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Trusts Act 2019

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Commencement see section 2

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Note

Changes authorised by subpart 2 of Part 2 of the Legislation Act 2012 have been made in this official reprint.
Note 4 at the end of this reprint provides a list of the amendments incorporated.

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The Parliament of New Zealand enacts as follows:

1 Title

This Act is the Trusts Act 2019.

2 Commencement

- (1) This Act comes into force on the day that is 18 months after the date on which it receives the Royal assent.
- (2) However, subpart 5 of Part 9 comes into force on the day after the date on which this Act receives the Royal assent.

Part 1
General provisions

3 Purpose

The purpose of this Act is to restate and reform New Zealand trust law by—

- (a) setting out the core principles of the law relating to express trusts; and
- (b) providing for default administrative rules for express trusts; and
- (c) providing for mechanisms to resolve trust-related disputes; and
- (d) making the law of trusts more accessible.

4 Principles

Every person or court performing a function or duty or exercising a power under this Act must have regard to the following principles:

- (a) a trust should be administered in a way that is consistent with its terms and objectives;
- (b) a trust should be administered in a way that avoids unnecessary cost and complexity.

5 Application, and relationship of Act with trust terms, common law and equity, and other enactments

Trusts to which this Act applies

- (1) This Act applies only to express trusts that are governed by New Zealand law.
- (2) However,—
 - (a) this Act also applies to a trust that is not an express trust but that is created by or under an enactment, if the application of this Act is consistent with the purpose, text, and context of that enactment and necessary for the due administration of the trust; and
 - (b) a court may, where necessary or appropriate, apply the provisions of this Act to any of the following that are governed by New Zealand law:
 - (i) a resulting trust:
 - (ii) a constructive trust:
 - (iii) a trust that does not satisfy the definition of express trust but that is recognised at common law or in equity as being a trust.

Interrelationship between Act and terms of trust

- (3) This Act applies to all express trusts despite anything to the contrary in the terms of a trust, except as provided in subsections (4) to (6).
- (4) The application of the provisions of this Act specified in column 1 of the table in Schedule 2 may, subject to the limitations in subsection (5), be modified or excluded by express or implied terms of a trust.
- (5) The modifications and exclusions that may be made to the provisions listed in column 1 of the table are limited to the extent specified in column 2.
- (6) Schedule 3 provides that the application of certain provisions of this Act is or may be modified or excluded in relation to specified commercial trusts.
- (7) The terms of a trust may impose duties and restrictions on a trustee additional to those provided for in this Act.

Interrelationship between Act and common law and equity

- (8) This Act—
 - (a) is not an exhaustive code of the law relating to express trusts; and
 - (b) is intended to be complemented by the rules of the common law and equity relating to trusts (except where otherwise indicated or where those rules are inconsistent with the provisions of this Act).

Interrelationship between Act and other enactments

- (9) If there is an inconsistency between the provisions of this Act and those of any other enactment, the provisions of that other enactment prevail, unless this Act provides otherwise.

6 Overview of this Act

- (1) This section is only a guide to the general scheme and effect of this Act.

General provisions

- (2) Part 1 contains general provisions, including provisions that—
- (a) state the purpose and principles of this Act; and
 - (b) set out to which trusts the Act applies; and
 - (c) set out the relationship of the Act with the terms of a trust, the common law and equity, and other enactments; and
 - (d) set out how this Act is to be interpreted; and
 - (e) define certain terms used in this Act.
- (3) This Act generally applies only to express trusts, but there are some exceptions (*see* section 5(1) and (2)). An express trust is one that is intentionally established by a settlor, as opposed to a trust that arises by operation of law (as listed in section 5(2)(b)) or the order of a court.

Express trusts

- (4) Part 2 contains fundamental provisions about express trusts. An express trust is a relationship in which a settlor places property on trust to be held by 1 or more trustees for the benefit of beneficiaries or a permitted purpose. As a fiduciary, each trustee owes duties and is accountable for how the trust property is managed and distributed (*see* sections 12 to 15).
- (5) Part 2 includes provisions that—
- (a) set out the characteristics of an express trust; and
 - (b) specify how an express trust may be created; and
 - (c) specify the maximum duration of most express trusts (which is 125 years) and abolish the rule against perpetuities; and
 - (d) specify the age of majority for the purposes of an express trust (which is 18).

Trustees' duties and information obligations

- (6) Part 3 relates to the duties and information obligations that are part of the role of trustee. In particular, it contains provisions that—
- (a) set out the mandatory duties that apply to trustees of all express trusts; and
 - (b) set out the default duties that apply to trustees of a trust unless the terms of the trust modify or exclude those duties; and
 - (c) restrict the use of trustee exemption clauses and trustee indemnity clauses (which limit the degree to which trustees can be held accountable for certain misconduct) in the terms of a trust; and

- (d) set out the documents that must be kept by trustees and the information that trustees must give to beneficiaries (and that aim to ensure that beneficiaries have sufficient information to enable the terms of the trust to be enforced against the trustees).

Trustees' powers and indemnities

- (7) Part 4 relates to the powers trustees have in their role and sets out the indemnities that apply to trustees. It includes provisions that—
 - (a) provide for the general powers of trustees to manage trust property (which give trustees all the powers necessary to carry out the role); and
 - (b) provide for certain specific powers of trustees, such as the power to invest trust property and powers to use trust property for the welfare of a beneficiary outside of the powers relating to distribution of trust property specified in the terms of the trust; and
 - (c) set out the power of a trustee to appoint others to exercise certain powers or perform certain functions in relation to the trust and specify which powers can be given to others in this way; and
 - (d) set out the power of a trustee to delegate all of the trustee's powers and functions to another person in specified circumstances when the trustee is temporarily not able to carry out the role; and
 - (e) provide for the appointment of a non-trustee adviser (a **special trust adviser**) to advise on matters relating to a trust; and
 - (f) set out certain indemnities of a trustee (that is, the right of a trustee to be reimbursed for an expense or a liability out of the trust property) and protections for trustees.

Appointment and discharge of trustees

- (8) Part 5 relates to who may be a trustee and how the role may start and end. It includes provisions that set out—
 - (a) who may be appointed as a trustee (and who is disqualified); and
 - (b) how trustees may be appointed and by whom; and
 - (c) how a person may accept or reject appointment as a trustee; and
 - (d) how a trustee may retire; and
 - (e) how a trustee may be removed (and the procedure a trustee can use to challenge the removal); and
 - (f) how legal ownership of the trust property is changed when there is a change of trustee.

Termination and variation of trusts at request of beneficiaries

- (9) Part 6 contains provisions that enable beneficiaries acting together to decide to bring a trust to an end, vary the terms of the trust, or resettle the trust property on a new trust.

Court powers and dispute resolution

- (10) Part 7 relates to the powers that the court has in relation to trusts, and enables the use of alternative dispute resolution. It includes provisions that—
- (a) set out the court’s general power to review an act, an omission, or a decision of a trustee, and the procedure for this review; and
 - (b) set out powers of the court in relation to actions involving trusts; and
 - (c) set out applications that a trustee may make to the court, including a general ability to apply to the court for directions; and
 - (d) give the Family Court the power to exercise jurisdiction under this Act in specified circumstances; and
 - (e) provide for alternative dispute resolution processes to be used to resolve internal and external trust disputes.

Miscellaneous provisions

- (11) Part 8 contains miscellaneous provisions, including provisions—
- (a) relating to the transfer of trust property to the Crown; and
 - (b) relating to the investigation of the condition and accounts of certain trust property; and
 - (c) empowering the making of transitional regulations; and
 - (d) relating to consequential amendments and repeals.

Amendments to other Acts

- (12) Part 9 contains amendments to other Acts.

Schedules

- (13) Schedule 1 contains transitional, savings, and related provisions.
- (14) Schedule 2 specifies provisions of this Act to which section 5(4) applies.
- (15) Schedule 3 defines specified commercial trust and provides that certain provisions of the Act do not apply to certain of those trusts or apply unless modified or excluded by the terms of the trust.
- (16) Schedule 4 sets out consequential amendments to other Acts.
- (17) Schedule 5 provides for amendments consequential on the repeal of the Perpetuities Act 1964 and the rule against perpetuities.

7 Interpretation of Act

- (1) This Act—
- (a) must be interpreted in a way that promotes its purpose and principles; and
 - (b) is not subject to any rule that statutes in derogation of the common law should be strictly construed; but

- (c) may be interpreted having regard to the common law and equity, but only to the extent that the common law and equity are consistent with—
- (i) its provisions; and
 - (ii) the promotion of its purpose and principles.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not affect the application of the Interpretation Act 1999 to this Act.
- Compare: 2006 No 69 s 10

8 Inherent jurisdiction of court not affected

- (1) The inherent jurisdiction of a court to supervise and intervene in the administration of a trust is not affected by this Act, except to the extent that this Act provides otherwise.
- (2) Despite subsection (1), a court must have regard to the purpose and the principles of this Act when exercising its inherent jurisdiction.
- Compare: 2006 No 69 s 11

9 Definitions

In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

adult means a person aged 18 years or older

beneficiary means a person who has received, or who will or may receive, a benefit under a trust (other than a trust for a permitted purpose), and includes a discretionary beneficiary

charitable purpose means a charitable purpose that relates to the relief of poverty, the advancement of education or religion, or any other matter beneficial to the community, and includes any other purpose within the meaning of charitable purpose in section 2 of the Charitable Trusts Act 1957

charitable trust means a trust the permitted purpose of which is a charitable purpose

child means a person under the age of 18 years

court means the High Court

default duty has the meaning given to it in section 28

discretionary beneficiary means a person who may benefit under a trust at the discretion of the trustee or under a power of appointment but who does not have a fixed, vested, or contingent interest in the trust property

express trust has the meaning given to it in section 12

financial product has the meaning given to it in section 7(1) of the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013

incorporated law firm has the meaning given to it in section 6 of the Lawyers and Conveyancers Act 2006

insolvency event has the meaning given to it in section 6(4) of the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013

lacks capacity means, in relation to a beneficiary, that the beneficiary—

- (a) is a child; or
- (b) is not competent to manage the beneficiary's own affairs for any reason, including that the beneficiary—
 - (i) is subject to an order appointing a manager under section 31 of the Protection of Personal and Property Rights Act 1988; or
 - (ii) has a trustee corporation managing the person's property under section 32 or 33 of that Act

mandatory duty has the meaning given to it in section 22

permitted purpose, in relation to a trust, means a charitable purpose and any other purpose for a trust that is permitted at law and specified in the terms of the trust

person with the power to appoint trustees means, in any particular case of appointment, a person described in section 92(2) as having the relevant power in that case

person with the power to remove trustees means, in any particular case of removal, a person described in section 92(1) as having the relevant power in that case

personal representative, in relation to a deceased person, means an executor (original or by representation) who has obtained probate or an administrator of the deceased person's estate appointed by the court

portfolio investment entity has the meaning given to it in section YA 1 of the Income Tax Act 2007

power of appointment means a power to appoint a person to be, or to remove a person from being, a beneficiary of a trust

security trust has the meaning given to it in clause 3 of Schedule 3

settlor has the meaning given to it in section 15(1)(b)

specified commercial trust has the meaning given to it in clause 1 of Schedule 3

statutory trustee means a trustee that is a body corporate and that is authorised under an enactment to act as executor or administrator of a deceased person's estate and includes a trustee corporation

terms, in relation to a trust, means 1 or more of the following, as the relevant provision expressly, or the context in which it is used, requires:

- (a) express written terms of the trust:
- (b) express oral terms of the trust:
- (c) implied terms of the trust

trustee means a person who is appointed as trustee of a trust

trustee corporation has the meaning given to it in section 2 of the Protection of Personal and Property Rights Act 1988

welfare, in relation to a person,—

- (a) means the person's maintenance, education, advancement, benefit, comfort, or well-being; and
- (b) includes past maintenance or education

wholesale trust has the meaning given to it in clause 2 of Schedule 3.

10 Transitional, savings, and related provisions

The transitional, savings, and related provisions set out in Schedule 1 have effect according to their terms.

11 Act binds the Crown

This Act binds the Crown.

Part 2 Express trusts

12 Meaning of express trust

For the purposes of this Act, an **express trust** means a trust that—

- (a) has each of the characteristics set out in section 13; and
- (b) complies with section 14; and
- (c) is created in accordance with section 15.

13 Characteristics of express trust

The characteristics of an express trust are as follows:

- (a) it is a fiduciary relationship in which a trustee holds or deals with trust property for the benefit of the beneficiaries or for a permitted purpose; and
- (b) the trustee is accountable for the way the trustee carries out the duties imposed on the trustee by law.

14 Sole trustee cannot be sole beneficiary

A sole trustee of a trust must not be the sole beneficiary of the trust.

15 Creation of express trust

- (1) An express trust may be created—
 - (a) by or under an enactment; or

- (b) by a person (the **settlor**) who, clearly and with reasonable certainty (and subject to any formalities prescribed by any enactment),—
 - (i) indicates an intention to create a trust; and
 - (ii) identifies the beneficiaries (or classes of beneficiaries) or the permitted purpose of the trust; and
 - (iii) identifies the trust property.
- (2) A trust created under subsection (1) commences when a trustee holds property of the trust.

16 Maximum duration of trust

- (1) The maximum duration of a trust is 125 years.
- (2) The terms of a trust may specify or imply a shorter duration.
- (3) If the terms of a trust do not specify or imply a duration or a mechanism for or means of determining the date on which the trust property will be finally distributed, the trust continues until the date that is 125 years after the creation of the trust.
- (4) If the terms of a trust specify or imply a mechanism for or means of determining the date on which the trust property will be finally distributed, the trust continues until the earlier of—
 - (a) the date determined by that mechanism or means; and
 - (b) the date that is 125 years after the creation of the trust.
- (5) The common law rule known as the rule against perpetuities is abolished.
- (6) Despite anything in this section, the following trusts may continue indefinitely:
 - (a) a charitable trust;
 - (b) the trusts of a superannuation scheme to which section DC 7 of the Income Tax Act 2007 applies;
 - (c) the trusts of an exempt ESS (within the meaning of section YA 1 of the Income Tax Act 2007);
 - (d) a trust that is created by or under, or is subject to, another enactment that allows the trust to continue indefinitely;
 - (e) a trust that may continue indefinitely under common law or equity.

Compare: 1964 No 47 s 19

17 Application of maximum duration rule to resettlements

- (1) This section applies to property that is held on a trust (**Trust A**) to which section 16(1) applies and is transferred as a part of a resettlement to be held on 1 or more other trusts without first being finally distributed.
- (2) The maximum amount of time that may elapse between the property being settled on Trust A and being finally distributed is 125 years.

18 Accumulation of income by trust

A trust may accumulate income to the extent that is consistent with its terms.

19 Distribution of trust property on expiry of trust

- (1) When a trust expires, all trust property must be distributed—
 - (a) in accordance with the terms of the trust; or
 - (b) if the terms of the trust do not expressly provide for the manner in which trust property is to be distributed, in a manner consistent with the objectives of the trust.
- (2) However, if there are surviving beneficiaries and it is not possible to determine under subsection (1) the manner in which the trust property should be distributed, the property must be distributed to all surviving beneficiaries in equal shares.

20 Age of majority

- (1) For the purposes of an express trust, the age of majority is 18.
- (2) In the terms of a trust the expressions **adult**, **child**, **full age**, **infant**, **infancy**, **minor**, **minority**, **full capacity**, **majority**, and similar expressions must be read in accordance with subsection (1).
- (3) This section overrides section 4(1) of the Age of Majority Act 1970.

Part 3**Trustees' duties and information obligations**

Subpart 1—Duties of trustee

21 Guiding principle in performing duties

In performing the mandatory duties set out in sections 23 to 27 and (except to the extent modified or excluded by the terms of the trust) the default duties set out in sections 29 to 38, a trustee must have regard to the context and objectives of the trust.

*Mandatory duties***22 Mandatory duties**

The duties set out in sections 23 to 27 are mandatory duties that—

- (a) must be performed by the trustee; and
- (b) may not be modified or excluded by the terms of the trust.

23 Duty to know terms of trust

A trustee must know the terms of the trust.

24 Duty to act in accordance with terms of trust

A trustee must act in accordance with the terms of the trust.

25 Duty to act honestly and in good faith

A trustee must act honestly and in good faith.

26 Duty to act for benefit of beneficiaries or to further permitted purpose of trust

A trustee must hold or deal with trust property and otherwise act—

- (a) for the benefit of the beneficiaries, in accordance with the terms of the trust:
- (b) in the case of a trust for a permitted purpose, to further the permitted purpose of the trust, in accordance with the terms of the trust.

27 Duty to exercise powers for proper purpose

A trustee must exercise the trustee's powers for a proper purpose.

Default duties

28 Default duties

The duties set out in sections 29 to 38 are default duties that must be performed by the trustee unless modified or excluded in accordance with section 5(4) and (5).

29 General duty of care

When administering a trust (other than when exercising a discretion to distribute trust property), a trustee must exercise the care and skill that is reasonable in the circumstances, having regard, in particular,—

- (a) to any special knowledge or experience that the trustee has or that the trustee holds out as having; and
- (b) if the person acts as a trustee in the course of a business or profession, to any special knowledge or experience that it is reasonable to expect of a person acting in the course of that kind of business or profession.

30 Duty to invest prudently

When exercising any power to invest trust property, a trustee must exercise the care and skill that a prudent person of business would exercise in managing the affairs of others, having regard, in particular,—

- (a) to any special knowledge or experience that the trustee has or that the trustee holds out as having; and

- (b) if the person acts as a trustee in the course of a business or profession, to any special knowledge or experience that it is reasonable to expect of a person acting in the course of that kind of business or profession.

Compare: 1956 No 61 ss 13B, 13C

31 Duty not to exercise power for own benefit

A trustee must not exercise a power of a trustee directly or indirectly for the trustee's own benefit.

32 Duty to consider exercise of power

A trustee must consider actively and regularly whether the trustee should be exercising 1 or more of the trustee's powers.

33 Duty not to bind or commit trustees to future exercise of discretion

A trustee must not bind or commit trustees to a future exercise or non-exercise of a discretion.

34 Duty to avoid conflict of interest

A trustee must avoid a conflict between the interests of the trustee and the interests of the beneficiaries.

35 Duty of impartiality

- (1) A trustee must act impartially in relation to the beneficiaries, and must not be unfairly partial to one beneficiary or group of beneficiaries to the detriment of the others.
- (2) This section does not require a trustee to treat all beneficiaries equally (but all beneficiaries must be treated in accordance with the terms of the trust).

36 Duty not to profit

A trustee must not make a profit from the trusteeship of a trust.

37 Duty to act for no reward

A trustee must not take any reward for acting as a trustee, but this does not affect the right of a trustee to be reimbursed for the trustee's legitimate expenses and disbursements in acting as a trustee (*see* section 81(2)).

38 Duty to act unanimously

If there is more than 1 trustee, the trustees must act unanimously.

39 Adviser must alert settlor to modification or exclusion of default duty

- (1) This section applies to a person who—
- (a) is paid to—
- (i) advise on the creation of a trust; or

- (ii) prepare the terms of a trust; and
 - (b) recommends that the initial settlor should, or causes the initial settlor to, modify or exclude 1 or more default duties in the terms of the trust.
- (2) Before the creation of the trust, a person to whom this section applies must take reasonable steps to ensure that the initial settlor is aware of the meaning and effect of the modification or exclusion.
- (3) Failure to comply with subsection (2) does not of itself invalidate the modification or exclusion in the terms of the trust.
- (4) In this section, **initial settlor** means the settlor who initially creates the trust or causes the trust to be created.

Subpart 2—Exemption and indemnity clauses

40 Restriction on trustee exemption clauses

The terms of a trust must not limit or exclude a trustee's liability for any breach of trust arising from the trustee's dishonesty, wilful misconduct, or gross negligence.

41 Restriction on trustee indemnity clauses

The terms of a trust must not give a trustee any indemnity against the trust property for liability for any breach of trust arising from the trustee's dishonesty, wilful misconduct, or gross negligence.

42 Invalidity of exemption clause or indemnity clause

A clause in the terms of a trust is invalid to the extent that it purports to have the effect prohibited by section 40 or 41.

43 Adviser must alert settlor to liability exclusion or indemnity clause

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) a person (the **adviser**) is paid to—
 - (i) advise on the creation of a trust; or
 - (ii) prepare the terms of a trust; and
 - (b) the adviser recommends that the settlor should, or causes the settlor to, include a liability exclusion or indemnity clause in the terms of the trust.
- (2) Before the creation of the trust, the adviser must take reasonable steps to ensure that the settlor is aware of the meaning and effect of the clause.
- (3) The liability exclusion or indemnity clause has no effect with respect to an adviser who is or becomes a trustee of the trust and who is in breach of subsection (2).
- (4) Failure to comply with subsection (2) does not of itself invalidate the clause (except as provided in subsection (3)).

- (5) In this section, **liability exclusion or indemnity clause** means a clause that has the effect of—
- (a) limiting or excluding the liability of a trustee for breach of trust; or
 - (b) granting a trustee an indemnity against the trust property for the trustee's liability for breach of trust.

44 Court consideration of gross negligence

- (1) This section applies when a court is deciding whether a trustee has been grossly negligent for the purposes of section 40, 41, 75, or 82.
- (2) The court must consider, having regard to the factors in subsection (3), whether the trustee's conduct (including any action or inaction) was so unreasonable that no reasonable trustee in that trustee's position and in the same circumstances would have considered the conduct to be in accordance with the role and duties of a trustee.
- (3) The factors to which the court must have regard are—
- (a) the circumstances, nature, and seriousness of the breach of trust; and
 - (b) the trustee's knowledge and intentions relating to the breach of trust; and
 - (c) the trustee's skills and knowledge that are relevant to the role of trustee; and
 - (d) the purpose for which the trustee was appointed; and
 - (e) any other circumstances, including whether the trustee has been remunerated for the role, or characteristics of the trustee that are relevant to the role of trustee; and
 - (f) the type of trust, including, without limitation, the degree to which the trust is part of a commercial arrangement, the assets held by the trust, how the assets are used, and how the trust operates; and
 - (g) the purpose of the trust, including, without limitation, what the trust is intended to achieve, and whom the trust is intended to benefit and in what ways; and
 - (h) any other factor the court considers relevant.

Subpart 3—Trustees' obligations to keep and give trust information

Documents to be kept by trustees

45 Trustee must keep core documents

Each trustee of a trust must keep, so far as is reasonable, the following documents relating to the trust:

- (a) the trust deed and any other document that contains terms of the trust;
- (b) any variations made to the trust deed or trust:

- (c) records of the trust property that identify the assets, liabilities, income, and expenses of the trust and that are appropriate to the value and complexity of the trust property:
- (d) any records of trustee decisions made during the trustee's trusteeship:
- (e) any written contracts entered into during that trustee's trusteeship:
- (f) any accounting records and financial statements prepared during that trustee's trusteeship:
- (g) documents of appointment, removal, and discharge of trustees (including any court orders appointing or removing trustees):
- (h) any letter or memorandum of wishes from the settlor:
- (i) any other documents necessary for the administration of the trust:
- (j) any documents referred to in paragraphs (a) to (i) that were kept by a former trustee during that person's trusteeship and passed on to the current trustee.

46 Keeping documents where there is more than 1 trustee

If there is more than 1 trustee of a trust, each trustee must comply with the obligation in section 45 by—

- (a) holding the documents specified in section 45(a) and (b) or copies of those documents; and
- (b) being satisfied that at least 1 of the trustees holds the other documents specified in section 45 and that those documents or copies of them will be made available to the other trustee or trustees on request.

47 Documents must be kept for duration of trusteeship

A trustee must keep, so far as is reasonable, the documents for the duration of the trustee's trusteeship.

48 Trustee must pass on documents

At the time that the trusteeship of a trustee ends, if the trust continues, the trustee must give at least 1 replacement trustee or continuing trustee the documents that the trustee holds at that time.

Giving information to beneficiaries

49 Definitions for purposes of sections 50 to 55

In this section and in sections 50 to 55,—

representative means the parent, guardian, attorney, or property manager of a beneficiary who lacks capacity

trust information—

- (a) means any information—

- (i) regarding the terms of the trust, the administration of the trust, or the trust property; and
 - (ii) that it is reasonably necessary for the beneficiary to have to enable the trust to be enforced; but
- (b) does not include reasons for trustees' decisions.

50 Purpose and application of sections 51 to 55

- (1) The purpose of sections 51 to 55 is to ensure that beneficiaries have sufficient information to enable the terms of the trust and the trustees' duties to be enforced against the trustees.
- (2) Sections 51 to 55 do not apply to charitable trusts or to other trusts for a permitted purpose that do not have beneficiaries.

