

**THE STATUTES OF THE REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE**

**INTESTATE SUCCESSION ACT  
(CHAPTER 146)**

**1970 Ed. Cap. 37  
Act  
7 of 1967**

**REVISED EDITION 1985**

# Intestate Succession Act

## ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS

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An Act to make provision for the distribution of intestate estates.

[2nd June 1967]

1. This Act may be cited as the Intestate Succession Act. Short title.
  
2. Nothing in this Act shall apply to the estate of any Muslim or shall affect any rules of the Muslim law in respect of the distribution of the estate of any such person. Application.
  
3. In this Act — Interpre-  
tation.
  - “child” means a legitimate child and includes any child adopted by virtue of an order of court under any written law for the time being in force in Singapore, Malaysia or Brunei Darussalam;
  - “intestate” includes any person who leaves a will but dies intestate as to some beneficial interest in his property;
  - “issue” includes children and the descendants of deceased children.

Law  
regulating  
distribution.

4.—(1) The distribution of the movable property of a person deceased shall be regulated by the law of the country in which he was domiciled at the time of his death.

(2) The distribution of the immovable property of a person deceased shall be regulated by this Act wherever he may have been domiciled at the time of his death.

Property of  
an intestate  
to be dis-  
tributed.

5. If a person dies intestate after the commencement of this Act, he being at the time of his death —

(a) domiciled in Singapore and possessed beneficially of property, whether movable or immovable, or both, situated in Singapore, or

(b) domiciled outside Singapore and possessed beneficially of immovable property situated in Singapore,

that property or the proceeds thereof, after payment thereof of the expenses of due administration as prescribed by the Probate and Administration Act shall be distributed among the persons entitled to succeed beneficially thereto.

Cap. 251.

Persons  
held to  
be similarly  
related to  
deceased.

6. For the purpose of distribution —

(a) there shall be no distinction between those who are related to a person deceased through his father and those who are related to him through his mother nor between those who were actually born in his lifetime and those who at the date of his death were only conceived in the womb but who have subsequently been born alive; and

(b) those related to a person deceased by the half blood shall rank immediately after those of the whole blood related to him in the same degree.

Rules for  
distribution.

7. In effecting such distribution the following rules shall be observed:

#### *Rule 1*

If an intestate dies leaving a surviving spouse, no issue and no parent, the spouse shall be entitled to the whole of the estate.

#### *Rule 2*

If an intestate dies leaving a surviving spouse and issue, the spouse shall be entitled to one-half of the estate.

*Rule 3*

Subject to the rights of the surviving spouse, if any, the estate (both as to the undistributed portion and the reversionary interest) of an intestate who leaves issue shall be distributed by equal portions per stirpes to and amongst the children of the person dying intestate and such persons as legally represent those children, in case any of those children be then dead.

Proviso No. (1) — The persons who legally represent the children of an intestate are their descendants and not their next-of-kin.

Proviso No. (2) — Descendants of the intestate to the remotest degree stand in the place of their parent or other ancestor, and take according to their stocks the share which he or she would have taken.

*Rule 4*

If an intestate dies leaving a surviving spouse and no issue but a parent or parents, the spouse shall be entitled to one-half of the estate and the parent or parents to the other half of the estate.

*Rule 5*

If there are no descendants the parent or parents of the intestate shall take the estate, in equal portions if there be two parents, subject to the rights of the surviving spouse (if any) as provided in rule 4.

*Rule 6*

If there are no surviving spouse, descendants or parents, the brothers and sisters and children of deceased brothers or sisters of the intestate shall share the estate in equal portions between the brothers and sisters and the children of any deceased brother or sister shall take according to their stocks the share which he or she would have taken.

*Rule 7*

If there are no surviving spouse, descendants, parents, brothers and sisters or children of such brothers and sisters but grandparents of the intestate the grandparents shall take the whole of the estate in equal portions.

*Rule 8*

If there are no surviving spouse, descendants, parents, brothers and sisters or their children or grandparents but

uncles and aunts of the intestate the uncles and aunts shall take the whole of the estate in equal portions.

Rule 9

In default of distribution under the foregoing rules the Government shall be entitled to the whole of the estate.

Special provision if the intestate leaves lawful widows.

8. If any person so dying intestate leaves surviving him more wives than one, such wives shall share among them equally the share that the wife of the intestate would have been entitled to, had the intestate left one wife only surviving him.

Children's advancement not to be taken into account.

9. Where a distributive share of the property of a person dying intestate is claimed by a child or any descendant of a child of that person no money or other property which the intestate may during his life have given, paid or settled to or for the advancement of the child by whom or by whose descendant the claim is made shall be taken into account in estimating such distributive share.

Application to cases of partial intestacy.

10. Where any person dies leaving a will beneficially disposing of part of his property, the provisions of this Act shall have effect as respects the part of his property not so disposed of, subject to the provisions contained in the will:

Provided that the personal representative shall, subject to his rights and powers for the purposes of administration, be a trustee for the persons entitled under this Act in respect of the part of the estate not expressly disposed of unless it appears by the will that the personal representative is entitled to take that part beneficially.