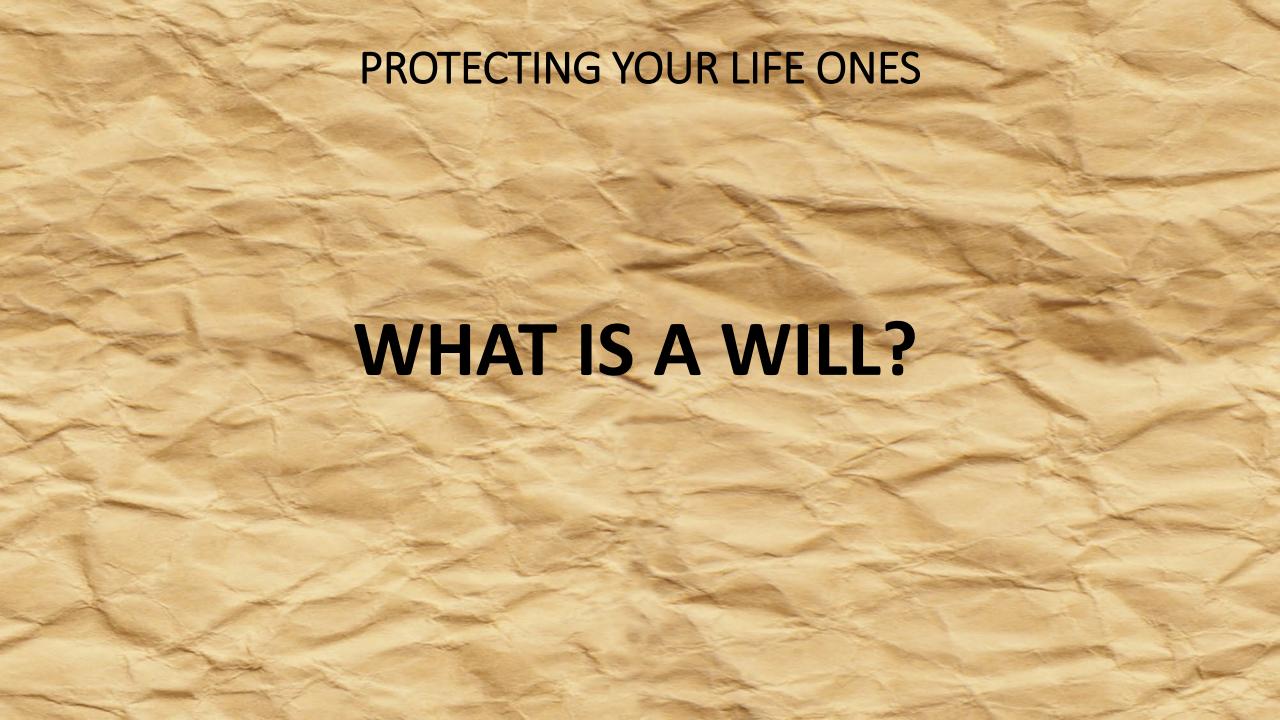


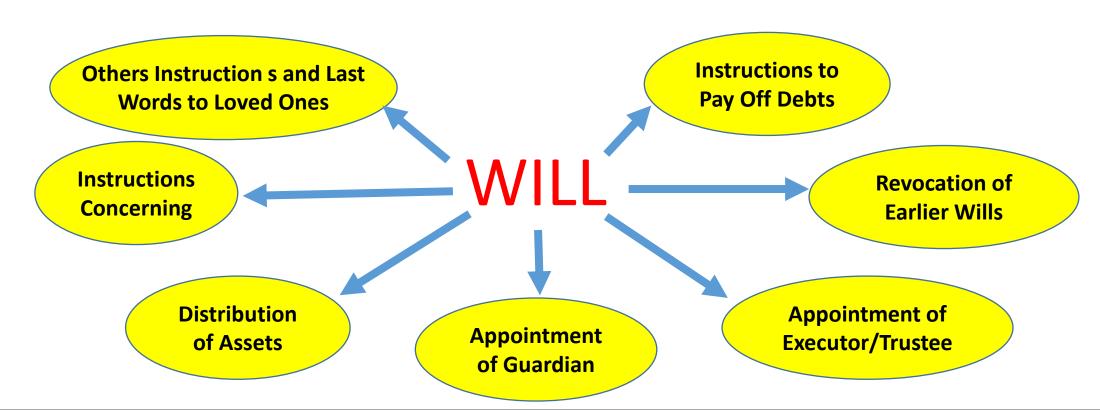
A Truth Almost Everyone must Face

Most older people develop physical or mental impairments which at some point prevent them from living completely independent lives.



Step 1: WHAT IS A WILL?

