

**Reprint
as at 30 May 2003**



**Trustee Companies (Group
Investment Funds: Disclosure of
Expenses and Management Fees)
Regulations 2003**

(SR 2003/121)

Silvia Cartwright, Governor-General

Order in Council

At Wellington this 26th day of May 2003

Present:

Her Excellency the Governor-General in Council

Pursuant to section 47A(1)(b) of the Trustee Companies Act 1967,
Her Excellency the Governor-General, acting on the advice and with

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.

These regulations are administered by the Ministry of Justice.

the consent of the Executive Council, makes the following regulations.

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Regulations

- 1 Title**

These regulations are the Trustee Companies (Group Investment Funds: Disclosure of Expenses and Management Fees) Regulations 2003.
- 2 Commencement**

These regulations come into force on 1 July 2003.
- 3 Interpretation**
 - (1) In these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires,—
Act means the Trustee Companies Act 1967
disclosure means initial and ongoing disclosure

disclosure statement means a statement complying with regulations 6 to 9

expenses means expenses that may be reimbursed to a trustee company under section 32 of the Act

fees means fees or other remuneration a trustee company may charge, demand, receive, or retain under section 32A of the Act

initial disclosure means the initial disclosure referred to in sections 32(2) and 32A(2) of the Act

ongoing disclosure means the ongoing disclosure referred to in sections 32(2) and 32A(3) of the Act

qualifying beneficiary means a person who has a qualifying interest

qualifying interest means a vested beneficial interest in—

- (a) the income of the estate money invested, or to be invested, in a group investment fund if all or some of the expenses or fees referred to in a disclosure statement are attributable (whether directly or indirectly) to income; or
- (b) the capital of the estate money invested, or to be invested, in a group investment fund if all or some of the expenses or fees referred to in a disclosure statement are attributable (whether directly or indirectly) to capital

specified date, in relation to a particular disclosure statement, means the date of the statement specified under regulation 9.

- (2) Any term or expression that is not defined in these regulations, but that is defined in the Act, has the meaning given to it by the Act.

Compare: SR 2002/198 r 3

4 Situation where disclosure generally required

- (1) A trustee company must make disclosure in accordance with these regulations if an investment of funds belonging to an estate administered by the trustee company is made, or is intended to be made, in a group investment fund kept by the trustee company.

- (2) This regulation is subject to the dispensations described in regulations 12 to 15.

Compare: SR 2002/198 r 4

5 Disclosure must be made in respect of qualifying beneficiary

- (1) Disclosure must be made in respect of every qualifying beneficiary who holds a qualifying interest at the specified date.
- (2) Despite subclause (1), initial disclosure does not need to be made in respect of a qualifying beneficiary if—
- (a) there is a change in the qualifying interest of that beneficiary; and
 - (b) initial disclosure has already been made in respect of that beneficiary.
- (3) Nothing in these regulations prevents disclosure being made in respect of any other person.

Compare: SR 2002/198 r 5

6 How disclosure is made

- (1) Disclosure is made in respect of a qualifying beneficiary,—
- (a) if the qualifying beneficiary is a child, by giving a disclosure statement to the parent or legal guardian; or
 - (b) if a qualifying beneficiary's qualifying interest is subject to a property order under Part 3 of the Protection of Personal and Property Rights Act 1988, by giving a disclosure statement to the manager of the property subject to the order; or
 - (c) in any other case, by giving a disclosure statement to the qualifying beneficiary.
- (2) The disclosure statement to be given under subclause (1) to a parent, legal guardian, manager, or qualifying beneficiary (the **recipient**) must be given—
- (a) by personal delivery; or
 - (b) by sending it by pre-paid post to the last known place of residence or business of the recipient; or
 - (c) by any other means permitted by law for the service of notices; or
 - (d) by any other means consented to by the recipient.

- (3) Disclosure is made,—
- (a) if a disclosure statement is given in the manner described in subclause (2)(b), at the time when the disclosure statement would have been delivered in the ordinary course of post; and
 - (b) if a disclosure statement is given in the manner described in subclause (2)(c), at the time (if any) deemed by the law permitting the service of notices in that way.

Compare: SR 2002/198 r 6

7 Disclosure statement must be in writing

A disclosure statement must be in writing.

Compare: SR 2002/198 r 7

8 What disclosure statement must contain

- (1) A disclosure statement must—
- (a) specify the name or number, or both, of each group investment fund referred to in the statement (the **nominated fund**); and
 - (b) provide a general description of the investment purpose of each nominated fund at the specified date; and
 - (c) state that each nominated fund is kept by the trustee company; and
 - (d) specify which of the following charges are or may be payable to the trustee company or the nominated fund at the specified date by estates investing in that fund (whether directly or indirectly, including by deduction):
 - (i) expenses:
 - (ii) fees:
 - (iii) entry, withdrawal, early termination, switching, sale, or other charges; and
 - (e) specify any qualifications or restrictions at the specified date on the right to make immediate withdrawals from a nominated fund, including, but not limited to, the following:
 - (i) a fixed period of investment:
 - (ii) a required period of notice:
 - (iii) if other than daily, the frequency of the dates on which withdrawals may be made.

