Taxation (KiwiSaver and Company Tax Rate Amendments) Bill

Government Bill

Explanatory note

General policy statement
The Government announced in Budget 2007 a number of significant enhancements to the taxation system that will increase savings and transform the economy.

Tax rate changes
This bill provides for a reduction in the company tax rate, from 33% to 30%, from the beginning of companies’ 2008–09 income years. The reduction is in accordance with the Government’s Economic Transformation goals. It will assist in increasing productivity and improving our international competitiveness. The tax rate change follows on from the July 2006 Government discussion document, Business Tax Review, which set out a range of possible business tax initiatives, including reducing the company tax rate to 30%.

The bill also provides for a reduction in the tax rate for certain savings vehicles (such as unit trusts and widely-held superannuation funds) to 30%, and also caps the top rate for portfolio investment entities (PIEs) at 30%. The reductions will encourage savings and lead to a more neutral tax treatment of different savings entities. The new rates will apply from the beginning of savings vehicles’ 2008–09 income years, except for PIEs that do not pay provisional tax and that attribute income to members on a daily or quarterly basis, for whom the new maximum rate will apply from 1 April 2008.
A number of mainly transitional amendments are required to the *Income Tax Act 2004* and the *Tax Administration Act 1994* to reflect the reduced tax rates. These amendments (excluding provisional tax) will be dealt with separately.

**KiwiSaver**

The KiwiSaver Budget 2007 enhancements build on the core features of the original KiwiSaver model in a manner that significantly increases the incentives for a person to join and to continue making contributions. The key features of the enhancements are:

- Members between 18 years of age and the age of eligibility to withdraw their KiwiSaver or complying superannuation fund member interests can access a matching tax credit of up to $20 a week ($1,042.86 a year) on their contributions to KiwiSaver or complying superannuation funds. The credit will match their contributions dollar for dollar up to this cap.

- Employees who are between 18 years of age and the age of eligibility to withdraw their KiwiSaver or complying superannuation fund member interests and who make contributions to KiwiSaver or complying superannuation funds through the workplace will receive compulsory matching employer contributions (phased in over 4 years, starting at 1% and reaching 4% of gross salary or wages from 1 April 2011).

- A tax credit for employers, reimbursing their matching contributions to KiwiSaver or complying superannuation funds, up to $20 a week per employee.

Encouraging savings contributes in particular to the Government’s *Economic Transformation* and *Families – Young and Old* themes, with the following broad objectives:

*A better retirement*

- ensuring all New Zealanders have the opportunity to save to secure a better standard of living in retirement.

*A stronger economy*

- helping to reduce pressure on inflation and the current account deficit;
- furthering development of stronger and deeper capital markets;
- offering a more competitive package of workplace rewards.
A fairer society
- providing a greater and broader ownership stake in New Zealand;
- reducing larger inequalities in wealth, which tend to undermine social cohesion.

PIE remedials
A number of technical remedial amendments are required to the PIE tax rules, to give effect to the policy intent of the rules.

Part 1
Amendments to Income Tax Act 2004

Tax rate changes
The bill reduces from 33% to 30% tax rates for:
- companies:
- unit trusts:
- group investment funds (GIFs) that are taxed as if they are companies:
- widely held superannuation funds:
- widely held GIFs that are taxed as if they are trusts:
- life insurance policyholder funds.

It also caps the top rate for PIEs at 30%, instead of the previous 33%.

Provisional tax transitional rules
A reduction in the tax rates will affect provisional tax payments that are based on a taxpayer’s earlier years’ residual income tax (RIT). The reduced tax rates will mean that for the 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years, the standard calculation methods may overstate the amount of provisional tax payable by a taxpayer.

The bill introduces transitional rules to reflect the reduced tax rates for those cases in which an uplift factor or the GST ratio method is used to calculate a taxpayer’s provisional tax liability. Specifically, where the base year is 2007–08 or earlier and provisional tax is being calculated for the 2008–09 or later income years then:
- when a 105% uplift is generally required, the transitional factor is 95%:
- when a 110% factor is generally required the transitional factor is 100%:
• when the GST ratio method is being used that is based on RIT, the transitional factor is 90%.

Tax credits for member contributions to a KiwiSaver scheme or complying superannuation fund

The bill introduces a tax credit for contributions made by a person to a KiwiSaver scheme or a complying superannuation fund. The aim of the tax credit is to increase the incentives for a person to join KiwiSaver and to continue making regular contributions.

The tax credit will be available to members of a KiwiSaver scheme or a complying superannuation fund who:

• are 18 years of age and over and less than the age of eligibility for withdrawal from a KiwiSaver scheme or complying superannuation fund (that is, the age of eligibility of New Zealand superannuation or 5 years of membership, whichever is the later); and

• have their principal place of residence in New Zealand.

Government employees serving outside New Zealand and persons who work overseas as a volunteer or for token payment for a charitable organisation named in regulations made under the Student Loan Scheme Act 1992 will be entitled to the tax credit.

The tax credit will apply in respect of all contributions made by or on behalf of a member other than employer contributions. The amount of the credit will be the lesser of the actual contributions made during the year or $20 a week ($1,042.86 a year).

The member’s scheme provider will claim the tax credit annually and will be required to credit the tax credit across the member’s investment products. The provider will be able to make part-year claims if the member ceases to be a member of the scheme, except in the case of transfer to a new scheme provider.

The tax credit will be treated as excluded income for income tax purposes. This will mean that the tax credit is not subject to income tax when received by the fund provider or the member.

The tax credit will apply in respect of contributions made on or after 1 July 2007.
Definition of complying fund rules
The bill amends the definition of “complying fund rules” in the Income Tax Act 2004 and section 35 of the Superannuation Schemes Act 1989 to ensure that the rules for complying superannuation funds apply to schemes (and sections within schemes) that are defined contribution in nature, as originally intended. These amendments apply from the date of Royal assent.

Remedial amendments relating to the PIE rules
Several remedial amendments are proposed for the new PIE rules. The more significant of these amendments are described below.

- Portfolio entity formation losses (formation losses) representing 5% or more of a fund’s net asset value (on entry into the PIE rules) are spread over 3 years and used to offset net income on a daily basis.
- To the extent formation losses cannot be utilised, they are carried forward each day until the end of the 3-year period. Unutilised formation losses at the end of the 3-year period are offset with no daily restriction.
- Formation losses cannot be used to offset net income to the extent to which the PIE has income covered by New Zealand tax credits.
- Foreign tax credits can be attributed by each fund to investors daily as they arise. Each investor’s share of foreign tax credits is equal to their share of the fund’s foreign income (i.e. equal to their percentage interest in the fund).
- For non-zero rated investors (mainly natural persons) the PIE offsets the investor’s separate entitlement of accumulated foreign tax credits against the investor’s tax liability at the end of the year (or when the investor exits the fund).
- Foreign tax credits received by non-PIE investors that have a nil tax rate with the fund are used by the investor to offset tax payable on portfolio investor allocated income.
- Foreign tax credits received by a wholesale PIE can be allocated to a retail PIE each day. The retail portfolio investment entity can use the credits to offset its tax liability on income from all sources.
- An option is provided to enable partial exits by investors to trigger a final tax calculation at the PIE level.
• An option is provided for PIEs to treat investors switching between investment portfolios within the same PIE as a taxable event.

• The portfolio entity tax liability and rebate mechanism has been changed to enable fees charged by PIEs to investors and amounts rebated to be dealt with at the PIE level with reference to the individual investor’s tax rate.

Part 2
Amendments to other Acts and Regulations

Tax credits for member contributions to a KiwiSaver scheme or complying superannuation fund

The Tax Administration Act 1994 will be amended by the insertion of a new section 68C which sets out the rules for a scheme provider to claim the tax credit for a member contributions to a KiwiSaver scheme or complying superannuation fund.

The bill makes a number of amendments to the KiwiSaver Act 2006 including the following:

• a requirement that all employer contributions in respect of a KiwiSaver scheme be paid via Inland Revenue; and

• ensuring that the tax credit cannot be withdrawn to assist with the purchase of a first home, in case of significant financial hardship, and on permanent emigration. In the case of permanent emigration the nominal value of the tax credit will have to be repaid to the Commissioner; and

• ensuring that there is no need to change pre-1 July 2007 securities law documentation, such as a registered prospectus and investment statements because of the passage of this bill; and

• ensuring that the member tax credit rules apply despite anything to the contrary in a trust deed and that the provisions relating to the tax credit are implied into the trust deed.

The Goods and Services (Grants and Subsidies) Order 1992 will be amended to ensure that the tax credit is not subject to GST.

These amendments apply from 1 July 2007.
Remedial KiwiSaver amendments
The bill includes a number of remedial amendments relating to government employees who work overseas. The amendments limit the application of KiwiSaver to such employees that are employed on New Zealand terms and conditions in a jurisdiction where offers of KiwiSaver scheme membership are lawful. In addition, these employees will not be subject to the automatic enrolment rules, but will be able to opt-in.

The bill also amends the exempt employer and chosen employer scheme rules to exclude from the definition of “permanent employees” those employees who are not subject to the automatic enrolment rules.

These amendments apply from the date of Royal assent.

Clause-by-clause analysis
Clause 1 gives the title of the Act.
Clause 2 gives the commencement dates for the Act.

Part 1
Amendments to Income Tax Act 2004

Clause 4 amends section CB 4B, as enacted by the Taxation (Savings Investment and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2006, as part of the amendments that allow the New Zealand Superannuation Fund to take advantage of the exclusion from income of the disposal of certain New Zealand and Australian shares.

Clause 5 amends section CP 1, as enacted by the Taxation (Savings Investment and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2006, to clarify the allocation of income for investors in portfolio tax rate entities.

Clause 6 inserts a new section CX 1B, to exclude from a person’s income, payments of tax credits relating to members of KiwiSaver scheme and complying superannuation funds.

