



Citizens **Information** Board
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Bereavement A Practical Guide

This guide is published by the **Citizens Information Board (CIB)**.
It offers general information and is not a legal interpretation.

The Citizens Information Board is the national agency responsible for supporting the provision of information, advice and advocacy on social services and for the provision of the **Money Advice and Budgeting Service (MABS)** and the **National Advocacy Service** for people with disabilities.

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Point the camera on your smartphone at the QR code to get to the online version of this leaflet where you will find links to all the topics covered.

Introduction

This booklet is a guide to some of the practical concerns you may have when someone close to you dies.

It answers questions you may have on accessing money, getting help with funeral expenses, dealing with the estate of the person who died, and other practical issues you may be worried about.

Bereavement can be overwhelming and you may be going through many different emotions. Don't be afraid to ask for help if you need it. We have listed organisations that can help you at the end of this booklet.

The [Citizens Information Phone Service](#) and your [local Citizens Information Centre](#) can also give you advice and help with any questions you may have. See page 26 for contact details and further information.

If you are reading this booklet online, you can **click any text that is bold to find out more**. You can also get more information on the topics in this booklet by calling the Citizens Information Phone Service or contacting your local Citizens Information Centre.



First steps after a death

Registering the death

Every death in Ireland must be recorded and registered at **a civil registration office**. You should **register the death** as soon as possible. It should be registered within 3 months, but you have up to 12 months to register the death. You need a death notification form, which you can get from the doctor who attended the person who died. Normally, a close family relative registers the death. If there are no relatives available to do this, the death can be registered by anyone who has knowledge of the death. You will not be charged a fee to register a death. However, there is a fee of €20 for a death certificate.

You should bring the death notification form and your own photo ID to a civil registration office. You can **find your local office on the hse.ie website**, or call 1800 700 700, 8am to 8pm, Monday to Friday, or 9am to 5pm, Saturday. You need some personal details of the person who died, including their **PPS number** and their parents' full names. You can usually get a death certificate from the registrar at the time of registering the death.

Sometimes a death is referred to the **coroner**. This happens when the cause of death is not known and cannot be certified by the doctor who attended upon the person who died. When this happens, you may have to wait some time before you get a death certificate.

The coroner's office gives you an interim death certificate, which you can use to notify the Department of Social Protection (DSP), **Revenue** and other State or financial institutions.



Use a smartphone to scan this QR code and read more about **registering a death**.

Death abroad

If the person died outside Ireland, you should contact the Irish embassy or consulate. You can **find a list of Irish embassies and consulates** online at **Ireland.ie**, or call +353 1 408 2527. An undertaker in Ireland can help you deal with the formalities and arrangements and help you to find a suitable funeral director in the other country. **Bringing the body home** (known as repatriation) can be complicated and costly.

Who should I notify of the death?

You should tell a number of State institutions that **the person has died**. If the person was getting a **State pension** or another social welfare payment, you must inform the DSP that they have died. You must also inform the Department of Social Protection (DSP) if you were getting **Carer's Allowance** or **Carer's Benefit** for looking after the person.

Telling other people that somebody you know has died can be very difficult. You can ask a friend or family member to help you to contact the person's friends, work colleagues and family.

It is customary to place a notice in a local or national newspaper when a death has taken place. This is now often done online through services like **RIP.ie**. Your funeral director will publish the notice for you and can make changes to an already published notice if you need.



Funeral arrangements

One of the first things you have to do after the death is to make funeral arrangements. An undertaker or funeral director can deal with most aspects of the funeral. The Irish Association of Funeral Directors (IAFD), iafd.ie, has a list of funeral directors by county. You can contact the IAFD on 0818 935 000. There is a [code of practice](#) that explains what you can expect from its members.

If the person died in hospital, their body will be brought to the hospital mortuary until funeral arrangements are made. You can choose to bring the person home or have them brought to a funeral home.

The person who died may have left instructions in their [will](#) about the type of funeral they wanted, if they wanted [cremation](#) or burial, where they wanted their remains laid to rest and if they wanted a religious or non-religious funeral service.

