Reproductive cooperation confers benefits, but simultaneously creates conflicts among cooperators. When one breeding pair forms a society, relatedness among offspring, and thus the genetic incentive to cooperate, is high. In such societies most conflicts arise between the breeders and helpers. By contrast, when multiple breeding pairs form societies, relatedness among offspring is usually low, reducing the genetic incentive to cooperate. While conflicts between generations remain, new ones arise within generations and castes. Thus, when queens in multi-queen colonies of ants share a nest and its resources, reproductive competition arises among queens and conflicts over which queen to favour arises among workers. This often results in unequal reproduction of queens. Two mutually non-exclusive factors may produce such inequality in reproduction: worker intervention or queen traits. Workers may intervene by favouring some queens over others, owing to either kinship or queen signals, or queens may differ in their ability to extract resources, convert these to egg production, and/or produce offspring of different quality. Here, we test the role of queen kin value (relatedness) to workers and queen traits in determining the maternity of offspring, and show that both factors play a role in shaping reproductive partitioning in ant colonies.