

Expected Compliance Measures — New Zealand

DRAFT — generated from public framework information, not yet reviewed by counsel. This document is a general orientation guide and does not constitute legal advice. Reviewed 1 September 2026.

Framework	No dedicated AI law identified
Authority	—
Status	No dedicated AI law identified

Regulatory Summary

No AI-specific statute identified. Existing privacy and consumer-protection law applies to AI systems without AI-specific accountability requirements.

How AIC's Methodology Maps to This Framework

AIC certifies against the Five Algorithmic Rights: a named accountable human, the right to know when an automated decision is made, the right to a human review, the right to an override, and the right to appeal. Where this jurisdiction's framework specifies its own requirements (risk tiers, disclosure duties, audit obligations), an AIC assessment is structured to produce evidence that speaks directly to those requirements — but AIC certification is not itself a determination of legal compliance with local law, and does not substitute for qualified legal advice in this jurisdiction.

Status Definitions

In force — currently binding law. **Enacted — phasing in** — passed, with obligations taking effect on a timetable. **Proposed / draft legislation** — under legislative process, not yet binding. **Voluntary framework** — an official reference framework without legal force. **Guidance only** — non-binding guidance from a government body. **No dedicated AI law identified** — no AI-specific statute found; general law (e.g. data protection) may still apply.