

PUBLIC TRUSTEE ACT 1941-1979.

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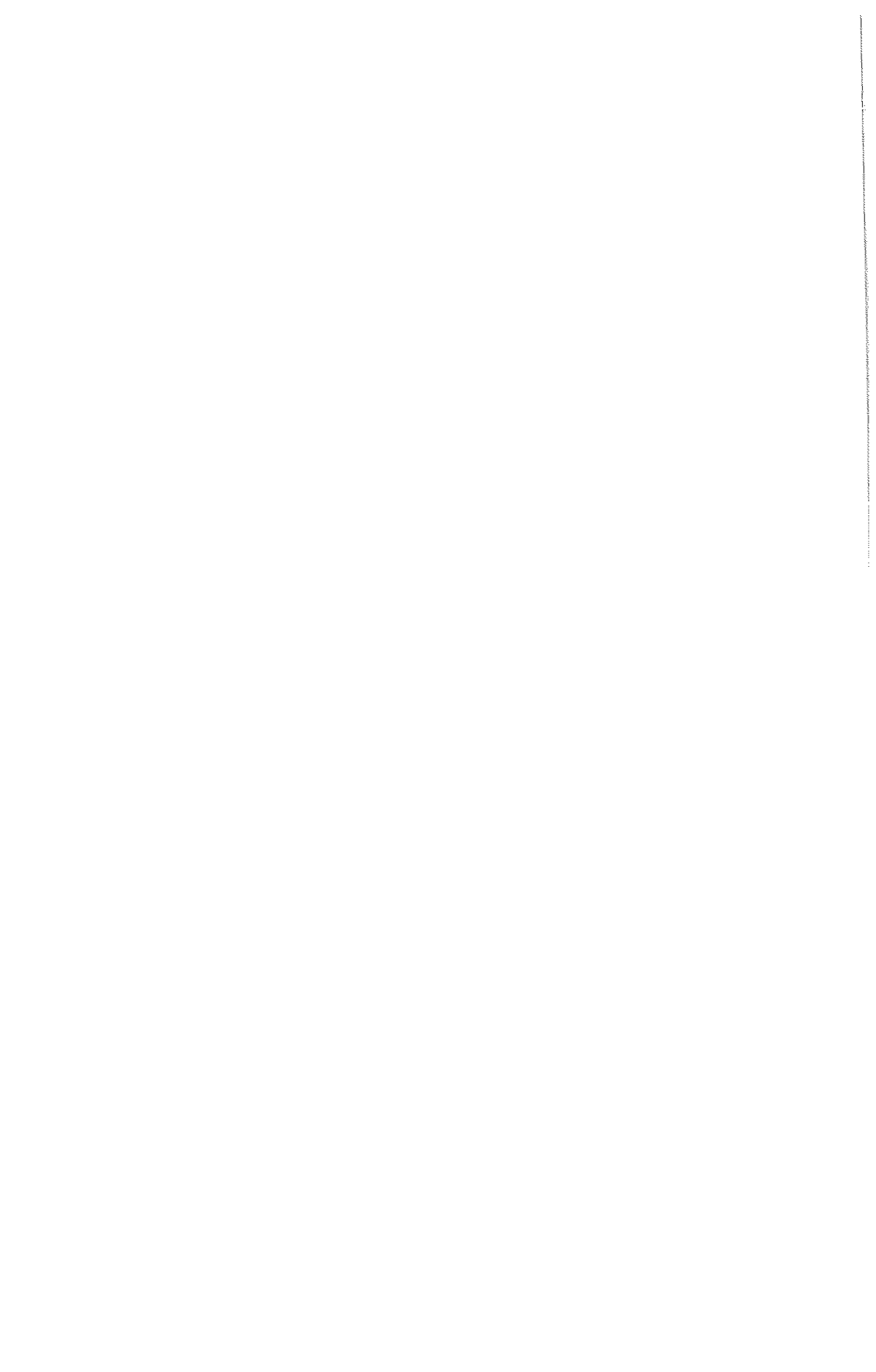
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Approved for Reprint 4 February 1981.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

PUBLIC TRUSTEE.

5° Geo. VI., No. XXVI.

No. 26 of 1941.¹

(Affected by Act No. 113 of 1965, s. 8 and Act No. 24 of 1972, s. 35.)

[As amended by Acts:

- No. 12 of 1947, assented to 1st November, 1947;
- No. 7 of 1950, assented to 15th November, 1950;
- No. 19 of 1953, assented to 7th December, 1953;
- No. 34 of 1962,² assented to 29th October, 1962;
- No. 48 of 1964, assented to 19th November, 1964;
- No. 64 of 1968, assented to 18th November, 1968;
- No. 28 of 1972,³ assented to 9th June, 1972;
- No. 1 of 1975, assented to 9th May, 1975;
- No. 25 of 1978,⁴ assented to 18th May, 1978;
- No. 67 of 1979,⁵ assented to 21st November, 1979;

and reprinted pursuant to the Amendments Incorporation Act 1938.]

AN ACT relating to the appointment of a public trustee, and the powers and duties thereof, and for other purposes.

[Assented to 8th December, 1941.]

BE it enacted—

1. (1) This Act may be cited as the *Public Trustee Act 1941-1979*.

Short title.
Amended by
No. 34 of
1962, s. 3;
No. 64 of 1968,
s. 2; No. 67 of
1979, s. 56.

(2) This Act shall come into operation on a day (hereinafter referred to as the "appointed day") to be fixed by proclamation.¹

Commence-
ment.

¹ Came into Operation 1st July, 1942. See *Gazette* 26/6/42, p. 689.

² Came into Operation 1st July, 1966. See *Gazette* 4/3/66, p. 589.

³ Came into Operation 1st July, 1972. See *Gazette* 30/6/72, p. 2098.

⁴ Sections 1, 2 and 5 operative from assent. Balance proclaimed 1st July, 1978. See *Gazette* 16/6/78, p. 1872.

⁵ Came into Operation 11th February, 1980. See *Gazette* 8/2/80, p. 383.

Division
of Act.

(3) This Act is divided into Parts and Divisions as follows:—

PART I.—THE PUBLIC TRUSTEE: ss. 4-6.

PART II.—POWERS AND DUTIES OF PUBLIC TRUSTEE: ss. 7-37.

Division (1)—General, s. 7.

Division (2)—Public Trustee as Executor or Administrator: ss. 8-19.

Division (3)—Public Trustee as Trustee: ss. 20-23.

Division (4)—Powers and Duties of Public Trustee with respect to Estates of Incapable Patients and of Infirm Persons: ss. 24-36D.

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Division (6)—Powers and Duties of Public Trustee with respect to Uncared-for Property. S. 37A.

PART III.—FINANCIAL: ss. 38-48.

PART IV.—GENERAL: ss. 49-65.

Interpreta-
tion.
Amended by
No. 12 of
1947, s. 2;
No. 34 of
1962, s. 4;
No. 64 of
1968, s. 2;
No. 67 of
1979, s. 57.

2. In this Act, unless inconsistent with the context or subject matter—

“Administration,” “a grant of administration” and “a grant of letters of administration” include “an order to administer.”

“Court” means the Supreme Court of Western Australia or a judge thereof and includes a Registrar when exercising the powers of the Court pursuant to the Administration Act 1903-1939,¹ or Probate and Administration Rules.

“Curator” means the Curator of Intestate Estates constituted under the Curator of Intestate Estates Act 1918.²

¹ Now Administration Act 1903-1979.

² Repealed in First Schedule to this Act.

“Estate” or “estates” means any real or personal property under administration or held, managed, or controlled by the Public Trustee in any capacity whatsoever.

“incapable patient” means a person who is a patient within the meaning of the Mental Health Act 1962, and who is notified to the Public Trustee, by the superintendent, pursuant to that Act, as being incapable of managing his affairs.

“Income” includes rents and profits.

“infirm person” means a person—

(a) proved to the satisfaction of the Public Trustee to be by reason of senility, disease, illness, or physical or mental infirmity, incapable of managing his affairs; and

(b) certified under this Act by the Public Trustee to be an infirm person for the purposes of this Act, and not subsequently certified under this Act by the Public Trustee not to be, or to have ceased to be, an infirm person;

but does not include an incapable patient.

“Manager” has the same meaning as that word has in the Mental Health Act 1962.

“medical practitioner” means a legally qualified medical practitioner registered under the Medical Act 1894.

“Mental disorder” has the same meaning as that expression has in the Mental Health Act 1962.

“Minister” means the Minister of the Crown charged for the time being with the administration of this Act.

“next of kin” with reference to an incapable patient or an infirm person, means any person who would be entitled to the property of the incapable patient or the

Public Trustee.

infirm person or to any share thereof under any law for the distribution of the property of intestates, if the incapable patient or the infirm person were dead intestate.

“Official Trustee” means the Official Trustee appointed under the Official Trustee Act 1921.¹

“Public Trustee” means the Public Trustee under this Act and includes the Deputy Public Trustee when acting in the place of the Public Trustee.

“Registrar of the Supreme Court” means a person for the time being holding or acting in an office designated under the Supreme Court Act 1935, by that name, and a reference to a Registrar may include a reference to the Principal Registrar or a deputy Registrar duly appointed under that Act.

“Regulations” means regulations made under the authority of this Act.

“Rules” means rules of court made under the authority of this Act, the Supreme Court Act 1935 or the Mental Health Act 1962.

“the superintendent” has the same meaning as that expression has in the Mental Health Act 1962.

“Will” includes codicil.

Public Trustee to be successor in law of Curator of Intestate Estates and the Official Trustee.

3. (1) Subject to and for the purposes of this Act, as and from the appointed day—

- (a) The offices of Curator of Intestate Estates and Official Trustee shall be abolished and the Curator of Intestate Estates and the Official Trustee in office immediately before the appointed day shall go out of office as such.

¹ Repealed in First Schedule to this Act.

- (b) The Public Trustee shall be deemed to be the successor in law—
 - (i) of the Curator of Intestate Estates;
 - (ii) of the Official Trustee.

- (c) All property immediately before the appointed day vested in or held by the Curator or the Official Trustee shall, by virtue of this Act, be transferred to and vested in or held by the Public Trustee.

- (d) Without affecting the generality of the foregoing provisions of this section—
 - (i) all estates and property of deceased persons left unadministered by the Curator immediately before the appointed day shall be administered by the Public Trustee, who shall become entitled to the possession thereof and of all books, accounts, letters, papers, and documents of every description used by or in the possession of or under the control of the Curator immediately before the appointed day; and
 - (ii) the Public Trustee shall become entitled to the possession of all estates and property vested in or held by the Official Trustee or which he is empowered to take care of, collect, protect, administer or manage, and moneys which the Official Trustee is empowered to invest, and of all books, accounts, letters, papers, and documents of every description used by or in the possession or under the control of the Official Trustee immediately before the appointed day.

- (e) Any reference in any Act, regulation, rule of court, order or document to either the Curator or the Official Trustee shall, unless inconsistent with the context or subject matter be deemed and be taken to refer to and mean the Public Trustee.

- (f) Any proceeding, application, or cause of action before the appointed day commenced, initiated, pending, or existing by or against the Curator or the Official Trustee shall not abate, be discontinued, or be in any way prejudicially affected by reason of anything in this Act but may be continued, prosecuted, and enforced by or against the Public Trustee as it might have been by or against the Curator or the Official Trustee if this Act had not been passed, but not further or otherwise.
- (g) Subject to the foregoing provisions of this section, any order to administer granted to or on an application initiated by the Curator shall have effect for all purposes as if this Act had not been passed; and
- (h) All acts, matters, and things of a continuing nature lawfully made, done, or commenced before the appointed day by or on behalf of the Curator or the Official Trustee shall be deemed to have been made, done, or commenced by or on behalf of the Public Trustee.

