

**To**  
Ministry of Economic Development

**For**  
Investment Law Team

**From**  
New Zealand Cooperatives Association

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**By Email to**  
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**Date**  
5 September 2011

Dear Sir/Madam,

**Financial Markets Conduct Bill**

1. **Introduction**

1.1 Thank you for the opportunity to submit on the Ministry of Economic Development's ("**the Ministry**") Financial Markets Conduct Bill ("**the Bill**").

1.2 We would be happy to discuss any matters of our submission or the implications of the review of securities law on the cooperative sector. Our contact is:

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1.3 We confirm that:

- (a) We acknowledge that this submission is subject to the Official Information Act 1982;
- (b) We have no objection to the Ministry releasing this submission in entirety pursuant to a request under the Official Information Act;

- (c) We have no object to the Ministry making this submission available in entirety on its website; and
- (d) We wish this submission to be included in any summary of submissions the Ministry may publish, and attributed to the New Zealand Cooperatives Association.

## 2. **The New Zealand Cooperatives Association**

- 2.1 The New Zealand Cooperatives Association is an incorporated society which was first registered as the New Zealand Agricultural Cooperatives Association on 29 March 1984. On 26 May 1997 we became the New Zealand Cooperatives Association.
- 2.2 The Constitution of the Association details the following objects:
- (a) To encourage, promote and advance New Zealand cooperatives;
  - (b) To act as a representative association for those engaged as cooperatives;
  - (c) To promote discussion and cooperation with the decision-makers at all levels of Government designed to further the interests of the cooperative movement;
  - (d) To collect, verify, and publish information relating to the cooperative movement; and
  - (e) To provide services and expertise to those engaged in the cooperative industry and to carry out research into all aspects of the movement.
- 2.3 We represent 55 member businesses, including some of New Zealand largest. Members are in the main cooperative companies and industrial and provident societies.
- 2.4 Cooperative and mutually owned businesses in New Zealand collectively have an annual revenue in the region of \$35 billion, which we estimate to be in the region of 15% of New Zealand's gross domestic product. Cooperatives directly employ thousands of New Zealanders, with indirect employment for many more.
- 2.5 A list of the Association's members is contained in the Appendix to this submission.

### 3. **Cooperative businesses**

3.1 Cooperatives carry on business with their members through providing goods and services. There are four distinct types of cooperative business:

- (a) **Producer cooperatives** – cooperatives that are owned by people who produce similar types of products, such as farmers who grow crops, raise cattle or milk cows, or by craft workers and artisans. By banding together, cooperating producers leverage greater bargaining power with buyers. They also combine resources to more effectively market and brand their products. Examples include the dairy and meat cooperatives and a number of horticultural cooperatives; members sell their products to the cooperative for processing and marketing;
- (b) **Consumer cooperatives** – cooperatives that are owned by the individuals and families who buy the goods or use the services of the cooperative. Consumer co-ops may sell consumer goods such as food, provide housing, or electricity. Financial co-ops such as credit unions offer financial services, and community crèches provide childcare services. Almost any consumer need can be met by a cooperative;
- (c) **Purchasing and shared services cooperatives** – cooperatives that are owned and governed by independent business owners which come together to enhance their purchasing power, lowering their costs and improving their competitiveness and ability to provide quality services and products. They operate in all sectors of New Zealand's economy and include some of the largest businesses in the country. Examples include farm supply cooperatives, supermarket, and hardware cooperatives; and
- (d) **Worker cooperatives** – cooperatives that are owned and governed by the employees of the business. They can operate in all sectors of the economy providing workers with both employment and ownership opportunities. Examples are to be found among organic shops, taxi companies and overseas in light and heavy industry.

3.2 While there are some examples of cooperatives with individual or family membership, the significant majority of cooperatives in New Zealand have businesses as members. Most obviously, this includes farmer members of producer and shared services cooperatives focussing on agricultural products and services. Other examples include supermarkets, automotive

trades, plumbers, hardware stores, couriers, florists and financial institutions.

