# Impact of the envisaged revision of the Swiss inheritance law on estate planning via foundations and trusts

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Prof. Dr. Dominique Jakob, LL.M.

University of Zurich
Ordinary Professor of Private Law
Director of the Center for Foundation Law



Prof. Dr. Dominique Jakob

# **Agenda**

- I. Overview: The envisaged revision of the Swiss inheritance law
- II. Example: Impact on estate planning via foundations and trusts
- III. Conclusion





# Impacts of the envisaged revision of the Swiss inheritance law

#### I. Overview: Facts

- 17.6.2010: Legislative initiative "Motion Gutzwiler: Towards a contemporary inheritance law"
- 25.8.2010: Acceptance of the initiative by the Federal Council (Bundesrat)
- 23.9.2010: Acceptance of the initiative by the Council of States (Ständerat)
- 2.3.2011: Acceptance by the National Council (*Nationalrat*) with a claim for amendments requesting that unmarried couples are <u>not</u> equal before the law compared to married couples
- 7.6.2011: Acceptance of the amendments by the Council of States
- 4.3.2016: Publication of the preliminary draft and explanatory statement
- <u>Critique:</u> neither expert opinions nor the results of the consultation were taken into account, lowest common denominator, 2-step enactment





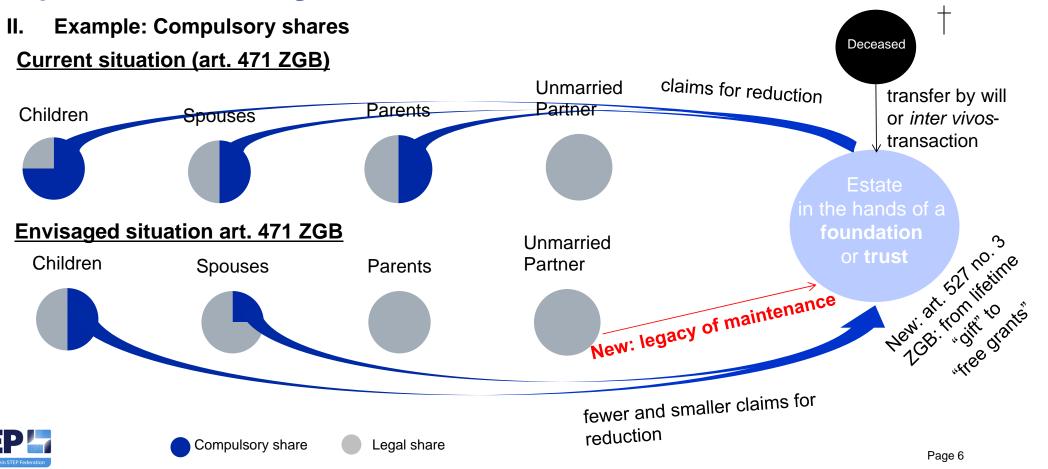
# Impacts of the envisaged revision of the Swiss inheritance law

## I. Overview: Relevant content for the present planning situation

- Reduction of the compulsory shares: Children: ½ instead of ¾, Spouses: ¼ instead of ½,
   Parents: 0 instead of ½
- No compulsory share for the unmarried partner: Compromise is a claim for a legacy of maintenance under certain conditions
- Claim for reduction/"clawback" (Herabsetzung): amount of claims is expected to be reduced, clarification regarding the qualification of inter vivos trusts
- Information rights: Customary complementary information right against certain involved third parties is now regulated by the law



# Impacts of the envisaged revision of the Swiss inheritance law





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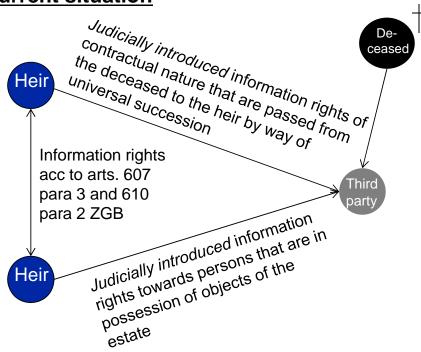
- II. Example: Legacy of maintenance (Unterhaltsvermächtnis), art. 484a ZGB
  - Entitlement: Persons, that have factually cohabited with the deceased for 3 years and have provided substantial performances in the interest of the deceased or minors that have lived in a common household with the deceased and have received financial support that would have continued
  - Against: The "estate", i.e. also a foundation or trust that has received such assets
  - Amount: Not defined, i.e. in the discretion of the court (adequate standard of living)
  - Restriction: Only if tolerable for the heirs regarding their financial situation and the amount of the estate
  - Procedural requirement: Mandatory court action within 3 months after knowledge of the death
  - → No legal claim or compulsory share, but hardship clause subject to various controversial criteria



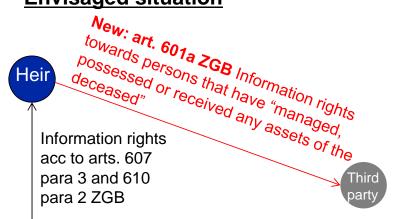
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## II. Example: Information rights

## **Current situation**



## **Envisaged situation**



#### art. 601a ZGB

Heir

- Extends to all persons that can assert an inheritance claim and need information to determine the extent of the claim
- The information right cannot be withdrawn by testamentary disposition
- Professional confidentiality duty cannot be held against





# Impacts of the envisaged revision of the Swiss inheritance law

### III. Conclusion

## The "light side":

Greater freedom of disposition for the testator/settlor

### The "dark side":

- Far-reaching information rights against foundations/trusts
- Unpredictable new claim for unmarried partners
- In general: badly drafted provisions and 2-step enactment will cause insecurity



# Thank you for your attention

Prof. Dr. Dominique Jakob, M.I.L.

Chair of Private Law, Center for Foundation Law University of Zurich www.rwi.uzh.ch/jakob

### Legal advice

dominqiue.jakob@rwi.uzh.ch

Jakob Studen Partner, www.jsp-law.com