51 Presumption that trustee must notify basic trust information

- (1) There is a presumption that a trustee must make available to every beneficiary or representative of a beneficiary the basic trust information set out in subsection (3).
- (2) However,—
 - (a) before giving the information, the trustee must consider the factors set out in section 53; and
 - (b) if the trustee reasonably considers (after taking into account those factors) that the information should not be made available to every beneficiary,—
 - (i) the presumption does not apply; and
 - (ii) the trustee may decide to withhold some or all of the basic trust information from 1 or more particular beneficiaries or classes of beneficiaries.
- (3) The basic trust information is—
 - (a) the fact that a person is a beneficiary of the trust; and
 - (b) the name and contact details of the trustee; and
 - (c) the occurrence of, and details of, each appointment, removal, and retirement of a trustee as it occurs; and
 - (d) the right of the beneficiary to request a copy of the terms of the trust or trust information.
- (4) A trustee is required to consider at reasonable intervals whether the trustee should be making the basic trust information available under this section.

52 Presumption that trustee must give information on request

- (1) There is a presumption that a trustee must within a reasonable period of time give a beneficiary or the representative of a beneficiary the trust information that person has requested.
- (2) However,—
 - (a) before giving the information, the trustee must consider the factors set out in section 53; and
 - (b) if the trustee reasonably considers (after taking into account those factors) that the information should not be given to the person,—
 - (i) the presumption does not apply; and
 - (ii) the trustee may decide to refuse the request for trust information.

53 Procedure for deciding whether presumption applies

The factors that the trustee must consider (for the purposes of sections 51(2)(a) and 52(2)(a)) are the following:

- (a) the nature of the interests in the trust held by the beneficiary and the other beneficiaries of the trust, including the degree and extent of the beneficiary's interest in the trust and the likelihood of the beneficiary receiving trust property in the future:
- (b) whether the information is subject to personal or commercial confidentiality:
- (c) the expectations and intentions of the settlor at the time of the creation of the trust (if known) as to whether the beneficiaries as a whole and the beneficiary in particular would be given information:
- (d) the age and circumstances of the beneficiary:
- (e) the age and circumstances of the other beneficiaries of the trust:
- (f) the effect on the beneficiary of giving the information:
- (g) the effect on the trustees, other beneficiaries of the trust, and third parties of giving the information:
- (h) in the case of a family trust, the effect of giving the information on—
 - (i) relationships within the family:
 - (ii) the relationship between the trustees and some or all of the beneficiaries to the detriment of the beneficiaries as a whole:
- (i) in a trust that has a large number of beneficiaries or unascertainable beneficiaries, the practicality of giving information to all beneficiaries or all members of a class of beneficiaries:
- (j) the practicality of imposing restrictions and other safeguards on the use of the information (for example, by way of an undertaking, or restricting who may inspect the documents):

- (k) the practicality of giving some or all of the information to the beneficiary in redacted form:
- (l) if a beneficiary has requested information, the nature and context of the request:
- (m) any other factor that the trustee reasonably considers is relevant to determining whether the presumption applies.

54 Procedure when trustee decides to give no information

- (1) This section applies in relation to a trust if, as a result of 1 or more of the following circumstances or events, no beneficiary has any trust information:
 - (a) the trustee cannot identify any beneficiary to whom information can be given:
 - (b) the trustee decides under section 51(2)(b) to withhold all of the basic trust information from all beneficiaries:
 - (c) the trustee decides under section 52(2) to refuse a request for trust information.
- (2) The trustee must apply to the court for directions in relation to—
 - (a) whether the trustee's determination that there is no beneficiary to whom information can be given, or to withhold information or refuse a request for information, is reasonable in the circumstances; and
 - (b) the alternative means by which the trustee can be accountable and the trust can be enforced.
- (3) However, the trustee is not required to apply to the court for directions if—
 - (a) the period during which no beneficiary has any trust information is less than 12 months; and
 - (b) at the end of that period, the trustee gives to at least 1 beneficiary of the trust the basic trust information.
- (4) In giving directions under this section, the court must take into account the following principles:
 - (a) trust information may be withheld from all beneficiaries only in exceptional circumstances:
 - (b) alternative means of enforcing a trust pending disclosure of information to beneficiaries must be consistent with the objectives of the trust and not adversely affect its administration.

55 Beneficiary may be required to pay cost of giving information

- (1) A trustee may require the beneficiary to whom trust information is given under section 52 or in accordance with the terms of the trust to pay the reasonable cost of giving that information.

- (2) The trustee may require the beneficiary to pay some or all of that cost before the trustee gives the information to the beneficiary.

Part 4

Trustees' powers and indemnities

Subpart 1—Powers of trustee

56 General powers of trustee

A trustee has the following general powers:

- (a) all the powers necessary to manage the trust property including, in relation to the trust property, all the powers of an absolute owner of the property:
- (b) all the powers necessary to carry out the trust, including powers incidental to those in paragraph (a).

57 Status of provisions on specific powers of trustee

Sections 58 to 79 set out specific powers of a trustee and the way in which those powers may be exercised, but they are not an exhaustive source or description of the specific powers of a trustee.

Investment powers

58 Trustee has power to invest

A trustee may invest trust property in any property.

Compare: 1956 No 61 s 13A

59 Matters which trustee may consider in exercising power to invest

- (1) A trustee exercising any power to invest may have regard to the following matters, so far as they are appropriate to the circumstances of the trust:
- (a) the objectives of the trust or the permitted purpose of the trust:
 - (b) the desirability of diversifying trust investments:
 - (c) the nature of existing trust investments and other trust property:
 - (d) the need to maintain the real value of the capital or income of the trust:
 - (e) the risk of capital loss or depreciation:
 - (f) the potential for capital appreciation:
 - (g) the likely income return:
 - (h) the length of the term of the proposed investment:
 - (i) the probable duration of the trust:
 - (j) the marketability of the proposed investment during, and on the expiry of, the term of the proposed investment:

- (k) the aggregate value of the trust property:
 - (l) the effect of the proposed investment in relation to the tax liability of the trust:
 - (m) the likelihood of inflation affecting the value of the proposed investment or other trust property:
 - (n) the trustee's overall investment strategy.
- (2) This section does not limit the matters that a trustee may take into account.

Compare: 1956 No 61 s 13E

Power to determine treatment of returns and accounts

60 Power to determine whether return on investment is income or capital

For the purposes of distribution, and of preparing and completing a financial statement for a trust, a trustee may determine whether a return on an investment is to be treated as income or capital.

61 Apportionment of receipts and outgoings between income and capital

- (1) A trustee's powers under subsection (2) may be exercised only—
- (a) if the exercise of the power is fair and reasonable in all the circumstances; and
 - (b) in accordance with accepted business practice.
- (2) A trustee may—
- (a) apportion any receipt or outgoing relating to any period of time between the income and capital accounts, or charge any outgoing or credit any receipt exclusively to or from income or capital:
 - (b) transfer funds between capital and income accounts—
 - (i) to recover or reimburse an outgoing previously charged to the account that is to receive the funds:
 - (ii) to recover or deduct any receipt previously credited to the account from which the funds are to be recovered:
 - (c) deduct from income an amount to meet the cost of depreciation, and add the amount to capital.
- (3) This section extinguishes the rules of common law and equity relating to the apportionment of receipts and outgoings.
- (4) If a trustee is the landlord, tenant, vendor, or purchaser of land, the apportionment rules in the Property Law Act 2007 apply in respect of that land.

Powers to apply trust property for beneficiary's welfare

62 Trustee's power to pay or apply income for child beneficiary's welfare

- (1) A trustee may pay or apply some or all of the income on the interest of the beneficiary in respect of whom this section applies for the beneficiary's welfare.
- (2) This section applies in respect of a beneficiary who is a child with an interest (whether vested or contingent) in some or all of the trust property.
- (3) In this section and section 63, **income**—
 - (a) means the income on the beneficiary's interest that arises in the most recent year; and
 - (b) where they have not been previously paid in respect of the beneficiary but have been accumulated and held for the beneficiary's entitlement in the future, means the income on the beneficiary's interest from previous years and the interest earned from the investment of that income; and
 - (c) where the beneficiary has an absolute interest in an annuity, includes the income from the annuity.
- (4) In deciding whether to make a payment and the amount of any payment, the trustee must consider all of the relevant circumstances, including the beneficiary's age and requirements.
- (5) The trustee may make the payment under subsection (1) to the child's parent or guardian, or in some other manner that is for or toward the beneficiary's welfare.
- (6) This power is subject to any prior interests or charges affecting the income.

Compare: 1956 No 61 s 40(1), (2), (4)

63 Trustee's powers with respect to income of child beneficiary

- (1) While a beneficiary is a child, a trustee may use the income on the beneficiary's interest in 1 or more of the following ways:
 - (a) invest the income (as defined in section 62):
 - (b) accumulate the income:
 - (c) make a payment under section 62 for the beneficiary's welfare.
- (2) If either of the following applies, the trustee must hold the income for the beneficiary absolutely:
 - (a) the beneficiary's interest is a vested interest and the child turns 18:
 - (b) the beneficiary, on turning 18, is entitled to the property from which the income arose.

Compare: 1956 No 61 s 40(2)

64 Trustee's power to pay or apply capital for beneficiary's welfare

- (1) A trustee may pay or apply some or all of a beneficiary's interest in the capital money or other capital assets of the trust property for the beneficiary's welfare, if this section applies to the beneficiary.
- (2) This section applies in respect of a beneficiary with an interest (whether vested or contingent) in some or all of the capital of the trust property.
- (3) In deciding whether to pay or apply capital and the amount to pay or apply, the trustee must consider all of the relevant circumstances.
- (4) In exercising the power under this section, a trustee must not pay or apply capital for a beneficiary's welfare if—
 - (a) the beneficiary's interest is subject to a double or multiple contingency;
 - (b) the payment or application would prejudice a person entitled to a prior life or other interest (whether vested or contingent) in the amount paid or applied, unless—
 - (i) the person whose interest may be prejudiced is an adult and consents in writing to the payment or application; or
 - (ii) the court, on the trustee's application, orders the amount to be paid or applied.
- (5) An amount paid or applied under this section must be accounted for as part of the share in the trust property to which the person is or becomes absolutely or indefeasibly entitled.

Compare: 1956 No 61 s 41

65 Trustee may impose conditions on payment for beneficiary's welfare

- (1) A trustee exercising a power to pay or apply an amount of income or capital for the welfare of a beneficiary may impose 1 or more conditions.
- (2) A condition may require the repayment of the amount, payment of interest on the amount, or giving security for the amount.
- (3) At any time after imposing a condition, the trustee may, either wholly or in part, waive the condition, or release an obligation undertaken or any security given because of the condition.
- (4) A trustee, when imposing a condition about giving security, is not affected by any restriction on the investment of trust property, whether imposed under this Act or otherwise.
- (5) When working out the amount of income or capital that a trustee who has imposed a condition may pay or apply, an amount repaid to the trustee or recovered by the trustee is taken not to have been paid or applied by the trustee.

Compare: 1956 No 61 s 41A; Draft Trusts Bill 2013 cls 101, 102 (Qld)

66 Trustee not liable for certain losses in relation to amounts paid or applied for beneficiary's welfare

A trustee is not liable for any loss that may be incurred in relation to an amount that is paid or applied for a beneficiary's welfare if the loss arises—

- (a) because of a failure to impose any or adequate conditions under section 65; or
- (b) without limiting paragraph (a), because of a failure to take security or adequate security; or
- (c) because of a failure to take action for the protection of the security (including a failure to exercise a right to enforce the security); or
- (d) through the release or abandonment of the security without payment; or
- (e) from any other matter in relation to the conditions imposed or the waiver of any condition.

Compare: 1956 No 61 s 41A(4); Draft Trusts Bill 2013 cl 103 (Qld)

Exercise of trustee powers and functions by others

67 Trustee's power to appoint others to exercise or perform certain powers or functions

- (1) A trustee may—
 - (a) appoint a person to exercise or perform, on behalf of the trustee, specified powers or functions in relation to the trust:
 - (b) appoint a person to make specified decisions in relation to all or part of the trust property:
 - (c) appoint an eligible person to hold or deal with all or part of the trust property as nominee or custodian and vest all or part of the trust property in that person.
- (2) However, a trustee may not under this section or under any comparable power in the terms of the trust appoint a person to exercise or perform, on behalf of the trustee, any of the following powers or functions:
 - (a) a function that is, or is related to, the determination of whether, when, or in what way any trust property should be distributed, used, possessed, or otherwise beneficially enjoyed, including a power of appointment:
 - (b) a power to decide whether any fees or other payment due to be made out of the trust funds should be made out of income or capital (where the decision affects a beneficiary's entitlement to trust property):
 - (c) a power to decide whether payments received by, or payable to, the trustee should be appropriated to income or capital (where the decision affects a beneficiary's entitlement to trust property):
 - (d) a power to appoint a person to be, or to remove, a trustee of the trust:

- (e) a power to set or change the distribution date of trust property;
 - (f) a power to resettle the trust, or to amend, revoke, or replace all or any terms of the trust;
 - (g) a right to apply to the court;
 - (h) the trustee's powers conferred by subsection (1) (which are powers exercisable only by the trustee personally) and any other power conferred by an enactment or the terms of the trust and exercisable only by the trustee personally.
- (3) A person appointed under subsection (1) or under any comparable power in the terms of the trust—
- (a) does not take on the duties of the trustee under this Act, but must act in accordance with the terms of the appointment and with any directions of the trustee; and
 - (b) is liable to the trustee for any failure to comply with those terms or directions.
- (4) For the purposes of subsection (1)(c), **eligible person** means—
- (a) a person who carries on a business that consists of or includes acting as a nominee or custodian; or
 - (b) a body corporate that is controlled by the trustee; or
 - (c) an incorporated law firm.
- (5) For the purposes of subsection (4)(b), a body corporate is **controlled by the trustee** if—
- (a) the trustee has a controlling interest in the body corporate; or
 - (b) the trustee has the capacity (for example, because of practical influence) to determine the outcome of decisions about the body corporate's financial and operating policies.

68 Trustee's duties to keep appointments under review and to fulfil general duty of care

- (1) If a trustee exercises a power under section 67(1) or any comparable power in the terms of the trust, the trustee must—
- (a) keep under review the arrangements under which the appointee acts and how those arrangements are being put into effect; and
 - (b) if the circumstances make it appropriate to do so, consider whether the trustee should exercise any power to intervene (for example, a power to give directions to the appointee, or to amend, revoke, or replace the appointment).
- (2) The general duty of care in section 29 applies to the exercise of a power under section 67(1).
- (3) This section applies despite section 28.

69 Trustee's liability for acts of appointee limited

A trustee is not liable in a proceeding brought by or on behalf of a beneficiary for any act or default of an appointee of the trustee unless the trustee failed—

- (a) to fulfil any of the trustee's mandatory duties or the trustee's default duties (where applicable) in appointing the person under section 67; or
- (b) to fulfil the trustee's duties under section 68.

70 Trustee's power to delegate powers and functions in specified circumstances

- (1) Despite sections 67 and 68, a trustee may, by power of attorney, delegate all or any of the trustee's powers and functions under the trust to any person qualified to be a trustee under section 96.
- (2) However, the power to delegate may be exercised only in the circumstances where the delegation is necessary (or the trustee expects that it may from time to time become necessary) because of the trustee's—
 - (a) absence from New Zealand; or
 - (b) temporary inability to be contacted; or
 - (c) temporary physical incapability; or
 - (d) temporary lack of capacity to perform the functions of a trustee.
- (3) The delegation—
 - (a) commences when the circumstance in subsection (2) occurs or begins; and
 - (b) continues for the shorter of—
 - (i) the duration of the circumstance in subsection (2); and
 - (ii) 12 months.
- (4) If a delegation has been in place for 12 months and the circumstance in subsection (2) continues, the delegation may be extended by the delegating trustee (or the trustee's delegate in cases to which subsection (2)(d) applies) for the shorter of—
 - (a) the remaining duration of the circumstance in subsection (2); and
 - (b) a further 12 months.
- (5) A trustee may delegate powers to a sole co-trustee only if that sole co-trustee is a statutory trustee.
- (6) A delegate may exercise the delegating trustee's power to resign.
Compare: Trustee Act 1925 s 25 (UK)

71 Notice of delegation of trustee's powers and functions

- (1) Not later than 5 working days after a delegation under section 70 commences, the delegating trustee (or, if the trustee is incapable, the delegate) must notify

- any co-trustees and any person with the power to remove or to appoint trustees of the following:
- (a) the date on which the delegation commenced;
 - (b) the duration of the delegation;
 - (c) the name and contact details of the delegate;
 - (d) the reason for the delegation;
 - (e) which powers are delegated, if only some are delegated.
- (2) In the case where a power of attorney authorising delegation under section 70 is signed on the basis that the trustee expects that the delegation may from time to time become necessary (*see* section 70(2)), the delegating trustee (or, if the trustee is incapable, the delegate) must, not later than 5 working days after the power of attorney is signed, notify any co-trustees and any person with the power to remove or to appoint trustees of the following:
- (a) the date on which the power of attorney was signed;
 - (b) the name and contact details of the delegate;
 - (c) in which of the circumstances specified in section 70(2) the delegation commences.
- (3) For a sole delegating trustee, it is sufficient compliance with subsections (1) and (2) if the trustee (or, if the sole trustee is incapable, the trustee's delegate) notifies—
- (a) any person with the power to remove or to appoint trustees; or
 - (b) if there is no person authorised under paragraph (a), all competent adult beneficiaries; or
 - (c) if, in the circumstances, it is unreasonable or impracticable to comply with paragraph (b), a reasonably representative sample of beneficiaries.
- (4) However, a trustee or delegate is not required to comply with notification requirements under subsection (3)(b) or (c) if the trustee or delegate reasonably considers, after taking into account the factors in section 53, that beneficiaries should not be notified.
- (5) Failure to comply with a notification requirement under this section does not invalidate any act done or document executed by the delegate in favour of a person dealing with a trustee's delegate.

Compare: Trustee Act 1925 s 25 (UK)

72 Trustee's liability for acts of delegate limited

The trustee is not liable in a proceeding brought by or on behalf of a beneficiary for any act or default of a delegate appointed under section 70 unless the trustee failed, in appointing the delegate, to fulfil any of the trustee's mandatory duties or the general duty of care in section 29 (to the extent that it applies).

73 Application to Public Trust to consent to become delegate

- (1) This section applies in relation to a trust where—
 - (a) a trustee is, for any of the reasons listed in section 70(2), unable to perform the trustee's functions as trustee; and
 - (b) that trustee has not delegated the trustee's powers.
- (2) A co-trustee or a beneficiary of the trust may apply to Public Trust for consent for Public Trust to be made the delegate of the trustee.
- (3) Public Trust—
 - (a) may refuse to consent to be the delegate of the trustee for any reason; and
 - (b) must refuse to consent to be made the delegate of the trustee if Public Trust reasonably believes that an application under subsection (2) or the circumstances relating to it involve a dispute or present significant complexity.
- (4) Public Trust may charge fees for providing services as a delegate under this section.
- (5) If Public Trust consents to be made the delegate of the trustee, sections 70 to 72 apply (with any necessary modifications) to the delegation.

Special trust advisers

74 Role and appointment of special trust advisers

- (1) A special trust adviser—
 - (a) may advise the trustee on any matter relating to the trust; but
 - (b) is not a trustee of the trust and does not have the powers or duties of a trustee.
- (2) A special trust adviser may be appointed—
 - (a) in, or in accordance with, the terms of the trust; or
 - (b) by order of the court made on the application of—
 - (i) a beneficiary or trustee; or
 - (ii) a person on whose application the court would have the power to appoint a new trustee; or
 - (c) by a person with the power to remove or to appoint trustees; or
 - (d) in respect of property for which the court has jurisdiction under Part 3 of the Protection of Personal and Property Rights Act 1988, by order of the court made on the application of—
 - (i) the manager or person authorised to administer the property; or
 - (ii) a person specified in section 26 of that Act; or

- (e) in respect of property of a person subject to a property order made under the Protection of Personal and Property Rights Act 1988, by order of the court made on the application of—
 - (i) the manager of the property; or
 - (ii) a person specified in section 26 of that Act.
- (3) In this section, **manager** and **property order** have the meanings given in section 2 of the Protection of Personal and Property Rights Act 1988.
Compare: 1956 No 61 s 49(2), (3)(a), (b)

75 Reliance on special trust adviser's advice

- (1) If there is a special trust adviser, a trustee—
 - (a) may consult the special trust adviser on any matter relating to the trust; and
 - (b) is not required to follow the special trust adviser's advice; and
 - (c) is not liable in a proceeding brought by or on behalf of a beneficiary for an act or omission the trustee makes as a result of following the special trust adviser's advice unless the act or omission involves the trustee's dishonesty, wilful misconduct, or gross negligence (*see* section 44, which relates to the court's consideration of gross negligence).
- (2) A special trust adviser's disagreement with or objection to a proposed action to be taken by a trustee in respect of trust property does not affect a person dealing with the trustee in the matter.
Compare: 1956 No 61 s 49(3)(c), (4)

76 Remuneration of special trust advisers

- (1) If remuneration is payable to a trustee, remuneration may also be paid to a special trust adviser.
- (2) The amount of remuneration for a special trust adviser is to be determined,—
 - (a) if the trustee is the Māori Trustee, by or under regulations made under the Māori Trustee Act 1953; or
 - (b) if the trustee is Public Trust, in accordance with Public Trust's fees as notified from time to time; or
 - (c) if the trustee is a trustee company within the meaning of section 2 of the Trustee Companies Act 1967, in accordance with that Act; or
 - (d) if the trustee is entitled to fix the trustee's remuneration, by the trustee; or
 - (e) in all other cases, by the court.
Compare: 1956 No 61 s 49(5)

Other powers and rights of trustee

77 Application of insurance money for loss or damage of trust property

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) a trustee or a beneficiary receives or is entitled to receive money under an insurance contract against the loss of or damage to trust property (**insurance money**); and
 - (b) the insurance contract has been arranged—
 - (i) under the terms of a trust; or
 - (ii) under a statutory or other power; or
 - (iii) in performance of an agreement, or of a statutory or other obligation; or
 - (iv) by a life tenant who would be liable for damage or loss to the property.
- (2) If a beneficiary is entitled to receive insurance money, the beneficiary must—
 - (a) take reasonable steps to recover and receive the money; and
 - (b) pay the money received less any recovery costs to the trustee or, if there is no trustee capable of giving a discharge for the money, to the Crown under section 149.
- (3) The trustee must hold the insurance money in trust on the same terms and subject to the same powers and provisions as (or those corresponding as nearly as possible to) those to which the lost or damaged property is subject.
- (4) The trustee may apply the insurance money (or part of it) to rebuilding, reinstating, replacing, or repairing the lost or damaged property.
- (5) If the insurance money is held by the Crown, the court may direct that the money (or part of it) be applied to rebuilding, reinstating, replacing, or repairing the lost or damaged property.
- (6) This section does not affect any right a person may have to require the insurance money (or part of it) to be applied to rebuilding, reinstating, replacing, or repairing the lost or damaged property.

Compare: 1956 No 61 s 25

78 Trustee's power to adjust interests in trust property of portfolio investment entity

- (1) This section applies where any trust property is employed in an activity that the trustee is empowered or authorised to carry on as a portfolio investment entity.
- (2) The trustee may adjust the interest of the beneficiaries in the property in any of the ways specified in section HM 48 of the Income Tax Act 2007 in order to comply with that section.

- (3) This section applies despite any other provision in this Act or in the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013.

Compare: 1956 No 61 s 42E

79 Trustee's liability limited where notice given to distribute trust property without regard to unknown claims

- (1) A trustee is not liable in a proceeding brought by or on behalf of a person in relation to the distribution of trust property if—
- (a) the trustee has first given a notice to potential creditors and other claimants in accordance with subsection (2); and
 - (b) the distribution is made after the notice deadline mentioned in subsection (2)(c); and
 - (c) the trustee did not have notice of the person's claim at the time of the distribution.
- (2) A notice to potential creditors and other claimants must—
- (a) be given in a manner likely to come to their attention; and
 - (b) identify the trust or estate affected; and
 - (c) state that any creditor or other claimant who asserts a right or an interest relating to that trust property must give notice of their claim to the trustee before a date specified in the notice that is at least 30 days after the date the notice is given (the **notice deadline**); and
 - (d) set out the physical and email addresses to which a notice of claim and details of a claim may be sent or delivered; and
 - (e) state that the proposed distribution may be made without regard to any claim of which the trustee does not have notice before the notice deadline.
- (3) A trustee may apply to the court for directions under section 133 regarding the type of notice that is appropriate.
- (4) This section does not apply to any claim—
- (a) under the Family Protection Act 1955; or
 - (b) under the Law Reform (Testamentary Promises) Act 1949; or
 - (c) arising out of any contract—
 - (i) to make a will containing certain provisions; or
 - (ii) not to revoke an existing will or a specified provision within a will; or
 - (iii) not to make a will; or
 - (d) by a person to be—
 - (i) a beneficiary under a will; or
 - (ii) entitled in the intestacy of a deceased person; or

- (iii) beneficially interested under a trust.
- (5) Nothing in this section affects a remedy that a person may have under section 49(1) of the Administration Act 1969 or any other right or remedy available against another person other than the trustee, including a right to follow the property and any money or property into which it is converted.