#### 4. **Member shares**

4.1 Cooperatives issue shares to their members (“**member shares**”).<sup>1</sup> Such shares are issued under the provisions of the Cooperative Companies Act 1996 or the Industrial and Provident Societies Act 1908. Member shares usually have the following features:

- (a) They are required in order to transact with the cooperative (i.e. it is necessary to hold member shares either prior to purchasing goods or services from the cooperative, or selling to the cooperative), or to obtain member benefits from transacting with the cooperative (i.e. member discounts or rebates);
- (b) When a member ceases to transact with the cooperative, they have the right to “surrender” their member shares and be refunded the value of those shares. Members can require the cooperative to return their money, they do not have to find a secondary market buyer for their member shares;
- (c) There are controls on the number of member shares (or the voting rights attached to member shares) that a member may have. This limit is usually either fixed and relatively low, or determined by a formula based on the level of transactions with the cooperative. It would be very unlikely for a single member to have a large shareholding in a cooperative unless the cooperative is very small indeed; and
- (d) Member shares issued under the Cooperative Companies Act or the Industrial and Provident Societies Act have a nominal or “par” value (i.e. the price of a share is set by the cooperative and the value a member receives on surrender is fixed by the cooperative, rather than by trading on a secondary market).

4.2 The key distinguishing feature of cooperatives compared to other forms of business venture is that members both own and transact with the cooperative. Membership is a prerequisite for transacting. The primary factor in choosing to join a cooperative (i.e. purchase member shares) is the products and services offered by the cooperative to members, not the possible financial returns associated with the member shares. In fact,

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<sup>1</sup> Sometimes also known as “nominal value shares”.

many cooperatives issue nominal value shares and do not pay dividends – financial gains are actually impossible.

- 4.3 This “non-investment” distinction has been long-accepted in New Zealand by way of wide-ranging exemptions from the Securities Act 1978. The explanatory note to the Securities Act (Cooperative Companies) Exemption Notice 2011 states that:

*co-operative companies have traditionally been accorded different legal status and treatment from ordinary companies. Co-operative companies are subject to a statutory regime applying to their equity securities that other companies are not subject to. Further, co-operative companies are owned or substantially owned by suppliers (or members) using the company’s services and their principal business is the provision of services to members. It is often compulsory for suppliers to apply for shares. Accordingly, shareholders generally have significant knowledge about the business and tend to treat shareholding as an incident of doing business with the co-operative, or the means by which they can access the benefits of membership. Co-operative shares are often issued at nominal value, which precludes the possibility of capital gain.*

- 4.4 Earlier versions of this exemption notice date back to at least 1986 (the Securities Act (Co-operative Companies) Exemption Notice 1986).
- 4.5 For the avoidance of doubt, we note that some cooperatives do issue other types of financial products to their members as well as member shares. This includes “investor” shares issued under the Companies Act 1993 (as opposed to under the Cooperative Companies Act) and public debt securities. We emphasise that our submission relates only to member shares, not other types of financial products that happen to be issued by cooperatives. In our view, such financial products should be treated the same as the equivalent financial products issued by non-cooperatives.

## 5. **Submissions**

- 5.1 We have reviewed the Bill, and wish to comment on the following matters. We set out our comments in the attached Ministry template for submissions:
- (a) certain financial product definitions;
  - (b) initial product disclosure (see further below);
  - (c) timing of initial product disclosure;

- (d) corrective disclosure;
- (e) expiry;
- (f) unsolicited offers;
- (g) advertising;
- (h) ongoing disclosure;
- (i) exemption making powers; and
- (j) the transitional provisions.

5.2 **Our most significant concern is the unsolicited offers regime. We *strongly* oppose the introduction of this regime in New Zealand, as it would unfairly discriminate against cooperatives. We believe that this unsolicited offers regime is targeted at so-called “boiler rooms”. There is no reason to impose this restriction on cooperatives. The mischief the clause may be addressing simply does not arise in the context of a cooperative discussing the membership, and shareholding, with potential members which are all typically significant businesses in their own right.**

5.3 We have reviewed the remainder the of the Bill; the other provisions of the Bill do not appear to have any direct impact on cooperatives over and above that of other companies and issuers. We are however broadly supportive of the main purposes of the Bill as stated in clause 3:

- (a) promoting the confident and informed participation of businesses, investors, and consumers in the financial markets; and
- (b) promoting and facilitating the development of fair, efficient and transparent financial markets.

