

TO BE PUBLISHED IN THE NEXT ISSUE  
OF BALOCHISTAN GAZETTE.

BALOCHISTAN PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY SECRETARIAT

NOTIFICATION.

Dated Quetta, the 1<sup>st</sup> September, 2020.

No.PAB/Legis;V(03)/2020. The Balochistan Trust Bill, 2020 (Bill No. 03 of 2020), having been passed by the Provincial Assembly of Balochistan on 26<sup>th</sup> August, 2020 and assented to by the Governor, Balochistan on 31<sup>st</sup> August, 2020 is hereby published as an Act of the Balochistan Provincial Assembly.

The Balochistan Trust Act 2020 Act No.IV of 2020.

AN  
ACT

to make provisions relating to the proper management and administration of Trust in Balochistan Province.

WHEREAS a Bill it is expedient to make provisions relating to the Trusts and to repeal the existing Trust Law;

And WHEREAS, to cater for the Monitoring and evaluation purposes of the Trusts;

And WHEREAS, it is expedient for the Balochistan Province to enact its own Trust Act for a better Administrative and Legislative control in wake of the 18 Constitutional Amendment;

It is hereby enacted and follows:

CHAPTER I  
PRELIMINARY

(1) This Act may be called the "THE BALOCHISTAN TRUST

ACT 2020".

Short title and  
commencement: 1. (2) It shall extend to the whole of Balochistan.

(3) It shall come into force at once.

But nothing herein contained affects the rules of Muslim law as to wagf, or the mutual relations of the members of an undivided family as determined by any customary or personal law, or applies to public or private religious or charitable endowments, or to trusts to distribute prizes taken in war among the captors.



In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant to the subject or context;

- (a) "Act" means the Balochistan Trust Act, 2020;
- (b) "Author of the Trust" means the natural person who reposes or declares the confidence, and assigns the property to the trustee for the benefit of beneficiary;
- (c) "Beneficiary" means the natural person who benefits the confidence of the trust;
- (d) "Breach of Trust" means a breach of any duty imposed on a trustee, as such, by any law for the time being in force;

Definitions: 2.

- (e) "Competent authorities" means the 'regulators', the oversight bodies for SRBs as specified in the Anti-Money Laundering Act 2010, the "investigating or prosecuting agency" and the Financial Monitoring Unit.
- (f) "Deputy Manager (Augaf)" means the Deputy Manager (Augaf) in each District under the Religious Affairs Department;
- (g) "Department" means the Religious Affairs Department Government of Balochistan;
- (h) "Director" means the Director of the Religious Affairs Directorate;
- (i) "District Intelligence Coordination Committee" means the intelligence committee headed by the Deputy Commissioner of each district and comprising of the representatives of police and intelligence agencies;
- (j) "Director General" means Director General of the Balochistan Charities (Registration, Regulation and Facilitation Authority) Act, 2019;
- (k) "Financial Monitoring Unit" means the Financial Monitoring Unit as specified under the Anti-Money Laundering Act, 2010;
- (l) "Home Department" means the Home and Tribal Affairs Department; Government of Balochistan;
- (m) "Instrument of the Trust" means the instrument by which the trust is declared.
- (n) "Interest" means the beneficiary's right against the trust property;

(0) "Investigating or prosecuting Agency" mean an Investigating or prosecuting Agency as specified under the Anti-Money Laundering Act, 2010;

(p) "Notice" means a person is said to have known of a fact either when he actually knows that fact, or when, but for willful abstention from inquiry or gross negligence, he would have known it, or when information of the fact is given to or obtained by his agent, under the circumstances mentioned in the Contract Act,1872, all expressions used herein and defined in the Contract Act,1872, shall be deemed to have the meanings respectively attributed to them by that Act;

Validity of the Trust:

Creation of trust

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(q) "Prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act;  
(r) "Purpose" means any lawful purpose unless it is

(a) forbidden by law, or

(b) is of such a nature that, if permitted, it would defeat  
the provisions of any law, or

(c) is fraudulent, or

(d) involves or implies injury to the person or property of  
another, or

(e) the Court regards it as immoral or opposed to public  
policy;

(s)"Registered" means registered with the Director General,  
Balochistan Charities (Registration, Regulation and Facilitation  
Authority) through Religious Affairs Department;

(t) "Reporting Entity" means an entity specified under the Anti-Money  
Laundering Act, 2010;

(u) "Revenue Department" means the Revenue Department

Government of Balochistan;

(v)"Secretary" means Secretary of the Religious Affairs, Department  
Government of Balochistan;

(w) "Trust Property" means the subject matter of the trust; it may be  
movable or immovable property;

(x)'Trust" means an obligation annexed to the ownership of property,  
and rising out of confidence reposed in and accepted by the owner,  
or declared and accepted by him, for the benefit of beneficiary; and

(y)"Trustee" means any person who accepts the confidence of the  
author of the trust to the benefit of the beneficiary.

CHAPTER II  
OF THE CREATION OF THE TRUSTS

(1) Trust of immovable property-

No trust in relation to immovable property is valid unless declared by a non-testamentary instrument in writing signed by the author of the trust or the trustee and registered, or by the will of the author of the trust or of the trustee, and its ownership is transferred to the trust.

(2) Trust of movable property- No trust in relation to movable property is valid unless declared as aforesaid, or unless the ownership of the property is transferred to the trust.

(1) Subject to the provisions of Section 3, a trust is created when the author of the trust indicates with reasonable certainty by any words or acts;

(i) An intention on his part to create thereby a trust,

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beneficiary

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beneficiary

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(ii) The purpose of the trust,

(iii) The beneficiary,

(iv) The trust-property, and

(v) Transfers the trust-property to the trustee (unless the trust is declared by will or the author of the trust is himself to be the trustee).

(2) Every trust for which the purpose is unlawful is void and where a trust is created for more than one purpose and one of the purposes is unlawful, the whole trust is void.

(1) A trust may be created;

(a) By every natural person competent to contract under the Contract Act, 1872, or

(b) With the permission of a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction, by or on behalf of a minor;

But subject in each case to the law for the time being in force as to the circumstances and extent in and to which the author of the trust may dispose of the trust property.

The Subject-matter of a trust must be property transferable to the beneficiary. It must not be merely beneficial interest under a subsisting trust.

Every natural person capable of holding property may be a beneficiary.

Explanation: A legal person cannot be a beneficiary under this Act.

A proposed beneficiary may renounce his interest under the trust by disclaimer addressed to the trustee, or by setting up, with notice of the trust, a claim inconsistent therewith.

