

FAMILY WEALTH PLANNERS PERSONAL TAX ADVISORS www.personalwealthstrategies.net 519-884-7087

Will Review Checklist

Name Date of v		will
Ma	ailing Address	
En	nail address Telephone	
A.	Executors – Powers and Responsibilities	A
	 Does the will provide for alternate executors? Are executors authorized to act on the deceased's legal rights / obligations in certain contracts (stock options, shareholder agreements, etc.)? Can executors borrow money? Are executors allowed to make a spousal RRSP contribution after death? Does the will provide for the payment of taxes and last expenses of the deceased? Does the will allow the executors to engage a corporate trustee of other professionals to ease the administrative burden? Is the retention of estate assets by executors allowed? Could more than one will be used in order to reduce probate fees? 	of
В.	 Bequests and Beneficiaries □ Is there a gift over clause for heirs of non surviving beneficiaries? □ Are bequests for beneficiaries who are minors staged over time? □ Does will exclude beneficiaries born outside wedlock? □ Does the will contain a common disaster clause? □ Is there reference in the will to a memo on the allocation of assert of a personal nature to close family members? □ If RRSP beneficiaries not a spouse, does the will consider the related taxes will be payable by the estate? □ Does the will provide for alternate beneficiaries or allocation formulas if a beneficiary is deceased? At the time of the deceased's death. At the time bequest vests. 	at

<i>C</i> .		Are other trusts established in the will?			
D. Other Contracts and Liabilities					
		Are there inconsistencies between the will and other documents			
		(insurance policies, RRSP's, etc.) as to the beneficiary?			
		in the will contains reference to senericiaries that are meant to			
		override various policy declarations, is the will wording sufficiently detailed to be effective?			
		Have insurance declarations been prepared?			
		Does the will set aside assets to cover liabilities of the deceased that exist at the time of death?			
Е.		ncome Taxes			
		Does the will allow executors to make any/all elections permitted by the Income Tax Act?			
		Where property is left to trusts for spouse, can executors allocate			
		property between a qualifying and non qualifying trust at their discretion?			
		wording comply with the conditions of the Income Tax Act?			
F.	Fa	amily Law			
-					
		for income and capital?			
		Have the consequences been considered if the will does not comply with the equalization rules under family law?			

INTESTATE IN ONTARIO

Survived by a Spouse

No children Spouse receives 100%.

One child Spouse receives first \$200,000.

Greater than \$200,000 half the excess goes to spouse, half to

child.

More than one child Spouse receives first \$200,000 plus one-third of amount over

\$200,000. Children share remaining two-thirds.

No Spouse

One child Child receives 100%.

More than one child Children share equally.

No children Parents share equally.

No Spouse, No Children

No parents Brothers and sister share equally. If no brothers or sisters are

living, then all nieces and nephews share equally. If no distant family can be found, estate goes to the Ontario government.

Spouse

Under income tax law, a spouse includes a common-law spouse. Spouse under the Ontario Succession Law Reform Act refers only to married spouses.

Intestate

Where a person dies without leaving a will, or the will is determined to be invalid, or ineffective, the person is said to have died "intestate".

The Ontario Court (General Division) will determine whether a person died intestate, and if so, will appoint an administrator by granting a certificate of appointment of estate trustee without a will. This is conclusive evidence of the intestacy of the deceased and of the right of the administrator or estate trustee to deal with the property of the deceased. Generally, the courts look to the spouse, children, grandchildren, parents and brothers or sisters of the deceased to grant such certificate of appointment. However, the grant of is at the sole discretion of the Court and the Court may appoint a trust company where the next—of—kin of the deceased are unable or unwilling to accept the appointment.

The administrator or estate trustee, once appointed, is responsible for the collection, management, supervision and realization of the assets of the deceased, payment of the deceased's debts and ultimately distributing assets to those persons entitled to inherit pursuant to the relevant provincial legislation.