Compare: 1956 No 61 s 35

Protection of purchasers and mortgagees dealing with trustees

80 Protection of purchasers and mortgagees dealing with trustees

- (1) This section applies if a trustee purports to exercise a power (whether statutory, under the terms of a trust, or otherwise) to sell or mortgage trust property or an interest in trust property.
- (2) The purchaser or mortgagee is not under any obligation to inquire into whether the money received by the trustee as a result of the sale or mortgage is needed, or how that money is later dealt with, by the trustee.
- (3) This section is subject to the Land Transfer Act 2017 and the Personal Property Securities Act 1999.
- (4) In this section, **mortgage** and **mortgagee** have the same meanings as in section 4 of the Property Law Act 2007.

Compare: 1956 No 61 s 22

Subpart 2—Trustees' indemnities

81 Trustee's liability for expenses and liabilities incurred, and trustee's right to indemnity

- (1) A trustee is personally liable for an expense or a liability incurred by the trustee when acting as a trustee.
- (2) However, a trustee who incurs an expense or a liability when acting reasonably on behalf of the trust is entitled,—
- (a) if the trustee has paid the expense or discharged the liability out of the trustee's own funds, to reimbursement from the trust property; or
- (b) in any other case, to pay the expense or discharge the liability directly from the trust property (or to have it paid or discharged by a remaining trustee).
- (3) The operation and enforcement of the indemnity in this section is governed by the rules of the common law and equity relating to trusts.
- (4) This section does not limit any indemnity available at common law or in equity.

Compare: 1956 No 61 s 38(2)

82 Indemnification of trustee with agreement of beneficiaries where indemnity impaired

- (1) A trustee may be indemnified from the trust property for a breach of trust if all of the beneficiaries who together hold all of the beneficial interest in the trust property agree and if the conditions set out in subsection (2) are satisfied.
- (2) The conditions are that—
 - (a) every beneficiary consents to the indemnification; and
 - (b) if the breach of trust arises from the trustee's gross negligence, the beneficiaries receive independent legal advice before consenting to the indemnification; and
 - (c) if any beneficiary is a beneficiary described in section 83(2), the court has made an order under section 83 approving the indemnification on behalf of that beneficiary.
- (3) However, the beneficiaries cannot indemnify the trustee if the breach of trust arises from the trustee's dishonesty or wilful misconduct.
- (4) *See* section 44, which relates to the court's consideration of gross negligence.

83 Power of court to approve indemnification

- (1) The court may, on behalf of any of the beneficiaries described in subsection (2) who has an interest in the property of a trust, approve the indemnification of a trustee for a breach of trust under section 82.
- (2) The beneficiaries are—
 - (a) a beneficiary who lacks capacity;
 - (b) a person who may acquire a beneficial interest at a future date or on the happening of a future event or on becoming a member of a certain class of persons;
 - (c) a future person who may acquire a beneficial interest.
- (3) An application for an order of approval may be made by—
 - (a) the trustees or any one of them;
 - (b) any person with a beneficial interest in the trust property.
- (4) On an application for an order of approval, the court must take into account each of the following factors:
 - (a) the nature of any person's interest in the trust property and the effect of the proposed order on that interest;
 - (b) the benefit or detriment that may result to any person with an interest in the trust property if the court makes or refuses to make the proposed order;
 - (c) the intentions of the settlor of the trust in settling the trust, if it is practicable to ascertain those intentions.

- (5) An order of approval binds the person on whose behalf it is made and takes effect without any further step.

84 Power of court to waive requirement of consent to indemnification

- (1) The court may waive the requirement that a beneficiary consent to the indemnification of a trustee for a breach of trust under section 82.
- (2) An application for an order of waiver of consent may be made by—
- (a) the trustees or any one of them;
 - (b) any person with a beneficial interest in the trust property.
- (3) On an application for an order of waiver of consent, the court must take into account each of the following factors:
- (a) the nature of any person's interest in the trust property and the effect of the proposed order on that interest;
 - (b) the benefit or detriment that may result to any person with an interest in the trust property if the court makes or refuses to make the proposed order;
 - (c) the intentions of the settlor of the trust in settling the trust, if it is practicable to ascertain those intentions.
- (4) An order of waiver of consent binds the person on whose behalf it is made and takes effect without any further step.

85 Ranking of trust property

- (1) For the purposes of section 81(1) (and despite section 81(2)), the terms of the trust may rank the order in which the trust property must be applied to reimburse the trustee or pay or discharge an expense or a liability.
- (2) However, the court may set aside the ranking of trust property on the application of—
- (a) the trustee; or
 - (b) a creditor; or
 - (c) a beneficiary.

86 Creditor's limited claim to trust property through trustee's indemnity

- (1) This section applies if a trustee incurs an expense or a liability to a creditor and the trustee—
- (a) has a right to be indemnified from the trust property; or
 - (b) for any reason is not entitled to be indemnified or fully indemnified from the trust property (for example, because the trustee incurred the liability in breach of trust) but—
 - (i) the creditor has given value; and

- (ii) the trust has received a benefit from the transaction between the trustee and the creditor; and
 - (iii) the creditor has acted in good faith.
- (2) The creditor has a claim against the trustee that may be satisfied by the creditor being indemnified from the trust property as if the creditor were in the position of a trustee who has a right to be indemnified from the trust property.
- (3) The creditor has not acted in good faith for the purposes of subsection (1)(b)(iii) if the creditor had knowledge of the circumstances that excluded or limited the trustee's indemnity (whether or not the creditor knew they would have that effect).
- (4) For the purposes of subsection (1)(b), a claim under this section—
 - (a) is limited to the benefit received by the trust (together with interest calculated in accordance with Schedule 2 of the Interest on Money Claims Act 2016); and
 - (b) must be paid in priority over any payment to a beneficiary, unless the court orders otherwise; and
 - (c) does not alter the priority of creditors who are entitled to claim from the trust property.
- (5) This section applies in respect of a former trustee who incurs an expense or a liability as a trustee acting on behalf of the trust.

87 Trustee's lien on insurance money for premiums

- (1) This section applies if a trustee pays any premiums in respect of any insurance contract for trust property for which the trustee has not previously received reimbursement from the trust property.
- (2) The trustee has a lien on—
 - (a) the insurance money for the amount of the premiums paid; and
 - (b) interest on that amount calculated in accordance with Schedule 2 of the Interest on Money Claims Act 2016.

Compare: 1956 No 61 s 34A

88 Trustee's indemnity for rent, covenant, or agreement under lease

- (1) This section applies if a trustee is, for any reason, liable in relation to—
 - (a) any rent, covenant, or agreement reserved by or contained in a lease; or
 - (b) any indemnity given for any rent, covenant, or agreement mentioned in paragraph (a).
- (2) The trustee may assign the lease to a person entitled to call for an assignment of the lease if the trustee—
 - (a) satisfies all liabilities under the lease that may have accrued, and been claimed, up to the date of the assignment; and

- (b) if necessary, sets apart a fund that is enough to pay any future claim that may be made in relation to a fixed and ascertained amount that the lessee agreed to expend on the leased property (even though the time for expending the amount may not yet have arrived).
- (3) If the trustee acts under subsection (2), the trustee—
 - (a) is not required to appropriate any further amount from the trust property to meet any future liability under the lease; and
 - (b) may distribute the remaining trust property, other than any fund set apart under subsection (2)(b), to the persons entitled to the trust property.
- (4) A trustee who acts under subsection (2) and distributes the remaining trust property under subsection (3)(b) is not personally liable for any later claim under the lease.
- (5) This section does not affect the right of the lessor, or a person deriving title under the lessor, to follow the trust property into the hands of the persons to whom it was distributed.

Compare: 1956 No 61 s 34; Draft Trusts Bill 2013 cl 115 (Qld)

89 Protection of trustee in handing over personal property to life tenant

- (1) If personal property is given by will to a person (including a child) for a life interest or another limited interest, the trustee may deliver the personal property to the person (or in the case of a child, to the child's parent or guardian) on the terms and conditions that the trustee thinks fit.
- (2) However, before delivering the personal property to the person, the trustee must—
 - (a) prepare an inventory of the property; and
 - (b) ensure that the inventory is signed by the person and by the trustee; and
 - (c) give the person a copy of the inventory and keep a copy.
- (3) On and after the delivery of the property, the trustee—
 - (a) is not required to repair or insure the property; and
 - (b) is not liable for any loss or destruction of the property or the failure of the person to repair or insure the property.
- (4) A copy of the inventory signed by the person and the trustee is a security interest for the purposes of the Personal Property Securities Act 1999, and a financing statement may be registered accordingly.

Compare: 1956 No 61 s 39A

90 Protection of trustee in handing over personal property to child

- (1) A trustee may deliver to a child, or the child's parent or guardian, any tangible personal property that is absolutely vested in the child.

- (2) The receipt of the child or parent or guardian is a good discharge to the trustee for the property.

Compare: 1956 No 61 s 39B

91 Protection relating to notice when person trustee of more than 1 trust

- (1) This section applies to a trustee acting for more than 1 trust.
- (2) The trustee is not, unless the trustee is acting in bad faith, to be taken to have notice of a matter in relation to a trust only because notice of the matter is, or was, given to the trustee when acting for another trust.
- (3) In this section, **matter** includes document, fact, and thing.

Compare: 1956 No 61 s 36; Draft Trusts Bill 2013 cl 111 (Qld)

Part 5

Appointment and discharge of trustees

Power to remove or to appoint trustee

92 Who may remove trustee and appoint replacement

- (1) The following persons have the power to remove a trustee in writing under section 103:
- (a) the person nominated in the terms of the trust as having the power to remove trustees:
 - (b) if there is no person authorised under paragraph (a) or the person is unable or unwilling to act, the remaining trustees:
 - (c) if there is no person authorised under paragraph (a) or (b) or the person or persons are unable or unwilling to act, any of the following persons acting in relation to the trustee being removed that may be relevant:
 - (i) a property manager appointed under the Protection of Personal and Property Rights Act 1988 to act as manager of the trustee's property:
 - (ii) a person holding an enduring power of attorney over the property of a trustee who is mentally incapable:
 - (iii) the liquidator of a corporate trustee that is in liquidation.
- (2) The following persons have the power to appoint a replacement trustee in writing:
- (a) in the case of an appointment to replace a retiring trustee,—
 - (i) the person nominated in the terms of the trust as having the power to appoint trustees:
 - (ii) if there is no person authorised under subparagraph (i) or the person is unable or unwilling to act, the remaining trustees:

- (iii) if there is no person authorised under subparagraph (i) or (ii) or the person is unable or unwilling to act, the retiring trustee:
 - (b) in the case of an appointment to replace a trustee who has been removed,—
 - (i) the person nominated in the terms of the trust as having the power to appoint trustees:
 - (ii) if there is no person authorised under subparagraph (i) or the person is unable or unwilling to act, a person with the power to remove a trustee under subsection (1)(b) or (c):
 - (c) in the case of an appointment of a trustee to replace a trustee who dies while in office,—
 - (i) the person nominated in the terms of the trust as having the power to appoint trustees:
 - (ii) if there is no person authorised under subparagraph (i) or the person is unable or unwilling to act, the remaining trustees:
 - (iii) if there is no person authorised under subparagraph (i) or (ii) or the person is unable or unwilling to act, the executor or administrator of the trustee.
- (3) Subsection (4) applies to a person nominated in the terms of a trust as having the power to appoint or to remove trustees for a limited purpose or in specified circumstances only.
- (4) This section does not authorise the person to exercise a power to appoint or remove a trustee for any purpose or in any circumstances beyond those specified in the terms of the trust.

93 Person with power to remove or appoint trustee may apply to court for directions

- (1) A person with the power to remove or to appoint trustees may apply to the court for directions on the exercise of a power of removal or appointment.
- (2) The application must be served, in accordance with the rules of court, on each person interested in the application or any of them as the court thinks fit.

94 Duty to exercise power to remove or appoint trustee honestly and for proper purpose

A person with the power to remove or to appoint trustees must exercise any power of removal or appointment—

- (a) honestly and in good faith; and
- (b) for a proper purpose.

95 Application to review exercise of power to remove or to appoint trustee

- (1) A beneficiary may apply to the court for the review of the exercise, by a person with the power to remove or to appoint trustees, of a power to remove or to appoint a trustee.
- (2) Sections 126 and 127 apply with all necessary modifications to the application.

*Appointment of trustee***96 Who may be appointed as trustee**

- (1) Any person may be appointed as a trustee of a trust, unless the person is disqualified.
- (2) The following persons are disqualified from being appointed as a trustee:
 - (a) a child;
 - (b) an undischarged bankrupt;
 - (c) a person who lacks the capacity to perform the functions of a trustee;
 - (d) a body corporate that is subject to an insolvency event.
- (3) Despite subsection (2)(b), an undischarged bankrupt may be appointed as a trustee with the consent of the court.
- (4) For the purposes of subsection (2)(c), and without limiting that paragraph, a person **lacks the capacity to perform the functions of a trustee** if the person—
 - (a) is subject to an order appointing a manager under section 31 of the Protection of Personal and Property Rights Act 1988; or
 - (b) has a trustee corporation managing the person's property under section 32 or 33 of that Act.

97 Statutory trustee may be sole trustee

- (1) A statutory trustee may be appointed and may lawfully act as the sole trustee of any trust, even if the terms of the trust provide for or require the appointment of 2 or more trustees.
- (2) This section does not permit the appointment of a body corporate as trustee if the terms of the trust forbid the appointment of the body corporate.

Compare: 1956 No 61 s 48

98 How trustee is appointed

A trustee may be appointed—

- (a) by the settlor on the creation of the trust; or
- (b) by the person or persons nominated for the purpose of appointing new trustees in the terms of the trust in the manner specified in those terms; or

- (c) under section 113 or 114.

99 How trustee accepts or rejects appointment

- (1) An appointment of a trustee does not take effect until the appointee accepts the appointment.
- (2) The acceptance of an appointment may be given expressly or may be implied through conduct unless there is a contrary intention in the terms of the trust.
- (3) The rejection of an appointment—
 - (a) may be given expressly; or
 - (b) will be implied if the appointee—
 - (i) gives no express indication of acceptance or rejection of the appointment; and
 - (ii) is inactive in relation to the trust for 90 days after the appointment.

100 Acts of trustee not invalidated by defect in appointment

The act of a trustee is not invalid by reason only of any defect in the appointment of the trustee.

Retirement of trustee

101 How trustee retires

A trustee who expresses in writing a wish to retire may be discharged in writing—

- (a) by a person with the power to remove trustees; or
- (b) if there is no person authorised under paragraph (a) or that person is unable or unwilling to act, by the remaining trustees; or
- (c) if there is no person authorised under paragraph (a) or (b) or that person is unable or unwilling to act, and the trustee's retirement will reduce the number of trustees below the minimum number of trustees required by the terms of the trust, by the retiring trustee and a replacement trustee (selected by the retiring trustee) together; or
- (d) if there is no person authorised under paragraph (a) or (b) or that person is unable or unwilling to act, and the minimum number of trustees required by the terms of the trust will remain, by the retiring trustee alone.

*Death of trustee***102 Devolution of powers on death of trustee**

- (1) If a power or function is vested in or imposed on 2 or more trustees jointly and 1 or more of those trustees dies, the surviving trustees (if any) may exercise the power or perform the function until a replacement trustee (if any) is appointed.
- (2) If a sole trustee or the last surviving or continuing trustee dies, the personal representative of the trustee—
 - (a) may exercise, for a reasonable period of time, any power or perform any function that was vested in, or capable of being exercised or performed by, that trustee; but
 - (b) is not a trustee for the purposes of subsection (1).

Compare: 1956 No 61 s 23

*Removal of trustee***103 How trustee is removed**

- (1) A person with the power to remove a trustee,—
 - (a) under section 92(1)(a), may act to remove a trustee in accordance with either—
 - (i) a power in the terms of the trust; or
 - (ii) the power to remove a trustee on compulsory grounds under section 104 or on optional grounds under section 105; and
 - (b) under section 92(1)(b) or (c), may act to remove a trustee in accordance with the power to remove a trustee on compulsory grounds under section 104 or on optional grounds under section 105.
- (2) A person exercising a power to remove a trustee under the terms of the trust may exercise that power on the basis of any ground for the removal of a trustee that is stated in the terms of the trust.
- (3) The power to remove a trustee under section 104 or 105 is available in respect of any trust regardless of whether the terms of the trust include a power to remove a trustee or any grounds for the removal of a trustee.
- (4) If a ground for the removal of a trustee that is included in both the terms of the trust and—
 - (a) section 104(1) is met in respect of a trustee, the person with the power to remove a trustee must remove the trustee, but may elect to exercise the power—
 - (i) under the terms of the trust; or
 - (ii) under section 104:

- (b) section 105(1) is met in respect of a trustee, the person with the power to remove a trustee may elect to exercise the power to remove the trustee—
 - (i) under the terms of the trust; or
 - (ii) under section 105.
- (5) Sections 106 to 111 (relating to the procedure for the removal of a trustee)—
 - (a) apply only if the power to remove a trustee is exercised under section 104 or 105; and
 - (b) if they do apply, prevail over any procedure in the terms of the trust.

104 Compulsory removal of trustee

- (1) A person with the power to remove trustees must act to remove a trustee if—
 - (a) a trustee loses the capacity to perform the functions of a trustee; and
 - (b) that trustee's powers have not been delegated in a manner authorised by an enactment or by the terms of the trust.
- (2) For the purposes of subsection (1)(a), and without limiting that paragraph, a person **loses the capacity to perform the functions of a trustee** if the person—
 - (a) is subject to an order appointing a manager under section 31 of the Protection of Personal and Property Rights Act 1988; or
 - (b) has a trustee corporation managing the person's property under section 32 or 33 of that Act.

105 Optional removal of trustee

- (1) A person with the power to remove trustees may act to remove a trustee if—
 - (a) it is desirable for the proper execution of the trust; and
 - (b) 1 or more of the following grounds for removal are met:
 - (i) the trustee repeatedly refuses or fails to act as trustee;
 - (ii) the trustee becomes an undischarged bankrupt;
 - (iii) the trustee is a corporate trustee that is subject to an insolvency event;
 - (iv) the trustee is no longer suitable to hold office as trustee because of the trustee's conduct or circumstances.
- (2) For the purposes of subsection (1)(b)(iv), examples of conduct and circumstances that may make a trustee no longer suitable to hold office as trustee include the following:
 - (a) the trustee is convicted of an offence involving dishonesty;
 - (b) it is not known where the trustee is and the trustee cannot be contacted;

- (c) the trustee is prohibited from being a director or promoter of, or being concerned or taking part in the management of, a company under the Companies Act 1993:
- (d) the trustee is prohibited from being a director or promoter of, or being concerned or taking part in the management of, an incorporated or unincorporated body under the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013 or the Takeovers Act 1993.

106 Notice of decision to remove

- (1) A person who makes a decision under section 103 to remove a trustee must give that trustee notice of the decision.
- (2) However, the person is not required to give notice of the decision if, despite the person's reasonable efforts to locate and contact the trustee, it is not known where the trustee is and the trustee cannot be contacted.

107 Effect of notice

- (1) This subsection applies in relation to a person who is removed under section 103(1) and who—
 - (a) is subject to an order appointing a manager under section 31 of the Protection of Personal and Property Rights Act 1988; or
 - (b) has a trustee corporation managing the person's property under section 32 or 33 of that Act.
- (2) If subsection (1) applies, the notice of the decision to remove the trustee—
 - (a) is the document of removal for the purposes of section 116; and
 - (b) is executed and takes effect when it is given under section 106(1).
- (3) In the case of a trustee who receives a notice under section 106(1) and in relation to whom subsection (1) does not apply, the notice—
 - (a) is the document of removal for the purposes of section 116; and
 - (b) is executed and takes effect—
 - (i) 20 working days after the trustee receives the notice, if the trustee has not made an application under section 109; or
 - (ii) only if and when ordered by the court, if the trustee has made an application under section 109.

108 Removal where notice cannot be given

- (1) If the person who makes the decision to remove a trustee is not required to give notice of the decision because section 106(2) applies, the person must make a statutory declaration recording—
 - (a) the person's decision; and
 - (b) the efforts the person has made to locate and contact the trustee.

- (2) The declaration—
 - (a) is the document of removal for the purposes of section 116; and
 - (b) is executed and takes effect when it is made in accordance with section 9 of the Oaths and Declarations Act 1957.

109 Application to prevent removal

- (1) A trustee may (unless section 107(1) applies) apply to the court for an order preventing the trustee's removal.
- (2) The application must be made within 20 working days after the trustee receives notice of the decision to remove the trustee.

110 Procedure on trustee's application to prevent removal

- (1) An applicant under section 109 must produce evidence that raises a genuine dispute as to whether the removal decision was reasonably open to the person in the circumstances.
- (2) If the court is satisfied that the applicant has established a genuine dispute, the onus is on the person who made the removal decision to establish that the decision was reasonably open to the person in the circumstances.

111 Court may make order preventing removal

The court may make an order preventing the removal of the trustee only if the court is satisfied that none of the grounds for removal specified in section 104 or 105 or recognised at common law or in equity is made out.

112 Court may make order for removal

Whenever it is necessary or desirable to remove a trustee and it is difficult or impracticable to do so without the assistance of the court, the court may make an order removing a trustee.

Replacement of trustee

113 How trustee is replaced

- (1) If a trustee retires or is removed or dies while in office and it is necessary (because the trustee was a sole trustee or because the terms of the trust require it) to replace the trustee, a person with the power to appoint trustees must appoint a replacement trustee.
- (2) If a trustee retires or is removed or dies while in office and it is not necessary to replace the trustee (because the number of remaining trustees meets or exceeds the minimum number specified in the terms of the trust), a person with the power to appoint trustees may, but need not, appoint a replacement trustee.
- (3) The appointment of a trustee to replace a trustee who has been removed takes effect only when the removal takes effect under section 107(2) or (3), 108(2), or 112.

114 Court may appoint or replace trustee

- (1) Whenever it is necessary or desirable to appoint a new trustee and it is difficult or impracticable to do so without the assistance of the court, the court may make an order appointing a new trustee.
- (2) However, this section does not empower the court to appoint an executor or administrator.
- (3) If the court proposes to appoint Public Trust as the replacement trustee, the court must, before making the appointment, give Public Trust an opportunity to be heard on the matter.
- (4) If the court (except on application by a supervisor within the meaning of section 6(1) of the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013) appoints Public Trust as the replacement trustee, Public Trust—
 - (a) must accept the appointment; and
 - (b) may charge fees for acting as trustee.

Compare: 1956 No 61 ss 46(4), (5), 51(1), (4)

115 Replacing sole trustee with multiple trustees

If a sole trustee retires or is removed or dies while in office, the trustee may be replaced with more than 1 replacement trustee unless there is a contrary intention in the terms of the trust.

*Divesting and vesting of trust property***116 Divesting and vesting of trust property on change of trustees**

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) a new trustee of a trust is appointed; or
 - (b) a trustee of a trust retires or is removed.
- (2) The execution of the document of appointment, removal, or discharge—
 - (a) divests the trust property from the persons who were the trustees immediately before the document was executed; and
 - (b) vests the property in the persons who become and are the trustees as joint tenants without any conveyance, transfer, or assignment (but subject to any liabilities attaching to the property).
- (3) This section does not affect any lien to which a trustee may otherwise be entitled.
- (4) Subsection (2) is subject to section 117.
- (5) In this section and in section 117, a court order appointing a trustee or removing a trustee without replacement—
 - (a) is a document of appointment, removal, or discharge (unless the court otherwise orders); and

- (b) is, for the purposes of section 89 of the Land Transfer Act 2017, a vesting order vesting the trust property in the persons who become and are the trustees (unless the court otherwise orders).