Clause 7 amends section CX 44C, as enacted by the Taxation (Savings Investment and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2006, as part of the amendments that allow the New Zealand Superannuation Fund to take advantage of the exclusion from income of the disposal of certain New Zealand and Australian shares.
Clause 8 amends section CX 44D, as enacted by the Taxation (Savings Investment and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2006, to exclude from a PIE investor’s income certain fully credited income.

Clause 9 inserts a new section CX 44E, to exclude from a PIE investor’s income certain fee rebate income.

Clause 10 amends section DB 17, as enacted by the Taxation (Savings Investment and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2006, as part of the amendments that allow the New Zealand Superannuation Fund to take advantage of the exclusion from income of the disposal of certain New Zealand and Australian shares.

Clause 11 replaces section DB 43B, as enacted by the Taxation (Savings Investment and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2006, to clarify the availability of a deduction for an investor for portfolio investor allocated loss related to portfolio tax rate entities.

Clause 12 inserts a new section DB 43C, to deny deductions to an investor in respect of certain fees related to portfolio tax rate entities.

Clause 13 amends section EB 2(3)(db), as enacted by the Taxation (Savings Investment and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2006, as part of the amendments that allow the New Zealand Superannuation Fund to take advantage of the exclusion from income of the disposal of certain New Zealand and Australian shares.

Clause 14 amends section EX, to provide an exemption from the controlled foreign company rules for certain entities (including PIEs).

Clause 15 amends section HL 5, as enacted by the Taxation (Savings Investment and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2006, to remedy the requirements for foreign investment vehicles in the PIE context.

Clause 16 replaces section HL 6(1)(a), as enacted by the Taxation (Savings Investment and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2006, to clarify the investor membership requirement for PIEs.

Clause 17 amends section HL 7, as enacted by the Taxation (Savings Investment and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2006, to remedy and clarify the requirements for investor return adjustments in respect of portfolio tax rate entities.

Clause 18 amends section HL 8, as enacted by the Taxation (Savings Investment and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2006, to substitute imputation credit account companies with portfolio listed companies.
Clause 19 repeals section HL 9(4)(c), as enacted by the Taxation (Savings Investment and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2006.

Clause 20 amends section HL 10, as enacted by the Taxation (Savings Investment and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2006, to overhaul the investment requirements for PIEs.

Clause 21 inserts a new section HL 11B, to allow certain unlisted companies to be treated, for a limited time, as portfolio listed companies.

Clause 22 amends section HL 12, as enacted by the Taxation (Savings Investment and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2006, as part of the amendments that allow the New Zealand Superannuation Fund to take advantage of the exclusion from income of the disposal of certain New Zealand and Australian shares. It also includes other remedial matters to do with becoming a PIE.

Clause 23 amends section HL 14(3)(a), as enacted by the Taxation (Savings Investment and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2006, as part of the amendments that allow the New Zealand Superannuation Fund to take advantage of the exclusion from income of the disposal of certain New Zealand and Australian shares.


Clause 25 amends section HL 16(2), as enacted by the Taxation (Savings Investment and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2006, to clarify the treatment of portfolio investor interests in respect of a portfolio tax rate entity, in circumstances where investors have conditional entitlements.

Clause 26 replaces section HL 19(7)(a)(i), as enacted by the Taxation (Savings Investment and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2006, to clarify the treatment of portfolio entity formation loss in calculating portfolio class taxable income.

Clause 27 amends section HL 20, as enacted by the Taxation (Savings Investment and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2006, to remedy the calculation of portfolio entity tax liability, including accounting for fees and rebates of fees. This clause, importantly, reduces the top rate used to calculate that tax liability from 33% to 30%. 
Clause 28 replaces section HL 21(3)(a), as enacted by the Taxation (Savings Investment and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2006, consequential to clause 30 inserting a new section HL 23B.

Clause 29 inserts a cross-reference into section HL 23(3)(a), as enacted by the Taxation (Savings Investment and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2006, consequential to clause 30 inserting a new section HL 23B.

Clause 30 inserts a new section HL 23B to allow optional payments of income tax for an amount of the liability for an investor and their portfolio investor interest.

Clause 31 amends section HL 24, as enacted by the Taxation (Savings Investment and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2006, to overhaul the calculation of portfolio investor allocated income and loss, including accounting for fees and rebates of fees.

Clause 32 remedies references to investors in section HL 26, as enacted by the Taxation (Savings Investment and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2006.

Clause 33 makes remedial amendments to section HL 27, as enacted by the Taxation (Savings Investment and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2006, and provides for the correct treatment of foreign tax credits in the portfolio tax rate entity context.

Clause 34 makes remedial amendments to section HL 28, as enacted by the Taxation (Savings Investment and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2006, overhauling the rules for portfolio entity formation loss in the portfolio tax rate entity context.


Clause 36 inserts a new section HL 31(3)(f), to correct the administrative requirements for portfolio investor proxies.

Clause 37 corrects a reference in section IG 1(2), as enacted by the Taxation (Savings Investment and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2006.

Clause 38 clarifies a reference in section KI 1(1), and repeals section KI 1(3), as enacted by the Taxation (Savings Investment and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2006.

Clause 39 inserts a new subpart KI, to provide a tax credit for KiwiSaver scheme and complying superannuation fund members
(the **member tax credit**). New **section KJ 1** provides the member tax credit. New **section KJ 2** provides the requirements for a member to qualify for the member tax credit. New **section KJ 3** calculates the amount of the member tax credit. New **section KJ 4** provides for the payment of the credit to the member’s scheme or fund provider, and new **section KJ 5** provides miscellaneous rules for the member tax credit, including clawback of the credit for permanent emigration.

**Clause 40** replaces **section LD 10(2)**, as enacted by the *Taxation (Savings Investment and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2006*, to ensure that a taxpayer is entitled to an appropriate credit of tax in the portfolio tax rate entity context.

**Clause 41** inserts a new **section LD 10B**, to ensure that a taxpayer is entitled to an appropriate credit of tax in the portfolio tax rate entity context.

**Clause 42** replaces **section LD 11(2)**, as enacted by the *Taxation (Savings Investment and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2006*, to ensure that a taxpayer is entitled to an appropriate credit of tax in the portfolio tax rate entity context.

**Clause 43** replaces **section MB 4(4)**, consequential to the tax rate changes, from 33% to 30%.

**Clause 44** adds **section MB 7(9)**, consequential to the tax rate changes, from 33% to 30%.

**Clause 45** amends **section MB 9(3)**, consequential to the tax rate changes, from 33% to 30%.

**Clause 46** adds **section MB 10(4)**, consequential to the change of company tax rate from 33% to 30%.

**Clause 47** inserts new **sections MZ 10 to MZ 12**. **Section MZ 10** provides for reduced uplift (and therefore reduced provisional tax payments) for provisional taxpayers, consequential to the tax rate changes, from 33% to 30%. **Section MZ 11** provides for reduced GST ratios (and therefore reduced provisional tax payments) for provisional taxpayers, consequential to the tax rate changes, from 33% to 30%. **Section MZ 12** provides for reduced uplift (and therefore reduced provisional tax payments) for provisional taxpayers, consequential to the tax rate changes, from 33% to 30%.

**Clause 48** makes minor drafting corrections to **section NG 1(2)** in the PIE context.
Clause 49 amends section OB 1. Subclause (2) amends the definition of allowable rebates, to exclude member tax credits from being allowable rebates. Subclause (3) amends the definition of complying fund rules, to ensure the relevant KiwiSaver scheme rules apply to complying superannuation funds, as part of introducing member tax credits. Subclause (4) amends the definition of complying fund rules, to ensure that, to have the status of complying superannuation fund, a fund’s rules must provide that an employee’s accumulation and benefits match. Subclause (5) amends the definition of complying fund rules, to provide for administrative requirements, as part of introducing the member tax credit. Subclause (6) amends the definition of employee’s superannuation accumulation, to remedy a drafting issue, and as part of introducing the member tax credit. Subclause (7) inserts a new definition of fund provider, as part of introducing the member tax credit. Subclause (8) amends the definition of income tax liability, as a remedial matter in the context of PIEs. Subclause (9) inserts new definitions of member credit contributions and member credit year, as part of introducing the member tax credit. Subclause (10) inserts a new definition of new tax rate person, consequential to the tax rate changes, from 33% to 30%. Subclause (11) inserts a definition of permitted withdrawal, as part of introducing the member tax credit. Subclause (12) amends the definition portfolio investor exit period, to remedy drafting issues, allow optional payments, and make other consequential changes. Subclause (13) amends the definition of portfolio investor rate, to drop the relevant rate from 33% to 30%, and to change the timing of rate elections to line up with various different portfolio tax rate entity tax payment options. Subclause (14) amends the definition of portfolio land company, to correct policy settings. Subclause (15) replaces the definition of portfolio listed company, consequential to clause 21 inserting a new section 11B to allow certain unlisted companies to be treated, for a limited time, as portfolio listed companies. Subclause (16) amends the definition of portfolio tax rate entity, as a remedial matter. Subclause (17) amends the definition of prescribed investor rate, to drop the relevant rate from 33% to 30%, and to make remedial changes. Subclause (18) inserts new definitions of widely-held GIF and widely-held superannuation fund, as part of the tax rate changes, from 33% to 30%. Subclauses (19) to (22) provide appropriate application dates for various subclauses.

Clause 50 amends schedule 1, to drop company tax rates and tax rates for certain savings vehicles (such as unit trusts and widely held
superannuation funds) from 33% to 30%. A PIE-related remedial change is also made.

Part 2
Amendments to other Acts and Regulations

Tax Administration Act 1994

Clauses 52 to 56 amend the Tax Administration Act 1994.

Clause 52 amends section 31B, as enacted by the Taxation (Savings Investment and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2006, to make PIE-related remedial changes.

Clause 53 inserts a new section 33A(1)(b)(xi), as a remedial matter related to PIEs.

Clause 54 amends section 36(3)(ba), as enacted by the Taxation (Savings Investment and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2006, as a remedial matter related to PIEs.