Repeals and amendments.
First Schedule.

(2) Without affecting the generality of the foregoing provisions of this section, the Acts set out in the First Schedule to the extent to which the same are in and by the said Schedule expressed to be repealed or amended are hereby repealed or amended accordingly.

PART I.—THE PUBLIC TRUSTEE.

Public Trust Office and Public Trustee.
[W.A. 1921, No. 8, s. 2; N.Z., 1908, No. 159, ss. 3 and 4; Tas. 1930, No. 61, s. 4.]

4. (1) There shall be an office called the "Public Trust Office," administered by an officer called the Public Trustee who, subject to the Public Service Act, shall be appointed by the Governor, and shall have and exercise such powers and execute and discharge such duties as may be vested in or imposed on him pursuant to the provisions herein set forth.

(2) The Public Trustee and his successors in office shall be and continue to be a body corporate, under the name of the "Public Trustee," and shall by that name have perpetual succession and a common seal, and be capable in law of suing and being sued and of holding and disposing of real and personal property.

5. (1) The Governor may, under and subject to the Public Service Act 1978, appoint a person to be Deputy Public Trustee.

Deputy
Public
Trustee.
Repealed
and
re-enacted
by No. 64 of
1968, s. 4.

(2) The person who, immediately prior to the date of the coming into operation of the Public Trustee Act Amendment Act 1968, held the office of Assistant Public Trustee shall on that date be deemed to have been appointed the Deputy Public Trustee under this section.

(3) When and as often as—

- (a) the Public Trustee is incapacitated by illness, absence or other sufficient cause from performing the duties of his office; or
- (b) the office of Public Trustee is for any reason vacant,

the Deputy Public Trustee shall act as, and in the place of, the Public Trustee during his incapacity or during the vacancy in office of the Public Trustee.

(4) The Deputy Public Trustee while acting as Public Trustee has all the powers of, and shall perform all the duties and functions of, the Public Trustee, except the power of delegation conferred by subsection (5) of this section.

(5) The Public Trustee may by instrument in writing under his seal of office—

- (a) delegate to the Deputy Public Trustee all or any of the powers, duties and functions of the Public Trustee under this Act, as the Public Trustee thinks fit; and

Public Trustee.

(b) vary or revoke a delegation given by him under this subsection.

(6) A delegation under this section does not prevent the exercise of a power or the performance of a function by the Public Trustee.

(7) The exercise by the Deputy Public Trustee of any power or function pursuant to this section is sufficient evidence of his authority to do so, and no person shall be concerned to inquire as to that authority or be affected by any notice in relation thereto.

(8) The Deputy Public Trustee is subject in all matters to the direction and control of the Public Trustee.

(9) All deeds and other instruments that, if executed by the Public Trustee, would be signed by him and sealed with his seal of office shall when executed by the Deputy Public Trustee be signed thus—

The Public Trustee
by A.B.
Deputy Public Trustee

and be sealed with the seal of office of the Public Trustee.

Judicial
Notice.
Added by
No. 64 of
1968, s. 5.

5A. All Courts shall take judicial notice of the appointment of the Public Trustee and the Deputy Public Trustee, their signatures and the seal of office of the Public Trustee.

Appointment
of Officers.

6. The Governor in Council may, subject to the Public Service Act, appoint such officers, clerks and persons as he thinks fit to assist the Public Trustee in his duties.

PART II.—POWERS AND DUTIES OF PUBLIC TRUSTEE.

Division (1)—General.

7. (1) Where the Crown, the Governor in Council, a public officer, a court, a judge, a public or private corporate body, or any person within or outside Western Australia, now or hereafter can appoint a trustee, executor, administrator, guardian, next friend, committee, manager, receiver, agent or attorney, any of such appointments may be made of the Public Trustee.

Appointment of Public Trustee in various capacities. [Vic., 1939, No. 4654, s. 8; Qld. 1915, s. 28; N.Z., 1908, No. 159, s. 12.]

(2) Subject to this Act the powers, duties, immunities, and rights of the Public Trustee under any such appointment shall be the same as if the appointment had been of a private person.

Division (2)—Public Trustee as Executor or Administrator.

8. Whenever the Public Trustee has been or shall be named as executor in the last will and testament or in any codicil thereto of any testator, it shall be lawful for the Public Trustee to act as executor, and to apply for and obtain probate, and to perform and to discharge all the acts and duties of an executor as fully and effectually as any other executor.

Appointment of Public Trustee as executor. [Vic., 1939, No. 4654, s. 9.]

9. Upon the death of any person, and until probate or administration is granted in respect of his estate, the real and personal estate of such deceased person shall be deemed to vest in the Public Trustee, but without any charge being leviable therefore. Any estate or property at the commencement of this Act vested in the Chief Justice under the provisions of section twenty-two of the Administration Act 1903-1939,¹ or any corresponding previous enactment, shall, by virtue of this Act, vest in the Public Trustee.

Pending probate or administration estate of deceased to vest in Public Trustee. [W.A., 1903, No. 13, s. 22; Qld. 1915, s. 30.]

¹ Now Administration Act 1903-1979.

Public Trustee may apply for order for administration of estate of deceased person.

Amended by No. 12 of 1947, s. 3; No. 64 of 1968, s. 6; No. 25 of 1978, s. 3; No. 67 of 1979, s. 58.

[cf. W.A. 1918, No. 9, s. 6.]

[cf. N.Z. No. 159 of 1908, s. 14.]

10. (1) Where any person has heretofore died or hereafter dies, or is reasonably supposed to have died testate or intestate in or out of Western Australia, leaving property in Western Australia, the Court may, on the application of the Public Trustee, grant to the Public Trustee an order to administer the estate of such deceased person in any of the following cases:—

- (a) where such person dies testate, but leaves no executor willing and capable of acting in execution of his will resident within the jurisdiction;
- (ab) where such person dies intestate, and the person first entitled to the administration of his estate is unwilling to act or incapable of acting in such administration or is not resident within the jurisdiction: Provided that if some other person in the State who, if it were not for this paragraph, would be entitled to such administration applies for such administration, then the Court may grant administration to such person;
- (b) where the executor renounces probate of the will of the deceased and all the persons first entitled to administration by writing filed in the office of the Court decline to apply for administration;
- (c) where probate or administration is not applied for within three months after the death of such person;
- (d) where, after the expiration of thirty days from such death, there appears to the Court to be no reasonable possibility of application being made within such period as aforesaid;
- (e) where the estate or any portion thereof is unprotected or liable to waste and the executor or widow, husband or next of kin is absent from the locality of the estate or of such portion thereof or is not known or has not been found;

- (f) where the estate or any substantial portion thereof is of a perishable nature or is in danger of being lost or destroyed;
- (g) in any other case where the Court considers it expedient or proper.

(2) The Court may in any case require the Public Trustee to give such notices or cite such persons or produce such evidence as it may think fit before granting the order applied for, and may make the order subject to restrictions or conditions, or, in cases coming within the provisions of paragraph (e) or (f) of subsection (1) of this section make a temporary order only, or one limited to a portion of the estate.

(3) A grant under this section shall, subject to this Act and to any restrictions which the Court may impose, give to the Public Trustee the same powers, rights and obligations in respect of the estate concerned as he would have under letters of administration. Subject to the provisions of this Act, all laws now or hereafter in force in reference to the administration of estates of deceased persons shall apply to the administration of estates by the Public Trustee and the estate of the deceased shall vest in the Public Trustee.

(4) Where a grant of probate or administration (in this subsection referred to as the original grant) has been made in respect of the estate of any deceased person (in this subsection referred to as the original estate) and the persons to whom the original grant, or any subsequent or substituted grant of probate or administration was made, have died, or hereafter die, leaving part of the original estate unadministered, and the gross value of the part of the original estate so left unadministered at the time of the election hereinafter mentioned does not exceed the sum of ten thousand dollars, as estimated by the Public Trustee, and no person has since the death of the last executor or administrator taken out letters of administration *de bonis non* in

[cf. N.Z., No. 48 of 1921-1922, s. 45.]

respect of the original estate, the Public Trustee may, in all cases where he is entitled to apply for an order to administer, in lieu of obtaining such order, file in the office of the Court an election in writing setting forth the fact of the original grant, the death of the executors or administrators, and the particulars of the property so left unadministered, and electing to administer the property so left unadministered.

(5) On such election being filed, the Public Trustee shall be deemed to be administrator of the original estate left unadministered in all respects as if letters of administration *de bonis non* had been regularly granted to him.

(6) He shall publish in the *Gazette* a notice that he has made such election, and such notice shall be conclusive evidence that he is rightfully entitled to administer *de bonis non*.

Public Trustee to be preferred to creditor as administrator, in certain cases.
Amended by No. 67 of 1979, s. 59. [Vic., 1939, No. 4654, s. 12.]

11. The Public Trustee shall be entitled to a grant of administration of the estate of a deceased person in preference to any creditor applying in that capacity for administration thereof, unless the creditor proves to the satisfaction of the Court that it will be more beneficial to the estate that it should be administered by such creditor.

Public Trustee may be appointed to act by executors and administrators.
Amended by No. 12 of 1947, s. 4; No. 67 of 1979, s. 60. [N.Z., 1908, No. 159 s. 13; Tas. 1930, No. 61, s. 15; Qld., 1915, s. 29.]

12. (1) Any person or the majority of the persons entitled to obtain administration (with the will of any testator annexed) of the estate of such testator, may authorize the Public Trustee to apply to the Court for and obtain an order to administer the estate.

(2) Any person or a majority of the persons named expressly or by implication as executor in any will may, unless expressly prohibited by the will, authorize the Public Trustee to apply to the Court for an order to administer the estate.

(3) Any person or a majority of the persons entitled to obtain administration of the estate of any intestate may authorize the Public Trustee to apply to the Court for an order to administer the estate.

(4) Any executor who has obtained probate, or any administrator who has obtained letters of administration, notwithstanding that he has acted in the administration of the deceased's estate may, with the consent of the Public Trustee, and after an account of all receipts and disbursements made by such executor or administrator in relation to the estate of the deceased up to the date of such application has been filed and passed by a Registrar of the Supreme Court, apply to the Court for an order transferring such estate to the Public Trustee for administration.

Transfer of
administra-
tion to Public
Trustee.
[N.S.W., 1913,
No. 19, s. 18
(2).]

(5) An order to administer under any of the preceding subsections may be granted, upon application to the Court by the Public Trustee.

(6) Where there are more executors or administrators than one, all, or the majority of such executors or administrators, may apply to the Court or a judge thereof to have the Public Trustee appointed sole executor or administrator on the grounds that the interests of the estate would be benefited by such appointment.

(7) All applications to the Court, or a judge thereof, under this section may be brought in such manner as may be prescribed by rules made under this Act, and the court or judge may, and is hereby given jurisdiction to make such order as it or he thinks fit.

(8) Where to the appointment of any executor or administrator the consent of any person is required, and any such person refuses to consent to the Public Trustee being appointed, or where the person to consent is an infant, idiot, or lunatic, or of unsound mind or absent from Western Australia, or has any other disability, then the appointment of the Public Trustee may be made without such consent, if a judge of the Supreme Court so orders.

Application for removal of executor or administrator of an estate and for administration by the Public Trustee.

