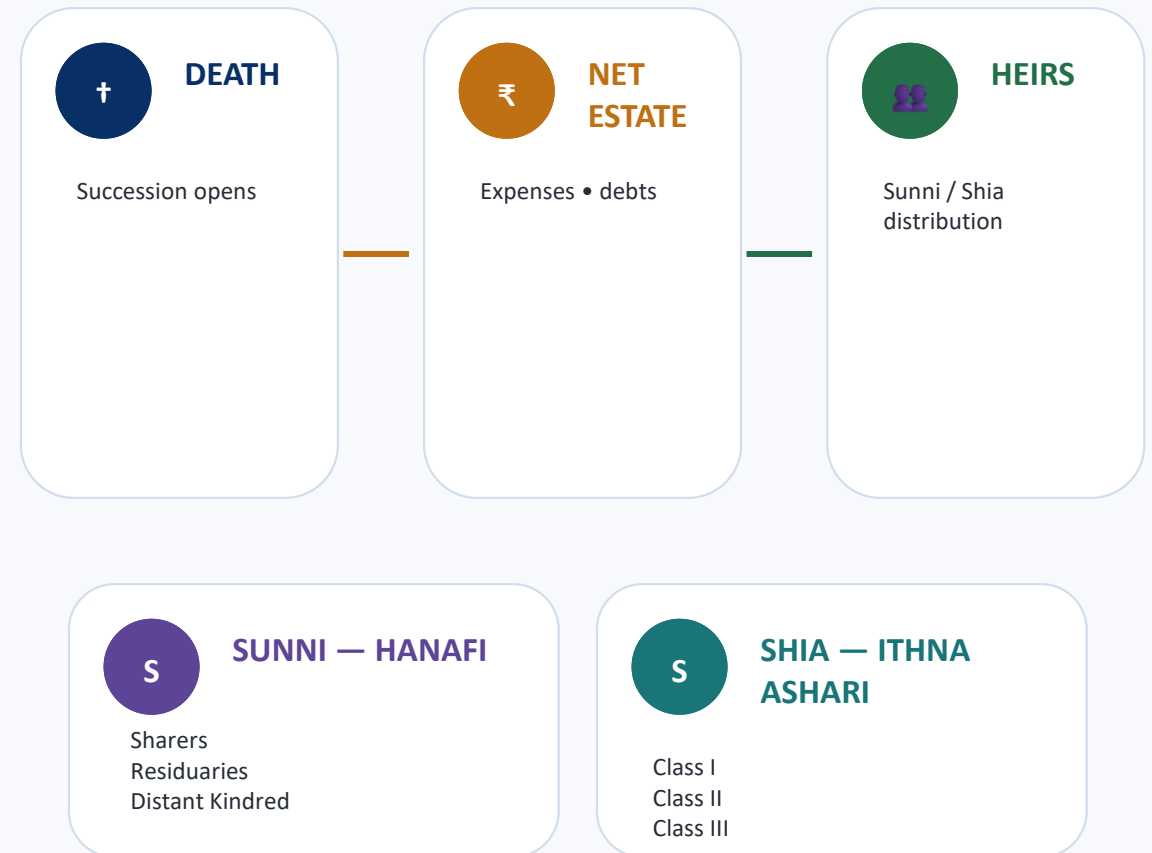


MUSLIM LAW OF SUCCESSION

Sunni (Hanafi) & Shia (Ithna Ashari) — a visual guide

- Inheritance opens on death
- no right by birth
- shares arise only after payment of estate obligations (maximum 1/3 of estate)



Sunni Muslim inheritance Sharers — A Quick View

A few recurring fractions explain many practical distributions.

$\frac{1}{2}$ **Husband**

$\frac{1}{2}$ if no child / son's child; otherwise $\frac{1}{4}$.

Never entirely excluded.

$\frac{1}{4}$ **Wife / Wives**

$\frac{1}{4}$ if no child / son's child; otherwise $\frac{1}{8}$.

