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3rd SESSION, 67th GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
Province of Prince Edward Island  
4 CHARLES III, 2026

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**(Bill No. 12)**

**An Act to Amend the Real Property Act**

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Hon. Bloyce Thompson  
Minister of Justice and Public Safety and Attorney General

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GOVERNMENT BILL

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Andrea MacRae  
Acting King's Printer  
Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island





## AN ACT TO AMEND THE REAL PROPERTY ACT

BILL NO. 12

2026

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BE IT ENACTED by the Lieutenant Governor and the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Prince Edward Island as follows:

1. The heading before section 1 of the *Real Property Act* R.S.P.E.I. 1988, Cap. R-3, is amended by the deletion of the words “PART I” and the substitution of the words “PART 1”.
2. The heading before section 14 of the Act is amended by the deletion of the words “PART II” and the substitution of the words “PART 2”.
3. The heading before section 18 of the Act is amended by the deletion of the words “PART III” and the substitution of the words “PART 3”.
4. Section 18 of the Act is repealed and the following substituted:
  18. **Definitions**

In this Part,

    - (a) “**applicant**” means a person who commences a partition proceeding under section 20;
    - (b) “**co-owners**” means joint tenants, tenants in common or coparceners of an interest in land;
    - (c) “**court**” means the Supreme Court or a judge of the court;
    - (d) “**freehold estate**” means an estate in fee simple or a life estate;
    - (e) “**interested person**” means a person with an interest in the land that is the subject of a partition proceeding;
    - (f) “**lawyer**” means a person authorized to practise law in the province pursuant to section 20 of the *Legal Profession Act* R.S.P.E.I. 1988, Cap. L-6.1;
    - (g) “**originating pleading**” means a notice of application or statement of claim that commences a partition proceeding;
    - (h) “**partition proceeding**” means a proceeding commenced in accordance with the Rules of Civil Procedure for partition of land.

5. **Section 19 of the Act is amended by the deletion of the words “All persons holding lands as joint tenants, tenants in common, or coparceners, may be compelled to divide the lands in manner provided in” and the substitution of the words “All co-owners may be compelled to divide an interest in land in accordance with”.**

6. **Sections 20 to 48 of the Act are repealed and the following substituted:**

**20. Who may commence partition proceeding**

(1) Except as provided in this section, any one or more of the co-owners of an interest in land may commence a partition proceeding.

**Rules of Civil Procedure apply**

(2) For greater certainty, the Rules of Civil Procedure respecting joinder of claims and parties and consolidation of proceedings apply to partition proceedings.

**Result of partition proceeding**

(3) Where a partition proceeding is commenced under subsection (1), the court may cause partition to be made accordingly and

- (a) the shares of the co-owners shall be set off and assigned to them; and
- (b) the residue of the land shall remain for the persons entitled to it, subject to a future partition among them, if there is more than one person so entitled.

**Person entitled to remainder, reversion - status**

(4) A partition proceeding may be commenced by any person who has an estate in possession, but not by a person who is entitled only to a remainder or reversion.

**Leasehold tenant with unexpired term**

(5) No leasehold tenant with an unexpired term of less than 20 years shall maintain a partition proceeding against any person with a freehold estate in the land.

**Partition among leasehold tenants**

(6) Where two or more persons hold jointly or in common as leasehold tenants for any term of years, each person may have that person’s share set off and divided from the others, in the same manner as if they had all been persons with a freehold estate in the land.

**Duration of partition among leasehold tenants**

(7) The partition between two or more leasehold tenants continues in force only for the remaining term of the leasehold estate, and shall not affect the land when the land reverts to the respective landlords or reversioners.

**Personal representative, person beneficially interested may be party**

(8) The personal representative of an intestate co-owner, or a person beneficially interested in the land through the estate of the intestate co-owner, is entitled to commence a partition proceeding under this Part.

**21. Originating pleading, contents**

(1) An originating pleading shall state the rights and titles, so far as known to the applicant, of all interested persons who would be bound by the partition, whether they have an estate of

inheritance or for life or years, and whether it is an estate in possession or in remainder or reversion, and whether vested or contingent.

**Interested person entitled to remainder or reversion**

- (2) Where the applicant holds an estate for life or years, the person entitled to the remainder or reversion, after the applicant's estate, shall be considered as an interested person, and shall be entitled to notice of the partition proceeding.

**Amendment of originating pleading**

- (3) The originating pleading, or any subsequent proceedings had on the originating pleading, may be amended at any time upon the terms that may be imposed by the court.

