MUSLIM SUCCESSION ENACTMENT 2026

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STATE OF SABAH

I assent,

Yang di-Pertua Negeri.

AUGUST, 2026.

No. 6 of 2026

An Enactment to provide for matters relating to the succession of a Muslim and for other related matters.

ENACTED by the Legislature of the State of Sabah as follows:

PART I

PRELIMINARY

Short title and commencement

1. (1) This Enactment may be cited as the Muslim Succession Enactment 2026.

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(2) This Enactment comes into operation on the date of its publication in the *Gazette*.

Interpretation

2. (1) In this Enactment, unless the context otherwise requires —

"*ashab al-furud*" means the heirs who are entitled to fixed shares in the deceased's estate as set out in the First Schedule in accordance with *al-Quran*, *sunah* and *ijmak*;

"*asabah*" means any heir whose shares are not specified in a succession matter and who is —

(a) entitled to inherit the whole estate if he is the sole heir;

(b) entitled to inherit the residue of the estate after the shares of the *ashab al-furud* have been distributed if he is not the sole heir; or

(c) barred from receiving any share of the estate where there is no residue of the estate after the shares of *ashab al-furud* have been distributed;

"Committee" means the Rules Committee of Muslim Succession established under section 40;

"Court" has the meaning assigned to it in subsection 2(1) of the Syariah Courts Enactment 2024 [*No. 5 of 2024*];

"*dhawi al-arham*" means the family members of the deceased who are related by *nasab*, other than *ashab al-furud* and *asabah*;

"encumbrance" includes debt, loan, mortgage, charge, caveat, court's prohibitory order or any other interest or claim which prevent dealings;

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"estate" means the net value of all of the deceased's property that can be inherited by his heirs;

"*hibah*" has the meaning assigned to it in subsection 2(1) of Wakaf (State of Sabah) Enactment 2018 [*No. 7 of 2018*];

"*Hukum Syarak*" has the meaning assigned to it in subsection 2(1) of the Syariah Courts Enactment 2024;

"illegitimate" in relation to a child, means a child born out of wedlock but not as a result of *syubhah* intercourse;

"incapacitated person" includes a minor, a person of unsound mind or a person who is incapable of managing his own property;

"interested person" means any person, including non-Muslim, that has an interest on the deceased's property or estate;

"interim receiver" means a person appointed by the Court under section 15;

"Judge" has the meaning assigned to it in subsection 2(1) of the Syariah Courts Enactment 2024;

"*mafqud*" means any heir whose whereabouts are unknown or untraceable and whose status cannot be ascertained whether alive or dead;

"Majlis" has the meaning assigned to it in subsection 2(1) of the Majlis Ugama Islam Negeri Sabah Enactment 2004 [*No. 5 of 2004*];

"property" includes —

(a) any movable property, immovable property or intellectual property;

(b) any benefit, profit or interest in any movable property,

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immovable property or intellectual property;

(c) any right, interest or title in connection with any movable property, immovable property or intellectual property; and

(d) any other property in accordance with *Hukum Syarak*;

"*radd*" means the reversion of any surplus of the deceased's estate to the *ashab al-furud* in the absence of *asabah*;

"Religious Enforcement Officer" means a person appointed pursuant to section 44B of the Majlis Ugama Islam Negeri Sabah Enactment 2004;

"*umariyyatain*" means a manner of distribution of the deceased's estate where —

(a) the deceased left her husband, mother and father; or

(b) the deceased left his wife, mother and father;

"*wali harta*" means the father, or following the death of the father, the paternal grandfather or his ascendants, who acts as the guardian of the property of an incapacitated person or an unborn child, in accordance with *Hukum Syarak*;

"*wasi*" means a person appointed as *wasi* under section 13; and

"will" means an *iqrar* of a person made during his lifetime with respect to his property or benefit of his property, to be carried out for the purposes of charity or for any other purpose permissible by *Hukum Syarak*, after his death.

(2) All words and expressions used and not defined in this Enactment but defined in the Interpretation and General Clauses Enactment 1963 [*No. 34 of 1963*] shall have the meaning assigned to them respectively to the extent that such meanings do not conflict with *Hukum Syarak*.

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(3) For the avoidance of doubt as to the identity or interpretation of the words and expression used in this Enactment that are listed in the Second Schedule, reference may be made to the Arabic script for those words and expressions shown against them.