Every natural person capable of holding property may be a trustee; but, where the trust involves the exercise of discretion, he cannot execute it unless he is competent to contract under the Contract Act, 1872.

Explanation: A legal person cannot be a trustee under this Act.

(1) A trust is accepted by any words or acts of the trustee indicating with reasonable certainty of such acceptance.

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Disclaimer of trust

Trusts to be  
Registered

Application for  
registration

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(2) Each of the trustee accepting the trust in this section shall provide an affidavit that the trustee has read and understood the duties and liabilities of the trustee as mentioned in the Chapter-IV of this Act;

(1) Instead of accepting a trust, the intended trustee may, within a period of sixty days, disclaim it and such disclaimer shall prevent the trust-property from vesting in him.

(2) Incase of more than one trustees, if one of trustees, disclaims to be a trustee, it shall not automatically confer the disclaiming trustee's rights on the other trustees.

(3) The author of the trust shall either,-

(a) Explicitly allow the co-trustees to proceed in case of any of the member's disclaimer, or  
(b) Write a new trust-deed.

### CHAPTER III OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE TRUSTS

No Trust shall be functional unless it is registered under this Act with the Director General, Balochistan Charities (Registration, Regulation and Facilitation Authority) through Religious Affairs Department.

(1) For every Trust required to be registered under this Act, the Trustee shall provide to the Deputy Manager (Auqaf) Concerned District at or before the time of registration information regarding the Purpose, Author of the Trust, Details of the Trustees, Beneficiaries of the Trust, and any other natural person exercising ultimate effective control over the Trust as prescribed, to the satisfaction of the Department.

Explanation: In case of more than one Trustee, all the Trustees

will nominate one Trustee who shall be responsible for the

provision of information.

(3) The details of the information required to be provided under section 13 (1) above will be prescribed.

The Director General, Balochistan Charities (Registration, Regulation and Facilitation) Authority and Director shall verify the contents and particulars of the application before the registration

Verification of the 14. through the Investigating or prosecuting agencies who shall submit the application verified report to the Director within 14 days of receiving the request from the Director.

All movable and immovable properties of the trust must be registered in the name of the Trust under the Registration Act, 1908.

Registration of the 15. Without prejudice to the Registration Act 1908, the Properties- registration of the properties must include the details of authors of the Trust, Beneficiaries, Trustee, Co-Trustee (if any) and any other natural

person exercising ultimate effective control over the Trust.

(1) The Director General, Balochistan Charities (Registration, Regulation and Facilitation) Authority, after fulfillment of legal requirements, as mentioned in the Sections 13 to 15 above, shall

Certificate of 16. register the Trust under this Act, and issue a Certificate of Registration Registration to the Trustee.

(2) The Deputy Manager (Augaf), for the reasons to be

recorded in writing, may refuse the registration of the application if:

(a) The purpose of the Trust is unlawful or the Trust proceeds are suspected to be proceeds of crime, as the Investigating or prosecuting agencies inform the Director under section 14 above; and the Director may refer back the application to law enforcement agencies for legal action; or

(b) Any of the members of the Trust including Author, Trustees, Beneficiary or any other person exercising ultimate effective control over the Trust are declared proscribed by the Home department or associated with the proscribed organizations under the Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997 or under the United Nations Security Council Act 1948, and in such cases as mentioned in Section 16

(2) (b), the Deputy Manager (Augaf) shall share the details of individuals with the Ministry of Interior and Ministry of Foreign Affairs through the Home Department; or

(c) The District Intelligence Coordination Committee considers the Trust a threat to national security; or

(d) The Author of the Trust, Trustee, Beneficiary, or any person acting on their behalf fail to provide the complete personal details required under section 13 for the registration and functioning of the Trust; or

(e) Any other reason as prescribed.

(1) | The Deputy Manager (Augaf), or the Director, or the Department

may summon any information relating to the Trust from the trustee for

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Power to inspect  
record and  
compliance

17.

any purpose, and shall have the power to inspect such record at any time.

(2) The Deputy Manager (Augaf) summoning the record under subsection (1) above may share with the competent authorities upon written request, through the Home Department, information about the Trust, Trust assets, Trust proceeds, Author of the Trust, Trustees, Beneficiary, or any other person exercising ultimate effective control over the trust.

(3) The Deputy Manager (Auqaf) may also share the information under this section relating to Trust assets and beneficiaries with the reporting entity upon request.

(4) The Director upon intimation by the Deputy Manager (Auqaf) may impose financial penalty up to Rupees One (1) million, if a trustee is found violative of the purpose of the Trust or fails to provide the information under the sub-section (1) above.

(5) In case of failure to pay the penalty under section 17 (4) above, the Director may seek a legal action through a court of original jurisdiction against the Trustees held responsible for non-compliance under this Act, and such legal action may result in imprisonment ranging from one month to six months.

The imprisonment granted under this section will be for the non-compliance of the provisions of this Act and will be in addition to the financial penalty already imposed by the Director.

(6) The Director upon intimation of the Deputy Manager (Augaf) may impose financial penalty up to Rupees One (1) million, if a trustee) fails to provide the information required under Sections 20 and 23, or fails to obtain and hold the information required under section 24 of this Act.

In addition, the trustee shall also be liable for imprisonment of minimum three months to a maximum of six months if he fails to make information available to competent authorities as required under section 20(2) or to the Department and Director through Deputy Manager (Augaf) for the purposes of sharing information under section 20(d). This punishment shall be awarded by a court of original jurisdiction.

(7) The Director may further take over the properties of the Trust or freeze its assets or remove a trustee or a beneficiary from the Trust and assign new trustees or beneficiary through a legal order from a court of original jurisdiction in case the Trust or trustee or beneficiary is convicted

of a criminal offence, including terrorist financing, money laundering or a threat to national security.

(8) Nothing in sub section (2) and (b) above shall limit the person's basic right of being given fair trial opportunity and appeal to the Secretary or the appellant court, as the case may be.

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Power to obtain the  
registration record-

Register of Trusts

Access to the  
Information

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The Department shall obtain the registration of Trust record from the Revenue Department, which was held by it before the enactment of this Act within a period of Sixty (60) days from the date of enactment of this Act , and, the Department shall make efforts to make the Trust record in conformity with the provisions of this Act.

(1) The Director General, Balochistan Charities (Registration, Regulation and Facilitation Authority and the Director at the provincial level along with the Deputy Manager (Auqaf)at the District level shall maintain a register of the Trusts in such manner as prescribed by the Department.

(2) The register shall contain information, including but not limited to the name and details of every Trust, its Purpose, Author, Trustee, Beneficiaries, any person exercising ultimate effective control over the trust and other information as required by the Department.