**22. Service of originating pleading**

The applicant shall serve a copy of the originating pleading in accordance with the Rules of Civil Procedure on each of the parties named in it as an interested person.

**23. Notice to unknown persons interested**

Where there are interested persons whose names are unknown to the applicant, and who would be bound by the partition, the court shall order notice to be given to the unknown interested persons by

- (a) a publication of the originating pleading, or of the substance of it, in one or more newspapers to be designated in the order; or  
(b) in another manner that the court considers to be most proper and effectual.

**24. Adjournment of proceedings**

- (1) Where in any stage of the proceedings it appears to the court that any interested person, whether named in the originating pleading or not, has not had time to deliver a pleading or other document in response to the originating pleading, the proceedings shall be adjourned until sufficient time has been allowed to enable that person to do so.

**Amendment to add name**

- (2) The court may, in its discretion, make an order to amend the originating pleading by inserting the name of the interested person referred to in subsection (1).

**25. Showing cause**

- (1) Any interested person may deliver a pleading or other document in response to the originating pleading in accordance with the Rules of Civil Procedure.

**Additional filings with leave of court**

- (2) The court may, on all occasions where the court considers it just and necessary, and where it is demanded by a party, give leave to produce evidence in support of, or in opposition to, the originating pleading, and adjourn the hearing for that purpose for the time the court considers necessary.

**26. Judgment or order for partition**

- (1) Where at the conclusion of the hearing it appears that the applicant is entitled to have judgment for partition of the land, judgment may be entered or an order made for partition of the land,

and to have assigned to the applicant and interested persons those parts of the land, if any, each person is entitled to.

**Costs**

- (2) Costs may be awarded in accordance with the Rules of Civil Procedure.

**27. Granting of order for partition**

- (1) The court shall grant an order for partition of the land where, upon hearing the matter, it appears to the court that the applicant is entitled to have partition of the land, whether for the share or proportion claimed in the originating pleading or for a lesser share.

**Setting aside order, conditions**

- (2) Where there is no opposition to the partition proceeding, including where an interested person has not responded to the originating pleading, and the court has granted the order under subsection (1), the court may set aside the order on the motion of an interested person, where the court is satisfied that
- (a) the motion to set aside the order was made as soon as possible after the moving party became aware of the existence of the order;
  - (b) the moving party has provided evidence setting out the circumstances under which the party failed to oppose or respond to the originating pleading and gives a reasonable explanation for the failure to oppose or respond, as the case may be; and
  - (c) the moving party has at least an arguable case to present on its merits.

**Jurisdiction of court**

- (3) Where the court sets aside an order under subsection (2), the court may grant a hearing of the partition proceeding over again, on the terms as to time or costs, or otherwise, that the court determines are appropriate.

**28. Appraisal and description of partitioned land**

Where the order has been granted for partition, the court shall order the land to be appraised, partitioned and identified by precise boundary descriptions in the manner directed by the court, subject to confirmation and final judgment by the court.

**29. Method of partition**

Where there is more than one applicant,

- (a) each applicant may have the applicant's share set off together with those of the other applicants; or
- (b) the share of each applicant may, on the election of each applicant, be set off separately.

**30. Shares unequal, or damage to one part, compensation by recipient**

- (1) Where the land to be partitioned cannot be divided without damage to the interests of the co-owners, or when any specific part of the estate is of greater value than either co-owner's share, and can be divided without damage to the co-owners' interests in the land, the whole estate, or the part of the estate incapable of division, may be set off to any one of the co-owners who will accept it, that co-owner paying or securing to any one or more of the others the sums of money awarded by the court to make the partition just and equal.

**Partition contingent on payment, etc.**

- (2) The partition of land under subsection (1) shall not be established by the court until all the sums awarded have been paid to the co-owners entitled to them, or secured to the co-owners' satisfaction.

**31. Alternative to setting off**

In the circumstances described in subsection 30(1), the court, instead of setting off the interest in land, or a part of it, in the manner provided under that subsection, may assign the exclusive occupancy and enjoyment of the whole or part, as the case may be, to each of the co-owners alternately, for certain specified times, in proportion to their respective interests in the land.

**32. Liability to co-owners for damages**

- (1) Where the whole or any specific part of the land is assigned in the manner provided in section 31, the person entitled, for the time being, to the exclusive occupancy, shall be liable to the other co-owners for any damages to the land occasioned by the person's conduct, in the same manner and to the same extent as a person with a leasehold interest under a common lease without express covenants would be to that person's landlord.