5.4 Finally, we note that we have previously made submissions to the Ministry on the securities law review, the earlier review of financial products and providers, and related projects (particularly the Financial Advisers Act 2008). Much of the material in this submission has been included in earlier submissions.

## 6. **Cooperative disclosure working group**

6.1 The Securities Act (Cooperative Companies) Exemption Notice and the Securities Act (Industrial and Provident Societies) Exemption Notice grant wide-ranging exemptions from the Securities Act. Cooperatives relying on

an exemption notice are exempt from the majority of the prospectus requirements. The reasons for this differential treatment are set out above.

- 6.2 Cooperatives are however still required to produce the same investment statement as for any other offer of securities. This is not an onerous requirement. However most cooperatives take the view that the investment statement does not provide particularly useful information for prospective members. In particular, the current investment statement does not take into account the fact that the key factor in choosing to join a cooperative is the products and services offered by the cooperative to members, not the possible financial returns associated with the member shares. For this reason, most cooperatives supplement the investment statement with a “membership pack” that contains other useful and relevant information about the products and services offered by the cooperative.
- 6.3 We therefore propose implementing tailored disclosure requirements that address the special status of cooperatives and the different factors that go into deciding whether to become a member of a cooperative. Whether as part of a tailored PDS, or treating offers of cooperative membership as a “limited offer”, we suggest that a “cooperative disclosure statement” would be appropriate. The objective of this would be to provide meaningful information to prospective members. This is obviously of benefit to members, however we believe this would be supported by cooperatives as well. As discussed, most cooperatives view the investment statement as not particularly useful or relevant, and so treat it as a compliance exercise. We believe a meaningful disclosure statement would therefore be welcomed by both members and cooperatives.
- 6.4 We therefore propose setting up a cooperative working group to formulate recommendations for a cooperative disclosure statement. We would welcome the opportunity to work with you further in this regard. We will shortly be in further contact with you to seek your involvement in this process, and hope that the Ministry would be able to nominate a representative for the working group.
- 6.5 A cooperative disclosure statement may also deal with matters relevant to other mutuals such as building societies, credit unions, mutual insurers, and others. We are open to including mutual representatives on our working group if there is an appetite for this.

7. **Concluding remarks**

7.1 Thank you again for the opportunity to review the Bill at the exposure draft stage. We look forward to working with you further over the coming months to finalise and implement the securities law reforms.

Cooperatively yours,



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**FINANCIAL MARKETS CONDUCT BILL**  
**SUBMISSION ON EXPOSURE DRAFT**  
**New Zealand Cooperatives Association**

Clause Number	Clause heading	Submission
Part 1	Preliminary provisions	
8	Definitions of “debt security” and “equity security”	<p>We <b>support</b> clarifying the status of member shares issued under the Cooperative Companies Act 1996. In our view, notwithstanding that they may be redeemable, the economic substance of member shares is equity. In particular, member shares would rank last in any winding up. This means that the ultimate risk or reward lies with the cooperative members. Further, the key rights associated with member shares are the right to vote at meetings of the cooperative and the right to access the member benefits of the cooperative. Member shares do not pay any kind of coupon or fixed interest return, and are therefore quite unlike debt. A key requirement for debt securities is appointing a trustee and having a trust deed. We do not believe requiring cooperatives to appoint a trustee or having a trust deed would have any benefits for cooperative members, and would lead to substantial compliance costs and significantly impede normal business practices.</p> <p>We also <b>support</b> the intention to include shares in industrial and provident societies as equity. In substance, such member shares are the same as for other cooperatives; the current treatment of such member shares as participatory securities is a technical anomaly that has been accepted by the Securities Commission/FMA in the Securities Act (Industrial and Provident Societies) Exemption Notice 2011. It would clearly be inappropriate for industrial and provident society member shares to be treated as managed investment products.</p> <p>However, we <b>suggest</b> that you consider the following possible amendments to the current wording:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Paragraph (c)(i) of the debt security definition only refers to “transacting shareholders”; arguably “supplying shareholders” should also be included (see Part 3 of the Cooperative Companies Act 1996 and clause 4 of the Securities Act (Cooperative Companies) Exemption Notice 2011) (however note also our comments below);</li> <li>• Paragraph (c) of the debt security definition should also include a reference to shares in industrial and provident societies (and, we suspect, other mutual forms of business such as building societies). Notwithstanding the express inclusion of shares in industrial and provident societies at paragraph (a) of the equity security definition, such shares are typically redeemable. They are therefore likely to be included at paragraph (b)(iii) of the debt security definition (which trumps the equity security definition, per paragraph (b) of the equity security definition);</li> <li>• It may however be better to resolve both the above points by making the cooperative exclusion from debt at paragraph (c) of the debt security definition more generic, for example “[debt security does not include] a member share in a cooperative entity such as a company registered</li> </ul>

