MODULE 06 / LIFE ACROSS BORDERS

Keep your plan together across borders.

Organise currencies, pensions, tax questions and estate documents when life spans countries.

Your take-away
A cross-border account map and a focused brief for the right professionals.

By the end, you can

- Record ownership, currency, country and access separately.
- Recognise questions that require local tax or legal review.
- Prepare useful pension, policy and estate information.

Read. Work it out. Apply it.

Read the concepts and worked example first. Use the worksheet for your own decision, then answer the eight questions before turning to the answer key. Open the linked tools when you are ready to apply the ideas.

About 25 minutes with exercises · 8 questions · Version learning-2026.09-v1

Original educational material and fictional examples. This workbook does not assess suitability or provide personalized financial, tax or legal advice.

Keep these checks beside your plan

- I kept original currencies and explicit ownership shares.
- I recorded the exchange-rate convention and date.
- I checked each tax illustration's actual scope.
- My legal wishes and professional conclusions are clearly distinguished.

01 / UNDERSTAND

The essentials

Country, currency and ownership are separate fields

An account can be held in one country, denominated in another currency and owned jointly. Record the original balance, ownership share, institution, country, currency, access terms and valuation date. Currency conversion makes numbers comparable; it does not change who owns them or how they are taxed.

Tax residence is not just an address field

Residence, income source, citizenship or immigration status can create different filing questions. Do not assume one day-count rule settles every case, or that moving stops obligations in the departure country. Treat a relocation date as a prompt to check the relevant rules with qualified support.

Different pension rights can start at different times

Keep each scheme and its statement separately: account capital, estimated annual income, claim age, contribution history and provider contact. EU coordination can affect eligibility calculations, but it does not turn every entitlement into one immediately accessible cash pot. Ask each institution for a confirmed estimate.

Terms worth knowing

FX convention. The direction of an exchange-rate quote, such as EUR per USD.

Tax residence. A status determined by applicable rules, potentially with treaty considerations.

Effective tax rate. Total tax divided by the stated income base.

Beneficiary nomination. An instruction or designation whose effect depends on the scheme and law.

02 / APPLY

Put it into practice

1. Create an inventory before choosing actions

Map income, accounts, investments, property, debts, pensions and policies. Include ownership, currency and access dates. Keep evidence for balance and exchange-rate dates. Reconcile a translated total to the original amounts; do not silently combine nominal figures in different currencies.

2. Separate tax estimates from actual obligations

Before using any tax illustration, check country, tax year, filing status, income type and whether the input is gross, adjusted or taxable income. Credits, social charges, regional taxes and treaty treatment can change the outcome. A marginal rate differs from an effective rate, which is total tax divided by the stated income base.

3. Prepare an estate and protection brief

List intended beneficiaries, assets, debts, ownership regime, dependants, existing documents and where they are stored. A beneficiary nomination, a will and a power of attorney serve different purposes and their legal effects vary. Intended shares in a calculator do not determine legal entitlements. Use qualified local/cross-border review before acting.

When life crosses borders

Europe: check the specific residence and double-tax agreement rules. US citizens and resident aliens may retain worldwide-income reporting while abroad. Brazil: confirm the appropriate departure communication, declaration and continuing nonresident obligations with Receita Federal or an adviser. These are review prompts, not a determination of anyone’s status.

Before you decide

A single-country tax output is the whole answer. The current tax tool has limited AT, DE, UK and US cases. It does not compute total cross-border liability, treaty relief or Brazilian tax. Read its scope and prepare the missing information for a professional.

A country selector determines succession law. Residence, nationality, asset location, ownership and valid legal choices can matter. A country label cannot establish the legal effect of your intentions.

Keeping secrets in a convenient inventory. An inventory should point to secure document locations. Do not store passwords, full identity numbers or recovery codes in these browser-based tools. Local records are unencrypted and are not a secure vault.

03 / WORK IT OUT

Convert the amount you actually own

Fictional rates for arithmetic only: USD 1 = EUR 0.90 and BRL 1 = EUR 0.16. A household wants an EUR view on one stated date. The BRL account is only 50% owned by the person being assessed.

Asset / debt	Original amount	Included share	EUR equivalent
EUR cash	€12,000	100%	€12,000
USD investments	$42,000	100%	€37,800
Joint BRL account	R$60,000	50%	€4,800
Total included assets	-	-	€54,600
EUR debt	€4,000	100%	-€4,000
Translated net worth	-	-	€50,600

BRL share = R$60,000 × 50% × €0.16 = €4,800

The total is comparable only because ownership and currency conversion are explicit. It still says nothing about taxes on sale, restrictions, transfer costs or when the assets can fund a goal. The example rates are not current quotes or forecasts.

Your turn

Try it: if the USD rate changes to EUR 0.80 per USD while everything else stays fixed, what is the new translated net worth?

Write your answer here; the worked solution is on page 8.

