

## Appointment of New Trustees

(Pursuant to Part 5 of the *Trustee Act 1936*)



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Alastair Byrne is a Senior Registration Officer within Land Services SA. He has over 25 years' experience and his main focus is providing support of complex registration dealings. Alastair has a wealth of knowledge in relation to technical and legislative advice.







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If Land held in trust is to be divested and vested in a new trustee or trustees (solely or jointly with a continuing trustee) – four available procedures:

- 1. by Transfer under s 96 of the Real Property Act 1886
- 2. Using the vesting provisions contained in Pt 5 of the Trustee Act 1936
- 3. Vesting order can be made by the Supreme Court (s 37 of the Trustee Act 1936)
- 4. Supreme Court can make an order appointing person to convey the land (s 40 of the Trustee Act 1936).
- Complex documents each application for New Trustees will have a different set of circumstances which vary
- The procedure of appointing new trustees under Part 5 of the Trustee Act 1936 (not high lodgements but is commonly used)
- Able to effectively disclose the trusteeship
- The registered proprietor of the land need not necessarily execute the documentation under Part 5. (Unlike using a Transfer to vest trust property in new trustees)
- The documentation is executed by the person in whom the power of appointing new trustees is vested 'The Appointor'
- Often used when all registered proprietors/trustees are deceased
- Not necessary to register the deaths of any deceased trustees. Fact of death can be recited in the Memorandum of Appointment, Evidence of death not required



The grounds for the removal of an existing trustee and the appointment of a new trustee may be specified in the instrument that created the trust.

For example,

- Trustee is a natural person becoming of unsound mind, a bankrupt, being convicted for an offence of dishonesty
- Trustee is a body corporate the appointment of a liquidator, a receiver and manager, an administrator or other external controller

If all existing registered trustees are deceased,

- An ordinary transfer under s 96 of the Real Property Act 1886 would not be utilised
- Normal procedure in this case would be to use the provisions under Part 5 of the Trustee Act 1936

By s14 of the Trustee Act 1936, a new trustee may be appointed in place of an existing trustee who:

- Has passed away
- · Remains out of the State for more than twelve months
- Desires to be discharged from all or any of the trusts or powers reposed in or conferred upon her or him
- Refuses to act as trustee
- Is unfit to act as trustee
- Is incapable of acting as trustee

Note: Section 14 applies only if and as far as a contrary intention is not expressed in the instrument (if any) creating the trust and has effect subject to the terms of that instrument and to any provisions contained therein.

#### **Other scenarios**

- Appointment (Where Power of Appointment Exercised by a Meeting of Members of a Church or Association)
- Appointment, Suspension and Removal of Trustees of Superannuation Funds

## The Appointor



#### The Appointor

'The person in whom the power to appoint a new trustee is vested'

The appointor is:

- Nominated by the instrument that created the trust; or
- If no such person is nominated or that person is unable or unwilling to act this is specified in ss 14, 14A and 14B of the Trustee Act 1936

Under s 14, if no such person is nominated or that person is unable or unwilling to act, the power of appointing a new trustee to replace an existing trustee is vested in:

- The surviving, continuing trustee (or trustees); or
- If that person is deceased, the legal personal representative (executor or administrator) of the last surviving continuing trustee

Summary of appointors:

- The person(s) nominated in the instrument,
- The surviving, continuing trustee, and
- The personal representative of the last surviving continuing trustee

The appointor may appoint themselves as a new trustee in place of an existing trustee.



#### The New Trustee(s)

Unless there are prohibitive provisions in the trust deed/instrument, on the appointment of a new trustee:

- 1. The number of trustees may be increased;
- 2. Non-obligatory to appoint more than one new trustee where only one trustee was originally appointed;
- 3. Non-obligatory to fill up the original number of trustees where more than two trustees were originally appointed. The trust deed may provide that there need only be one trustee; and
- 4. A separate set of trustees may be appointed for any part of the trust property held on trusts distinct from those relating to any other part or parts of the trust property.



The format required for lodgement of an Appointment of New Trustees comprises three separate components (inclusive of Certifications), being

- 1. 'The Appointment of New Trustees',
- 2. the "Memorandum of the Appointment of New Trustees" and
- 3. a verifying declaration or affidavit.

As prescribed in schedules 1, 2 and 3 of the Trustee Act 1936.



## Format: 'The Appointment'

Firstly - 'The Appointment of New Trustees' As prescribed in schedule 1 of the Trustee Act 1936.