# New Zealand Cooperatives Association

Clause Number	Clause heading	Submission
		<p>under the Cooperative Companies Act 1996, an industrial and provident society, or [other mutuals]”. We note that these definitions relate only to categorisation of financial products. We anticipate that any differential disclosure requirements for cooperatives may be more limited (see further below).</p>
<p><b>Part 2</b></p>	<p><b>Misleading or deceptive conduct or false or misleading representations</b></p>	
		<p>No comments.</p>
<p><b>Part 3 and schedules 1 and 2</b></p>	<p><b>Disclosure offers of financial products</b></p>	
<p>24, 26 and Schedule 1, clause 24, others</p>	<p>Initial product disclosure</p>	<p>The Securities Act (Cooperative Companies) Exemption Notice and Securities Act (Industrial and Provident Societies) Exemption Notice grant wide-ranging exemptions from the Securities Act 1978. Cooperatives relying on an exemption notice are exempt from the majority of the prospectus requirements, essentially filing only financial statements and providing investment statements to prospective members. The reasons for this treatment are set out in our covering letter.</p> <p>We <b>submit</b> that this status quo should be retained, or at least, cooperatives not be placed in a more onerous position under the Bill.</p> <p>It is however difficult to make detailed comments at this stage of the Bill, as we are not aware of the substantive disclosure requirements. We note that the Bill’s explanatory note (and previous Ministry papers on this issue) provides that different disclosure requirements may be prescribed for different types of financial products.</p> <p>If tailored PDS disclosure requirements are implemented that address the special status of cooperatives and the different factors that go into deciding whether to become a member of a cooperative that are no more onerous than the current requirements (i.e. a “cooperative PDS”), then we would <b>support</b> treating offers of member shares as “regulated offers”.</p> <p>However, if there is no intention to produce such tailored disclosure requirements, then we would <b>submit</b> that offers of member shares should be treated as “limited offers”.</p> <p>As noted in our covering letter, we are proposing to set up a cooperative and mutual working group to formulate recommendations for a cooperative disclosure statement. We would welcome the opportunity to work with you further in this regard.</p> <p>We anticipate that the range of cooperatives eligible to use a cooperative disclosure statement may be more limited than the persons treated as equity securities described above.</p>

