

**Reprint  
as at 25 January 2005**



**New Zealand Government  
Property Corporation Act 1953**

Public Act    1953 No 5  
Date of assent    30 April 1953  
Commencement    30 April 1953

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**Note**

Changes authorised by section 17C of the Acts and Regulations Publication Act 1989 have been made in this reprint.

A general outline of these changes is set out in the notes at the end of this reprint, together with other explanatory material about this reprint.

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**An Act to establish a corporation to hold New Zealand Government property within and outside New Zealand**

**1 Short Title**

This Act may be cited as the New Zealand Government Property Corporation Act 1953.

**2 Interpretation**

In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

**Corporation** means the New Zealand Government Property Corporation established by this Act

**licence or authority** means any licence, permit, right, privilege, or authority which can be granted by Her Majesty or by any Government, or by any court, or by any public or local authority, or by any other person, whether in New Zealand or elsewhere; and includes any patent, copyright, trade mark, or registered design

**Minister** means a Minister of the Crown who is a member of the Executive Council of New Zealand

**property** includes real and personal property, and any estate or interest in any real or personal property, and any debt, and any thing in action, and any licence or authority, and any other right or interest.

**3 New Zealand Government Property Corporation**

- (1) There is hereby established a corporation, to be called the New Zealand Government Property Corporation.
- (2) The Corporation shall consist of all Ministers of the Crown who are for the time being members of the Executive Council of New Zealand.
- (3) The Corporation shall be a body corporate with perpetual succession and a common seal, and shall be capable of holding real and personal property, and of suing and being sued, and

of doing and suffering all such other acts and things as bodies corporate may lawfully do and suffer.

- (4) The Corporation is, for the purposes of subpart 2 of Part 5 of the Public Finance Act 1989, an organisation named or described in Schedule 4 of that Act.

Section 3(4): inserted, on 21 December 1992, by section 42 of the Public Finance Amendment Act 1992 (1992 No 142).

Section 3(4): amended, on 25 January 2005, by section 37(1) of the Public Finance Amendment Act 2004 (2004 No 113).

#### **4 Powers of Corporation**

It shall be lawful for the Corporation—

- (a) to purchase, take on lease, be granted, accept, or acquire in any way any property required for any public purpose:
- (b) to accept or acquire in any way any property vested in or held on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen in right of New Zealand, whether held in the name of Her Majesty, or the Crown, or the Government of New Zealand, or any Minister, or in any other name:
- (c) to hold, improve, manage, develop, alter, extend, equip, furnish, repair, and maintain any property vested in the Corporation:
- (d) to enter into any covenants or agreements in respect of any property vested or to be vested in the Corporation:
- (e) to sell, exchange, convey, transfer, assign, lease, dispose of, turn to account, or otherwise deal with any property vested in the Corporation:
- (f) generally to exercise any functions or rights and undertake and perform any liabilities in respect of or in connection with any property vested or to be vested in the Corporation which could be exercised, undertaken, or performed by a person owning the property and not being a body corporate:
- (g) to do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the exercise of the powers of the Corporation.

**5 Power to vest New Zealand Government property in Corporation**

- (1) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in any Act, it shall be lawful for any property vested in or held on behalf of Her Majesty in right of New Zealand, whether held in the name of Her Majesty, or the Crown, or the Government of New Zealand, or any Minister, or in any other name, to be transferred, conveyed, or assigned to or otherwise vested in the Corporation, and for any property which can lawfully be vested in or granted to Her Majesty in right of New Zealand, or any person on behalf of Her Majesty in right of New Zealand, to be vested in or granted to the Corporation.
- (2) Without limiting the generality of subsection (1), it is hereby declared that it shall be lawful for the Corporation to transfer, convey, or assign to itself, or otherwise to vest in itself, any property outside New Zealand vested in or held on behalf of Her Majesty in right of New Zealand, whether held in the name of Her Majesty, or the Crown, or the Government of New Zealand, or any Minister, or in any other name. A document purporting to be executed by or on behalf of the Corporation pursuant to this subsection in relation to any property shall be deemed to have been duly executed on behalf of, and shall bind, Her Majesty and the legal owner of the property.

