

TE KOOTI WHENUA MAORI



MAORI LAND COURT

Māori Land Trusts

A guide

Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993



DEPARTMENT FOR
COURTS
TE TARI KOOTI

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Contents

Foreword	5
Introduction	6
Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993	6
The Māori Land Court	6
Glossary	6
Trustees and Trusts	8
Legal definition	8
Types of trusts	8
Ahu whenua trust	8
Whenua tōpū trust	8
Kai tiaki trust	9
Whānau trust	9
Pūtea trust	9
Setting up a trust	9
Holding a meeting	9
Māori Land Court staff	10
Applying to the Māori Land Court	10
Setting up a kai tiaki trust	11
Trustees	12
Nominating a trustee	12
Types of trustee	13
Trustees' duties	14
Spending trust funds for Māori community purposes	17
Amending a trust	18
New trustees	18
Terminating a trust	19

Ahu whenua trusts	19
Summary	19
The Māori Affairs Act 1953 and Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993	19
Assets required to establish a trust	20
Succession	20
Representing individual shares at owners’ meetings	20
Trust money	20
Reviewing the trust	20
Terminating the trust	21
Whenua tōpū trusts	21
Summary	21
The Māori Affairs Act 1953 and Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993	21
Assets required to establish a trust and intention of the trust	22
Succession	22
Beneficiaries at landowners’ meetings	22
Trust money	23
Reviewing the trust	23
Terminating the trust	23
Kai tiaki trusts	23
Summary	23
The Māori Affairs Act 1953 and Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993	24
Assets required to establish a trust	24
Succession	24
Representing shares at owners’ meetings	25
Spending trust money	25
Reviewing a trust	25
Terminating a trust	25





Whānau trusts	26
Summary	26
The Māori Affairs Act 1953 and Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993	26
Assets required to establish a trust	26
Succession	26
Representing whānau trust beneficiaries at landowners' meetings	27
Trust money	27
Reviewing a trust	27
Terminating a trust	27
Pūtea trusts	28
Summary	28
The Māori Affairs Act 1953 and Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993	28
The assets required to establish a trust	28
Succession	29
Representing pūtea trust beneficiaries at owners' meetings	29
Trust money	29
Reviewing a trust	29
Terminating a trust	30
More information	30
Māori Land Court offices	31

Foreword

E ngā mātā waka o te motu, tēnā koutou katoa.

When it comes to Māori land, notions of ownership tend to be seen in terms of stewardship and connection rather than proprietorship and of permanence rather than transience. Generally, dealings in Māori land require the involvement of the Māori Land Court. The structures and processes that this involves are not always well understood.

A function of the Māori Land Court administration is to facilitate and promote the retention, use, development, and control of Māori land as taonga tuku iho by Māori owners, their whānau, their hapū, and their descendants. This booklet will provide a practical and helpful resource for all those concerned with the ownership and stewardship of Māori land.

Nō reira, noho ora mai rā.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'John Grant', with a stylized flourish at the end.

John Grant
Chief Registrar



Introduction

This book is aimed at Māori landowners who want to set up a **trust**. It outlines the five types of Māori landowner trusts included in Part XII of Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993.

Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993

On 1 July 1993, Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993 replaced the Māori Affairs Act 1953. The new act updated existing trusts and introduced some new ones. In this book, Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993 will be called “the Act”.

The kaupapa of the Act is to promote the retention of Māori land in the hands of its owners and their whānau and hapū and to facilitate the occupation, development, and utilisation of that land for the benefit of its owners and their whānau and hapū.

The Māori Land Court

The Māori Land Court deals with applications for new trusts, replacement **trustees**, variations to trusts, and formal complaints. The Māori Land Court also regularly reviews trusts, as required by the Act, and receives trust reports and financial accounts. It does not administer trusts.

The addresses of Māori Land Court offices are listed at the back of this book.

Glossary

To help to clarify the legal words and phrases used in this book, there is an accompanying glossary – Glossary: Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993.

It includes words and phrases used throughout Māori Land Court publications. There may be words and phrases in the glossary that are not used in this particular book. These are words and phrases that you could also find helpful when discussing Māori land issues with Māori Land Court staff and professional people such as lawyers.

