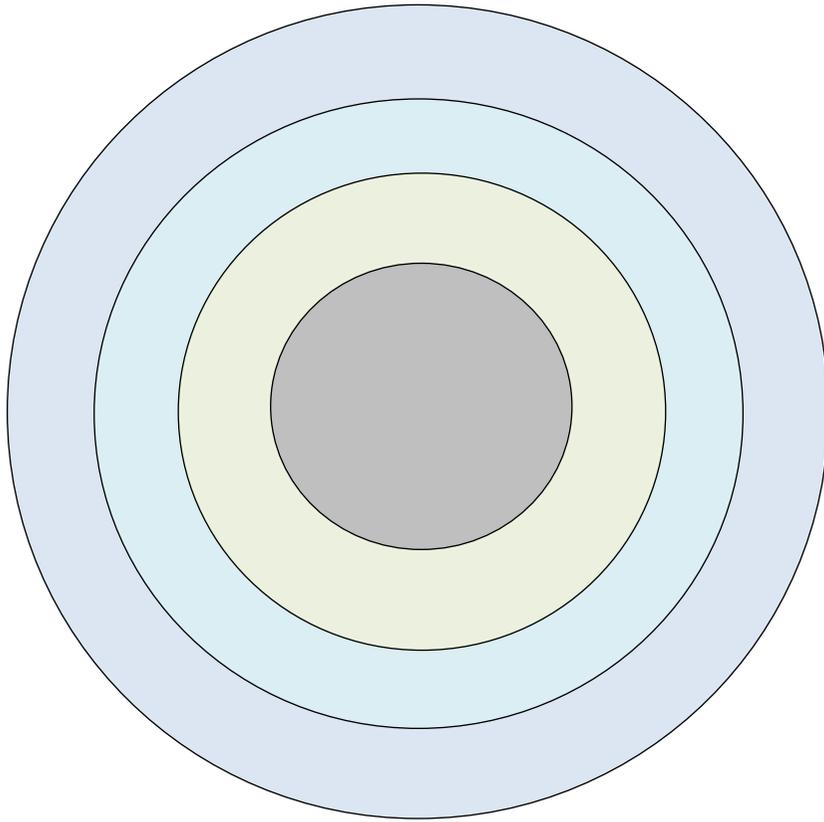


NZBA Priority	
	High
	Medium
	Low

- Current Priorities:**
- RBNZ Capital review
 - Commerce Commission market study
 - Joint Select Committee inquiry into banking competition
 - Financial Markets (Conduct of Institutions) Amendment Act
 - Deposit Takers Act
 - Credit Contracts Legislation Reform
 - Open data
 - Sustainability and climate

Regulatory Radar – Key



The location of the item in the diagram indicates how far progressed the policy is. At the outer rim it indicates initial scoping. In the centre it indicates that it is being implemented.

NZBA Priority	
	High
	Medium
	Low

NZBA Priority measure is based on:

- the significance of the impact that the proposals would have on industry; and
- the priority accorded to the work by the Government or relevant agency.

Current Key Priorities lists the priority work areas for NZBA.

Relevant agencies	
MBIE	Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment
RBNZ	Reserve Bank of New Zealand
IRD	Inland Revenue Department
MoJ	Ministry of Justice
FMA	Financial Markets Authority
LINZ	Land Information New Zealand
MSD	Ministry of Social Development
DIA	Department of Internal Affairs
MfE	Ministry for the Environment