# New Zealand Cooperatives Association

Clause Number	Clause heading	Submission
		<p>Currently, all cooperative companies are able to use the Securities Act (Cooperative Companies) Exemption Notice, but only some (specified) industrial and provident societies are able to use the equivalent Securities Act (Industrial and Provident Societies) Exemption Notice. Further, some businesses are in substance cooperatives but are registered under neither the Cooperatives Companies Act nor the Industrial and Provident Societies Act, and are therefore ineligible to use either exemption notice (most notably, Australian cooperatives).</p> <p>We therefore <b>submit</b> that a cooperative disclosure statement regime apply to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cooperative companies registered under the Cooperative Companies Act; and</li> <li>• Industrial and provident societies that are members of the Association and those currently named in the Securities Act (Industrial and Provident Societies) Exemption Notice.</li> </ul> <p>However we also <b>suggest</b> this be supplemented by a flexible method (e.g. a scheduling power) to enable other cooperatives that do not fall into either of the above categories to be added to the cooperative disclosure statement regime where appropriate.</p>
34, 35	Timing of initial product disclosure	<p>The Securities Act requires an investment statement to be given to investors prior to making an investment decision. This can sometimes be impractical for cooperatives and new members, as many new members will apply for membership prior to receiving such a disclosure statement. Clauses 5 and 7 of the Securities Act (Cooperative Companies) Exemption Notice therefore provide instead for a cooling off period. Applications for membership can be received prior to giving an investment statement, provided that the investment statement is given shortly afterwards and the investor has the unconditional right to withdraw the application within the cooling off period. This has the same practical outcome (investors that do not like the implications of the disclosure do not have to invest), but is operationally more straightforward for some businesses.</p> <p>We <b>submit</b> that this status quo be retained, and a cooling off period option be available to cooperatives under the Bill.</p>
61, 62	Corrective disclosure	<p>We <b>support</b> the proposed corrective disclosure regime as a significant advance on the void/voidable regime. We understand that the regime is closely modelled on the Australian equivalent; we understand from speaking to Australian cooperatives that the regime works well and is generally supported.</p>
65	Expiry	<p>The Securities Act (Cooperative Companies) Exemption Notice and Securities Act (Industrial and Provident Societies) Exemption Notice essentially allow for “evergreen” disclosure documents. We <b>submit</b> that the status quo be retained, and only require disclosure documents to be updated in the event of material changes.</p>

# New Zealand Cooperatives Association

Clause Number	Clause heading	Submission
69, 70	Unsolicited offers	<p><b>We strongly oppose the proposed unsolicited offers regime it would unfairly discriminate against cooperatives.</b></p> <p>We believe that this unsolicited offers regime is targeted at so-called “boiler rooms”. There is no reason to impose this restriction on cooperatives. The mischief the clause may be addressing simply does not arise in the context of a cooperative discussing the membership, and shareholding, with potential members who are all typically significant businesses in their own right.</p> <p>Most cooperatives have sales representatives that approach prospective members that may be interested in the cooperative’s goods or services. This particularly applies to farmers, but also to most other businesses that may consider cooperative membership. In this regard, cooperatives are like almost every other business in New Zealand that supply goods and services to other businesses.</p> <p>The effect of the unsolicited offers regime would be to prohibit cooperative sales representatives to offer, or even discuss, membership of the cooperative, as membership necessarily involves a financial product.</p> <p>This would cause <b>significant</b> disruptions to cooperative businesses generally, but also put cooperatives at a <b>significant disadvantage</b> compared to their non-cooperative competitors. Non-cooperatives would be free to approach businesses to their goods and services, as any such discussion would not involve an offer of financial products. However cooperatives would be prohibited from doing the same due to ban on unsolicited offers. We consider this to be <b>unfair discrimination</b> based on business model.</p> <p>We therefore <b>submit</b> that the status quo in section 35 of the Securities Act be maintained. This section prohibits door-to-door sales of securities, but only to non-businesses. Similarly, we are aware that the current Consumer Law Reform Bill also includes prohibitions on “uninvited direct sales” (clause 18 of the Consumer Law Reform Bill, new sections 36K-36R of the Fair Trading Act 1986). However, the definition of “consumer” in the Consumer Law Reform Bill is limited to a person who:</p> <p><i>(a) acquires from a supplier goods or services of a kind ordinarily acquired for personal, domestic, or household use or consumption; and</i></p> <p><i>(b) does not acquire the goods or services, or hold himself or herself out as acquiring the goods or services, for the purpose of—</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>(i) resupplying them in trade; or</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>(ii) consuming them in the course of a process of production or manufacture; or</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>(iii) in the case of goods, repairing or treating, in trade, other goods or fixtures on land</i></p> <p>That is, the uninvited direct sales prohibition does not apply to supplier businesses marketing their products and services to</p>