Clause 55 amends section 57B, as enacted by the Taxation (Savings Investment and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2006, as a remedial matter related to portfolio tax rate entities and portfolio investor proxies, in the context of required returns.

Clause 56 inserts a new section 68C, as part of introducing member tax credits.

KiwiSaver Act 2006

Clauses 58 to 69 amend the KiwiSaver Act 2006.

Clause 58 replaces the definition of Crown contribution in section (4)(1), to count member tax credits granted under section KJ 1 of the Income Tax Act 2004 (see clause 39 above).

Clause 59 amends section 6(1)(a), as a remedial matter relating to civil servants serving outside New Zealand.

Clause 60 adds a new section 14(1)(d), to clarify the ambit of the automatic enrolment rules.

Clauses 61 and 62 amend the definition of permanent employees in sections 25(3) and 46(3), as a remedial matter.

Clause 63 adds a new section 56(3)(c)(iv) to (vi), to provide for administrative requirements, as part of introducing the member tax credit.
Clause 64 amends section 93, to ensure employer contributions may only be paid to the Commissioner.

Clause 65 repeals section 94, as part of ensuring employer contributions may only be paid to the Commissioner.

Clause 66 inserts a new section 128A, to allow terms relating to member tax credits to be implied into, and override, relevant trust deeds.

Clause 67 amends section 209(2), to account for complying superannuation funds.

Clause 68 inserts a new section 233, to validate securities law documentation that might otherwise be invalidated due to the changes provided by this bill.

Clause 69 makes various changes to the KiwiSaver scheme rules in schedule 1, as part of introducing the member tax credit.

**Companies Act 1993**

Clause 70 amends section 53(2) of the Companies Act 1993, as a minor remedial matter.

**Superannuation Schemes Act 1989**

Clause 71 replaces section 35(1)(a) and (b) of the Superannuation Schemes Act 1989, as to ensure that appropriate criteria for a fund to have the status of complying superannuation fund are in place.

**Taxation (Savings Investment and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2006**

Clause 72 inserts new section 97B into the Taxation (Savings Investment and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2006, to ensure that PIE-related election provisions come into force at the right time for an election to be made on and after 1 April 2007.

**Goods and Services Tax (Grants and Subsidies) Order 1992**

Clause 73 inserts a new item 5 into the schedule of the Goods and Services Tax (Grants and Subsidies) Order 1992, to ensure that tax credits related to KiwiSaver schemes and complying superannuation funds are not subject to GST as government grants or subsidies.
Consultation

The following parties were consulted during the development of the technical amendments to the portfolio investment entity tax rules proposed in this bill:

- The Investment Savings and Insurance Association of New Zealand
- NZ Funds Management
- AXA
- AMP
- AMP Capital
- ING
- Tower
- Mercer
- Asteron
- Trustees Corporation Association
- New Zealand Superannuation Fund
- New Zealand Institute of Chartered Accountants
- KPMG
- PricewaterhouseCoopers
- Ernst & Young
- Deloitte
- Chapman Tripp
- Russell McVeagh
**Hon Peter Dunne**

**Taxation (KiwiSaver and Company Tax Rate Amendments) Bill**

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The Parliament of New Zealand enacts as follows:

1 Title
This Act is the Taxation (KiwiSaver and Company Tax Rate Amendments) Act 2007.

2 Commencement
(1) This Act comes into force on the date on which it receives the Royal assent, except as provided in this section.
(2) Section 72 is treated as coming into force on 1 April 2007.
(3) Sections 6, 39, 49(2), (3), (5), (6), (7), (9), and (11), 56, 58, 63 to 69, and 73 come into force on 1 July 2007.
(4) Sections 4, 5, 7 to 26, 27(1), (2), (3), (4), (5), and (7), 28 to 38, 40 to 48, 49(8), (10), (12), (13), (14), (15), (16), and (17), 50(1)(d), 52 to 55, and 70 come into force on 1 October 2007.

Part 1
Amendments to Income Tax Act 2004

3 Income Tax Act 2004
This Part amends the Income Tax Act 2004.

4 Disposals of certain shares by portfolio investment entity after declaration of dividend
In section CB 4B(1)(a), “or New Zealand Superannuation Fund” is added after “portfolio investment entities”.

5 Section CP 1 replaced
Section CP 1 is replaced by the following:

“CP 1 Portfolio investor allocated income
The amount of portfolio investor allocated income of a person who is an investor in a portfolio tax rate entity is income of the person in the income year that includes the end of the entity’s income year for which the person is allocated the amount.

“Defined in this Act: income, income year, investor, portfolio investor allocated income, portfolio tax rate entity”.
6 New heading and section CX 1B
After section CX 1, the following is inserted:

“KiwiSaver and complying superannuation fund tax credits

“CX 1B  KiwiSaver and complying superannuation fund tax credits
A payment by the Commissioner of an amount of a tax credit under subpart KJ (KiwiSaver scheme and complying superannuation fund tax credits) is excluded income of the person deriving the payment.

“Defined in this Act: amount, Commissioner, excluded income”.

7 Proceeds from disposal of certain shares by portfolio investment entities
(1) In the heading to section CX 44C, “entities” is replaced by “entities or New Zealand Superannuation Fund”.

(2) In section CX 44C(1), in the words before paragraph (a), “or the New Zealand Superannuation Fund” is inserted after “a portfolio investment entity”.

(3) In section CX 44C(2), “or the New Zealand Superannuation Fund” is inserted after “the portfolio investment entity”.

8 Portfolio investor allocated income and distributions of income by portfolio tax rate entities
(1) In the heading to section CX 44D, “portfolio tax rate entities” is replaced by “portfolio investment entities”.

(2) Section CX 44D(3)(a)(i) is replaced by the following:

“(i) is a natural person other than a trustee; and”.

(3) Section CX 44D(3)(b) is replaced by the following:

“(b) excluded income of the investor, if paragraph (a) does not apply, to the extent to which the amount of the distribution exceeds the total of the following:

“(i) the amount of the distribution that is fully imputed, as that term is defined in section NG 2(3) (Non-resident withholding tax imposed):

“(ii) the amount of the distribution that is fully dividend withholding payment credited, as that term is defined in section NG 2(4).”
9  New section CX 44E inserted
After section CX 44D, the following is inserted:

“A rebate of fees allocated to an investor as a member of a portfolio investor class by a portfolio tax rate entity is excluded income of the investor if the rebate is included in the calculation of the entity’s portfolio entity tax liability under section HL 20 (Portfolio entity tax liability and rebates of portfolio tax rate entity for period) for the investor, the portfolio investor class, and a portfolio calculation period.

“Defined in this Act: excluded income, investor, portfolio calculation period, portfolio entity tax liability, portfolio investor class, portfolio tax rate entity”.

10  Cost of revenue account property
(1)  In section DB 17(1), “a cost” is replaced by “the cost”.
(2)  In section DB 17(3)(b), “or New Zealand Superannuation Fund” is added after “portfolio investment entities”.

11  Section DB 43B replaced
Section DB 43B is replaced by the following:

“When this section applies

“(1) This section applies to an investor in a portfolio investor class of a portfolio tax rate entity for a portfolio calculation period of the entity when—
“(a) the investor—
“(i) is a zero-rated portfolio investor for the portfolio calculation period;
“(ii) has all or part of a portfolio investor exit period included in the portfolio calculation period and the entity makes payments of tax under section HL 21 (Payments of tax by portfolio tax rate entity making no election); and
“(b) the portfolio calculation period includes a portfolio allocation period for which the person is allocated an amount of portfolio investor allocated loss under sub-part HL (Portfolio investment entities).
“Deduction

“(2) The investor has a deduction for an income year for the amount of portfolio investor allocated loss if—

“(a) the portfolio tax rate entity makes payments of tax under section HL 21 or HL 22 (Payments of tax by portfolio tax rate entity choosing to pay provisional tax) and the investor’s income year includes the end of the portfolio calculation period;

“(b) the portfolio tax rate entity makes payments of tax under section HL 23 (Payments of tax by portfolio tax rate entity choosing to make payments when investor leaves) and the investor’s income year includes the end of the tax year in which the portfolio calculation period occurs.

“Defined in this Act: deduction, income year, investor, portfolio allocation period, portfolio calculation period, portfolio investor allocated loss, portfolio investor class, portfolio tax rate entity, tax, tax year, zero-rated portfolio entity’’.

12 New section DB 43C inserted

After section DB 43B, the following is inserted:

“DB 43C Certain fees charged by portfolio tax rate entities to investors not allowed as deductions

“When this section applies

“(1) This section applies to an investor in a portfolio investor class of a portfolio tax rate entity when—

“(a) the investor incurs fees in relation to the investor’s portfolio investor interest; and

“(b) the amount of the fees is included in the calculation of the entity’s portfolio entity tax liability under section HL 20 (Portfolio entity tax liability and rebates of portfolio tax rate entity for period) for the investor, the portfolio investor class, and a portfolio calculation period.
“No deduction
“(2) The investor is denied a deduction for the amount of the fees.

“Link with subpart DA
“(3) This section overrides the general permission.

“Defined in this Act: deduction, general permission, investor, portfolio calculation period, portfolio entity tax liability, portfolio investor class, portfolio investment entity”.

13 Meaning of trading stock
In section EB 2(3)(db), “or New Zealand Superannuation Fund” is added after “portfolio investment entities”.

14 Meaning of CFC
(1) After section EX 1(1), the following is inserted:

“Exception
“(1B) Even if 1 of the tests in subsection (1) is met, a foreign company is not a CFC if—
“(a) the foreign company is a foreign investment vehicle; and
“(b) one of the New Zealand residents is—
“(i) a portfolio investment entity;
“(ii) an entity eligible to be a portfolio investment entity;
“(iii) a life insurance company.”

(2) Section EX 1(2), other than the heading, is replaced by the following:

“(2) If any of the tests in subsection (1) is met at any time in a foreign company’s accounting period and the exception in subsection (1B) does not apply at that time, the company is treated as a CFC for the whole of the accounting period.”