Project	Priority	Lead agency	Comment	Next Steps
RBNZ review of deposit takers capital settings	High	RBNZ	<p>On 31 March 2025, the RBNZ announced it will be conducting a review of its key capital settings. This review will assess whether the existing capital requirements are set at the appropriate level to support a stable financial system.</p> <p>On 7 May 2025, the RBNZ published the terms of reference for the review.</p> <p>The RBNZ intends to make final decisions by the end of 2025, with a “short consultation on key proposals” to come later this year.</p>	NZBA will engage with the RBNZ and other stakeholders as and where appropriate, including by submitting on any public consultations.
Market study to investigate banking competition	High	Commerce Commission	<p>On 20 June 2023, the previous Minister of Finance and Minister of Commerce and Consumer Affairs announced a market study into competition in the banking sector for personal banking services.</p> <p>On 21 March 2024, the Commerce Commission released a draft report, setting out its preliminary findings on the factors affecting competition for personal banking services, and setting out 16 draft recommendations.</p> <p>On 20 August 2024, the Commerce Commission released the final report, which sets out 14 recommendations on the Government, regulators and the banking industry.</p>	<p>NZBA will engage with relevant officials as and where appropriate.</p> <p>NZBA’s media release in response to the final report is available here.</p>
Joint Select Committee inquiry into banking competition	High	FEC	<p>On 13 June 2024, Minister of Finance Nicola Willis requested a Joint Select Committee inquiry into banking competition, with a focus on rural banking and lending. This inquiry is led by the Finance and Expenditure Committee (FEC) in conjunction with the Primary Production Committee.</p> <p>The terms of reference for the inquiry were published on 14 August 2024, and are available here. Submissions closed on 25 September 2024 and are available here.</p>	NZBA will engage with relevant officials as and where appropriate following the publication of the Joint Select Committee’s final report.

Project	Priority	Lead agency	Comment	Next Steps
			<p>Initial hearings started on 23 October 2024 and ran through to 29 January 2025, with the 10 retail and agri banks appearing in person before the Committees.</p> <p>On 12 February 2025, the FEC announced its decision to invite ANZ, ASB, BNZ and Westpac to additional 90 minute hearings.</p> <p>Additional hearings concluded on 9 April 2025, and also included appearances from the RBNZ, FMA and XRB. At its appearance on 31 March, the RBNZ announced a review of key aspects of its capital settings.</p>	
Financial Markets (Conduct of Institutions) Amendment Act	High	MBIE/FMA	<p>The Financial Markets (Conduct of Financial Institutions) Amendment Act (CoFI) was passed on 29 June 2022. The CoFI regime regulates the conduct of financial institutions by introducing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A new conduct licensing system for banks, insurers and non-bank deposit takers such as credit unions. • A new regime requiring these entities to meet high standards of customer treatment. • A ban on incentives which are based on meeting sales targets. <p>The CoFI regime commenced on 31 March 2025, from which point financial institutions that provide services to consumers need to hold a financial institution licence.</p> <p>On 31 January 2024, then-Minister of Commerce and Consumer Affairs Andrew Bayly announced plans to reform CoFI, noting that "it needs streamlining so financial institutions have certainty and flexibility to get on with the business of delivering for their customers." On 5 September 2024, the previous Minister announced decisions to simplify and financial services conduct legislation, including by requiring the FMA to issue a</p>	<p>NZBA is continuing to engage with relevant officials and regulators on this work, as the focus turns to potential reforms.</p> <p>We intend to submit on the Financial Markets Conduct Amendment Bill once it proceeds to Select Committee.</p> <p>The FMA began accepting licensing applications for financial institution licenses on 25 July 2023. Financial institutions must have a financial institution licence by 31 March 2025.</p>

Project	Priority	Lead agency	Comment	Next Steps
			<p>single licence covering different classes of market services, including for consumer credit where applicable.</p> <p>On 16 September 2024, the FMA released a consultation paper on the annual regulatory returns to be provided by licensed ‘financial institutions’ as part of compliance with the CoFI regime. NZBA’s submission on this paper is available here.</p> <p>On 31 March 2025, the Financial Markets Conduct Amendment Bill was introduced into the House. Among other changes, the Bill looks to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Simplify and clarify minimum requirements for fair conduct programmes to allow for more flexibility • Require the FMA to issue a single licence covering different classes of market services • Introduce new change of control powers for the FMA, and provide the FMA with inspection powers to cover all financial markets legislation. 	
Deposit Takers Act and Depositor Compensation Scheme	High	RBNZ	<p>In November 2017 the previous Government announced it would undertake a review of the Reserve Bank of New Zealand Act 1989 to create a modern monetary and financial policy framework.</p> <p>As part of this review, the Deposit Takers Act (DTA) (which will govern RBNZ’s regulatory powers and establishes a Depositor Compensation Scheme (DCS)) was passed on 6 July 2023.</p> <p>In March 2024, the RBNZ published its Proportionality Framework for developing standards under the DTA.</p> <p>On 5 July 2024, the Minister of Finance published the first Statement of Funding Approach for the DCS. NZBA previously submitted on the SoFA consultation (September 2023).</p>	<p>The depositor compensation scheme (DCS) is now intended to “go live” in mid-2025.</p> <p>We will continue to work with the RBNZ on the development and implementation of the DTA. All Core and Non-Core standards are expected to be fully implemented by July 2028.</p>