# New Zealand Cooperatives Association

Clause Number	Clause heading	Submission
		<p>customer businesses via sales representatives.</p> <p>We understand that the regime is closely modelled on the Australian equivalent; we understand from speaking to Australian cooperatives that the regime causes significant impediments to their business and give rise to unnecessary compliance costs.</p>
71-76	Advertising	<p>The current Securities Act advertising regime has a disproportionate impact on cooperatives, as most cooperatives are “continuous issuers” of securities (new members may join at any time). Even “business as usual” communications to existing members or customers may be considered an “inducement” to subscribe for member shares. This contrasts to other non-financial businesses; a company conducting an IPO or bond offer merely has to consider its statements and advertisements under the Securities Act advertising regime for the period of the offer. Cooperatives on the other hand must consider every statement.</p> <p>Part of the rationale for the tailored disclosure requirements of the Securities Act (Cooperative Companies) Exemption Notice and the Securities Act (Industrial and Provident Societies) Exemption Notice is that returns to members are due to trading with the cooperative rather than investment, and therefore reduced disclosure is appropriate. However because shares are required to trade, the possibility arises that any comment about the cooperative or returns from trading could be considered an inducement to subscribe for membership. In many cases, the possibility will be remote. However, requirement to even consider this issue is somewhat perverse. Statements about trading are subject to the advertising regime of the Securities Act, while at the same time the fact that members purchase shares in cooperatives for trading returns, but not investment returns, is the reason why reduced disclosure requirements for cooperatives have been put in place.</p> <p>We therefore <b>support</b> the proposal at clause 72(a) of the Bill that “business as usual” statements are not intended to be treated as “inducements” to subscribe for member shares. However, it seems that this is a matter that merely “must be taken into account”. We are therefore still uncertain as to the intended scope of advertisement regime. We suggest that this is something that could usefully be clarified by including some examples or by FMA guidance.</p>
80	Ongoing disclosure	<p>As for the initial disclosure requirements, it is difficult to make detailed comments as to ongoing disclosure, as we are not aware of the substantive disclosure requirements. We note however that cooperatives would have no objections to publicly filing and providing to members:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Annual reports;</li> <li>• Annual financial statements; and</li> <li>• The rules of the cooperative.</li> </ul>

## New Zealand Cooperatives Association

Clause Number	Clause heading	Submission
		This reflects the status quo that currently applies to cooperatives.
<b>Part 4 and schedule 3</b>	<b>Governance of financial products</b>	
		No comments, other than ensuring that cooperative member shares are treated as equity (see our comments above in Part 1). This will ensure that cooperative member shares are not subject to governance requirements that are inappropriate in light of the nature of cooperative member shares.
<b>Part 5</b>	<b>Dealing in financial products on markets</b>	
		No comments.
<b>Part 6</b>	<b>Licensing and other regulation of market services</b>	
		No comments.
<b>Part 7</b>	<b>Enforcement and liability</b>	
		No comments.
<b>Part 8</b>	<b>Regulations and exemptions</b>	
509	FMA exemption making power	We <b>support</b> the proposal to provide a wide-ranging exemption making power for the FMA. In our experience, it is impossible to cater for every possible circumstance in primary or even secondary legislation. A wide-ranging exemption making power provides flexibility to ensure that the right outcomes are able to be achieved without the need to resort to time-consuming legislative amendments.
<b>Part 9 and schedule 4</b>	<b>Miscellaneous provisions</b>	
572, 578	Transitional provisions	We <b>support</b> the proposal to provide a two-year transitional window for existing offers to transition to the new regime.

