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Deposit Takers (Disclosure Statements) Standard 2027

This standard is issued under section 72 of the Deposit Takers Act 2023 by the Reserve Bank of New Zealand after—

- complying with section 75(1) of that Act; and
- being satisfied of the matter set out in section 72(1) of that Act; and
- the board of the Reserve Bank of New Zealand having regard to the matter set out in section 49(1) of the Reserve Bank of New Zealand Act 2021.

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Schedule 1

Transitional, savings, and related provisions

Standard

1 Title

This is the Deposit Takers (Disclosure Statements) Standard 2027.

2 Commencement

This standard comes into force on 1 December 2028.

3 Interpretation

(1) In this standard, unless the context otherwise requires,—

accounting period has the meaning given in section 5(1) of the Financial Reporting Act 2013

Act means the Deposit Takers Act 2023

address for service means,—

(a) for an overseas deposit taker that does not have an office in New Zealand, an address for service outside New Zealand; or

(b) for any other deposit taker, an address for service in New Zealand

applicable auditing and assurance standard has the same meaning as in section 5(1) of the Financial Reporting Act 2013

board, in relation to a deposit taker, means the board of directors (or other persons or body exercising powers of management, however described)

capital standard means [the Deposit Takers (Capital) Standard 2027]

financial reporting standard, has the same meaning as in section 5(1) of the Financial Reporting Act 2013

financial statements has the same meaning as in section 6 of the Financial Reporting Act 2013

generally accepted accounting practice has the same meaning as in section 8 of the Financial Reporting Act 2013

governance standard means [the Deposit Takers (Governance) Standard 2027]

group financial statements has the same meaning as in section 7 of the Financial Reporting Act 2013

guarantee has the same meaning as in regulation 5(1) of the Financial Markets Conducts Regulations 2014

half-year period means the first 6-month period of an accounting period

initial disclosure statement has the meaning set out in clause 6(4)

interim financial statements means financial statements required under clause 11

lending standard means [the Deposit Takers (Lending) Standard 2027]

liquidity standard means [the Deposit Takers (Liquidity) Standard 2027]

material, in relation to information (including a change in information) required to be disclosed by a deposit taker under this standard, means,—

- (a) information that is material in accordance with generally accepted accounting practice, if the information is also required to be disclosed in financial statements prepared by the deposit taker under the FMCA; and
- (b) in any other case, information that, if it were disclosed, might reasonably be expected to assist a prudent but non-expert person to make decisions relating to debt securities issued by the deposit taker

mid-year balance date means the close of the last day of the half-year period

mid-year disclosure statement, in relation to a deposit taker and a mid-year balance date, means a disclosure statement that includes information required in respect of the deposit taker under this standard—

- (a) as at the mid-year balance date:
- (b) in relation to the half-year period

most recent disclosure statement, in relation to a deposit taker, means the disclosure statement most recently published by the deposit taker, which may be a year-end disclosure statement, mid-year disclosure statement, or initial disclosure statement

new qualifying credit means residential housing loans that are—

- (a) entered into during the relevant 6-month period referred to in clause 42(4) or (5), or 43(4) or (5), as the case may be; and
- (b) qualifying credit in respect of an investment property or an owner-occupied property, as the case may be

New Zealand deposit taker means a licensed deposit taker incorporated in New Zealand

NZ IAS 34 has the same meaning as in regulation 5(1) of the Financial Markets Conduct Regulations 2014

remuneration policy means the remuneration policy required under the governance standard

risk management standard means [the Deposit Takers (Risk Management) Standard 2027]

senior manager, in relation to an overseas deposit taker, includes a manager—

- (a) who reports directly to the New Zealand chief executive officer; or
- (b) who has duties in respect of the deposit taker's New Zealand business that are equivalent to those of a manager who would report directly to the New Zealand chief executive officer

year-end balance date has the meaning given to the term balance date in section 5(1) of the Financial Reporting Act 2013

year-end disclosure statement, in relation to a deposit taker and a year-end balance date, means a disclosure statement that includes information required in respect of the deposit taker under this standard—

- (a) as at the year-end balance date:
 - (b) in relation to the accounting period ending at the balance date.
- (2) Any term that is defined in the capital standard, governance standard, lending standard, liquidity standard, or risk management standard and is used, but not defined, in this standard has the same meaning as in the capital standard, governance standard, lending standard, liquidity standard, or risk management standard (as the case may be).

4 Transitional, savings, and related provisions

The transitional, savings, and related provisions set out in Schedule 1 have effect according to their terms.

Part 1 General provisions about disclosure statements

Disclosure statements and disclosure statement policy

5 Requirement to publish disclosure statements and have disclosure statement policy

- (1) This standard applies, according to its terms, to a deposit taker if a condition of its licence states that this standard applies.
- (2) The deposit taker must—
 - (a) publish disclosure statements; and
 - (b) comply with Part 13 (disclosure statement policy).

- (3) The required disclosure statements are—
 - (a) a year-end disclosure statement in respect of each year-end balance date and accounting period; and
 - (b) a mid-year disclosure statement in respect of each mid-year balance date and half-year period; and
 - (c) an initial disclosure statement in respect of the initial balance date and initial period under clause 6(1).
- (4) A deposit taker is not required to publish a mid-year disclosure statement if the accounting period during which that statement would be published is 9 months or less.

6 Initial disclosure statement

- (1) For a deposit taker's initial disclosure statement,—
 - (a) the initial balance date is the close of the last day of the most recent accounting period for the deposit taker; and
 - (b) the initial period is the 12-month period ending at the initial balance date.
- (2) However, a deposit taker may use a different initial balance date or initial period if the date or period (as the case may be) is approved by the Bank.
- (3) The Bank may approve an initial balance date or initial period if it considers that disclosing information in relation to that date or period would assist depositors to make decisions relating to debt securities issued by the deposit taker, at least as adequately as if the information were disclosed in relation to the date and period referred to in subclause (1).
- (4) In this standard, **initial disclosure statement**, in relation to a deposit taker, means a disclosure statement disclosing information required under this standard for a year-end disclosure statement, except that the information must be disclosed—
 - (a) as at the initial balance date that applies under this clause:
 - (b) in relation to the initial period that applies under this clause.

Publication

7 How deposit taker must publish disclosure statement

- (1) A deposit taker must publish a disclosure statement by making it available, free of charge, on an Internet site maintained by or on behalf of the deposit taker in a way that ensures that—
 - (a) the disclosure statement, or a link to the disclosure statement, is prominently displayed on the site; and
 - (b) members of the public can easily access the disclosure statement at all reasonable times; and
 - (c) the disclosure statement is accompanied by a statement to the effect that any person has a right, on request, to receive the disclosure statement from the deposit taker, free of charge; and

- (d) the deposit taker's disclosure statements are available together, accompanied by a link to the page about deposit takers' prudential and financial condition on an Internet site maintained by, or on behalf of, the Bank.
- (2) A deposit taker must publish a disclosure statement by the close of the day that is,—
 - (a) in the case of a year-end disclosure statement, 3 months after the year-end balance date;
 - (b) in the case of a mid-year disclosure statement, 2 months after the mid-year balance date;
 - (c) in the case of an initial disclosure statement, the day that the deposit taker's licence is issued.
 - (3) Each disclosure statement must remain available for at least 5 years after the balance date to which it relates.