## Appointment of New Trustees (Pursuant to Part 5 of the *Trustee Act* 1936)

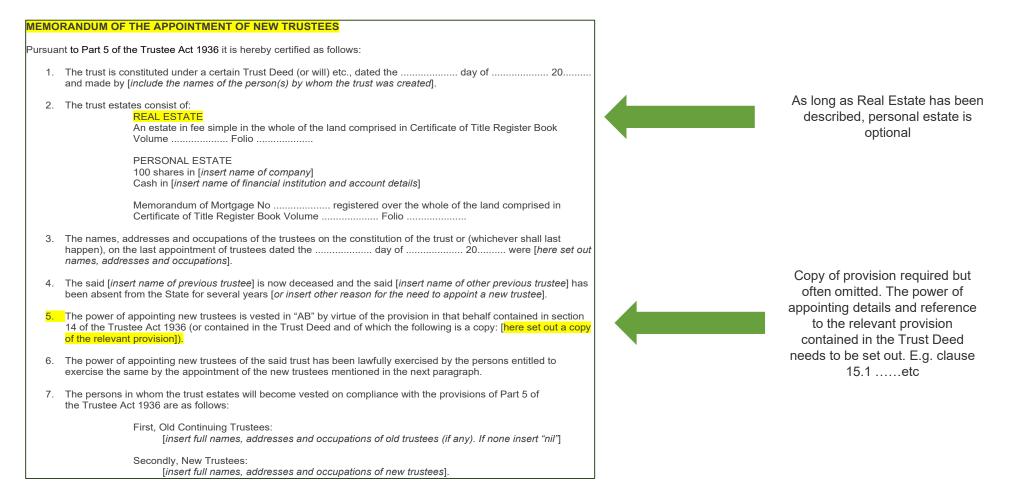
**PRIVACY COLLECTION STATEMENT:** The information in this form is collected under statutory authority and is used for maintaining publicly searchable registers and indexes. It may also be used for authorised purposes in accordance with Government legislation and policy requirements.

#### **APPOINTMENT OF NEW TRUSTEES**

Pursuant to Part V of the *Trustee Act 1936*, I, AB of [*insert address and occupation*] being the person entitled to exercise and exercising the power of appointing new trustees of the trust hereinafter referred to appoint CD of [*insert address and occupation*] to be a new trustee [*if so, "jointly with" and insert names, addresses and occupations of the old continuing trustees*] of the trust constituted under [*here set out shortly particulars of the instrument creating the trust, including its date, and the name of the person by whom the trust was created*] and I the said CD accept the said trusteeship.

# Format: "Memorandum of the Appointment of New Trustees"

Secondly - the "Memorandum of the Appointment of New Trustees" As prescribed in schedule 2 of the Trustee Act 1936.



# Format: Verifying declaration or affidavit (and Certification block)

Thirdly - Verifying declaration or affidavit. As prescribed in schedule 3 of the Trustee Act 1936

1990.	
DATED CERTIFICATION *Delete the inapplicable *The Certifier has taken reasonable steps to verify the identity of the Appointor and New Trustee or his, her or its administrator or attorney. *The Certifier holds a properly completed Client Authorisation for the Conveyancing Transaction including this Registry Instrument or Document. *The Certifier has retained the evidence to support this Registry Instrument or Document.	Reference to verifying the identity of the 'applicant' must be replaced by verifying the identity of the 'Appointor(s) and New Trustee(s)'
*The Certifier has taken reasonable steps to ensure that the Registry Instrument or Document is correct and compliant with relevant legislation and any Prescribed Requirement.	
Signed By:	
<name certifying="" of="" party=""> <capacity certifying="" of="" party=""></capacity></name>	
for: <company name=""></company>	'On behalf of the' should also refer to 'Appointor and New
On behalf of the Appointor and New Trustee	Trustee'.
VERIFYING DECLARATION	
I, AB, of [insert address and occupation] the person signing the Memorandum of the Appointment of New Trustees above written, solemnly and sincerely declare as follows, that is to say:	Required by section 80 of the Trustee Act 1936
1. The statements contained in the said Memorandum are true in every particular.	Trusiee Act 1930
2.1 am the person entitled to exercise and exercising the power by which the new trustees are appointed. And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true and by virtue of the provisions of the Oaths	
Act 1936.	
Declared and subscribed at [ <i>insert locality</i> ] by the said [ <i>insert name of declarant</i> ] This day of 20 before me:	
[signature and capacity of authorised functionary]	

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#### **Current requirements**