When a word or phrase that is in the glossary appears in this book for the first time, it will be in bold, e.g., **affidavit**.

Trustees and trusts

A trustee is someone who has been given the legal responsibility of looking after someone else's assets and liabilities for that other person's benefit. A trust is the obligation that the trustee has.

Legal definition

The legal definition of a trust is an **equitable obligation** binding a person, the trustee, to deal with property over which he or she has control (the trust property) for the benefit of certain persons (the **beneficiaries**), any one of whom may enforce the obligation. The trustee may also be a beneficiary.

Types of trusts

Under Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993, there are five types of trusts. For more detailed information about each type of trust, please refer to the page numbers shown.

Ahu whenua trust

This is the most common Māori land trust. It is designed to promote the use and administration of the land in the interest of the owners. These trusts are often used for commercial purposes. (See page 19.)

Whenua tōpū trust

This is an **iwi-** or **hapū-**based trust. It is designed to facilitate the use and administration of the land in the interest of the iwi or hapū. This type of trust is used for receiving **Crown** land as part of any settlement. (See page 21.)

Ahu whenua and whenua tōpū trusts are land management trusts and involve whole blocks of land.

Kai tiaki trust

A **kai tiaki trust** relates solely to an individual who is a **minor** or has a **disability** and is unable to manage their affairs. This trust can include all of an individual's assets. (See page 23.)

Whānau trust

This is a **whānau**-oriented trust. It allows the whānau to bring together their **Māori land** interests for the benefit of the whānau and their descendants. (See page 26.)

Pūtea trust

A **pūtea** trust allows the owners of small and uneconomical interests to pool their interests together. (See page 28.)

Whānau and pūtea trusts are share management trusts and relate primarily to specified shares in land.


Setting up a trust

Landowners can set up a trust by nominating trustees to manage their property interests and applying to the Māori Land Court. (Application forms can be obtained from Māori Land Court offices.)

Except for kai tiaki trusts, the process is the same to set up each type of trust. Please see page 23 for information about kai tiaki trusts.

Holding a meeting

The owners first need to have a meeting in which they:

- 
- agree to set up the trust
 - agree which blocks of land should be included in the trust
 - agree to the terms of the draft **trust order**, which sets out the trustees' powers, rights, and obligations
 - nominate trustees (see page 12)
 - take accurate minutes.

All landowners should be given sufficient notice about the meeting and the opportunity to discuss the proposal.

The Act does not establish a **quorum** for meetings of landowners in a trust, although the landowners may determine a quorum for future meetings in the **trust order**.

Māori Land Court staff

Māori Land Court staff can attend the meeting if the owners wish. Note, though, that court staff are not legal advisers. Their function is to advise on the correct processes and procedures of the court.

Applying to the Māori Land Court

After the meeting, the owners need to apply to the Māori Land Court to set up the trust. They must provide the court with:

- a copy of the minutes of their meeting, which should include all resolutions agreed to
- a copy of the draft trust order, which has been approved by the owners
- the written consents of the nominated trustees

- the written consents of the owners agreeing to put their shares into the trust and, for whānau or pūtea trusts, a list of the land interests to be included in the trust
- the fully completed application form and the application fee (which is shown on the application form).

Setting up a kai tiaki trust

Setting up a kai tiaki trust is different from setting up other trusts. The following documents need to be filed with the Māori Land Court:

- the minutes of any whānau meetings
- evidence of the person's disability (e.g., a doctor's certificate) or evidence providing that they are a minor (such as a birth certificate)
- the consent of the person with the disability (if he or she is capable of giving it)
- the written consent of the nominated trustee
- details of any specific powers the trustee may require
- details of the property to be included in the trust
- confirmation that there is no current **property order** under the Protection of Personal and Property Rights Act 1988
- the fully completed application form and the application fee (which is shown on the application form).

Trustees

Nominating a trustee

Landowners can nominate anyone to be a trustee. (A trustee does not have to be a landowner themselves.) Each nominated trustee's written consent is required.