Project	Priority	Lead agency	Comment	Next Steps
			<p>On 21 August 2024, the RBNZ released consultation documents on DTA non-core standards and crisis management. NZBA's submissions are available here and here, respectively.</p> <p>On 8 November 2024, the Government announced its final policy decisions on the DCS Regulations, including that the levy structure will be calculated using a risk-based method. The Deposit Takers Regulations were published on 28 January 2025. NZBA previously submitted on the levy framework (September 2023) and DCS regulations (May 2024).</p> <p>On 6 December 2024, the RBNZ released a consultation document on a draft DCS Transitional Standard. NZBA's submission of 7 February 2025 is available here.</p> <p>On 13 February 2025, the RBNZ released a consultation document on the DCS product hierarchy. NZBA's submission is available here.</p> <p>On 1 May 2025, the RBNZ published its response to submissions on the Liquidity, Depositor Compensation Scheme and Disclosure Standards. NZBA previously submitted on the Core Standards Consultation (August 2024). The Capital Standard has not yet been published due to the RBNZ's review of capital settings, as set out above.</p>	
Credit Contracts Legislation Reform	High	MBIE	<p>On 31 January 2024, the previous Minister of Commerce and Consumer Affairs announced plans to reform the Credit Contracts and Consumer Finance Act (CCCFA).</p> <p>The announcement notes that “over-prescriptive lending laws have led to Kiwis missing out on loans,” with reforms intended to ensure vulnerable customers are protected without preventing customers from accessing credit that they can afford.</p> <p>The Government is working through a two-phase process to amend the CCCFA:</p>	<p>NZBA intends to provide a submission on the CCCF Amendment Bill once it is referred to Select Committee.</p> <p>NZBA will continue to engage with the Government, policy-makers and regulators in</p>

Project	Priority	Lead agency	Comment	Next Steps
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phase 1 included a review of prescriptive affordability regulations (repealed under the CCCF Amendment Regulations (No 2) 2024) and subsequent amendments to the Responsible Lending Code, which came into force on 31 July 2024. NZBA’s submission on the Responsible Lending Code consultation is available here. Phase 2 involved a wider review of financial services through MBIE’s ‘fit for purpose’ financial services review. NZBA’s submission on MBIE’s consumer credit legislation paper is available here. <p>On 5 August 2024, the previous Minister announced further reforms to financial services to improve access to credit, including the removal of personal liability for directors and senior managers of financial institutions, and a transition to a licensing model for consumer lending. A Cabinet paper on these decisions was published on 5 September 2024.</p> <p>On 31 March 2025, the Credit Contracts and Consumer Finance Amendment Bill was introduced to the House. The bill looks to, among other things:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transfer responsibility for the CCCFA from ComCom to the FMA, which includes replacing current certification requirements under the CCCFA with a requirement to hold licences under the FMCA Remove the due diligence obligations for directors and senior managers Amend a number of technical aspects of the CCCFA relating to disclosure obligations. 	<p>relation to any proposed changes to the legislation and regulations.</p>
Open data	High	MBIE	<p>In March 2018, Payments NZ (PNZ) announced an API pilot involving banks, payment providers and large retailers. The pilot tested two API standards – Account Information and Payment Initiation – and provided valuable insights into the design of a shared API framework. Following</p>	<p>NZBA intends to engage with any consultation materials that are published in relation to</p>