A will is a declaration made by a testator of matters he wishes to take effect upon his death



STEP 1: WHAT IS A WILL? (continue)

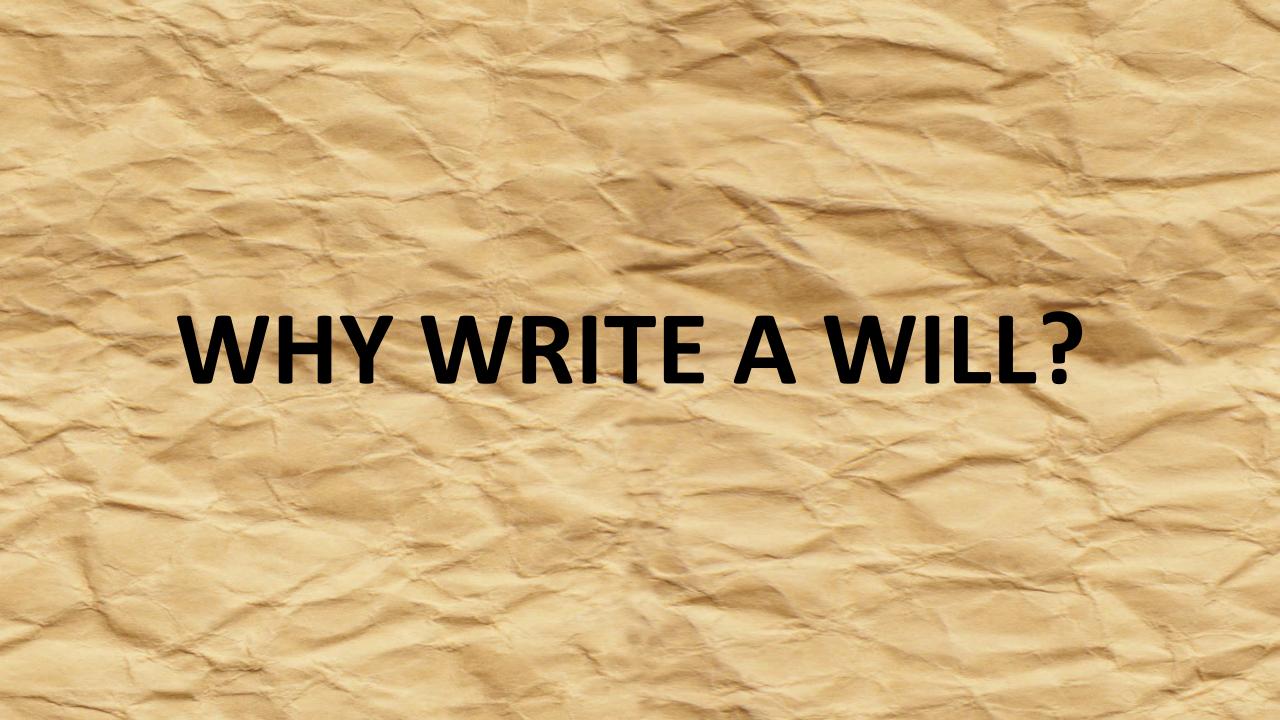
TAKES EFFECT ONLY UPON DEATH

IS REVOCABLE (DURING TESTATOR'S LIFETIME)

- 1. By intentionally destroying it
- 2. By a Later Will or codicil expressly revoking the earlier Will
- 3. Upon marriage and
- 4. Upon conversion to Islam

TO BE VALID, A WILL MUST COMPLY WITH THE LAW

- 1. Testator must be 18 or above (For West Malaysia & Sarawak)
- 2. Testator must be of sound mind
- 3. Will must be in writing
- 4. Testator must sign or affix his mark at the end of the Will
- 5. Will must be attested by 2 witnesses (Note: Witness must not be a beneficiary or spouse of a beneficiary