You may prefer a small private funeral or you may feel a large funeral is more appropriate. In general, this is a personal choice that you and your family should make. The solemniser of the ceremony can help make the funeral personal and special.



Use a smartphone to scan this QR code and read more about funeral arrangements.

Funeral costs

In some cases, a funeral may be partially or fully paid for in advance, or the **funeral costs** are covered by an insurance policy. Otherwise, the person who arranges the funeral is liable to pay the funeral director for the cost of the funeral. This can be repaid from the **estate of the person who died** (the money and property the deceased person left behind).

You should discuss the funeral costs with other relatives, so that you do not feel under pressure to cover the whole cost of the funeral yourself.

If you have difficulty paying for the funeral, an **Additional Needs Payment** can help with the cost. You can apply for this from the Department of Social Protection by:

- Applying online at [MyWelfare.ie](https://www.mywelfare.ie).
- [Requesting an application form posted to you.](#)
- Filling in a form at your [local Intreo Centre](#) or [Citizens Information Centre](#).



Use a smartphone to scan this QR code and read more about the **Additional Needs Payment**.



Accessing money

When a person dies, their **property passes to their personal representative**. The personal representative then distributes the deceased person's assets (money, possessions and property) in accordance with the law, the will - if there is one - or according to the laws of intestacy **if there is no will**. These assets are described as the **deceased person's estate**. Read more on **page 19**.

Money in bank accounts

If **money is held** in the deceased person's name only, then family members usually cannot get access until probate is granted to the personal representative. But if the amount in an account is small, the bank may release it to the personal representative or the next of kin.

Bank accounts in joint names

If the bank account is in the joint names of the person who died and their spouse or civil partner, the money is usually transferred into the surviving spouse or civil partner's name. You need the death certificate to do this.

If the bank account is in the joint names of the deceased person and someone else, and the bank was given instructions when the account was opened that the other person was to receive the money on the death of the deceased, the money can be transferred into the survivor's name.

If there is an account with more than €50,000, you will also need a letter of clearance from Revenue allowing the money to be transferred to the surviving account holder, pending investigations about **Capital Acquisitions Tax** (CAT) liability. CAT is a form of inheritance tax.

Spouses and civil partners do not have to pay CAT on inheritances from each other. See **page 18**. Where the bank has no instructions, the intentions of the deceased person will have to be examined (for example, by referring to their will).

Credit union accounts

If the deceased person had a credit union account and **completed a valid Nomination Form** when opening the account, the money in the account up to a maximum of €27,000 goes to the nominated person or persons. Any remaining balance forms part of the deceased's estate and is distributed in accordance with succession law.

You can find contact details for your local credit union: **[creditunion.ie](https://www.creditunion.ie)**



Post office savings

The person who died may have had a current account with An Post Money. You will need to complete a [Notification of death form](#) which must include a copy of the death certificate.

You can [contact An Post Money](#) on 01 705 8000 between 9:00am to 6:00pm, Monday to Friday.



Use a smartphone to scan this QR code and read more about [access to money after a death](#).

State Savings

The person who died may have had an Ireland State Savings account. If the value of the account is €25,000 or over, Ireland State Savings will ask for the [Grant of Probate or Letter of Administration](#). You will also need to provide these if a Grant of Probate or a Letter of Administration is being extracted for other purposes.

You can [contact Ireland State Savings](#) on 01 705 7200 between 8:00am to 8:00pm, Monday to Friday.



Occupational and personal pensions

The rules governing [occupational pensions](#) and [personal pensions](#) depend on the terms of the pension. If the person who died was a member of a pension scheme, you should contact the scheme administrators to find out if there is a pension for the spouse, civil partner and children. Self-employed people may have pension arrangements that involve some of the investments becoming part of the estate when the person dies.

Divorced people and people whose civil partnership has been dissolved [may have access to some part of the pension scheme](#) depending on whether a pension adjustment order was made at the time of the divorce or dissolution. Pension adjustment orders can also apply to cohabitants, but the rules are slightly different.