(3) The details must also include, if any of the person associated with the Trust is living in Pakistan or outside Pakistan along with their residential addresses.

(4) The Department shall explain the extent of the details of individuals as included in the subsections (1), (2) and (3) above to be made public in manner and circumstances prescribed.

(1) The Department and Director through the Deputy Manager (Auqaf) may any time require any information relating to the Trust from the trustee, and the trustee is bound to provide the information in a timely manner as prescribed.

(2) For purposes of domestic and international cooperation, competent authorities may at any time require any information relating to the trust from the trustee, and the trustee shall provide the information in a timely manner as prescribed. Both the request of competent authorities and response of trustee will both be routed through the Home Department, in a timely manner as prescribed.

(3) The reporting entity may, in a timely manner as prescribed, also obtain the information from the trustee about the details of trust assets, residential addresses of trustees and details of beneficiaries, however such request and response will be routed through the Department.

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and hold information —

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A Trust can hold immovable and movable property under its name, or can sell or dispose of the property being held by it. Such sale and purchase of property will be responsibility of the Trustee.

#### CHAPTER IV OF THE DUTIES AND LIABILITIES OF TRUSTEES

(1) The trustee is bound to fulfill the purpose of the trust, and to obey the directions of the author of the trust given at the time of its creation, except as modified by the consent of all the beneficiaries

being competent to contract.

(2) Where the beneficiary is incompetent to contract, his consent may, for the purposes of this section, be given by a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction.

(3) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to require a trustee to obey any direction when to do so would be impracticable, illegal or manifestly injurious to the beneficiaries.

Explanation - Unless a contrary intention be expressed, the purpose of a trust for the payment of debts shall be deemed to be

(a) to pay only the debts of the author of the trust existing and recoverable at the date of the instrument of trust, or, when such instrument is a will, at the date of his death, and  
(b) in the case of debts not bearing interest, to make such payment without interest.

A trustee, or all of the trustees, as the case may be, are bound to disclose the fact that they are trustees when entering into a business relationship or carrying out an occasional transaction with a reporting entity.

(1) A trustee or each of the trustees, as the case may be, must collect and hold information about the author of the trust, the trustees), beneficiaries of the Trust, and any other natural person exercising ultimate effective control over the trust to his satisfaction and requirement of the Department, before the execution of the Trust as mentioned in Section 22 above.

(2) The trustee must provide the updated information under this Act to the Deputy Manager (Auqaf), in a timely manner as prescribed. In case of more than one trustee, only one trustee will be nominated by other Co-trustees for the purpose of provision of information.

Trustee to inform  
himself to state of  
trust-property

Trustee to protect  
title to trust-property

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(3) The trustees or the trustee shall collect and hold basic information about the other service providers to the trust including, but not limited to, investment advisors or managers, accountants or tax advisors, and, provide this information to the Deputy Manager (Auqaf) even after the registration of the Trust, in the prescribed circumstances and manner.

(4) The details of the information required to be collected and held under the subsections (1), to (3)) above will be prescribed.

(5) The trustees or the trustee shall further inform the Department and Law enforcement agencies if it comes to their knowledge any illegal utilization of the trust money by the beneficiaries, after and during the execution of the Trust.

A trustee is bound to acquaint himself, as soon as possible, with the nature and circumstances of the trust-property; to obtain, where necessary, a transfer of the trust-property to himself; and (subject to the provisions of the instrument of trust) to get in trust-moneys invested or insufficient or hazardous security.

Illustrations

(a) The trust-property is a debt outstanding on personal security. The Instrument of trust gives the trustee no discretionary power to leave the debt so outstanding. The trustee's duty is to recover the debt without unnecessary delay.

(b) The trust-property is money in the hands of one of two co-trustees. No discretionary power is given by the instrument of trust. The other co-trustee must not allow the former to retain the money for a longer period than the circumstances of the case required.

A trustee is bound to maintain and defend all such suits, and (subject to the provisions of the instrument of trust) to take such other steps as, regards being had to the nature and amount or value to the trust-property, may be reasonably requisite for the preservation of the trust-property and the assertion or protection of the title thereto.

Illustrations

The trust-property is immovable property, which has been given to the author of the trust by an unregistered instrument. Subject to the provisions of the law for the registration of the documents, the trustee's duty is to cause the instrument to be registered.

Trustee not to  
set up title adverse  
to beneficiary

Care required  
from trustee

Conversion of  
perishable property

Trustee to be  
impartial

Trustee to prevent  
waste

Accounts and  
information

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27.

29.

32.

The trustee must not for himself or another set up or aid  
any title to the trust-property adverse to the interest of the beneficiary.

A trustee is bound to deal with the trust-property as  
carefully as a man of ordinary prudence would deal with such property  
if it were his own; and, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, a  
trustee so dealing is not responsible for the loss, destruction or  
deterioration of the trust-property.

Where the trust is created for the benefit of several  
persons in succession, and the trust-property is of a wasting nature or  
a future or reversionary interest, the trustee is bound unless an  
intention to the contrary may be inferred from the instrument of trust,  
to convert the property into property of a permanent and immediately  
profitable character.

Where there are more beneficiaries than one, the trustee  
is bound to be impartial, and must not execute the trust for the  
advantage of one at the expense of another.

Where the trustee has a discretionary power, nothing in  
this section shall be deemed to authorize the Court to control the  
exercise reasonably and in good faith of such discretion.

Where the trust is created for the benefit to several  
persons in succession and one of them is in possession of the trust-

property, if he commits, or threatens to commit, any Act, which is destructive, or permanently injurious thereto, the trustee is bound to take measures to prevent such act.

A trustee or each of the trustee, as the case may be, is bound to;

- (a) Keep clear and accurate accounts of the trust-property, and income.
- (b) At all reasonable times, at the request of the beneficiary, to furnish him with full and accurate information as to the amount and state of the trust-property,
- (c) Shall update the information in a timely manner about the author of the Trust, beneficiaries, trustees, any other natural person exercising ultimate control over the Trust, Trust assets and incomes.

Explanation: The details of the information shall be prescribed in the rules of this Act.

- (d) Get accounts audited by a third party at least once in a year.
- (e) Submit financial reports to the Deputy Manager (Auqaf) in every financial year.

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(f) Shall maintain the information collected under this section, and, section 24 above for a period not less than the five years after their involvement with the trust ceases, or, the trust is extinguished.