Multiple wives share collectively.

$\frac{1}{3}$ **Mother**

Generally $\frac{1}{3}$; reduced to $\frac{1}{6}$ where descendants or multiple siblings exist; subject to Umariyya rule.

$\frac{1}{2}$ **Daughter**

Sole daughter $\frac{1}{2}$; two or more $\frac{2}{3}$ collectively.

SON:DAUGHTER

1

Residue

Male : Female = 2 : 1

SPOUSE

2

Protected Share

Fraction reduces with descendants but spouse remains an heir.

FACT-SENSITIVE

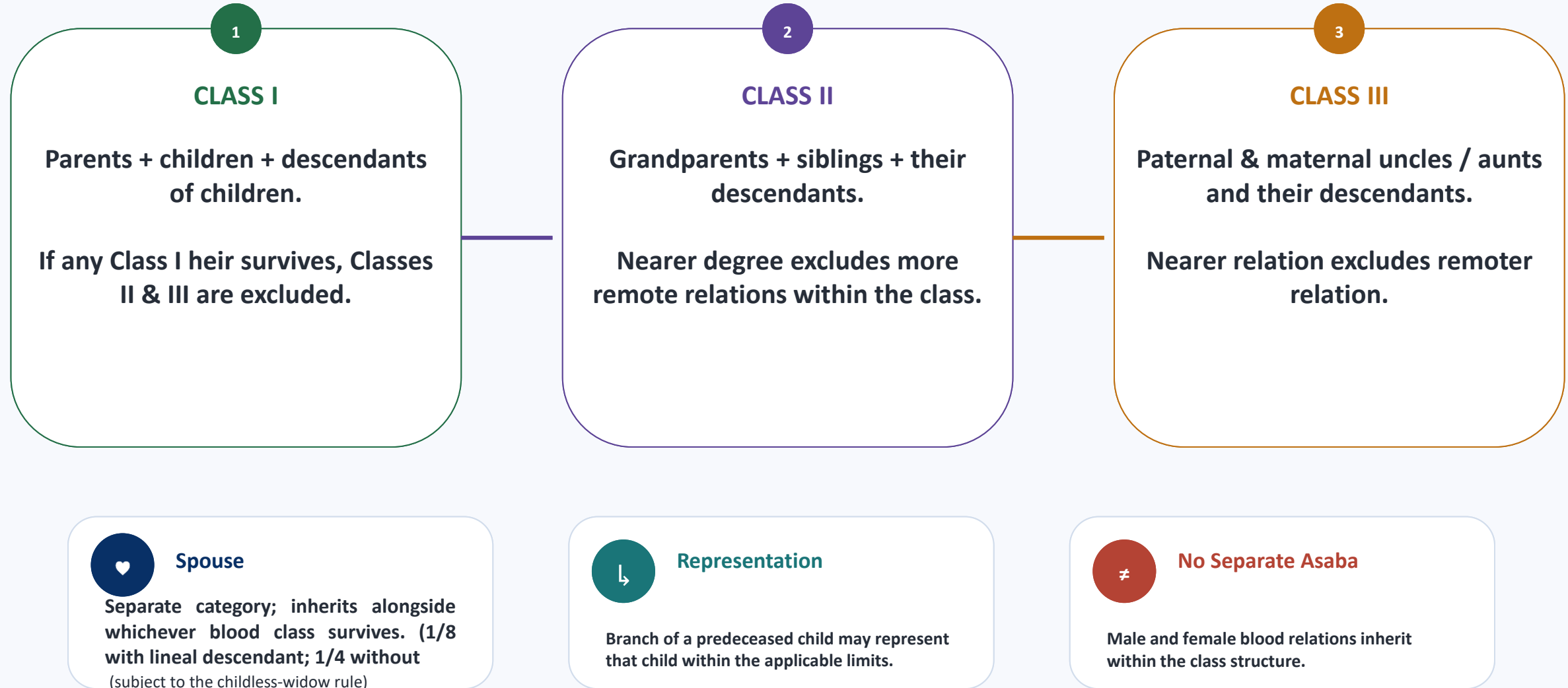
3

Recalculate

One surviving relative can change several fractions.