Loans and debts

You may be concerned that the person who died left behind debts that have to be repaid.

Personal loans, credit cards and overdrafts

You are only liable (responsible) for debts that you yourself have signed for. If you are having difficulty making repayments on a loan in your own name or in joint names, you should let the company know what has happened and ask for time to work out what you can afford, given your changed circumstances.

Repayments on a loan in the sole name of the person who died should be paid out of the estate. If you are asked to take over payments on a loan that is in the sole name of the person who died, you do not have to do this. Get advice if you are not sure what to do. **MABS** provides free, confidential and independent advice on a range of financial matters. You can contact MABS on 0818 07 2000, 9am to 8pm, Monday to Friday.

Credit cards, bank overdrafts and personal loans are known as 'unsecured debts'. With unsecured debt, the creditor (the institution that is owed) does not have the right to take a particular item of property if the debtor does not pay. These debts are repaid from the estate. You only have to repay debts yourself if they were taken out with you as a joint name.

If there is not enough money in the estate to repay unsecured debts that were taken out solely by the person who has died, and the debts are not covered by an insurance policy, the creditor cannot ask anyone else to repay the debt.

Mortgages

If you have a mortgage that was taken out with the person who died, you should check if repayments are covered by [mortgage protection insurance](#).

If repayments are not covered, then you have to continue repaying the mortgage. If you have difficulty in paying, you should talk to your mortgage provider. You can also get advice from MABS.

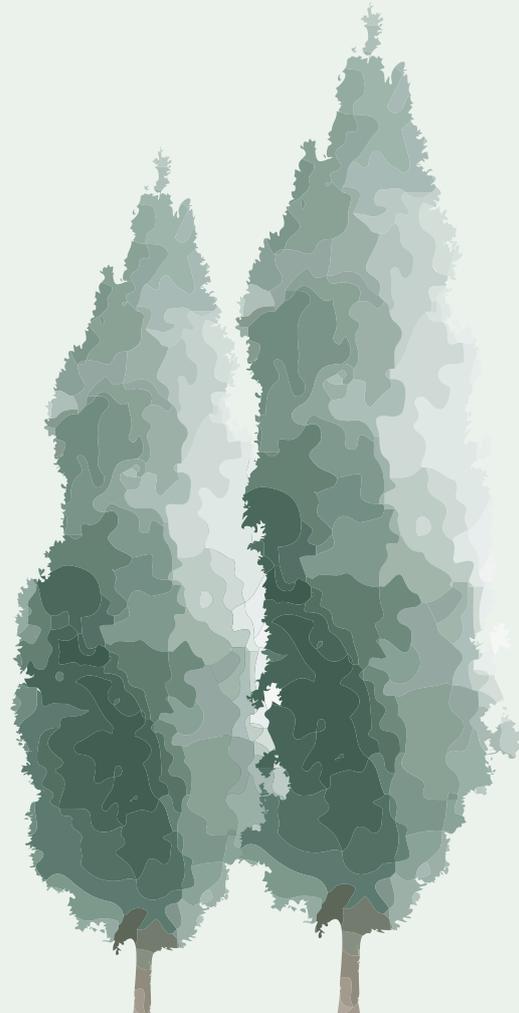
Financial difficulties

If you are experiencing financial difficulties after a bereavement, you can get advice from your local MABS.

[Free Legal Advice clinics](#) are available throughout the country and they operate a telephone information and referral line on (01) 906 10 10. You can find details of what clinics are available through your local Citizens Information Centre, see [centres at citizensinformation.ie](#).



Use a smartphone to scan this QR code and read more on our website about what happens [to debt after death](#).



Income supports

If you were married, in a civil partnership, cohabiting or have dependent children, you may qualify for a social welfare payment.

A *cohabiting couple* must be living together in an intimate and committed relationship for a continuous period of at least 5 years (or 2 years if you have dependent children together).

If your partner was getting a social welfare payment, you may be able to continue to get the payment for 6 weeks after their death. If you were their carer, you may continue to get:

- Carer's Allowance for 12 weeks after death.
- Carer's Benefit for 6 weeks after death.
- Domiciliary Care Allowance for 12 weeks after death.

