

## Small Business/Self-Employed

- Industries/Professions
- International Taxpayers
- Self-Employed
- Small Business/Self-Employed Home

## Small Business/Self-Employed Topics

- A-Z Index for Business
- Forms & Pubs
- Starting a Business
- <u>Deducting Expenses</u>
- Businesses with Employees
- Filing/Paying Taxes
- Post-Filing Issues
- Closing Your Business

## **Estate Tax**

The Estate Tax is a tax on your right to transfer property at your death. It consists of an accounting of everything you own or have certain interests in at the date of death (Refer to Form 706 (PDF)). The fair market value of these items is used, not necessarily what you paid for them or what their values were when you acquired them. The total of all of these items is your "Gross Estate." The includible property may consist of cash and securities, real estate, insurance, trusts, annuities, business interests and other assets.

Once you have accounted for the Gross Estate, certain deductions (and in special circumstances, reductions to value) are allowed in arriving at your "Taxable Estate." These deductions may include mortgages and other debts, estate administration expenses, property that passes to surviving spouses and qualified charities. The value of some operating business interests or farms may be reduced for estates that qualify.

After the net amount is computed, the value of lifetime taxable gifts (beginning with gifts made in 1977) is added to this number and the tax is computed. The tax is then reduced by the available unified credit.

Most relatively simple estates (cash, publicly traded securities, small amounts of other easily valued assets, and no special deductions or elections, or jointly held property) do not require the filing of an estate tax return. A filing is required for estates with combined gross assets and prior taxable gifts exceeding \$1,500,000 in 2004 - 2005; \$2,000,000 in 2006 - 2008; \$3,500,000 for decedents dying in 2009; and \$5,000,000 or more for decedent's dying in 2010 and 2011 (note: there are special rules for decedents dying in 2010); \$5,120,000 in 2012, \$5,250,000 in 2013, \$5,340,000 in 2014, \$5,430,000 in 2015, and \$5,450,000 in 2016.

Beginning January 1, 2011, estates of decedents survived by a spouse may elect to pass any of the decedent's unused exemption to the surviving spouse. This election is made on a timely filed estate tax return for the decedent with a surviving spouse. Note that simplified valuation provisions apply for those estates without a filing requirement absent the portability election.

For additional information, refer to <u>Instructions for Form 706</u>.

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