8 Deposit taker must notify Bank that disclosure statement is published

A deposit taker must, within 5 working days after publishing a disclosure statement, provide to the Bank a link to the page on the Internet on which the disclosure statement is published.

9 Deposit taker must provide copy of disclosure statement on request

- (1) If a person requests a deposit taker's disclosure statement, the deposit taker must send the statement to the person, free of charge, as soon as practicable after receiving the request.
- (2) The disclosure statement must be sent to the person as a hard copy or an electronic copy, as requested by the person.

Additional content and accompanying material

10 Year-end disclosure statement must be accompanied by financial statements

A year-end disclosure statement must be accompanied by the deposit taker's most recent financial statements or group financial statements.

Guidance note

Sections 460 to 461B of the FMCA set out requirements for the preparation of financial statements and group financial statements under that Act.

11 Mid-year disclosure statement must be accompanied by interim financial statements

- (1) A mid-year disclosure statement must be accompanied by interim financial statements for the half-year period, prepared in accordance with NZ IAS 34 (but the statements do not need to be audited); and
- (2) The interim financial statements must be in respect of the deposit taker and its subsidiaries (if any).
- (3) Interim financial statements are not required if the accounting period is 9 months or less.

12 Disclosure statement not required to include certain information

A deposit taker is not required to include information required by a provision in any of Parts 2 to 12 if the information is included in financial statements accompanying the disclosure statement.

13 Disclosure statement may include additional information

A deposit taker may include information in a disclosure statement in addition to information required by this standard, if the deposit taker believes that—

- (a) it is necessary to avoid making a false or misleading representation; or
- (b) it is necessary to meet financial reporting requirements under another enactment; or
- (c) it is desirable to support depositors having access to timely, accurate, and understandable information to assist them to make decisions relating to debt securities issued by the deposit taker.

14 Only applicable information must be included in disclosure statement

If a matter that is required by this standard to be included in a deposit taker's disclosure statement is not applicable to the deposit taker, the disclosure statement is not required to include information in relation to that matter or state that the matter is not applicable.

*Presentation***15 Information must be presented in required manner**

- (1) A deposit taker must ensure that information in its disclosure statement is worded and presented in a clear, concise, and effective manner, including complying with the requirements in this clause.
- (2) The format, font, and font size of the statement must be easily readable.
- (3) The information must be presented—
 - (a) under headings set out in a list made available by the Bank for that purpose, and must follow the order of those headings; and
 - (b) so that information in respect of each heading in the list begins on a separate page.
- (4) The disclosure statement must include an index or table of contents to help a reader locate key information in the statement.

16 Availability of information on financial strength dashboard

A disclosure statement must include a statement in substantially the following form:

"Further information, including historical information, is available on the Financial Strength Dashboard published by the Reserve Bank of New Zealand. The purpose of the dashboard is to help the public access and compare information about the financial and prudential condition of licensed deposit takers. It provides current and historical information (back to 2018) where available."

*Assurance***17 Year-end disclosure statement must be accompanied by assurance reports**

A deposit taker's year-end disclosure statement must be accompanied by—

- (a) an auditor's report on the deposit taker's financial statements or group financial statements required under the FMCA; and
- (b) a reasonable assurance report in respect of the information disclosed under Parts 7, 10, 11, and 12.

Guidance note

Sections 461D to 461G of the FMCA set out requirements relating to the auditing of financial statements and group financial statements under that Act.

18 Mid-year disclosure statement must be accompanied by assurance reports

A deposit taker's mid-year disclosure statement must be accompanied by—

- (a) an auditor's report or limited assurance report in respect of the deposit taker's interim financial statements; and
- (b) a reasonable assurance report or limited assurance report in respect of information disclosed under Parts 7, 10, 11, and 12.

19 Additional assurance report required for New Zealand deposit taker

A disclosure statement for a New Zealand deposit taker must be accompanied by a limited assurance report in respect of the information disclosed under—

- (a) Parts 3, 6, 8, and 9; and
- (b) Part 4 or 5, whichever applies to the deposit taker.

20 Statements in assurance reports*Auditor's report*

- (1) An auditor's report referred to in clause 18(a) must state whether anything has come to the auditor's attention that causes the auditor to believe that the statements have not been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with NZ IAS 34.

Reasonable assurance report

- (2) A reasonable assurance report referred to in clause 17(b) or 18(b) must state whether, in the auditor's opinion, there is reasonable assurance that the information disclosed, in all material respects,—
 - (a) presents fairly the matters to which it relates; and
 - (b) is disclosed in accordance with Parts 7, 10, 11, and 12.

Limited assurance report

- (3) A limited assurance report referred to in clause 18(a) or 19 must state whether anything has come to the auditor's attention that causes the auditor to believe that—

- (a) the information disclosed does not, in all material respects, present fairly the matters to which it relates; and
- (b) in the case of a report referred to in clause 18(a), the statements have not been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with NZ IAS 34; and
- (c) in the case of a report referred to in clause 19, the information has not been disclosed in accordance with Parts 3, 6, 8 and 9, and whichever of Part 4 or 5 applies to the deposit taker.

21 Assurance report must be prepared by qualified FMC auditor

- (1) An assurance report required under any of clauses 17 to 19 must be prepared by a qualified FMC auditor in accordance with all applicable auditing and assurance standards.
- (2) In this clause, **qualified FMC auditor** has the same meaning as in section 461E of the FMCA.

22 Disclosure statement must include auditor's name and address

A disclosure statement must state the name and address of the auditor whose auditor's report or other assurance report accompanies the disclosure statement.

Part 2

General deposit taker information in disclosure statements

Subpart 1—General information

23 Contact information

- (1) This clause applies to New Zealand deposit takers and overseas deposit takers.

Year-end disclosure statement

- (2) A deposit taker's year-end disclosure statement must specify—
 - (a) for a New Zealand deposit taker,—
 - (i) an address for service; and
 - (ii) an email and physical address to which communications to the deposit taker's directors may be sent:
 - (b) for an overseas deposit taker,—
 - (i) an address for service; and
 - (ii) an email and physical address to which communications to the New Zealand chief executive officer may be sent.

Mid-year disclosure statement

- (3) A deposit taker's mid-year disclosure statement must include the information specified in this clause in respect of a year-end disclosure statement.

24 Details of certain holding entities

- (1) This clause applies to New Zealand deposit takers and overseas deposit takers.
Year-end disclosure statement
- (2) A year-end disclosure statement for a deposit taker (A) must specify the name and address for service of—
 - (a) the body corporate (the **ultimate holding entity**) that—
 - (i) is A's holding entity; and
 - (ii) is not itself a subsidiary of a body corporate; and
 - (b) any other holding entity that is—
 - (i) a deposit taker; or
 - (ii) a bank or other entity licensed, registered, or otherwise authorised to accept deposits under the law of an overseas jurisdiction.
- (3) If there is no entity described in subclause (2)(a) or (b) (as the case may be) the disclosure statement must state that fact.
- (4) The disclosure statement must summarise any legally enforceable restrictions that could be expected to limit the ability of the holding entities referred to in subclause (2) to provide financial support to A to a material extent.