15 Foreign investment vehicles
(1) Section HL 5(1)(b) is replaced by the following:

“(b) is a company, a superannuation scheme, or the trustee of a trust that would be a unit trust if there were more than 1 subscriber, purchaser, or contributor participating as beneficiaries under the trust; and”.
(2) In section HL 5(1)(c), “section HL 6(1)(a), (b), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), or (i)” is replaced by “section HL 6(1)(a) to (i)”.

(3) Section HL 5(1)(d) and (e) are replaced by the following:
“(d) has investors who, if they are resident in New Zealand, would meet the investor interest size requirements under section HL 9 if the entity were a portfolio investment entity; and
“(e) meets the further eligibility requirements relating to investments under section HL 10.”

16 Investor membership requirement
Section HL 6(1)(a) is replaced by the following:
“(a) 20 persons, treating all interests held by persons associated under section OD 8(3) (Further definitions of associated persons) and included by subsection (4) as being held by 1 person;”.

17 Investor return adjustment requirement: portfolio tax rate entity
(1) Section HL 7(2), in the words before paragraph (a), “the investor’s portfolio investor rate” is replaced by “the portfolio investor rate of an investor, as a member of a portfolio investor class,”.

(2) In section HL 7(2)(a), “for the portfolio investor class” is inserted after “liability”.

(3) In section HL 7(2)(b), “allocated to the investor as a member of the portfolio investor class” is inserted after “HL 27”.

(4) Section HL 7(3)(a) and (b) are replaced by the following:
“(a) the investor’s portfolio investor interest in the portfolio investor class or another portfolio investor class—
“(i) before the end of the second month after the portfolio calculation period, if the entity has made an election under section HL 21; or
“(ii) within 3 months of the end of the tax year, if the entity has made an election under section HL 22; or
“(iii) within 2 months of the end of the tax year, if the entity has made an election under section HL 23:
“(b) the amount of each distribution to the investor as a member of the portfolio investor class or another portfolio investor class.”

18 Imputation credit distribution requirement: imputation credit account company
(1) In the heading to section HL 8, “imputation credit account company” is replaced by “portfolio listed company”.
(2) In section HL 8(1), “imputation credit account company” is replaced by “portfolio listed company”.
(3) In section HL 8, the list of defined terms is replaced by “director, imputation credit, portfolio investment entity, portfolio investor class, portfolio listed company”.

19 Investor interest size requirement
Section HL 9(4)(c) is repealed.

20 Further eligibility requirements relating to investments
(1) In section HL 10(2), in the words before paragraph (a), “allocated by an entity to a portfolio investor class” is replaced by “derived by the entity”.
(2) In section HL 10(2)(b)(v), “income.” is replaced by “income:”, and the following is added:
   “(vi) portfolio investor allocated income:
   “(vii) distributions from superannuation funds.”
(3) Section HL 10(3)(a) and (b) are replaced by the following:
   “(a) the investment must—
      “(i) carry voting interests in the company equal to or less than 20%, if the company is not a unit trust; or
      “(ii) have a market value equal to or less than 20% of the total market value of all shares in the company, if the company is a unit trust:
   “(b) the amount that is 10% of the total market value of all the entity’s investments must be greater than the total market value of all the entity’s investments in—
      “(i) shares in a company that is not a unit trust that carry voting interests of more than 20% in the company:}
(ii) shares in a company that is a unit trust that have a market value of more than 20% of the total market value of all shares in the company.”

(4) Section HL 10(4)(d), is repealed.

(5) Section HL 10(5), other than the heading, is replaced by the following:

“(5) The class shareholding investment requirement is that, for each portfolio investor class and each investment referred to in subsection (3),—

“(a) the portfolio class fraction of the investment must—

“(i) correspond to voting interests in the company equal to or less than 20%, if the company is not a unit trust; or

“(ii) have a market value equal to or less than 20% of the total market value of all shares in the company, if the company is a unit trust:

“(b) the amount that is 10% of the total market value of all the class’s interests in the entity’s investments must be greater than the total market value of all the class’s interests in the entity’s investments in—

“(i) shares in a company that is not a unit trust that carry voting interests of more than 20% in the company:

“(ii) shares in a company that is a unit trust that have a market value of more than 20% of the total market value of all shares in the company.”

(6) In section HL 10, in the list of defined terms, “portfolio investor allocated income”, “superannuation fund”, and “voting interest” are inserted.

21 New section HL 11B inserted

After section HL 11, the following is inserted:

“HL 11B Unlisted company may choose to become portfolio listed company

“Election

“(1) A company that is not listed on a recognised exchange in New Zealand may choose under section HL 11 to become a portfolio investment entity that is a portfolio listed company if the company—
“(a) would meet the requirements of paragraph (a) of the definition of **qualifying unit trust** if it were a unit trust; and
“(b) has resolved to become a company listed on a recognised exchange in New Zealand if it were to obtain the required consents; and
“(c) has applied to the Securities Commission for an exemption to disclose in a prospectus its intention to become a listed company; and
“(d) satisfies the Commissioner that the company would apply to become a listed company if it were to obtain the required consents.

**“Election effective for 2 years”**

“(2) A company that makes an election under **subsection (1)** ceases to be a portfolio listed company from the last day of the period of 2 years from when the election is effective, if the company is not listed on a recognised exchange in New Zealand on that day.

"Defined in this Act: company, portfolio investment entity, portfolio listed company, qualifying unit trust, recognised exchange, unit trust, widely-held company".

22  **Becoming portfolio investment entity**

(1) Section HL 12(1)(b), is replaced by the following:

“(b) the entity, if treated as becoming a portfolio investment entity when the election would be effective, would cease under section HL 4 to be eligible.”

(2) In section HL 12(3)(a)(i), “or New Zealand Superannuation Fund” is added after “portfolio investment entities”.

(3) After section HL 12(3), the following is added:

“**New Zealand Superannuation Fund treated as disposing of, and reacquiring, property**

“(4) The New Zealand Superannuation Fund is treated for the purposes of subsection (3) as if it made an election that would be effective on 1 October 2007.”

23  **Ceasing to be portfolio investment entity**

In section HL 14(3)(a), “or New Zealand Superannuation Fund” is added after “portfolio investment entities”.
24 Portfolio allocation period and portfolio calculation period

(1) In section HL 15(2)(a), “paragraph (b) or (c)” is replaced by “paragraph (ab), (b), or (c)”.

(2) After section HL 15(2)(a), the following is inserted:

“(ab) a month, if the entity has a portfolio calculation period of a quarter and chooses the portfolio allocation period by giving a notice to the Commissioner—
“(i)  before the tax year;
“(ii) when the entity chooses to become a portfolio tax rate entity; or”.

25 Treatment of income not allocated to investor, allocated but not vested in investor

(1) The heading to section HL 16 is replaced by “Treatment of income from interest if no investor entitled or investor has conditional entitlement”.

(2) The heading to section HL 16(2) is replaced by “Treatment of income from interest if investor has conditional entitlement”.

(3) In section HL 16(2), the words before paragraph (a) are replaced by “A portfolio investment entity that is a superannuation fund may for the purposes of section HL 20 allocate a portfolio investor interest to an investor for a portfolio allocation period if—”.

(4) In section HL 16(2)(b), “the interest will vest in the investor” is replaced by “the investor will have an unconditional entitlement to the interest”.

(5) Section HL 16(2)(e)(ii), “3 years” is replaced by “5 years”.

26 Portfolio class taxable income and portfolio class taxable loss for portfolio allocation period

Section HL 19(7)(a)(i) is replaced by the following:

“(i) the portfolio entity formation loss that is allocated to the portfolio allocation period and the portfolio investor class as allowed by section HL 28;”.

27 Portfolio entity tax liability and rebates of portfolio tax rate entity for period

(1) In section HL 20(1)(a), “for the calculation period and each investor” is replaced by “for the calculation period and each portfolio investor class and each investor in the portfolio investor class”.

(2) In section HL 20(2)(a), “for the calculation period and each investor” is replaced by “for the calculation period and each portfolio investor class and each investor in the portfolio investor class”.

(3) In section HL 20(3),—
   (a) in the words before paragraph (a), “for an investor and calculation period” is replaced by “for an investor in a portfolio investor class and for a calculation period”;
   (b) in paragraph (b), “period; and” is replaced by “period.”;
   (c) paragraph (c) is repealed.

(4) In section HL 20(4), the formula is replaced by the following:
```
investor fraction × (income ± loss) × rate
---
days in allocation period

− (fees − rebates) × rate.
```

(5) In section HL 20(5), “subsections (6) to (10)” is replaced by “subsections (6) to (12)”.

(6) In section HL 20(9)(b), “33%” is replaced by “30%”.

(7) After section HL 20(10), the following is added:
```
“Fees

“(11) Fees is the amount of fees for ongoing management and administration services paid from or charged to the account of the investor as a member of the portfolio investor class on the day in the portfolio allocation period.

“Rebates

“(12) Rebates is the amount of rebates of fees paid or credited by the entity to the account of the investor as a member of the portfolio investor class on the day in the portfolio allocation period.”
```

(8) Subsection (6) applies for the 2008–09 and later income years.
28 Payments of tax by portfolio tax rate entity making no election
Section HL 21(3)(a) is replaced by the following:
“(a) of an amount of income tax equal to the part of the portfolio entity tax liability of the entity for the portfolio calculation period that does not relate to a payment by the entity under section HL 23B; and”.

29 Payments of tax by portfolio tax rate entity choosing to make payments when investor leaves
In section HL 23(3)(a), “subsection (2)” is replaced by “subsection (2) or section HL 23B”.

30 New section HL 23B inserted
After section HL 23, the following is inserted:
“HL 23B Optional payments of tax by portfolio tax rate entities
“When this section applies
“(1) This section applies to a portfolio tax rate entity that makes payments of tax under section HL 21 or HL 23 if an investor reduces the investor’s portfolio investor interest in the entity.