Application

3. Save as otherwise expressly provided, this Enactment shall apply to any person who —

(a) lives in Sabah;

(b) resides in Sabah;

(c) is originally from Sabah but lives outside Sabah;

(d) is originally from Sabah but has property outside Sabah; or

(e) is not originally from Sabah but has property in Sabah.

PART II

SUCCESSION

Pillars of succession

4. The Court shall ensure the following pillars of succession are fulfilled:

(a) the deceased (*muwarrith*) left his property to be inherited by his heirs or another person upon his death;

(b) the heir (*warith*) has a family relationship with the deceased, either by way of *nasab* or marriage; and

(c) there is property (*mawruth*) left by the deceased.

Rights of succession

5. Without prejudice to any other written law, an heir has the right to

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succession if —

(a) the death of the deceased has been confirmed;

(b) he is a Muslim and is alive at the time of the deceased's death; and

(c) he is entitled to inherit and is not legally barred from inheriting the deceased's estate.

Simultaneous death

6. Where two or more family members who have reason for succession in accordance with *Hukum Syarak* die simultaneously, which the order of their deaths cannot be determined, they shall have no rights to inherit from each other.

ILLUSTRATIONS

(a) A and B, who are spouses, were involved in a car accident at 9.30 a.m. and both were found dead at the scene. As the order of their deaths cannot be determined, A and B shall have no rights to inherit from each other. The estates of A and B will be distributed to their respective heirs according to *Hukum Syarak*.

(b) A and B, who are spouses, were involved in a car accident and taken to the hospital in a critical condition. The doctor later confirms that A died at 10.10 a.m., while B died at 10.12 a.m. As B survived A, B has a right to inherit A's estate and the distribution of the estate shall be made according to *Hukum Syarak*.

Property of a person who embraces Islam

7. (1) A person who embraces Islam may transfer his property to his non-Muslim heirs through *hibah*, will or any other means under any other written laws, as long as it does not conflict with *Hukum Syarak*.

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(2) Where a person who embraces Islam dies without having made any *hibah* or will during his lifetime, the Court shall deal with his estate in accordance with *Hukum Syarak*.

Khunsa musykil

8. (1) Where an heir is a *khunsa musykil* whose gender cannot be determined whether male or female, he shall be entitled to the lower of the shares to which he would be entitled as a male or as a female, and the remaining share of the estate not distributed shall be held on trust for such heir pending the determination of his gender.

(2) Upon the determination of the gender of the *khunsa musykil* by an expert, the remaining shares held under subsection (1) shall be distributed in accordance with *Hukum Syarak*.

Illegitimate child and *li'an* child

9. Illegitimate child and *li'an* child shall have the right to inherit from their mother and their mother's relatives and shall also have the right to have their property inherited by their mother and their mother's relatives.

Unclaimed property

10. (1) Where a property or part of the deceased's property remains unclaimed, the Court may, upon application in the form as determined by the Court, appoint Majlis or any of its corporation as a trustee to administer such unclaimed property for such period as the Court may determine.

(2) Where any person appears within the period determined under subsection (1) and claims that he is entitled to the unclaimed property as an heir of the deceased, the Court shall, upon application of the appointed trustee under subsection (1), make any order as it thinks necessary for the distribution of the deceased's estate.

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(3) Where the period determined under subsection (1) has expired, the Court shall deal with the unclaimed property in accordance with *Hukum Syarak*.

Incapacitated person, unborn child or *mafqud*

11. (1) The deceased's property which is inherited by the incapacitated person or unborn child shall be held by the *wasi*, guardian or the appointed trustee, as the case may be, until —

(a) the minor attained the age of eighteen years old;

(b) the person of unsound mind is able to manage his own property; or

(c) the unborn child is born and has attained the age of eighteen years old.

(2) The deceased's property which is inherited by a *mafqud* shall be held by the appointed trustee until such *mafqud* appears or until a period of seven years from the date such property is held by the appointed trustee, whichever is earlier.

(3) The *wasi*, guardian or the appointed trustee, as the case may be, shall not make any dealings on the deceased's property unless with the permission from the Court.

(4) For the purposes of this section, "appointed trustee" means the Majlis or any of its corporation appointed by the Court to act as a trustee.

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PART III

WASI

Eligibility as *wasi*

12. Except as otherwise provided in this Enactment, a person is eligible to be appointed as a *wasi* according to *Hukum Syarak* if he —

(a) is a Muslim;

(b) has attained the age of eighteen years old;

(c) is sane; and

(d) is trustworthy.