Mid-year disclosure statement

- (5) A mid-year disclosure statement for A must—
 - (a) include the information specified in this clause in respect of a year-end disclosure statement; and
 - (b) describe any material change in the legally enforceable restrictions referred to in subclause (4) since the previous year-end balance date.

25 Interests in voting products of deposit taker

- (1) This clause applies to New Zealand deposit takers.
- (2) A deposit taker's year-end disclosure statement must—
 - (a) name each person who has the power (whether directly or indirectly) to exercise, or control the exercise of, 5% or more of the voting rights in the deposit taker; and
 - (b) for each named person,—
 - (i) state the percentage of voting rights in respect of which they have the power described in paragraph (a); and
 - (ii) if the person holds the power indirectly, describe the nature of the power.
- (3) However, the information is only required to the extent that it is reasonably practicable for the deposit taker to obtain it.

26 Power to appoint directors

- (1) This clause applies to New Zealand deposit takers.

- (2) A deposit taker's year-end disclosure statement must,—
 - (a) name each person who has the power (whether directly or indirectly) to appoint 25% or more of the directors of the deposit taker; and
 - (b) for each named person, state the percentage of directors that the person has the power to appoint.
- (3) However, the information is only required to the extent that it is reasonably practicable for the deposit taker to obtain it.

Subpart 2—Board and committees

27 Information about directors and other persons

- (1) This clause applies to New Zealand deposit takers and overseas deposit takers.
Year-end disclosure statement
- (2) A deposit taker's year-end disclosure statement must,—
 - (a) state the name, primary occupation, other occupations (if any), technical or professional qualifications, and country of residence of each director; and
 - (b) in respect of each director, state—
 - (i) the nature and amount of any relevant transactions:
 - (ii) whether the director is an executive director:
 - (iii) whether the director is an independent director:
 - (c) state the names of all companies, other than those that are subsidiaries of the deposit taker, of which each director holds office as a director; and
 - (d) summarise the policy of the board of directors for identifying and managing conflicts of interest in respect of the personal, professional, or business interests of directors.
- (3) An overseas deposit taker's year-end disclosure statement must also state—
 - (a) the name, primary occupation, other occupations (if any), technical or professional qualifications, and country of residence of the New Zealand chief executive officer; and
 - (b) the nature and amount of any relevant transaction in respect of the New Zealand chief executive officer.
Mid-year disclosure statement
- (4) A deposit taker's mid-year disclosure statement must—
 - (a) state whether there have been any changes in the composition of the board of directors since the most recent year-end disclosure statement; and
 - (b) details of any such change including the names of the directors to which the change relates.
- (5) In this clause, **relevant transaction**, in relation to a director or chief executive (as the case may be) means a transaction—

- (a) that the person or any immediate relative or close business associate of the person has with the deposit taker or any subsidiary of the deposit taker; and
- (b) that—
 - (i) has been entered into on terms other than those that would be given to any other person of like circumstances or means in the ordinary course of business of the deposit taker or any subsidiary of the deposit taker; or
 - (ii) could otherwise be reasonably likely to materially influence the exercise of the person's duties as a director or chief executive officer (as the case may be).

28 Audit, risk, and remuneration committees

- (1) This clause applies to New Zealand deposit takers and overseas deposit takers.
- (2) A deposit taker's year-end disclosure statement must state whether the deposit taker has, under the governance standard, the following committees:
 - (a) an audit committee:
 - (b) a risk committee:
 - (c) a remuneration committee.
- (3) For each committee, the statement must—
 - (a) state the total number of members and the number of independent members; and
 - (b) describe how the members of the committee are selected; and
 - (c) describe how conflicts of interest in relation to members of the committee are managed (including as part of the selection process for the committee); and
 - (d) state the functions of the committee; and
 - (e) describe how the committee carries out its functions.

Subpart 3—Remuneration policy

29 Description of remuneration policy

- (1) This clause applies to New Zealand deposit takers and overseas deposit takers.
- (2) A New Zealand deposit taker's year-end disclosure statement must, in respect of the deposit taker's remuneration policy,—
 - (a) specify the objectives of the policy; and
 - (b) describe the main features of the policy, for example, the relative weight of variable remuneration to fixed remuneration; and
 - (c) describe how the policy,—
 - (i) is consistent with the deposit taker's strategic direction; and
 - (ii) is consistent with the deposit taker's risk management framework; and
 - (iii) supports the safety and soundness of the deposit taker; and
 - (iv) promotes good performance; and

- (d) describe how the policy is reviewed; and
 - (e) specify the date of the last review of the policy.
- (3) An overseas deposit taker's year-end disclosure statement must describe the processes and policies relating to remuneration that support prudent management of its New Zealand business.

30 Remuneration for senior managers

- (1) This clause applies to New Zealand deposit takers and overseas deposit takers.
- (2) A deposit taker's year-end disclosure statement must describe the connection between the remuneration of senior managers and the deposit taker's performance (without identifying individual outcomes).
- (3) The disclosure statement must also,—
- (a) specify the number of full-time equivalent senior managers; and
 - (b) for fixed remuneration, specify—
 - (i) the number of full-time equivalent senior managers to whom fixed remuneration was paid or payable during the period; and
 - (ii) the total fixed remuneration paid or payable to senior managers during the period and a breakdown by form of remuneration; and
 - (iii) the average percentage increase in total fixed remuneration paid or payable to full-time equivalent senior managers since the previous year-end balance date; and
 - (c) for variable remuneration, specify—
 - (i) the number of full-time equivalent senior managers eligible for variable remuneration during the period; and
 - (ii) the number of full-time equivalent senior managers to whom variable remuneration was paid or payable during the period; and
 - (iii) the total variable remuneration paid or payable to senior managers during the period and a breakdown by form of remuneration; and
 - (iv) the total variable remuneration awarded to senior managers during the period that can become payable only after the year-end balance date, and a breakdown by form of remuneration; and
 - (d) describe any adjustment to remuneration that is connected to a performance measure; and
 - (e) the total remuneration paid or payable to senior managers during the period.
- (4) In the case of an overseas deposit taker, the information required under this clause must be disclosed in relation to the New Zealand business of the deposit taker.
- (5) In this clause, a breakdown of an amount **by form of remuneration** means that the amount is broken down by the following categories:
- (a) cash or cash-based payments:

- (b) shares or share-based instruments:
- (c) other forms of remuneration.

Subpart 4—Credit rating

31 Credit rating

- (1) This clause applies to New Zealand deposit takers and overseas deposit takers.

Year-end disclosure statement

- (2) A deposit taker's year-end disclosure statement must specify—
- (a) the deposit taker's current credit rating at the year-end balance date; and
 - (b) the name of the agency by which the rating was given; and
 - (c) any credit watch warning given since the most recent disclosure statement; and
 - (d) each change (if any) made to the rating in the 2 years immediately before the year-end balance date and the date on which each change occurred; and
 - (e) the rating scale of which the rating forms part.

Mid-year disclosure statement

- (3) A deposit taker's mid-year disclosure statement must include the information specified in this clause in respect of a year-end disclosure statement except that, in subclause (2), references to the year-end balance date must be read as references to the mid-year balance date.

Subpart 5—Prudential obligations

32 Licence conditions

- (1) This clause applies to New Zealand deposit takers and overseas deposit takers.