“Optional payment during tax year of income tax relating to investor
“(2) The entity may make a payment of income tax to the Commissioner representing an amount of the portfolio entity tax liability of the entity for the investor and the investor’s portfolio investor interest for the tax year.

“Time of optional payment
“(3) A payment under this section must be made by the end of the month after—
“(a) the portfolio calculation period in which the reduction of the investor’s portfolio investor interest occurs, if the entity makes payments of tax under section HL 21; or
“(b) the month in which the reduction of the investor’s portfolio investor interest occurs, if the entity makes payments of tax under section HL 23.

“Defined in this Act: Commissioner, income tax, investor, portfolio entity tax liability, portfolio investor interest, portfolio tax rate entity, tax year”.

31 Portfolio investor allocated income and portfolio investor allocated loss

(1) Section HL 24(2) and (3) are replaced by the following:

“Portfolio investor allocated income for period

“(2) The person is treated as deriving from the portfolio tax rate entity in an income year an amount of portfolio investor allocated income equal to the greater of zero and the amount described in subsection (4) for portfolio allocation periods in the entity’s income year that ends in the person’s income year.

“Portfolio investor allocated loss for period

“(3) The person is treated as having in relation to the portfolio tax rate entity in an income year an amount of portfolio investor allocated loss equal to,—

“(a) if the portfolio tax rate entity makes payments of tax under section HL 21 or HL 23, the greater of—

“(i) the amount by which zero is more than the amount described in subsection (4) for portfolio allocation periods in the entity’s income year that ends in the person’s income year:

“(ii) zero; or

“(b) if the portfolio tax rate entity makes payments of tax under section HL 22, zero.”

(2) In section HL 24(4),—

(a) in the words before paragraph (a), “tax year” is replaced by “period containing portfolio allocation periods”;

(b) in paragraph (a), “tax year” is replaced by “period”.

(3) In section HL 24(5), the formula is replaced by the following:

“investor fraction × (income − loss) − (fees − rebates)”

days in allocation period

(4) In section HL 24(6),—
(a) in paragraph (b), “class income” is replaced by “income”;
(b) in paragraph (c), “class loss” is replaced by “loss”;
(c) in paragraph (d), “allocation period.” is replaced by “allocation period:” and the following is added:
“(e) fees is the amount of fees for ongoing management and administration services incurred by the investor as a member of the portfolio investor class on the day in the portfolio allocation period:
“(f) rebates is the amount of rebates of fees paid by the entity and derived by the investor as a member of the portfolio investor class on the day in the portfolio allocation period.”

32 Treatment of portfolio investor allocated loss for other investors
(1) In section HL 26(1), in the words before paragraph (a), “in a portfolio investor class” is inserted after “investor”.
(2) In section HL 26(2), “as a member of a portfolio investor class” is inserted after “an investor”.
(3) In section HL 26(2), “, or were to have chosen,” is inserted after “were liable”.

33 Credits received by portfolio tax rate entity or portfolio investor proxy
(1) In section HL 27(3), “and a portfolio investor class” is inserted after “allocation period”.
(2) In section HL 27(6), in the words before paragraph (a), “in a tax year” is omitted.
(3) Section HL 27(6)(a) is replaced by the following:
“(a) subsections (7) and (8) apply—
“(i) to the income year in which the tax year ends, if the investor is a zero-rated portfolio investor; or
“(ii) to the income year corresponding to the tax year, if the entity makes payments of tax under section HL 21 and the portfolio allocation period includes part of a portfolio investor exit period for the investor.”
(4) In section HL 27(7), in the words before paragraph (a), "corresponding to the income year" is inserted after "tax year".

(5) Section HL 27(7)(a) is replaced by the following:

"(a) if the investor is not a portfolio tax rate entity and the credits are under subpart LC (Foreign tax), a credit against income tax payable by the investor of the amount given by subsection (8):"

(6) In section HL 27(7)(b), "if" is replaced by "if the investor is a portfolio tax rate entity or"

(7) Section HL 27(8) is replaced by the following:

"Amount of credit for foreign tax — zero-rated portfolio investors, other than portfolio investment entities, and investors having portfolio investor exit period"

“(8) An investor to whom subsection (7)(a) applies is treated as receiving for the tax year, for credits under subpart LC, a credit that is the lesser of—

“(a) the amount of the allocated credits:
“(b) the amount calculated by multiplying the amount of portfolio investor allocated income for the investor for the tax year by,—

“(i) if the investor is not a zero-rated portfolio investor, the investor’s portfolio investor rate for the portfolio allocation period ending before the investor’s portfolio investor exit period; or
“(ii) if the investor is a zero-rated portfolio investor, the basic rate of tax for the investor for the tax year under schedule 1 (Basic rate of income tax and specified superannuation contribution withholding tax).”

(8) Section HL 27(10) is replaced by the following:

"Other investor: credit for entity for foreign tax credits"

“(10) The entity is treated as receiving for the tax year of the portfolio calculation period, for credits under subpart LC allocated to a portfolio investor class and an investor other than a zero-rated portfolio investor as a member of the portfolio investor class, a credit of an amount given by subsection (10C)"
against income tax payable by the entity as described by 
subsection (10B).

"Use of credit"

“(10B) The credit is against income tax payable by the entity for,—

“(a) the portfolio calculation period and portfolio calculation periods—

“(i) later in the tax year, if the entity makes payments 
of tax under section HL 21; or

“(ii) earlier or later in the tax year, if the entity makes 
payments of tax under section HL 22 or HL 23; 
and

“(b) the investor as a member of the portfolio investor class 
or another portfolio investor class.

"Amount of credit"

“(10C) The amount of the credit is the lesser of the following:

“(a) the total of—

“(i) the credits allocated to the portfolio calculation period and the investor as a member of the portfolio investor class; and

“(ii) the credits allocated to earlier portfolio calculation periods in the tax year and the investor that are not used by the entity as a credit against income tax payable for those portfolio calculation periods and for the investor as a member of the portfolio investor class or another portfolio investor class:

“(b) the amount of the entity’s portfolio entity tax liability—

“(i) for the investor as a member of the portfolio investor class or another portfolio investor class; and

“(ii) the portfolio calculation period and earlier portfolio calculation periods in the tax year; and

“(iii) not met by a credit allocated to an earlier portfolio calculation period.”

(9) In section HL 27(11), in the words before paragraph (a), “subsection (2)” is replaced by “subsection (3)”.

(10) In section HL 27(11)(a)(ii),—

(a) “in subsection (10)(b)” is replaced by “in subsection (10B)(b)”:
(b) “by subsection (10)” is replaced by “by subsection (10B)”.

34 Portfolio entity formation loss

(1) Section HL 28(3) is replaced by the following:

“Amount of portfolio entity formation loss available for allocation to portfolio allocation period

“(3) The maximum amount of portfolio entity formation loss that a portfolio tax rate entity may allocate to a portfolio allocation period (the relevant period) is—

“(a) the amount of the portfolio entity formation loss that has not been allocated to an earlier portfolio allocation period, if, at the time the entity becomes a portfolio investment entity, the amount of portfolio entity formation loss is less than 5% of the total market value of the entity’s portfolio entity investments; or

“(b) the amount calculated using the formula in subsection (4), if paragraph (a) does not apply.

“Formula

“(4) The maximum amount of portfolio entity formation loss under subsection (3)(b) that a portfolio tax rate entity may allocate to a relevant period is calculated using the formula—

\[ \text{initial loss} \times \frac{\text{days}}{1095} - \text{loss used}. \]

“Definition of items in formula

“(5) In the formula in subsection (4),—

“(a) initial loss is the amount of portfolio entity formation loss at the time the entity becomes a portfolio investment entity:

“(b) days is—

“(i) the number of days in the period beginning with the day on which the entity becomes a portfolio investment entity and ending on the last day of the relevant period, if that number is less than or equal to 1095; or

“(ii) 1095, if paragraph (a) does not apply:
“(c) **loss used** is the amount of portfolio entity formation loss allocated to portfolio allocation periods before the relevant period.

“**Amount of portfolio entity formation loss available for allocation to portfolio investor class and portfolio allocation period**

“(6) The maximum amount of portfolio entity formation loss that a portfolio tax rate entity may allocate to a portfolio investor class for a relevant period is the lesser of the following amounts:

“(a) the maximum amount of portfolio entity formation loss given for the relevant period by **subsection (3)**:

“(b) the amount calculated using the formula—

\[
\text{class net income} - \frac{\text{credits}}{\text{rate}}.
\]

“**Definition of items in formula**

“(7) In the formula in **subsection (6)(b),**—

“(a) **class net income** is the amount of portfolio class net income for the portfolio investor class for the portfolio allocation period:

“(b) **credits** is the total amount allocated to the portfolio investor class and the relevant period of—

“(i) imputation credits:

“(ii) Maori authority credits:

“(iii) credits for resident withholding tax:

“(iv) dividend withholding payment credits:

“(c) **rate** is the rate of tax for companies given by **schedule 1, part A, clause 5** (Basic rates of income tax and specified superannuation contribution withholding tax).”

(2) In section HL 28, in the list of defined terms, dividend withholding payment credit, “imputation credit”, Maori authority credit, “portfolio entity investment”, “portfolio investor class”, and “resident withholding tax” are inserted.
35 **Treatment of portfolio class taxable loss and portfolio class land loss for tax year**
   In section HL 30(1), “of an entity making payments of tax under section HL 21 or HL 23” is inserted after “investor class”.

36 **Portfolio investor proxies**
   In section HL 31(3)(e)(ii), “provide.” is replaced by “provide; and”, and the following is added:
   “(f) provide to each portfolio investment entity in which the portfolio investor proxy holds portfolio investor interests for investors in a portfolio investor class, information concerning the investors and the portfolio investor interests that may be relevant to whether the portfolio investment entity meets the eligibility requirements for the entity.”