04 / MAKE IT YOURS

Your working notes

Decision: ______________________________ Review date: _____________

Use this page for estimates and questions. Keep account numbers, tax IDs and other sensitive records in an appropriate secure location.

1. Residence history, citizenships and countries with income or assets

2. Account or asset: institution, country, currency, ownership and access

3. Original balance, date, FX rate/source/date and translated amount

4. Pension/insurance provider, claim age, beneficiary and verified terms

5. Open tax/estate questions, professional contact and next review date

My next action and when I will take it

Return to these notes after the knowledge check. Relevant tools and source references are on page 9.

05 / CHECK YOUR UNDERSTANDING

Knowledge check 1-4

Choose one answer for each question. Answers and explanations are on page 8.

1. At EUR 0.90 per USD, how much is USD 42,000 worth in EUR?

   A. €46,666.67

   B. €42,000

   C. €37,800

   D. €3,780

2. What is the included EUR value of the 50%-owned BRL account?

   A. €4,800

   B. €9,600

   C. €30,000

   D. €60,000

3. What is translated net worth in the main example?

   A. €54,600

   B. €58,600

   C. €46,400

   D. €50,600

4. The USD conversion rate falls to EUR 0.80 per USD. What is new net worth?

   A. €50,600

   B. €46,400

   C. €54,800

   D. €37,800

05 / CHECK YOUR UNDERSTANDING

Knowledge check 5-8

Choose one answer for each question. Answers and explanations are on page 8.

5. What does changing a currency symbol in a calculator establish?

A. A real exchange transaction occurred

B. Tax has been paid

C. Only a display/input convention unless conversion is explicitly performed

D. Ownership has changed

6. Which information must match a tax illustration before using it?

A. Only the currency symbol

B. Only the person’s passport colour

C. Only the income number

D. Country, year, filing status, income type and input basis

7. Does entering intended beneficiary shares establish legally valid entitlements?

A. Yes, if they total 100%

B. No; the legal effect requires the relevant documents and rules to be reviewed

C. Yes, for all EU countries automatically

D. Yes, whenever a PDF can be printed

8. What is appropriate to put in the browser-based inventory?

A. Passwords and recovery codes

B. Full identity-document numbers

C. A provider name and a reference to a secure document location

D. A guarantee that one country cannot tax you

06 / REFLECT

Answers & explanations

1. C - €37,800

USD 42,000 × EUR 0.90 per USD = EUR 37,800. The quote direction matters.

2. A - €4,800

R$60,000 × 50% ownership × €0.16 per BRL = €4,800.

3. D - €50,600

Included assets total €54,600. Subtract the €4,000 debt to get €50,600.

4. B - €46,400

The USD holding falls from €37,800 to €33,600 in translated value, reducing net worth by €4,200 to €46,400.

5. C - Only a display/input convention unless conversion is explicitly performed

Changing a label does not convert the number, transfer funds or settle tax.

6. D - Country, year, filing status, income type and input basis

Tax depends on the applicable case. Even a matching case can exclude other charges, credits or cross-border obligations.

7. B - No; the legal effect requires the relevant documents and rules to be reviewed

A complete arithmetic allocation is not a valid will or an opinion on statutory rights.

8. C - A provider name and a reference to a secure document location

Store pointers to secure records, not secrets. These local browser tools are unencrypted.

Worked answer: your turn

The USD holding becomes €33,600, a €4,200 reduction. Net worth becomes €50,600 - €4,200 = €46,400. The original USD balance is unchanged.

A score checks these concepts, not your readiness to make a financial commitment. Revisit any missed ideas before applying them.

07 / TAKE THE NEXT STEP

Use your Playbook

Pensions & policies vault

Record schemes and policies separately; confirm access and beneficiaries with providers.

Tax optimizer

Use only a supported year/status/income case; record the exclusions.

Estate planner

Prepare an inventory and intended allocations for professional review.

Net worth dashboard

Use consistent EUR figures; current household totals do not perform automatic FX conversion.

Sources & scope

Original explanations and fictional worked examples. These official references support the background concepts; local rules and exclusions still apply.

Your Europe: Income taxes abroad

Country-specific residence and worldwide-income questions in the EU.

Your Europe: Double taxation

Two-country taxing rights and the need to check the relevant agreement.

Your Europe: State pensions abroad

Claims, different pension ages and coordination of EU contribution periods.

IRS: US citizens and resident aliens abroad

US worldwide-income reporting can continue while living abroad.

Receita Federal: Comunicar saída definitiva do país

Brazilian departure communication; verify declaration and ongoing obligations separately.

Source review: 6 September 2026. This is an English-language learning edition. EUR, USD and BRL examples use explicitly stated fictional inputs; they are not live exchange quotes.

Tool links will work when the matching website release is published. Before launch, open the corresponding HTML pages in your site preview. Review model assumptions before using an output.