Year-end disclosure statement

- (2) A deposit taker's year-end disclosure statement must—
- (a) include the licence conditions applying to the deposit taker; and
 - (b) describe any changes to the deposit taker's licence conditions since the deposit taker's most recent disclosure statement and state the date of each change.

Mid-year disclosure statement

- (3) A deposit taker's mid-year disclosure statement must include the information specified in this clause for a year-end disclosure statement.

33 Contraventions of prudential obligations

- (1) This clause applies to New Zealand deposit takers and overseas deposit takers.

Year-end disclosure statement

A deposit taker's year-end disclosure statement must summarise the nature and extent of each case (if any) since the most recent disclosure statement in which—

- (a) the deposit taker has reported a matter to the Bank under section 116 of the Act; and
- (b) the Bank has published information in relation to the matter on the Bank's Internet site.

Mid-year disclosure statement

- (2) A deposit taker's mid-year disclosure statement must include the information specified in this clause in respect of a year-end disclosure statement.

Subpart 6—Legal claims

34 Proceedings or arbitrations

- (1) This clause applies to New Zealand deposit takers and overseas deposit takers.

Year-end disclosure statement

- (2) A deposit taker's year-end disclosure statement must describe any known current or pending proceeding or arbitration concerning the deposit taker or its subsidiaries (if any) that the deposit taker could reasonably expect to have a material adverse effect on the deposit taker or any of its subsidiaries.
- (3) Subclause (2) applies whether the proceeding or arbitration is in New Zealand or outside New Zealand.

Mid-year disclosure statement

- (4) A deposit taker's mid-year disclosure statement must include the information specified in this clause in respect of a year-end disclosure statement.

Subpart 7—Crisis management and resolution

35 Priority of creditors' claims

- (1) This clause applies to New Zealand deposit takers and overseas deposit takers.

Year-end disclosure statement

- (2) A deposit taker's year-end disclosure statement must,—
 - (a) for a New Zealand deposit taker, describe the priority of the claims of each class of creditor over the deposit taker's assets in the event that the deposit taker is liquidated, wound up, or dissolved or otherwise ceases to exist;
 - (b) for an overseas deposit taker (A), describe any law or regulatory requirement in A's home jurisdiction that, in the event that A is liquidated, wound up, or dissolved or otherwise ceases to exist, subordinates the claims of any class of A's unsecured creditors in respect of the deposit taker's New Zealand business to those of any other class of A's unsecured creditors.
- (3) The description required by subclause (2)(b) must include—
 - (a) the title of the law or regulatory requirement; and
 - (b) a description of the subordination of the rights of creditors of A; and

- (c) a description of the nature and amount of each class of A's liabilities that are affected.

Mid-year disclosure statement

- (4) A deposit taker's mid-year disclosure statement must describe any material change since information was provided under this clause in the deposit taker's most recent disclosure statement.

36 Guarantees

- (1) This clause applies to New Zealand deposit takers and overseas deposit takers.

Year-end disclosure statement

- (2) A deposit taker's year-end disclosure statement must describe all guarantees of obligations by including, for each guarantee,—
 - (a) the name and address for service of the guarantor; and
 - (b) a description of the nature and amount of the guarantee; and
 - (c) to the extent that the guarantee is provided by means other than a contract or deed, a description of how to obtain the laws or other documents that set out the terms and conditions of the guarantee; and
 - (d) whether the guarantor is an associated person of the deposit taker; and
 - (e) a statement as to whether the guarantee is subject to limits or conditions other than those that apply by operation of law and, if so, a description of the principal limits or conditions; and
 - (f) a statement as to whether the guarantee is secured by a security interest and, if so, a description of the nature and amount of the security interest; and
 - (g) how to obtain the most recent audited financial statements of the guarantor (for example, via an Internet site maintained by or on behalf of the guarantor); and
 - (h) if the guarantor is—
 - (i) a deposit taker, its capital calculated in accordance with the capital standard; or
 - (ii) an entity licensed, registered, or otherwise authorised to accept deposits under the law of an overseas jurisdiction,—
 - (A) the most recent publicly disclosed amount of capital of the guarantor under the laws or regulatory requirements of its home jurisdiction; and
 - (B) the date to which the amount of publicly disclosed capital relates; and
 - (i) if the guarantor is not an entity described in paragraph (h), the amount of net tangible assets shown in the most recent publicly available audited financial statements of the guarantor together with any qualifications in respect of the amount; and
 - (j) if the guarantee has an expiry date,—
 - (i) the date that the guarantee expires; and

- (ii) a description of any option for the deposit taker to extend or renew the guarantee; and
 - (k) whether the guarantor has a credit rating applicable to its long-term senior unsecured obligations payable in the currency of its home jurisdiction.
- (3) If the guarantor has a credit rating described in subclause (2)(k), the disclosure statement must specify—
- (a) the rating; and
 - (b) the name of the agency by which the rating was given; and
 - (c) any credit watch warning given during the period for which disclosure is required; and
 - (d) each change (if any) made to the rating in the 2 years immediately before the balance date and the date of each change; and
 - (e) the rating scale of which the rating forms part.
- (4) Information referred to in this clause and information referred to in clause 37 is required to be disclosed only in relation to guarantees that are material information.

Mid-year disclosure statement

- (5) A deposit taker's mid-year disclosure statement must describe all guarantees of obligations by including, for each guarantee,—
- (a) the details referred to in subclause (2)(a), (d), (j), and (k) and subclause (3); and
 - (b) a summary of the obligations that are guaranteed; and
 - (c) if the deposit taker's most recent year-end disclosure statement includes further information about the guarantee—
 - (i) a statement to that effect; and
 - (ii) if there have been any material changes in the terms of the guarantee since the year-end disclosure statement, a description of those changes.

37 Cross-guarantees

- (1) This clause applies to New Zealand deposit takers and overseas deposit takers.

Year-end disclosure statement

- (2) A deposit taker's year-end disclosure statement must—
- (a) state the parties to any cross-guarantee arrangement entered into by a person (P) with the deposit taker;
 - (b) describe the nature of the cross-guarantee arrangement.
- (3) The disclosure statement must also include the information required to be disclosed under clause 36(2) to (4).

Mid-year disclosure statement

- (4) A deposit taker's mid-year disclosure statement must include the information required to be disclosed under clause 36(5).

- (5) References in this clause to information required to be disclosed under clause 36 must be treated as if that clause applied to—
- (a) the guarantees that P has given in respect of the obligations of the deposit taker; and
 - (b) the guarantees that the deposit taker has given in respect of the obligations of P.

38 Information about depositor compensation scheme

- (1) This clause applies to New Zealand deposit takers.
- (2) A deposit taker's disclosure statement must include a statement in substantially the following form:

"Depositor Compensation Scheme

The Deposit Takers Act 2023 establishes a Depositor Compensation Scheme (DCS) to compensate up to \$100,000 per eligible depositor per deposit taker in the event of deposit taker failure. You can view a list of [*deposit taker's name*] products that are protected deposits on [*deposit taker's*] website at [*website*], in accordance with section 193(1) of that Act. Find out more about the DCS generally on the Reserve Bank of New Zealand's website at [*website*]."