It is the **court order**, not the nomination, that appoints the trustee. The court needs to be satisfied that the trustee is a "worthy appointee". It is unlikely to appoint someone who:

- is bankrupt
- is imprisoned
- is convicted of a crime involving dishonesty
- has a mental disability
- is a minor
- is known to the court to have misconducted him- or herself in the administration of a trust
- is in a corporation that is in liquidation or no longer in business.

Landowners may nominate, for example: an individual professional person such as a solicitor, an accountant, or a farm consultant; a Māori Trust Board; a **body corporate**; a Māori incorporation; the Māori Trustee; the Public Trustee; or a trustee company to be a trustee.

Landowners should nominate people who have the right skills to be a trustee. They should be mindful about nominating any trustee who may have a conflict of interest. (See Trustees' duties on page 14.)

Number of trustees

The number of trustees should be limited to a number that can effectively work together. If too many are nominated, the court may decline to appoint some of them.

Types of trustee

The Act recognises three types of trustee.

Responsible trustees

Responsible trustees are responsible for:

- carrying out the terms of the trust
- administering and managing the business of the trust
- preserving the assets of the trust
- collecting and distributing the trust's **income**.

Custodian trustees

Custodian trustees are responsible for:

- gathering together and holding the assets of the trust
- investing funds
- disposing of assets
- signing documents as directed by the responsible trustees.

Custodian trustees are not responsible for administering the trust – the responsible trustees are.

The assets of the trust are **vested** in the custodian trustee where one is appointed.

Advisory trustees

Advisory trustees are responsible for giving advice to the responsible trustees. They are not responsible for administering the trust.

All trusts have a responsible trustee, but they do not have to have custodian or advisory trustees. If there is a custodian trustee, the assets of the trust are vested in them. If there is no custodian trustee, the assets of the trust are vested in the responsible trustee. Trust assets are not vested in advisory trustees.

To find out more about the roles of:

- responsible trustees, refer to section 223 of the Act
- custodian trustees, refer to section 225 of the Act
- advisory trustees, refer to section 224 of the Act.

Trustees' duties

Trustees are bound by the Act and the Trustee Act 1956. Their key duty is “to maximise the assets and minimise the liabilities of the trust” to the best of their ability and within the law. Their powers, rights, and obligations are set out in the trust order.

Trustees must not spend money unnecessarily or without proper authority, therefore breaching the trust order. If they do, the beneficiaries have the right to hold them personally liable for any financial loss brought about by their mismanagement. The beneficiaries can take a case to the Māori Land Court or the High Court. The courts regard any breach of a trust as a very serious matter, and if trustees are found to be at fault, they can expect to pay for any losses that they have caused.

The duties of trustees are summarised as follows:

Acquaintance with the property

Trustees must be acquainted with the trust property and the terms of the trust. They should keep informed of all issues affecting the trust.

Adherence to the trust order terms

Trustees must adhere to the terms of the trust as set out in the trust order.

Impartiality

Each trustee must treat all beneficiaries with the same degree of fairness. Trustees must not be partial to, or influenced by, any one beneficiary.

Investments

Investments must be made in terms of the trust order and in accordance with the Trustee Act 1956 and its amendment of 1988.

The government does not guarantee investments. Trustees who invest trust funds must be prudent when investing and seek expert financial advice.

Diligence and prudence

Trustees are required to act with the care, diligence, prudence, and good judgement that prudent business people would exercise in managing other peoples' affairs.

Delegation of responsibilities

Trustees must not delegate their responsibilities unless the trust order clearly allows this or delegation is permitted in statute. Trustees may, however, employ professionals to perform tasks for the trust.

Act jointly

Trustees must work together. They must share responsibility for any wrongdoing or mistakes made. All trustees are accountable to the beneficiaries.



Act without personal profit

Trustees must not benefit personally from being a trustee. They may, though, be entitled to the payment of reasonable expenses during their role as trustee if the trust order permits.

Pay the right people

Trustees must pay trust money to the people on the trust order only. They will not be excused for paying the wrong person, even if they mistake the intention of the trust order and/or took professional advice to do so.