Amended by No. 12 of 1947, s. 5.

[Qld., 1915, s. 35; Vic., 1939, No. 4654, s. 13.]

13. (1) In any case in which probate or administration of the estate of any deceased person has been granted to any person, the Public Trustee, or any person interested, may apply to the Court for an order for the removal of such executor or administrator, and for an order to administer by the Public Trustee the land or goods or estate left unadministered.

Applications under this section shall be grounded upon affidavit stating any circumstances from which it appears that it would be beneficial to any person who is or may be interested in such estate, or that the due and proper administration of the estate requires that the executor or administrator should be removed, and that such estate should be administered by the Public Trustee.

Assignment of administration bond to Public Trustee.

(2) Upon the making of any order under the preceding subsection the Court may order that any administration bond entered into by the administrator shall be assigned to the Public Trustee; and the Public Trustee shall thereupon be entitled to sue on the said bond in his own name as if the same had been originally given to him, and shall be entitled to recover thereon as trustee for all persons interested in the full amount recoverable in respect of any breach of the condition of the said bond.

(3) Where the Public Trustee is appointed executor or is granted an order to administer under this or the last preceding section the property, rights, powers, authorities, functions, and discretions vested in and the liabilities properly incurred in the due administration of the estate by the original executor or administrator, as the case may be, shall upon such appointment and without any conveyance, transfer, or assignment become and be vested in and transferred to the Public Trustee, who shall have the same privileges, rights, powers, duties, discretions, and liabilities as if probate or administration had been granted to him originally.

14. (1) Where any person has heretofore died or hereafter dies testate or intestate, in or out of Western Australia, leaving property in Western Australia the gross value of which as estimated by the Public Trustee does not at the time of the election hereinafter mentioned exceed ten thousand dollars and no person has taken out probate or administration in Western Australia, the Public Trustee may, in all cases where he is entitled to, apply for an order to administer, in lieu of obtaining such order, file in the office of the court an election in writing setting forth the name, residence, and occupation (so far as then known to him) of the deceased, and the value of the property of the deceased as then known, and electing to administer.

Election to administer estate not exceeding \$10 000, without order to administer.
Amended by
No. 12 of 1947, s. 6;
No. 64 of 1968, s. 7;
No. 25 of 1978, s. 4;
No. 67 of 1979, s. 58.
[Tas., 1930, No. 61, s. 20; N.S.W. 1913, No. 19, s. 18a.]

(2) On such election being filed the Public Trustee shall be deemed to be administrator of the whole property of the deceased person in all respects as if a grant of probate or letters of administration as the case may be had been regularly granted to him.

(3) He shall publish in the *Gazette* a notice that he has made such election, and such notice shall be conclusive evidence that he is rightfully entitled to administer.

(4) If after filing such election the gross value of the property to be administered is found to exceed the sum of ten thousand dollars or the property to which the election relates, is found to include property outside the State, the Public Trustee shall, as soon as practicable thereafter, file in the office of the court a memorandum under his hand stating the fact, and proceed in the ordinary manner to obtain an order to administer the estate.

(5) If after filing such election the Public Trustee finds that the deceased person who was supposed to have died intestate has died testate the Public Trustee shall, as soon as practicable, file in the office of the court a memorandum under his hand stating the facts and revoking such election; whereupon such election shall be deemed to have been revoked accordingly, and the Public Trustee shall file in the office of the court his accounts of all transactions in the matter of the estate of such deceased person.

Public Trustee deemed successor of deceased for licensing purposes. [W.A. 1918, No. 9, s. 7 (4).]

15. Where the Public Trustee obtains a grant of probate or administration under this Act, he shall be deemed to be the successor of the deceased for the purpose of the Licensing Act 1911-1934,¹ and may in a proper case, with the consent of the Licensing Court, enter by himself or his agent on and become the licensee of any licensed premises of which the deceased was licensee or the Public Trustee is owner within the meaning of that Act.

Power to Public Trustee to pay over balance to proper officer of deceased's domicile. [cf. W.A. 1918, No. 9, ss. 18 and 19.]

16. (1) (a) When the Public Trustee has been granted probate of the will or administration of the estate in Western Australia of any person who was at the time of his death domiciled in a State or Territory of the Commonwealth of Australia other than Western Australia, or in the Dominion of New Zealand, and whose estate in such State, Territory, or Dominion is being administered by executor or executors or administrator or administrators, or the proper officer of such State, Territory, or Dominion, the Public Trustee may pay or cause to be paid to such executor or executors or administrator or administrators, or proper officer the balance of the estate, after payment of creditors and the fees and charges provided for in this Act without seeing to the application of such balance and without incurring any liability in regard to such payment to such executor or executors or administrator or administrators, or proper officer.

(b) Where any moneys or personal chattels are payable or deliverable by the Public Trustee to the subject of any country out of Her Majesty's jurisdiction, the Minister may authorise the Public Trustee to pay or deliver the same to the proper officer of that country or to the chief consular officer for that country in Western Australia on behalf of the person entitled and the receipt of such proper officer or consular officer shall be a sufficient discharge therefore to the Public Trustee who shall not be further concerned to see to the application thereof.

¹ Now Liquor Act 1970.

(2) (a) When the proper officer of any State or Territory of the Commonwealth of Australia, other than Western Australia, or of the Dominion of New Zealand, is in such State, Territory, or Dominion administering the estate of any deceased person, and the Public Trustee has been granted probate of the will or administration of the estate in Western Australia of such deceased person, if the deceased at the time of his death was domiciled in Western Australia, the Public Trustee may receive from such proper officer the balance of the estate of the deceased in such State, Territory or Dominion.

Where deceased domiciled in Western Australia, power to Public Trustee to receive balance from proper officer of another State, etc.

(b) Such balance shall, when so received, form part of the estate of the deceased and shall be dealt with according to the law of Western Australia.

(3) In this section—

Interpretation.

“Proper officer” includes Public Trustee or Public Curator or other officer discharging duties corresponding to those discharged in Western Australia by the Public Trustee.

“Proper officer.”

“Territory” includes mandated territory administered by the Commonwealth of Australia.

“Territory.”

17. If it appears that any property vested in the Public Trustee has escheated to the Crown, the Public Trustee shall report the facts to the Crown Solicitor, who may then make all necessary applications provided for in the Escheat (Procedure) Act 1940.

If property has escheated to the Crown.

18. Where the net amount payable to any infant out of any testate or intestate estate of which probate or administration has been granted to the Public Trustee is under two hundred dollars, he may pay or cause to be paid the distributive share, to which such infant is entitled, to the widow, or to any person having the care or custody of such infant, without seeing to the application thereof, and without incurring any liability in respect of such payment.

Payment to widow, etc., of distributive shares of infant children where net amount is under \$200. Amended by No. 12 of 1947, s. 7; No. 113 of 1965, s. 8. [N.Z. 1908, No. 159, s. 23; Vic. 1939, No. 4654, s. 17.]

Duty payable on estates administered by Public Trustee.
Amended by No. 1 of 1975, s. 2.

19. (1) Every estate in respect of which probate or administration is granted to the Public Trustee shall be liable to pay the same duty as would be payable in respect of such estate under the Death Duty Assessment Act 1973 if probate or administration in respect thereof were granted to a person other than the Public Trustee.

(2) The provisions of paragraphs (a), (c) and (d) of subsection (2) of section 13 and section 44 of the Death Duty Assessment Act 1973, shall not apply to estates administered by the Public Trustee.

Division (3)—Public Trustee as Trustee.

Public Trustee as trustee.
[Vic. 1939, No. 4654, s. 20;
N.S.W. 1913, No. 19, s. 13.]

20. Notwithstanding anything in any Act, or the terms of any trust, as to the number of trustees, the Public Trustee may unless expressly prohibited by the terms of the trust, be appointed or become trustee.

Advisory trustees.
[Vic., 1939, No. 4654, s. 21;
Qld., 1915, s. 41.]

21. (1) In the administration of any trust estate as trustee thereof the Public Trustee may act with an advisory trustee or advisory trustees to the extent herein provided.

(2) An advisory trustee or advisory trustees may be appointed—

- (a) by order of the court made on the application of any beneficiary or of any person on whose application the court would have power to appoint a new trustee;
- (b) by the trust instrument; or
- (c) by any person having power to appoint new trustees.

(3) No such advisory trustee shall be liable as such for any act or thing done by the Public Trustee, whether with or without the advice of any such advisory trustee.

(4) Where the Public Trustee acts with advisory trustees the trust property shall be vested in the Public Trustee, and he shall have the sole management and administration of the estate and its trusts as fully and effectually as if he were the sole trustee:

Provided that—

- (a) the Public Trustee may consult the advisory trustees on any matter relating to the trusts or the estate; and
- (b) the advisory trustees may advise the Public Trustee on any matter relating to the trusts or the estate.

(5) In cases of difference between the Public Trustee and the advisory trustees, either the Public Trustee or the advisory trustees may submit the matter in dispute in a summary manner to a judge of the court in chambers, whose decision thereon shall be final, and shall bind both the Public Trustee and the advisory trustees.

(6) No person dealing with the Public Trustee shall be concerned to inquire as to the concurrence or otherwise of the advisory trustees, or be affected by notice of the fact that the advisory trustees have not concurred.

(7) The power of appointing a new advisory trustee, when exercisable by the continuing advisory trustees, shall be exercised by them alone, but the Public Trustee shall have the same power of applying to the court for the appointment of a new advisory trustee as is possessed by any other person.

(8) The regulations may provide for the remuneration subject to the provisions of the trust instrument (if any), of advisory trustees out of the estate.

Custodian trustee.
 [Qld., 1915, s. 42;
 Tas., 1930, No. 61, s. 23;
 Vic., 1939, No. 4654, s. 22.]

22. (1) The Public Trustee may, whether or not the number of trustees has been reduced below the original number, be appointed to be custodian trustee of any trust—

- (a) by order of the court made on the application of any beneficiary or of any person on whose application the court may order the appointment of a new trustee;
- (b) by the trust instrument; or
- (c) by any person having the power to appoint new trustees.

(2) Upon such appointment—

- (a) the trust property shall be transferred to the custodian trustee as if he were sole trustee, and for that purpose vesting orders may, where necessary, be made by the court;
- (b) the management of the trust property and the exercise of any power or discretion exercisable by the trustees under the trust shall remain vested in the trustees other than the custodian trustee (which trustees are hereinafter referred to as the managing trustees);
- (c) as between the custodian trustee and the managing trustees, and subject, and without prejudice to the rights of any other persons, the custodian trustee shall have the custody of all securities and documents of title relating to the trust property, but the managing trustees shall have free access thereto and be entitled to take copies thereof or extracts therefrom;
- (d) the custodian trustee shall concur in and perform all acts necessary to enable the managing trustees to exercise their powers of management, or any other power or discretion vested in them (including the power to pay money or securities into court), unless the matter in which he is

requested to concur is a breach of trust or involves a personal liability upon him in respect of calls or otherwise, but, unless he so concurs, the custodian trustee shall not be liable for any act or default on the part of the managing trustees or any of them;

- (e) all sums payable to or out of the income or capital of the trust property shall be paid to or by the custodian trustee: Provided that the custodian trustee may allow the dividends and other income derived from the trust property to be paid to the managing trustees, or to such person as they direct, or into such bank to the credit of such person as they direct, and in such case shall be exonerated from seeing to the application thereof and shall not be answerable for any loss or misapplication thereof;
- (f) the power of appointing new trustees, when exercisable by the trustees, shall be exercisable by the managing trustees alone, but the custodian trustee shall have the same power of applying to the court for the appointment of a new trustee as any other trustee;
- (g) the custodian trustee, if he acts in good faith, shall not be liable for accepting as correct and acting upon the faith of any written statement by the managing trustees as to any birth, death, marriage or other matter of pedigree or relationship or other matter of fact upon which the title to the trust property or any part thereof may depend, nor for acting upon any legal advice obtained by the managing trustees independently of the custodian trustee;
- (h) the court, on the application of either the custodian trustee or of any of the managing trustees, or of any beneficiary, to terminate the custodian trusteeship, and on proof to its satisfaction that it is the general wish of the beneficiaries or that on other grounds

it is expedient that the custodian trusteeship should be terminated, may make an order for that purpose, and the court may thereupon make such vesting orders and give such directions as under the circumstances seem to the court to be necessary or expedient;

- (i) in cases of difference between the custodian trustee and the managing trustees, either the custodian trustee or the managing trustees may submit the matter in dispute in a summary manner to a judge of the court in chambers, whose decision thereon shall be final and shall bind both the custodian trustee and the managing trustees.