39 New Zealand asset requirements for overseas deposit takers

- (1) This clause applies to overseas deposit takers.
- Year-end disclosure statement*
- (2) A deposit taker's year-end disclosure statement must—
- (a) state the title of any law or regulatory requirement in the deposit taker's home jurisdiction that requires the deposit taker to hold, in New Zealand, an excess of assets over deposit liabilities in respect of its New Zealand business; and
 - (b) describe the law or regulatory requirement; and
 - (c) summarise the nature and extent of any non-compliance by the deposit taker with the law or regulatory requirement during the period.

Mid-year disclosure statement

- (3) A deposit taker's mid-year disclosure statement must describe any material change, since the deposit taker's most recent disclosure statement, to the information specified in this clause for a year-end disclosure statement.

40 Home jurisdiction asset requirements for overseas deposit takers

- (1) This clause applies to overseas deposit takers.
- Year end disclosure statement*
- (2) A deposit taker's year-end disclosure statement must—
- (a) state the title of any law or regulatory requirement in the deposit taker's home jurisdiction that requires the deposit taker to hold, in that jurisdiction, an excess of assets over deposit liabilities; and

- (b) describe the law or regulatory requirement; and
- (c) state whether the requirement has the potential to impact on the management of the liquidity of the New Zealand business of the overseas deposit taker.

Mid-year disclosure statement

- (3) A deposit taker's mid-year disclosure statement must describe any material change, since the deposit taker's most recent disclosure statement, to the information specified in this clause for a year-end disclosure statement.

Part 3

Information about capital requirements, ratios, and composition of capital

To come

Part 4

Information relating to credit risk (standardised model)

To come

Part 5

Information relating to credit risk (internal model)

To come

Part 6

Information relating to operational risk, market risk, and other risks

To come

Part 7

Information about insurance business, securitisation, funds management, other fiduciary activities, and marketing and distribution of insurance products

To come

Part 8

Information about liquidity

41 Mismatch ratio and core funding ratio

- (1) This clause applies to New Zealand deposit takers.

Year-end disclosure statement

- (2) A deposit taker's year-end disclosure statement must specify, as calculated by the deposit taker under the liquidity standard, the following ratios:
 - (a) the highest and lowest mismatch ratios:

- (b) the highest and lowest core funding ratios:
 - (c) the average of the mismatch ratios:
 - (d) the average of the core funding ratios:
 - (e) the mismatch ratio at the end of the period:
 - (f) the core funding ratio at the end of the period.
- (3) The information must be disclosed for each quarter during the period.
- Mid-year disclosure statement*
- (4) A deposit taker's mid-year disclosure statement must include the information specified in this clause in respect of a year-end disclosure statement.

Part 9

Information about lending

42 Loan-to-value ratio

- (1) This clause applies to New Zealand deposit takers.
- Year-end disclosure statement*
- (2) A deposit taker's year-end disclosure statement must state—
- (a) any restrictions on lending relating to loan-to-value ratios, imposed in licence conditions under the lending standard; and
 - (b) the percentage of new qualifying credit provided by the deposit taker with a loan-to-value ratio in each of the following ranges:
 - (i) less than 60%:
 - (ii) 60% or more but less than 70%:
 - (iii) 70% or more but less than 80%:
 - (iv) 80% or more but less than 90%:
 - (v) 90% or more.
- (3) The information required by subclause (2)(b) must be disclosed separately for new qualifying credit over investment property and owner-occupied property.
- (4) The information must be disclosed for the half-year period and the following 6-month period in the full-year accounting period.
- Mid-year disclosure statement*
- (5) A deposit taker's mid-year disclosure statement must include the information required for a year-end disclosure statement except that the information is required only for the half-year period.

43 Debt-to-income restrictions

- (1) This clause applies to New Zealand deposit takers.
- Year-end disclosure statement*

- (2) A deposit taker's year-end disclosure statement must state—
- (a) any restrictions on lending relating to debt-to-income restrictions, imposed in licence conditions under the lending standard; and
 - (b) the percentage of new qualifying credit provided by the deposit taker with a debt-to-income ratio in each of the following ranges:
 - (i) less than 5:
 - (ii) 5 or more but less than 6:
 - (iii) 6 or more but less than 7:
 - (iv) 7 or more but less than 8:
 - (v) 8 or more.
- (3) The information required by subclause (2)(b) must be provided separately for new qualifying credit over investment property and owner-occupied property.
- (4) The information must be provided for the half-year period and the following 6-month period in the full-year accounting period.
- Mid-year disclosure statement*
- (5) A deposit taker's mid-year disclosure statement must include the information required for a year-end disclosure statement except that the information is required only for the half-year period.

Part 10

Information about exposures to counterparties

To come

Part 11

Information about risk management

To come

Part 12

Information relating to financial statements

44 Comparative information required under this Part

- (1) Information required to be included under this Part must include comparative figures by restating information for the previous corresponding period so that it corresponds to the information disclosed for the current period.
- (2) If there has been any material change between the comparative figures, the nature and reason for the change must be disclosed.
- (3) This clause does not apply to information required to be disclosed under clause 57 or 59.

45 Scope of disclosure under this Part

- (1) Information must be disclosed under this Part in respect of the deposit taker and its subsidiaries (if any).
- (2) However, in the case of an overseas deposit taker, the information must be disclosed in respect of the New Zealand business of the deposit taker and its subsidiaries (if any).
- (3) Information disclosed under subclause (2) must be disclosed as if the New Zealand business of the deposit taker were conducted by a company formed and registered in New Zealand.

Subpart 1—General financial information**46 Statement of financial position**

- (1) This clause applies to New Zealand deposit takers and overseas deposit takers.
Year-end disclosure statement
- (2) A deposit taker's year-end disclosure statement must state—
 - (a) the total of interest-earning and discount-bearing assets; and
 - (b) the total of discount-bearing liabilities and interest; and
 - (c) the amount of any financial assets that are subject to a security interest in respect of liabilities or contingent liabilities; and
 - (d) total amounts owing from related parties; and
 - (e) total amounts owing to related parties.
- (3) A year-end disclosure statement for an overseas deposit taker must also state the total liabilities in New Zealand, net of amounts due to related parties.
- (4) Whether a person is a related party must be determined in accordance with a financial reporting standard that would apply to determining that matter for the purposes of the deposit taker's financial statements required to be prepared under the FMCA.
Mid-year disclosure statement
- (5) A deposit taker's mid-year disclosure statement must include the information specified in this clause in respect of a year-end disclosure statement.

47 Further information from overseas deposit takers about statement of financial position

- (1) This clause applies to overseas deposit takers.
Year-end disclosure statement
- (2) An overseas deposit taker's year-end disclosure statement must state—
 - (a) total assets as at the most recent date for which the information is publicly available; and
 - (b) the percentage change in total assets over the period.
Mid-year disclosure statement

- (3) A deposit taker's mid-year disclosure statement must include the information specified in this clause in respect of a year-end disclosure statement.

48 Statement of financial performance

- (1) This clause applies to New Zealand deposit takers and overseas deposit takers.

Year-end disclosure statement

- (2) A deposit taker's year-end disclosure statement must state—
- (a) the total net trading gains or losses; and
 - (b) if applicable, credit risk adjustments on financial assets at fair value; and
 - (c) other fair value adjustments not included in the amounts referred to in paragraph (b); and
 - (d) any other operating income excluding amounts in paragraphs (a) to (c).

Mid-year disclosure statement

- (3) A deposit taker's mid-year disclosure statement must include the information specified in this clause in respect of a year-end disclosure statement.