117 Requirements to notify, register, or record divesting and vesting of trust property

- (1) If, or to the extent that, the divesting and vesting of trust property must be notified, registered, or recorded under the requirements of another Act,—
 - (a) the divesting and vesting are subject to the requirements and do not take effect until the requirements are satisfied; and
 - (b) the execution of the document of appointment, removal, or discharge vests in the persons who become and are the trustees a right to call for the transfer of the trust property; and
 - (c) a copy of that document or those documents and a statutory declaration by a continuing or new trustee of the trust that each relevant document was validly executed are sufficient proof of a right claimed under paragraph (b).
- (2) Subsection (1)(c) does not apply where the document is a court order, and a copy of the order is sufficient proof of a right claimed under subsection (1)(b).

118 Requirement to assist in transfer of trust property

- (1) The following persons must do all things necessary to assist in any transfer and any required notification, registration, or recording of the divesting and vesting of the trust property:
 - (a) a trustee who has retired or been removed;
 - (b) a continuing trustee of the trust;
 - (c) a new trustee of the trust.
- (2) The persons who become and are the trustees may complete any formal requirements necessary for the divesting and vesting of trust property on behalf of a former trustee who loses the capacity to perform the functions of a trustee or who fails or refuses to act under subsection (1).
- (3) For the purposes of subsection (2), and without limiting that subsection, a person **loses the capacity to perform the functions of a trustee** if the person—
 - (a) is subject to an order appointing a manager under section 31 of the Protection of Personal and Property Rights Act 1988; or
 - (b) has a trustee corporation managing the person's property under section 32 or 33 of that Act.

119 Protection in relation to notifying, registering, or recording transfer of trust property

A person who, in good faith, notifies, registers, or records the transfer of property in reliance on section 116(5), 117(1)(c) or (2), or 118(2) is not liable for any loss or deprivation that may result from that act.

120 Departing trustee must be given certain documents

- (1) A continuing or new trustee must give to a trustee who retires or is removed (the **departing trustee**) a copy of any documents that demonstrate that the departing trustee has been divested of trust property, including any document of transfer and registration.
- (2) The documents must be given as soon as any requirements relating to the transfer, or notification, registration, or recording of the transfer, of trust property referred to in section 117 are complete.

Part 6**Termination and variation of trusts****121 Termination of trust by unanimous consent of beneficiaries**

- (1) A trustee must terminate the trust and distribute the trust property on being required to do so by all of the beneficiaries who together hold all of the beneficial interest in the trust property if the conditions set out in subsection (2) are satisfied.
- (2) The conditions for the termination of the trust are that—
 - (a) every beneficiary consents to requiring the trustee to terminate the trust and distribute the trust property; and
 - (b) the trustee receives a request to terminate the trust and distribute the trust property from or on behalf of each beneficiary; and
 - (c) if any of the beneficiaries is a beneficiary described in section 124(2), the court has made an order under section 124 approving the termination of the trust on behalf of that beneficiary.
- (3) The condition in subsection (2)(b) is satisfied if—
 - (a) the beneficiaries provide a written request to the trustee to terminate the trust and distribute the trust property; and
 - (b) the notice is signed by each beneficiary or by the duly authorised agent of that beneficiary.

122 Variation or resettlement of trust by unanimous consent of beneficiaries

- (1) A trustee may do either of the following on being required to do so by all of the beneficiaries who together hold all of the beneficial interest in the trust property, if the conditions set out in subsection (2) are satisfied:

- (a) vary the terms of the trust:
- (b) consent to the resettlement of the trust.
- (2) The conditions for an action in subsection (1) are that—
 - (a) every beneficiary consents to requiring the variation or resettlement; and
 - (b) the trustee receives a request to vary the terms of the trust or resettle the trust from or on behalf of each beneficiary; and
 - (c) if any of the beneficiaries is a beneficiary described in section 124(2), the court has made an order under section 124 approving the variation of terms or resettlement on behalf of that beneficiary; and
 - (d) the trustee has agreed to the proposal.
- (3) In this section and in sections 124 and 125, **variation** includes a change to the scope or nature of the powers of the trustee.

123 Beneficiary's right to share of trust property

- (1) A trustee must transfer a fixed share of the trust property to the beneficiary of that fixed share if—
 - (a) the beneficiary is absolutely entitled to that share (for example, because any condition relating to the vesting of that share set by the terms of the trust has been met); and
 - (b) the property is in a form, or can be changed into a form, that can be transferred to the beneficiary; and
 - (c) the transfer is not detrimental to the interests of the other beneficiaries.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply in respect of a beneficiary who lacks capacity.
- (3) In this section, **fixed share of the trust property** means a share of the trust property that is specified or determined, and in respect of which the trustee does not have a discretion regarding to whom or in what proportion the share is distributed.

124 Power of court to approve termination, variation, or resettlement of trust

- (1) The court may, on behalf of any of the beneficiaries described in subsection (2) who has an interest in the property of a trust, approve the termination, variation, or resettlement of the trust.
- (2) The beneficiaries are—
 - (a) a beneficiary who lacks capacity;
 - (b) a person who may acquire a beneficial interest at a future date or on the happening of a future event or on becoming a member of a certain class of persons;
 - (c) a future person who may acquire a beneficial interest.
- (3) An application for an order of approval may be made by—

- (a) the trustees or any one of them;
 - (b) any person with a beneficial interest in the trust property.
- (4) On an application for an order of approval, the court must take into account each of the following factors:
- (a) the nature of any person's interest in the trust property and the effect of the proposed order on that interest;
 - (b) the benefit or detriment that may result to any person with an interest in the trust property if the court makes or refuses to make the proposed order;
 - (c) the intentions of the settlor of the trust in settling the trust, if it is practicable to ascertain those intentions.
- (5) The court must not make an order of approval if its effect would be to reduce or remove any vested interest in the trust property.
- (6) An order of approval binds the person on whose behalf it is made and takes effect without any further step.

125 Power of court to waive requirement of consent to termination, variation, or resettlement of trust

- (1) The court may waive the requirement that a beneficiary consent to the termination of a trust under section 121 or the variation or resettlement of a trust under section 122.
- (2) An application for an order of waiver of consent may be made by—
- (a) the trustees or any one of them;
 - (b) any person with a beneficial interest in the trust property.
- (3) On an application for an order of waiver of consent, the court must take into account each of the following factors:
- (a) the nature of any person's interest in the trust property and the effect of the proposed order on that interest;
 - (b) the benefit or detriment that may result to any person with an interest in the trust property if the court makes or refuses to make the proposed order;
 - (c) the intentions of the settlor of the trust in settling the trust, if it is practicable to ascertain those intentions.
- (4) The court must not make an order of waiver of consent if its effect would be to reduce or remove any vested interest in the trust property.
- (5) An order of waiver of consent binds the person on whose behalf it is made and takes effect without any further step.

Part 7

Court powers and dispute resolution

126 Court may review trustee's act, omission, or decision

- (1) The court may review the act, omission, or decision (including a proposed act, omission, or decision) of a trustee on the ground that the act, omission, or decision was not or is not reasonably open to the trustee in the circumstances.
- (2) The court may undertake a review on the application only of a beneficiary.
- (3) The review must be conducted in accordance with section 127.
- (4) This section and section 127 do not limit or affect—
 - (a) the court's jurisdiction to supervise trusts, including its jurisdiction under the Charitable Trusts Act 1957; or
 - (b) the Attorney-General's powers and duties with respect to charitable trusts, including powers and duties under the Charitable Trusts Act 1957.

127 Procedure for court's review of trustee's act, omission, or decision

- (1) An applicant for a review under section 126 must produce evidence that raises a genuine and substantial dispute as to whether the act, omission, or decision in question was or is reasonably open to the trustee in the circumstances.
- (2) If the court is satisfied that the applicant has established a genuine and substantial dispute, the onus is on the trustee to establish that the act, omission, or decision was or is reasonably open to the trustee in the circumstances.
- (3) If the court is satisfied on the balance of probabilities that the act, omission, or decision was not or is not reasonably open to the trustee in the circumstances, the court may (but subject to subsection (4))—
 - (a) set aside the act or decision, or direct the trustee to act in the case of an omission:
 - (b) restrain the trustee from acting or deciding in the case of a proposed act or decision, and direct the trustee to act in the case of a proposed omission:
 - (c) make any other orders that the court considers necessary.
- (4) The court must not make an order that affects—
 - (a) a valid distribution of the trust property that was made before the trustee had notice of the application; or
 - (b) any right or title acquired by a person in good faith and for value.

128 Court may take into account investment strategy in action for breach of trust

In considering whether a trustee is liable, in respect of any investment made by that trustee, for any breach of trust in respect of any duty under section 30 (to invest prudently to the applicable standard), the court may take into account—

- (a) whether the trust investments have been diversified, so far as is appropriate to the circumstances of the trust; and
- (b) whether the investment was made in accordance with any investment strategy.

Compare: 1956 No 61 s 13M

129 Court may set off gains and losses arising from investment

- (1) This section applies to a proceeding for breach of trust in relation to an investment by a trustee if a loss has been or is suspected to have been incurred by the trust.
- (2) The court may set off all or part of the loss resulting from the investment against all or part of any gain resulting from any other investment whether in breach of trust or not.
- (3) The power does not limit or affect any other power or entitlement to set off all or part of any loss against any property.

Compare: 1956 No 61 s 13Q

130 Power of court to vary or extend trustees' powers in relation to property

- (1) The court may vary or extend the powers of the trustees of a trust if—
 - (a) the court considers that the variation or extension is necessary or desirable for the proper management or administration of the trust property; and
 - (b) the variation or extension does not alter a beneficiary's interest under the trust; and
 - (c) the variation or extension does not involve a power to distribute trust property to a beneficiary.
- (2) An application for an order may be made by—
 - (a) a trustee of the trust; or
 - (b) a beneficiary of the trust.

131 Court may relieve trustee from personal liability

- (1) The court may relieve a trustee who is or may be personally liable for any breach of trust from personal liability for the breach if it appears to the court that—
 - (a) the trustee has acted honestly and reasonably; and
 - (b) the trustee ought fairly to be excused for the breach of trust.

- (2) The court may relieve the trustee in whole or in part.

132 Court may make beneficiary indemnify trustee for breach of trust

- (1) This section applies if a trustee commits a breach of trust at the instigation or request or with the written consent of a beneficiary.
- (2) The court may, if it considers it appropriate, make an order indemnifying the trustee out of the beneficiary's interest in the trust property.

Compare: 1956 No 61 s 74; Draft Trusts Bill 2013 cl 121 (Qld)

133 Trustee may apply to court for directions

- (1) A trustee may apply to the court for directions about—
- (a) the trust property; or
 - (b) the exercise of any power or performance of any function by the trustee.
- (2) The application must be served, in accordance with the rules of court, on each person interested in the application or any of them as the court thinks fit.
- (3) On an application under this section, the court may give any direction it thinks fit.
- (4) This section does not restrict the availability of alternative proceedings within the court's jurisdiction, including a declaration interpreting the terms of the trust.

Compare: 1956 No 61 s 66

134 Protection of trustee while acting under direction of court

- (1) A trustee acting under any direction of the court must be treated as having discharged the trustee's duties as a trustee in relation to the direction, even though the order giving the direction is later declared invalid, overruled, set aside, or found to be otherwise ineffective.
- (2) However, subsection (1) does not indemnify a trustee for any act done in accordance with a direction of the court if the trustee has acted in bad faith in—
- (a) getting the direction; or
 - (b) acquiescing in the court making the order or giving the direction.

Compare: 1956 No 61 s 69

135 Trustee may apply to court to bar claims

- (1) The court may, on an application by a trustee,—
- (a) bar a claim by any person that directly or indirectly affects the trust property, including a claim against the trustee personally; or
 - (b) authorise the trustee to administer the trust property without regard to the person's claim.

- (2) Before making an application, a trustee must have served on the person, in accordance with the rules of court, a notice—
 - (a) describing the general nature of the claim as the trustee understands it to be; and
 - (b) stating that if a legal proceeding is not, within 90 days after the service of the notice, commenced to enforce the claim, a court may bar the claim or authorise the trustee to administer the trust property without regard to it.
- (3) The court may not make an order under this section barring—
 - (a) a claim under the Family Protection Act 1955; or
 - (b) an application for revocation of a grant of administration.
- (4) An order made by the court does not affect the right of any beneficiary of the trust to contest a claim by the trustee to any payment or indemnity from the trust property unless the beneficiary is a party to the proceeding.

Compare: 1956 No 61 s 75

136 Trustee may apply to court to allow distribution of missing beneficiaries' shares

- (1) The court may, on application by a trustee, make an order authorising the trustee to distribute trust property—
 - (a) as if a potential beneficiary or a class of potential beneficiaries does not exist or never existed or has died before a date or an event specified; and
 - (b) if, because of the order, it is not possible or practicable to determine whether any condition or requirement affecting a beneficial interest in the property or any part of it has been complied with or fulfilled, as if that condition or requirement had been or had not been complied with or fulfilled.
- (2) The court may make an order only if it is satisfied that—
 - (a) reasonable measures have been taken to bring to the notice of the potential beneficiary or beneficiaries their potential beneficial interest or interests; and
 - (b) at least 60 days have passed since the last of those measures was taken; and
 - (c) no potential beneficiary with respect to whom an order is sought has come to the attention of the trustee as a result of those measures, or the claim of any such beneficiary may be disregarded in the circumstances.

Compare: 1956 No 61 s 76

137 Trustee may sue self in different capacity

- (1) Despite any rule of law or practice to the contrary, a trustee in that capacity may sue, and be sued by, the trustee in any other capacity, including the trustee's personal capacity.
- (2) However, in every such case the trustee must obtain the directions of the court in which the proceeding is taken about the way in which the opposing interests are to be represented.

Compare: 1956 No 61 s 33A

138 Court may appoint receiver for trust

- (1) The court may, on an application by an interested person or on its own motion, appoint a receiver to administer a trust.
- (2) The court must be satisfied that the appointment of a receiver to administer the trust is—
 - (a) reasonably necessary in the circumstances of the trust; and
 - (b) just and equitable.
- (3) Only a person qualified to be a trustee may be appointed under subsection (1).
- (4) When appointing a receiver under this section, the court (having regard to the terms of the trust and the interests of justice) must determine—
 - (a) the extent of the duties and powers of the receiver; and
 - (b) the duration of the receivership; and
 - (c) the principles that the receiver is to apply in determining priorities; and
 - (d) whether the receiver is to be paid from the trust assets.
- (5) If a court determines under subsection (4) that a receiver has a power in relation to a trust, the trustee of the trust cannot exercise that power for the duration of the receivership.

139 Court may order payment of remuneration to trustee

- (1) Despite section 37 (duty to act for no reward), the court may order that reasonable remuneration be paid out of the trust property to a person who is or has been a trustee of the trust if the court is satisfied that it is just and reasonable to do so.
- (2) In determining under subsection (1) what remuneration is reasonable, the court must consider the following:
 - (a) the total amount that has already been paid to any trustee of the trust;
 - (b) the number and difficulty of the services provided by the trustee;
 - (c) the liabilities to which the trustee is or has been exposed, and the responsibilities imposed on the trustee;
 - (d) the skill and success of the trustee in administering the trust:

- (e) the value of the trust property:
 - (f) the time and services reasonably required of the trustee:
 - (g) whether any payment that might otherwise have been allowed or ordered should be refused or reduced due to the conduct of the trustee in the administration of the trust:
 - (h) any other circumstances that the court considers relevant.
- (3) If there are 2 or more persons who are or have been trustees, an order may specify whether and how the commission is to be apportioned among the trustees.
- Compare: 1956 No 61 s 72

140 Court may charge costs on trust property

The court may order that the costs of an application to the court under this Act—

- (a) be paid or raised out of—
 - (i) the trust property to which the application relates; or
 - (ii) the income of the trust property to which the application relates; or
- (b) be borne and paid in the way and by the persons that the court considers just.

Compare: 1956 No 61 s 71; Draft Trusts Bill 2013 cl 149 (Qld)

Jurisdiction of Family Court

141 Jurisdiction of Family Court

- (1) This section applies where the Family Court has jurisdiction under section 11 of the Family Court Act 1980 to hear and determine a proceeding.
- (2) The Family Court may during the proceeding make any order or give any direction available under this Act if the Family Court considers the order or direction is necessary—
 - (a) to protect or preserve any property or interest until the proceeding before the Family Court can be properly resolved; or
 - (b) to give proper effect to any determination of the proceeding.
- (3) If the parties to the proceeding consent, the Family Court may make any order available under this Act to resolve an issue or a dispute between the parties that is closely related to the proceeding (but only if the Family Court considers that making the order is necessary or desirable to assist the resolution of the proceeding).
- (4) Despite subsections (2) and (3), the Family Court does not have jurisdiction to appoint a receiver to administer a trust under section 138.

- (5) To avoid doubt, an exercise by the Family Court of jurisdiction under this section is not subject to financial limits in relation to the value of any property or interest.
- (6) In any case to which this section applies, the High Court or Family Court may order, on the application of a party to the proceedings, that the proceedings be transferred to the High Court.

Alternative dispute resolution

142 Definitions for purposes of sections 143 to 148

In sections 143 to 148,—

ADR process means an alternative dispute resolution process (for example, mediation or arbitration) designed to facilitate the resolution of a matter

ADR settlement, in relation to a matter,—

- (a) means an enforceable agreement reached through an ADR process that resolves the matter; but
- (b) does not include an arbitral award

arbitral award, in relation to a matter that has been referred to arbitration, has the same meaning as award in section 2(1) of the Arbitration Act 1996

arbitration agreement, in relation to a matter that has been referred to arbitration, has the same meaning as in section 2(1) of the Arbitration Act 1996

external matter means a matter to which the parties are a trustee and 1 or more third parties

internal matter means a matter to which the parties are a trustee and 1 or more beneficiaries, or a trustee and 1 or more other trustees, of the trust

matter—

- (a) means—
 - (i) a legal proceeding brought by or against a trustee in relation to the trust; or
 - (ii) a dispute in relation to the trust between a trustee and a beneficiary, or between a trustee and a third party, or between 2 or more trustees, that may give rise to a legal proceeding; but
- (b) does not include a legal proceeding or a dispute about the validity of all or part of a trust.

Compare: 1991 No 69 s 268(4)

143 Power of trustee to refer matter to alternative dispute resolution process

- (1) This section applies if there is no provision in the terms of a trust that requires or empowers a trustee to refer a matter to an ADR process.

- (2) A trustee may, with the agreement of each party to the matter, refer the matter to an ADR process.
- (3) For the purposes of this section, a beneficiary is not a party to an external matter.

144 ADR process for internal matter if trust has beneficiaries who are unascertained or lack capacity

- (1) If a trust has any beneficiaries who are unascertained or lack capacity, then, for a matter relating to that trust that is subject to an ADR process,—
 - (a) the court must appoint representatives for those beneficiaries; and
 - (b) those representatives may agree to an ADR settlement, or agree to be bound by an arbitration agreement and any arbitral award under that agreement, on behalf of the beneficiaries who are unascertained or lack capacity; and
 - (c) any ADR settlement must be approved by the court.
- (2) If representatives have been appointed under subsection (1) for beneficiaries who are unascertained or lack capacity,—
 - (a) the representatives must act in the best interests of the beneficiaries on whose behalf they have been appointed; and
 - (b) the court may order that a representative's costs be paid out of the trust property; and
 - (c) the court may make any order that it thinks fit regarding the terms of a representative's appointment.
- (3) This section applies only to internal matters.

145 Power of court to order ADR process for internal matter

- (1) The court may, at the request of a trustee or a beneficiary or on its own motion,—
 - (a) enforce any provision in the terms of a trust that requires a matter to be subject to an ADR process; or
 - (b) otherwise submit any matter to an ADR process (except if the terms of the trust indicate a contrary intention).
- (2) In exercising the power, the court may make any of the following orders:
 - (a) an order requiring each party to the matter, or specified parties, to participate in the ADR process in person or by a representative;
 - (b) an order that the costs of the ADR process, or a specified portion of those costs, be paid out of the trust property;
 - (c) an order appointing a particular person to act as a mediator, an arbitrator, or any other facilitator of the ADR process.
- (3) This section applies in relation to internal matters only.

146 Trustee may give undertakings for purposes of ADR settlement or arbitration agreement and any arbitral award

Despite section 33 (duty not to bind or commit trustees to future exercise of discretion), a trustee may, for the purposes of an ADR settlement or arbitration agreement and any arbitral award under that agreement, give binding undertakings in relation to the trustee's future actions as trustee.

147 Trustee's liability in relation to ADR settlement or arbitration agreement and any arbitral award limited

- (1) This section applies to a proceeding brought by or on behalf of a beneficiary and arising from or relating to an ADR settlement or arbitration agreement and any arbitral award under that agreement.
- (2) An ADR settlement or arbitration agreement and any arbitral award under that agreement is valid and a trustee is not liable in the proceeding unless, in relation to the settlement, agreement, or award, the trustee failed to comply with—
 - (a) the trustee's mandatory duty under section 25; or
 - (b) any duty specified in the terms of the trust for the purposes of establishing liability under this section.
- (3) Despite subsection (2)(a), a trustee is not liable in the proceeding by reason only that the settlement, agreement, or award was not consistent with the terms of the trust.

148 Application of Arbitration Act 1996

If arbitration is the ADR process to which a matter is referred under this Act or under the terms of the trust, the Arbitration Act 1996 applies to the arbitration.

Part 8
Miscellaneous provisions

Transfer to the Crown

149 Transfer to the Crown of non-distributable trust property

- (1) A trustee who is administering trust property that the trustee is not able to distribute in accordance with the terms of the trust may transfer the trust property to the Crown if the trust property consists of money or of financial products that can legally be transferred to the Crown.
- (2) The trustee must provide to the Secretary to the Treasury all the information that the Secretary reasonably considers necessary to allow the Secretary to know—
 - (a) the terms of the trust; and
 - (b) the persons having a beneficial interest in the trust property; and

- (c) the state of the trust accounts with respect to the trust property being transferred; and
 - (d) the measures taken by the trustee to attempt to distribute the trust property and the reasons why it was not possible to do so.
- (3) The Secretary to the Treasury may refuse a transfer if the required information has not been provided by the trustee.
 - (4) The Secretary to the Treasury may, before accepting a transfer, require the trustee to sell, or convert into money, any trust property that consists of financial products.
 - (5) A trustee is discharged from any further responsibility with regard to trust property transferred to the Crown under this section.

Compare: 1956 No 61 s 77

150 Financial products transferred to the Crown

- (1) The Secretary to the Treasury may at any time sell, or convert into money, any financial products transferred to the Crown under section 149.
- (2) All proceeds of any financial products transferred to the Crown under section 149 and all money received from any sale or conversion of financial products under section 149(4) or subsection (1) of this section are trust money.

151 Administration by the Crown of transferred property

- (1) The Secretary to the Treasury must hold trust money transferred to the Crown under section 149 in a Trust Bank Account established under section 67 of the Public Finance Act 1989.
- (2) The Secretary to the Treasury must deal with trust property transferred to the Crown under section 149 as follows:
 - (a) if the court makes an order in relation to the transferred property, in accordance with the order:
 - (b) if any person claims that the person is the beneficiary entitled to any part of the transferred property and the Secretary is satisfied that the person is so entitled, in accordance with the directions of that person:
 - (c) if the trustee requests that the transferred property be returned to the trustee, in accordance with the request.
- (3) The Secretary to the Treasury is not liable for any interest on the transferred property that is trust money and may deduct from any payment made under subsection (2) any reasonable costs or expenses incurred in connection with the Crown's administration of the transferred property.
- (4) After the expiry of a period of 6 years after the date on which the transferred property was transferred to the Crown, the Secretary to the Treasury may transfer the trust property that consists of trust money to a Crown Bank Account.

- (5) Any trust money that is transferred to a Crown Bank Account under subsection (4) and that is required to be paid under subsection (2) may be paid out of the Crown Bank Account without further authority than this subsection.
- (6) The Crown is not subject to the duties or liabilities of a trustee in respect of any transferred property, and no claim lies against the Crown or the Secretary to the Treasury if a payment was made under subsection (2) in good faith.

Compare: 1956 No 61 s 78

152 Public notice of property transferred to the Crown

- (1) The Secretary to the Treasury must arrange, before 31 March in each year, for a notice to be published on an Internet site maintained by or on behalf of the Treasury setting out all property transferred to the Crown under section 149 in the previous calendar year and identifying the trustees or trusts from which the property was transferred.
- (2) The Secretary must ensure that the notice remains available on the Internet site for inspection by members of the public for at least 3 years.

Investigation of condition and accounts of certain trust property

153 Application to Public Trust for investigation of condition and accounts of trust property

- (1) A trustee or a beneficiary of a trust may apply to Public Trust for the conduct of an investigation of the condition and accounts of the trust property (unless the trustee is a trustee corporation).
- (2) However, Public Trust must not proceed with the application if—
 - (a) an investigation of the trust property under this Part has been concluded in the previous 12 months (unless the applicant has been given the leave of the court to make the application); or
 - (b) the court has ordered that an investigation must not proceed.
- (3) Before proceeding with the application, Public Trust may require the applicant to pay a deposit or give security for the costs of the investigation (including Public Trust's charges).