Public Trustee may exercise powers under other Acts. Amended by No. 64 of 1968, s. 8.

23. (1) In addition to any other powers conferred by this Act, the Public Trustee shall have and may exercise all rights, powers, and authorities conferred upon, and may avail himself of all defences open to, trustees under the provisions of the Trustee Act 1962, the Trustees' Powers Act 1931, or of any other Act.

(2) In particular, but without limiting the generality of subsection (1) of this section, where the Public Trustee holds moneys belonging to more than one estate, as trustee for the investment of those moneys, the Public Trustee—

- (a) may invest those moneys as one fund in one or more investments of the nature for the time being authorized by law or by the investment creating the trust; and
- (b) may distribute the income arising therefrom rateably among the several estates to which the moneys so invested belong,

and any loss arising from any such investment shall be borne rateably by the several estates.

Division (4)—Powers and Duties of Public Trustee with respect to Estates of Incapable Patients and of Infirm Persons.

Heading
Repealed and
Re-enacted
by No. 34 of
1962, s. 5.
Amended by
No. 64 of
1968, s. 9.

24. (1) Subject to the succeeding subsections of this section, the Public Trustee has the care and management of the estate of every incapable patient and the provisions of section forty-nine of this Act apply to that care and management.

Incapable
patients.
Repealed and
Re-enacted
by No. 34 of
1962, s. 5.

(2) This section does not apply in the case of an incapable patient whose property is vested in a curator, under, or by virtue of, section six hundred and eighty-four of The Criminal Code.

(3) The powers and duties of the Public Trustee under this section cease, when he is notified—

- (a) that the incapable patient has died;
- (b) that a manager of the estate of the incapable patient has been appointed, under the Mental Health Act 1962; or
- (c) by the superintendent, that the incapable patient—
 - (i) is recovered from his incapacity; or
 - (ii) is discharged.

(4) Where an incapable patient is discharged to after-care, within the meaning of the Mental Health Act 1962, the Public Trustee may, in his discretion, on the recommendation of the superintendent, pay over to the patient or to any other person on his behalf who gives security to the satisfaction of the Public Trustee for the proper management or disposal thereof, the whole or any part of the moneys standing to the credit of the incapable patient and may hand over to him or the other person the whole or part of any other property forming part of the incapable patient's estate.

(5) Where the Public Trustee pays moneys or hands over property pursuant to subsection (4) of this section the receipt of the incapable patient or other person therein mentioned is an absolute

discharge to the Public Trustee, notwithstanding any informality in or about the discharge to after-care.

(6) Where the Public Trustee has paid moneys or handed over property, pursuant to subsection (4) of this section, and the incapable patient's discharge to after-care is rescinded, the Public Trustee may recover and take possession of any moneys or property of the incapable patient then remaining in the hands or possession of the incapable patient or of any other person on his behalf.

(7) On the happening of any event mentioned in subsection (3) of this section, the patient or his personal representative (as the case may be) is bound by, and may take advantage of, any act lawfully done by the Public Trustee in the name, and on behalf, of the incapable patient, as if the act has been done by the incapable patient while not subject to any incapacity.

Management
of the estates
of persons
kept in
strict
custody.
Repealed and
Re-enacted
by No. 34 of
1962, s. 5.

25. (1) Where, under the provisions of section six hundred and fifty-two or six hundred and fifty-three of The Criminal Code, a person is found to be, or to have been, of unsound mind and is ordered to be kept in strict custody, the sheriff shall notify the Public Trustee of that event and the Public Trustee shall thereupon make inquiry respecting the property of that person.

(2) The Court, on the application of the Public Trustee, may, on being satisfied that a person such as is mentioned in subsection (1) of this section is then incapable, by reason of mental disorder, of managing his affairs and that he is still in strict custody, appoint the Public Trustee to be the manager of his estate, with such powers as the Court may, under the provisions of Part VI of the Mental Health Act 1962, order; and the Court may revoke the appointment or, from time to time, vary the order.

26. (1) Subject to subsection (2) of this section, where—

- (a) a person within one month before becoming an incapable patient; or
- (b) an incapable patient, before being discharged,

Transactions by incapable patients may be set aside.

Repealed and Re-enacted by No. 34 of 1962, s. 5.

has made or executed any transfer, sale, alienation, charge or lease of any property, real or personal, the Court may, on the application of the Public Trustee and on notice to such persons as the Court may direct, set aside the transaction or not, as it thinks fit, and the Court may, in either case, make such other order as it thinks fit.

(2) The Court shall not set aside any transaction pursuant to this section, where—

- (a) the application is not brought within the period of two years commencing on the day of the completion of the transaction; or
- (b) the Court is satisfied that—
 - (i) the transaction was a *bona fide* one, entered into by the transferee, purchaser, alienee, chargee or lessee, without notice of the disability to which the the other party was, or may have been, then subject; and
 - (ii) the consideration for the transfer, sale, alienation, charge or lease was, having regard to the value of the property, at the time that consideration was paid, given or agreed to, adequate.

(3) For the purposes of an application under this section, the incapable patient shall be deemed to have been incapable of managing his affairs, at the time that he made or executed the transfer, sale, alienation, charge or lease, until the contrary is shown.

(4) A patient becomes an incapable patient, for the purposes of this Act, when the notification of that condition is signed by the superintendent.

Summary proceedings for the protection of property of incapable patients. Repealed and Re-enacted by No. 34 of 1962, s. 5.

27. (1) Where any real or personal property of an incapable patient is wrongly held, detained, converted or injured, or where any sum of money is due and owing to an incapable patient, the Public Trustee may claim and recover possession of that property or damages for its conversion or injury, or payment of that sum due and owing, by summary proceedings, as prescribed by the Rules, on complaint before a judge who, on proof to his satisfaction of the cause of complaint, may make an order requiring the person against whom the complaint is made to give up possession of the property, or to pay reasonable damages, to be fixed by the order, for the conversion or injury of the property, or to pay the sum found to be due and owing, and, in default of compliance by the person so ordered, to order in and by the same or any subsequent order that the person so ordered be committed to prison for any period not exceeding six months.

(2) A judge may, on the complaint under this section, make such order as to costs as he thinks fit, and every order made under this section has the same effect, and may be enforced in like manner, as any judgment, decree or order of the Court in its ordinary jurisdiction.

Public Trustee may execute assurance; protection of persons dealing with Public Trustee. Repealed and Re-enacted by No. 34 of 1962, s. 5.

28. (1) The Public Trustee may, in the name and on behalf of an incapable patient, execute and do all such assurances and things as may be necessary for effectuating any of the powers conferred by this Division; and all assurances and things so executed or done have the same force and effect as if executed or done by the incapable patient had he not been under a disability.

(2) Nothing in this Division—

(a) vests in the Public Trustee the estate of an incapable patient; or

(b) shall be construed as authorizing or requiring the Public Trustee to pay out of the estate of an incapable patient, without an order of the Court, any debt or demand that the incapable patient would not be obliged to pay at law.

(3) Persons dealing with the Public Trustee, in respect of the estate of an incapable patient, are as fully protected as if the owner of the estate were, although he is not, in fact, then, an incapable patient; and a purchaser or mortgagee, from the Public Trustee, of any real or personal property of an incapable patient is not bound to inquire as to the powers of the Public Trustee or as to the application of the purchase or mortgage moneys.

29. (1) When an incapable patient is discharged, or dies, the Public Trustee may pay over all moneys standing to the credit of the incapable patient and hand over all other property, and documents forming part of, or relating to, his estate, in the event of his discharge, to the incapable patient and, in the event of his death, to the personal representative of the incapable patient.

Payments to discharged patients or to their personal representatives.

Repealed and re-enacted by No. 34 of 1962, s. 5. Amended by No. 64 of 1968, s. 10.

(2) The receipt of the incapable patient, notwithstanding any informality in his discharge, or the receipt of his personal representative is a discharge for the moneys, property and documents paid or handed over by the Public Trustee under this section.

(3) The Public Trustee may, at his discretion, require a discharged incapable patient to obtain an order of the Court for the paying or handing over of money, property and documents.

(4) Where the gross value of the estate of an incapable patient does not, at his death, exceed one thousand two hundred dollars and money is then standing to his credit, the Public Trustee may, at his discretion, pay that money or pay from that money any amount for or towards the funeral expenses and the debts of the incapable patient; and

may, notwithstanding that letters of administration have not been granted or that probate has not issued and that legal proof is not given of the right or title of the person claiming, pay and hand over that money, or the balance of that money, and the property forming part of the estate to any person claiming as entitled in the distribution of the estate or as a beneficiary under the will of the incapable patient.

Public Trustee may authorize proper officers in other jurisdictions to administer property of incapable patients or infirm persons.
Repealed and re-enacted by No. 25 of 1978, s. 5.

30. (1) Where the Public Trustee has the care and management of the property, estate and affairs of a person in this State who is an incapable patient or an infirm person and it appears to the Public Trustee that that person is possessed of or entitled to, or has an interest in property in any State (other than this State), or a territory of the Commonwealth or in New Zealand, he may, by instrument in writing under his hand and seal directed to the officer of that State or territory or that country who is or may be charged by or under the laws of that State or territory or of that country to manage the affairs, property or estates of persons who are, however described under the laws of that State or territory or of that country, incapable of managing their property, estates and affairs by reason of senility, disease, illness or physical or mental infirmity—

- (a) certify that he has the care and management of the property, estate and affairs of the person named in the instruments; and
- (b) authorize that officer to collect, manage, sell or otherwise administer any property in that State or territory or in that country which the person named in the instrument is possessed of or is entitled to or which he appears to be entitled to or in which he has or appears to have an interest.

(2) The Public Trustee may give a discharge to the officer mentioned in subsection (1) of this section, on the payment over, or delivery, to the Public Trustee of the balance of the moneys or other property of the person named in an instrument

given under subsection (1) of this section, after payment of all costs, charges and expenses incurred by that officer in the exercise of the authority given him under that subsection and after satisfying, or making provisions for, the debts of the person named in the instrument and claims against him of any persons residing in the other State or territory or that country.

31. (1) Where the officer charged by or under the laws of any State (other than this State), or a territory of the Commonwealth or the laws of New Zealand with the management of the affairs, property or estate of a person in that State or territory or that country who is, however described under the laws of that State or territory or that country, incapable of managing his property, estate or affairs by reason of senility, disease, illness or physical or mental infirmity, by instrument in writing under his hand and seal—

Power of Public Trustee to act on certificates issued by proper officers in other jurisdictions. Repealed and re-enacted by No. 25 of 1978, s. 5.