49 Further information from overseas deposit takers about profitability

- (1) This clause applies to overseas deposit takers.

Year-end disclosure statement

- (2) A deposit taker's year-end disclosure statement must state—
- (a) net profit or loss after tax for the most recent period for which information is publicly available; and
 - (b) net profit or loss after tax for the most recent 12-month period for which information is publicly available, as a percentage of the average of total assets for that period.

- (3) The disclosure statement must identify the period to which publicly available information relates.

Mid-year disclosure statement

- (4) A deposit taker's mid-year disclosure statement must include the information specified in this clause in respect of a year-end disclosure statement.

50 Credit exposure to agricultural sector

- (1) This clause applies to New Zealand deposit takers and overseas deposit takers.

Year-end disclosure statement

- (2) A deposit taker's year-end disclosure statement must disclose credit exposure to the agricultural sector if it is material information in relation to the deposit taker or a subsidiary.

- (3) For the purposes of subclause (2), if the deposit taker categorises sector credit risk concentrations using the ANZSIC industrial classification, the amounts disclosed must relate to subdivision A01 Agriculture.

- (4) In this clause, **ANZSIC industrial classification** means the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification 2006* (New Zealand version), published by Statistics New Zealand.

Mid-year disclosure statement

- (5) A deposit taker's mid-year disclosure statement must include the information that is specified in this clause in respect of a year-end disclosure statement.

51 Concentrations of funding

- (1) This clause applies to New Zealand deposit takers and overseas deposit takers.

Mid-year disclosure statement

- (2) A deposit taker's mid-year disclosure statement must specify concentrations of funding in terms of—
- (a) customer sector; and
 - (b) industry sector; and
 - (c) geographical area.
- (3) For the purposes of subclause (2), the deposit taker must specify the concentrations in accordance with a financial reporting standard that would apply to the deposit taker's financial statements, for an accounting period, required to be prepared under the FMCA.

52 Interest rate sensitivity

- (1) This clause applies to New Zealand deposit takers and overseas deposit takers.

Year-end disclosure statement

- (2) A deposit taker's year-end disclosure statement must include an interest rate repricing schedule.
- (3) The schedule must state, for each class of financial assets and each class of financial liabilities, contractual repricing dates or maturity dates, whichever dates are earlier.
- (4) The dates must be grouped into maturity bands, which must state at least the following:
- (a) the total of each class of financial assets or financial liabilities (as the case may be):
 - (b) the total of each class of financial assets or financial liabilities (as the case may be) with contractual repricing dates or maturity dates (as the case may be)—
 - (i) not exceeding 3 months:
 - (ii) exceeding 3 months and not exceeding 6 months:
 - (iii) exceeding 6 months and not exceeding 1 year:
 - (iv) exceeding 1 year and not exceeding 2 years:
 - (v) exceeding 2 years:
 - (c) the total of each class of financial assets that are not interest-bearing.

Mid-year disclosure statement

- (5) A deposit taker's mid-year disclosure statement must include the information specified in this clause in respect of a year-end disclosure statement.

53 Maturity analysis of financial liabilities for liquidity risk

- (1) This clause applies to New Zealand deposit takers and overseas deposit takers.

Year-end disclosure statement

- (2) In addition to the maturity bands required under clause 52, a deposit taker's year-end disclosure statement must include, for financial liabilities, an "on demand" time band if that information is necessary to enable users of the disclosure statement to evaluate the nature and extent of liquidity risk.

Mid-year disclosure statement

- (3) A deposit taker's mid-year disclosure statement must include the information specified in this clause in respect of a year-end disclosure statement.

54 Reconciliation of mortgage-related amounts

- (1) This clause applies to New Zealand deposit takers and overseas deposit takers.

Year-end disclosure statement

- (2) A deposit taker's year-end disclosure statement must include a table providing a reconciliation between any amounts disclosed in the disclosure statement that relate to residential housing loans, including amounts described by any of the following terms:

- (a) housing loans:
- (b) residential mortgages:
- (c) retail mortgages.

- (3) The reconciliation table must explain any differences between the amounts, including, if applicable, the following explanations:

- (a) whether an amount includes lending for the purpose of investment in residential property or only covers owner-occupied property:
- (b) whether or not an amount includes any corporate lending secured on residential mortgages:
- (c) whether an amount only includes drawn-down loan balances or also includes undrawn lending commitments.

Mid-year disclosure statement

- (4) A deposit taker's mid-year disclosure statement must include the information specified in this clause in respect of a year-end disclosure statement.

Subpart 2—Asset quality

55 Asset quality breakdown by type of credit exposure

- (1) The information required to be disclosed by a deposit taker under this subpart must be categorised according to this clause.

- (2) If the deposit taker has been accredited by the Bank to use the internal models-based approach to capital adequacy, the deposit taker must categorise each item of information according to the following categories of credit exposure:
 - (a) credit exposures in respect of residential housing loans:
 - (b) retail credit exposures excluding residential housing loans:
 - (c) corporate credit exposures:
 - (d) total credit exposures described in paragraphs (a) to (c).
- (3) If subclause (2) does not apply to a deposit taker, it must categorise each item of information separately according to the following categories of credit exposure:
 - (a) credit exposures in respect of residential housing loans:
 - (b) corporate credit exposures:
 - (c) credit exposures excluding—
 - (i) exposures referred to in paragraphs (a) and (b); and
 - (ii) exposures to sovereigns and central banks, multilateral development banks and other international organisations, public sector entities, and banks:
 - (d) total credit exposures described in paragraphs (a) to (c).
- (4) This clause does not apply to clause 60.

56 Past due assets

- (1) This clause applies to New Zealand deposit takers and overseas deposit takers.

Year-end disclosure statement
- (2) A deposit taker's year-end disclosure statement must specify the amount of financial assets that are past due but are not individually credit-impaired assets.
- (3) The assets must be categorised by the number of days they are past due according to the following categories:
 - (a) less than 30 days past due:
 - (b) at least 30 days but less than 60 days past due:
 - (c) at least 60 days but less than 90 days past due:
 - (d) at least 90 days past due.
- (4) If a deposit taker uses additional categories, the amounts disclosed must be added together to provide the total amounts required to be disclosed by subclause (3).
- (5) The information must be determined and presented in accordance with a financial reporting standard that would apply to including that information in a financial statement required to be prepared under the FMCA.

Mid-year disclosure statement
- (6) A deposit taker's mid-year disclosure statement must include the information specified in this clause in respect of a year-end disclosure statement.

57 Movements in components of loss allowance

- (1) This clause applies to New Zealand deposit takers and overseas deposit takers.

Mid-year disclosure statement

- (2) A deposit taker's mid-year disclosure statement must include a reconciliation between the opening balance of its loss allowance and the closing balance of its loss allowance.
- (3) The reconciliation must be presented in a table, showing the changes during the period required by any financial reporting standard that would apply to the reconciliation if it were to be disclosed in a financial statement, in respect of an accounting period, required to be prepared under the FMCA.
- (4) The deposit taker must ensure that the reconciliation includes, in respect of each item comprising the loss allowance,—
- (a) the opening balance; and
 - (b) the charge (credit) to the statement of financial performance for an increase or decrease in that item; and
 - (c) the amounts written off net of any recoveries of amounts written off in previous periods; and
 - (d) any other movements, and the nature of those movements; and
 - (e) the closing balance.
- (5) Subclause (6) applies for the purpose of disclosing, under subclause (3), the lifetime expected credit losses for financial instruments that are credit-impaired at the mid-year balance date (but that are not purchased or originated credit-impaired).
- (6) The amount must be broken down to show separate reconciliations for the amounts that have been assessed—
- (a) on an individual basis; and
 - (b) on a collective basis.