**Entitlement to remedy may be joint or several**

- (2) In the circumstances described in subsection (1), the other co-owners may have their remedy for damages against the person whose conduct has caused damages to the land either jointly or severally, at their election.

**33. Remedies for trespass or damage to land**

While any estate is in the exclusive occupancy of any person in accordance with section 31,

- (a) that person is entitled to the same remedy against any person who trespasses upon or otherwise damages the land, as if the person held it under a lease for the same term for which it was assigned to that person;
- (b) that person and all the other co-owners shall also be entitled to recover against the wrongdoers such other and further damages as they have sustained by the same trespass or injury, in the same manner as if the land had been leased by them for the term; and
- (c) all joint damages recovered by the co-owners shall be appointed and divided among them, according to their respective rights, by the court in which the judgment is recovered.

**34. Powers of court re partition**

- (1) In a partition proceeding,
- (a) where it appears to the court that, by reason of the nature of the land to which the partition proceeding relates, or of the number of the interested persons or parties that are presumptively interested in the land, or of the absence or disability of some of those persons or parties, or of any other circumstance, a sale of the land and a distribution of the proceeds would be more beneficial for the interested persons than a division of the land between or among them, the court may, on the request of any of the interested persons and notwithstanding the dissent or disability of any others of them, direct a sale of the land accordingly, and may give all necessary directions;
- (b) where one or more interested persons, individually or collectively to the extent of one part or upwards in the land to which the partition proceeding relates, request the court

to direct a sale of the land and a distribution of the proceeds, instead of a division of the land between or among the interested persons, the court shall, unless it sees good reason to the contrary, direct a sale of the land accordingly and give all necessary directions; and

- (c) where any interested person requests the court to direct a sale of the land and a distribution of the proceeds, instead of a division of the land between or among the interested persons, the court may, unless the other interested persons or some of them undertake to purchase the share of the party requesting a sale, direct a sale of the land and give all necessary directions.

**Order for valuation**

- (2) Where an undertaking is given under clause (1)(c), the court may order a valuation of the share of the party requesting a sale, and may give all necessary directions.

**35. Order for sale of land where other interest exists**

- (1) Where a sale of land is ordered, whether belonging to a person under 18 years of age or otherwise, and in which the estate of any tenant for life is established, or in respect of which there is an interest that is found to exist and the person entitled to the interest is a party to the partition proceeding, the court shall determine whether the estate or interest ought to be exempted from the sale or whether it should be sold, and in making the sale regard shall be had to the interests of all parties.

**Result where sale of land is ordered**

- (2) Where a sale of land is ordered including the estate or interest,
  - (a) all the estate and interest of any tenant or person with an interest in the land passes by the sale;
  - (b) no conveyance or release to the purchaser is required from the tenant or person entitled to the interest in the land; and
  - (c) the purchaser and the purchaser's heirs and assigns shall hold the land freed and discharged from all claims by virtue of the estate or interest of any such tenant or person with an interest in the land, whether it is to any individual share or to the whole or any part of the land sold.

**Authority of court**

- (3) In case of a sale referred to in subsection (2) the court may direct
  - (a) the payment of a sum in gross out of the purchase money to the person entitled to the estate or interest in the land as may be deemed, upon the principles applicable to life annuities, a reasonable satisfaction for the estate or interest; or
  - (b) the payment to the person entitled of an annual sum, or of the income or interest to be derived from the purchase money or any part of it as may seem just, and for that purpose may make an order for the investment or other disposition of the purchase money or any part of it.

**Factors to be considered**

- (4) In making a direction under subsection (3), the court shall consider
  - (a) evidence respecting the present value of the future benefits the life tenant or interest holder would have received from the estate or interest in the land;
  - (b) the age and life expectancy of the life tenant or interest holder;

- (c) evidence respecting the appropriate discount rate to apply when converting future payments into a present lump sum;
- (d) the current value of the estate or interest in the land; and
- (e) any other matters the court considers reasonable in the circumstances.

**36. Judgment for partition**

- (1) Subject to section 37, the judgment of the court, confirming and establishing the partition, shall be conclusive as to all rights, both of property and possession, of all parties to the judgment, all persons whose rights and interests are derived from the parties, and all persons who had notice of the originating pleading, as the case may be, and could have been involved as parties in the partition proceeding.

**Direction to Prothonotary**

- (2) In its judgment, the court may direct the Prothonotary to convey the land, vesting it in the parties entitled to the land.