Shia Muslim (Ithna Ashari) Succession — Overview - Class & Proximity

No separate Sunni-style residuary category; nearer blood class excludes the remoter class.



Separate the substantive question 'who gets what?' from estate administration and procedure.

§

MUSLIM PERSONAL LAW — WHO GETS WHAT?

Intestate succession: Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application Act, 1937 directs personal law to govern succession, subject to applicable statutory qualifications.

Wasiyat: Muslim-law limitations govern substantive testamentary entitlement;



INDIAN SUCCESSION ACT — PROCEDURAL / LIMITED ROLE

Section 58(1) of the Indian Succession Act excludes

Muhammadan testamentary succession from Part VI.

BOTH STREAMS MEET BEFORE DISTRIBUTION

1

Administer Estate

Identify estate → funeral expenses → lawful debts

2

Give Effect to Wasiyat

Apply valid bequest from net estate within Muslim-law limits

3

Distribute Balance

Applicable Sunni / Shia rules decide heirs and fractions

INSTRUMENTS OF SUCCESSION & PROCESS OF TRANSFER OF PROPERTIES

- Probate from court no more necessary.
- The executor can execute transfer based on Will itself.
- A Registered Will be more effective.
- In case, will is disputed, court's decision on validity of Will.
- Administrator to be appointed by court to implement the Will in case Executor is not named in the will or executor is not able to act for any reason.
- **In case of Intestate Succession:**
 - Succession Certificate from court.
 - Legal Heir certificate (Surviving Member Certificate) .
- Relinquishment Deed can be given by any legal heir.

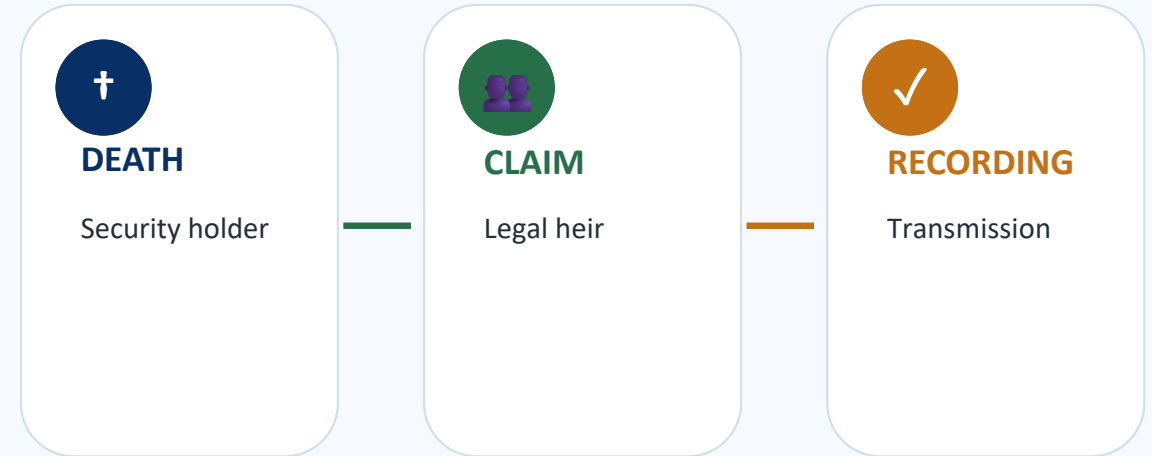


The two certificates serve different functions and are not interchangeable.

TRANSMISSION OF SECURITIES

A visual guide to SEBI's simplified & standardised framework

SEBI CIRCULAR • 23 JULY 2026



The revised framework creates clear low-value processing bands.