Appointment of *wasi*

13. (1) An application for the appointment of a *wasi* in respect of a deceased's property shall be made to the Court together with an undertaking in such form as the Court may determine.

(2) Upon receiving an application under subsection (1), the Court shall consider the following matters:

(a) whether there is a *wali harta* recognized by the Court;

(b) where there is no *wali harta* or if the *wali harta* refuses to become *wasi*, whether the person named as *wasi* in the application has the consent of other heirs;

(c) whether the heirs of the deceased is an incapacitated person;

(d) whether there is an interested person other than the heir claiming an interest on the deceased's property; and

(e) any other matter relevant to the proper administration and

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protection of the deceased's property.

(3) Without prejudice to other written laws, provided that they do not conflict with *Hukum Syarak*, the Court may, after considering the matters referred to under subsection (2), make such orders as it thinks fit including —

(a) appointing one or more *wasi* as the legal representatives of the deceased; or

(b) where the person named as *wasi* in the application is not consented by other heirs, appointing any other eligible heir as *wasi*.

(4) Any *wasi* who fails to comply with the undertaking under subsection (1) commits an offence and shall, upon conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding five thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years or to both.

Discharge, revocation or termination of appointment of *wasi*

14. (1) A *wasi* appointed under section 13 may, at any time, apply to the Court to be discharged from his appointment, and the Court may grant the application upon such terms as it thinks fit.

(2) The Court may, upon an application, revoke or terminate the appointment of a *wasi* if it is satisfied that the *wasi* —

(a) has died;

(b) becomes incapable of acting by reason of physical or mental incapacity;

(c) becomes a bankrupt;

(d) refuses, neglects or fails to administer the deceased's property diligently;

(e) has misappropriated, wasted or improperly dealt with any

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part of the deceased's property;

(f) has failed to comply with any order or direction of the Court;

(g) has acted in conflict with the interests of the heirs; or

(h) is unfit to continue acting as *wasi*.

(3) Where a *wasi* is discharged or his appointment is revoked or terminated, the Court may appoint a new *wasi* in accordance with this Enactment and make such consequential orders as it thinks fit.

(4) The discharge, revocation or termination of the appointment of a *wasi* shall not affect the validity of any act lawfully done by the *wasi* before the date of such discharge, revocation or termination.

Appointment of an interim receiver

15. (1) Pending the appointment of a new *wasi* under subsection 14(3), the Court may, if it considers necessary, appoint an interim receiver for the administration of the deceased's property.

(2) An interim receiver appointed under subsection (1) shall exercise such powers and perform such duties as the Court may direct until —

(a) a new *wasi* is appointed; or

(b) the appointment of the interim receiver is revoked by the Court.

(3) An interim receiver shall be entitled to be reimbursed for any reasonable expenses properly incurred in the performance of his duties and to receive such remuneration as may be allowed by the Court.

(4) No action shall lie against an interim receiver in respect of any act done or omission made in good faith in the exercise of his powers or

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performance of his duties under this Enactment or any order of the Court.

Rights, responsibilities and powers of *wasi*

16. (1) A *wasi* shall exercise the rights, responsibilities and powers conferred on him in respect of the administration of the deceased's property, including any encumbrance on such property and any will, *hibah*, *wakaf* or other matter relating to the property.

(2) A *wasi* has the right to sue and be sued in respect of matters relating to the deceased's property.

(3) A *wasi* appointed under section 13 shall fulfill his responsibilities including to submit to the Court and the deceased's heirs an inventory report and account in respect of the deceased's property and shall discharge his responsibilities within one year from the date of his appointment order is issued.

(4) Notwithstanding subsection (3), a *wasi* may apply to the Court for an extension of time if he is unable to fulfil his responsibilities within the required period.

(5) A *wasi* who fails to submit an inventory report and account or forges such inventory report and account commits an offence and shall, upon conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding five thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years or to both.

Remuneration of *wasi*

17. The *wasi* may be remunerated at such rate agreed by the heirs or at a rate as the Court deems fit and necessary.

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PART IV

ESTATE DISTRIBUTION

Estate distribution order

18. (1) Any person who has a right of succession to a deceased's estate may apply to the Court for a distribution of such estate in the form as determined by the Court and shall attach any other relevant documents in relation to the estate.