Compare: 1956 No 61 s 83B(1)

154 Appointment of investigator by Public Trust

- (1) When proceeding with an application under section 153, Public Trust must ensure that a person (the **investigator**) is appointed in accordance with subsection (2) and that the investigator is—
 - (a) either—
 - (i) a lawyer; or
 - (ii) a qualified statutory accountant (within the meaning of section 5(1) of the Financial Reporting Act 2013); and

- (b) not a beneficiary of the trust.
- (2) The investigator may be appointed—
 - (a) by agreement between—
 - (i) the applicant trustee, the co-trustees, and Public Trust; or
 - (ii) the applicant beneficiary, the trustees, and Public Trust; or
 - (b) if no agreement can be reached, by Public Trust.

Compare: 1956 No 61 s 83B(1), (1A)

155 How investigator is to conduct and report on investigation

- (1) The investigator appointed under section 154 may require from the trustees any documents, information, and explanations necessary to perform the investigator's duties.
- (2) When the investigation is complete, the investigator must forward to the applicant, and to each trustee, and to Public Trust, a report signed by the investigator showing the state of affairs of the trust property.

Compare: 1956 No 61 s 83B(2), (3), (4)

156 Costs of investigation borne by trustees

- (1) Unless the court makes an order under section 157, the remuneration of the investigator and the other expenses of the investigation (including Public Trust's charges) are to be borne by the trustees of the trust.
- (2) All expenses and costs for which the trustees of the trust are liable under this section or section 157 are a charge on the trust property.

Compare: 1956 No 61 s 83B(6), (11)

157 Application to court to determine who bears costs of investigation

Public Trust, a trustee, or a beneficiary may apply to the court for an order for directions on how the remuneration of the investigator and the other expenses of the investigation (including Public Trust's charges) should be apportioned between the trustees (as a charge on the trust property), 1 or more trustees in a personal capacity, and 1 or more beneficiaries.

158 Application to court to cease investigation

At any time after an application for an investigation is made and before the end of an investigation, a trustee or a beneficiary may apply to the court for an order directing that the investigation must not proceed.

Life tenant to have powers of trustee in certain cases

159 Life tenant to have powers of trustee in certain cases

- (1) This section applies in relation to land if—
 - (a) there is no trustee of the land; but

- (b) the land is vested in a person (the **life tenant**) who is entitled to possession of the land or entitled to receive rents and profits from the land for—
 - (i) a life estate; or
 - (ii) another limited estate.
- (2) The life tenant may (subject to subsection (4)) exercise all the powers of a trustee under this Act, and the court may confer on the life tenant all the powers that it could confer on a trustee under this Act.
- (3) Anything done by the life tenant in exercise of that power has the same force and effect as if it had been exercised by a trustee.
- (4) However, this section does not authorise the life tenant to sell the land or to raise money by a mortgage or other dealing with the land, unless the money paid on the sale or raised by the mortgage or other dealing is paid to a trustee who is duly appointed and entitled to receive it.

Compare: 1956 No 61 s 88

Transitional regulations

160 Regulations providing for transitional matters

- (1) The Governor-General may, by Order in Council made on the recommendation of the Minister, make regulations—
 - (a) providing transitional and savings provisions concerning the coming into force of this Act that may be in addition to, or in place of, the transitional and savings provisions in Schedule 1:
 - (b) providing that, subject to any conditions specified in the regulations, during a specified transitional period,—
 - (i) specified provisions of this Act (including definitions) do not apply:
 - (ii) specified terms have the meaning given to them by the regulations:
 - (iii) specified provisions repealed or amended or revoked by this Act continue to apply:
 - (c) providing for any other matters necessary for facilitating or ensuring an orderly transition from the provisions of any enactments replaced by this Act to the provisions of this Act.
- (2) No regulations under this section may be made, or continue in force, later than 3 years after the date of commencement of this section.

Compare: 2015 No 70 s 216

*Consequential amendments and repeals***161 Consequential amendments**

Amend the enactments specified in Schedule 4 and Schedule 5 as set out in those schedules.

162 Repeals

The following enactments are repealed:

- (a) the Trustee Act 1956 (1956 No 61);
- (b) the Perpetuities Act 1964 (1964 No 47);
- (c) the Trustee (Prescribed Rate of Interest) Order 2011 (SR 2011/178).

Part 9**Amendments to other Acts**

Subpart 1—Amendments to Arbitration Act 1996

163 Amendments to Arbitration Act 1996

This subpart amends the Arbitration Act 1996.

164 New section 10A inserted (Arbitration of trust matters)

After section 10, insert:

10A Arbitration of trust matters

- (1) If an arbitration relates to a trust matter, sections 142 to 148 of the Trusts Act 2019 apply to the arbitration.
- (2) In this section, **trust matter** has the same meaning as matter in section 142 of that Act.

Subpart 2—Amendments to Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013

165 Amendments to Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013

This subpart amends the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013.

166 New section 110A and cross-heading inserted

After section 110, insert:

*Application of Trusts Act 2019***110A Application of Trusts Act 2019**

- (1) This section applies to a trust constituted (or to be constituted) under a trust deed for a debt security if the trust deed—
 - (a) has been lodged under section 103; or

- (b) has been or will be entered into with the intention that the deed will be lodged under section 103.
- (2) The following provisions of the Trusts Act 2019 do not apply to a trust referred to in subsection (1):
 - (a) section 25 (duty to act honestly and in good faith):
 - (b) section 29 (general duty of care):
 - (c) section 39 (adviser must alert settlor to modification or exclusion of default duty):
 - (d) sections 40 to 42 (exemption and indemnity clauses):
 - (e) section 43 (adviser must alert settlor to liability exclusion or indemnity clause):
 - (f) section 44 (court consideration of gross negligence):
 - (g) sections 45 to 48 (documents to be kept by trustees):
 - (h) sections 49 to 55 (giving information to beneficiaries):
 - (i) section 56 (general powers of trustee):
 - (j) sections 67 to 73 (exercise or performance of trustee powers and functions by others):
 - (k) sections 74 to 76 (special trust advisers):
 - (l) sections 81(2) and (3) and 82 to 85 (trustees' indemnities):
 - (m) sections 92 to 115 (appointment and discharge of trustees):
 - (n) sections 121 to 123 (termination and variation of trusts):
 - (o) sections 142 to 148 (alternative dispute resolution):
 - (p) sections 153 to 158 (investigation of condition and accounts of certain trust property).

167 Section 112 amended (General duties applying in exercise of supervisor's functions)

In section 112(1)(a), after "honestly", insert "and in good faith".

168 Section 143 amended (General duties applying in exercise of manager's functions)

In section 143(1)(a), after "honestly", insert "and in good faith".

169 Section 153 amended (General duties applying in exercise of supervisor's functions)

In section 153(1)(a), after "honestly", insert "and in good faith".

170 New section 155A and cross-heading inserted

After section 155, insert:

*Application of Trusts Act 2019***155A Application of Trusts Act 2019**

- (1) This section applies to a managed investment scheme constituted (or to be constituted) as 1 or more trusts or as including 1 or more trusts (or both) if the scheme—
 - (a) has been registered under this subpart; or
 - (b) has been or will be constituted as 1 or more trusts or as including 1 or more trusts (or both) with the intention that the scheme will be registered under this subpart.
- (2) The following provisions of the Trusts Act 2019 do not apply to any relevant trust:
 - (a) section 25 (duty to act honestly and in good faith):
 - (b) section 29 (general duty of care):
 - (c) section 30 (duty to invest prudently):
 - (d) section 35 (duty of impartiality):
 - (e) section 38 (duty to act unanimously):
 - (f) section 39 (adviser must alert settlor to modification or exclusion of default duty):
 - (g) sections 40 to 42 (exemption and indemnity clauses):
 - (h) section 43 (adviser must alert settlor to liability exclusion or indemnity clause):
 - (i) section 44 (court consideration of gross negligence):
 - (j) sections 45 to 48 (documents to be kept by trustees):
 - (k) sections 49 to 55 (giving information to beneficiaries):
 - (l) section 56 (general powers of trustee):
 - (m) sections 60 and 61 (power to determine treatment of returns and accounts):
 - (n) sections 67 to 73 (exercise or performance of trustee powers and functions by others):
 - (o) sections 74 to 76 (special trust advisers):
 - (p) sections 81(2) and (3) and 82 to 85 (trustees' indemnities):
 - (q) sections 92 to 115 (appointment and discharge of trustees):
 - (r) sections 121 to 123 (termination and variation of trusts):
 - (s) sections 142 to 148 (alternative dispute resolution):
 - (t) sections 153 to 158 (investigation of condition and accounts of certain trust property).

- (3) In this section, **relevant trust** means a trust referred to in subsection (1) if a trust deed for the trust has been or will be lodged with the Registrar by the manager of the scheme.
- (4) Despite section 16(1) of the Trusts Act 2019, the trusts of a managed investment scheme may continue indefinitely.

171 Section 548 amended (Other regulations)

- (1) After section 548(1)(h), insert:

Trusts Act 2019 disapplied

- (ha) providing that specified provisions of the Trusts Act 2019 do not apply to a trust, or a class of trusts,—
 - (i) that is or will be regulated by or under this Act:
 - (ii) that would be regulated by or under this Act except for the fact that an exclusion under Schedule 1 applies:

- (2) In section 548(2), replace “and (h)” with “(h), and (ha)”.

172 Section 550 amended (Procedural requirements for regulations relating to exemptions, exclusions, and definitions)

- (1) In section 550(1)(d), replace “regulations” with “regulations; and”.

- (2) After section 550(1)(d), insert:

- (e) subsection (2)(h), have regard to the purpose and principles of the Trusts Act 2019 and be satisfied that the extent to which that Act is disapplied is not broader than is reasonably necessary to address the matters that gave rise to the regulations.

- (3) After section 550(2)(g), insert:

- (h) section 548(1)(ha) (regulations may disapply provisions of Trusts Act 2019).

173 Section 556 amended (FMA may grant exemptions)

After section 556(3), insert:

- (3A) The FMA may, on the terms and conditions (if any) that it thinks fit, exempt any trust or class of trusts (or any person or class of persons in respect of a trust or class of trusts) from any provision or provisions of the Trusts Act 2019 if—
 - (a) the trust or that class of trusts is constituted (or is to be constituted) under a trust deed or trust deeds that would be required to be lodged under section 103 except for the fact that the FMA has granted or will grant an exemption from that requirement under subsection (1); or
 - (b) both of the following apply:
 - (i) a managed investment scheme is constituted (or is to be constituted) as 1 or more trusts or as including 1 or more trusts (or both):

- (ii) the scheme would be required to be registered under subpart 2 of Part 4 except for the fact that the FMA has granted or will grant an exemption from that requirement under subsection (1).

174 Section 557 amended (Restriction on FMA's exemption power)

In section 557, insert as subsection (2):

- (2) In the case of section 556(3A), the FMA must also have regard to the purpose and principles of the Trusts Act 2019.

175 Schedule 3 amended

In Schedule 3, after clause 7, insert:

8 Application of Trusts Act 2019

Section 14 of the Trusts Act 2019 (sole trustee cannot be sole beneficiary) does not apply to—

- (a) an approved Schedule 3 scheme; or
- (b) a scheme that has been or will be constituted with the intention that the scheme will be approved as a Schedule 3 scheme.

Subpart 3—Amendments to Financial Advisers Act 2008

176 Amendments to Financial Advisers Act 2008

- (1) This subpart amends the Financial Advisers Act 2008.
- (2) However, if the Financial Advisers Act 2008 is repealed before the commencement of this Act under section 2(1), this subpart is repealed on that commencement.

177 New section 77TA and cross-heading inserted

After section 77T, insert:

Application of Trusts Act 2019

77TA Application of Trusts Act 2019

- (1) This section applies to a trust constituted (or to be constituted) for the purposes of section 77P.
- (2) The following provisions of the Trusts Act 2019 do not apply to a trust referred to in subsection (1):
 - (a) section 29 (general duty of care);
 - (b) section 39 (adviser must alert settlor to modification or exclusion of default duty);
 - (c) sections 45 to 48 (documents to be kept by trustees);
 - (d) sections 49 to 55 (giving information to beneficiaries);

- (e) section 56 (general powers of trustee):
- (f) section 72 (trustee's liability for acts of delegate limited):
- (g) sections 81 to 85 (trustees' indemnities):
- (h) sections 142 to 148 (alternative dispute resolution):
- (i) sections 153 to 158 (investigation of condition and accounts of certain trust property).

178 Section 154 amended (General regulations)

- (1) After section 154(1)(l), insert:
 - (la) providing that specified provisions of the Trusts Act 2019 do not apply to a trust, or class of trusts, that are or will be regulated by or under this Act:
- (2) After section 154(5), insert:
- (5A) The Minister must not recommend the making of regulations under subsection (1)(la) unless the Minister has had regard to the purpose of the Trusts Act 2019 and is satisfied that—
 - (a) the regulations are consistent with the purposes of this Act; and
 - (b) the extent to which the Trusts Act 2019 is disapplied is not broader than is reasonably necessary to address the matters that gave rise to the regulations.

Subpart 4—Amendment to Financial Markets Authority Act 2011

179 Amendment to Financial Markets Authority Act 2011

This subpart amends the Financial Markets Authority Act 2011.

180 Schedule 1 amended

In Schedule 1, Part 2, insert in its appropriate alphabetical order:
Trusts Act 2019

Subpart 5—Amendments to Financial Services Legislation Amendment Act 2019

181 Amendments to Financial Services Legislation Amendment Act 2019

This subpart amends the Financial Services Legislation Amendment Act 2019.

182 Section 29 amended (New subparts 5A and 5B of Part 6 inserted)

In section 29, after new section 431ZI, insert:

*Application of Trusts Act 2019***431ZJ Application of Trusts Act 2019**

- (1) This section applies to a trust constituted (or to be constituted) for the purposes of section 431ZC.
- (2) The following provisions of the Trusts Act 2019 do not apply to a trust referred to in subsection (1):
 - (a) section 29 (general duty of care):
 - (b) section 39 (adviser must alert settlor to modification or exclusion of default duty):
 - (c) sections 45 to 48 (documents to be kept by trustees):
 - (d) sections 49 to 55 (giving information to beneficiaries):
 - (e) section 56 (general powers of trustee):
 - (f) section 72 (trustee's liability for acts of delegate limited):
 - (g) sections 81 to 85 (trustees' indemnities):
 - (h) sections 142 to 148 (alternative dispute resolution):
 - (i) sections 153 to 158 (investigation of condition and accounts of certain trust property).
- (3) If this section commences before the commencement of the Trusts Act 2019 under section 2(1) of that Act, this section applies only on or after the commencement of that Act.

Subpart 6—Amendment to Retirement Villages Act 2003**183 Amendment to Retirement Villages Act 2003**

This subpart amends the Retirement Villages Act 2003.

184 New section 105A inserted (Regulations exempting from provisions of Trusts Act 2019)

After section 105, insert:

105A Regulations exempting from provisions of Trusts Act 2019

- (1) The Governor-General may, by Order in Council, make regulations exempting any trust, trustee, statutory supervisor, operator, or other person, or any class of trust or person, from the application of any provision or provisions of the Trusts Act 2019 and prescribing the terms and conditions (if any) of the exemption.
- (2) Regulations may only be made under this section on the recommendation of the Minister, and the Minister may make a recommendation only if satisfied that—

- (a) the application of the provision or provisions of the Trusts Act 2019 would, in the circumstances, be unnecessary in respect of the trust or class of trust, or would require the trustee, statutory supervisor, operator, or other person or class of person to comply with requirements that were unduly onerous or burdensome; and
- (b) having regard to the purpose and principles of the Trusts Act 2019 and the purpose of this Act, the extent to which the application of the provisions of the Trusts Act 2019 is disapplied is not broader than is reasonably necessary to address the matters that gave rise to the regulations.

Schedule 1

Transitional, savings, and related provisions

s 10

Part 1

Provisions relating to this Act as enacted

1 Definitions for this Part

In this Part,—

commencement date means the date on which section 10 commences

repealed Act means the Trustee Act 1956.

2 Application of Act to trusts created before, on, and after commencement

Except as provided in this Act (and in clauses 3, 4, 5, 6(2), 8, and 11 of this schedule in particular), this Act applies to all express trusts, whether created before, on, or after the commencement date.

3 Duration of trusts created before commencement date

(1) Despite section 16,—

(a) a trust created before the commencement date continues until the date (if any) specified in the terms of the trust as being the date on which the trust property will be finally distributed; but

(b) that final distribution date may, on or after the commencement date and in accordance with section 122 or 124 or in any way permitted in the terms of the trust, be extended so that the trust has a maximum total duration of 125 years.

(2) However, if a trust created before the commencement date does not specify a final distribution date or duration but specifies or implies a mechanism for, or means of, determining the final distribution date, section 16(4) applies to that trust.

(3) A trust to which, before the commencement date, the rule against perpetuities did not apply is not affected by section 16(1) and continues indefinitely or in accordance with any enactment or common law rules governing its duration.

4 Saving of appointment of agent, nominee, or custodian

A person who, in relation to a trust or any part of it, was, immediately before the commencement date, a duly appointed agent, nominee, or custodian continues in that office on and after the commencement date, subject to the terms of the appointment and the terms of the trust.

5 Saving of delegations

A delegation that was in place before the commencement date continues, subject to the terms of the delegation and the terms of the trust, on and after the commencement date.

6 Transitional provision for advisory trustees

- (1) A person who, immediately before the commencement date, was an advisory trustee appointed under section 49 of the repealed Act is, on and after the commencement date, taken to be a special trust adviser appointed under section 74(2) of this Act.
- (2) However, section 76(2) of this Act does not require the review or redetermination of (or otherwise of itself affect) any remuneration payable to the person in accordance with a determination made under the repealed Act before the commencement date.
- (3) A power created before the commencement date to appoint an advisory trustee is, on and after the commencement date, taken to be a power to appoint a special trust adviser.

7 Saving of notice of application to bar claim under section 75 of repealed Act

- (1) This clause applies if, no more than 120 days before the commencement date, a trustee—
 - (a) has served on a person a notice under section 75(1) of the repealed Act; but
 - (b) has not made an application under section 75(2) of that Act.
- (2) The trustee is entitled to make an application under section 135(1) of this Act as if the notice served under the repealed Act were a notice served under section 135(2) of this Act.

8 Saving of rights and proceedings under repealed Act

This Act does not—

- (a) enable any proceeding to be brought that was, before the commencement date, barred under the repealed Act; or
- (b) affect the application of section 18 of the Interpretation Act 1999 in relation to the effect of the repeal of the repealed enactments.

9 Transitional provision for offences and contravention under repealed Act

- (1) This clause applies to an offence committed under section 31(7C), 77(8), or 83B(9) of the repealed Act, or a contravention of the repealed Act, before the commencement date.
- (2) The repealed Act continues to have effect as if it had not been repealed for the purpose of—

- (a) investigating an offence or a contravention to which this clause applies:
- (b) commencing or completing a proceeding for an offence or a contravention to which this clause applies:
- (c) imposing a penalty or other remedy, or making an order, in relation to an offence or a contravention to which this clause applies.

10 Transitional provision for jurisdiction of Family Court

Despite clause 8(b), on and after the commencement date the Family Court may exercise the jurisdiction conferred by section 141 of this Act in any proceeding commenced, but not completed, before the commencement date.

11 Transitional provision for transfer of trust property

- (1) This clause applies if—
 - (a) a trustee resigns or is removed before the commencement date; and
 - (b) on the commencement date, the divesting and vesting of trust property as a result of the resignation or removal has not taken effect.
- (2) The divesting and vesting of trust property, and the satisfaction of any requirements to which the divesting and vesting are subject, must be completed as if this Act had not commenced.

12 Saving of section 15(2) of Trustee Amendment Act 1988

Despite the repeal of the Trustee Amendment Act 1988, section 15(2) of that Act continues to apply to any instrument creating a trust that was created before the commencement date, except that the reference in paragraph (a) of that provision to “the provisions of the Trustee Act 1956 as to the investment of trust funds, as those provisions are amended by this Act” must be read as a reference to this Act.

13 Transitional provision relating to Financial Advisers Act 2008

- (1) This clause applies if this Act comes into force under section 2(1) before the commencement of section 29 of the Financial Services Legislation Amendment Act 2019.
- (2) In Schedule 3,—
 - (a) the classes of contract listed in paragraph (b) of the definition of services in clause 1(3) must be treated as including a contract for a financial product (within the meaning of section 5 of the Financial Advisers Act 2008):
 - (b) references in clause 2 to a client money or property service, a provider of that service, or a wholesale client must be treated as including a broking service, a broker, or a wholesale client (as the case may be) within the meaning of section 5 of the Financial Advisers Act 2008:

- (c) the reference to the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013 in clause 5 must be treated as including the Financial Advisers Act 2008.

Schedule 2
**Provisions that apply except as modified or excluded in accordance
with section 5(4)**

s 5(4)

Column 1 (section)	Column 2
20	The application of section 20 may be modified only to the extent that the modified age is not less than 18 years.
29 to 38	The application of section 32 may be modified only to the extent that is consistent with section 51(4).
56	
58 to 61	
62(1) to (5)	
63 to 65	
66	The application of section 66 may be modified only to the extent that the terms of a trust may impose liability on a trustee for a loss arising from 1 or more of the acts or omissions specified in that section.
67(1)(a) and (b)	
67(1)(c)	The application of section 67(1)(c) may be completely excluded but may not be modified, despite any contrary intention in the terms of the trust, if it is proposed that another party should hold or deal with trust property as a nominee or custodian.
88 to 91	
92(1) and (2)	
99(2)	
101	
102	
115	
142 to 146	
147	The application of section 147 may be completely excluded but may not be modified, despite any contrary intention in the terms of the trust, if a trustee has the power to refer a matter to an alternative dispute resolution process.

Schedule 3

Specified commercial trusts

ss 5(6), 9

1 Meaning of specified commercial trust

(1) A **specified commercial trust** means—

- (a) an express trust (within the meaning of section 12)—
 - (i) that is created for the purpose of facilitating 1 or more commercial transactions; and
 - (ii) every beneficiary of which is a beneficiary as a result of entering into the commercial transaction that the trust is created to facilitate, or as a result of entering into a commercial transaction of the type that the trust is created to facilitate; or
- (b) a wholesale trust; or
- (c) a security trust.

(2) To avoid doubt, a trust—

- (a) ceases to be a specified commercial trust under clause 1(1)(a) if any person becomes a beneficiary of the trust and clause 1(1)(a)(ii) does not apply to that beneficiary; and
- (b) is not a specified commercial trust for as long as that person is a beneficiary of the trust.

(3) In this clause,—

commercial transaction is a transaction that all parties enter into in trade **goods**—

- (a) means personal property of every kind (whether tangible or intangible); and
- (b) includes—
 - (i) ships, aircraft, and vehicles;
 - (ii) animals, including fish;
 - (iii) minerals, trees, and crops, whether on, under, or attached to land or not;
 - (iv) gas and electricity;
 - (v) to avoid doubt, water and computer software

services—

- (a) includes any rights (including rights in relation to, and interests in, real or personal property), benefits, privileges, or facilities that are or are to be provided, granted, or conferred; and

- (b) without limiting paragraph (a), includes the rights, benefits, privileges, or facilities that are or are to be provided, granted, or conferred under any of the following classes of contract:
- (i) a contract for, or in relation to,—
 - (A) the performance of work (including work of a professional nature), whether with or without the supply of goods:
 - (B) the provision of, or the use or enjoyment of facilities for, accommodation, amusement, the care of persons or animals or things, entertainment, instruction, parking, or recreation:
 - (C) the conferring of rights, benefits, or privileges for which remuneration is payable in the form of a royalty, tribute, levy, or similar exaction:
 - (D) to avoid doubt, the supply of electricity, gas, telecommunications, or water, or the removal of waste water:
 - (ii) a contract of insurance, including life assurance and life reinsurance:
 - (iii) a contract for a financial advice product (within the meaning of section 6(1) of the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013):
 - (iv) any contract for, or in relation to, the lending of money or granting of credit, or the making of arrangements for the lending of money or granting of credit, or the buying or discounting of a credit instrument, or the acceptance of deposits, or other provision of financial accommodation; but
- (c) does not include rights or benefits in the form of the supply of goods or the performance of work under a contract of service

trade means any trade, business, industry, profession, activity of commerce, or undertaking relating to the supply or acquisition of goods or services or to the disposition or acquisition of any interest in land.