Quick Transmission Processing (QTP)

Claims threshold:

Physical Mode: ₹ 10 thousand.

(Limits applicable per listed entity / Mutual Funds)

Demat Mode: ₹ 30 thousand.

(Per beneficial owner for securities)



SIMPLIFIED DOCUMENTATION

Claims threshold:

Physical Mode: ₹ 10 lakh.

(Limits applicable per listed entity / Mutual Funds)

Listed entity may enhance the threshold for simplified documentation at its discretion.

Demat Mode: ₹ 30 lakh.

(Per beneficial owner for securities)

Fewer procedural hurdles, but verification remains central.



No Probate

Probate of Will is no longer a mandatory transmission document under the revised framework.



Combined Affidavit-cum-NOC

Legal heirs can give combined affidavit-cum-No Objection Certificate.



Death Certificate

- copy of a death certificate carrying a QR code enough.
- original / attested copy, not needed.



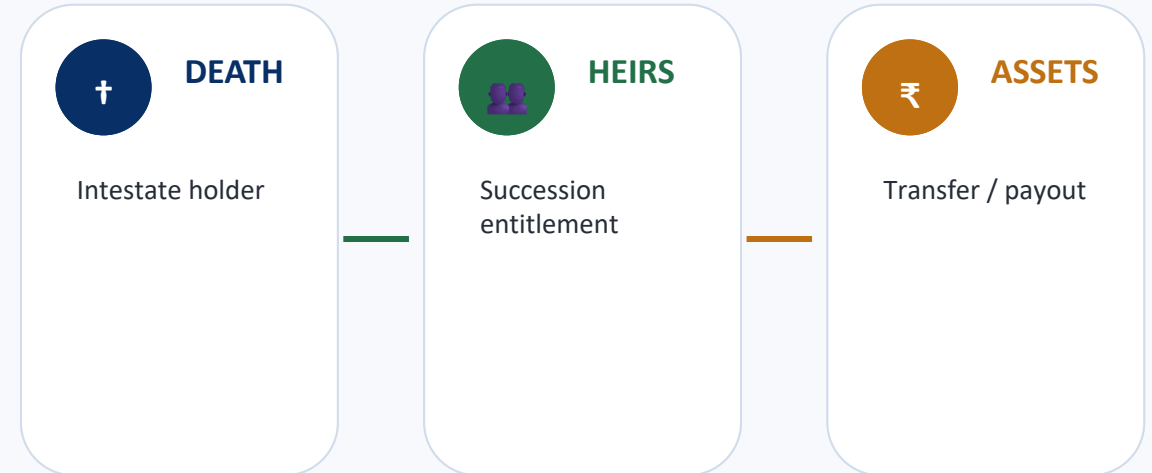
Foreign Death Certificates

Verification may be carried out through **overseas branches of Indian banks** or **foreign** banks having correspondent banking relationships.

SUCCESSION OF FINANCIAL ASSETS

Intestate demise under Succession Law — a visual guide

Nomination is the best option.



Bank accounts • FDs • securities • mutual funds • insurance • pension • digital assets

Core rule:

- nomination facilitates transfer and payment;
- beneficial ownership follows succession law.

Documentation — The Common Claim Kit

Exact requirements vary by institution and value, but the core documents are broadly similar.



Proof of Death

Original / attested death certificate.
QR-code death certificate may be accepted where the applicable framework permits.



Proof of Entitlement

Succession Certificate / Legal Heir Certificate / Will-related proof, depending on the asset and institutional requirement.



Identity & KYC

PAN, KYC, bank details and identity/address documents of the claimant heirs.



Claim / Transmission Forms

Institution-specific claim, transmission, discharge voucher or transfer forms are filed with supporting records.



Affidavit / Indemnity / NOC

A combined Affidavit cum NOC is suggested to be executed by all legal heirs.

Probate of Will is not a universal pre-condition for transmission; the applicable succession and institutional framework must be checked.