Payments for bereaved partners

Bereaved Partner's (Contributory) Pension

The Bereaved Partner's (Contributory) Pension is a weekly payment to the partner of a person who has died. A partner can be a husband, wife, civil partner or cohabitant. Either you or your late partner must have enough **Pay Related Social Insurance** (PRSI) contributions to qualify for this payment. At the age of 66, your payment increases to the **State Pension (Contributory)** rate. It is not means-tested, so it is not affected by other income such as earnings, savings or an occupational pension.

Bereaved Partners (Non-Contributory) Pension

This is a means-tested payment for bereaved partners aged under 66 who do not have dependent children and who do not qualify for the Bereaved Partner's (Contributory) Pension. At the age of 66 you transfer to the **State Pension (Non-Contributory)**.

Since 21 July 2025, qualified cohabitants are eligible for Bereaved Partner's (Non-Contributory) Pension if their partner's death occurred on or after 21 July 2025.

You cannot qualify for the Bereaved Partner's (Contributory) or (Non-Contributory) Pension if you:

- Were divorced from the deceased person or your civil partnership was dissolved, and the death of your partner occurs on or after 21 July 2025 or
- Lived apart and were not in a committed relationship for 2 years or more before their death.



Use a smartphone to scan this QR code and read more about [benefits and entitlements available following a death.](#)

Payments for parents of dependent children

Bereaved Parent Grant

You may qualify for this once-off payment if you are a bereaved partner with dependent children and you are eligible for certain social welfare payments.

One-Parent Family Payment (OFP)

This is a means-tested payment. You can apply for this if you are parenting alone, aged under 66, do not qualify for Bereaved Partner's Contributory Pension and your youngest child is aged under 7.

If you apply for OFP after your spouse, partner or civil partner has died, an exception is made on your child's age and you can get the payment for up to two years from your partner's date of death, but only until your youngest child turns 18.

If you get Domiciliary Care Allowance for your child, you can get OFP until the child turns 16.

Jobseeker's Transitional Payment

This is a means-tested social welfare payment for people who are parenting alone, whose youngest child is aged between 7 and 13 inclusive.

Guardian's Payment

If you are taking care of a child that has lost a parent (or parents), you may get a Guardian's Payment for the benefit of the child. Entitlement to the Guardian's Payment (Contributory) is based on the PRSI contributions of the child's parent or step-parent. The Guardian's Payment (Non-Contributory) is based on a means test of the child's income.

Death Benefits under the Occupational Injuries Benefit (OIB) Scheme

You may be entitled to Death Benefits under the Occupational Injuries Benefit (OIB) Scheme if your partner died as a result of:

- An accident at work (or travelling to or from work).
- An occupational disease.
- A work-related disability.

The Death Benefits under this scheme include:

- Bereaved Partner's Pension.
- Orphan's Pension (on behalf of a dependent child).
- Funeral Grant.

Other payments

You may be able to claim other social welfare benefits and payments, depending on your circumstances.

Supplementary Welfare Allowance Scheme

This includes a weekly allowance for people who have little or no income, as well as an **Additional Needs Payment** for people who can't afford essential, once-off costs, such as funeral costs.

Living Alone Increase

This is an extra weekly payment for people receiving certain social welfare payments who are living alone.

Household Benefits Package

This is a package of allowances to help with the costs of running your home. It provides older people or people getting certain social welfare payments with help towards gas or electricity bills and a free TV licence.

Fuel Allowance

This is a payment to help with the cost of heating your home during the winter. It is paid to people who are on certain long-term social welfare payments and who are unable to provide for their own heating needs.

Telephone Support Allowance

This is a weekly payment to help with the cost of communications and a home alert system. It is paid to people on certain social welfare payments who are also getting both the Living Alone Increase and Fuel Allowance.

Free Travel Scheme

This lets you travel for free on public transport and some private transport services in Ireland.



Tax

There are special arrangements for income tax in the year of death and you may be entitled to some tax credits.

