

**Reprint
as at 21 October 1972**



**New Zealand Anglican Church
Pension Fund Act 1972**

Private Act 1972 No 7
Date of assent 20 October 1972
Commencement 20 October 1972

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**An Act to provide for the amalgamation and administration of
New Zealand Anglican Church Pension Funds**

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.

Preamble

Whereas there now exist separate pension funds to provide pensions for retired or incapacitated clergy of the Church of the Province of New Zealand (commonly called the Anglican Church) and their dependants in accordance with their respective rules and with the trusts declared respectively concerning the same:

And whereas the General Synod of the Anglican Church is desirous that the trustees of the several pension funds should be able to amalgamate their respective funds, should they so desire, in order that there should be one pension fund to provide pensions for retired or incapacitated clergy of the Anglican Church and their dependants:

And whereas the said General Synod has passed a Canon of the Anglican Church intituled “The New Zealand Anglican Church Pension Board Statute 1972” setting up the New Zealand Anglican Pension Board to administer a general pension fund in accordance therewith.

1 Short Title

This Act may be cited as the New Zealand Anglican Church Pension Fund Act 1972.

2 Interpretation

In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

Anglican Church means the Church of the Province of New Zealand

Board means the Anglican Church Pension Trust Board set up pursuant to the New Zealand Anglican Church Pension Board Statute 1972 passed by General Synod

general pension fund means the assets held by the Board upon trust to apply the income arising therefrom in accordance with the provisions of The New Zealand Anglican Church Pension Board Statute 1972 for the benefit of Anglican clergy who have retired or who are needy or indigent, and of the widows or children of deceased Anglican clergy who are or have been resident anywhere in New Zealand or Polynesia or Melanesia, and of such other persons in full-time employment

of the Anglican Church as the Board may decide from time to time

General Synod means the General Synod of the Anglican Church or any other persons, whether incorporated or not, from time to time appointed pursuant to a resolution of the General Synod for the purpose of exercising all or any of the powers vested in the General Synod by virtue of this Act

pension fund means any fund, in existence immediately before the passing of this Act, for the purpose of providing benefits for retired, sick, needy, or indigent Anglican clergy and the dependants of such clergy or deceased clergy or other persons in the full-time employment of the Anglican Church, whether or not the objects of the Fund are limited to any particular geographical area or are otherwise limited howsoever

trustees means the persons, whether incorporated or unincorporated, who hold any pension fund.

3 **Transfer of assets to Board**

Any trustees may in their absolute discretion assign and transfer the assets of any pension fund to the Board, notwithstanding that the trusts upon which such pension fund and any of the assets thereof are held differ from the trusts declared in respect of the general pension fund for administration by the Board,—

- (a) for the purposes of amalgamation with the general pension fund and for administration in accordance with the trusts of the general pension fund; or
- (b) for the purposes of administration by the Board in accordance with the trusts upon which the same were held by such trustees immediately prior to such assignment and transfer to the Board, but subject to the powers of investment conferred upon the Board in relation to the investment of the assets of the general pension fund and, in addition, the Board may invest the whole or any part or parts of such assets on any contributory investment.

4 **Powers of General Synod**

The General Synod may from time to time, by direction in writing to the Board, direct that new rules, containing such provisions relating to the application of the income of the gen-

eral pension fund as may be specified by the General Synod, be made, or that all or any of such rules be revoked in whole or in part or amended.

5 Delegation by General Synod

The General Synod may from time to time appoint any body of persons, whether incorporated or not, to exercise all or any of the powers conferred on the General Synod by this Act and, without derogating from the generality hereof, in particular may so appoint the standing committee of the General Synod, and may at any time revoke in whole or in part any such appointment.

6 Public Bodies Leases Act 1969 applied

The Board is hereby declared to be a leasing authority for the purposes of the Public Bodies Leases Act 1969.

7 Private Act

This Act is hereby declared to be a private Act.

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Notes

1 *General*

This is a reprint of the New Zealand Anglican Church Pension Fund Act 1972. The reprint incorporates all the amendments to the Act as at 21 October 1972, 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)*
