TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE SUCCESSION, WILLS, NOMINATIONS AND MORE.....



LEGAL ASPECTS OF NOMINATIONS, WILLS, TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE SUCCESSION AND OTHER RELEATED MATTERS

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TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE SUCCESSION



Testamentary Succession: Where there is a Will

- Distribution of Estate of the Deceased as per the Testamentary Intentions of the Deceased.
- Property to go to the Legatees in keeping with the Bequests.
- In such cases, the Executor of the Will may file for Probate, alternatively, any other interested party may file for Letters of Administration with Will Annexed.

Intestate Succession: Where there is No Will

- Estate Devolves as per the Law of Succession
- In such cases, the Legal Heirs (or any one thereof), may apply for grant of Letters of Administration (without Will annexed) or a Succession Certificate



NOMINATION

- Nominations are done for Convenience and Easy of Operations after the Demise of a Person.
 - A Nominee is a trustee of the Estate and not a Beneficiary.
- A nominee is entitled to operate the estate on the death of the holder.
- A Bank/Financial Institution or Co-operative Society cannot refuse transfer of holdings to a Nominee
 - When there is a nomination, the bank or society has to transfer the holdings to the Nominee without a Succession Certificate, Probate or Letters of Administration.





A **nominee** is a person who is **nominated** to receive or administer the money or estate upon the demise of the holder. A **beneficiary** is a person who is entitled to receive for his/her own benefit, the money/estate of the deceased holder.





Nominee is absolutely entitled to transfer of the property/holdings in his/her name

(Indrani Wahi Vs. Registrar of Co-operative Societies) [Supreme Court]

The Nominee ought to Transfer the holdings thereafter to the Beneficiaries/Legal Heirs

The purpose of Nominations is so that there is no difficulty in administering the estate of the deceased holder and to avoid unnecessary procedure





The Legal Heir/Beneficiary/Legatee is absolutely entitled to claim from the Nominee, any share of the estate and amount or shares that have been transferred to the nominee.

WILLS



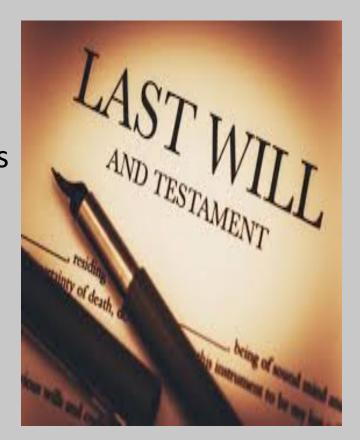
- ✓ Everyone (with property/assets) needs to make a Will
- ✓ Why is it important? Reduces disputes and litigation after the death of the Testator.
- ✓ When is it the Right time to make a Will? Now!
- ✓ You can make multiple Wills in your lifetime, each revoking all previous ones.



ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS IN DRAFTING WILLS...



- ☐ FORMAT: Should state that it is being made of free will and volition
- Should state that it revokes all previous will and codicils
- ☐ Witnesses: 2 independent witnesses, should not be legatees under the Will
- ☐ Medical Certificate: Required in cases of Seniors or those suffering from prolonged ailments
- ☐ Executor: Preferably someone younger, who survives to testify and file the probate.
- ☐ Registration: NOT REQUIRED It only has the effect of a third witness.



CODICILS



- A Codicil is an Annexure to a Will
- It is used to amend/modify a Will to add, subtract or modify the contents of the Will
- It does not revoke the Will but Supplements it.
- It is executed in the same manner as a Will.
- You need to make reference to the Will it is being annexed to.



TESTAMENTARY PETITIONS



HIGH COURT – TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION

PROBATES

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION (WITH WILL ANNEXED)

TESTAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION (WITHOUT WILL ANNEXED)

SUCCESSION CERTIFICATE

INTESTATE PROCEEDINGS

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- Probate is the Will Certified under the Seal of a Court of Competent
 Jurisdiction granting administration of the estate.
- It is not compulsory for Christians and Muslims u/Sec. 213 of the Indian Succession Act, 1925.
- Yet a Probate is always advisable to make the Will (and Titles of the Estate)
 Absolute.
 - Filed by the Executors of the Will.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION (WITH WILL ANNEXED)



Filed when the Executor(s) is/are deceased or unavailable.

Can be filed by the next of kin/legal heir or any interested person(Legatee).



LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION (WITHOUT WILL ANNEXED)



Such Petitions are filed when:

- a. There is no Will
- b. There are immoveable assets/properties.

They are filed in the same manner as discussed earlier.





Filed when there is No Will and No Immoveable property.

Useful when there are monetary assets like PPF, MFs, Bank Deposits, Shares, etc.

TESTAMENTARY (GENERAL)



- In all cases, Citation is issued to All Concerned Parties and Legal Heirs
- However, if you are a beneficiary and feel that you may not be informed about the Petition, you may file a caveat.

CHALLENGING A TESTAMENTARY PETITION



- File a Caveat (Testamentary) in the Concerned Petition.
- File an Affidavit in Support of the Caveat within 14 days.
- If the Court is satisfied that sufficient cause exists, the Testamentary Petition will be converted into a Testamentary Suit







THE EASY WAY OUT!

- An Agreement to Settle the Devolution of the Estate of a Deceased Family Member amicably amongst the surviving members.
 - It is quick, inexpensive and hassle-free.
- However in cases of immoveable property, it may not free up a perfectly marketable title.

TESTAMENTARY SUITS



Once the Petition is converted into a Suit, the procedure is the same as a Civil Suit:

- Evidence
- Cross Examinations
- Arguments



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