- (a) certifies to the Public Trustee that he has the care and management of the property, estate and affairs of that person; and
- (b) authorizes the Public Trustee to collect, manage, sell or otherwise dispose of or administer any property in this State which the person named in the instrument is possessed of or is entitled to or which he appears to be entitled to or in which he has or appears to have an interest,

the Public Trustee shall have with respect to that property the powers conferred upon him under this Act as though the person named in the instrument were an incapable patient or an infirm person in this State.

(2) The Public Trustee may, without seeing to the application thereof and without liability therefor, pay over, or deliver, to the officer mentioned in subsection (1) of this section the balance of any moneys or property received by him pursuant to that subsection after the payment of all costs, charges and expenses incurred in or about the exercise of his powers and after satisfying, or providing for, the

debts of the person named in the instrument referred to in subsection (1) of this section and claims against him of any person residing in this State of which he has had notice.

Public Trustee may open and deliver up wills. Repealed and re-enacted by No. 34 of 1962, s. 5.

32. The Public Trustee may, on being satisfied of the death of an incapable patient or of any person found, under the provisions of the Mental Health Act 1962, to be incapable of managing his affairs, open and read any document deposited with him and purporting, or alleged, to contain a testamentary disposition made by the incapable patient or other person; and the Public Trustee shall deliver the document to the executor, or one of the executors, therein named or to some other person to be dealt with according to law.

Personal effects of incapable patients may be sold. Repealed and re-enacted by No. 34 of 1962, s. 5.

33. Any personal effects belonging to an incapable patient that come to the hands of the Public Trustee may, if not claimed within two years of the discharge or death of the incapable patient, be sold by the Public Trustee; and the proceeds of any sale authorized by this section shall be paid to the Treasurer, as unclaimed moneys, to be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of the Unclaimed Moneys Act 1912.

Transitional provisions. Repealed and re-enacted by No. 34 of 1962, s. 5.

34. Every person who is an insane patient, within the meaning of the Lunacy Act 1903,¹ shall, on the day of the coming into operation of the Public Trustee Act Amendment Act 1962, be deemed, and continue, to be an incapable patient, within the meaning of this Act, for a period not exceeding three months commencing on that day; but if, during that period, the superintendent notifies the Public Trustee that the person is a patient under the provisions of the Mental Health Act 1962, and is incapable of managing his affairs, the person shall, subject to that Act, thereafter continue to be an incapable patient.

¹ Repealed by Mental Health Act 1962.

35. (1) If it is proved to the satisfaction of the Public Trustee that a person is by reason of senility, disease, illness or physical or mental infirmity incapable of managing his affairs, the Public Trustee may sign and seal with the seal of his office, a certificate in the form in the Second Schedule to this Act that the person is an infirm person for the purposes of this Act.

Certification
of infirm
persons.
Added by
No. 64 of
1968, s. 11.
Amended by
No. 67 of
1979, s. 60.

(2) (a) The Public Trustee shall not sign and seal the certificate as provided in subsection (1) of this section with respect to a person, unless not more than fourteen days before he signs and seals it, two medical practitioners have examined the person independently of each other and at different times and have separately signed a certificate with respect to that person in the form in the Third Schedule to this Act and the certificates have been produced to the Public Trustee.

(b) When the Public Trustee signs and seals a certificate under subsection (1) of this section, he shall cause a copy thereof together with a copy of each of the certificates of the medical practitioners that have been produced to him, to be served personally on the person to whom the certificates relate, and subject to this Act, the first mentioned certificate shall become effective on and from fourteen days after the copy of that certificate is so served.

(3) The Public Trustee is not precluded from signing and sealing a certificate under this section nor is the certificate invalid by reason only that the certificates referred to in subsection (2) of this section that are signed by the medical practitioners and produced to the Public Trustee, purport to certify that the person to whom the certificates relate is incapable of managing his affairs for different reasons or on different grounds.

(4) The Public Trustee may if he thinks fit—

(a) examine any person in respect of whom certificates have been produced to him under subsection (1) of this section; and

- (b) take or require other evidence relating to that person either orally or by statutory declaration.

(5) (a) A person with respect to whom the Public Trustee has signed and sealed a certificate under subsection (1) of this section or one of the next of kin of that person may, within three months after the certificate has been so signed and sealed, apply, in a summary way, to a judge in chambers for an order directing the Public Trustee to sign and seal a certificate in the form in the Fifth Schedule to this Act certifying that the person is not an infirm person for the purposes of this Act.

(b) The judge hearing an application under this subsection or section thirty-six of this Act, may, if he thinks fit, direct a Registrar of the Supreme Court to personally examine the infirm person and to take such evidence and to call for such information as to a Registrar of the Supreme Court seems necessary, to satisfy him whether the person in respect of whom the application is made is an infirm person and to report thereon to the judge.

(c) On the hearing of an application under this subsection or section thirty-six of this Act, the judge may, whether or not he has directed a Registrar of the Supreme Court as provided in paragraph (b) of this subsection, make the order or refuse to make the order or may make such other order, as he thinks fit.

Certification
that person
has ceased
to be an
infirm
person.
Added by
No. 64 of
1968, s. 12.
[Vide s. 25
Act No. 30
of 1918.]

36. (1) When a medical practitioner signs a certificate in the form of the Fourth Schedule to this Act and the certificate is produced to the Public Trustee, the Public Trustee shall make such inquiries and take such evidence, whether orally or by statutory declaration, with respect to the person to whom the certificate relates, as he thinks fit; and if the Public Trustee is of opinion that that person is no longer incapable of managing his affairs, the Public Trustee shall sign and seal a certificate in the form in the Fifth Schedule to this Act.

(2) (a) When the Public Trustee, on the production to him of a certificate in the form in the Fourth Schedule to this Act signed by a medical practitioner, refuses or fails within thirty days after the certificate is produced to him, to sign and seal a certificate in the form in the Fifth Schedule to this Act, the infirm person concerned or one of his next of kin may apply, in a summary way, to a judge in chambers, for an order directing the Public Trustee to sign and seal a certificate in that form.

(b) On the hearing of an application under this subsection, the judge may make the order or refuse to make the order or may make such other order, as he thinks fit.

(3) Where the Public Trustee pursuant to this section, signs and seals a certificate in the form of the Fifth Schedule to this Act that the person to whom the certificate relates is not or has ceased to be an infirm person, that person thereupon ceases to be an infirm person for the purposes of this Act.

36A. (1) A person shall not be certified by the Public Trustee as being an infirm person or as having ceased to be an infirm person, on the production to the Public Trustee of a certificate of a medical practitioner that purports to be founded only upon facts communicated to the medical practitioner by others.

Medical certificate insufficient if forwarded only on facts communicated by others.
Added by No. 64 of 1968, s. 13.

(2) A medical practitioner shall not sign a certificate with respect to any person in the form of the Third or Fourth Schedule to this Act, if the medical practitioner is—

- (a) a relative or guardian of that person; or
- (b) a partner, principal or assistant or relative of any other medical practitioner signing a corresponding certificate in respect of that person.

Offences.
Added by
No. 64 of
1968, s. 14.

36B. (1) A medical practitioner who signs any certificate referred to in section thirty-six A of this Act under and for the purposes of this Act—

- (a) contrary to the provisions of that section;
or
- (b) without having seen and personally examined the person to whom the certificate relates at the time and in the manner specified in the certificate,

is guilty of an offence.

Penalty: Three hundred dollars.

(2) A medical practitioner who falsely states or falsely certifies anything in a certificate in the form of the Third or Fourth Schedule to this Act, that is signed by him under and for the purposes of this Act, is guilty of an offence.

Penalty: Three hundred dollars.

(3) A person (not being a medical practitioner) who signs under and for the purposes of this Act any certificate in the form of the Third or Fourth Schedule to this Act in which he describes himself as a medical practitioner is guilty of an offence.

Penalty: Four hundred dollars or six months' imprisonment or both.

Duties and
powers of
Public
Trustee as
to estates
of infirm
persons.
Added by
No. 64 of
1968, s. 15.

36C. (1) Subject to and in accordance with this Act and any order or direction of the Court, the Public Trustee shall undertake the care and management of the estates of every infirm person in the State.

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1) of this section, in addition to any other powers conferred or imposed on the Public Trustee by or under this or any other Act, the Public Trustee with respect to the estate of an infirm person may, subject to this

Act and under and in accordance with section forty-nine of this Act, exercise all or any of the powers conferred on him by that section.

(3) The powers and duties of the Public Trustee under this section cease when he is notified—

- (a) that the infirm person has died;
- (b) that the infirm person has become an incapable patient; or
- (c) that the infirm person has ceased to be an infirm person.

(4) On the happening of any event mentioned in subsection (3) of this section, the infirm person or his personal representative, as the case may be, is bound by, and may take advantage of, any act lawfully done by the Public Trustee in the name of, and on behalf of, the infirm person, as if the act were done by the infirm person while not subject to any incapacity.

36D. (1) Sections twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty-two and thirty-three of this Act apply to an infirm person and to the estate of an infirm person and in applying those sections a reference therein to—

Certain sections to apply to infirm persons. Added by No. 64 of 1968, s. 16.

- (a) an incapable patient shall be read as a reference to an infirm person;
- (b) the discharge of an incapable patient shall be read as a reference to an infirm person ceasing to be such a person.

(2) For the purposes of so applying section twenty-six of this Act a person becomes an infirm person on the date of the certificate given in respect of that person by the Public Trustee in the form of the Second Schedule to this Act.

Division (5)—Powers and Duties of Public Trustee with respect to Persons under Disability, and others, in certain Cases.

Investment of moneys under control or subject to order of the Supreme Court.

Amended by No. 7 of 1950, s. 3; No. 67 of 1979, s. 61.

37. (1) The investments of moneys under the control or subject to any order of the Supreme Court shall be made by the Public Trustee.

(2) All moneys or damages so received or awarded by or to the Public Trustee shall, subject to any specific or general directions of the appropriate court, be held and applied by him in such manner as he thinks fit for the maintenance and education or otherwise for the benefit of the persons entitled thereto.

[Qld. 1915, s. 59.]

(3) (a) All moneys ordered to be invested under the provisions of the Workers' Compensation Act 1912-1949¹, shall be paid to the Public Trustee, and the receipt of the Public Trustee, or of any one authorized by him in that behalf, shall be a complete discharge to all persons concerned.

(b) The Public Trustee shall thereupon hold the said moneys for the person or persons entitled thereto.

(c) Any such sum shall be disbursed by the Public Trustee in accordance with the order of the Workers' Compensation Board constituted under the provisions of the Workers' Compensation Act 1912-1949,¹ or any court or other tribunal or person delegated by that Board to make the order pursuant to the provisions of that Act who shall determine the manner in which such sum shall be applied: Provided that the investment of any such sum shall be in the sole discretion of the Public Trustee.

(4) A certificate under the hand and seal of the Public Trustee, showing the receipt of the said money, shall in any court or proceedings whatsoever be sufficient evidence of the facts therein stated without any further proof.

¹ Now Workers' Compensation Act 1912-1979.

(5) Nothing in this section shall prejudice the lien of a solicitor for any costs which have been allowed by a taxing officer of the Supreme Court or the clerk of the local court as solicitor and client costs. No costs other than those allowed in such taxation shall be payable to any solicitor.