(2) The Court shall, upon receiving an application under subsection (1) and being satisfied that all evidence and supporting documents comply with the requirements of this Enactment and *Hukum Syarak*, issue an estate distribution order to the applicant.

(3) The Court may, prior to issuing an estate distribution order under subsection (2), take into consideration other manners of distribution in accordance with *Hukum Syarak,* including *umariyyatain*.

Shares of heirs

19. (1) The deceased's estate shall be distributed to the following heirs:

(a) ashab al-furud; and

(b) asabah.

(2) Where there is any residue of the deceased's estate after the distribution of such estate to the *ashab al-furud* and there is no *asabah* entitled to such residue, the Court may, in accordance with *Hukum Syarak,* distribute the residue by way of *radd* or to *dhawi al-arham* or in such other manner as the Court deems appropriate.

Consent of heirs

20. (1) Notwithstanding section 18, the Court may issue an estate distribution order to any person where any heir entitled to a share in the

deceased's estate has, whether through disposition in a form as determined by the Court or any other form of agreement, given consent to such distribution and such consent is given voluntarily, in good faith and free from any coercion, threats or undue influence from any party.

(2) Any consent given under subsection (1) may be withdrawn by the heir before the Court delivers its decision in the course of the proceedings, and upon such withdrawal, the deceased's estate shall be distributed in accordance with *Hukum Syarak*.

(3) For the purposes of subsection (1), the following persons shall be deemed incapable of giving consent:

(a) an incapacitated person;

(b) an unborn child; or

(c) a *mafqud*.

(4) For the purposes of this section, "disposition" means the act of an heir who withdraws himself from receiving his share of the deceased's estate, whether wholly or partially, by relinquishing that share to another heir or to any other person, whether with or without consideration.

Munasakhat

21. (1) In this section, "*munasakhat*" means the occurrence of two or more deaths of heirs involving the same estate before it is fully distributed, where the share of a deceased heir forms part of the estate and may be inherited by his heirs.

(2) Where *munasakhat* occurs, the Court shall conduct such investigation as it considers necessary to ensure that each heir receives their share in accordance with *Hukum Syarak*.

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ILLUSTRATION

A (mother) passes away and left no other heir except her only child, B (son). The estate of A will be inherited by B. However, B died shortly after A. Upon B's death, B's estate including the estate inherited from A, shall be inherited by B's surviving heirs which are C (his wife) and D (his son).

Explanation — The Court shall determine the shares of C and D after investigating B's entitlement to A's estate.

Attendance of interested person

22. (1) The Court may allow any interested person to appear, testify and disclose his interest.

(2) For the purposes of this section, the attendance of such interested person under subsection (1) shall not be construed as making such person a party to the proceedings.

Majlis as party

23. The Court may, in the course of any proceeding in respect of the deceased's estate, order the Majlis to be named as a party to such proceeding, if the Court is in the opinion that Majlis have interest over the deceased's estate.

Nominee

24. (1) Any nominee of the deceased's property appointed under any other written law shall be deemed as *wasi* for the purposes of this Enactment and nothing in this Enactment shall be construed as conferring ownership on such property to the nominee.

(2) The nominee shall, upon the issuance of an estate distribution order, distribute the deceased's property in respect of which he is named

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as the nominee in accordance with such order.

(3) Any nominee who contravenes subsection (2) commits an offence and shall, upon conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding five thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years or to both.

(4) Where any nominee is convicted of an offence under subsection (3), the Court may, in addition to the penalty that it may impose, make such order as may be necessary to distribute the deceased's property to the deceased's heirs.

Verification of heirs

25. The Court may, on an application made by any party and upon payment of a prescribed fee, approve the application for verification of heirs and issue an order certifying the heirs.

PART V

OFFENCES

Refusal to deliver required documents or information

26. Any person who, when required by the *wasi* or an interim receiver, deliberately refuses to deliver any document or information in his possession in relation to the deceased's property commits an offence and shall, upon conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding five thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years or to both.

Dealings on undistributed property

27. Any person who makes any dealings on a property in respect of which no estate distribution order has been issued by the Court commits an offence and shall, upon conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding

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five thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years or to both.

Concealment of heirs

28. Any person who deliberately conceals any heir commits an offence and shall, upon conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding five thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years or to both.

Disposal of deceased's property without permission of the Court

29. Any person who disposes, deals with or transfers any property of the deceased forming part of the share of an incapacitated person, unborn child or *mafqud* without the permission of the Court commits an offence and shall, upon conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding five thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years or to both.