Project	Priority	Lead agency	Comment	Next Steps
			<p>the success of the pilot, an API standards service was launched to the industry in May 2019. As at 30 May 2024, most participants were expected to have standardised APIs technically and operationally ready for use by the API Centre’s third parties. Updated versions of the APIs are expected to be operational in 2025.</p> <p>On 16 May 2024, a revised Customer and Product Data Bill was introduced to Parliament. Submissions on the Bill closed on 5 September 2024. NZBA’s submission is available here.</p> <p>In its August 2024 final report, the Commerce Commission recommended that industry and the Government should commit to ensuring open banking is fully operational by June 2026. It also recommends that the Government should support open banking by being an early adopter.</p> <p>On 29 August 2024, MBIE released a discussion paper to seek feedback on proposals to designate the banking industry under the Customer and Product Data Bill, once it is passed. NZBA’s submission on the discussion paper is available here.</p> <p>On 30 March 2025, the Customer and Product Data Act came into force.</p> <p>On 1 May 2025, Minister Simpson confirmed that banking will be the first sector designated under the Act, with an expectation that ANZ, ASB, BNZ and Westpac’s systems meet the Act’s requirements by 1 December 2025, with regulations to be prepared in the coming months.</p>	<p>the regulations designating the banking sector.</p> <p>NZBA will continue to engage with Government, policy-makers and regulators in relation to further developments on open banking standards.</p>
Sustainability and climate change	High	Multiple agencies	<p>In August 2023, the Environment Committee initiated an inquiry into climate adaptation. NZBA’s submission on the inquiry can be found here.</p> <p>In September 2023, MfE released a discussion document on its proposed <i>National Policy Statement for Natural Hazard Decision-making</i>. NZBA’s submission on the consultation can be found here.</p>	<p>NZBA will continue to engage with relevant officials on climate change matters throughout 2025, particularly in relation to a</p>

Project	Priority	Lead agency	Comment	Next Steps
			<p>On 23 May 2024, the Finance and Expenditure Committee opened an inquiry into climate adaptation (including community/managed retreat). This inquiry considered submissions provided to the Environment Committee as part of its 2023 inquiry.</p> <p>Submissions on this consultation closed on 16 June 2024. NZBA appeared in front of the Committee on 16 July to provide additional oral submissions. The FEC published its report in September 2024. The Government responded to the report on 29 January 2025.</p> <p>On 22 August 2024, Minister Bishop announced a decision to bring the previous National Policy Statement for Natural Hazard Decision-making into a new, comprehensive National Direction for Natural Hazards.</p> <p>On 8 October 2024, the XRB released a consultation on proposed 2024 amendments to Climate and Assurance Standards. NZBA's submission is available here.</p> <p>On 13 December 2024, MBIE released a consultation on proposed adjustments to the climate-related disclosures regime. NZBA's submission is available here.</p> <p>On 30 April 2025, XRB released an RFI regarding the international alignment of climate reporting. Responses to the RFI are due by 13 June 2025.</p>	<p>potential Climate Adaptation Bill.</p> <p>NZBA intends to respond to the ongoing XRB RFI.</p>
AML/CFT	Medium	MoJ	<p>In March 2023, MoJ opened a consultation on 'early' changes to the AML/CFT regime, which includes an exposure draft and a consultation document. This consultation closed on 14 April 2023. NZBA's submission can be found here.</p> <p>In August 2023, MoJ opened a consultation on a review of the AML/CFT (Class Exemptions) Notice 2018. This consultation closed on 15</p>	<p>NZBA will continue to engage with officials and other stakeholders as the Bill progresses.</p>