Division (6).—Powers and Duties of Public Trustee with respect to Uncared-for Property.

Heading added by No. 64 of 1968, s. 17.

37A. (1) Where—

- (a) the owner of any real or personal property in the State is absent from the State and has no agent or attorney in the State to take possession of and administer the property;
- (b) it is not known who is the owner of any real or personal property in the State;
- (c) it is not known where the owner of any real or personal property in the State is;
- (d) it is not known whether the owner of any real or personal property in the State is dead or alive; or
- (e) the owner of any real or personal property in the State is dead and has left executors or administrators whose whereabouts are unknown,

Power of Court to authorize Public Trustee to exercise certain powers in respect of uncared-for property.
Added by No. 64 of 1968, s. 17.

the Court or a Judge in chambers may, on the application *ex parte* of the Public Trustee and on being satisfied that the exercise of the powers hereinafter referred to in this subsection, is advisable in the interests of the owner of the property or in the interests of any other person, make an order, on such terms and conditions, as the Court or judge thinks fit, authorizing the Public Trustee to exercise in relation to the property all or any of the powers referred to in section forty-nine of this Act.

(2) Where an order is made under subsection (1) of this section, the Public Trustee shall cause to be published in the *Government Gazette* and in a newspaper circulating generally in the district in which

the property in respect of which the order was made, is situated, a notification of the making of the order and of his intention to exercise the powers conferred on him by the order.

(3) Where the Public Trustee sells, leases or otherwise disposes of any real or personal property pursuant to a power conferred on him by or under this section, the Public Trustee has the same powers with respect thereto as the owner of the property has, and all deeds and other instruments and documents executed by him in the exercise of any of those powers shall be registered and have effect in all respects as if they were executed by the owner of the property.

(4) The owner of property in respect of which an order has been made under subsection (1) of this section or a person having an interest in the property or in any part thereof may, at any time after the making of the order and after giving fourteen days notice to the Public Trustee, make application to the Court or a judge in chambers to rescind the order in whole or in part.

(5) The Court or judge may, on an application under subsection (4) of this section, rescind the order to which the application relates, in whole or in part on such terms as it or he thinks fit.

(6) The rescission of an order whether wholly or in part, does not affect any charge acquired by the Public Trustee under section forty-four of this Act or the validity of any act, matter or thing done by the Public Trustee while the order is current and in pursuance of the order.

(7) An order made under this section and an act, matter or thing done in pursuance of the order, is not invalid or inoperative by reason only that the order was made or the act, matter or thing was done under a mistake of fact or that the owner of the property to which the order relates was dead at the time when the order was made or has died since the making of the order or because of any disposition made by the owner of the property while the order is current.

PART III.—FINANCIAL.

38. (1) There shall be charged, in respect of the duties and services of the Public Trustee, such fees, whether by way of percentage or otherwise, as shall be prescribed and such fees shall be collected and accounted for by such persons and in such manner as may be prescribed, and shall be paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund. In time of war reduced fees may be prescribed with respect to the trusts and estates of members of the Forces.

Fees and expenses to be prescribed. Amended by No. 12 of 1947, s. 9; No. 19 of 1953, s. 2; No. 113 of 1963, s. 8; No. 28 of 1972, s. 3; No. 25 of 1978, s. 6. [Qld., 1915, s. 17.]

(2) Such fees shall not exceed (in addition to all moneys properly expended in respect of the estate)—

(a) as to the gross capital of an estate which—

- (i) does not exceed three hundred dollars, the sum of thirty dollars;
- (ii) exceeds three hundred dollars but does not exceed two thousand dollars, ten per centum;
- (iii) exceeds two thousand dollars, the sum of two hundred dollars or four per centum whichever is the greater;

(b) as to the income of any estate—

- (i) in relation to income derived from rent, such amount expressed as a percentage or otherwise as applies under the scale adopted by the body known as the Real Estate Institute of Western Australia;
- (ii) in relation to income derived from sources other than rent, six per centum,

but this paragraph does not apply where the Public Trustee is acting merely as agent or attorney.

(3) The incidence of fees and expenses under this section, as between corpus and income, shall be determined by the Public Trustee.

Payment of expenses incurred by Public Trustee.

39. (1) In addition to any charges otherwise prescribed, all expenses incurred by or on behalf of the Public Trustee in respect to the maintenance of an insane patient or incapable person or the control, management, or administration of any trust estate or property, shall be charged against and payable out of that trust estate or property.

(2) All expenses incurred by or on behalf of the Public Trustee in carrying into execution any of the provisions of this or any other Act and not chargeable to or recoverable from any estate or property shall be defrayed and paid out of such moneys as Parliament appropriates for that purpose.

Common Fund and its investments. Amended by No. 12 of 1947, s. 10; No. 19 of 1953, s. 3; No. 48 of 1964, s. 2; No. 64 of 1968, s. 18; No. 28 of 1972, s. 4. [Qld., 1915, s. 18; N.Z. 1908, No. 159, s. 32; Tas., 1930, No. 61, s. 38]

40. (1) Subject to this Act, all capital moneys, however arising, vested in the Public Trustee, shall unless directed to be otherwise invested, become one common fund (herein called the "Common Fund") to be kept at the Treasury, to be invested by the Public Trustee.

Investments made from the Common Fund shall not be made on account of or belong to any particular trust or estate.

Subject to this Act, interest or income earned by such investments shall be paid into the Common Fund.

Manner of investment.

(2) The Public Trustee may invest in any of the investments in which, under the Trustee Act 1962, or any Act amending the same, or any other Act, trustees are authorized to invest trust funds.

(2a) In addition to any other investments that the Public Trustee is authorized to make from the Common Fund, he may, with the prior approval of the Minister, invest portion of the moneys standing to the credit of the Common Fund, in acquiring land and erecting thereon a building for the purpose of—

- (a) providing office accommodation for the Public Trustee and persons appointed under this Act; and

- (b) leasing to other persons approved by the Minister portions of the building,

on such terms and conditions and for such periods as the Minister approves.

(3) He may invest or retain invested money belonging to any trust or estate and coming to his hands in any investment authorized by the trust instrument or (save as otherwise provided by that instrument) authorized by law, and may (save as so provided) retain any investment existing at the date of the commencement of the trust, or (where the trust arises on an intestacy) at the date of the death of the intestate.

(4)¹ (a) The Public Trustee with the approval of the Minister shall fix from time to time and publish in the *Gazette* the rate or rates of interest payable to the respective estates the moneys of which are held in the Common Fund, and may fix different rates of interest according to the source and nature of the different amounts invested from the Common Fund, the period for which those amounts are so invested, and such other matters as the Public Trustee considers relevant having regard to the circumstances.

(b) The interest payable to the respective estates the moneys of which are held in the Common Fund, at the appropriate rate determined pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (a) of this subsection, shall be paid to the credit of those estates half-yearly on the first day of the months of April and October in each year.

(c) Any balance of the interest received from investments of moneys forming part of the Common Fund that remains in the hands of the Public Trustee after payment for any half-yearly period, pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (b) of this subsection, of all the interest payable to the respective estates referred to in that subsection, may be paid into consolidated revenue.

¹ Deemed to have operated on and after commencement of principal Act—
See S.2 (2) of Act No. 48 of 1964.

Special
investments
outside
Common
Fund.

(5) Provided that moneys expressly directed to be invested otherwise than in the Common Fund shall not form part of the Common Fund, and the Public Trustee may invest such moneys in accordance with such direction. But any loss or deficiency in respect of any such investments, or of the money received therefrom or realised thereby, shall be borne by the trust or estate to which such moneys belong, or, if received or realised, would belong.

Temporary
advances to
Public
Trustee.
[Qld., 1915,
s. 19.]

41. (1) In order to admit of the moneys in the Common Fund being kept closely invested, or to provide moneys wherewith to make advances in connection with estates, the Public Trustee may, with the approval of the Minister in each case, obtain advances from the Treasurer by hypothecating securities held by him in respect of investments of the Common Fund.

(2) Every such advance shall be for such period, not exceeding four months, and at such rates of interest as are approved by the Treasurer.

Provided that, on the expiration of the said period, the advance may be renewed for the same or any shorter period, and so on from time to time.

Deficiency in
Common
Fund.
[Qld., 1915,
s. 20;
N.Z., 1908
No. 159, s. 35.]

42. If the Common Fund is insufficient to meet the lawful claims thereon, the Treasurer shall, without further appropriation than this Act, pay such sums out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund as are necessary to meet the deficiency.

Public
Trust Office
funds to be
Crown
property.
N.Z., 1908
No. 159, s. 36.]

43. Moneys in or payable into the Public Trustee's Account by the Public Trustee or any officer, servant, or person acting or presuming to act under the authority of this Act shall be deemed to be property of Her Majesty for the purposes of this Act, and shall be recoverable in like manner as money due to the Crown is recoverable.

44. (1) The Public Trustee may make advances out of moneys standing to the credit of the Common Fund for the purposes of any trust or estate in course of administration or about to be administered by him.

Advances for administration purposes or against shares.
Amended by No. 113 of 1965, s. 8. [Qld. 1915, s. 21.]

(2) Where an estate is under administration by him, and there is no money or not sufficient money available to make payments required to be made on account of such estate, whether to the persons entitled thereto or to a share or interest therein or otherwise, he may advance and pay for or on account of such estate any sum of money (not exceeding in the whole one-half the total value of the property) which he is authorized or required to pay.

(3) Where an estate is under administration by him, and any person entitled to a share of that estate desires an advance against his share, he may make advances to that person not exceeding in the whole one-half of the value of the share as estimated by the Public Trustee.

(4) All sums so advanced, with all interest thereon, shall be a first charge upon all the property of the estate, or the share advanced against, as the case may be, and shall bear interest at the rate fixed by the Public Trustee, but not exceeding five per centum per annum, except with the approval of the Minister.

(5) All interest received under this provision shall be paid into the Common Fund.

(6) A certificate under the hand and seal of the Public Trustee, stating the amount owing for advances and interest on any specified date, by the estate or person to whom the advances were made, and the share, if any, against which they were made, shall be sufficient evidence of the facts until the contrary is proved.

45. The Public Trustee shall, on or before the thirty-first day of March in each year, cause all sums of money which on the first day of that month have been in the hands of the Public Trustee to the credit of any trust or estate under administration by him

Unclaimed moneys to be paid into consolidated revenue.
[W.A., 1918, No. 9, s. 24; Qld. 1915, s. 109.]

for a term of six years next preceding and in respect whereof the Public Trustee has caused an advertisement to be published at least twice at intervals of fourteen days in a newspaper circulating in Perth and the Public Trustee has no information or knowledge of the existence of any person entitled in distribution, or claiming so to be, to be paid to the Treasury for the public service. Provided that the Public Trustee may, with the approval of the Minister, retain to the credit of any estate such amount as he may consider likely to be required to answer payment to be made out of such estate.

Inspection and audit of books of Public Trustee.
[W.A., 1918, No. 9, s. 23; Qld., 1915, s. 22.]

46. (1) The Minister, and any officer of his department authorized by him, shall have at all times access to all the books, accounts, documents, and papers in the Public Trustee's Office, and the Public Trustee shall at all times furnish to the Minister all such information as the Minister requires.

(2) The accounts of all estates and properties controlled or managed by the Public Trustee shall be audited by the Auditor General, who shall have all the powers in respect of such accounts as are or may be conferred upon him by any Act now or hereafter in force relating to the collection and audit of public moneys and accounts.