**6 Corporation may exercise powers of legal owner of Government property outside New Zealand**

- (1) Where any property outside New Zealand is held by or on behalf of Her Majesty in right of New Zealand, whether held in the name of Her Majesty, or the Crown, or the Government of New Zealand, or any Minister, or in any other name other than the name of the Corporation, the Corporation may from time to time, on behalf of Her Majesty and the legal owner of the property, exercise any powers, functions, and rights (including any power of disposal) and undertake and perform any liabilities in respect of or in connection with the property which could be exercised, undertaken, or performed by Her Majesty or the legal owner of the property.
- (2) A document purporting to be executed by or on behalf of the Corporation pursuant to this section in relation to any property

shall be deemed to have been duly executed on behalf of, and shall bind, Her Majesty and the legal owner of the property.

**6A Power to borrow**

- (1) The Corporation may, for the purpose of obtaining funds to be used in the exercise, in respect of property outside New Zealand, of any of the powers conferred on it by section 4 or section 6, borrow money outside New Zealand by way of overdraft or otherwise and issue debentures or other securities or mortgage or charge any of its property and any property in respect of which the Corporation has power under section 6 to execute a document binding Her Majesty and the legal owner of the property.
- (2) The Minister of Finance may from time to time on behalf of the Crown give in respect of any advances made to the Corporation any guarantee, indemnity, or security on and subject to such terms and conditions as that Minister thinks fit.
- (3) Any money required to be paid by the Minister of Finance by virtue of any guarantee, indemnity, or security given by him under subsection (2) shall, without further appropriation than this section, be paid out of a Crown Bank Account.

Section 6A: inserted, on 23 November 1967, by section 2 of the New Zealand Government Property Corporation Amendment Act 1967 (1967 No 102).

Section 6A(3): amended, on 25 January 2005, pursuant to section 83(7) of the Public Finance Act 1989 (1989 No 44).

**7 Corporation to be a government department**

- (1) The Corporation is hereby declared to be an instrument of the Executive Government of New Zealand, and a government department within the meaning of the Crown Proceedings Act 1950.
- (2) The Corporation shall not be bound by any Act that is not binding on Her Majesty in right of New Zealand, and shall be entitled to all rights, privileges, exemptions, and immunities of Her Majesty in right of New Zealand (including exemptions from taxation and rates).

**8 Merger**

- (1) Where any estate or interest in any property is vested in the Corporation and any other estate or interest in the same property is held by or on behalf of Her Majesty, whether vested in the Corporation or not, there shall be no merger unless the contrary intention is expressed.
- (2) Any licence or authority granted by or on behalf of Her Majesty may lawfully be granted to or vested in the Corporation, notwithstanding that the Corporation is an instrument of the Executive Government; and where any such licence or authority is granted to or vested in the Corporation it shall not be deemed to be surrendered or relinquished by reason only of the Corporation being an instrument of the Executive Government.

**9 Contracts of Corporation**

- (1) Any contract which, if made between private persons, must be by deed shall, if made by the Corporation, be in writing under the common seal of the Corporation.
- (2) Any contract which, if made between private persons, must be in writing signed by the parties to be charged therewith shall, if made by the Corporation, be either under the common seal of the Corporation or signed on behalf of the Corporation by a Minister or by any person authorized in that behalf by a Minister.
- (3) Any contract which, if made between private persons, may be made orally may be similarly made by or on behalf of the Corporation by any person acting under its authority, express or implied.

**10 Execution of documents**

- (1) Every document to which the common seal of the Corporation is affixed shall be signed by a Minister and shall be countersigned by the Clerk of the Executive Council or by some other person acting for the Clerk.
- (2) Any document which, if executed by a private person, would not require to be executed as a deed may be signed on behalf

of the Corporation by a Minister or by any person authorized in that behalf by a Minister.

**11 Execution of documents by attorney**

- (1) The Corporation may, by writing under its common seal, empower any person, either generally or in respect of any specified matters, as its attorney, to execute documents on its behalf in any place outside New Zealand, including documents executed pursuant to section 6.
- (2) A document executed by such an attorney on behalf of the Corporation shall bind the Corporation, and if executed as a deed shall have the same effect as if it were under the common seal of the Corporation.