Project	Priority	Lead agency	Comment	Next Steps
			<p>September 2023. NZBA’s submission on the AML/CFT (Class Exemptions) Notice 2018 is available here.</p> <p>In May 2024, the RBNZ, FMA and DIA published a joint statement on the New Zealand supervisory approach for the various Amendment Regulations that came into force on 1 June 2024.</p> <p>On 23 October 2024, Associate Minister McKee announced an “overhaul” of the anti-money laundering regime, which will introduce a single supervisor and new funding model.</p> <p>On 23 September 2024, the Statutes Amendment Bill was introduced to Parliament. The Bill proposed amendments to the identity verification requirements set out in the AML/CFT Act. NZBA’s submission on the Bill is available here. The Governance and Administration Committee provided its report on the Bill in April 2025.</p> <p>On 18 December 2024, the AML/CFT Amendment Bill was introduced to Parliament. NZBA’s submission is available here.</p>	
CoFI Amendment Bill	Medium		<p>On 20 February, the Financial Markets (Conduct of Institutions) Amendment (Duty to Provide Financial Services) Amendment Bill was drawn from the Parliamentary ballot.</p> <p>The Bill proposes to limit the ability for financial institutions to refuse to provide services to a consumer. Under the Bill, a financial institution may only withdraw or refuse to provide services for a valid and verifiable commercial reason, or as required or permitted by another enactment.</p>	NZBA will engage as and where appropriate as the Bill progresses.
Future of Money	Medium	RBNZ	<p>The Future of Money – Te Moni Anamata – is considering the implications for New Zealanders of falling cash use for every-day transactions, including the impacts on the system that supplies, moves and stores it.</p>	

Project	Priority	Lead agency	Comment	Next Steps
			<p>In early October 2021, the RBNZ released two consultation papers under its Future of Money project, one focusing on Stewardship, and one focusing on a Central Bank Digital Currency. These consultations closed on 6 December 2021. RBNZ released a further consultation on 30 November 2021 outlining options for cash system reform, which closed on 7 March 2022.</p> <p>NZBA prepared industry submissions on the Future of Money consultations which can be found here and here. The RBNZ published a summary of responses to the Future of Money consultations in April 2022.</p> <p>On 17 April 2024, the RBNZ released a consultation paper on digital cash in New Zealand. NZBA’s submission is available here.</p>	
RBNZ Other	Medium	RBNZ	<p><i>RBNZ Branch Review Consultation</i> The RBNZ has reviewed its policy for branches of overseas banks. It released its key decisions of that review in November 2023, which included restricting all branches in New Zealand to engaging in wholesale business, and limiting the maximum size of an NZ branch to NZ\$15 billion in total assets. The RBNZ published its final decisions, accompanied by a Regulatory Impact Statement, in November 2024. Key decisions include the restriction of branch operations to wholesale business, and limiting the maximum size of a branch to NZ\$15 billion in total assets. RBNZ expects a Branch Standard to come into effect in 2028.</p> <p><i>RBNZ Liquidity Policy Review</i> The RBNZ has consulted on its Liquidity Policy Review. The consultation paper can be found here, and NZBA’s submission here. The RBNZ opened a further consultation on its Liquidity Policy Review, which closed on 12 May 2023. NZBA’s submission can be found here. On 5</p>	NZBA is continuing to engage with the RBNZ on related matters through the ongoing DTA-related consultations – see “Review of the RBNZ Act” above.

Project	Priority	Lead agency	Comment	Next Steps
			December 2023, the RBNZ released a Summary of Submissions and Key Decisions .	
Digital Identity Trust Framework	Medium	DIA	<p>In July 2020, the previous Cabinet agreed to establish the Digital Identity Trust Framework in legislation. In February 2021, that Cabinet approved policy proposals that underpin the Digital Identity Trust Framework, including the establishment of an Accreditation Authority and Governance Board.</p> <p>In September 2021, the Digital Identity Services Trust Framework Bill was introduced to Parliament. It was referred to Economic Development, Science and Innovation Committee, with submissions to the Select Committee due 2 December, with a report published 19 April 2022. NZBA's submission on the Bill can be found here. The Bill was passed on 30 March 2023, and commenced on 1 July 2024.</p> <p>On 6 November, Minister Collins announced that the Digital Identity Trust Framework rules will come into effect on 8 November 2024.</p>	