Records and accounts to be kept.
Amended by No. 1 of 1975, s. 3.
Qld., 1915, s. 23.
W.A., 1918, No. 9, s. 22.]

47. (1) The Public Trustee shall keep, or cause to be kept, an index listing all estates in course of administration by him, and shall keep, or cause to be kept, an account of all his receipts, payments, and dealings in every such estate.

(2) Upon an application in writing by or with the authority of any person interested in any such estate, the Public Trustee shall—

- (a) permit the applicant or his solicitor or other authorized agent to inspect and take copies of any entry in any register relating to the estate, and (so far as the interest

of the applicant is or may be affected thereby) of any account, notice, or other document in the custody of the Public Trustee; and

- (b) at the expense of the applicant, supply him or his solicitor or other authorized agent with a copy of any such entry, account, or document as aforesaid, or of any extract therefrom; and
- (c) give to such applicant or his solicitor or other authorized agent such information respecting the estate and the trust property as is reasonably requested in the application and is within the power of the Public Trustee.

(3) Subject as aforesaid, the Public Trustee, his officers and agents, shall observe strict secrecy in respect of every trust or estate in course of administration by him.

48. The Public Trustee shall in every year, not later than the thirtieth day of November, transmit to the Minister, to be laid before Parliament, a report covering the operations of his office during the previous twelve months ended on the thirtieth June next preceding.

Public Trustee's accounts and balance sheet. Qld., 1915, s. 25.

PART IV.—GENERAL.

49. (1) The Public Trustee, for any of the purposes of this Act, unless expressly prohibited by or under an instrument or order of the court may, at his discretion and in addition to and not in restriction of any other powers under this or any other Act, exercise the following powers—

- (a) collect, receive, and recover any moneys, rents, incomes and profits due or which become due to or any compensation or damages for injury to any estate or person;

General powers of Public Trustee. Amended by No. 113 of 1965, s. 8. [W.A., 1903, No. 15, ss. 133, 138, 148; Tas., 1930, No. 61, s. 32; N.S.W., 1913, No. 19, s. 35; N.Z., 1908, No. 159, s. 29; Qld., 1915, s. 58.]

- (b) lease land or premises for a term not exceeding three years, at such rent and on such conditions as he may think fit;
- (c) surrender any lease, accept any lease, accept the surrender of any lease, or renew any lease;
- (d) exercise to such extent and in such manner as the Public Trustee thinks proper any power of leasing vested in any person;
- (e) sell, exchange, realise, mortgage or charge any property. The Public Trustee when acting under this paragraph as executor or administrator shall be subject to the Administration Act, 1903-1939;¹
- (f) bring land under the Transfer of Land Act 1893-1939;²
- (g) pay any debts, and settle, adjust, or compromise any demand made by or against any estate or person, and discharge any encumbrance on the estate;
- (h) carry on, so far as appears desirable, any trade, profession, or business carried on prior to his appointment;
- (i) agree to any alteration of the conditions of any partnership or to a dissolution and distribution of the assets thereof;
- (j) bring and defend actions, suits, and other legal proceedings, and suffer judgment to go by default, or consent to any judgment or order in such action or proceeding, upon such terms as he thinks fit;
- (k) execute and sign all deeds, instruments, and other documents;
- (l) complete any contract entered into prior to his appointment, or enter into any agreement terminating such contract, or any liability thereunder;
- (m) take proceedings to cause a person to be adjudicated a bankrupt or a company to be placed in liquidation, and vote and act,

¹ Now Administration Act 1903-1979.

² Now Transfer of Land Act 1893-1978.

either personally or by proxy, at meetings of creditors or shareholders, whether the company be in liquidation or not;

- (n) pay such sum or sums for the maintenance of any person (and, in the event of death, for funeral expenses), and for the maintenance of his wife or any child, parent or other person dependent on him, and for the education of his children, as to the Public Trustee seems expedient and reasonable;
- (o) exercise powers of appointment and give consents as fully and effectually as the person he represents could have exercised or given;
- (p) insure against fire, accident, loss or damage any property; (Where he holds any life policy, and there are not sufficient funds to keep the same on foot, he may surrender such policy and accept in lieu thereof a fully paid-up policy.);
- (q) expend money for the repair, maintenance, upkeep or renovation of any property;
- (r) generally do all acts and exercise all powers with respect to the estate or person as effectually and in the same manner as the person whom he represents himself might have done;
- (s) do all matters necessary or incidental to the performance of any of the abovementioned matters, and apply any moneys which it is necessary to apply.

(2) Provided that, unless under the express authority of this Act or of any instrument or an order of the Court, or except when acting as executor or administrator for the purpose of administration, the Public Trustee shall not under paragraph (e) aforesaid—

- (i) sell real property of a greater value than two thousand dollars;

- (ii) exchange real property of a greater value than five hundred dollars, or join in a partition in which the interest of any person entitled thereunder exceeds five hundred dollars;
- (iii) borrow money to an amount exceeding two thousand dollars.

(3) In the event of the execution or signature by the Public Trustee of any deeds, instruments (including instruments under the Transfer of Land Act 1893-1939¹), transfers of shares, receipts, releases, and other documents, they shall be as effectual as if executed or signed by the person whom he represents and shall be acted upon by the Registrar of Titles and all other persons without any obligation to inquire as to the authority or powers of the Public Trustee.

Appointment
and duties of
agent.

50. (1) The Public Trustee may appoint any person to act as his agent. At the request of the Public Trustee any clerk of courts, and any other officer of the State, shall act as such agent within his district, and with, under and subject to such powers, conditions, and limitations as are contained in such appointment.

(2) Every such agent, not being a clerk of courts, or other officer of the State shall, if required by the Public Trustee, give such security for the due performance of his duties as the Public Trustee thinks proper and sufficient.

No bond by
Public
Trustee.

[Qld., 1915,
s. 13;
W.A., 1903,
No. 13, s. 26;
W.A., 1918,
No. 9, s. 25;
N.Z., 1908,
No. 159, s. 45.]

51. No bond or other security shall be required from the Public Trustee in relation to his appointment to or acting in any office or capacity pursuant to this Act.

Notwithstanding any Act, rule, or practice to the contrary it shall not be necessary for the Public Trustee to file any accounts in the Registry of the Court.

¹ Now Transfer of Land Act 1893-1978.

52. Notwithstanding any rule of law or practice to the contrary, the Public Trustee, acting in one capacity, may commence proceedings in his corporate name against himself acting in another capacity: Provided that in every such case the Public Trustee shall obtain the directions of the Court as to how the opposing interests are to be represented.

Public Trustee may sue himself in different capacities. [N.Z. 1921-22, No. 48, s. 79.]

53. (1) The Public Trustee may, as hereinafter provided, employ such solicitors, counsel, bankers, accountants, and brokers or other persons as he considers necessary.

Employment of solicitors, etc. [Qld., 1915, s. 15; N.S.W., 1913, No. 19, s. 57; Vic., 1939, No. 4654, s. 66.]

In determining the persons to be so employed in relation to any trust, he shall have regard to the interests of the trust, but subject to this shall, whenever practicable, take into consideration the wishes of the creator of the trust and of the other trustees (if any), and of the beneficiaries, either expressed or as implied by the practice of the creator of the trust, or in the previous management of the trust.

(2) The Public Trustee shall be guided by the following principles in regard to the employment of solicitors to conduct legal business arising in connection with the performance of his duties, including applications for probate or administration—

- (a) if there is a named solicitor, the Public Trustee shall employ such solicitor;
- (b) if a solicitor's name is indorsed on the document from which the Public Trustee derives his authority to act, the Public Trustee shall, subject to the provision of the next succeeding paragraph, employ such solicitor;
- (c) if the Public Trustee is satisfied that the testator, settlor, or other person signing the will, deed of settlement, or other document from which the Public Trustee derives his authority to act had a usual solicitor, the Public Trustee shall employ such solicitor, and if such will, deed or other document is

indorsed with the name of another solicitor, the Public Trustee may employ such usual solicitor in preference to the solicitor whose name is so indorsed;

- (d) when the Public Trustee is administering the affairs of an insane patient or incapable person the Public Trustee shall, as far as practicable, employ the usual solicitor, if any, of such insane patient or incapable person.

In this subsection—

“Named solicitor” means a solicitor as to whom the testator, settlor, or other person signing a will, deed of settlement, or other document from which the Public Trustee derives his authority to act has in such document expressed a desire that such solicitor should be employed to conduct any legal business arising in connection with the estate or subject matter of such document.

“Usual solicitor” means a solicitor as to whom the Public Trustee is satisfied that the testator, settlor, or other person signing a will, deed of settlement, or other document from which the Public Trustee derives his authority to act habitually employed such solicitor to conduct legal business for him.

(3) Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained—

- (a) a solicitor entitled to be employed by the Public Trustee may, upon cause shown, be removed by order of the Court, upon the application of the Public Trustee or of any person interested in the estate or property; and

- (b) with regard to any particular piece of legal business the Public Trustee, if he considers that it would be unreasonable to employ a solicitor to conduct such piece of business, need not employ a solicitor to conduct such piece of business.

54. (1) Any testator may deposit his will in the Office of the Public Trustee for safe custody or for acceptance or rejection after death.

Deposit of wills and other documents. [Qtd., 1915, s. 57.]

(2) Any person who has in his custody or control any testamentary paper of any insane patient, insane person, or incapable person, may deposit the same in the Office of the Public Trustee upon oath, as he may direct, there to remain for safe custody.

(3) If the will is deposited for safe custody then, after the death of the testator, the Public Trustee shall deliver the same to such person as the testator may have directed in writing or, in the absence of such direction to such person, as the Public Trustee thinks entitled thereto.

(4) Any person may deposit any trust instrument, debenture or other interest bearing security or documents of title to property.

55. (1) The Public Trustee shall be entitled to require all persons to deliver, convey, transfer, or assign to him all property to which he is entitled.

Inquiries as to property. Amended by No. 113 of 1965, s. 8.

(2) For the purpose of ascertaining whether any person is possessed of or entitled to any property which should be so delivered, conveyed, transferred, or assigned, the Public Trustee may institute such inquiries as he thinks proper, and may, by summons under his hand, require any person to appear before him and answer all questions that he may put to such person with reference to any property.

[N.Z., 1921-22 No. 48, s. 96.]

(3) If any person fails to so deliver, convey, or transfer all property as aforesaid, or if the procedure in the last preceding subsection provided fails to elicit the particulars required, the Public Trustee may take out a summons requiring such person, or any person who may be supposed to be in possession of information relevant to the matter under investigation, to appear before the Court for the purpose of being examined touching such matters, and to produce any documents.

(4) If the Court is of the opinion that any such person is possessed of or entitled to any property that should be so delivered, conveyed, transferred, or assigned as aforesaid, the Court may make an order requiring such person to deliver, convey, transfer, or assign all such property within such time as the Court may fix. Such order may be made in the absence of the person summoned, if the summons has been duly served upon him, or the Court is satisfied that reasonable efforts have been made to serve the same.

(5) The Court may order such person to pay all expenses of and incidental to such summons and any examination consequent thereon; and if the Court does not so order, then such expenses shall be paid out of the general funds of the estate concerned in priority to all other claims, or if the Court so orders, out of any particular portion of such funds.