**37. Exception – judgment not conclusive**

- (1) Where a person is not a party, has not received notice of the partition proceeding and claims to hold an estate or interest in the land that is referred to in the originating pleading, or any part of it, the judgment referred to in subsection 36(1) is not conclusive as to all rights, both of property and possession, of that person or persons whose rights and interests are derived from that person.

**Action may be brought**

- (2) A person referred to in subsection (1) may bring an action for the land claimed by that person against any or all of the parties to the originating pleading, or of the persons holding under them, as the case may require, within the time in which that person might have brought it, in accordance with Part III of the *Statute of Limitations* R.S.P.E.I. 1988, Cap. S-7, if no judgment for partition had been rendered.

**38. Action against assignee**

- (1) Where any person who has not received notice of the partition proceeding claims the share that was assigned to, or left for, any of the supposed co-owners in the judgment for partition, that person
  - (a) is bound by the judgment, so far as it respects the partition and the assignment of the shares, in the same manner as if that person had been a party to the partition proceeding; and
  - (b) may bring an action for the share that person claims against the person to whom it was assigned, or for whom it was left.

**Action for specific piece of land**

- (2) The action referred to in clause (1)(b) shall be brought against the person in possession of the land, in the same manner as if the plaintiff had originally claimed the specific piece of land demanded, instead of an undivided part of the whole land, and it may be brought within the same time in which it might have been brought, in accordance with Part III of the *Statute of Limitations*, if no such judgment for partition had been rendered.

**39. Parties, deciding respective claims**

- (1) Where two or more persons who are not applicants appear in a partition proceeding, claiming the same share of the land to be divided, it is not necessary to decide upon their respective claims, except only for the purpose of determining which of them shall be admitted to appear and plead in the partition proceeding.

**Determination of claim in later proceeding**

- (2) Where partition is made, the share claimed by two or more persons who are not applicants shall be left for whichever of the parties proves to be entitled to it, in a later proceeding to be brought between the parties.

**40. Judgment does not preclude action against other claimant**

Where it is decided by judgment in the original partition proceeding that a person is not entitled to the share of the land that the person claims,

- (a) that person is bound by the judgment on the partition proceeding; and  
(b) that person may commence an action for the share or portion claimed by the person against each of the persons who hold any part of the land under the judgment for partition, in the manner provided in sections 38 and 39.

**41. Co-owner fails to answer claims, remedy**

Where a person who has not delivered a pleading or other document in response to an originating pleading claims any part or share of the land that is the subject of the partition proceeding as a co-owner,

- (a) that person is bound by the judgment on the partition proceeding; and  
(b) that person may commence an action for the share or portion claimed by the person against each of the persons who hold any part of the land under the judgment for partition.

**42. New partition not allowed**

Where the plaintiff prevails in the action referred to in section 41, the plaintiff is not entitled to demand a new partition of the land, but shall recover against each of the persons holding under the judgment for partition the same proportion of shares of the part held by each person that the plaintiff was entitled to, out of the whole of the land prior to its partition.

**43. Death of person entitled to share**

Where, after partition, it appears that any person for whom a share was left, or to whom a share was assigned, had died before the partition was made,

- (a) the person beneficially interested in the land through the estate of the deceased person is not, by reason of the person beneficially interested having been a party to the partition proceeding, barred from claiming the share that belonged to the deceased person; and  
(b) the person beneficially interested in the land in that case has the same rights and the same remedies in all respects as if the person had not been a party to the partition proceeding, and had not had notice of the partition proceeding.

**44. Application of section**

- (1) This section applies where a judgment for partition is made under this Part and
- (a) the court did not, in determining the partition proceeding, consider the paramount title to the land of a person who was not a party to the partition proceeding; and
  - (b) the person holding the paramount title to the land evicts a person who received a share of the land pursuant to the judgement for partition.

**New partition**

- (2) Where a person who received a share of land pursuant to a judgment for partition is subsequently evicted by a person with paramount title to that land, the person evicted is entitled to a new partition of the residue of the land that was the subject of the partition proceeding, if any, as if the former partition had not been made.

**45. Mortgage or lien on a share, bound by judgment**

A person having a mortgage, attachment or other lien on the share of a co-owner is bound by the judgment, so far as it respects the partition and the assignment of the shares, but that person's lien shall remain in full force on the part assigned or left for that co-owner.

**46. Effect of death of party to partition proceeding**

In case of the death of a party in a partition proceeding, the proceeding need not abate, but may be conducted and prosecuted to final judgment, under the rules and orders for bringing in the heirs or representatives of the deceased party, as the court may think proper, for making them parties to the partition proceeding and regulating the proceeding accordingly.