Trust account information

Trustees must keep full and proper accounts. Beneficiaries, or their authorised agents, may access the accounts on request. Other information about the trust must also be made available to the beneficiaries upon request.

Declare conflicts of interest

Trustees should avoid, if possible, any situation where a conflict of interest might arise. Where it cannot be avoided, the trustee's interest must be declared, and that trustee should not take part in negotiations or decision making.

Administering the trust

Trustees are responsible for the day-to-day running of the trust. (The Māori Land Court does not administer trusts.) Trustees are appointed to ensure that the landowners' interests are met, and so they should communicate regularly with the landowners. They should also keep the court up to date because landowners often make enquiries of the court.

Landowners have appointed trustees to act on their behalf and to administer their property, and so they should allow the trustees the opportunity to operate.

Tax on trust income

Different types of taxes may apply to trusts. The trustees should discuss the trust's tax liability with the Inland Revenue Department and with their accountant.

Resolving problems

Should problems arise, the owners and trustees should try and sort out the problems themselves to avoid legal action. If the problems cannot be resolved, the landowners can apply to the Māori Land Court to:

- add, replace, or remove trustees
- investigate the trust
- enforce the terms of the trust
- vary the terms of the trust
- terminate the trust.


An application to the Māori Land Court needs to be filed with the application fee, shown on the form.

Spending trust funds for Māori community purposes

Māori community purposes financially supports initiatives relating to: health; social, cultural, and economic welfare; and educational and vocational training.

Some trust funds can only be spent for Māori community purposes. These purposes are fully outlined in section 218 of the Act.

Whenua tōpū and pūtea trusts (see pages 21 and 28) allow spending only for Māori community purposes. Whānau and ahu whenua trusts (see pages 26 and 19)



may also use funds for Māori community purposes if their trust order allows. The trust order will define who will benefit from Māori community purpose funds.

Amending a trust

The trust order may need to be varied or changed if the needs of the landowners and of the land are not being met.

To make changes to the trust order, the owners should meet to decide the new trust terms and then make an application to the Māori Land Court. The minutes of the meeting should be attached to the application.

Landowners must assure the Court that a reasonable number of them support the proposed changes. (The trust order will often indicate the proportion of owners that make up the trust's quorum.)

New trustees

New trustees may need to be appointed when a trustee is not re-elected, resigns, or dies. To appoint a new trustee, the owners need to meet to agree on new trustees and then apply to the Māori Land Court to add, remove, or replace a trustee. The following documentation must be included with the application to the court:

- the minutes of the meeting
- the written consent of the nominated trustees
- the resignation of a trustee or the confirmation of their death (or other evidence for removing a trustee)
- the fully completed application form and the application fee, which is shown on the form.

Terminating a trust

Trusts can be terminated, but different criteria apply to the different types of trusts. Refer to pages 21–30 for information about terminating each type of trust.

Ahu whenua trusts

Summary


The ahu whenua trust is the most flexible type of trust. It is a land management trust designed to manage whole blocks of land and is often used for commercial purposes. It aims to facilitate and promote the use and administration of the land in the interests of the owners. It allows the trustees to conduct their business in a professional and businesslike manner and yet, at the same time, provide for the cultural needs of the owners.

Whānau, pūtea, and kai tiaki trusts can operate under the umbrella of an ahu whenua trust. Almost anything that is legally in order can be achieved under an ahu whenua trust. However, sales of land can only be achieved under very stringent rules that ensure that the Act's kaupapa is met – namely, to promote the retention of that land in the hands of its owners and their whānau and hapū, and to facilitate the occupation, development, and utilisation of that land for the benefit of its owners and their whānau and hapū. Many owners ensure that their trust order prohibits the sale of land altogether.

The Māori Affairs Act 1953 and Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993

The ahu whenua trust replaces the section 438 trusts created under the Māori Affairs Act 1953. Section 438





trusts that existed when Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993 came into force were renamed ahu whenua trusts. Ahu whenua trusts are established under section 215 of the Act.

Assets required to establish a trust

Māori land or **general land** owned by Māori can be included to establish an ahu whenua trust. The trust may involve one or several blocks of land, and all shares in any block can be included.