(1) Where the trust-property consists of money and cannot be applied immediately or at an early date to the purposes of the trust, the trustee is bound (subject to any direction contained in the instrument of trust) to invest the money on the following securities, and on no other:

(a) In promissory notes, debentures, stock or other securities of a provincial or federal Government. Provided that securities, both the principal whereof and the interest whereon shall have been fully and unconditionally guaranteed by any such Government, shall be deemed, for the purposes of this clause, to be securities of such Government.

(b) On any other security expressly authorized by the instrument of trust, or by any rule which the High Court may prescribe in this behalf.

A trustee may invest in any of the securities mentioned or referred to in Section 33, notwithstanding that the same may be redeemable and that the price exceeds the redemption value, and a trustee may retain until redemption any redeemable stock, fund or security which may have been purchased in accordance with this section.

Where a trustee, directed to sell within a specified time extends such time, the burden of proving, as between himself and the beneficiary, that the latter is not prejudiced by the extension lies upon the trustee, unless the extension has been authorized by a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction.

Where the trustee commits a breach of trust, he is liable to make good the loss which the trust-property or the beneficiary has thereby sustained, unless the beneficiary, has by fraud induced the trustee to commit the breach, or the beneficiary, being competent to contract, has himself, without coercion or undue influence having been brought to bear on him, concurred in the breach, or subsequently acquiesced therein, with full knowledge of fact of the case and of his rights as against the trustee.

(a) A trustee committing a breach of trust is not liable to pay interest except in the following cases:-

(i) Where he has actually received interest;

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Non-liability for 39.

co-trustee's default

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(ii)

(iii)

(iv)

(vi)

Where the breach consists in unreasonable

delay in paying trust-money to the

beneficiary;

Where the trustee ought to have received

interest, but has not done so;

Where he may be fairly presumed to have

received interest.

He is liable, in case (i), to account for the interest actually received, and, in cases (ii), (iii) and (iv), to account for simple interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, unless the Court otherwise directs.

Where the breach consists in failure to invest trust-money and to accumulate the interest or dividends thereon, he is liable to account for compound interest (with half-yearly rests) at the same rate;

Where the breach consists in the employment of trust-property or the proceeds thereof in trade or business, he is liable to account, at the option of the beneficiary, either for compound interest (with half-yearly rests) at the same rate, or for the net profits made by such employment.

A trustee who is liable for a loss occasioned by a breach of trust in respect of one portion of the trust property cannot set-off against his liability again which has accrued to another portion of the trust-property through another and distinct breach of trust.

Where a trustee succeeds another, he is not, as such, liable for the Act or defaults of his predecessor.

(1) Subject to the provisions of Sections 26, and 27, one trustee is not, as such, liable for a breach of trust committed by his co-trustee.

Provided that, in the absence of an express declaration to the contrary in the instrument of trust, a trustee

is so liable—

(a)  
(b)

(c)

Where he has delivered trust-property to his co-trustee without seeing to its proper application;  
Where he allows his co-trustee to receive trust-property and fails to make due inquiry as to the co-trustee's dealings therewith, or allows him to retain it longer than the circumstances of the case reasonably require;

Where he becomes aware of a breach of trust committed or intended by his co-trustee, and either

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actively conceals it or does not within a reasonable time take proper steps to protect the beneficiary's interest.

(2) Joining in receipt for conformity - A co-trustee who joins in signing a receipt for trust-property and proves that he has not received the same is not answerable, by reason of such signature only, for loss or misapplication of the property by his co-trustee.

(1) Where co-trustees jointly commit a breach of trust, or where one of them by his neglect enables the other to commit a breach of trust, each is liable to the beneficiary for the whole of the loss occasioned by such breach.

(2) Contribution as between co-trustees—But as between the trustees themselves, if one be less guilty than another and has had to refund the loss, the former may compel the latter, or his legal representative to the extent of the assets he has received, to make good such loss; and, if all be equally guilty, any one or more of the trustees who has had to refund the loss may compel the others to contribute.

(3) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorize a trustee who has been guilty of fraud to institute a suit to compel contribution.

When any beneficiary's interest becomes vested in another person, and the trustee, not having notice of the vesting, pays or delivers trust-property to the person who would have been entitled thereto in the absence of such vesting, the trustee is not liable for the property so paid or delivered.

When the beneficiary's interest is forfeited or awarded by legal adjudication to the Government, the trustee is bound to

hold the trust-property to the extent of such interest for the benefit of such person in such manner as the Provincial Government may direct in this behalf.

Subject to the provisions of the instrument of trust and of Sections 35 and 38, trustees shall be respectively chargeable only for such moneys, stocks, funds and securities as they respectively actually receive, and shall not be answerable the one for the other of them, nor for any banker, broker or other person in whose hands any trust-property may be placed, nor for the insufficiency or deficiency of any stocks, funds or securities, nor otherwise for involuntary losses.

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## CHAPTER V OF RIGHTS AND POWERS OF TRUSTEE

A trustee is entitled to have in his possession the instrument of trust and all the documents of title (if any) relating solely to the trust-property.

Every trustee may reimburse himself, or pay or discharge out of the trust-property, all expenses properly incurred in or about the execution of the trust, or the realization, preservation or benefit of the trust-property, or the protection or support of the beneficiary.

(a) If the trust-property fail, the trustee is entitled to recover from the beneficiary personally on whose behalf he acted, and at whose request, expressed or implied, he made the payment, the amount of such expenses.

(b) Where a trustee has by mistake made an over-payment to the beneficiary, he may reimburse the trust-property out of the beneficiary's interest. If such interest fails, the trustee is entitled to recover from the beneficiary personally the amount of such over-payment.

(1) A person other than a trustee who has gained an advantage from a breach of trust must indemnify the trustee to the extent of the amount actually received by such person under the breach; and where he is beneficiary the trustee has a charge on his interest for such amount.

(2) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to entitle a trustee to be indemnified who has, in committing the breach of trust, been guilty of fraud.

(1) Any trustee may, without instituting a suit, apply by petition to a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction for its opinion, advice or direction on any present questions respecting the management or administration of the trust-property other than questions of detail, difficulty or importance, not proper in the opinion of the Court for summary disposal.

(2) A copy of such petition shall be served upon, and the hearing thereof may be attended by, such of the persons interested in the application as the Court thinks fit.

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(3) The costs of every application under this section shall be in  
the discretion of the Court to which it is made.

When the duties of a trustee, as such, are completed,  
he is entitled to have the accounts of his administration of the  
trust-property examined and settled; and, where nothing is due  
to the beneficiary under the trust, to an acknowledgement in  
writing to that effect.