**47. Holding partitioned land, effect re eviction**

A person holding land under a partition made by virtue of this Act shall be considered as holding the land under an apparently good title and, in case of eviction, that person is entitled to compensation for any improvements made on the land.

**48. Rules respecting partition**

The court may make rules, either specifically, for the purpose of a particular partition proceeding, or generally with respect to partition proceedings.

**7. Sections 49 to 53 of the Act are repealed.**

**8. The heading before section 54 of the Act is amended by the deletion of the words "PART IV" and the substitution of the words "PART 4".**

**9. Section 59 of the Act is amended by the deletion of the words "the feminine" and the substitution of the word "any".**

10. The heading before section 63 of the Act is amended by the deletion of the words “PART V - PROCEEDINGS RELATING TO INFANTS” and the substitution of the words “PART 5 - PROCEEDINGS RELATING TO MINORS”.

11. Sections 63 to 71 of the Act are repealed and the following substituted:

**63. Definitions**

In this Part,

- (a) “**minor**” means a person under 18 years of age; and
- (b) “**sale**” and “**other disposition**”, when made under the direction of the court, include a mortgage.

**64. Proceeding on behalf of minor for purpose of sale**

- (1) A minor who owns or has control of real property, or who has an interest in real property for a term of years, may by a person authorized to represent the minor commence a proceeding in accordance with the Rules of Civil Procedure for an order for the sale or other disposition of that property.

**Appointment by court**

- (2) In a proceeding under subsection (1), the court may appoint one or more suitable persons to be the guardian of the minor in relation to the proceeding.

**Guardian shall give security**

- (3) The court may require a person appointed by the court as guardian of the minor under subsection (2) who is not the Public Guardian and Trustee to give security, by way of bond or recognizance with the sureties, and in the form, directed by the court, for
  - (a) the faithful performance of the trust reposed in that person for the paying over, investing and accounting for all moneys which shall be received by that person, according to the order of the court; and
  - (b) the observance of the orders and directions of the court in relation to the trust.

**Proceeding to enforce bond or recognizance**

- (4) In a proceeding to enforce the bond or recognizance referred to in subsection (3), the court may order and direct that the moneys realized from the enforcement be paid to the benefit of the party injured.

**65. Inquiry into merits of proceeding**

- (1) The court may proceed in a summary way, by reference to the Prothonotary or by a hearing in court, to inquire into the merits of the proceeding commenced under subsection 64(1).

**Court may order disposition of minor’s estate or interest**

- (2) Where it appears to the court that a disposition of the minor’s estate or interest in the real property, in whole or in part, or of any term of years of which the minor may be possessed, is necessary or proper for the support and maintenance of the minor or for the minor’s education, or that is required and beneficial for the best interests of the minor, the court may order that the estate or interest be leased for a term of years, sold or otherwise disposed of in the manner and subject to the terms that the court considers expedient.

**Limitation**

- (3) Subsection (2) shall not be construed to authorize an order to sell, lease or otherwise dispose of an estate or interest in real property in any manner contrary to the provisions of any last will, or any conveyance, by, through or under which the estate or interest was devised or conveyed to the minor.

**66. Application of section**

- (1) This section applies where a minor has inherited an estate or interest in real property from a deceased person.

**Debts owing on inheritance of a minor**

- (2) In a proceeding, where the estate or interest of the minor in real property referred to in subsection (1) is liable to the payment of any debts, and the cost of administering the real property on behalf of the minor would be disproportionate to the value of the estate or interest, the court shall
- (a) order the personal representative of the deceased person to pay the debts from the sale of the estate or interest;
  - (b) make any order in relation to the balance of the proceeds of the sale; and
  - (c) order the service of a copy of the originating pleading or a notice of the proceeding on those persons it considers necessary.

**Effect of sale**

- (3) The purchaser at a sale referred to in subsection (2) shall hold and possess the estate or interest in real property conveyed to the purchaser as fully as if the sale had been made in due course of administration in an action instituted for the sale.

**67. Method of sale or lease**

A sale, leasing or other disposition of a minor's estate or interest in real property shall be made by public auction or private contract, and with the notices of sale as the court shall direct, and shall be made by the Prothonotary under the direction and subject to the confirmation of the court.

**68. Title acquired after sale**

- (1) Where a sale of the real property is ordered, the court may order that the minor's estate or interest in the real property shall be sold freed and discharged from all encumbrances, and the purchaser shall take title accordingly.