2 Meaning of wholesale trust

- (1) A **wholesale trust** is an express trust (within the meaning of section 12) that has the following characteristics:
- (a) the trust is established in connection with or as a consequence of 1 or more of the following:
 - (i) an offer of financial products exclusively to wholesale investors or persons who are controlled by, or who are otherwise associated persons of, those investors:
 - (ii) the lending of money to, or the borrowing of money from, wholesale investors or persons who are controlled by, or who are otherwise associated persons of, those investors:

- (iii) the provision of a client money or property service exclusively to a wholesale client; and
- (b) every beneficiary is 1 or more of the following:
 - (i) a wholesale investor (or person who is controlled by, or who is otherwise an associated person of a wholesale investor) or wholesale client:
 - (ii) a manager or an investment manager of the trust (or an associated person of that person):
 - (iii) an originator of any property of the trust (or an associated person of that beneficiary):
 - (iv) a person who is controlled by, or who is otherwise an associated person of, an investment business, a large entity, or a government agency:
 - (v) an overseas person who is, or who undertakes a role that is, substantially similar to a person under any of paragraphs (i) to (iv):
 - (vi) the trustee of the trust:
 - (vii) a residual beneficiary.

(2) In this clause,—

associated person has the meaning given to it in section 12 of the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013

client money or property service has the same meaning as in section 6(1) of the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013

controlled has the meaning given to it in clause 48 of Schedule 1 of the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013

government agency has the meaning given to it in clause 40 of Schedule 1 of the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013

investment business means an entity that is an investment business as defined in clause 37 of Schedule 1 of the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013, and includes an equivalent overseas entity

large has the meaning given to it in clause 39 of Schedule 1 of the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013, except that the relevant time for the purpose of applying that schedule under this clause must be treated as the following:

- (a) in relation to an offer of financial products referred to in subclause (1)(a)(i), the time immediately before financial products are issued or transferred to the person under the offer:
- (b) in relation to the lending or borrowing of money referred to in subclause (1)(a)(ii), the time immediately before the money is first transferred to the recipient:

- (c) in relation to the provision of a client money or property service referred to in subclause (1)(a)(iii), the time immediately before the trustee receives the wholesale client's money or property in the trustee's capacity as a provider of the service to the wholesale client

residual beneficiary means a beneficiary that is an entity that—

- (a) receives trust property only after any other claims on the trust property have been satisfied; and
- (b) at the time when the trust was created, operated for a charitable purpose or was otherwise for the benefit of the community

wholesale client has the same meaning as in section 6(1) of the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013

wholesale investor has the meaning given to it in clause 3 of Schedule 1 of the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013, but,—

- (a) for the purposes of this definition, large in that clause has the meaning given to it in this subclause; and
- (b) also includes an overseas person with characteristics that are substantially similar to a New Zealand wholesale investor such that, if the overseas person was a New Zealand incorporated entity, the overseas person would be a wholesale investor under clause 3 of Schedule 1 of the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013.

3 Meaning of security trust

- (1) A security trust is an express trust (within the meaning of section 12) if, as part of a financing arrangement, the trustee holds security over the assets of a debtor, guarantor, or another party to the arrangement (a **borrower**) for the benefit of 1 or more counterparties.
- (2) In this clause, **financing arrangement**—
- (a) means a loan facility agreement, an arrangement for borrowing money under a debt security, or another provision of financial accommodation—
- (i) in which each party to the agreement, arrangement, or accommodation, (other than the borrower) is a person who falls within clause 2(1)(b)(i) to (vi); or
- (ii) that is offered under a regulated offer of debt securities (within the meaning of section 6 of the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013) or offered under clause 19 of Schedule 1 of that Act; and
- (b) includes an arrangement that is in connection with, or contemplated by, an arrangement under paragraph (a).

4 Certain provisions are or may be modified or excluded in relation to specified commercial trust

- (1) The following provisions do not apply to a specified commercial trust (whether created before or after the commencement of this clause):
 - (a) section 39 (requiring paid adviser to ensure settlor aware of meaning and effect of any modification or exclusion of default duties):
 - (b) section 43 (requiring paid adviser to ensure settlor aware of meaning and effect of any liability exclusion or indemnity clause).
- (2) The following provisions do not apply to a specified commercial trust that was created before, or that was created under terms agreed to and in effect before, the commencement of this clause:
 - (a) sections 45 to 55:
 - (b) sections 67 to 76:
 - (c) sections 81 to 85:
 - (d) sections 121 to 123:
 - (e) sections 153 to 158.
- (3) The following provisions apply to a specified commercial trust (other than a trust referred to in subclause (2)) that was created after the commencement of this clause unless their application is modified or excluded by the terms of the trust:
 - (a) sections 45 to 55:
 - (b) sections 67 to 76:
 - (c) sections 81 to 85:
 - (d) sections 121 to 123:
 - (e) sections 153 to 158.
- (4) Sections 40 to 42 apply to a specified commercial trust (whenever created) as if the references to gross negligence were omitted from those provisions.

5 Application of this schedule to trusts under Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013

Nothing in this schedule limits the powers and provisions in the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013 that relate to the application of this Act.

Schedule 4

Amendments consequential on repeal of Trustee Act 1956

s 161

Part 1

Amendments to other Acts

Administration Act 1969 (1969 No 52)

In section 2(1), insert in their appropriate alphabetical order:

full age means 18 years or older

minor means a person who is under 18 years, and **minority** has a corresponding meaning

testamentary expense includes any fee or amount that is payable to a trustee in respect of the administration of the estate of a deceased person

After section 4, insert:

4A Age of majority

- (1) For the purposes of this Act and of a will, the age of majority is 18.
- (2) In a will, adult, child, full age, infant, infancy, minor, minority, full capacity, majority, and similar expressions must be read in accordance with subsection (1).
- (3) This section—
 - (a) overrides section 4(1) of the Age of Majority Act 1970; and
 - (b) is subject to any contrary intention in the will.

4B Application of Trusts Act 2019

- (1) The duties incidental to the office of an administrator under this Act are taken to be express trusts for the purposes of the Trusts Act 2019.
- (2) The Trusts Act 2019 applies, with any necessary modifications, to those trusts.

Replace section 9(3) with:

- (3) Where a testator by his or her will appoints a person who is a minor to be an executor, probate of the will may be granted to the person if, at the date of the grant, the person has attained full age.

Replace section 28 with:

28 Method of sale or lease

- (1) An administrator exercising a power to sell or lease an estate or part of an estate under section 26 or 27 has all of the powers necessary to give effect to the sale or lease.

Administration Act 1969 (1969 No 52)—continued

- (2) However,—
- (a) nothing in this section restricts the term of a lease granted under section 26; and
 - (b) land of any value may be sold or leased under section 26 or sold under section 27 without the consent of the court.

In section 49(1)(a), (b), and (c) and (4), replace “section 35 of the Trustee Act 1956” with “section 79 of the Trusts Act 2019”.

In section 68, replace “Trustee Act 1956” with “Trusts Act 2019”.

In section 78(1)(a), delete “or marry or enter into a civil union under that age” in each place.

In section 78(1)(b), delete “or sooner marrying or entering into a civil union”.

In section 79(4), delete “in accordance with section 28 of the Trustee Act 1956”.

Anglican Church Trusts Act 1981 (1981 No 5) (P)

In section 5(1)(b), replace “section 50 of the Trustee Act 1956” with “section 67 of the Trusts Act 2019”.

In Schedule 2, clause 18, replace “an advisory trustee in accordance with section 49 of the Trustee Act 1956” with “a special trust adviser in accordance with section 74 of the Trusts Act 2019”.

Anglican (Diocese of Christchurch) Church Property Trust Act 2003 (2003 No 1) (P)

In section 7(1), replace “Trustee Act 1956” with “Trusts Act 2019”.

In Schedule 1, item 6, replace “any manner authorised under Part 2 of the Trustee Act 1956” with “accordance with the Trusts Act 2019”.

In Schedule 1, item 18, replace “an advisory trustee in accordance with section 49 of the Trustee Act 1956” with “a special trust adviser in accordance with section 74 of the Trusts Act 2019”.

Anti-Money Laundering and Countering Financing of Terrorism Act 2009 (2009 No 35)

In section 5, definition of **trustee**, replace “section 2(1) of the Trustee Act 1956” with “section 9 of the Trusts Act 2019”.

ANZ Banking Group (New Zealand) Act 1979 (1979 No 1)

In Schedule 1, item E, replace “the office of custodian trustee under the Trustee Act 1956” with “the role of custodian under section 67(1)(c) of the Trusts Act 2019”.

Bank of New Zealand Act 1988 (1988 No 172)

Repeal section 11.

Burial and Cremation Act 1964 (1964 No 75)

In section 2(1), insert in its appropriate alphabetical order:

registered bank has the same meaning as in section 2 of the Reserve Bank of New Zealand Act 1989

In section 28(3), replace “such bank within the meaning of the Trustee Act 1956 as the trustees from time to time determine” with “a registered bank”.

In section 35(2), replace “in the purchase of land for the purposes of the endowment or in any of the modes of investment authorised by the Trustee Act 1956” with “by the trustees”.

Cadastral Survey Act 2002 (2002 No 12)

In section 16(3), replace “provisions of the Trustee Act 1956 as to the investment of trust funds” with “Trusts Act 2019”.

Canterbury Museum Trust Board Act 1993 (1993 No 4) (L)

Replace section 22 with:

22 Investment of money

Subject to the terms of any trust or endowment, any money held by or on behalf of the Board and available for investment may be invested by trustees in accordance with the Trusts Act 2019.

Care of Children Act 2004 (2004 No 90)

In section 14(3), delete “(for example, the powers of the High Court under sections 64 and 64A of the Trustee Act 1956)”.

Charitable Trusts Act 1957 (1957 No 18)

In section 21(1), replace “Trustee Act 1956” with “Trusts Act 2019”.

In section 21(2), replace “any investments for the time being authorised by the Trustee Act 1956 for the investment of trust funds” with “accordance with the Trusts Act 2019”.

In section 33, replace “Trustee Act 1956” with “Trusts Act 2019”.

In section 41(2), replace “Trustee Act 1956” with “Trusts Act 2019”.

In section 51(2)(d), replace “Trustee Act 1956” with “Trusts Act 2019”.

Christchurch District Drainage Act 1951 (1951 No 21) (L)

In section 55(3), replace “in securities referred to in section 4 of the Trustee Act 1956” with “in accordance with the Trusts Act 2019”.

Community Trusts Act 1999 (1999 No 54)

In the heading to section 21, replace “Trustee Act 1956 not affected” with “Trusts Act 2019”.

Community Trusts Act 1999 (1999 No 54)—continued

In section 21(1), replace “Trustee Act 1956” with “Trusts Act 2019”.

In section 21(2), replace “Despite section 2(4) of the Trustee Act 1956, if” with “If”.

In section 21(2), replace “by the Trustee Act 1956” with “by the Trusts Act 2019”.

In section 21(3), replace “Despite section 2(5) of the Trustee Act 1956, if” with “If”.

In section 21(3), replace “by the Trustee Act 1956”, with “by the Trusts Act 2019”.

Companies Act 1993 (1993 No 105)

In section 316(3), replace “provisions of the Trustee Act 1956 as to the investment of trust funds. Interest” with “Trusts Act 2019, and interest”.

Construction Contracts Act 2002 (2002 No 46)

In section 18F(1), replace “Trustee Act 1956 in relation to investment of trust funds” with “Trusts Act 2019”.

Contract and Commercial Law Act 2017 (2017 No 5)

Repeal section 91(2).

In section 101(b), replace “64 or 64A of the Trustee Act 1956 (which relate to authorising dealings with trust property and variations of trust)” with “section 124, 125, or 130 of the Trusts Act 2019 (which relate to termination, variation, or resettlement of a trust, and variation or extension of trustees’ powers in relation to property)”.

Deaths by Accidents Compensation Act 1952 (1952 No 35)

In section 16(2), replace “section 64 of the Trustee Act 1956 (which relates to dealings with trust property)” with “section 130 of the Trusts Act 2019 (which relates to variation or extension of trustees’ powers in relation to property)”.

Eastwoodhill Trust Act 1975 (1975 No 1) (P)

In section 13(1), replace “Trustee Act 1956” with “Trusts Act 2019”.

In section 13(3), replace “powers to carry on business set out in section 32 of the Trustee Act 1956 shall be varied to permit the board to” with “board may”.

Education Act 1989 (1989 No 80)

[Repealed]

Energy Companies Act 1992 (1992 No 56)

Replace section 14 with:

14 Trusts Act 2019, etc, not to apply to interim trustees

The fact that a person holds or has held office as an interim trustee does not, of itself, confer or impose on that person any of the rights, powers, duties, or

Energy Companies Act 1992 (1992 No 56)—continued

liabilities of a trustee under the Trusts Act 2019 or under any other enactment of rule of law.

Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013 (2013 No 69)

In section 372(3)(d), replace “(as defined in section 2(1) of the Trustee Act 1956)” with “(as defined in section 2 of the Protection of Personal and Property Rights Act 1988)”.

Friendly Societies and Credit Unions Act 1982 (1982 No 118)

In section 49(2), replace “pursuant to Part 2 of the Trustee Act 1956” with “under section 59 of the Trusts Act 2019”.

In section 52, replace “the provisions of the Trustee Act 1956 as to the investment of trust funds” with “the Trusts Act 2019”.

Gambling Act 2003 (2003 No 51)

In section 247(3), replace “the provisions of the Trustee Act 1956 as to the investment of trust funds” with “the Trusts Act 2019”.

Replace section 252(4) with:

- (4) The Lotteries Commission may invest, in accordance with the Trusts Act 2019, any money kept in the lottery prize fund account that is not immediately required for the payment of prizes.

In section 262, replace “the provisions of the Trustee Act 1956 as to the investment of trust funds” with “the Trusts Act 2019”.

In section 287(1), replace “the provisions of the Trustee Act 1956 as to the investment of trust funds” with “the Trusts Act 2019”.

Hutt Valley Drainage Act 1967 (1967 No 3) (L)

Replace section 67(2) with:

- (2) The Board must pay all money set aside into 1 or more separate bank accounts, and may invest any part of it in accordance with the Trusts Act 2019.

Income Tax Act 2007 (2007 No 97)

Replace section FC 1(1)(f)(ii) with:

- (ii) section 64 of the Trusts Act 2019 as the payment or application of capital money or other capital assets.

Replace section HR 3(6)(a) with:

- (a) in authorised investments; or

After section HR 3(6), insert:

- (6A) In subsection (6)(a), **authorised investment** means any of the following:
- (a) any investment authorised by the instrument (if any) creating the trust:

Income Tax Act 2007 (2007 No 97)—continued

- (b) an investment in New Zealand Government securities or securities of any Australian government or of the Government of Fiji:
- (c) an investment in a mortgage on land in New Zealand:
- (d) an investment in securities issued under any general or special statutory authority by a local authority, public utility, harbour board, drainage board, or transport board:
- (e) an investment in a deposit with, or securities issued by, a trustee bank's successor company:
- (f) an investment in securities issued by the Housing New Zealand Corporation:
- (g) an investment in debentures issued by any dairy finance company:
- (h) an investment in a deposit with any building society or in the National Provident Fund:
- (i) an investment in securities guaranteed by the Government of New Zealand:
- (j) an investment in a deposit with any dealer in the short-term money market approved by the Reserve Bank of New Zealand as a short-term money market dealer, only if there are mortgaged to the trustee (or held by any bank on behalf of the trustee) by that dealer investments described in paragraphs (a) to (i) that have at the time of the deposit a redemption value not less than the amount deposited.

In section YA 1, insert in its appropriate alphabetical order:

authorised investment is defined in section HR 3 (definitions for section HR 2: group investment funds) for the purposes of that section

In section YA 1, replace the definition of **trust** with:

trust, in the definitions of **superannuation scheme** and **unit trust**, does not include the duties incidental to an estate conveyed by mortgage, but with that exception it extends—

- (a) to implied and constructive trusts; and
- (b) to cases where the trustee has a beneficial interest in the trust property; and
- (c) to the duties incidental to the office of—
 - (i) an administrator within the meaning of the Administration Act 1969; or
 - (ii) a manager or person authorised to administer the estate of any person under the Protection of Personal and Property Rights Act 1988; or

Income Tax Act 2007 (2007 No 97)—continued

- (iii) a manager of a protected estate appointed under the Protection of Personal and Property Rights Act 1988,—
and **trustee** has a corresponding meaning and includes—
- (a) a trustee corporation; and
 - (b) every other corporation in which property subject to a trust is vested; and
 - (c) every person who immediately before the commencement of the Trustee Act 1956 was a trustee of the settlement or in any way a trustee under the Settled Land Act 1908

Insolvency Act 2006 (2006 No 55)

Replace section 378(3)(b) with:

- (b) D's executor or administrator for the purposes of section 92(2)(c)(iii) of the Trusts Act 2019.

In Schedule 1, paragraph (r), replace “Trustee Act 1956” with “Trusts Act 2019”.

Insurance Intermediaries Act 1994 (1994 No 41)

In section 15(1), replace “provisions of the Trustee Act 1956 as to the investment of trust funds” with “Trusts Act 2019”.

Kirkpatrick Masonic Trust Empowering Act 1998 (1998 No 1) (P)

In section 8, replace “Trustee Act 1956” with “Trusts Act 2019”.

In section 9, replace “exercise the powers relating to letting and leasing in section 14 of the Trustee Act 1956 in respect of” with “let or lease”.

KiwiSaver Act 2006 (2006 No 40)

In section 82, replace “Part 2 of the Trustee Act 1956 does” with “Sections 30, 58, 59, 128, and 129 of the Trusts Act 2019 do”.

In section 125(1) and (2), replace “Section 77 of the Trustee Act 1956” with “Section 151 of the Trusts Act 2019”.

Law Reform (Testamentary Promises) Act 1949 (1949 No 33)

In section 2, insert in its appropriate alphabetical order:

testamentary expense includes any fee or amount that is payable to a trustee in respect of the administration of the estate of a deceased person

Life Insurance Act 1908 (1908 No 105)

Replace the cross-heading above section 75A with:

Insurances for benefit of others

Life Insurance Act 1908 (1908 No 105)—*continued*

Replace the heading to section 75A with “**Person may insure own life for benefit of spouse, partner, or children**”.

In section 75A(5), replace “Trustee Act 1956” with “Trusts Act 2019”.

Limitation Act 2010 (2010 No 110)

In section 4, replace the definition of **trust** and **trustee** with:

trust includes—

- (a) an express trust under the Trusts Act 2019; and
- (b) a trust that is not an express trust but that is created by or under an enactment; and
- (c) a trust that is not an express trust but that is recognised at common law or in equity as being a trust; and
- (d) a resulting trust; and
- (e) a constructive trust

trustee means a person who is a trustee of a trust.

Local Legislation Act 1971 (1971 No 50)

In section 7(3), delete “in investments authorised for the time being as trustee investments under the Trustee Act 1956”.

Māori Purposes (Wi Pere Trust) Act 1991 (1991 No 38)

In the heading to section 5, replace “Trustee Act 1956” with “Trusts Act 2019”.

In section 5(1), replace “Trustee Act 1956” with “Trusts Act 2019”.

In section 6(3)(b)(iii), replace “Trustee Act 1956” with “Trusts Act 2019”.

In section 13(2)(c), replace “Trustee Act 1956” with “Trusts Act 2019”.

In Schedule 1, clause 10.6, replace “Trustee Act 1956” with “Trusts Act 2019”.

In Schedule 1, clause 13.2(b), replace “Trustee Act 1956” with “Trusts Act 2019”.

Maori Trust Boards Act 1955 (1955 No 37)

In section 25A, replace “in any securities in which trust funds may be invested by trustees in accordance with the Trustee Act 1956” with “in accordance with the Trusts Act 2019”.

Māori Trustee Act 1953 (1953 No 95)

In section 14A(6), replace “an advisory trustee in terms of section 49 of the Trustee Act 1956” with “a special trust adviser in terms of section 74 of the Trusts Act 2019”.

In section 28(1), replace “in any securities in which trust funds may be invested by trustees in accordance with the Trustee Act 1956” with “in accordance with the Trusts Act 2019”.

Māori Trustee Act 1953 (1953 No 95)—*continued*

In section 45A(7), replace “Trustee Act 1956” with “Trusts Act 2019”.

In section 48A(4), replace “section 75 of the Trustee Act 1956” with “section 135 of the Trusts Act 2019”.

Marlborough Agricultural and Pastoral Association Empowering Act 1974 (1974 No 5) (P)

In section 12, replace “Trustee Act 1956” with “Trusts Act 2019”.

Masterton Borough Council Staff Retiring Fund Act 1962 (1962 No 9) (L)

Replace section 6 with:

6 Investment of the Fund

All money belonging to the Fund and available for investment may be invested by the Council in the following manner:

- (a) in New Zealand Government securities; or
- (b) on deposit in any bank lawfully carrying on the business of banking in New Zealand; or
- (c) in the Common Fund of Public Trust; or
- (d) in the debentures or stock of any local authority; or
- (e) in the National Provident Fund.

Masterton District Council (Montfort Trimble Foundation) Act 2003 (2003 No 5) (L)

In section 18, replace “section 66 of the Trustee Act 1956” with “section 133 of the Trusts Act 2019”.

Masterton Trust Lands Act 2003 (2003 No 1) (L)

In section 15(2), replace “section 13B of the Trustee Act 1956, exercise the care, diligence,” with “section 30 of the Trusts Act 2019, exercise the care”.

Methodist Charitable and Educational Trusts Act 1911 (1911 No 1) (L)

Replace section 30(1) with:

- (1) The Board may invest any money held by the Board for and on behalf of the institution in accordance with the Trusts Act 2019.

Repeal section 30(2) to (4).

In section 30(7), replace “**listed issuer, quoted, and financial products** have the same meanings” with “**financial products** has the same meaning”.

Mining Tenures Registration Act 1962 (1962 No 48)

In section 4(6)(a), replace “Trustee Act 1956” with “Trusts Act 2019”.

Motor Vehicle Sales Act 2003 (2003 No 12)

In section 8(3), replace “section 2(1) of the Trustee Act 1956” with “section 9 of the Trusts Act 2019”.

Music Teachers Act 1981 (1981 No 3)

In section 7(c), replace “the provisions of the Trustee Act 1956 as to the investment of trust funds” with “the Trusts Act 2019”.

National Provident Fund Restructuring Act 1990 (1990 No 126)

In section 53(4), replace “Trustee Act 1956” with “Trusts Act 2019”.

New Zealand Horticulture Export Authority Act 1987 (1987 No 93)

In section 53, delete “authorised as a trustee investment under the Trustee Act 1956, or in any other investment that may from time to time be authorised by the Minister of Finance for the purpose”.

New Zealand Maori Arts and Crafts Institute Act 1963 (1963 No 51)

In section 21, replace “provisions of the Trustee Act 1956 as to the investment of trust funds” with “Trusts Act 2019”.

New Zealand Railways Staff Welfare Society Dissolution Act 1999 (1999 No 17)

In the heading to section 10, replace “Trustee Act 1956” with “Trusts Act 2019”.

In section 10, replace “Trustee Act 1956” with “Trusts Act 2019”.

Ngati Tuwharetoa, Raukawa, and Te Arawa River Iwi Waikato River Act 2010 (2010 No 119)

In Schedule 3, clause 8(3)(a), replace “Part 2 of the Trustee Act 1956” with “the Trusts Act 2019”.

Official Information Act 1982 (1982 No 156)

In section 2(1), definition of **official information**, paragraph (g)(i), replace “Trustee Act 1956” with “Trusts Act 2019”.

In section 22(6)(a), replace “Trustee Act 1956” with “Trusts Act 2019”.

In section 23(5)(a), replace “Trustee Act 1956” with “Trusts Act 2019”.

In section 24(5)(a), replace “Trustee Act 1956” with “Trusts Act 2019”.

Ombudsmen Act 1975 (1975 No 9)

In section 13(7)(b), replace “Trustee Act 1956” with “Trusts Act 2019”.

Otago Museum Trust Board Act 1996 (1996 No 1) (L)

Replace section 22 with:

Otago Museum Trust Board Act 1996 (1996 No 1) (L)—*continued***22 Investment of money**

Subject to the terms of any trust or endowment, any money held by or on behalf of the Board and available for investment must be invested in accordance with the Trusts Act 2019.

Otago Regional Council (Kuriwao Endowment Lands) Act 1994 (1994 No 4) (L)

In section 8(2), replace “Part 2 of the Trustee Act 1956” with “the Trusts Act 2019”.

Otaki and Porirua Trusts Act 1943 (1943 No 4) (P)

In section 14A(5), replace “Trustee Act 1956” with “Trusts Act 2019”.