58 Breakdown of credit risk exposure

- (1) This clause applies to New Zealand deposit takers and overseas deposit takers.

Year-end disclosure statement

- (2) Subclause (3) applies for the purposes of disclosing the gross carrying amount of financial assets and the exposure to credit risk on loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts in accordance with a financial reporting standard.
- (3) The amount must be broken down to show separately amounts that have been assessed—
- (a) on an individual basis; and
 - (b) on a collective basis.

Mid-year disclosure statement

- (4) A deposit taker's mid-year disclosure statement must include the information that would be required if the deposit taker were disclosing the gross carrying amount of financial

assets and the exposure to credit risk on loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts in accordance with a financial reporting standard in respect of an accounting period.

- (5) Subclause (3) applies for the purposes of disclosing that information.

59 Asset quality of financial assets designated at fair value

- (1) This clause applies to New Zealand deposit takers and overseas deposit takers.

Year-end disclosure statement

- (2) This clause applies if, in respect of a financial asset or group of financial assets designated at fair value through profit and loss, there has been a change in fair value that is attributable to a change in credit risk of the asset or group of assets.
- (3) A deposit taker's year-end disclosure statement must state, separately from the equivalent information for credit-impaired assets, the following information:
- (a) the opening and closing balance and a reconciliation between the 2 fair value amounts; and
 - (b) an analysis of credit risk adjustments on financial assets designated at fair value, following the same breakdown as required for movements in the items comprising the loss allowance under clause 57.
- (4) The information must be determined and presented in accordance with any financial reporting standard that would apply to disclosure of that information for financial statements required under the FMCA.

Mid-year disclosure statement

- (5) A deposit taker's mid-year disclosure statement must include the information specified in this clause in respect of a year-end disclosure statement.

60 Further information from overseas licensed deposit takers about asset quality

- (1) This clause applies to overseas licensed deposit takers.

Year-end

- (2) A deposit taker's year-end disclosure statement must include, as at the most recent date that the information is publicly available,—
- (a) total individually impaired assets (before allowances for credit impairment loss and net of interest held in suspense); and
 - (b) total individually impaired assets expressed as a percentage of total assets; and
 - (c) the total individual credit impairment allowance; and
 - (d) the total collective credit impairment allowance.
- (3) If any item of the required information is not defined in the financial reporting standards that apply to the deposit taker in its home jurisdiction, the deposit taker must disclose information that corresponds as closely as possible to that item, provided that information is publicly available.

Mid-year

- (4) A deposit taker's mid-year disclosure statement must include the information specified in this clause in respect of a year-end disclosure statement.

Part 13

Disclosure statement policy

61 Deposit taker must have disclosure statement policy

- (1) A deposit taker that has disclosure statement requirements under this standard must establish, implement, maintain, and comply with a disclosure statement policy for the purpose of ensuring that it publishes disclosure statements that—
- (a) comply with this standard; and
 - (b) do not contain information that is false or misleading.
- (2) The policy must be approved by a relevant person or body.
- (3) The policy must be in respect of,—
- (a) in the case of a New Zealand deposit taker, the deposit taker and its subsidiaries (if any); or
 - (b) in the case of an overseas deposit taker, the New Zealand business of the deposit taker and its subsidiaries (if any).
- (4) However, an overseas deposit taker may rely on a disclosure statement policy that—
- (a) applies to the deposit taker and its subsidiaries (if any); and
 - (b) meets the requirements in clause 62.
- (5) In this clause and clause 62, **relevant person or body** means,—
- (a) in the case of an overseas deposit taker, the New Zealand chief executive officer;
 - (b) in any other case, the board of directors of the deposit taker.

62 Content of disclosure statement policy

A disclosure statement policy must describe—

- (a) the deposit taker's internal controls and procedures for preparing and publishing disclosure statements; and
- (b) the deposit taker's internal controls and procedures for reviewing, verifying, and approving disclosure statements; and
- (c) the deposit taker's criteria for selecting the responsible person in respect of the disclosure statement policy under clause 64; and
- (d) steps that the deposit taker will take when deciding whether to include information in a disclosure statement under clause 13.

63 Review of disclosure statement policy

- (1) A deposit taker must review its disclosure statement policy at least once in every 3-year period occurring after the original approval of, or latest review of, the policy.

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- (2) A report on the findings of each review must be provided to the relevant person or body as soon as reasonably practicable after the review is completed.

64 Responsible person in respect of disclosure statement policy

A deposit taker must appoint a person to be responsible for ensuring that disclosure statements for the deposit taker are prepared and published in accordance with its disclosure statement policy.

DRAFT

Schedule 1

Transitional, savings, and related provisions

Part 1

Provisions relating to this standard as made

1 Existing deposit taker not required to publish initial disclosure statement

- (1) An existing deposit taker is not required to publish an initial disclosure statement.
- (2) This clause applies despite clause 5(3)(c).
- (3) In this clause, **existing deposit taker** means a person that, immediately before section 10 of the Act comes into force, is—
 - (a) a registered bank under the Banking (Prudential Supervision) Act 1989; or
 - (b) a licensed NBDT under the Non-bank Deposit Takers Act 2013.

Made at Wellington on [day month year].

Reserve Bank of New Zealand

Explanatory note

This note is not part of the standard but is intended to indicate its general effect.

This standard, which comes into force on 1 December 2028, prescribes matters contemplated by sections 78, 86, and 88 of the Deposit Takers Act 2023 (the **Act**) relating to the publication of disclosure statements by deposit takers.

Part 1

General provisions about disclosure statements

Part 1 sets out general provisions.

The standard applies to a deposit taker if the deposit taker's licence under the Act specifies that disclosure statement standards apply to the deposit taker.

If a deposit taker's licence specifies that disclosure statement standards apply to the deposit taker, the deposit taker must—

- publish year-end disclosure statements, mid-year disclosure statements, and an initial disclosure statement in accordance with the standard; and
- have a disclosure statement policy and comply with obligations in the standard in relation to that policy.

A deposit taker is not required to publish a mid-year disclosure statement if the deposit taker's accounting period during which the statement is required is less than 9 months. The term accounting period has the same meaning as in the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013 (the **FMCA**).

An initial disclosure statement must include the same information as is required for a year-end disclosure statement, except in respect of the initial balance date and initial period. That date and period may be agreed by the deposit taker and the Reserve Bank of New Zealand (the **Bank**) but is subject to the Bank's approval.

The standard sets out how a deposit taker must publish a disclosure statement. The key requirements are that the disclosure statement must be made available online and free of charge and must be accompanied by information about a person's right to receive a copy of the standard, which must be provided free of charge.

A disclosure statement must be published within the period specified for that type of disclosure statement in the standard and must remain available for at least 5 years after the balance date. The deposit taker must notify the Bank that any disclosure statement has been published by providing a link to the disclosure statement to the Bank.