- (2) The charges referred to in subclause (1)(d), or the minimum or maximum amount of those charges, must be expressed at the specified date in a disclosure statement as a percentage of the capital of a nominated fund.
- (3) Nothing in this regulation prevents a disclosure statement including any other information.

Compare: SR 2002/198 r 8

9 Date of disclosure statement

A disclosure statement must specify a statement date, which must not be earlier than 1 month before the date the statement is given in respect of the qualifying beneficiary.

Compare: SR 2002/198 r 9

10 Application of initial disclosure statement

- (1) An initial disclosure statement may specify 1 or more group investment funds.
- (2) Initial disclosure is made only in respect of a fund specified in an initial disclosure statement.

Compare: SR 2002/198 r 10

11 Application of ongoing disclosure statement

- (1) An ongoing disclosure statement must identify every group investment fund specified in the statement in which estate money subject to a qualifying interest is invested at the specified date.
- (2) Ongoing disclosure is made in respect of every fund specified in an ongoing disclosure statement identified under subclause (1).

Compare: SR 2002/198 r 11

12 When ongoing disclosure must be made

- (1) The trustee company must make ongoing disclosure,—
 - (a) in any case where the accounting period for the estate to which the ongoing disclosure relates is 12 months or less, at the time of, and on each occasion of, the issue of financial statements for that estate; or
 - (b) in any other case, at least once a year commencing from the date the disclosure statement was given on the first

occasion that initial disclosure was made in respect of the estate or the most recent occasion on which ongoing disclosure was made.

- (2) Despite subclause (1), the trustee company is not required to make ongoing disclosure,—
- (a) for cases referred to in subclause (1)(a), in respect of any accounting period ending on or before 31 December 2003; or
- (b) if, at the time disclosure would otherwise be required, none of the funds belonging to the estate to which the disclosure relates are invested in a group investment fund kept by the trustee company.

Compare: SR 2002/198 r 12

13 Dispensations from initial disclosure for temporary or continuing investments

- (1) The trustee company is not required to make initial disclosure in respect of a temporary or continuing investment for the period of 3 months from the establishment date or the date these regulations come into force, whichever is the later.
- (2) In this regulation,—
- continuing investment** means an investment by an estate in a group investment fund—
- (a) in relation to which—
- (i) an investment statement has been issued in accordance with the requirements of sections 33 and 37A of the Securities Act 1978 and regulations made under that Act; or
- (ii) a disclosure has been made or dispensed with under these regulations; and
- (b) that has been acquired, transferred to, or otherwise vested in another estate
- establishment date** means,—
- (a) in the case of the estate of a person dying testate or intestate, the date of death of that person or the date administration is granted to the trustee company, whichever is the later; or
- (b) in any other case, the date on which the trustee company was authorised to administer the estate

temporary investment means an investment of estate money after the establishment date in a group investment fund if—

- (a) the investment may be withdrawn in full on demand; and
- (b) the dates on which withdrawals from the fund may be made are not less frequent than monthly; and
- (c) exit, early termination, or similar charges are not payable as a result of the withdrawal of the investment before the elapse of a particular period of time.

Compare: SR 2002/198 r 13

14 Dispensation from initial disclosure on changes of beneficial interest

- (1) If, after the first occasion initial disclosure is made for an investment of funds belonging to an estate, a beneficiary attains a qualifying interest, the trustee company is not required to make initial disclosure in respect of that beneficiary for the period of 3 months from becoming aware that the qualifying interest has been attained.
- (2) Nothing in this regulation requires initial disclosure to be made in respect of a change of a qualifying interest to which regulation 5(2) applies.

Compare: SR 2002/198 r 14

15 Dispensation from ongoing disclosure

The trustee company is not required to make ongoing disclosure in respect of a qualifying beneficiary to whom, in accordance with the requirements of sections 33 and 37A of the Securities Act 1978 and regulations made under that Act, an investment statement was required to be, and was, issued.

Compare: SR 2002/198 r 15

Martin Bell,
Acting for Clerk of the Executive Council.

Reprinted as at
30 May 2003

**Trustee Companies (Group Investment
Funds: Disclosure of Expenses and
Management Fees) Regulations 2003**

Explanatory note

This note is not part of the regulations, but is intended to indicate their general effect.

These regulations, which come into force on 1 July 2003, prescribe disclosure requirements for funds invested in a group investment fund kept by a trustee company. Subject to certain exceptions, disclosure of expenses and management fees must be made before the trustee company can charge and recover those expenses and fees.

Issued under the authority of the Acts and Regulations Publication Act 1989.
Date of notification in *Gazette*: 29 May 2003.

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Notes**1 General**

This is a reprint of the Trustee Companies (Group Investment Funds: Disclosure of Expenses and Management Fees) Regulations 2003. The reprint incorporates all the amendments to the regulations as at 30 May 2003, as specified in the list of amendments at the end of these notes.

Relevant provisions of any amending enactments that have yet to come into force or that contain relevant transitional or savings provisions are also included, after the principal enactment, in chronological order.

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)*
