Cheatography

Succession Law: Study Unit One Cheat Sheet by Euphoria_via cheatography.com/38396/cs/31526/

Three Branches of LoS		
Testate Succession	When deceased has left a will	
Intestate Succession	Applies in absence of a will	
Succession by contract	Antenuptual contract and Donations only accepted contracts.	
Terminology		
Legatee: F	seneficiary who receives	

Legatee:	Beneficiary who receives specific a asset/s.
Legacy	The particular asset/s a legatee revieves.
Heir	Beneficiary who receives residue of estate once legacies are distributed. = successor/be- neficary
Inheri- tance	Benefit that goes to heir
Freedom of Testation	Deceased can divide asset however they please. This is limited.
Commor ientes	People who died simultane- ously.

The Administration of a Decease Estates

Regulated by Administration of Estates Act 66 of 1965. Two Important Functionaries:

The Master of the High Court	The executer
Supervises administration process	Party who actually administers estate
Has an advisory function to the executer.	Usually nominated in will (executer testamentary) - If not, executer dative)
	Must be issued letter of

executorship

Functions of the Executor

1. Complete and lodge Estate documents (i.e death notice, will etc.) with the Master

2. Advertised to the deceased creditors to submit claims to the estate & pay claims with cash/equity in estate.

3. Prepare the L&D account (made up of above information). Lies open for 21 days at Masters and district's magistrate office. Finalised if no objection.

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Succession and Ownership

Succession is note a mode of acquisition of ownership.

Greenburg v Estate Greenburg: Instead, the successor acquires a personal right to claim from the executor at some future date delivery of the legacy.

This future date is once the I&D account is confirmed is the transfer of ownership enforcable.

Dies Venit: The moment when a successor can claim the transfer of an asset from executor.

Requirements for succession

1. The estate owner must have dies/must be legally presumed dead.

2. Successor must be born at the moment of dies cedit OR must have been conceived and born alive.

3. Successor must have survived the deceased.

4. Beneficiary must be competent to receive benefit.

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