Succession

Succession to individual shares in the block will continue. For more information about succession, please refer to the book *Succession: A Guide*, available from Māori Land Court offices.

Representing individual shares at owners' meetings

Owners represent themselves at meetings or appoint a spokesperson (**proxy**) or attorney. Unless the owner of the shares is present at the meeting, the appointment of any representative is required in writing. (Proxy application forms are available from any Māori Land Court office.)

Trust money

Trust money may be spent in any way permitted by the trust order, including using the money for Māori community purposes.

Reviewing the trust

Ahu whenua trusts must be reviewed by the Māori Land Court at least every twenty years or sooner if directed by the court.

Terminating the trust

The trust may be terminated on application to the Māori Land Court. The application can be made by anyone, though it is normally made by the trustees. When the court terminates the trust, the ownership of the land reverts back to the current **beneficial owners** of that land or whoever the court determines to be entitled to the land.

Whenua tōpū trusts

Summary

The whenua tōpū trust is an iwi or hapū land management trust. It aims to facilitate the use and administration of the land in the interests of the iwi or hapū. It has many of the features of an ahu whenua trust. It allows the trustees to conduct their business in a professional and businesslike manner and yet, at the same time, provide for the cultural needs of the beneficiaries.

Whānau, pūtea, and kai tiaki trusts can operate under the umbrella of a whenua tōpū trust. Almost anything that is legally in order can be achieved under a whenua tōpū trust. However, sales of land can be achieved only under very stringent rules that ensure that the Act's kaupapa is met – namely, promoting the retention of Māori land in Māori ownership. Many owners ensure that their trust order prohibits the sale of land altogether.

The Māori Affairs Act 1953 and Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993

Whenua tōpū trusts were established under section 216 of Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993. There was no equivalent of a whenua tōpū trust under the Māori Affairs Act 1953.





Assets required to establish a trust and intention of the trust

Māori land or general land owned by Māori can be included to establish a whenua tōpū trust.

The trust is for the whole, or a substantial part, of the interests in land owned by an iwi or hapū.

Though the trust may involve one or several blocks, this trust is popular for receiving Crown or local body land under section 134 of the Act, where the land becomes Māori land upon handback. All shares in any block are included.

Succession

There will be no succession so long as the trust exists (although there is provision for succession to owners of large shares). The land will remain vested in the trustees. The court can, however, determine who the **successors** would be when a beneficiary dies because this can help the trustees to maintain the **whakapapa**.

For more information about succession, please refer to the book *Succession: A Guide*, available from Māori Land Court offices.

Beneficiaries at landowners' meetings

Members of the hapū or iwi named in the order are beneficiaries and are entitled to have a say at landowners' meetings. Beneficiaries represent themselves or appoint a representative spokesperson (proxy) or attorney. Unless the beneficiary is present at the meeting, the appointment of any representative is required in writing.

Trust money

The Act requires that the trust money be spent for Māori community purposes, as set out in section 218 of the Act, or as approved by the court for the general benefit of members of the iwi or hapū.

Reviewing the trust

All whenua tōpū trusts must be reviewed by the Māori Land Court at least every twenty years or sooner if directed by the Court.

Terminating the trust

Because the trust is iwi- or hapū-based, it is usually intended to be permanent. However, if the beneficiaries decide to terminate the trust, an application to do so can be made to the Māori Land Court. The application can be made by anyone, though it is normally made by the trustees.


Unless the beneficial ownership of the land has already been established, the Court needs to determine the owners of the land and vest the land in those persons or otherwise determine who would be entitled to receive the land.

Kai tiaki trusts

Summary

The kai tiaki trust is the only trust that relates solely to individuals. It is designed specifically for minors or individuals with a disability, either physical or mental. It is not advisable for minors to enter into contracts – they need to have a trustee so that their shares can be represented.





If an individual's disability limits their ability to carry out their own business, either partially or completely, the kai tiaki trust allows the trustee to conduct the individual's business in a professional and businesslike manner and to provide for the needs of that individual.