Death of a single or widowed person

The normal tax credits for the whole year apply. Any refund becomes part of their estate.

Death of a spouse or a civil partner

The way you are taxed in the year depends on how you and your spouse or civil partner were taxed before they died.

If you were both taxed as single people, you get a higher personal tax credit in the year of death. This is called the Widowed Person or Surviving Civil Partner Tax Credit and will replace the personal tax credit you had at the start of the year.

If you were taxed under separate assessment, you get the Widowed Person or Surviving Civil Partner Tax Credit. You may also be entitled to unused tax credits that were allocated to your spouse or civil partner.

If you are jointly assessed for tax, how you are taxed depends on which of you was the assessable person or nominated civil partner. Usually this is the higher income earner unless you choose otherwise. If you are the assessable person, you:

- Pay tax on your full income for the full year in the normal way.
- Pay tax on the income of your spouse or civil partner up to the date of death.
- Continue to receive the rate band and tax credit for a married couple or civil partners.

If your spouse or civil partner was the assessable person, they are taxed as above up to the date of death and you:

- Get the Widowed Person or Surviving Civil Partner Tax Credit in the year of death.
- Pay tax on your income, and claim credits from the date of death with the single tax band.

Tax credits in the years after the year of death

If you have dependent children, you get:

- A Widowed Person or Surviving Civil Partner (with dependent children) Tax Credit.
- A Single Person Child Carer Credit.
- A Widowed Parent Tax Credit (only available for the first 5 years after the death).



Visit [citizensinformation.ie](https://www.citizensinformation.ie) for up to date information on tax credits and other rates or use a smartphone to scan this QR code.



Capital acquisitions tax

If you get an inheritance following a death, you may have to pay tax on it. This is a type of **Capital Acquisitions Tax (CAT)** and must be paid by the person who receives the inheritance.

The tax payable depends on the value of the inheritance and the relationship between you and the person who has died. If you get an inheritance from your spouse or civil partner, you do not have to pay CAT. There are three groups with different limits for CAT.

Group A

This group involves inheritances given by parents to their children. In very limited Circumstances it may also apply to inheritances given to a grandchild, nephew or niece, or to an inheritance received by a parent. Group A has the highest limit. Since October 2024, this is €400,000. This means you can inherit up to €400,000 from your parents without having to pay tax on it.

Group B

This group applies to inheritances given to a parent, brother, sister, nephew or niece, grandparent, grandchild or great-grandchildren. Since October 2024, this limit is €40,000. This means you can inherit a total of up to €40,000 from all people in this group without having to pay tax on it.

Group C

This group applies to any relationship not included in Group A or Group B. Since October 2024, the limit on what you can inherit in this group is €20,000. CAT is paid at the rate of 33%.

If you received a gift from the person during their lifetime, this may also be included in calculating the CAT threshold.

If you get an inheritance from a relation of your deceased spouse or civil partner, you can be assessed under the group they would have been assessed under when they were alive.

Family home

There is no CAT on an inheritance of a family home if:

- You are the spouse or civil partner of the deceased person **or**
- The house was your principal private residence and you do not have an interest in any other residential property. There are rules about how long you must have lived in the house.



Use a smartphone to scan this QR scan code and read more about **Capital Acquisitions Tax (CAT)** on our website.

The estate of the person who died

In order to get authority to administer the estate you must get a legal document called a **Grant of Representation**. This is a legal order that gives you the authority to administer the deceased person's estate.

If the deceased person left a will, the person who deals with the estate is called the deceased person's executor. The executor needs to take out probate.

Taking out probate means having the Probate Office or the appropriate District Probate Registry certify that:

- The will is valid.
- All legal, financial and tax matters are in order.

Wills only take effect when the Probate Office accepts that the will is valid. The will is said to have been 'proved'. The Probate Office may make some enquiries before making its decision, for example, it may require a sworn affidavit from one or both witnesses. You can **contact the Principal Probate Registry** on 01 888 6174, 10am to 1pm Monday to Friday.