Pacific Education Foundation Act 1972 (1972 No 138)

Replace section 22 with:

22 Powers of investment

The Board may invest any money held by or on behalf of the Foundation, whether as capital or unexpended income, in accordance with the Trusts Act 2019.

Patriotic and Canteen Funds Act 1947 (1947 No 63)

In section 38(3), replace “provisions of the Trustee Act 1956 as to the investment of trust funds” with “Trusts Act 2019”.

Plumbers, Gasfitters, and Drainlayers Act 2006 (2006 No 74)

In section 146(3), replace “provisions of the Trustee Act 1956 as to the investment of trust funds” with “Trusts Act 2019”.

Property Law Act 2007 (2007 No 91)

In section 115(3)(a), replace “as a trustee is entitled and required to invest trust funds under Part 2 of the Trustee Act 1956” with “in accordance with the Trusts Act 2019”.

After section 350, insert:

*Powers relating to vesting orders***350A Vesting order consequential on order for sale or mortgage of land**

- (1) This section applies if a court gives a judgment or makes an order directing the sale or mortgage of any land.
- (2) A person described in subsection (3) is deemed to be entitled to, or to have an interest in, as the case may be, the land as a trustee.
- (3) The person is a person who—
 - (a) either—
 - (i) is entitled to, or who has any interest in, the land; or

Property Law Act 2007 (2007 No 91)—continued

- (ii) has any contingent right in the land; and
 - (b) is a party to the proceeding to which the judgment or order relates or is otherwise bound by the judgment or order.
- (4) The court may make an order vesting the land or any part of the land for any estate or interest that the court thinks fit in the purchaser or mortgagee or in any other person.
- Compare: 1956 No 61 s 55

350B Vesting order consequential on judgment for specific performance

- (1) This section applies when a judgment is given for the specific performance of a contract concerning any interest in land, or for the sale or exchange of any interest in land, or generally when any judgment is given for the conveyance of any interest in land.
- (2) The court may declare—
- (a) that any party to the action is a trustee of any interest in the land or any part of the land; or
 - (b) that the interest of an unborn person is the interest of a person who would become a trustee were the unborn person to come into existence and claim—
 - (i) under a party to the proceeding; or
 - (ii) under the will or voluntary settlement of a deceased person who was, during that person’s lifetime, a party to the contract or transaction to which the judgment relates.
- (3) If the court makes an order, the court may make a vesting order relating to the rights of those persons, born and unborn, as if they were trustees.
- Compare: 1956 No 61 s 56

350C Court may appoint person to convey trust property

- (1) In any case where a vesting order can be made under section 350A or 350B, the court may instead make an order appointing a person to convey the property or any interest in the property or to release a contingent right.
- (2) A conveyance or release by a person appointed in accordance with the order has the same effect as a vesting order.
- Compare: 1956 No 61 s 58

Protection of Personal and Property Rights Act 1988 (1988 No 4)

In section 95(4), replace “section 31 of the Trustee Act 1956” with “section 70 of the Trusts Act 2019”.

In section 107(1)(c)(iii), replace “funds under section 13A of the Trustee Act 1956” with “property under section 58 of the Trusts Act 2019”.

Protection of Personal and Property Rights Act 1988 (1988 No 4)—continued

In Schedule 1, clause 1(c), replace “in the manner authorised by the Trustee Act 1956 for the investment of trust funds” with “in accordance with the Trusts Act 2019”.

In Schedule 1, clause 1(n), (o), and (r), delete “(as determined in accordance with section 28 of the Trustee Act 1956)”.

In Schedule 1, after clause 1(w), insert:

- (wa) ascertain and fix the value of any of the property of the person subject to a property order—
- (i) in good faith; and
 - (ii) in any manner the manager thinks appropriate, including in consultation with a qualified valuer:

Public Trust Act 2001 (2001 No 100)

In section 6(1), replace “Trustee Act 1956” with “Trusts Act 2019”.

In section 49, replace “provisions of the Trustee Act 1956 as to the investment of trust funds” with “Trusts Act 2019”.

In section 59(1), replace “provisions of the Trustee Act 1956 as to the investment of trust funds” with “Trusts Act 2019”.

In section 60(2)(b), replace “they are applicable, in accordance with the provisions of the Trustee Act 1956 as to the investment of trust funds” with “it is applicable, in accordance with the Trusts Act 2019”.

Replace section 64(1) with:

- (1) Public Trust must invest the funds of a group investment fund in accordance with the terms of the instrument (if any) creating the trust under which the money is held and the Trusts Act 2019.

Replace section 73 with:

73 Examination of group investment funds

- (1) A solicitor or an accountant authorised in writing by an interested person is entitled to examine at any reasonable time the accounts, books, and vouchers of the group investment fund that relate to—
- (a) the investments and funds comprising the group investment fund; and
 - (b) the income of the fund; and
 - (c) the expenses and management fees payable out of the fund; and
 - (d) the proportion to which the person who required the examination, or the estate in which the person is a beneficiary, is entitled.
- (2) In this section, **interested person** means a person who has—
- (a) an entitlement in the group investment fund; or

Public Trust Act 2001 (2001 No 100)—continued

(b) an interest in an estate that has an entitlement in the fund.

Compare: 1956 No 61 s 83A; 2001 No 100 s 73

In section 92(a), replace “section 46(4) of the Trustee Act 1956” with “section 114(4) of the Trusts Act 2019”.

In section 103(1)(j) and (k), replace “Trustee Act 1956” with “Trusts Act 2019”.

In section 127(4), replace “section 75 of the Trustee Act 1956” with “section 135 of the Trusts Act 2019”.

Queen Elizabeth the Second National Trust Act 1977 (1977 No 102)

In section 25(1), replace “from time to time be invested in accordance with the provisions of the Trustee Act 1956 as to the investment of trust funds” with “be invested in accordance with the Trusts Act 2019”.

Repeal section 25(2).

In section 25(3), replace “from time to time be invested in accordance with the provisions of the Trustee Act 1956 as to the investment of trust funds” with “be invested in accordance with the Trusts Act 2019”.

Racing Act 2003 (2003 No 3)

In Schedule 3, clause 11(a), replace “provisions of the Trustee Act 1956 that relate to the investment of trust funds” with “Trusts Act 2019”.

Roman Catholic Bishops Empowering Act 1997 (1997 No 4) (P)

In section 26(5), replace “Section 50 of the Trustee Act 1956 applies” with “Sections 67, 68, and 69 of the Trusts Act 2019 apply”.

Rotorua High Schools Board Empowering Act 1979 (1979 No 19) (L)

In section 2(3), replace “in trustee securities within the meaning of the Trustee Act 1956” with “in accordance with the Trusts Act 2019”.

Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 (2012 No 120)

In section 28(1)(i), replace “Trustee Act 1956” with “Trusts Act 2019”.

Replace section 394 with:

394 Application of Trusts Act 2019

The Trusts Act 2019 applies to a community trust.

Soil Conservation and Rivers Control Act 1941 (1941 No 12)

In section 120(3), replace “provisions of the Trustee Act 1956 as to the investment of trust funds” with “Trusts Act 2019”.

St Peter's School Board Trust Act 1985 (1985 No 3) (P)

In the Schedule, clause 4(3), replace “shall be deemed to have vacated his appointment upon the happening of any event specified in section 43(1) of the Trustee Act 1956” with “is taken to have vacated the trustee’s appointment if the trustee dies or an event or a circumstance specified in section 103(1) or (3)(b) of the Trusts Act 2019 occurs or arises”.

Taranaki Scholarships Trust Board Act 1957 (1957 No 108)

In section 16(1)(b), replace “provisions of the Trustee Act 1956 as to the investment of trust funds” with “Trusts Act 2019”.

In section 16(1)(c), replace “authorised by” with “under”.

Te Runanga o Ngai Tahu Act 1996 (1996 No 1) (P)

In section 14(2), replace “Trustee Act 1956” with “Trusts Act 2019”.

Te Runanga o Ngati Awa Act 2005 (2005 No 1) (P)

In section 8(4), replace “Trustee Act 1956” with “Trusts Act 2019”.

Te Ture Whenua Maori Act 1993 (1993 No 4)

In section 338A(1)(a)(iv) and (v) and (b), replace “Trustee Act 1956” with “Trusts Act 2019”.

Te Whanau-a-Taupara Trust Empowering Act 2003 (2003 No 2) (P)

In section 13(2), replace “section 67 or section 68 of the Trustee Act 1956 or under any other provision of that Act” with “the Trusts Act 2019”.

Thomas Cawthron Trust Act 1924 (1924 No 6) (P)

Replace section 12(1)(e) with:

- (e) subject to subsection (2), to invest any of the money it holds under the trust in any property, including—
 - (i) any securities; and
 - (ii) any land; and
 - (iii) the erection, alteration, or improvement of buildings on land owned by the Board; and
 - (iv) the improvement of any land owned by the Board:

In section 17, replace “The Trustee Act 1956” with “section 139 of the Trusts Act 2019”.

Timaru Borough Drainage, Sewerage, and Loans Act 1905 (1905 No 5) (L)

In section 60, replace “such securities as defined in the Trustee Act 1956 or any amendment thereof” with “accordance with the Trusts Act 2019”.

Trustee Companies Act 1967 (1967 No 35)

In section 2, replace the definition of **trust** and **trustee** with:

trustee has the meaning given in section 9 of the Trusts Act 2019

Replace section 3(b) with:

(b) a statutory trustee for the purposes of the Trusts Act 2019.

Replace section 7(2)(q) with:

(q) custodian under section 67 of the Trusts Act 2019:

In section 15(1)(a), replace “provisions of the Trustee Act 1956 as to the investment of trust funds” with “Trusts Act 2019”.

In section 29(2)(b), replace “provisions of the Trustee Act 1956 as to the investment of trust funds” with “Trusts Act 2019”.

In section 33(a), replace “Trustee Act 1956” with “Trusts Act 2019”.

Replace section 34 with:

34 Examination of Group Investment Funds

- (1) A solicitor or an accountant authorised in writing by an interested person is entitled to examine at any reasonable time the accounts, books, and vouchers of the Group Investment Fund that relate to—
 - (a) the investments and funds comprising the Group Investment Fund; and
 - (b) the income of the fund; and
 - (c) the expenses and management fees payable out of the fund; and
 - (d) the proportion to which the person who required the examination, or the estate in which the person is a beneficiary, is entitled.
- (2) In this section, **interested person** means a person who has—
 - (a) an entitlement in the Group Investment Fund; or
 - (b) an interest in an estate that has an entitlement in the fund.

Compare: 1956 No 61 s 83A; 1967 No 35 s 34

Trustee Companies Management Act 1975 (1975 No 25)

In section 2(1), definition of **trustee**, replace “section 2(1) of the Trustee Act 1956” with “section 9 of the Trusts Act 2019”.

Veterans’ Support Act 2014 (2014 No 56)

Replace section 263 with:

263 Investment of capital and income

- (1) Any money that is capital of the fund held by the Crown may be invested in accordance with the Trusts Act 2019.
- (2) VANZ may invest income of the fund in accordance with the Trusts Act 2019.

Veterans' Support Act 2014 (2014 No 56)—*continued*

- (3) If at any time the income of the fund is insufficient for the purposes of section 261, VANZ may, to the extent of the insufficiency, use the capital of the fund for those purposes.

Waikato-Tainui Raupatu Claims (Waikato River) Settlement Act 2010 (2010 No 24)

In Schedule 5, clause 8(3)(a), replace “applicable provisions of Part 2 of the Trustee Act 1956” with “Trusts Act 2019”.

Wellington Methodist Charitable and Educational Trusts Act 1916 (1916 No 13) (L)

Replace section 31(1) with:

- (1) All money held by the Board may be invested in the name of the Board in accordance with the Trusts Act 2019.

Repeal section 31(2) and (3).

In section 31(4), replace “pursuant to paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of this section” with “in the financial products of any company that is a listed issuer”.

Wellington Regional Water Board Act 1972 (1972 No 3) (L)

In section 82(4), delete “in the manner in which trust funds may be invested in accordance with the Trustee Act 1956 or in accordance with any other Act”.

Westpac Banking Corporation Act 1982 (1982 No 1) (P)

In section 13(4), replace “Trustee Act 1956” with “Trusts Act 2019”.

Wheat Industry Research Levies Act 1989 (1989 No 64)

In section 18, replace “provisions of the Trustee Act 1956 as to the investment of trust funds” with “Trusts Act 2019”.

Winston Churchill Memorial Trust Act 1965 (1965 No 39)

Replace section 17 with:

17 Powers of investment

- (1) The Board must invest money that is capital of the Fund (within the meaning of section 16).
- (2) The Board may invest money that is income of the Fund (within the meaning of section 16).
- (3) Any investment under this section must be made in accordance with the Trusts Act 2019.

Schedule 4 Part 1 Education Act 1989: repealed, on 1 August 2020, by section 668 of the Education and Training Act 2020 (2020 No 38).

Part 2

Amendments to legislative instruments

Climate Change (Pre-1990 Forest Land Allocation Plan) Order 2010 (SR 2010/190)

In the Schedule, replace clause 5(3)(a)(vi)(B) with:

- (B) section 64 of the Trusts Act 2019 as the payment of capital money or the application of capital assets:

District Court Rules 2014 (LI 2014/179)

Replace rule 16.27(2) with:

- (2) Sections 135 and 136 of the Trusts Act 2019 override subclause (1).

High Court Rules 2016 (LI 2016/225)

Replace rule 16.28(2) with:

- (2) Sections 135 and 136 of the Trusts Act 2019 override subclause (1).

In rule 18.1(b)(xiii), replace “Trustee Act 1956” with “Trusts Act 2019”.

In rule 19.2(x), replace “76 of the Trustee Act 1956” with “136 of the Trusts Act 2019”.

In rule 27.14(2)(e), replace “35(4) of the Trustee Act 1956” with “79(3) of the Trusts Act 2019”.

In rule 27.37(1), replace “72 of the Trustee Act 1956” with “139 of the Trusts Act 2019”.

In rule 27.38(g), replace “72(3) of the Trustee Act 1956” with “139(3) of the Trusts Act 2019”.

Māori Land Court Fees Regulations 2013 (SR 2013/219)

In the Schedule, Part 6, item 12(o), replace “Trustee Act 1956” with “Trusts Act 2019”.

Protection of Personal and Property Rights (Enduring Powers of Attorney Forms and Prescribed Information) Regulations 2008 (SR 2008/310)

In the Schedule, form 1, item 14, replace “Trustee Act 1956” with “Trusts Act 2019”.

Trust Estates Audit Regulations 1958 (SR 1958/71)

In the Schedule, form 1, replace “section 83B of the Trustee Act 1956” with “section 153 of the Trusts Act 2019”.

Schedule 5

Amendments consequential on repeal of Perpetuities Act 1964 and abolition of rule against perpetuities

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Part 1

Table of amendments to Acts

For each Act specified in the second column of the table, amend the section (or sections) or cross-heading set out opposite it in the third column in the manner specified in the first column.

Amendment	Act	Section/s or cross-heading
Replace the heading to the section with “ Limit on duration of trusts does not apply ”.	Affiliate Te Arawa Iwi and Hapu Claims Settlement Act 2008 (2008 No 98)	18
	Heretaunga Tamatea Claims Settlement Act 2018 (2018 No 14)	19
	Hineuru Claims Settlement Act 2016 (2016 No 33)	19
	Iwi and Hapū of Te Rohe o Te Wairoa Claims Settlement Act 2018 (2018 No 28)	19
	Maraeroa A and B Blocks Claims Settlement Act 2012 (2012 No 52)	18
	Mauao Historic Reserve Vesting Act 2008 (2008 No 31)	12
	Maungaharuru-Tangitū Hapū Claims Settlement Act 2014 (2014 No 12)	18
	Ngā Mana Whenua o Tāmaki Makaurau Collective Redress Act 2014 (2014 No 52)	15
	Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998 (1998 No 97)	466
	Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki Claims Settlement Act 2018 (2018 No 18)	19
	Ngai Tāmanuhiri Claims Settlement Act 2012 (2012 No 55)	17
	Ngāi Takoto Claims Settlement Act 2015 (2015 No 78)	19
	Ngāruahine Claims Settlement Act 2016 (2016 No 93)	19
	Ngāti Awa Claims Settlement Act 2005 (2005 No 28)	19
	Ngāti Apa ki te Rā Tō, Ngāti Kuia, and Rangitāne o Wairau Claims Settlement Act 2014 (2014 No 19)	26

Amendment	Act	Section/s or cross-heading
	Ngāti Apa (North Island) Claims Settlement Act 2010 (2010 No 129)	17
	Ngāti Hauā Claims Settlement Act 2014 (2014 No 75)	19
	Ngāti Kōata, Ngāti Rārua, Ngāti Tama ki Te Tau Ihu, and Te Ātiawa o Te Waka-a-Māui Claims Settlement Act 2014 (2014 No 20)	29
	Ngāti Koroki Kahukura Claims Settlement Act 2014 (2014 No 74)	19
	Ngāti Kuri Claims Settlement Act 2015 (2015 No 76)	19
	Ngāti Mākino Claims Settlement Act 2012 (2012 No 53)	15
	Ngāti Manuhiri Claims Settlement Act 2012 (2012 No 90)	18
	Ngāti Mutunga Claims Settlement Act 2006 (2006 No 61)	19
	Ngāti Pāhauwera Treaty Claims Settlement Act 2012 (2012 No 30)	18
	Ngāti Porou Claims Settlement Act 2012 (2012 No 31)	17
	Ngāti Pūkenga Claims Settlement Act 2017 (2017 No 39)	19
	Ngāti Rangiteaorere Claims Settlement Act 2014 (2014 No 13)	20
	Ngāti Rangiwewehi Claims Settlement Act 2014 (2014 No 14)	20
	Ngāti Ruanui Claims Settlement Act 2003 (2003 No 20)	19
	Ngāti Tama Claims Settlement Act 2003 (2003 No 126)	16
	Ngāti Tamaoho Claims Settlement Act 2018 (2018 No 19)	19
	Ngāti Toa Rangatira Claims Settlement Act 2014 (2014 No 17)	20
	Ngāti Tūrangitukua Claims Settlement Act 1999 (1999 No 118)	14
	Ngāti Tuwharetoa (Bay of Plenty) Claims Settlement Act 2005 (2005 No 72)	19
	Ngāti Whātua o Kaipara Claims Settlement Act 2013 (2013 No 37)	18
	Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei Claims Settlement Act 2012 (2012 No 91)	20
	Ngatikahu ki Whangaroa Claims Settlement Act 2017 (2017 No 41)	19

Amendment	Act	Section/s or cross-heading
	Port Nicholson Block (Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika) Claims Settlement Act 2009 (2009 No 26)	14
	Pouakani Claims Settlement Act 2000 (2000 No 90)	18
	Rangitāne o Manawatu Claims Settlement Act 2016 (2016 No 100)	19
	Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā (Wairarapa Tamaki nui-ā-Rua) Claims Settlement Act 2017 (2017 No 38)	19
	Raukawa Claims Settlement Act 2014 (2014 No 7)	19
	Rongowhakaata Claims Settlement Act 2012 (2012 No 54)	19
	Tapuika Claims Settlement Act 2014 (2014 No 15)	19
	Taranaki Iwi Claims Settlement Act 2016 (2016 No 95)	19
	Te Arawa Lakes Settlement Act 2006 (2006 No 43)	17
	Te Atiawa Claims Settlement Act 2016 (2016 No 94)	19
	Te Aupouri Claims Settlement Act 2015 (2015 No 77)	19
	Te Awa Tupua (Whanganui River Claims Settlement) Act 2017 (2017 No 7)	90
	Te Kawerau ā Maki Claims Settlement Act 2015 (2015 No 75)	18
	Te Rarawa Claims Settlement Act 2015 (2015 No 79)	19
	Te Roroa Claims Settlement Act 2008 (2008 No 100)	17
	Te Uri o Hau Claims Settlement Act 2002 (2002 No 36)	21
	Tūhoe Claims Settlement Act 2014 (2014 No 50)	19
	Waitaha Claims Settlement Act 2013 (2013 No 38)	16
Replace “law against perpetuities” with “limit on the duration of a trust”.	Affiliate Te Arawa Iwi and Hapu Claims Settlement Act 2008 (2008 No 98)	5(3)(c)(iv)
	Heretaunga Tamatea Claims Settlement Act 2018 (2018 No 14)	6(2)(g)(iv)
	Hineuru Claims Settlement Act 2016 (2016 No 33)	6(2)(g)(iv)

Amendment	Act	Section/s or cross-heading
	Iwi and Hapū of Te Rohe o Te Wairoa Claims Settlement Act 2018 (2018 No 28)	6(2)(g)(iv)
	Maraeroa A and B Blocks Claims Settlement Act 2012 (2012 No 52)	5(2)(d)(iv)
	Maungaharuru-Tangitū Hapū Claims Settlement Act 2014 (2014 No 12)	6(2)(g)(iv)
	Ngā Mana Whenua o Tāmaki Makaurau Collective Redress Act 2014 (2014 No 52)	6(2)(f)(iii)
	Ngāa Rauru Kīitahi Claims Settlement Act 2005 (2005 No 84)	5(4)(d)
	Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki Claims Settlement Act 2018 (2018 No 18)	6(2)(g)(iv)
	Ngai Tāmanuhiri Claims Settlement Act 2012 (2012 No 55)	5(2)(d)(iv)
	Ngāi Takoto Claims Settlement Act 2015 (2015 No 78)	6(2)(g)(iv)
	Ngāruahine Claims Settlement Act 2016 (2016 No 93)	6(2)(g)(iv)
	Ngāti Apa ki te Rā Tō, Ngāti Kuia, and Rangitāne o Wairau Claims Settlement Act 2014 (2014 No 19)	6(2)(g)(iv)
	Ngāti Apa (North Island) Claims Settlement Act 2010 (2010 No 129)	5(3)(d)(iv)
	Ngāti Awa Claims Settlement Act 2005 (2005 No 28)	5(4)(d)
	Ngāti Hauā Claims Settlement Act 2014 (2014 No 75)	6(2)(g)(iv)
	Ngāti Kōata, Ngāti Rārua, Ngāti Tama ki Te Tau Ihu, and Te Ātiawa o Te Waka-a-Māui Claims Settlement Act 2014 (2014 No 20)	6(2)(g)(iv)
	Ngāti Koroki Kahukura Claims Settlement Act 2014 (2014 No 74)	6(2)(g)(iv)
	Ngāti Kuri Claims Settlement Act 2015 (2015 No 76)	6(2)(g)(iv)
	Ngāti Mākino Claims Settlement Act 2012 (2012 No 53)	5(2)(e)(iv)
	Ngāti Manawa Claims Settlement Act 2012 (2012 No 27)	5(3)(c)(iv)
	Ngāti Manuhiri Claims Settlement Act 2012 (2012 No 90)	6(2)(j)
	Ngāti Mutunga Claims Settlement Act 2006 (2006 No 61)	5(2)(c)(iv)
	Ngāti Pāhauwera Treaty Claims Settlement Act 2012 (2012 No 30)	5(2)(e)(iv)

Amendment	Act	Section/s or cross-heading
	Ngāti Porou Claims Settlement Act 2012 (2012 No 31)	5(2)(d)(iv)
	Ngāti Pūkenga Claims Settlement Act 2017 (2017 No 39)	6(2)(g)(iv)
	Ngāti Rangiteaorere Claims Settlement Act 2014 (2014 No 13)	6(2)(g)(iv)
	Ngāti Rangiwewehi Claims Settlement Act 2014 (2014 No 14)	6(2)(g)(iv)
	Ngāti Ruanui Claims Settlement Act 2003 (2003 No 20)	5(4)(d)
	Ngāti Tama Claims Settlement Act 2003 (2003 No 126)	5(4)(d)
	Ngāti Tamaoho Claims Settlement Act 2018 (2018 No 19)	6(2)(g)(iv)
	Ngāti Toa Rangatira Claims Settlement Act 2014 (2014 No 17)	6(2)(g)(iv)
	Ngāti Tuwharetoa (Bay of Plenty) Claims Settlement Act 2005 (2005 No 72)	5(4)(d)
	Ngāti Whare Claims Settlement Act 2012 (2012 No 28)	5(3)(d)(iv)
	Ngāti Whātua o Kaipara Claims Settlement Act 2013 (2013 No 37)	6(2)(d)
	Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei Claims Settlement Act 2012 (2012 No 91)	5(2)(l)
	Ngatikahu ki Whangaroa Claims Settlement Act 2017 (2017 No 41)	6(2)(g)(iv)
	Port Nicholson Block (Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika) Claims Settlement Act 2009 (2009 No 26)	5(2)(d)(iv)
	Rangitāne o Manawatu Claims Settlement Act 2016 (2016 No 100)	6(2)(g)(iv)
	Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā (Wairarapa Tamaki nui-ā-Rua) Claims Settlement Act 2017 (2017 No 38)	6(2)(g)(iv)
	Raukawa Claims Settlement Act 2014 (2014 No 7)	6(2)(g)(iv)
	Rongowhakaata Claims Settlement Act 2012 (2012 No 54)	5(2)(e)(iv)
	Tapuika Claims Settlement Act 2014 (2014 No 15)	6(2)(g)(iv)
	Taranaki Iwi Claims Settlement Act 2016 (2016 No 95)	6(2)(g)(iv)
	Te Arawa Lakes Settlement Act 2006 (2006 No 43)	5(3)(c)(iii)
	Te Atiawa Claims Settlement Act 2016 (2016 No 94)	6(2)(g)(iv)