Transfer, destruction or concealment of the deceased's property

30. Any person who transfers, destroys or conceals and refuses to surrender the deceased's property in his possession to the *wasi* or interim receiver commits an offence and shall, upon conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding five thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years or to both.

Failure of *wasi* to deliver property or documents to the interim receiver or new *wasi*

31. Where a *wasi* whose appointment has been discharged, revoked or terminated under this Enactment fails to deliver the deceased's property or other relevant documents in his custody or control to the interim receiver or to the newly appointed *wasi* commits an offence and shall, upon conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding three thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to both.

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Concealment of encumbrances

32. Any person who fails to disclose or deliberately conceals any encumbrance in relation to the deceased's property commits an offence and shall, upon conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding three thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to both.

Obstruction

33. Any person who —

(a) obstructs any Religious Enforcement Officer who is lawfully carrying out any power of investigation and inspection for the purposes of this Enactment;

(b) when required by a Religious Enforcement Officer to produce any evidence or thing which the Religious Enforcement Officer reasonably believes to have any connection with or is capable of giving information on the commission of an offence under this Enactment, delays or refuses to furnish the same; or

(c) when required by a Religious Enforcement Officer to furnish any information, refuses or neglects to furnish such information,

commits an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding five thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years or to both.

PART VI

ENFORCEMENT

Power of investigation

34. The Religious Enforcement Officer shall have the power to investigate the commission of any offence under this Enactment.

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Prosecution

35. No prosecution for any offence under this Enactment shall be instituted without the written consent of the Chief *Syar'ie* Prosecutor.

PART VII

GENERAL

Estate distribution order from outside Sabah

36. Notwithstanding any order for the purpose of distributing an estate made outside Sabah, such order shall not take effect in Sabah unless an estate distribution order under this Enactment is issued by the Court.

Disclosure of document

37. (1) The Court may, in the course of any proceeding in respect of a deceased's estate, if it deems necessary and upon any terms which it thinks just, order any person to appear and testify or disclose any document in his possession or under his control.

(2) Failure to comply with an order made under subsection (1) shall be punishable as a contempt of Court.

Fees

38. (1) There shall be paid in respect of all causes, matters and proceedings in Court such fees as may be prescribed.

(2) The Court may, if it deems fit, exempt the payment of any fee payable under this Enactment or any subsidiary legislation made under this Enactment.

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Compounding of offences

39. (1) The Yang di-Pertua Negeri may, on the advice of the Majlis, make rules prescribing —

(a) any offence under this Enactment as an offence which may be compounded; and

(b) the method and procedure for compounding such offence.

(2) The Secretary of the Majlis or any officer authorized by him may, with the consent in writing of the Chief *Syar'ie* Prosecutor, compound any offence committed by any person under this Enactment which is prescribed to be a compoundable offence by making a written offer to the person suspected to have committed the offence to compound the offence upon payment to the Majlis of an amount not exceeding fifty per centum of the amount of the maximum fine for that offence within such time as may be specified in the offer.

(3) An offer under subsection (2) may be made at any time after the offence has been committed but before any prosecution for it has been instituted.

(4) If the amount specified in the offer made under subsection (2) is not paid within the time specified in the offer or within such extended period as the Secretary of the Majlis may grant, prosecution for the offence may be instituted at any time after that against the person to whom the offer was made.

(5) Where an offence has been compounded under this section, no prosecution shall be instituted in respect of the offence against the person to whom the offer to compound was made.

(6) All sums of money received under this section shall be paid into and form part of the Fund established under section 45 of the Majlis Ugama Islam Negeri Sabah Enactment 2004.

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Committee

40. (1) There shall be established a Rules Committee of Muslim Succession consisting of —

(a) the Chief *Syar'ie* Judge who shall be the Chairman;

(b) the State Attorney General or his representative;

(c) a representative of the Majlis;

(d) a Syariah High Court Judge;

(e) a *Syar'ie* lawyer; and

(f) two other persons deemed fit by the Chief *Syar'ie* Judge.

(2) The members appointed under paragraphs (1)*(e)* and *(f)* shall hold office for a period of two years and shall be eligible for reappointment.

(3) The Registrar of Syariah Court shall be the Secretary to the Committee and shall be responsible to carry out the decision of the Committee.

(4) If, owing to absence or inability to act due to illness or any other cause, the Chairman of the Committee is unable to preside at any meeting, the members present shall elect one of their members to preside at that meeting.