37 **Companies included in group of companies**
   In section IG 1(2), in the words before paragraph (a), “portfolio investment entity” is replaced by “portfolio tax rate entity”.

38 **Rebate for portfolio tax rate entity relating to certain investors**
   (1) In section KI 1(1), in the words before paragraph (a), “as a member of a portfolio investor class” is inserted after “an investor”.
   (2) Section KI 1(3) is repealed.

39 **New subpart KJ**
   After subpart KH, the following is inserted:
   “Subpart KJ—KiwiSaver scheme and complying superannuation fund tax credits

   “KJ 1 Tax credits relating to KiwiSaver scheme and complying superannuation fund members
   “Tax credit
   “(1) The Commissioner must pay, in accordance with section KJ 4, the amount of a tax credit calculated under section KJ 3 for a member credit year to a person’s fund provider, to the extent
to which the person meets the requirements in section KJ 2 in the member credit year.

“Rules

“(2) Section KJ 5 provides some rules for the tax credit.

“Defined in this Act: amount, Commissioner, complying superannuation fund, KiwiSaver scheme, member credit year

“KJ 2 Person’s requirements

For the purposes of section KJ 1(1), the requirements are that the person—

“(a) is a member of a complying superannuation fund or a KiwiSaver scheme for which there are member credit contributions; and

“(b) is 18 years or older; and

“(c) is not entitled to withdraw an amount from a fund or scheme under schedule 1, clause 4(3) of the KiwiSaver Act 2006 or a rule the same as that clause; and

“(d) has their principal place of residence in New Zealand, unless they meet the requirement in paragraph (e); and

“(e) if paragraph (d) does not apply, is an employee of the State services within the meaning of the State Sector Act 1988 who is serving outside New Zealand, or is a person who works overseas as a volunteer or for token payment and—

“(i) the person works for a charitable organisation named in regulations made under the Student Loan Scheme Act 1992; and

“(ii) the work meets 1 or more of the requirements in sections 38AEA(a)(i) to (iii) of the Student Loan Scheme Act 1992; and

“(f) where they meet the requirements of paragraph (e), they give the relevant fund provider evidence, in writing, of why and for what period in a member credit year they meet the relevant requirements of paragraph (e).

“Defined in this Act: amount, complying superannuation fund, fund provider, KiwiSaver scheme, member credit contributions, member credit year
“KJ 3 Tax credit amount

“Amount

“(1) For the member credit year, the amount of the tax credit is equal to the number of dollars calculated using the following formula:

\[
\text{base amount} \times \frac{\text{included days}}{365}.
\]

“Definition of items in formula

“(2) In the formula,—

“(a) **base amount** is the lesser of—

“(i) the total amount of a person’s member credit contributions to all of the person’s complying superannuation funds and KiwiSaver schemes for the member credit year:

“(ii) $1,042.86:

“(b) **included days** are the number of days in the member credit year on which the person meets the requirements in section KJ 2.

“Defined in this Act: amount, complying superannuation fund, KiwiSaver scheme, member credit contributions, member credit year

“KJ 4 Payment

“No deduction: direct credit

“(1) The Commissioner must pay the amount of tax credit under section KJ 1 to a person’s fund provider who complies with section 68C of the Tax Administration Act 1994—

“(a) without deduction or set-off for any other amount that the person or the person’s fund provider may be obliged to pay the Commissioner; and

“(b) by direct credit; and

“(c) in accordance with subsection (2).

“Pro-rata payment

“(2) Where the person has more than 1 fund provider to whom the Commissioner must pay an amount of tax credit for a member credit year, the Commissioner must pay a fund provider the proportion of the tax credit that the person’s member credit...
contributions for the year bears to the total amount of a person’s member credit contributions to all of the person’s complying superannuation funds and KiwiSaver schemes for the year.

“Defined in this Act: amount, Commissioner, complying superannuation fund, KiwiSaver scheme, member credit contributions, member credit year

“KJ 5 Rules

“Credit: amount

“(1) The fund provider is treated as being credited with the tax credit for the purposes of recovering any amount of tax credit paid in excess of that properly payable under section KJ 1.

“Treatment as contribution

“(2) Despite subsection (1), the amount of the tax credit paid to a person’s fund provider is treated, for the purposes of this Act and the KiwiSaver Act 2006, as a Crown contribution for the person, and the amount is subject to the relevant KiwiSaver scheme rules and complying fund rules.

“Treatment of tax credit

“(3) The fund provider must credit the amount of the tax credit on a pro rata basis across the investment products to which the person has subscribed or has been allocated as a member of the relevant KiwiSaver scheme or complying superannuation fund.

“Vesting of tax credit

“(4) The tax credit must vest in the person immediately after it is paid to the fund provider, despite any provision to the contrary.

“Override of other rules: tax credit paid in excess

“(5) Despite the relevant KiwiSaver scheme rules or complying fund rules, the relevant fund provider may remove an amount from a person’s account for the purposes of paying to the Commissioner an amount of tax credit paid in excess of that properly payable under this subpart.
“Claw-back: permanent emigration

“(6) When a person for whom amounts of tax credit have been paid makes an application for, or otherwise wants, after their permanent emigration, a withdrawal or transfer from their KiwiSaver scheme or complying superannuation fund under schedule 1, clause 14 of the KiwiSaver Act 2006 or a rule the same as that clause,—

“(a) the relevant fund provider must pay to the Commissioner the lesser of—

“(i) the amounts of the tax credit that have been paid for the person:

“(ii) the amount of employee’s superannuation accumulation for the person, for a complying superannuation fund:

“(iii) the amount of the member’s accumulation as defined in the KiwiSaver Act 2006 for the person, for a KiwiSaver scheme; and

“(b) the payment described in paragraph (a) must be made to the Commissioner as soon as practicable.

“Recovery of claw-back

“(7) A fund provider has an amount of tax credit paid in excess of that properly payable to the extent to which they fail to comply with subsection (6)(b).

“Defined in this Act: amount, complying fund rules, complying superannuation fund, employee’s superannuation accumulation, fund provider, KiwiSaver scheme”.

40 Credit for investor for tax paid by entity if portfolio investor allocated income not excluded income

Section LD 10(2) is replaced by the following:

“(2) The taxpayer is entitled to a credit of tax against the taxpayer’s income tax liability for the tax year equal to the amount of income tax paid by the portfolio tax rate entity in relation to the portfolio investor allocated income referred to in subsection (1).”
41 New section LD 10B inserted
After section LD 10, the following is inserted:

**“LD 10B Credit for zero-rated portfolio investor for tax paid by entity in relation to portfolio investor allocated income”**

“(1) This section applies for a taxpayer and a tax year if the taxpayer is a zero-rated portfolio investor and has for the tax year portfolio investor allocated income from a portfolio tax rate entity that pays income tax in relation to the portfolio investor allocated income.

“(2) The taxpayer is entitled to a credit of tax against the taxpayer’s income tax liability for the tax year equal to the amount of income tax paid by the portfolio tax rate entity in relation to the portfolio investor allocated income referred to in subsection (1).”

42 Credit for investor for payment under section HL 21(5) by entity for portfolio investor exit period
Section LD 11(2) is replaced by the following:

“(2) The taxpayer is entitled to a credit of tax against the taxpayer’s income tax liability for the tax year equal to the amount of the payment by the entity under section HL 21(5).”

43 Methods for calculating provisional tax liability
Section MB 4(4) is replaced by the following:

“Relationship of other methods with standard method, and modification of standard method

“(4) Subsections (5) to (7) override subsection (3). **Section MZ 10** (Calculating provisional tax instalments: section MB 4) modifies subsection (3).”

44 GST ratio method
The following is added to section MB 7:

“Relationship with other provisions

“(9) **Section MZ 11** (Calculating provisional tax instalments: sections MB 7 and MB 10) modifies this section.”
45 Calculating amount of instalment under standard and estimation methods
In section MB 9(3),—
(a) in paragraph (a)(i), “5%” is replaced by “5% (section MZ 12 (Calculating provisional tax instalments: section MB 9) modifies this subparagraph)”:
(b) in paragraph (a)(ii), “10%” is replaced by “10% (section MZ 12 modifies this subparagraph)”.

46 Calculating amount of instalment using GST ratio
The following is added to section MB 10:
“Relationship with other provisions
“(4) Section MZ 11 (Calculating provisional tax instalments: sections MB 7 and MB 10) modifies this section.”

47 New sections MZ 10 to MZ 12
(1) The following is added to subpart MZ:
“MZ 10 Calculating provisional tax instalments: section MB 4
“(1) This section applies, for a person’s 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years, when the person is a new tax rate person for that year.
“(2) For the purposes of the standard method, and for the purpose of a provisional taxpayer calculating the amount of provisional tax under section MB 4(3),—
“(a) for the 2008–09 income year,—
“(i) 105% is treated as 95% in section MB 4(3)(a):
“(ii) 110% is treated as 100% in section MB 4(3)(b):
“(b) for the 2009–10 income year, 110% is treated as 100% in section MB 4(3)(b).

“MZ 11 Calculating provisional tax instalments: sections MB 7 and MB 10
“(1) This section applies, for a person’s 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years when—
“(a) the person is a new tax rate person for that year; and
“(b) in section MB 7, residual income tax amounts or income tax assessment amounts (the income tax amounts) are required for determining base amounts or otherwise for calculating the GST ratio; and
“(c) the income tax amounts are for the 2007–08 or earlier income years.

“(2) For the purposes of a provisional taxpayer calculating the amount of an instalment under section MB 10, the income tax amounts in section MB 7 are treated as reduced by multiplying them by 0.9.

“MZ 12 Calculating provisional tax instalments: section MB 9
“(1) This section applies, for a person’s 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years, when the person is a new tax rate person for that year.