Amendment	Act	Section/s or cross-heading
	Te Aupouri Claims Settlement Act 2015 (2015 No 77)	6(2)(g)(iv)
	Te Kawerau ā Maki Claims Settlement Act 2015 (2015 No 75)	6(2)(g)(iv)
	Te Rarawa Claims Settlement Act 2015 (2015 No 79)	6(2)(g)(iv)
	Te Roroa Claims Settlement Act 2008 (2008 No 100)	5(2)(c)(iv)
	Te Uri o Hau Claims Settlement Act 2002 (2002 No 36)	5(4)(d)
	Tūhoe Claims Settlement Act 2014 (2014 No 50)	6(2)(g)(iv)
	Waitaha Claims Settlement Act 2013 (2013 No 38)	5(2)(d)(iv)
Replace “The rule against perpetuities and the provisions of the Perpetuities Act 1964” with “A limit on the duration of a trust in any rule of law, and a limit in the provisions of any Act, including section 16 of the Trusts Act 2019,”.	Heretaunga Tamatea Claims Settlement Act 2018 (2018 No 14)	19(1)
	Hineuru Claims Settlement Act 2016 (2016 No 33)	19(1)
	Iwi and Hapū of Te Rohe o Te Wairoa Claims Settlement Act 2018 (2018 No 28)	19(1)
	Maungaharuru-Tangitū Hapū Claims Settlement Act 2014 (2014 No 12)	18(1)
	Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki Claims Settlement Act 2018 (2018 No 18)	19(1)
	Ngai Tāmanuhiri Claims Settlement Act 2012 (2012 No 55)	17(1)
	Ngāi Takoto Claims Settlement Act 2015 (2015 No 78)	19(1)
	Ngāruahine Claims Settlement Act 2016 (2016 No 93)	19(1)
	Ngāti Hauā Claims Settlement Act 2014 (2014 No 75)	19(1)
	Ngāti Koroki Kahukura Claims Settlement Act 2014 (2014 No 74)	19(1)
	Ngāti Kuri Claims Settlement Act 2015 (2015 No 76)	19(1)
	Ngati Porou Claims Settlement Act 2012 (2012 No 31)	17(1)
	Ngāti Pūkenga Claims Settlement Act 2017 (2017 No 39)	19(1)
	Ngāti Rangiteaorere Claims Settlement Act 2014 (2014 No 13)	20(1)
	Ngāti Rangiwewehi Claims Settlement Act 2014 (2014 No 14)	20(1)
	Ngāti Tamaoho Claims Settlement Act 2018 (2018 No 19)	19(1)

Amendment	Act	Section/s or cross-heading
	Ngāti Whātua o Kaipara Claims Settlement Act 2013 (2013 No 37)	18(1)
	Ngatikahu ki Whangaroa Claims Settlement Act 2017 (2017 No 41)	19(1)
	Rangitāne o Manawatu Claims Settlement Act 2016 (2016 No 100)	19(1)
	Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā (Wairarapa Tamaki nui-ā-Rua) Claims Settlement Act 2017 (2017 No 38)	19(1)
	Raukawa Claims Settlement Act 2014 (2014 No 7)	19(1)
	Tapuika Claims Settlement Act 2014 (2014 No 15)	19(1)
	Taranaki Iwi Claims Settlement Act 2016 (2016 No 95)	19(1)
	Te Atiawa Claims Settlement Act 2016 (2016 No 94)	19(1)
	Te Aupouri Claims Settlement Act 2015 (2015 No 77)	19(1)
	Te Awa Tupua (Whanganui River Claims Settlement) Act 2017 (2017 No 7)	90(1)
	Te Kawerau ā Maki Claims Settlement Act 2015 (2015 No 75)	18(1)
	Te Rarawa Claims Settlement Act 2015 (2015 No 79)	19(1)
	Tūhoe Claims Settlement Act 2014 (2014 No 50)	19(1)
Replace “The rule against perpetuities and the provisions of the Perpetuities Act 1964 do not” with “No rule of law or provisions of an Act limiting the duration of a trust, including section 16 of the Trusts Act 2019,”.	Ngā Mana Whenua o Tāmaki Makaurau Collective Redress Act 2014 (2014 No 52)	15(1)
	Ngāti Apa ki te Rā Tō, Ngāti Kuia, and Rangitāne o Wairau Claims Settlement Act 2014 (2014 No 19)	26(1)
	Ngāti Kōata, Ngāti Rārua, Ngāti Tama ki Te Tau Ihu, and Te Ātiawa o Te Waka-a-Māui Claims Settlement Act 2014 (2014 No 20)	29(1)
	Ngāti Manuhiri Claims Settlement Act 2012 (2012 No 90)	18(1)
	Ngāti Pāhauwera Treaty Claims Settlement Act 2012 (2012 No 30)	18(1)
	Ngati Toa Rangatira Claims Settlement Act 2014 (2014 No 17)	20(1)
	Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei Claims Settlement Act 2012 (2012 No 91)	20(1)
	Waitaha Claims Settlement Act 2013 (2013 No 38)	16(1)

Amendment	Act	Section/s or cross-heading
Replace “Neither the rule against perpetuities nor any provisions of the Perpetuities Act 1964” with “No rule of law or provisions of an Act limiting the duration of a trust, including section 16 of the Trusts Act 2019,”.	Affiliate Te Arawa Iwi and Hapu Claims Settlement Act 2008 (2008 No 98)	18(1)
	Maraeroa A and B Blocks Claims Settlement Act 2012 (2012 No 52)	18(1)
	Ngāti Apa (North Island) Claims Settlement Act 2010 (2010 No 129)	17(1)
	Ngāti Mākinō Claims Settlement Act 2012 (2012 No 53)	15(1)
	Port Nicholson Block (Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika) Claims Settlement Act 2009 (2009 No 26)	14(1)
	Rongowhakaata Claims Settlement Act 2012 (2012 No 54)	19(1)
	Te Roroa Claims Settlement Act 2008 (2008 No 100)	17(1)
Replace “The rule against perpetuities or any relevant provisions of the Perpetuities Act 1964 do not” with “No rule of law or provisions of an Act limiting the duration of a trust, including section 16 of the Trusts Act 2019,”.	Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998 (1998 No 97)	466
	Ngāti Tūrangitukua Claims Settlement Act 1999 (1999 No 118)	14
	Pouakani Claims Settlement Act 2000 (2000 No 90)	18
	Te Uri o Hau Claims Settlement Act 2002 (2002 No 36)	21
Replace “Neither the rule against perpetuities nor any relevant provisions of the Perpetuities Act 1964” with “No rule of law or provisions of an Act limiting the duration of a trust, including section 16 of the Trusts Act 2019,”.	Maori Fisheries Act 2004 (2004 No 78)	31(2), 79(2), 92(2)
	Mauao Historic Reserve Vesting Act 2008 (2008 No 31)	12
	Ngāti Awa Claims Settlement Act 2005 (2005 No 28)	19
	Ngāti Mutunga Claims Settlement Act 2006 (2006 No 61)	19(1)
	Ngati Ruanui Claims Settlement Act 2003 (2003 No 20)	19(1)
	Ngati Tama Claims Settlement Act 2003 (2003 No 126)	16(1)
	Ngāti Tuwharetoa (Bay of Plenty) Claims Settlement Act 2005 (2005 No 72)	19
	Te Arawa Lakes Settlement Act 2006 (2006 No 43)	17(1)

Amendment	Act	Section/s or cross-heading
Replace “the application (if any) of the rule against perpetuities or of any provision of the Perpetuities Act 1964 to that trust must be determined under the general law” with “the trust may continue indefinitely under section 16(6)(a) of the Trusts Act 2019”.	Heretaunga Tamatea Claims Settlement Act 2018 (2018 No 14)	19(2)
	Hineuru Claims Settlement Act 2016 (2016 No 33)	19(2)
	Iwi and Hapū of Te Rohe o Te Wairoa Claims Settlement Act 2018 (2018 No 28)	19(2)
	Maungaharuru-Tangitū Hapū Claims Settlement Act 2014 (2014 No 12)	18(2)
	Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki Claims Settlement Act 2018 (2018 No 18)	19(2)
	Ngāi Takoto Claims Settlement Act 2015 (2015 No 78)	19(2)
	Ngāruahine Claims Settlement Act 2016 (2016 No 93)	19(2)
	Ngāti Apa ki te Rā Tō, Ngāti Kuia, and Rangitāne o Wairau Claims Settlement Act 2014 (2014 No 19)	26(2)
	Ngāti Hauā Claims Settlement Act 2014 (2014 No 75)	19(2)
	Ngāti Kōata, Ngāti Rārua, Ngāti Tama ki Te Tau Ihu, and Te Ātiawa o Te Waka-a-Māui Claims Settlement Act 2014 (2014 No 20)	29(2)
	Ngāti Koroki Kahukura Claims Settlement Act 2014 (2014 No 74)	19(2)
	Ngāti Kuri Claims Settlement Act 2015 (2015 No 76)	19(2)
	Ngāti Manuhiri Claims Settlement Act 2012 (2012 No 90)	18(2)
	Ngāti Pūkenga Claims Settlement Act 2017 (2017 No 39)	19(2)
	Ngāti Rangiteaorere Claims Settlement Act 2014 (2014 No 13)	20(2)
	Ngāti Rangiwewehi Claims Settlement Act 2014 (2014 No 14)	20(2)
	Ngāti Tamaoho Claims Settlement Act 2018 (2018 No 19)	19(2)
	Ngāti Toa Rangatira Claims Settlement Act 2014 (2014 No 17)	20(2)
	Ngatikahu ki Whangaroa Claims Settlement Act 2017 (2017 No 41)	19(2)
	Rangitāne o Manawatu Claims Settlement Act 2016 (2016 No 100)	19(2)
Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā (Wairarapa Tamaki nui-ā-Rua) Claims Settlement Act 2017 (2017 No 38)	19(2)	

Amendment	Act	Section/s or cross-heading
	Raukawa Claims Settlement Act 2014 (2014 No 7)	19(2)
	Tapuika Claims Settlement Act 2014 (2014 No 15)	19(2)
	Taranaki Iwi Claims Settlement Act 2016 (2016 No 95)	19(2)
	Te Atiawa Claims Settlement Act 2016 (2016 No 94)	19(2)
	Te Awa Tupua (Whanganui River Claims Settlement) Act 2017 (2017 No 7)	90(2)
	Te Kawerau ā Maki Claims Settlement Act 2015 (2015 No 75)	18(2)
	Te Rarawa Claims Settlement Act 2015 (2015 No 79)	19(2)
	Tūhoe Claims Settlement Act 2014 (2014 No 50)	19(2)
Replace “the application (if any) of the rule against perpetuities or any provision of the Perpetuities Act 1964 to that trust must be determined under the general law” with “the trust may continue indefinitely under section 16(6)(a) of the Trusts Act 2019”.	Affiliate Te Arawa Iwi and Hapu Claims Settlement Act 2008 (2008 No 98)	18(2)
	Maraeroa A and B Blocks Claims Settlement Act 2012 (2012 No 52)	18(2)
	Ngā Mana Whenua o Tāmaki Makaurau Collective Redress Act 2014 (2014 No 52)	15(2)
	Ngai Tāmanuhiri Claims Settlement Act 2012 (2012 No 55)	17(2)
	Ngāti Apa (North Island) Claims Settlement Act 2010 (2010 No 129)	17(2)
	Ngāti Mākino Claims Settlement Act 2012 (2012 No 53)	15(2)
	Ngati Porou Claims Settlement Act 2012 (2012 No 31)	17(2)
	Ngāti Whātua o Kaipara Claims Settlement Act 2013 (2013 No 37)	18(2)
	Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei Claims Settlement Act 2012 (2012 No 91)	20(2)
	Port Nicholson Block (Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika) Claims Settlement Act 2009 (2009 No 26)	14(2)
	Rongowhakaata Claims Settlement Act 2012 (2012 No 54)	19(2)
	Te Aupouri Claims Settlement Act 2015 (2015 No 77)	19(2)
	Waitaha Claims Settlement Act 2013 (2013 No 38)	16(2)

Amendment	Act	Section/s or cross-heading
Replace “the application (if any) of the rule against perpetuities or any relevant provisions of the Perpetuities Act 1964 must be determined under the general law” with “the trust may continue indefinitely under section 16(6)(a) of the Trusts Act 2019”.	Ngāti Mutunga Claims Settlement Act 2006 (2006 No 61)	19(2)
	Te Arawa Lakes Settlement Act 2006 (2006 No 43)	17(2)
Replace the cross-heading with “ <i>No limit on duration of trusts</i> ”.	Affiliate Te Arawa Iwi and Hapu Claims Settlement Act 2008 (2008 No 98)	Cross-heading above section 18
	Ngāti Apa (North Island) Claims Settlement Act 2010 (2010 No 129)	Cross-heading above section 17
	Ngāti Awa Claims Settlement Act 2005 (2005 No 28)	Cross-heading above section 19
	Ngāti Mākino Claims Settlement Act 2012 (2012 No 53)	Cross-heading above section 15
	Ngāti Mutunga Claims Settlement Act 2006 (2006 No 61)	Cross-heading above section 19
	Ngāti Pāhauwera Treaty Claims Settlement Act 2012 (2012 No 30)	Cross-heading above section 18
	Ngati Ruanui Claims Settlement Act 2003 (2003 No 20)	Cross-heading above section 19
	Ngati Tama Claims Settlement Act 2003 (2003 No 126)	Cross-heading above section 16
	Ngāti Tuwharetoa (Bay of Plenty) Claims Settlement Act 2005 (2005 No 72)	Cross-heading above section 19
	Port Nicholson Block (Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika) Claims Settlement Act 2009 (2009 No 26)	Cross-heading above section 14
	Rongowhakaata Claims Settlement Act 2012 (2012 No 54)	Cross-heading above section 19
	Te Arawa Lakes Settlement Act 2006 (2006 No 43)	Cross-heading above section 17
	Waitaha Claims Settlement Act 2013 (2013 No 38)	Cross-heading above section 16

Part 2

Other amendments to Acts

Māori Purposes (Wi Pere Trust) Act 1991 (1991 No 38)

Replace section 12 with:

Māori Purposes (Wi Pere Trust) Act 1991 (1991 No 38)—continued

12 Trust not subject to limit on maximum duration

No rule of law or provisions of an Act, including section 16 of the Trusts Act 2019, prescribe or restrict the period during which the trust may exist.

Medical Assurance Society Members' Trust (Exemption from Perpetuities) Act 1997 (1997 No 3) (P)

Repeal the Long Title.

Replace sections 1 and 2 with:

1 Title

This Act is the Medical Assurance Society Members' Trust (Exemption from Limit on Maximum Duration of Trusts) Act 1997.

2 Exemption from limit on maximum duration of trust

Section 16 of the Trusts Act 2019 does not apply to the trust known as the Medical Assurance Society Members' Trust, which was established by a deed of trust dated 1 November 1995.

Nga Wai o Maniapoto (Waipa River) Act 2012 (2012 No 29)

Replace section 34 with:

34 Limit on duration of trusts does not apply

- (1) No rule of law or provisions of an Act, including section 11 of the Trusts Act 2019, prescribe or restrict the period during which—
 - (a) the Trust and the Waikato River Clean-up Trust may exist in law; or
 - (b) the trustees of the Trust and the Waikato River Clean-up Trust may hold or deal with property or income from property in their capacity as trustees.
- (2) No rule of law or provisions of an Act, including section 16 of the Trusts Act 2019, apply to a document entered into to give effect to the deed if the application of that provision would make the document invalid or ineffective or a right conferred by the document invalid or ineffective.

Ngaa Rauru Kiiitahi Claims Settlement Act 2005 (2005 No 84)

Replace the cross-heading above section 19 and section 19 with:

Limit on duration of trusts does not apply

19 Limit on duration of trusts does not apply

- (1) No rule of law or provisions of an Act, including section 16 of the Trusts Act 2019,—

Ngaa Rauru Kiitahi Claims Settlement Act 2005 (2005 No 84)—*continued*

- (a) prescribes or restricts the period during which the governance entity may—
 - (i) exist in law; or
 - (ii) hold or deal with property (including income derived from property); or
 - (b) applies to a document entered into to give effect to the deed of settlement (including the deeds that grant a right of first refusal referred to in clauses 6.3.3(m) and 6.3.5 of the deed of settlement) if the application of that rule or the provisions of that Act would otherwise make the document, or a right conferred by the document, invalid or ineffective.
- (2) However, if the governance entity is or becomes a charitable trust, the trust may continue indefinitely under section 16(6)(a) of the Trusts Act 2019.

Ngāti Manawa Claims Settlement Act 2012 (2012 No 27)

Replace section 17 with:

17 Limit on duration of trusts does not apply

- (1) No rule of law or provisions of an Act, including section 11 of the Trusts Act 2019, prescribe or restrict the period during which—
 - (a) the trust established by the Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Manawa trust deed may exist in law; or
 - (b) the trustees of Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Manawa, in their capacity as trustees, may hold or deal with property or income from property.
- (2) No rule of law or provisions of an Act, including section 11 of the Trusts Act 2019, apply to a document entered into to give effect to the deed of settlement if the application of that provision would make the document invalid or ineffective or a right conferred by the document invalid or ineffective.
- (3) However, if the trust established by the Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Manawa trust deed is or becomes a charitable trust, the trust may continue indefinitely under section 16(6)(a) of the Trusts Act 2019.

Ngāti Pāhauwera Treaty Claims Settlement Act 2012 (2012 No 30)

In section 18(2), replace “the application (if any) of the rule against perpetuities or any provision of the Perpetuities Act 1964 to either trust must be determined under the general law” with “that trust may continue indefinitely under section 16(6)(a) of the Trusts Act 2019”.

Ngati Ruanui Claims Settlement Act 2003 (2003 No 20)

Replace section 19(2) with:

- (2) However, if the governance entity is or becomes a charitable trust, the trust may continue indefinitely under section 16(6)(a) of the Trusts Act 2019.

Ngāti Tama Claims Settlement Act 2003 (2003 No 126)

Replace section 16(2) with:

- (2) However, if the governance entity is or becomes a charitable trust, the trust may continue indefinitely under section 16(6)(a) of the Trusts Act 2019.

Ngāti Tuwharetoa, Raukawa, and Te Arawa River Iwi Waikato River Act 2010 (2010 No 119)

Replace section 61 with:

61 Limit on duration of trusts does not apply

- (1) No rule of law or provisions of an Act, including section 11 of the Trusts Act 2019, prescribe or restrict the period during which—
- (a) each Trust and the Waikato River Clean-up Trust may exist in law; or
 - (b) the trustees of each Trust and the Waikato River Clean-up Trust may hold or deal with property or income from property in their capacity as trustees.
- (2) No rule of law or provisions of an Act, including section 11 of the Trusts Act 2019, apply to a document entered into to give effect to the deed if the application of that provision would make the document invalid or ineffective or a right conferred by the document invalid or ineffective.

Ngāti Whare Claims Settlement Act 2012 (2012 No 28)

Replace section 17 with:

17 Limit on duration of trusts does not apply

- (1) No rule of law or provisions of an Act, including section 11 of the Trusts Act 2019, prescribe or restrict the period during which—
- (a) the trust established by the Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whare trust deed may exist in law; or
 - (b) the trustees of Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whare, in their capacity as trustees, may hold or deal with property or income from property.
- (2) No rule of law or provisions of an Act, including section 11 of the Trusts Act 2019, apply to a document entered into to give effect to the deed of settlement if the application of that provision would make the document invalid or ineffective or a right conferred by the document invalid or ineffective.
- (3) However, if the trust established by the Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whare trust deed is or becomes a charitable trust, the trust may continue indefinitely under section 16(6)(a) of the Trusts Act 2019.

Property Law Act 2007 (2007 No 91)

Replace section 59(2) with:

- (2) Subsection (1) applies subject to subsection (3).

Property Law Act 2007 (2007 No 91)—continued

- (3) The maximum amount of time that may elapse between the date on which an estate or interest in property is created and the date on which the estate or interest takes effect is 125 years.

After section 59, insert:

59A Transitional provision for maximum duration of future estates and interests

- (1) This section applies to an estate or interest in property that has been created, but that has not yet taken effect, before the date on which the Trusts Act 2019 enters into force.
- (2) The maximum amount of time that may elapse between the date on which the estate or interest was created and the date on which the estate or interest takes effect must be determined as if the rule against perpetuities and the Perpetuities Act 1964 had not been repealed by the Trusts Act 2019.

In Schedule 6, clause 9(7), replace “The rule against perpetuities as modified by the Perpetuities Act 1964” with “Section 16 of the Trusts Act 2019”.

Te Roroa Claims Settlement Act 2008 (2008 No 100)

In section 17(2), replace “the application (if any) of the rule against perpetuities or any provision of the Perpetuities Act 1964 to that trust is to be determined under the general law” with “the trust may continue indefinitely under section 16(6)(a) of the Trusts Act 2019.”

Te Ture Whenua Maori Act 1993 (1993 No 4)

In the heading to section 235, replace “rule against perpetuities” with “limit on duration”.

Waikato Raupatu Claims Settlement Act 1995 (1995 No 58)

Replace section 23 with:

23 Land holding trust not subject to maximum duration rule

No rule of law or provisions of an Act, including section 16 of the Trusts Act 2019,—

- (a) prescribe or restrict the period during which the land holding trust may exist; or
- (b) apply in relation to the rights conferred by section 11 of this Act.

Waikato-Tainui Raupatu Claims (Waikato River) Settlement Act 2010 (2010 No 24)

Replace section 92 with:

Waikato-Tainui Raupatu Claims (Waikato River) Settlement Act 2010 (2010 No 24)—*continued*

92 Limit on duration of trusts does not apply

- (1) No rule of law or provisions of an Act, including section 11 of the Trusts Act 2019, prescribe or restrict the period during which—
 - (a) the Trust and the Waikato River Clean-up Trust may exist in law; or
 - (b) the trustees of the Trust and the Waikato River Clean-up Trust may hold or deal with property or income from property in their capacity as trustees.
- (2) No rule of law or provisions of an Act, including section 11 of the Trusts Act 2019, apply to a document entered into to give effect to the 2008 deed or the 2009 deed if the application of that provision would make the document invalid or ineffective or a right conferred by the document invalid or ineffective.

Whakarewarewa and Roto-a-Tamaheke Vesting Act 2009 (2009 No 50)

Replace the heading to section 22 with:

22 Limit on duration of trusts does not apply to joint trust

In sections 22(1) and 33(1), replace “Neither the rule against perpetuities nor any provisions of the Perpetuities Act 1964” with “No rule of law or provisions of an Act, including section 16 of the Trusts Act 2019,”.

Replace section 22(2)(b) and 33(2)(b) with:

- (b) the trust may continue indefinitely under section 16(6)(a) of the Trusts Act 2019.

Replace section 22(3) with:

- (3) No rule of law or provisions of an Act, including section 16 of the Trusts Act 2019, apply to a document entered into to give effect to the vesting deed if and to the extent that the application of that provision would make the document invalid or ineffective or a right conferred by the document invalid or ineffective.

Replace the heading to section 33 with “**Limit on duration of trusts does not apply to first transferees**”.

Reprints notes

1 *General*

This is a reprint of the Trusts Act 2019 that incorporates all the amendments to that Act as at the date of the last amendment to it.

2 *Legal status*

Reprints are presumed to correctly state, as at the date of the reprint, the law enacted by the principal enactment and by any amendments to that enactment. Section 18 of the Legislation Act 2012 provides that this reprint, published in electronic form, has the status of an official version under section 17 of that Act. A printed version of the reprint produced directly from this official electronic version also has official status.

3 *Editorial and format changes*

Editorial and format changes to reprints are made using the powers under sections 24 to 26 of the Legislation Act 2012. See also <http://www.pco.parliament.govt.nz/editorial-conventions/>.

4 *Amendments incorporated in this reprint*

Education and Training Act 2020 (2020 No 38): section 668