**12 Evidence of documents**

Every document purporting to be a document executed by or on behalf of the Corporation in a manner provided by section 10 or section 11 shall be received in evidence and be deemed to be so executed in the absence of proof to the contrary.

**13 Moneys to be appropriated by Parliament**

All moneys required to be expended to enable effect to be given to the provisions of this Act shall be paid out of moneys to be appropriated by Parliament for the purpose.

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**Notes****1 General**

This is a reprint of the New Zealand Government Property Corporation Act 1953. The reprint incorporates all the amendments to the Act as at 25 January 2005, as specified in the list of amendments at the end of these notes.

Relevant provisions of any amending enactments that contain transitional, savings, or application provisions that cannot be compiled in the reprint are also included, after the principal enactment, in chronological order. For more information, see <http://www.pco.parliament.govt.nz/reprints/>.

**2 Status of reprints**

Under section 16D of the Acts and Regulations Publication Act 1989, reprints are presumed to correctly state, as at the date of the reprint, the law enacted by the principal enactment and by the amendments to that enactment. This presumption applies even though editorial changes authorised by section 17C of the Acts and Regulations Publication Act 1989 have been made in the reprint.

This presumption may be rebutted by producing the official volumes of statutes or statutory regulations in which the principal enactment and its amendments are contained.

**3 How reprints are prepared**

A number of editorial conventions are followed in the preparation of reprints. For example, the enacting words are not included in Acts, and

provisions that are repealed or revoked are omitted. For a detailed list of the editorial conventions, see <http://www.pco.parliament.govt.nz/editorial-conventions/> or Part 8 of the *Tables of New Zealand Acts and Ordinances and Statutory Regulations and Deemed Regulations in Force*.

#### **4 Changes made under section 17C of the Acts and Regulations Publication Act 1989**

Section 17C of the Acts and Regulations Publication Act 1989 authorises the making of editorial changes in a reprint as set out in sections 17D and 17E of that Act so that, to the extent permitted, the format and style of the reprinted enactment is consistent with current legislative drafting practice. Changes that would alter the effect of the legislation are not permitted. A new format of legislation was introduced on 1 January 2000. Changes to legislative drafting style have also been made since 1997, and are ongoing. To the extent permitted by section 17C of the Acts and Regulations Publication Act 1989, all legislation reprinted after 1 January 2000 is in the new format for legislation and reflects current drafting practice at the time of the reprint.

In outline, the editorial changes made in reprints under the authority of section 17C of the Acts and Regulations Publication Act 1989 are set out below, and they have been applied, where relevant, in the preparation of this reprint:

- omission of unnecessary referential words (such as “of this section” and “of this Act”)
- typeface and type size (Times Roman, generally in 11.5 point)
- layout of provisions, including:
  - indentation
  - position of section headings (eg, the number and heading now appear above the section)
- format of definitions (eg, the defined term now appears in bold type, without quotation marks)
- format of dates (eg, a date formerly expressed as “the 1st day of January 1999” is now expressed as “1 January 1999”)

- position of the date of assent (it now appears on the front page of each Act)
- punctuation (eg, colons are not used after definitions)
- Parts numbered with roman numerals are replaced with arabic numerals, and all cross-references are changed accordingly
- case and appearance of letters and words, including:
  - format of headings (eg, headings where each word formerly appeared with an initial capital letter followed by small capital letters are amended so that the heading appears in bold, with only the first word (and any proper nouns) appearing with an initial capital letter)
  - small capital letters in section and subsection references are now capital letters
- schedules are renumbered (eg, Schedule 1 replaces First Schedule), and all cross-references are changed accordingly
- running heads (the information that appears at the top of each page)
- format of two-column schedules of consequential amendments, and schedules of repeals (eg, they are rearranged into alphabetical order, rather than chronological).

## **5** *List of amendments incorporated in this reprint (most recent first)*

Public Finance Amendment Act 2004 (2004 No 113): section 37(1)

Public Finance Amendment Act 1992 (1992 No 142): section 42

Public Finance Act 1989 (1989 No 44): section 83(7)

New Zealand Government Property Corporation Amendment Act 1967 (1967 No 102)

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