If there is no will, the person who deals with the deceased person's estate is called an 'administrator'. An administrator may also be appointed if there is a will but:

- No executor has been appointed.
- The appointed person cannot act as executor.
- The executor cannot or will not carry out their duties.

The administrator needs to take out a Letter of Administration (or a Letter of Administration with Will Annexed if there is a will). Usually, the next of kin applies for a Letter of Administration. Priority is given in the following order:

- Spouse or civil partner.
- Child.
- Parent.
- Brother or sister.
- More distant relative.

The Probate Registrar will decide if there is doubt about who is entitled to be the administrator. The administrator must give an administration bond to the Probate Office - this is a sort of guarantee that you will carry out your duties properly.

The duties of the executor and administrator are broadly the same. If you are not sure about these roles, you should get legal advice from a solicitor.

Who can inherit?

If the person who has died left a valid will, the personal representative will distribute the deceased person's assets according to their wishes.

Even if a spouse or civil partner is not named in the will, they may still be entitled by law to a minimum share of the person's assets. Children do not have the same right but can apply to court if they feel they have not been adequately provided for in the will.

Cohabiting couples do not have automatic inheritance rights. However, if you were a financially dependent cohabitant and your partner dies, you may be able to apply for the redress scheme for cohabiting couples. You must make an application for provision from their estate within 6 months of an application for a Grant of Probate.

If there is no will

If you die without leaving a will, then your estate will be distributed in accordance with the law of succession.

This also happens if:

- The will is not valid because it was not made properly.
- A legal challenge to the validity of the will has been successful.

There are rules for how assets are divided without a will, based on the relationship of the relatives to the deceased.

The family home

If you owned the family home jointly with your spouse or partner and both names are on the deeds, in the event of their death you automatically inherit your partner's share of your home.



Use a smartphone to scan this QR scan code and read more about [the estate of the person who died](#).

Help and support

Talking to someone you trust about your feelings of loss can be a great support at this time. But sometimes family and friends may be unable to help. If this is the case, [bereavement counselling](#) may help.

Bereavement counselling helps you to explore, understand and work through feelings of grief. Often, just getting reassurance can help.

The HSE has published a booklet about grief and bereavement for people who are grieving and for those who are supporting them. It is called '[Bereavement: When someone close dies](#)'. You can download or order the booklet at healthpromotion.ie.

Contact the HSE on 1800 700 700 8am to 8pm, Monday to Friday, or 9am to 5pm, Saturday.





Online

You can get more information on any of the topics covered in this booklet on [citizensinformation.ie](https://www.citizensinformation.ie).



Citizens Information Phone Service

If you have questions about any of the information covered in this booklet you can **contact the Citizens Information Phone Service** on 0818 07 4000, Monday to Friday, 9.00am to 8.00pm.



Citizens Information Centres

You can visit your local Citizens Information Centre for information and advice. Find your nearest centre at centres.citizensinformation.ie.



Money Advice and Budgeting Service (MABS)

MABS is a **free, confidential service** for people in debt or who are at risk of getting into debt. You can contact the MABS Helpline on 0818 07 2000, Monday to Friday, 9am to 8pm.



Counselling and support

The **Aware Support Line** can help you if you are feeling depressed or anxious. Call: 1800 80 48 48.

You can **call the Samaritans** if you want to talk to someone about how you are feeling. Call: 116 123.

AdVIC offers counselling if you have lost someone to homicide. Call: 1800 852 000.

Barnardos offers a bereavement helpline for accessing support services for children who have suffered a bereavement. Call: 01 473 2110.

The Irish Association of Counselling and Psychotherapy has a directory of accredited counsellors. Go to www.iacp.ie or call 01 230 3536.

The **Irish Hospice Foundation** offers support and advice through its Bereavement Support Line. Call: 1800 807077.

Pieta offers counselling, therapy and support if you have been bereaved by suicide. Call: 1800 247247 or text HELP to 51444.

First Light supports parents and family members who have experienced the sudden loss of a child under 18. Call: 1800 391 391.



citizensinformation.ie



0818 07 4000,
Mon–Fri 9am–8pm.



Drop in
locations nationwide.

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