“(2) For the purposes of a provisional taxpayer calculating the amount of an instalment under section MB 9(2),—

“(a) for the 2008–09 income year,—

“(i) section MB 9(3)(a)(i) is treated as requiring a 5% reduction of the taxpayer’s residual income tax for the preceding tax year, not a 5% uplift:

“(ii) section MB 9(3)(a)(ii) is treated as requiring the taxpayer’s residual income tax for the tax year immediately before the preceding tax year, not a 10% uplift:

“(b) for the 2009–10 income year, section MB 9(3)(a)(ii) is treated as requiring the taxpayer’s residual income tax for the tax year immediately before the preceding tax year, not a 10% uplift.”

(2) Subsection (1) applies for the 2008–09 and later income years.

48 Application of NRWT rules
(1) In section NG 1(2)(a), “and dividends from portfolio listed companies” is omitted.

(2) In section NG 1(2)(f), “section CX 44D(3)” is replaced by “section CX 44D(2) or (3)”.

49 Definitions
(1) This section amends section OB 1.

(2) In the definition of allowable rebates, paragraph (a), “of money)” is replaced by “of money) and excluding tax credits allowed under subpart KJ (KiwiSaver scheme and complying superannuation fund tax credits)”.

30
(3) In the definition of **complying fund rules**, in paragraph (a), “7, and 9” is replaced by “7, 9, and 17”.

(4) In the definition of **complying fund rules**, after paragraph (c), the following is inserted:

“(cb) require that an employee’s superannuation accumulation is used to fund benefits that are calculated only by reference to the amount of that accumulation; and”.

(5) In the definition of **complying fund rules**, after paragraph (e), the following is inserted:

“(eb) require that, for a transfer to another complying superannuation fund in accordance with paragraph (d), the new fund provider is given notice of—

“(i) any written evidence provided to the old fund provider by the member under **section KJ 2(f)** (Person’s requirements); and

“(ii) the amounts of tax credits received by the old fund provider under **subpart KJ** (KiwiSaver scheme and complying superannuation fund tax credits); and

“(iii) any information held by the old fund provider that would be relevant to the new fund provider making a claim under **section 68C** of the **Tax Administration Act 1994**, including information as to the periods for which claims have already been made; and”.

(6) In the definition of **employee’s superannuation accumulation**,

(a) in paragraph (a), “completely” is omitted; and

(b) after paragraph (a), the following is inserted:

“(ab) the amount of tax credit under **section KJ 1** (Tax credits relating to KiwiSaver scheme and complying superannuation fund members) that is treated as a Crown contribution for an employee under **section KJ 5(2)** (Rules):”.

(7) After the definition of **fully employed person**, the following is inserted:

“**fund provider** means, for a person, and for a complying superannuation fund or a KiwiSaver scheme of which they are a member, the trustees of the fund or scheme”.

31
(8) In the definition of income tax liability, paragraph (a) is replaced by the following:

“(a) means, for a person,—

“(i) an income tax liability for the person and a tax year calculated under subpart BC (Calculating and satisfying income tax liabilities), if subparagraph (ii) does not apply; or

“(ii) income tax for the person and a tax year calculated under subpart HL (Portfolio investment entities), if the person is a portfolio tax rate entity; and”.

(9) After the definition of member, the following is inserted:

“member credit contributions means, for a person, and for their complying superannuation funds and KiwiSaver schemes, superannuation contributions to the person’s funds and schemes to the extent to which the contributions are subject to KiwiSaver scheme rules or complying fund rules, but excluding:

“(a) specified superannuation contributions; and

“(b) contributions withdrawn under a mortgage diversion facility provided for in regulations made under section 229 of the KiwiSaver Act 2006

“member credit year means a year beginning on 1 July and ending on 30 June”.

(10) After the definition of new start grant, the following is inserted:

“new tax rate person,—

“(a) means a person who uses a 30% basic rate that applies for the 2008–09 and later income years:

“(b) includes a portfolio tax rate entity”.

(11) After the definition of permit-specific asset, the following is inserted:

“permitted withdrawal means a withdrawal that is permitted under—

“(a) the KiwiSaver scheme rules, as defined in section 4 of the KiwiSaver Act 2006:

“(b) the complying fund rules, as defined in this Act”.

(12) In the definition of portfolio investor exit period,—
(a) in the words before paragraph (a), “portfolio investor class of a” is inserted after “investor in a”:
(b) in paragraph (a)(ii), “and the portfolio investor class and any other portfolio investor classes” is inserted before “would”:
(c) in paragraph (a)(ii), “for the portfolio investor class and any other portfolio investor classes” is inserted after “portfolio investor interest”:
(d) in paragraph (a)(ii), “period; or” is replaced by “period; and” and the following is added:
   “(iii) the amount of the portfolio entity tax liability referred to in subparagraph (ii) is not paid under section HL 23B (Optional payments of tax by portfolio tax rate entities); or”:
(e) in paragraph (b)(i), “the entity” is replaced by “the portfolio investor class”:
(f) paragraph (b)(ii) is replaced by the following:
   “(ii) ending on a day in the tax year on which the entity’s portfolio entity tax liability under section HL 20 for the investor and the portfolio investor class and any other portfolio investor classes for the period equals or exceeds the value of the investor’s portfolio investor interest for the portfolio investor class and any other portfolio investor classes”.

(13) In the definition of portfolio investor rate,—
   (a) in paragraph (a), “33%” is replaced by “30%”:
   (b) paragraphs (b)(i) and (ii) are replaced by the following:
      “(i) before the end of the portfolio calculation period, if the entity makes payments of tax under section HL 21 (Payments of tax by portfolio tax rate entity making no election); and
      “(ii) before the end of the tax year in which the portfolio calculation period occurs, if the entity makes payments of tax under section HL 23 (Payments of tax by portfolio tax rate entity choosing to make payments when investor leaves); and
      “(iii) before the entity has calculated the portfolio investor allocated income or portfolio investor allocated loss for the investor and the period; and
“(iv) by a notice satisfying section 28B of the Tax
Administration Act 1994; or”.

(14) In the definition of portfolio land company, paragraph (b), in the words before subparagraph (i), “at the beginning of the tax year” is replaced by “on 80% of the days in the corresponding income year on which the company has property with a market value equal to or more than $100,000”.

(15) The definition of portfolio listed company is replaced by the following:

“portfolio listed company means a company that—

“(a) is listed on a recognised exchange in New Zealand or meets the requirements of section HL 11B (Unlisted company may choose to become portfolio listed company); and

“(b) has become a portfolio investment entity under section HL 12 (Becoming portfolio investment entity); and

“(c) has not ceased to be a portfolio listed company under section HL 11B; and

“(d) has not ceased to be a portfolio investment entity under section HL 14 (Ceasing to be portfolio investment entity)”.

(16) In the definition of portfolio tax rate entity, paragraph (d), is replaced by the following:

“(d) is not a portfolio defined benefit fund”.

(17) In the definition of prescribed investor rate,—

(a) in paragraph (a), “33%” is replaced by “30%”.

(b) in paragraph (b)(ii), “allocated income” is replaced by “allocated income after subtraction of portfolio investor allocated loss”.

(c) paragraph (c)(ii) is replaced by the following:

“(ii) is a portfolio investment entity other than a person to whom paragraph (a)(ii) applies;”:

(d) paragraph (c)(iv) is replaced by the following:

“(iv) is a superannuation fund other than a person to whom paragraph (a)(ii) applies;”.

(18) After the definition of widely-held company, the following is inserted:

“widely-held GIF means a group investment fund that meets the requirements of—
“(a) the investor membership requirements in section HL 6(1) (Investor membership requirement), treating the group investment fund as having 1 portfolio investor class comprised of all investors in the fund:

“(b) one or more of paragraphs (a) and (c) to (e) of the definition of qualifying unit trust, treating the group investment fund as a unit trust

“widely-held superannuation fund means a superannuation fund that meets the requirements of—

“(a) the investor membership requirements in section HL 6(1) (Investor membership requirement), treating the superannuation fund as having 1 portfolio investor class comprised of all investors in the fund:

“(b) one or more of paragraphs (a) and (c) to (e) of the definition of qualifying unit trust, treating the superannuation fund as a unit trust”.

(19) Subsection (4) applies, for a superannuation fund and an employee’s superannuation accumulation, on and after 1 July 2007, unless the fund is approved by the Government Actuary as a complying superannuation fund before 17 May 2007.

(20) If subsection (4) does not apply, because of subsection (19), the law that would apply if subsection (4) did not exist applies instead.

(21) Subsections (13)(a) and (17)(a) apply,—

(a) for a portfolio tax rate entity to which section HL 21 or HL 23 of the Income Tax Act 2004 applies, on and after 1 April 2008:

(b) for a portfolio tax rate entity to which section HL 22 of the Income Tax Act 2004 applies, for the 2008–09 and later income years.

(22) Subsection (18) applies for the 2008–09 and later income years.

50 Schedule 1—Basic rates of income tax and specified superannuation contribution withholding tax

(1) In schedule 1, part A,—

(a) in clause 1, “33 cents” is replaced by “30 cents”:

(b) in clause 4, “clause 7 or 8” is replaced by “clause 7, 8, or 8B”:

(c) in clause 5, “33 cents” is replaced by “30 cents”:

(d) clause 6 is repealed:
(e) in clause 7, “33 cents” is replaced by “30 cents”;
(f) after clause 8, the following is inserted:

“8B To the extent to which taxable income of a trustee is not included in the provisions of clause 7 or 8, the basic rate of income tax is 30 cents for every dollar of that taxable income, if the income is of a trustee of—

“(a) an approved unit trust to which the Income Tax Act (Exempt Unit Trusts) Order 1990 applies:
“(b) a widely-held superannuation fund:
“(c) a widely-held GIF.”

(2) Subsections (1)(a), (b), (c), (e), and (f) apply for the 2008–09 and later income years.

Part 2
Amendments to other Acts and Regulations

Tax Administration Act 1994

Sections 52 to 56 amend the Tax Administration Act 1994.