(1) In addition to the powers expressly conferred by this Act  
and by the instrument of trust, and subject to the restrictions, if any,  
contained in such instrument, and to the provisions of Section 30,  
a trustee may do all acts which are reasonable and proper for the  
realization, protection or benefit of the trust-property, and for the  
protection or support of a beneficiary who is not competent to  
contract.

(2) Except with the permission of a principal Civil Court of original  
jurisdiction, no trustee shall lease trust-property for a term  
exceeding twenty-one years from the date of executing the lease,  
nor without reserving the best yearly rent that can be reasonably  
obtained.

Where the trustee is empowered to sell any trust-property,  
he may sell the same subject to prior charges or not, and either  
together or in lots, by public auction or private contract, and either at  
one time or at several times, unless the instrument of trust otherwise  
directs.

(1) The trustee making any such sale may insert such

reasonable stipulations either as to title or evidence of title, or otherwise, in any conditions of sale or contract for sale, as he thinks fit; and may also buy in the property or any part thereof at any sale by auction, and rescind or vary any contract for sale, and resell the property so bought in, or as to which the contract is so rescinded, without being responsible to the beneficiary for any loss occasioned thereby.

(2) Time allowed for selling trust-property —(2) Where a trustee is directed to sell trust-property or to invest trust-money in the purchase of property, he may exercise a reasonable discretion as to the time of effecting the sale or purchase.

For the purpose of completing any such sale, the trustee shall have power to convey or otherwise dispose of the property sold in such manner as may be necessary.

Power to vary 53. A trustee may, at his discretion, call in any trust-property

investments — invested in any security and invest the same on any of the securities mentioned or referred to in Section 33, and from time to time vary any such investments for others of the same nature.

Power to apply 54. (1) Where any property is held by a trustee in trust for a minor, property of minors, etc., such trustee may, at his discretion, pay to the guardians (if any) of for their maintenance etc. | such minor, or otherwise apply for or towards his maintenance or - education or advancement in life, or the reasonable expenses of his religious worship, marriage or funeral, the whole or any part of the income to which he may be entitled in respect of such property; and such trustee shall accumulate all the residue of such income by way of compound interest by investing the same and the resulting income thereof from time to time in any of the securities mentioned or referred to in Section 33, for the benefit of the person who shall ultimately become entitled to the property from which such

accumulations have arisen;

(2) Provided that such trustee may, at any time, if he thinks fit, apply the whole or any part of such accumulations as if the same were part of the income arising in the then current year. Where the income of the trust- property is insufficient for the minor's maintenance or education or advancement of life, or the reasonable expenses of his religious worship, marriage or funeral, the trustee may, with the permission of a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction, but not otherwise, apply the whole or any part of such property for or towards such maintenance, education, advancement or expenses.

(3) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect the provisions of any local law for the time being in force relating to the persons and property of minors.

Any trustees or trustee may give a receipt in writing for any Power to give 55. money, securities or other moveable property payable, transferable receipts or deliverable to them or him by reason, or in the exercise, of any trust of power; and, in the absence of fraud, such receipt shall discharge the person paying, transferring or delivering, the same there from, and from seeing to the application thereof, or being

accountable for any loss or misapplication thereof.

(1) Two or more trustees acting together may, if and as they think fit,

Power to compound, 56.

etc. (a) Accept any composition or any security for any debt or for any property  
(b) claimed;

(c) Allow any time for payment of any debt;



Power to sever 57.

trustees of whom one  
disclaims or dies —

Suspension of 58.  
trustee's powers by  
decree —

Trustees cannot 59.  
renounce after  
acceptance

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(d) Compromise, compound, abandon, submit to  
arbitration or otherwise settle and debt, account, claim  
or thing whatever relating to the trust; and

(e) For any of those purposes, enter into, give, execute  
and do such agreements, instruments of composition  
or arrangement, releases and other things as to them  
seem expedient, without being responsible for any loss  
occasioned by any Act or thing so done by them in  
good faith.

(2) The powers conferred by this section on two or more trustees  
Acting together may be exercised by a sole Acting trustee when by  
the instrument of trust, if any, a sole trustee is authorized to execute  
the trusts and powers thereof.

(3) This section applies only if and as far as a contrary intention  
is not expressed in the instrument of trust, if any, and shall have  
effect subject to the terms of that instrument and to the provisions  
therein contained.

When an authority to deal with the trust-property is given  
to several trustees and one of them disclaims or dies, the authority  
may be exercised by the continuing trustees, unless from the terms  
of the instrument of trust it is apparent that the authority is to be  
exercised by a number in excess of the number of the remaining  
trustees.

Where a decree has been made in a suit for the  
execution of a trust, the trustee must not exercise any of his powers  
except in conformity with such decree, or with the sanction of the  
Court by which the decree has been made, or, where an appeal  
against the decree is pending, of the Appellate Court.

## CHAPTER VI OF THE DISABILITIES OF TRUSTEES

(1) A trustee who has accepted the trust cannot afterwards

renounce it except;

- (a) With the permission of a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction, or
- (b) If the beneficiary is competent to contract, with his consent, or
- (c) By virtue of a special power in the instrument of trust.

Trustee cannot 60.

delegate

Co-trustees cannot 61.

Act singly

Control of 62.

discretionary power —

Trustee may not 63.

charge for services

Trustee may not use 64.

trust-property for his  
own profit

Trustee for sale or his 65.

agent may not buy

Trustee may not buy 66.

beneficiary's interest  
without permission

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(1) A trustee cannot delegate his office or any of his duties  
either to a co-trustee or to a stranger, unless;

(a) The instrument of trust so provides, or

(b) The delegation is in the regular course of business, or  
(c) The delegation is necessary, or

(d) The beneficiary, being competent to contract, consents to  
the delegation.

Explanation - The appointment of an attorney or proxy to do an  
act merely ministerial and involving no independent discretion is  
not a delegation within the meaning of this section.

When there are more trustees than one, all must join in the  
execution of the trust, except where the instrument of trust  
otherwise provides.

Where a discretionary power conferred on a trustee is not  
exercised reasonably and in good faith, such power may be  
controlled by a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction.

1) In the absence of express directions to the contrary contained in the instrument of trust or of a contract to the contrary entered into with the beneficiary or the Court at the time of accepting the trust, a trustee has no right to remuneration for his trouble, skill and loss of time in executing the trust.

2) Nothing in this section applies to any Official Trustee, Administrator General, Public Curator, or person holding a certificate of administration.

A trustee shall not use or deal with the trust-property for his own profit or for any other purpose unconnected with the trust.