The standard specifies other material that must accompany a disclosure statement. A year-end disclosure statement must be accompanied by the deposit taker's most recent financial statements or group financial statements prepared under the FMCA. In most cases, a mid-year disclosure statement must be accompanied by interim financial statements.

A disclosure statement is not required to include information that is contained in financial statements accompanying the statement and is only required to refer to information that is applicable to the deposit taker. It may, subject to restrictions in the standard, include additional information.

The standard requires the information in a disclosure statement to be presented in a clear, concise, and effective manner, with an easily readable format, font, and font size, ordered according to a list made available by the Bank for that purpose, and to include an index or table of contents. The statement must also include a statement set out in the standard about the availability of further information on the financial strength dashboard.

The standard requires a disclosure statement to be accompanied by assurance reports. The type of assurance reports required, or in some cases that may be provided, depends on whether the disclosure statement is a year-end, or mid-year disclosure statement. An assurance report must be prepared by a qualified FMC auditor and the disclosure statement must include the name and address of the auditor who provided the report.

Part 2

General deposit taker information in disclosure statements

Part 2 specifies information about a deposit taker that the deposit taker must include in a disclosure statement.

Subpart 1—General information

A disclosure statement must include—

- an address for service and an email and physical contact address for communications in respect of the deposit taker; and
- the name of, and address for service for, certain holding entities in respect of the deposit taker.

A disclosure statement for a New Zealand deposit taker must also include certain details about—

- the rights of persons to influence voting rights in relation to the deposit taker; and
- certain rights to appoint directors of the deposit taker.

Subpart 2—Board and committees

The standard requires a deposit taker's year-end disclosure statement to include details about directors and, in the case of overseas deposit takers, New Zealand chief executive officers. Information about certain transactions entered into by the directors or other persons must be provided.

The standard also requires information about a deposit taker's audit, risk, and remuneration committees.

Subpart 3—Remuneration policy

The standard requires a deposit taker's year-end disclosure statement to include specified details about a remuneration policy that the deposit taker is required to have under the [Deposit Takers (Governance) Standard 2027] including about the governance of the policy and its content. A year-end disclosure statement must also include details of the remuneration of the deposit taker's senior managers.

Subpart 4—Credit rating

A deposit taker's disclosure statement must include specified information about the deposit taker's credit rating.

Subpart 5—Prudential obligations

The standard requires a disclosure statement to include information about the deposit taker's licence conditions and any changes to the conditions over the period to which the disclosure statement relates. A disclosure statement must also summarise the nature and extent of any contraventions of prudential obligations that the deposit taker has reported to the Bank and the Bank has published information in relation to on its Internet site.

Subpart 6—Legal claims

A disclosure statement must describe any known current or pending proceeding or arbitration concerning the deposit taker or its subsidiaries that the deposit taker could reasonably expect to have a material adverse effect on the deposit taker or a subsidiary.

Subpart 7—Crisis management and resolution

The standard requires a disclosure statement to include specified information about the priority of creditor's claims if the deposit taker is liquidated, wound up, or dissolved or otherwise ceases to exist.

In terms of guarantees, a deposit taker must provide details of the guarantee and the guarantor, including how to obtain the most recent audited financial statements of the guarantor. The same sort of information must be provided separately in respect of cross-guarantees.

The disclosure statement must include a statement set out in the standard providing general information to readers about the depositor compensation scheme.

The standard has some additional requirements for overseas deposit takers. Those deposit takers must provide specified details about any law or regulatory requirement in their home jurisdiction that requires the deposit taker to hold, in either New Zealand or that home jurisdiction, an excess of assets over deposit liabilities.

Parts 3 to 7

[To come]

Part 8

Information about liquidity

Part 8 requires a New Zealand deposit taker to provide specified details about mismatch ratios and core funding ratios in respect of the deposit taker over the period. Those ratios are calculated according to the [Deposit Takers (Liquidity) Standard 2027].

Part 9

Information about lending

Part 9 requires a New Zealand deposit taker to provide specified details about the percentage of new residential housing loans with loan-to-value ratios and debt-to-income ratios in particular ranges. Those ratios are calculated according to the [Deposit Takers (Lending) Standard 2027].

Parts 10 and 11

[To come]

Part 12

Information relating to financial statements

Part 12 specifies financial-statement related information that a deposit taker must include in its disclosure statements. The information must be disclosed,—

- by a New Zealand deposit taker, in respect of the deposit taker and its subsidiaries (if any);
- by an overseas deposit taker, in respect of the New Zealand business of the deposit taker and its subsidiaries (if any).

Subpart 1—General financial information

A disclosure statement must include specified information relating to the deposit taker's financial position, including—

- totals relating to particular types of assets and liabilities that are pertinent to deposit takers; and
- total amounts owing to or from related parties.

An overseas deposit taker must include further specified information about total assets.

In respect of a deposit taker's statement of financial performance, the deposit taker must include specified information in its disclosure statement that is relevant to deposit takers.

Overseas deposit takers must include additional information relating to their profitability.

The disclosure statements for deposit takers who have credit exposure to the agricultural sector must provide further specific information about that exposure if the information is material. All disclosure statements must include concentrations of funding in terms of specified sectors according to financial reporting requirements.

A disclosure statement must include an interest rate repricing schedule grouped into maturity bands, including a maturity band that is additional to the bands required under financial reporting requirements.

A disclosure standard must include a table providing a reconciliation between amounts disclosed in relation to residential housing loans.

Subpart 2—Asset quality

The standard requires a disclosure standard to disclose information about asset quality in respect of different categories of credit exposure. Specified information must be included in respect of,—

- assets that are past their due date for payment but that are not individually impaired assets; and
- movements in the components of the deposit taker's loss allowance; and
- credit risk exposure, broken down in accordance with a relevant financial reporting standard and on an individual and collective basis; and
- asset quality of financial assets designated at fair value; and
- in respect of overseas deposit takers, individually impaired assets and credit impairment allowances.

Part 13

Disclosure statement policy

Part 13 requires a deposit taker whose licence conditions specify that it is subject to disclosure requirements to also have a disclosure statement policy that provides internal controls and procedures in relation to preparing and implementing its disclosure statements. The Part also sets out requirements for the content of the disclosure policy.

A deposit taker must review its disclosure statement policy at least once in every 3-year period, or earlier if there has been a change in circumstances. A deposit taker must also appoint a person to be responsible for ensuring that disclosure statements are prepared and published in accordance with its disclosure statement policy.

Schedule

Transitional, savings, and related provisions

A person that is a registered bank or non-bank deposit taker immediately before the commencement of section 10 of the Act is not required to publish an initial disclosure statement.

This is secondary legislation issued under the authority of the Legislation Act 2019 .	
Title	Deposit Takers (Disclosure Statements) Standard 2027
Principal or amendment	Principal
Consolidated version	No
Empowering Act and provisions	Deposit Takers Act 2023 section 72
Replacement empowering Act and provisions	Not applicable
Maker name	Reserve Bank of New Zealand
Administering agency	Reserve Bank of New Zealand
Date made	[day month year]
Publication date	Click or tap to enter a date
Notification date	Click or tap to enter a date
Commencement date	1 December 2028
End date (when applicable)	Not applicable
Consolidation as at date	Not applicable
Related instruments	Not applicable