The trustee is appointed by the Māori Land Court to properly represent the individual and take care of his/her assets. Kai tiaki trusts can work under the umbrella of whānau, pūtea, ahu whenua, and whenua tōpū trusts.

The Māori Affairs Act 1953 and Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993

The kai tiaki trust replaces the Part X trust created under section 93 of the Māori Affairs Act 1953. Part X trusts that existed when Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993 came into force were renamed kai tiaki trusts under section 217 of the Act.

Assets required to establish a trust

Any assets, including cars or money, can be used to establish a kai tiaki trust for any Māori person. A non-Māori person who has shares in Māori land or has **Māori incorporation shares** can have a kai tiaki trust established. A non-Māori person cannot establish a kai tiaki trust over general land.

A kai tiaki trust cannot be created where there is a property order in force under the Protection of Personal and Property Rights Act 1988.

Succession

Succession will continue. For more information about succession, please refer to the book *Succession: A Guide*, available from Māori Land Court offices.

Representing shares at owners' meetings

The trustee represents the individual at meetings.

Spending trust money

Trust money can be spent in any legal way that will benefit the individual.

Reviewing a trust

The trustee must apply to the Māori Land Court for a review within five years of the trust being established and thereafter every five years unless the Court determines otherwise.

The trustee is also required to file a trust report with the court within fifteen months after the establishment of the trust and thereafter annually. If the trustee is the Māori Trustee, reports are needed only every three years after the initial report.

Terminating a trust

If a disabled person recovers from their disability or if a minor marries, then an application to terminate the trust can be made to the Māori Land Court. The trustee is simply removed from the court record, leaving the owner to act in his or her own right.

When a minor reaches twenty years of age, the trust can be terminated without the need of a court order unless there is some other disability brought to the attention of the court. In this case, the court can extend the term of the trustee's appointment.

If the owner has died, an application for succession should be dealt with at the same time.





Whānau trusts

Summary

The whānau trust is a share management trust designed to manage specified shares in Māori land. It is the most family-oriented trust. It allows whānau to bring together all their interests for the benefit of that whānau and their descendants. This provides the whānau with an alternative to **fragmenting** their shares. The whānau may name a **tipuna** in the court order, and the descendants of that tipuna may benefit from the trust.

These trusts will often operate under the umbrella of an ahu whenua trust.

A whānau trust is often established on succession.

The Māori Affairs Act 1953 and Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993

Whānau trusts were established under section 214 of Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993. There was no equivalent of whānau trusts under the Māori Affairs Act 1953.

Assets required to establish a trust

Shares in Māori land, Māori incorporations, or general land owned by Māori can be included in a whānau trust provided the owners of those shares agree. If the trust includes the shares of an owner who has died, that owner's successors must all agree before the shares can be included.

Succession

So long as the trust exists, there will be no succession. The land interests will remain vested in the trustees.

However, the court can determine who the successors would be when a beneficiary dies as this can help the trustees to maintain the whakapapa. For more information about succession, please refer to the book *Succession: A Guide*, available from Māori Land Court offices.

Representing whānau trust beneficiaries at landowners' meetings

The trustees represent the beneficiaries at landowners' meetings, but they can only act by majority. If all the trustees cannot attend a meeting and vote together, they should provide the trustee who does attend with a proxy. The vote cannot be split amongst the trustees because the whānau trust holds an individual interest in the land.

Trust money

The Act requires that the trust money be spent for the benefit of the beneficiaries, although the court may also allow for Māori community purposes.

Reviewing a trust

All whānau trusts must be reviewed by the court at least every twenty years or sooner if directed by the court.

Terminating a trust

Beneficiaries may agree to terminate a trust or withdraw the shares that an individual has contributed to the trust. An application can be made to the Māori Land Court to terminate the trust. The court will vest the shares in the original contributors or their successors.



Pūtea trusts

Summary

A pūtea trust is a share management trust and deals with small interests that would otherwise be uneconomic to the owners. Pūtea trusts allow the trustees to conduct trust business so that the needs of the owners are taken care of collectively.

The name “pūtea” has been chosen because of the concept of people collectively filling a basket. These trusts are not designed to deal with whole blocks of land – they deal with smaller interests within a block or within various blocks.