No trust whose duty it is to sell trust-property, and no agent employed by such trustee for the purpose of the sale, may, directly or indirectly, buy the same or any interest therein, on his own account or as agent for a third person.

(1) No trustee, and no person who has recently ceased to be a trustee, may, without the permission of a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction, buy or become mortgagee or lessee of the trust-property or any party thereof; and such permission shall not be given unless the proposed purchase, mortgage or lease is manifestly for the advantage of the beneficiary.

Co-trustee may not 67.

lend to one of  
themselves —

Rights to rents and 68.

profits

Right to specific 69.

execution

Right to transfer of 70.  
possession

Right to inspect and 71.

take copies of  
instrument of trust  
accounts, etc. —

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(2) Trustee for purchase - And no trustee whose duty it is to buy or to obtain a mortgage or lease of particular property for the beneficiary may buy it, or any part thereof, or obtain a mortgage or lease of it, or any part thereof, for himself.

A trustee or co-trustee whose duty it is to invest trust-money on mortgage or personal security must not invest it on a mortgage by, or on the personal security of, himself, or one of his co-trustees.

## CHAPTER VII OF RIGHTS AND LIABILITIES OF BENEFICIARY

The beneficiary has, subject to the provisions of the instrument of trust, a right to the rents and profits of the trust-property.

The beneficiary is entitled to have the intention of the author of the trust specifically executed to the extent of the beneficiary's interest;

(1) Where there is only one beneficiary and he is competent to contract, or where there are several beneficiaries and they are competent to contract and all of one mind, he or they may require the trustee to transfer the trust-property to him or them, or to such person as he or they may direct.

(2) When property has been transferred or bequeathed for the benefit of a married woman, so that she shall not have power

to deprive herself of her beneficial interest, nothing in sub section (1) of this section applies to such property during her marriage.

The beneficiary has a right, as against the trustee and all persons claiming under him with notice of the trust, to inspect and take copies of the instrument of trust, the documents of title relating solely to the trust-property, the accounts of the trust-property and the vouchers (if any) by which they are supported, and the cases submitted and opinions taken by the trustee for his guidance in the discharge of his duty.

Right to transfer 72.

beneficial interest

Right to sue for 73.

execution of trust

Right to proper 74.

trustees

Right to compel to 75.

any Act of duty

Wrongful purchase /76.

by trustee

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The beneficiary, if competent to contract, may transfer his interest, but subject to the law for the time being in force as to the circumstances and extent in and to which he may dispose of such interest:

Provided that when property is transferred or bequeathed for the benefit of a married woman, so that she shall not have power to deprive herself of her beneficial interest, nothing in this section shall authorize her to transfer such interest during her marriage.

Where no trustees are appointed or all the trustees die, disclaim, or are discharged, or where for any other reason the execution of a trust by the trustee is or becomes impracticable, the beneficiary may institute a suit for the execution of the trust, and the trust shall, so far as may be possible, be executed by the Court until the appointment of a trustee or new trustee.

The beneficiary has a right (subject to the provisions of the instrument of trust) that the trust-property shall be properly protected and held and administered by proper persons and by a proper number of such persons.

Explanation. - The following are not proper persons within the meaning of this section:

A person domiciled abroad; and alien enemy; a person having an interest inconsistent with that of the beneficiary; a person in insolvent circumstances; and, unless the personal law of the beneficiary allows otherwise, and a minor.

The beneficiary has a right that his trustee shall be

compelled to perform any particular act of his duty as such, and restrain from committing any contemplated or probable breach of trust.

(1) Where a trustee has wrongfully bought trust-property, the beneficiary has a right to have the property declared subject to the trust or retransferred by the trustee, if it remains in his hands unsold, or, if it has been bought from him by any person with notice of the trust, by such person. But in such case the beneficiary must repay the purchase-money paid by the trustee, with interest, and such other expenses (if any) as he has properly incurred in the preservation of the property; and the trustee or purchaser must

(a) account for the net profits of the property,

Following trust- 77.  
property into the hands  
of third persons; into that  
into which it has been  
converted

Saving of rights of 78.  
certain transferees

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(b) be charged with an occupation-rent, if he has been in actual possession of the property, and

(c) allow the beneficiary to deduct a proportionate part of the purchase-money if the property has been deteriorated by the Ordinances or omissions of the trustee or purchaser.

(2) Nothing in this section-

(a) Impairs the rights of lessees and others who, before the institution of a suit to have the property declared subject to the trust or retransferred, have contract in good faith with the trustee or purchaser; or

(b) Entitles the beneficiary to have the property declared subject to the trust or retransferred where he, being competent to contract, has himself, without coercion or undue influence having been brought to bear on him, ratified the sale to the trustee with full knowledge of the fact of the case and of his rights as against the trustee.

(1) Where trust-property comes into the hands of a third person inconsistently with the trust, the beneficiary may require him to admit formally, or may institute a suit or a declaration, that the property is comprised in the trust.

(2) Where the trustee has disposed of trust-property and the money or other property which he has received therefore can be traced in his hands, or the hands of his legal representative or legatee, the beneficiary has, in respect thereof, rights as merely as may be the same as his rights in respect of the original trust-property.

(1) Nothing in Section 77 entitles the beneficiary to any right in respect of property in the hands of :-

(a) A transferee in good faith for consideration without having notice of the trust, either when the purchase-money was paid, or when the conveyance was executed, or

(b) A transferee for consideration from such a transferee.

(2) A judgment-creditor of the trustee attaching and purchasing trust-property is not a transferee for consideration within the meaning of this section.

(3) Nothing in Section 77 applies to money, currency notes negotiable instruments in the hands of a bona fide holder

Acquisition by 79.  
trustee of trust-property  
wrongfully converted

Right in case of 80.  
blended property

Wrongful employment 81.

by partner-trustee of  
trust-property for  
partnership purposes

Liability of 82.

beneficiary joining  
in breach of trust

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to whom they have passed in circulation, or shall be  
deemed to affect the Contract Act, 1872, Section 108, or  
the liability of a person to whom a debt or charge is  
transferred.

Where a trustee wrongfully sells or otherwise transfers  
trust-property and afterwards himself becomes the owner of the  
property, the property again becomes subject to the trust,  
notwithstanding any want of notice on the part of intervening  
transferees in good faith for consideration.

Where the trustee wrongfullymingles the trust-property  
with his own, the beneficiary is entitled to a charge on the whole fund  
for the amount due to him.

If a partner, being a trustee, wrongfully employs trust-  
property in the business or on the account of the partnership, on other  
partner is liable therefore in his personal capacity to the beneficiaries,  
unless he had notice of the breach of trust. The partners having such  
notice are jointly and severally liable for the breach of trust.

