

I _____

ID No: _____

Married in / out of community of property

(FULL NAME AND IDENTITY NUMBER and indicate if married in/out of community of property) residing at _____

(PHYSICAL AND/OR POSTAL ADDRESS) hereby leave and bequeath the following to Cotlands, a non-profit South African children's organisation, 134 Stanton Street Turffontein:

1. IMMOVABLE PROPERTY

I leave Cotlands _____

[Full details of the property to be provided]

2. MOVABLE PROPERTY/ASSETS

I leave Cotlands _____

[Full details of immovable assets]

This agreement is to form part of my last will and testament.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I HAVE HEREUNTO SET MY HAND AT _____ ON THIS THE _____ DAY OF _____ IN THE PRESENCE OF THE UNDERSIGNED. ALL BEING PRESENT AT THE SAME TIME.

BEQUEATHOR/TESTATOR AS WITNESSES:

Name and Surname

Name and Surname

“Don't let the fear of the time it will take to accomplish something stand in the way of your doing it. The time will pass anyway; we might just as well put that passing time to the best possible use.” - Earl Nightingale

Thanks to our legacy supporters

We are able to expand existing projects to secure a sustainable future for our beneficiaries. Some specific examples of different types of legacies include The Jean Ure Estate bequeathed a property. Another bequeather left a Living Annuity where an annual annuity is converted to an amount on the annuity anniversary date and paid to Cotlands annually and a Shared Portfolio legacy from the Webber Estate.

With your help, imagine what Cotlands can achieve in your lifetime... and the next.

Changing a Will

You may change your own Will at any time before you die. The correct method of doing this is to state, in a later Will, that all previous Wills are cancelled or revoked. A testator can destroy his/her Will or can change it any time before death. The person changing, destroying or making a new Will must want and know what they are doing at the time when they make the changes. If you do not change your Will, even though your life may have changed since you first wrote your Will, it will remain valid and will be followed after your death.



LEAVE YOUR LEGACY -
invest in tomorrow's heroes

A bequest is a gift of personal property named to a beneficiary under a Will. Personal property includes any asset, finances or personal belongings. The Will specifies the terms on which the bequest is made, in particular, the purpose of the gift.

Why should I leave a bequest?

Leaving a bequest offers you an opportunity to help Cotlands without immediately affecting your own life in these financially challenging times. The decision to remember Cotlands in your Will, estate plan or other long-term financial arrangement is a powerful commitment and will be long remembered, as this contribution to our work will continue to make a difference. Your gift will effectively provide for children in need with the necessary security and care, even after you have departed.

By supporting Cotlands in this way, you help to give orphaned and vulnerable children across South Africa, an opportunity to live with improved health in an environment suitable for their needs. Your gift provides for practical necessities such as food, clothing, medical care and very importantly, education that will support them in developing the necessary skills to become contributing citizens of our country.

Leaving a bequest may be seen as an investment that will serve as a lasting tribute to a future generation.

How would Cotlands use a bequest from me?

Cotlands will distribute your gift to services and programmes that will serve in the best interest of our children's needs - we specialise in education, health and psychosocial intervention that, together, restores vulnerable children to better health and equips them with the education they need to thrive in society.

Why make a Will?

The concept of death is seldom a popular topic, yet it is reality. It is important for you to draw up a Will because if you do not, and depart without a Will, the law on intestacy decides what happens to your property. A Will can ensure that proper arrangements are made for your dependants and that your property is distributed in the way you wish after you die, subject to certain rights of spouses/civil partners and children.

When personal estate planning is put in place, you are able to make decisions about:

- What you would like to do with your property after you have passed on?
- Who inherits your property?
- Who will take care of your children?
- Who will administer your estate?
- The documentation you will need to have before you die
- Who will pay for the funeral - are you part of a burial society or is there funeral insurance?
- Whether Cotlands is named as one of your beneficiaries?
- Is a specific Cotlands programme named as one of your beneficiaries?

The Wills Act

People need a Will that has been properly executed. This means that it must be in writing and follows the formalities that have been set out in the Wills Act 7 of 1953 (amended by the Law of Succession Amendment Act 43 of 1992). A Will can give you peace of mind knowing that your wishes will be followed after you have passed on. Drawing up a Will is an important legal act and that is why certain formalities need to be followed. At the same time, a Will can be relatively easy to make and should not be the exclusive domain of lawyers or notary publics.

A Will should be drawn up before you die. You need to be mentally capable of understanding what you are doing when drawing up this document. This means that you need to be of clear mind about what you own and to whom you wish to leave your property. Anyone over the age of 16 years can prepare a Will, as long as they know and understand what they are doing. You also need to make sure that you have signed your Will and have two witnesses over the age of 14 years who must sign your Will as well.



Getting reliable legal advice

People who cannot afford a lawyer, or do not know where to go for legal advice, should approach the Legal Aid Board, their financial institution, Justice Centre or look for Pro Bono Legal Aid clinics for guidance and assistance. These offices can be found throughout the country. There are also law clinics based at different universities and legal clinics that will assist people who earn below a certain income bracket per month. These clinics apply a means test to see if you really cannot afford a lawyer.

A list of advice office phone numbers and contact details of the Legal Aid offices:

South African Human Rights Commission (SAHRC)

Head Office

Telephone: (011) 484 8300

Legal Aid Justice Centres

Telephone 086 105 2425 to locate the nearest centre

Masters Office:

Chief Master: Ms Koekie Mbeki (Acting)
Telephone: (012) 315 1627

For more information, please contact our Bequest Officer

Telephone: (011) 683 7200
email: info@cotlands.org
website: www.cotlands.org