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**Fruitpackers (HB) Cooperative Ltd**  
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**Market Gardeners Ltd trading as MG Marketing**  
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**New Zealand Honey Producers' Cooperative Ltd**  
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**NZ Hops Ltd**  
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**Satara Cooperative Group Ltd**  
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CC **Tatua Cooperative Dairy Co Ltd**  
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FSCU **Credit Union North t/as NZCU North**  
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FMA **Farmers Mutual Group**  
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Inc Soc **New Zealand Association of Credit Unions**  
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RETAIL  
SERVICES**

**Councillor : Russell Green**  
Capricorn Society Ltd  
PO Box 404 258, Puhoi 0951

W 09 422 0777  
M 021 655 461  
russell.green@capricorn.coop

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CC

**AMN Cooperative Ltd**  
www.amncoop.co.nz

CC

**Buildlink Group Ltd**  
www.buildlink.co.nz

I&P

**Canterbury Education Services Society Ltd**  
www.cessl.org.nz

CA

**Capricorn Society Ltd**  
www.capricorn.coop

I&P

**Composite Retail Society Ltd**  
www.compositeretail.coop

CC

**Health 2000+ Ltd**  
www.health2000.co.nz

CC

**Independent Timber Merchants Cooperative Ltd**  
www.itm.co.nz

CC

**Interflora Pacific Unit Ltd**  
www.interflora.coop

Co

**Lighting Network NZ Ltd t/as Lighthouse Lighting Group**  
www.lighthouselighting.co.nz

CC

**NZPM Group Ltd**  
www.plumbingworld.co.nz • www.nzpm.co.nz

Co

**Origin Agroup Ltd**  
www.originagroup.co.nz

CC

**Pharmacy Wholesalers (Bay of Plenty) Ltd**  
www.pwl.co.nz

CC

**Pharmacy Wholesalers (Central) Ltd**  
www.pwlcentral.co.nz

Co **World Travellers Ltd**  
www.worldtravellers.co.nz

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**TRADING SOCIETIES**

**Councillor : Lachie Johnstone**  
PO Box 123, Takanini 1245  
(Farmlands Trading Society Ltd)

W 09 267 9758  
M 027 652 8872  
lachiej@wff.co.nz

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I&P **Ashburton Trading Society Ltd**  
www.ats.co.nz

I&P **Combined Rural Traders Society Ltd**  
www.crt.coop

I&P **Farmlands Trading Society Ltd**  
www.farmlands.coop

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**OTHER MEMBERS**

**Councillor : Bruce McPherson**  
Electricity Ashburton Ltd  
Private Bag 802, Ashburton 7740

H 03 308 3660  
M 027 438 4250  
bruce@bmcpherson.co.nz

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CC **Ashburton Lyndhurst Irrigation Ltd**  
www.alil.co.nz

CC **Electricity Ashburton Ltd**  
www.electricityashburton.co.nz

CC **Kerikeri Irrigation Co Ltd**  
keri.irrigation@xtra.co.nz

CC **Mayfield Hinds Irrigation Ltd**  
www.mhis.co.nz

I&P **Rural Couriers Society Ltd**  
www.coural.co.nz

**Legislation Codes**

CA	Corporations Act 2001 (Australia)
CC	Cooperative Companies Act 1996
Co	Companies Act 1993
FMA	Farmers Mutual Act 2007
FSCU	Friendly Societies & Credit Union Act 1982
I&P	Industrial & Provident Societies Act 1908
Inc Soc	Incorporated Societies Act 1908

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## PROVISIONAL MEMBERS

### **Intrepid Promotions**

michaelbartram33+nzca@gmail.com

### **Kaikohe Food Cooperative Working Group**

mark.andy@ihug.co.nz

### **Margaret Jefferies**

www.lyttelton.net.nz

### **Peoples Coffee Ltd**

www.peoplescoffee.co.nz

### **Procure Health Ltd**

www.procure.co.nz

### **Torere Macadamias Ltd**

www.macnz.com/induscoop.asp

### **Wool Partners Cooperative Ltd**

www.woolpartnerscooperative.com

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## ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

### **Alan Robb**

www.alanrobb.coop

### **Blue Read**

Urenui

### **Caroline Gilbert**

Stratford

### **James Morrison**

www.morrisonconsulting.co.nz

### **Keith Holmes**

Morrinsville

### **Margie Scotts**

Karori

### **Masters of Management, Cooperatives and Credit Unions Programme**

www.mmccu.coop

### **Professor Morris Altman**

Victoria University of Wellington

### **Parley Reynolds**

Wellington

### **Tim Southward**

Hastings

### **Tom Mason**

Rakaia

July 2011