(1) Liability of beneficiary in committing breach of trust arises where  
one of several beneficiaries :-

(a) Joins in committing breach of trust, or

(b) Knowingly obtains any advantage there from, without  
the consent of the other beneficiaries, or

(c) Becomes aware of a breach of trust committed or  
intended to be committed, and either actually  
conceals it, or does not within a reasonable time take  
proper steps to protect the interests of the other  
beneficiaries, or

(d) Has deceived the trustee and thereby induced him to commit a breach of trust, the other beneficiaries are entitled to have all his beneficial interest impounded as against him and all who claim under him (otherwise than as transferees for consideration without notice of the breach) until the loss caused by the breach has been compensated.

(2) When property has been transferred or bequeathed for the benefit of a married woman, so that she shall not have power to deprive herself of her beneficial interest, nothing in this section applies to such property during her marriage.

Rights and liabilities 83.

of beneficiary's  
transferee

Office how vacated 84.

Discharge of trustee 85.

Petition to be 86.

discharged from trust

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Every person to whom a beneficiary transfers his interest has the rights, and is subject to the liabilities, of the beneficiary in respect of such interest at the date of the transfer.

## CHAPTER VIII OF VACATING THE OFFICE OF TRUSTEE

The office of a trustee is vacated by his death or by his discharge from his office.

The trustee may be discharged from his office only as follows:-

- (a) By the extinction of the trust;
- (b) By the completion of his duties under the trust;
- (c) By such means as may be prescribed by the instrument of trust;
- (d) By appointment under this Act of a new trustee in his place;
- (e) By consent of himself and the beneficiary, or, where there are more beneficiaries than one, all the beneficiaries being competent to contract;
- (f) By the executive order of the Director if any of the trustee:
  - (i) is convicted by a court in criminal case;
  - (ii) fails to fulfill any of the duty or obligation required under this Act ; or
  - (iii) has been penalized under the sections 17 (3) and (5) above.
- (g) By the Court to which a petition for his discharge is presented under this Act.

Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 22, every

trustee may apply by petition to a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction to be discharged from his office; and, if the Court finds that there is sufficient reason for such discharge, it may discharge him accordingly, and direct his costs to be paid out of the trust-property. But where there is no such reason, the Court shall not discharge him, unless a proper person can be found to take his place.

(1) Whenever any person appointed a trustee disclaims, or any trustee, either original or substituted, dies, or is for a continuous period of six months absent from Pakistan, or leaves Pakistan for the

Appointment of new 87.  
trustees on death, etc.

Appointment by 88.  
Court  
Rule for selecting 89.

new trustees

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purpose of residing abroad, or is declared an insolvent, or desires to be discharged from the trust, or refuses or becomes, in the opinion of a principal civil court of original jurisdiction, unfit or personally incapable to act in the trust, or accepts an inconsistent trust, a new trustee may be appointed in his place by -

- (a) The person nominated for that purpose by the instrument or trust (if any), or
- (b) If there be no such person, or no such person able and willing to Act, the author of the trust if he be alive and competent to contract, or the surviving or continuing trustee or trustee for the time being, or legal representative of the last surviving and continuing trustee, or (with the consent of the Court) the retiring trustee, if they all retire simultaneously, or (with the like consent) the last retiring trustee.
- (c) Every such appointment shall be in writing under the hand of the person making it.
- (d) On an appointment of new trustee the number of trustees may be increased.
- (e) The Official Trustee may, with his consent and by the order of the Court, be appointed under this section, in any case in which only one trustee is to be appointed and such trustee is to be sole trustee.

(2) The provisions of this section relative to a trustee who is a dead include the case of a person nominated trustee in a will but dying before the testator, and those relative to a continuing trustee included refusing or retiring trustee if willing to Act in the execution of the power.

Whenever any such vacancy or disqualification occurs and it is found impracticable to appoint a new trustee under section 85, the beneficiary may, without instituting a suit, apply by petition to a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction for the appointment of a trustee or a new trustee, and the Court may appoint a trustee or a new trustee accordingly.

(1) In appointing new trustees, the Court shall have regard;

(a) To the wishes of the author of the trust as expressed in or to be inferred from the instrument of trust;

(b) To the wishes of the person, if any, empowered to appoint new trustees;

(c) To the question whether the appointment will promote or impede the execution of the trust; and

(d) Where there are more beneficiaries than one, to the interests of all such beneficiaries.

Whenever any new trustee is appointed under section

87 or section 88, all the trust-property for the time being vested in

the surviving or continuing trustees or trustee, or in the legal

representative of any trustee, shall become vested in such new

Vesting of trust- 90. trustee, either solely or jointly with the surviving or continuing property in new trustees trustees or trustee as the case may require.

Every new trustee so appointed, and every trustee appointed by a Court, either before or after the passing of this Act , shall have the same powers, authorities and discretions, and shall in all respects act, as if he had been originally nominated a trustee Power of new 91. by the author of the trust. trustees

On the death or discharge of one of several co-trustees, the trust survives and the trust-property passes to the others, unless the instrument of trust expressly declares otherwise.

#### Survival of trust 92. CHAPTER IX OF THE EXTINCTION OF TRUSTS

A trust is extinguished :—

- (a) When its purpose is completely fulfilled; or
- (b) When the Director considers and has sufficient reasons

Trust how 93. to believe that the activities of the Trust are included in extinguished the section 16 (2) of this Act and records reasons in the

order to extinct the trust; or

- (c) When the fulfillment of its purpose becomes impossible by destruction of the trust-property or otherwise; or

- (d) When the trust, being revocable, is expressly revoked.

Provided that reasonable defense opportunity has been given to the trust in case of clause (c) above and the trust has the right of appeal to the Department.

- (1) A trust created by will may be revoked at the pleasure of the testator.

- (2) A trust otherwise created can be revoked only —

- . (a) Where all the beneficiaries are competent to contract by Revocation of trust 94. their consents:

- (b) Where the trust has been declared by non-testamentary instrument or verbally; in exercise of a power of revocation expressly reserved to the author of the trust; or

- (c) Where the trust is for the payment of the debts of the

author of the trust, and has not been communicated to the creditors at the pleasure of the author of the trust.