52 Portfolio tax rate entity to give statement to investors and request information

(1) Section 31B(1)(a) and (b) are replaced by “for each tax year”.
(2) Section 31B(2) is replaced by the following:

“(2) A portfolio tax rate entity must give to an investor in the entity who has a portfolio investor exit period a notice giving information that the Commissioner considers relevant for each portfolio calculation period in which the portfolio exit period falls, if the portfolio calculation period is more than a day.”

(3) After section 31B(2), the following is inserted:

“(2B) A notice required by subsection (2) must be given by the end of the month following the quarter in which the portfolio investor exit period ends.”

(4) In section 31B(3)(a), “income year” is replaced by “tax year”.
(5) In section 31B(3)(b), “income year” is replaced by “tax year”.
(6) In section 31B(4), “income year” is replaced by “tax year”.
53 Annual returns of income not required
After section 33A(1)(b)(x), the following is added:
“(xi) portfolio investor allocated income that is not excluded income; and”.

54 Commissioner may approve furnishing of return information by electronic means
In section 36(3)(ba), “or annual reconciliation statement under section 57B” is inserted after “employer monthly schedule”.

55 Portfolio tax rate entities and portfolio investor proxies to make returns, file annual reconciliation statement
(1) Section 57B(4)(a)(ii) is repealed.
(2) Section 57B(6)(a) and (b) are replaced by the following:
“(a) by 30 June of the calendar year in which the tax year ends, if—
“(i) the person has a corresponding income year that does not end after the end of the tax year; and
“(ii) the person is a portfolio tax rate entity or portfolio investor proxy at the end of that corresponding income year; or
“(b) by the end of the second month following the month in which corresponding income year for the portfolio tax rate entity ends, if—
“(i) the portfolio tax rate entity has a corresponding income year that ends after the end of the tax year; and
“(ii) the person is a portfolio tax rate entity or portfolio investor proxy at the end of that corresponding income year; or
“(c) by the end of the second month following the month in which the entity ceases to be a portfolio tax rate entity or portfolio investor proxy, if the person ceases to be a portfolio tax rate entity or portfolio investor proxy in the corresponding year.”
56 New section 68C

After section 68B, the following is inserted:

“68C Tax credit relating to KiwiSaver and complying superannuation fund members: member credit form

“(1) This section applies to a person’s fund provider.

“(2) The fund provider must claim a tax credit under section KJ 1 of the Income Tax Act 2004 for the person for a member credit year, if the fund provider—

“(a) is the person’s fund provider on—

“(i) 30 June of the member credit year; or

“(ii) the day in the member credit year that is before the person ceases to be a member of the fund provider’s fund or scheme due to permitted withdrawals other than transfers; and

“(b) is reasonably satisfied of the number of days in the member credit year on which the person meets the requirements of section KJ 2(d) of that Act; and

“(c) has no knowledge that the person does not meet the requirements of section KJ 2(a) to (c), and (e) and (f) of that Act for any part of the member credit year.

“(3) The fund provider must claim a tax credit for the person for the member credit year by furnishing to the Commissioner a member credit claim in relation to the person, in the form prescribed by the Commissioner. The member credit claim must—

“(a) contain the person’s name, address, and tax file number, the amount of the person’s member credit contributions for the member credit year, and any other information that the Commissioner may require; and

“(b) be furnished on a date determined by the Commissioner.

“(4) The fund provider may claim a tax credit under section KJ 1 for the person for an earlier member credit year, if, for the year, the provider meets the requirements of subsection (2)(b) and (c), and is satisfied that a tax credit has not previously been claimed for the same period as their claim. The claim must be in the form prescribed under subsection (3), and contain the information required in subsection (3)(a).”
KiwiSaver Act 2006

57 KiwiSaver Act 2006
Sections 58 to 69 amend the KiwiSaver Act 2006.

58 Interpretation
In section 4(1), the definition of Crown contribution is replaced by the following:
“Crown contribution means—
“(a) the contribution made by the Crown under section 226:
“(b) the amount of tax credit under section KJ 1 of the Income Tax Act 2004 that is treated as a Crown contribution for a member under section KJ 5(2) of that Act”.

59 Application
In section 6(1)(a), “who is serving outside New Zealand; and” is replaced by “who is—”, and the following is added:
“(i) serving outside New Zealand; and
“(ii) employed on New Zealand terms and conditions; and
“(iii) serving in a jurisdiction where offers of KiwiSaver scheme membership are lawful; and”.

60 Other situations when automatic enrolment rules do not apply
In section 14(1)(c), “PAYE rules.” is replaced by “PAYE rules:” and the following is added:
“(d) if amounts are withheld for an employee under the PAYE rules solely because section OE 1(5) of the Income Tax Act 2004 applies to them.”

61 Eligibility to be exempt employer
In section 25(3), the definition of permanent employees is replaced by the following:
“permanent employees means employees—
“(a) who are not employed in temporary employment (as described in section 12); and
“(b) to whom the automatic enrolment rules would apply, but for the application of this section.”
62 Employer may choose scheme for employees
Section 46(3) is replaced by the following:
“(3) In this section, permanent employees means employees—
(a) who are not employed in temporary employment (as
described in section 12); and
(b) to whom the automatic enrolment rules would apply,
but for the application of section 14.”

63 Notification of transfers and requirement to transfer
funds and information
In section 56(3)(c)(iii), “in force.” is replaced by “in force;
and”, and the following is added:
“(iv) of any written evidence provided to a provider of
the old scheme by the member under section KJ 2(f)
of the Income Tax Act 2004; and
“(v) of the amounts of tax credits received by a pro-
vider of the old scheme under subpart KJ of that
Act; and
“(vi) of any information held by a provider of the old
scheme that would be relevant to a provider of the
new scheme making a claim under section 68C of
the Tax Administration Act 1994, including
information as to the periods for which claims
have already been made.”

64 Contributions from employer may be paid via
Commissioner
(1) In the heading to section 93, “may” is replaced with “may only”.
(2) In section 93(1), “may” is replaced with “may only”.

65 Employer must give notice that employer contributions
to be paid via Commissioner
Section 94 is repealed.
66  **New section 128A**
After section 128, the following is inserted:

“**128A Terms relating to members’ tax credits implied into trust deed**

“(1) The terms relevant to the tax credits described in section KJ 1 of the Income Tax Act 2004 are implied into a trust deed that establishes—

“(a) a KiwiSaver scheme in relation to the KiwiSaver scheme;

“(b) a complying superannuation fund in relation to the complying superannuation fund.

“(2) The law relating to the tax credits—

“(a) applies despite anything to the contrary in a trust deed of a scheme or fund; and

“(b) is enforceable by a trustee, and by a member, of the scheme or fund.”

67  **Application of Securities Act 1978**
In section 209(2), “under this Act” is replaced by “in respect of KiwiSaver schemes and complying superannuation funds”.

68  **New section 233**
After section 232, the following is added:

“**233 Transitional provision: pre-1 July 2007 securities law documentation**

“(1) This section applies to the following documents:

“(a) a prospectus that is registered under the Securities Act 1978 before 1 July 2007;

“(b) an investment statement under the Securities Act 1978 that is dated before 1 July 2007.

“(2) A document to which this section applies is as valid and effectual as it would have been if the Taxation (KiwiSaver and Company Tax Rate Amendments) Act 2007 had not been enacted and as if the relevant KiwiSaver scheme or complying superannuation fund had not changed as a result.”

69  **Schedule 1—KiwiSaver scheme rules**
(1) In clause 12(2), “calculating the amount of the Crown contribution” is replaced by “calculating the amount of the Crown contribution, and disregarding any part of that contribution
arising from a tax credit under section KJ 1 of the Income Tax Act 2004”.

(2) In clause 14(1) “accumulation” is replaced by “accumulation less the amount of the Crown contribution arising from a tax credit under section KJ 1 of the Income Tax Act 2004 (disregarding any positive or negative returns for the purposes of calculating that amount of Crown contribution)”.

(3) The following is added to schedule 1:

**“17 Crown contributions: tax credits**

Despite rules 4 to 14, the amount of the Crown contribution arising from a tax credit under section KJ 1 of the Income Tax Act 2004 (disregarding any positive or negative returns for the purposes of calculating that amount of Crown contribution) may not be withdrawn—

“(a) before the member gives the fund provider (as that term is defined in the Income Tax Act 2004) a statutory declaration stating the periods for which the person has their principal place of residence in New Zealand; and

“(b) to the extent to which the fund provider has notice that their claim for a tax credit is wrong, because the number of included days under section KJ 3 of the Income Tax Act 2004 is wrong.”

**Companies Act 1993**

70 **Dividends**

In section 53(2) of the Companies Act 1993, “by section HL 8” is replaced by “as a result of section HL 7”.

**Superannuation Schemes Act 1989**

71 **Dealing with applications for complying superannuation funds**

(1) Sections 35(1)(a) and (b) of the Superannuation Schemes Act 1989 are replaced by the following:

“(a) the registered scheme and any relevant participation agreement evidence rules that subject the following to complying fund rules:

“(i) relevant contributions:
“(ii) returns on relevant contributions:
“(iii) relevant benefits; and”.

(2) Subsection (1) applies, for a superannuation fund and an employee’s superannuation accumulation, on and after 1 July 2007, unless the fund is approved by the Government Actuary as a complying superannuation fund before 17 May 2007.

(3) If subsection (1) does not apply, because of subsection (2), the law that would apply if subsection (1) did not exist applies instead.

72 New section 97B inserted
After section 97 of the Taxation (Savings Investment and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2006, the following is inserted:

“97B Application under section HL 11
Despite section 2(22), a person may make an application under section HL 11 as if section 97 came into force on 1 April 2007.”

73 Schedule—Non-taxable grants and subsidies
The following is added to the schedule of the Goods and Services Tax (Grants and Subsidies) Order 1992:

“5 The Commissioner of Inland Revenue crediting, transferring, refunding, dealing with, or otherwise paying, a tax credit under the Income Tax Act 2004 or the Tax Administration Act 1994, if that tax credit is one to which entitlement arises under subpart KJ of the Income Tax Act 2004.”