Pūtea trusts may be used by Māori incorporations to manage uneconomic interests. Pūtea trusts often operate under the umbrella of an ahu whenua trust.

The Māori Affairs Act 1953 and Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993

Pūtea trusts were established under sections 212 and 213 of Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993. There was no equivalent of pūtea trusts under the Māori Affairs Act 1953.

The assets required to establish a trust

The trusts’ assets will be the collective interests of the participating owners of interests in Māori land, Māori incorporations, or general land owned by Māori. Such interests can be combined to cover the small interests in several blocks. Alternatively, a pūtea trust can be for small interests in an individual block or an incorporation.

The owners, whose interests are to be included in the trust, give their consent to the creation of the trust. (The Māori Land Court can rule that consent is not needed, for example, if the shares are uneconomic.)

Succession

There will be no succession so long as the trust exists. The shares will remain vested in the names of the persons entitled to them although, in practice, the name of the trust will appear in the Māori Land Court's ownership list. The court can, however, determine who the successors would be when a beneficiary dies as this can help the trustees to maintain the whakapapa. For more information about succession, please refer to the book *Succession: A Guide*, available from Māori Land Court offices.

Representing pūtea trust beneficiaries at owners' meetings

At meetings for Māori land shares, the trustees represent the owners, but they can only act by majority. If all the trustees cannot attend a meeting and vote together, they should provide the trustee who does attend with a proxy. The vote must not be split amongst the trustees.

At meetings for incorporation shares, the trustees get notice of the meeting, but the owners vote.

Trust money

The Act requires that trust money be spent for Māori community purposes.

Reviewing a trust

Pūtea trusts must be reviewed by the court at least every twenty years or sooner if directed by the court.





Terminating a trust

Beneficiaries may agree to terminate the trust or withdraw the shares that an individual has contributed to it. An application can be made to the Māori Land Court to terminate the trust.

The court will vest the shares in the original contributors or their successors or anyone directed by the beneficial owners.

More information

For more information about Māori land trusts, please write to, phone, fax, email, or visit a Māori Land Court office. Māori Land Court office addresses are listed at the back of this book. The staff will be pleased to assist and discuss any matters with you.

Email: maorilandcourt@courts.govt.nz

Website: www.courts.govt.nz

Māori Land Court offices

Te Taitokerau district

Registry Office
2nd Floor, Manaia
House
Rathbone Street
PO Box 1764
Whangārei
Phone: (09) 983 9940
Fax: (09) 983 9941

Auckland information office

135 Kolmar Road
PO Box 23358
Papatoetoe
Phone: (09) 279 2160
Fax: (09) 279 2162

Waikato Maniapoto district

Registry Office
Level 2, BNZ Centre
354–358 Victoria Street
PO Box 620
Hamilton
Phone: (07) 957 7880
Fax: (07) 957 7881

Waiariki district

Registry Office
Hauora House
Haupapa Street
PO Box 3012
Rotorua
Phone: (07) 921 7402
Fax: (07) 921 7412

Tūrangi information office

Shop 41
Town Centre
PO Box 273
Tūrangi
Phone: (07) 386 0183
Fax: (07) 386 0183

Aotea district

Registry Office
Ingestre Chambers
74 Ingestre Street
PO Box 7178
Wanganui
Phone: (06) 349 0770
Fax: (06) 349 0771





Tàkitimu district

2nd floor Heretaunga
House
Cnr Lyndon and Warren
Streets
PO Box 134
Hastings
Phone: (06) 974 7630
Fax: (06) 974 7631

Tairàwhiti district

Registry Office
Ngà Wai E Rua
Reads Quay
PO Box 849
Gisborne
Phone: (06) 869 0370
Fax: (06) 869 0371

Te Waipounamu district

76 Peterborough Street
PO Box 2200
Christchurch
Phone: (03) 962 4900
Fax: (03) 962 4901

National Office

Level 17, Fujitsu Tower
141 The Terrace
PO Box 23-248
Wellington
Phone: (04) 914 3102
Fax: (04) 914 3100
Email:
mlcnationaloffice@justice.govt.nz