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Revocation not to 95.  
defeat what trustees  
have duly done

Where obligation 96.  
in nature of trust  
is created

Where it does not 97.  
appear that transferor  
intended to dispose of  
beneficial interest

Transfer to one for 98.  
consideration paid  
by another

Trust incapable of 99.  
execution or executed  
without exhausting trust-  
property

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Illustration,-

A conveys property to B in trust to sell the same and pay  
out of the proceeds the claims of A's creditors. A reserves no power  
of revocation. If no communication has been made to the creditors,  
A may revoke the trust. But if the creditors are parties to the  
arrangement, the trust cannot be revoked without their consent.

No trust can be revoked by the author of the trust so as to  
defeat or prejudice what the trustees may have duly done in  
execution of the trust.

## CHAPTER X OF CERTAIN OBLIGATIONS IN THE NATURE OF TRUSTS

An obligation in the nature of a trust is created in the  
following cases.

Where the owner of property transfers or bequeaths and it  
cannot be inferred consistently with the attendant circumstances that  
he intended to dispose of the beneficial interest therein, the  
transferee or legatee must hold such property for the benefit of the  
owner or his legal representative.

Where property is transferred to one person for a  
consideration paid or provided by another person, and it appears that  
such other person did not intend to pay or provide such consideration  
for the benefit of the transferee, the transferee must hold the property  
for the benefit of the person paying or providing the consideration.

Nothing in this section shall affect the provisions of the  
Code of Civil Procedure, 1908

Where a trust is incapable of being executed, or where the trust is completely executed without exhausting the trust-property, the trustee, in the absence of a direction to the contrary, must hold the trust-property, or so much thereof as is unexhausted, for the benefit of the author of the trust or his legal representative.

Where the owner of property transfers it to another for an illegal purpose and such purpose is not carried into execution, or the transferor is not as guilty as the transferee, or the effect of permitting the transferee to retain the property might be to defeat the provisions

Transfer for illegal 100.

purpose

Bequest for 101.

illegal purpose

Transfer pursuant 102.

to rescindable contract

Debtor becoming 103.

creditor's representative

Advantage gained 104.

by fiduciary

Advantage gained 105.

by exercise of undue  
influence

Advantage gained 106.

by qualified owner

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of any law, the transferee must hold the property for the benefit of  
the transferor.

(1) Where a testator bequeaths certain property upon trust and  
the purpose of the trust appears on the face of the will to be unlawful,  
or during the testator's life-time the legatee agrees with him to apply  
the property for an unlawful purpose, the legatee must hold the  
property for the benefit of the testator's legal representative.

(2) Bequest of which revocation is prevented by coercion - Where  
property is bequeathed and the revocation of the bequest is  
prevented by coercion, the legatee must hold the property for the  
benefit of the testator's legal representative.

Where property is transferred in pursuance of a contract  
which is liable to rescission or induced by fraud or mistake, the  
transferee must, on receiving notice to that effect, hold the property  
for the benefit of the transferor, subject to repayment by the latter of  
the consideration actually paid.

Where a debtor becomes the executor or other legal  
representative of his creditor, he must hold the debt for the benefit of  
the persons interested therein.

Where a trustee, executor, partner, agent, director of a  
company, legal advisor, or other person bound in a fiduciary character

to protect the interests of another person, by availing himself of his character, gains for himself any pecuniary advantage, or where any person so bound enters into any dealings under circumstances in which his own interests are, or may be, adverse to those of such other person and thereby gains for himself a pecuniary advantage, he must hold for the benefit of such other person the advantage so gained.

Where, by the exercise of undue influence, any advantage is gained in derogation of the interests of another, the person gaining such advantage without consideration, or with notice that such influence has been exercised, must hold the advantage for the benefit of the person whose interests have been so prejudiced.

Where a tenant for life, co-owner, mortgagee or other

qualified owner of any property, by availing himself of his position as such gains an advantage in derogation of the rights of the other persons interested in the property, or where any such owner, as representing all persons interested in such property, gains any advantage, he must hold, for the benefit of all persons so interested, the advantage so gained, but subject to repayment by such persons of their due share of the expenses properly incurred, and to an indemnity by the same persons against liabilities properly contracted, in gaining such advantage.

Property acquired 107.

with notice of existing  
contract

Purchase by person 108.

contracting to buy  
property to be held on  
trust

Advantage secretly 109.

gained by one of several  
compounding creditors

Constructive trusts 110.

in cases not expressly  
provided for

Obligator's duties, 111.  
liabilities and disabilities

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Where a person acquires property with notice that another person has entered into an existing contract affecting that property, of which specific performance could be enforced, the former must hold the property for the benefit of the latter to the extent necessary to give effect to the contract.

Where a person contracts to buy property to be held on trust for certain beneficiaries and buys the property accordingly, he must hold the property for their benefit to the extent necessary to give effect to the contract.

Where creditors compound the debts due to them, and one of such creditors, by a secret arrangement with the debtor, gains an undue advantage over his co-creditors, he must hold for the benefit of such creditors the advantage so gained.

In any case not coming within the scope of any of the preceding sections, where there is no trust, but the person having possession of property has not the whole beneficial interest therein, he must hold the property for the benefit of the persons having such interest, or the residue thereof (as the case may be), to the extent necessary to satisfy their just demands.

The person holding property in accordance with any of the preceding sections of this Chapter must, so far as may be, perform the same duties, and is subject so far as may be, to the same liabilities and disabilities, as if he were a trustee of the property for

the person for whose benefit he holds it;

Provided that

(a) where he rightfully cultivates the property or employs it in trade or business, he is entitled to reasonable remuneration for his trouble, skill and loss of time in such cultivation or employment; and

(b) where he holds the property by virtue of a contract with a person for whose benefit he holds it, or with any one through whom such person claims, he may, without the permission of the Court, buy or become lessee or mortgagee of the property or any part thereof.

Saving of rights 112.

of bona fide purchasers

Power to make 113.  
rules

Repeal 114.  
Saving 115.

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Nothing contained in this Chapter shall impair the rights of transferees in good faith for consideration, or create an obligation in evasion of any law for the time being in force.

## CHAPTER XI

### Miscellaneous

The Government shall make rules to the purpose of carrying into effect the provision of this Act within a period not later than the Sixty (60) days from the date of enactment of this Act.

The Trust Act, 1882 is hereby repealed to the extent of Balochistan Province.

(1) Notwithstanding the repeal of the Trust Act 1882 anything done, action taken, rules made or notifications issued under the aforesaid Act, so far as it is not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, shall be deemed to have been made, done or taken under this Act and shall have effect accordingly.

(2) Any document referring to the repealed Act shall be construed as referring to corresponding provisions of this Act .

Provided that all the Trusts registered in Balochistan under the repealed Act shall be freshly registered under this Act within a period of Six months

(TAHIR SHAH KAKAR)  
Secretary.

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