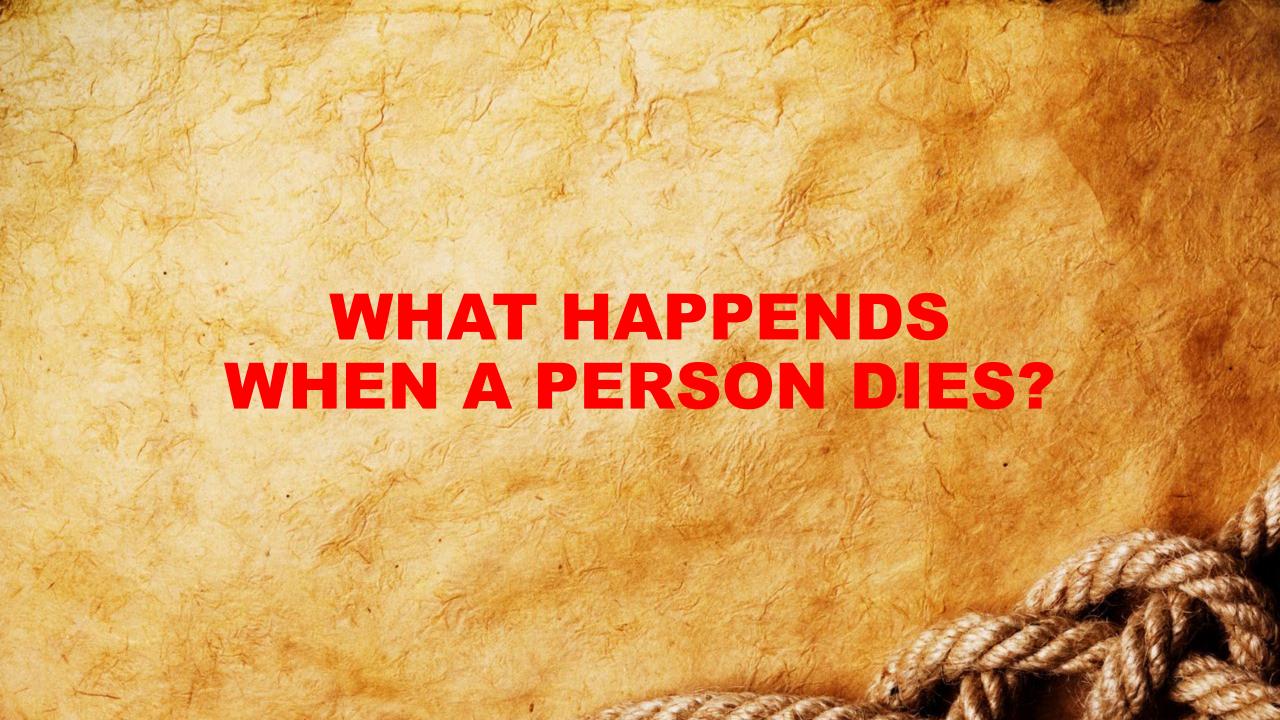


THE HEADACHE STARTS



STEP 2:WHY WRITE A WILL?

PROTECT YOUR ASSETS AND PROVIDE FOR YOUR LOVED ONES
AVOID LONG LEGAL PROCESS AND DISPUTES
APPOINTMENT OF EXECUTOR / TRUSTEE
APPOINTMENT OF GUARDIAN
PEACE OF MIND



STEP 3: WHAT HAPPENS WHEN A PERSON DIES?

When a Person Dies
Assets Frozen

With a Will

Apply for Letter of Probate

Grant of Probate

Distributing of Estate according to Will

Without a Will

Apply As Estate Administrator

Letter of administration

Distribution of Estate according to Law Governing

INTESTACY

*Faster & Straight Forward
*No Administration Bond

*Causes Delay & Complicated
*Administration Bond with 2 Sureties are Required

TESTACY

WILL

EXECUTOR

GRANT OF PROBATE

... pay creditors
... and then distribute according to instructions

INTESTACY

NO WILL

ADMINISTRATOR

LETTER OF ADMINISTRATION

(... sureties may be required)

... pay creditors

... and then distribute According to either

- Distribution Act 1958 (1997)
 - Islamic Law principles
- Intestate Succession Ordinance (1960) Sabah

STEP 3: WHAT HAPPENS WHEN A PERSON DIES? (continue)

DISTRIBUTION ACT 1958 (Amended Act 1997) (for West Malaysia / Sarawak)

*Issue includes children and the descendent of children

*If Intestate died without leaving spouse, parent or issue, the following has priority:-

- 1. Brothers/Sisters
- 2. Grandparents
- 3. Uncles/Aunts
- 4. Great Grandparents
- 5. Great Uncles/Aunts
- 6. Government

THINGS TO CONSIDER WHEN WRITING A WILL



STEP 4: THINGS TO CONSIDER WHEN PREPARING A WILL?

- 1. WHO TO WRITE YOUR WILL?
- 2. APPONTMENT OF EXECUTOR(s)
- 3. APPOINTMENT OF TRUSTEE(S)
- 4. APPOINTMENT OF GUARDIAN(S)
- 5. PAYMENT OF DEBTS AND LIABILTIES
- 6. DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS
- 7. EMPLYEES' PROVIDENT FUND (EPF)

- **8 INSURANCE POLICIES**
- 9. RESIDUARY CLAUSE
- **10. SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS**
- 11. WITNESSES
- 12. INHERITANCE (FAMILY PROVISION) ACT 1971
- 13. REVIEW AND UPDATING
- 14. SAFE CUSOTDY OF YOUR WILL





Trusts

Trusts are either revocable or irrevocable.

- You can not change the terms or end an irrevocable trusts.
- For tax purposes the trust becomes a separate entity.
 - If a large estate, used to reduce estate taxes.
 - Avoids probate.



What is a Trust?

- ◆ A trust is a legal arrangement through which a trustee holds your assets for your benefit or that of your beneficiaries.
 - Takes care of or manages your property.
 - Distribute your assets to your heirs from the trust according to your will.
- ◆ All assets are taken out of your name and put in the name of the trust.
- Benefits of trusts: Reduce estate taxes, avoid probate, free you from managing assets, and provide income for a surviving spouse.

Power of Attorney

Power of attorney.

- Legal document authorizing someone to act on your behalf.
- ♦ Can be limited or gives a great deal of power.
- Power of attorney for health care
- If you are unable to make decisions regarding your health care this authorizes someone to do it for you.



DO NOT LET THIS HAPPEN TO YOU