**Direction to Prothonotary**

- (2) Upon the sale under the terms set out in subsection (1) being confirmed, the court may direct the Prothonotary to execute the deed of conveyance of the minor's estate or interest in the real property.

**Effect of execution by Prothonotary**

- (3) Every deed or lease executed by the Prothonotary pursuant to a direction made under subsection (2) shall be as valid and effectual as if made by the minor after reaching 18 years of age.

**69. Proceeds of sale, disbursement and investment**

- (1) Upon an order for the sale of any property under this Part, the minor to whom the property belongs shall be considered, so far as relates to the property, a ward of the court.

**Authority of court**

- (2) The court may make an order for the investment, disposition and application of the proceeds of the property and of the increase and interest arising from the property, so as to secure the same for the benefit of the minor.

**70. Effect of sale on minor's interest in proceeds**

Where an estate or interest of a minor in real property is sold under this Part,

- (a) the minor has the same share or type of interest in the proceeds from the sale of the property as the minor had in the real property; and
- (b) the proceeds from the sale of the property are subject to the conditions or restrictions that applied to the estate or interest in the real property.

**71. Evidence of conveyance or lease**

A conveyance or lease made by the Prothonotary of a minor's estate or interest in land, having been first duly registered in the office of the Registrar of Deeds, or a certified copy of it, when given in evidence in any court or before any person having by law or by consent of parties authority to hear and receive evidence, shall be deemed to be conclusive evidence that all the proceedings on which the conveyance is founded were rightly had and done.

- 12. The heading before section 72 of the Act is amended by the deletion of the words "PART VI" and the substitution of the words "PART 6".**

- 13. The heading before section 78 of the Act is amended by the deletion of the words "PART VII" and the substitution of the words "PART 7".**

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

**SECTION 1** amends the heading before section 1 of the *Real Property Act* R.S.P.E.I. 1988, Cap. R-3, to change the Roman numeral in “Part I” to the Arabic numeral 1.

**SECTION 2** amends the heading before section 14 of the Act to change the Roman numeral in “Part II” to the Arabic numeral 2.

**SECTION 3** amends the heading before section 18 of the Act to change the Roman numeral in “Part III” to the Arabic numeral 3.

**SECTION 4** repeals section 18 of the Act and substitutes a new section 18 to update the wording and add definitions to enable more succinct drafting in the rest of the Part.

**SECTION 5** amends section 19 of the Act to update and simplify the wording, using the definition of “co-owners” established in section 18 of the Act.

**SECTION 6** repeals sections 20 to 48 of the Act and substitutes new sections 20 to 48 to update and simplify the wording throughout, without substantively changing the rules that apply to the partition of land. Procedural sections 25, 26, 28, 29 and 30 of the Act are repealed and not replaced, since their content is now covered by the Rules of Civil Procedure.

**SECTION 7** repeals sections 49 to 53 of the Act.

**SECTION 8** amends the heading before section 54 of the Act to change the Roman numeral in “Part IV” to the Arabic numeral 4.

**SECTION 9** amends section 59 of the Act to delete the words “the feminine” and substitute the word “any” in the directions for the use of the forms contained in the Schedules to the Act.

**SECTION 10** amends the heading before section 63 of the Act to change the Roman numeral in “Part V” to the Arabic numeral 5, and to change the reference from “infants” to “minors”.

**SECTION 11** repeals sections 63 to 71 of the Act and substitutes new sections 63 to 71 to change references throughout from “infant” to “minor” and to update the terminology generally.

**SECTION 12** amends the heading before section 72 of the Act to change the Roman numeral in “Part VI” to the Arabic numeral 6.

**SECTION 13** amends the heading before section 78 of the Act to change the Roman numeral in “Part VII” to the Arabic numeral 7.

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(Bill No. 12)

**An Act to Amend the Real Property Act**

<i>STAGE:</i>	<i>DATE:</i>
<i>1st Reading:</i>	April 8, 2026
<i>2nd Reading:</i>	
<i>To Committee:</i>	
<i>Reported:</i>	
<i>3rd Reading and Pass:</i>	
<i>Assent:</i>	

**SIGNATURES:**

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Honourable Dr. Wassim Salamoun, Lieutenant Governor

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Honourable Brad Trivers, Speaker

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Joseph Jeffrey, Clerk

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Hon. Bloyce Thompson  
Minister of Justice and Public Safety and Attorney General

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GOVERNMENT BILL

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2026  
3rd SESSION, 67th GENERAL ASSEMBLY