(6) Any person who, without valid excuse, fails to attend pursuant to such summons, or who, upon attending refuses to be sworn or neglects to answer any relevant question put to him by or on behalf of the Public Trustee, or who, having been summoned to produce any documents, fails to produce the same without valid excuse, or, if so required by the Court, to hand such documents over to the Public Trustee, or who disobeys any order made by the Court upon the hearing of such summons, shall be guilty of contempt of court; and the Court may make an order for the arrest of such person and his imprisonment, either for such period as the

Court thinks fit or until he has purged his contempt to the satisfaction of the Court. The Court may also order such person to pay the expenses of such proceedings.

(7) Any such person wilfully neglecting to comply with this section shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding four hundred dollars, to be recoverable by civil action, at the suit of the Public Trustee.

(8) In this section the term "documents" includes books, papers, deeds, documents, and any writings whatsoever.

56. (1) Subject to this Act, where any person, by act or thing done or omitted by the Public Trustee, or by any person acting or *bona fide* assuming to act for him, sustains any injury which would have entitled such person to a remedy in respect thereof, if such act or thing had been done or omitted by a private person, then such person shall be entitled to the same remedy against the Public Trustee in his corporate capacity as he would be entitled to against a private person and shall be entitled to be indemnified under this Act.

Remedy
against
Public
Trustee.
[Qld., 1915,
s. 31.]

Provided that, where the injury is one to which neither the Public Trustee nor any of his officers or agents has in any way contributed, and which neither he nor any of them could by the exercise of reasonable diligence have averted, the Public Trustee shall not be subject to any liability.

(2) Consolidated Revenue or such other fund as may be prescribed, shall be liable to make good all sums required to discharge any liability of the Public Trustee in his corporate capacity.

57. Neither the Public Trustee nor any officer or servant acting or *bona fide* assuming to act under any of the authorities contained in or conferred by this Act, shall be personally liable for any act or thing done or omitted, unless the liability arises from actual fraud or crime.

Public
Trustee and
officers not
personally
liable except
for fraud
or crime.
[N.Z., 1908,
No. 159. s. 60.]

Public
Trustee
may take
opinion of
Court.
[W. A., 1918,
No. 9, s. 13.]

58. The Public Trustee may, *ex parte*, take the opinion or obtain the direction of the Supreme Court upon any question, whether of law or of fact, arising under this Act, or in the course of his duties, or with respect to the exercise of any of the powers over persons or estates conferred upon him by this Act.

Any such question shall be submitted to a judge in such manner and at such times as he may direct and shall be accompanied by such statement of facts, documents, and other information as he may require; and the Public Trustee or any one authorized by him shall, if the judge so desires, attend upon him at such time and place as the judge may appoint. The judge may, before giving his opinion or direction, require the attendance of or communication with any person interested in the estate, but no such person shall have a right to be heard unless the judge otherwise directs.

The judge shall give his opinion or direction to the Public Trustee, who shall thereupon act in accordance with such opinion or direction, and shall, upon the request in writing of any such interested person, communicate to him the effect of such opinion or direction.

Certificate of
Public
Trustee
evidence.
[Qid., 1915,
s. 113.]

59. A certificate under the hand of the Public Trustee, and sealed with his seal, certifying the nature of his appointment or authority in relation to any trust or estate in course of administration, and any facts on the happening of which such appointment or authority was made or granted, shall be accepted by all courts, officers, and other persons, whether acting under any Act or not, as sufficient evidence of all the facts therein set forth, without production of any other proof whatever.

Custody of
documents.
[Qid., 1915,
s. 26.]

60. All documents held by the Public Trustee shall be kept in safe custody, in such manner as he directs, and may be produced or parted with by his authority as and when he thinks proper in the conduct of the business of his office.

61. (1) The Registrar of Titles shall register transmission of any real property to the Public Trustee, when duly appointed, and register all transfers and other instruments executed by the Public Trustee in the same manner as transmission is now entered up and transfers and other instruments registered.

Registration of titles.

(2) Whenever in any case the title of the Public Trustee is defective through the non-existence or non-issue of any instrument of title which ought to be issued, then the Public Trustee may require the same to be issued to him and the proper officer shall, upon application, issue the same to him accordingly.

(3) The Registrar of Titles, Under Secretary for Lands, Commissioner for Corporate Affairs, Under Secretary for Mines, every officer of the Supreme Court, and all public officers entrusted with the keeping of public records, shall permit the Public Trustee and any officer authorized by him in that behalf, free of charge, to make searches of and to make copies of or extracts from any document of title or records in the department or registry relating to any property or estate in which the Public Trustee is or may be interested.

62. The fees and commissions charged by the Public Trustee shall be deemed to be a testamentary expense.

Fees and commissions deemed testamentary expenses.

63. Where the Public Trustee pays any premiums in respect of any policy of insurance, he shall have a lien on the policy moneys for the amount of the premium so paid, together with interest thereon.

Public Trustee to have lien on policy moneys for premiums.

64. The Governor in Council may from time to time make regulations with respect to all or any of the following matters:—

Regulations.

- (a) The conduct of the business of the Public Trust Office.

- (b) Determining the powers and duties of the officers, servants, and persons employed therein.
- (c) The custody of all the property placed therein and the trust instruments and the instruments of title relating thereto; the establishment of a public safe deposit.
- (d) The receipt and payment of moneys under this Act.
- (e) Establishing, keeping, rendering, and auditing of accounts under this Act.
- (f) Transfers of property to and from the Public Trustee under this Act.
- (g) The forms of mortgages, leases, certificates, and other official instruments and documents to be used in the conduct of the business of the Public Trustee.
- (h) Fixing scales of fees, commissions, and charges to be made by the Public Trustee under this Act.
- (i) Specifying the matters or services for which charges may be made by the Public Trustee or in respect of which remuneration shall be payable to him and fixing by scale or otherwise the amounts thereof or empowering the Public Trustee so to do.
- (j) The payment of profits or other moneys to consolidated revenue or other accounts.
- (k) Any other matter which by this Act is expressed to be prescribed, or any matter, object, or purpose which may be deemed necessary for giving full effect to this Act or to the administration of the Public Trust Office.

65. The Court may from time to time make all such rules of court as appear to be necessary or proper with respect to applications, orders, and matters and otherwise for regulating practice, procedure, costs, and fees so as to give full effect to this Act.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

S.3 (2).

Heading
Substituted
by No. 64 of
1968. s. 19.

Number of Act.	Title of Act.	Extent of Amendment or Repeal.
8 Geo. V., 23 ...	Curator of Intestate Estates Act, 1918 (No. 9)	The whole repealed.
12 Geo. V., 8	Official Trustee Act, 1921 (No. 8)	The whole repealed.
3 Edw., VII, 15	Lunacy Act, 1903-1920 (No. 15)	<p>In s. 123:—Par. (1) Delete the words “and patients” in line three; par. (3) delete the whole.</p> <p>In s. 124:—Delete the words “or patient” in line four.</p> <p>In s. 125:—Delete the words “or patient” in lines four, eight, and eleven; delete the words “whether such patient has been discharged or not” in lines ten and eleven.</p> <p>In s. 126:—Delete the words “and insane patient” in lines three and four; delete the words “and patients” in line seven; delete the words “or the insane patient dies or is discharged from the hospital or other place in which he is detained” in lines nine and ten.</p> <p>In s. 127:—Delete the words “or patient” in lines ten and eleven.</p> <p>In s. 129:—Delete the words “or patients” in line six.</p> <p>Sections 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, and 146 are repealed.</p> <p>In s. 183:—Insert in subsection (1) par. (a) the words “and to the Public Trustee” after the word “Master” in the first line.</p>
18 Geo. V., 13	Mental Treatment Act, 1927 (No. 13)	In s. 6:—Delete the words “the Official Trustee Act, 1921” in lines five and six and substitute “The Public Trustee Act, 1941”.
7 Geo. V., 29	Mental Treatment Act, 1917 (No. 9), as amended by the Mental Treatment Act Amendment Act, 1919 (No. 16)	In s. 3:—Insert the words “and the Public Trustee Act, 1941,” after the words “Lunacy Act, 1903,” in line seven; delete the words “that Act” in line eight and substitute the words “those Acts.” Repeal the whole of subsection (2).
3 Edw., VII, 13	Administration Act, 1903-1939 (No. 13)	Section 22 is repealed.
3 Geo. V., c 50	Workers' Compensation Act, 1912-1939	In First Schedule, Clause 5:—Delete the words “be invested,” in line five, and substitute “be ordered to be invested.”

Second Schedule. Added by No. 64 of 1968, s. 20.

S. 35.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

I, the Public Trustee being satisfied by the production to me of certificates in the form in the Third Schedule to the Public Trustee Act 1941 signed respectively by

of

and

of

each of whom is a legally qualified medical practitioner [and by a personal examination of A.B.] [and by other evidence I have taken] that [the said] A.B. is incapable of managing his affairs, hereby certify that the said A.B. is an infirm person for the purposes of the Public Trustee Act 1941.

Dated this _____ day of _____ 19____
at _____

Public Trustee.
(L.S.)

S. 35.

THIRD SCHEDULE.

Third Schedule. Added by No. 64 of 1968, s. 21.

I, C.D. of (insert place of abode or professional address) _____ being a legally qualified

medical practitioner do solemnly and sincerely declare and hereby certify that on the

day of _____ 19____ at _____

I independently of any other legally qualified medical practitioner and at a different time from any other legally qualified medical practitioner personally examined A.B. of _____

and that in my opinion the said A.B. is by reason of senility [or disease, or illness or physical infirmity or mental infirmity] incapable of managing his affairs and that I have formed this opinion upon the following grounds namely—

- 1. Facts observed by myself [here state the facts]
- 2. Other facts (if any) communicated to me by others [here state the information and from whom it was obtained]

and I make this solemn declaration by virtue of section 106 of the Evidence Act 1906.

Declared at _____ this _____ day of _____ 19____ .

Before me E.F. Justice of the Peace (or as the case may be).

S. 36.

FOURTH SCHEDULE.

Fourth Schedule. Added by No. 64 of 1968, s. 22.

I, C.D. of (insert place of abode or professional address) being a legally qualified medical practitioner do solemnly and sincerely declare and hereby certify that on the day of 19 at

I personally examined A.B. of who is an infirm person within the meaning of the Public Trustee Act 1941, and that in my opinion the said A.B. is no longer incapable by reason of senility [or disease or illness or physical infirmity or mental infirmity] of managing his affairs and that I have formed this opinion upon the following grounds namely—

- 1. Facts observed by myself [here state facts]
2. Other facts (if any) communicated to me by others [here state the information and from whom it was obtained]

and I make this solemn declaration by virtue of section 106 of the Evidence Act 1906.

Declared at this day of 19 .

Before me E.F. Justice of the Peace (or as the case may be).

Ss. 35, 36.

FIFTH SCHEDULE.

Fifth Schedule. Added by No. 64 of 1968, s. 23.

I, the Public Trustee being satisfied by the production to me of a certificate in the form in the Fourth Schedule to the Public Trustee Act 1941, signed by of

a legally qualified medical practitioner [and having made such inquiry and taken such evidence as I thought fit] that A.B. who is an infirm person within the meaning of the Public Trustee Act 1941, is no longer incapable by reason of senility [or disease or illness or physical infirmity or mental infirmity] of managing his affairs [or having been ordered on the day of 19 by a judge of the Supreme Court of Western Australia to certify that the said A.B. is not (or has ceased to be) an infirm person for the purposes of the Public Trustee Act 1941] hereby certify that the said A.B. is not (or has ceased to be) an infirm person for the purposes of the Public Trustee Act 1941.

Dated this day of 19 at

Public Trustee. (L.S.)