(5) Members of the Committee and the Secretary may be paid such allowances for attending meetings of the Committee.

(6) The Committee may determine its own procedure.

Power to make rules

41. The Committee may, by publication in the *Gazette*, make rules regulating the practice and procedure for any proceeding under this Enactment as it considers expedient for carrying out the provisions of

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this Enactment and such rules may provide for —

(a) the procedure in matters relating to *wasi* and distribution of estate;

(b) any fees to be paid in respect of any matter under this Enactment or under any rules made under this section, including for the amount and manner of payment of such fees;

(c) the forms to be used in respect of any matter under this Enactment; and

(d) any other matters required by this Enactment to be prescribed.

Power to issue guidelines and directions

42. (1) The Chief *Syar'ie* Judge may, for the further, better or more convenient implementation of the provisions of this Enactment or any subsidiary legislation made under this Enactment, issue any guidelines or directions as he considers necessary or expedient.

(2) The Chief *Syar'ie* Judge may vary, revise, amend or revoke the whole or any part of any guidelines or directions issued under this section.

(3) Non-compliance to any of the guidelines or directions issued under this section shall not render any proceeding void unless ordered otherwise by the Court, but the Court may, on its own motion or on the application of any party, set aside such proceeding either wholly or in part on grounds of irregularity or amend or otherwise deal with the proceeding in accordance with such manner and on such terms as the Court thinks fit.

(4) All guidelines issued under this section shall be published in the *Gazette*.

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Inherent power of the Court

43. Nothing in this Enactment shall be deemed to limit or affect the inherent power of the Court to make any order as may be necessary to prevent injustice or to prevent an abuse of the process of the Court.

Hukum Syarak

44. (1) Any provision or interpretation of the provisions under this Enactment or any subsidiary legislation made under this Enactment which is inconsistent with *Hukum Syarak* shall, to the extent of the inconsistency, be void.

(2) If there is a lacuna or where any matter is not expressly provided for in this Enactment or any subsidiary legislation made under this Enactment, the Court shall apply *Hukum Syarak*.

PART VIII

SAVING

Saving

45. (1) Where any case or matter is pending before any Court on the date of coming into operation of this Enactment, the provisions of this Enactment shall apply in respect of the proceeding of such case or matter to the extent that it causes no injustice.

(2) Any declaration, order, notification, notice, authorization, practice direction, guidelines, administrative directive or appointment issued or made by the Court before the date of coming into operation of this Enactment shall, to the extent that it is not inconsistent with this Enactment, be deemed to have been issued or made under this Enactment and shall continue to be in force in relation to the persons to whom it applies until it is revoked.

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(3) Any application, form or document filed before the date of coming into operation of this Enactment shall be deemed to have been made or filed under this Enactment.

FIRST SCHEDULE

[Subsection 2(1)]

SHARES

No.	Shares	Heirs (*Warith*)
1	1/2	1. Husband 2. A daughter 3. A daughter to a son 4. A full sister 5. A paternal half-sister
2	1/4	1. Husband 2. Wife/wives
3	1/8	Wife/wives
4	1/3	1. Mother 2. Two or more maternal half-brother or half-sister
5	1/3 residue	Mother, in the case of *umariyyatain*
6	2/3	1. Two or more daughters 2. Two or more daughters to a son 3. Two or more full sister 4. Two or more paternal half-sister
7	1/6	1. Father 2. Mother 3. Grandfather 4. Grandmother 5. One or more daughter to a son where there is a daughter to the deceased 6. One or more paternal half-sister where there is a full sister 7. Maternal half-brother 8. Maternal half-sister

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SECOND SCHEDULE

[Subsection 2(3)]

ARABIC SCRIPT FOR CERTAIN WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

ashab al-furud	— اصحاب الفروض
asabah	— عصبة
dhawi al-arham	— ذوي الارحام
hibah	— هبة
iqrar	— إقرار
mafqud	— مفقود
munasakhat	— مناسخات
mawruth	— موروث
muwarrith	— مورث
radd	— رد
umariyyatain	— عمريتين
wali	— ولي
warith	— وارث
wasi	— وصي

CERTIFIED by me to be a true copy of the Bill passed by the Legislative Assembly on Wednesday, the 22nd day of July, 2026.

DATUK SERI PANGLIMA HAJI KADZIM BIN HAJI M. YAHYA,
Speaker,
State Legislative Assembly.

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