- 1. Prepared on Approved Panel Form B2
- 2. The standard four certification statements made by the representing practitioner (replacing Executions for the appointment and memorandum formerly required prior to 2016).
- 3. The verifying declaration is still required to be made by the appointor.
- 4. Reference to verifying the identity of the 'applicant' must be replaced by verifying the identity of the 'Appointor(s) and New Trustee(s)' you must verify and have client authorisation from both. Similarly, at the bottom of the certifications 'On behalf of the......' need to refer to 'Appointor and New Trustee'.
- 5. Occupations Although occupations are set out in the Schedules of the Trustee Act, the Registrar-General does not currently insist on their inclusion.
- 6. If more than three persons are entitled to exercise and did exercise the power of appointment, by any three of those persons
- 7. All relevant trust deed copies must be produced along with any copies of probate or letters of administration granted in respect of a person, when the power of appointment is vested in the personal representative of the trustee, or of a nominated appointor.
- 8. The dealing cannot be fully examined until required evidence is sighted. Note, these supporting deeds may be emailed if preferred (mailto: <u>customersupport@landservices.com.au</u>).
- 9. Revenue SA ID number required. Even if exempt, it is a requirement that Appointment of New Trustee dealings have a Revenue SA ID number for stamp duty purposes.
- 10. Base registration fee



#### TIPS

- 1. Appointment of New Trustees <u>cannot be used to simply remove a trustee</u>. Such a document lodged must be **fully withdrawn**. To be registrable, a new trustee must be appointed
- If the appointment of new trustees already occurred via a change of trustee deed, then the conveyance of land into the names of the trustees should usually therefore have been in the form of a transfer pursuant to the deed. However, if not possible, this document will be accepted provided that details are amended to reflect this document being a 'Confirmation of the appointment' rather than a new appointment.
- 3. If an executor or administrator of a deceased estate assumes the role of a trustee before dying, their executor or administrator could potentially appoint a new trustee in respect of the estate. The executor or administrator **must** have been registered on the certificate of title prior to their death.

## Example as shown on Title



On registration of the **"Memorandum of the Appointment of New Trustees"**, the trust property vests in the new trustees either solely, jointly, or jointly with any old continuing trustees.

Multiple trustees registered in this way hold as joint tenants: they cannot be tenants in common.

#### Pursuant to Appointment under Part 5 of Trustee Act 1936

Estate Type FEE SIMPLE

Registered Proprietor LANDHOLDER TRUST PTY. LTD. (ACN: 654 896 910) OF 101 GRENFELL STREET ADELAIDE SA 5000 PURSUANT TO TRUSTEE ACT, 1936

Registered Proprietor JOHN LANDHOLDER LISA LANDHOLDER OF 101 GRENFELL STREET ADELAIDE SA 5000 PURSUANT TO TRUSTEE ACT, 1936

#### Pursuant to transfer under s 96 of the Real Property Act 1886

Estate Type FEE SIMPLE

Registered Proprietor JOHN LANDHOLDER LISA LANDHOLDER OF 101 GRENFELL STREET ADELAIDE SA 5000 WITH NO SURVIVORSHIP

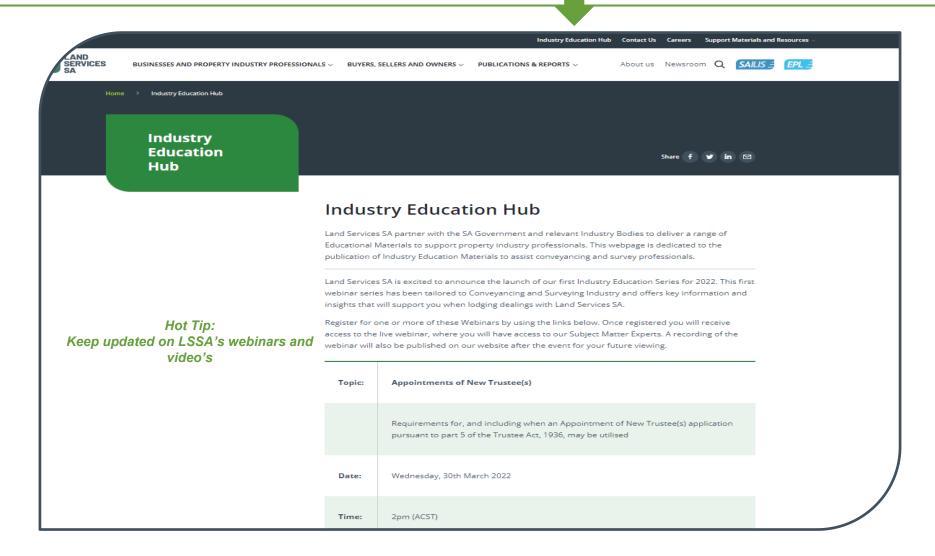
#### **Non-disclosure of Trusts**

Section 162 of the Real Property Act prohibits the Registrar-General from making any entries in the Register Book of "the particulars of any trust

## Questions

## **Industry Education Hub**





## End