



Intended for All Ministers
All Chief Executives
All Senior Private Secretaries
Chief Parliamentary Counsel
Speaker of the House of Representatives

Expectations for Good Law-making

Introduction

- 1 This circular sets out the Government's expectations for good law-making to ensure responsible regulation.
- 2 Responsible regulation can help governments to achieve their desired economic, environmental and social outcomes, support the effective operation of markets, and protect communities from harm. However, regulation can also have negative consequences, such as lowering productivity, creating barriers to competition and innovation, placing undue restrictions on individuals' liberties and their ability to use and exchange their property, and generating large compliance costs for individuals and businesses, sometimes in excess of the benefits.
- 3 Recognising this, the Government expects good law-making to be supported by consultation and careful analysis to ensure it is responding to a well-defined problem, and the most appropriate option is being taken forward. Regulation should only proceed if its benefits are expected to outweigh its costs; it is the most effective, efficient and proportionate response to the issue concerned; and it is clear how it will be implemented.
- 4 The Regulatory Standards Act 2025 (the Act) establishes a benchmark for good regulation through a set of principles of responsible regulation based on good law-making and economic efficiency. The Act aims to reduce the amount of unnecessary and poor regulation, by making it transparent where legislation does, or does not, meet the principles of responsible regulation.
- 5 This circular supports good law-making and the implementation of the Act through setting out expectations and requirements for:
 - 5.1 policy development (Part 1);
 - 5.2 consultation and advance notice of major regulatory proposals (Part 2);
 - 5.3 developing and approving legislation (Part 3);
 - 5.4 regulatory stewardship and regular review of existing legislation (Part 4).

- 6 This circular provides links to further guidance published by the government and the Ministry for Regulation. The circular replaces earlier Cabinet circulars on impact analysis requirements and disclosure statements.

Application of this circular

- 7 This circular applies:
- 7.1 from when Part 2 of the Regulatory Standards Act comes into force on 1 July 2026;
 - 7.2 to legislation made or administered by agencies subject to Cabinet direction, regardless of whether it is seen by Cabinet.
- 8 The information in this circular can also act as best practice for wider agencies (i.e. Crown entities and local government).

Part 1: Policy development

- 9 Proposals for regulatory change should be supported by consultation and careful analysis to ensure they are responding to a well-defined problem, a range of regulatory and non-regulatory options have been considered, and the most appropriate option is being taken forward. Careful consideration should also be given to the impact of any proposed regulation on individual property rights and personal liberties, and there should be good reasons for proceeding with legislation where it has any such impact. Regulation should only proceed if its benefits are expected to outweigh its costs and it is the most effective, efficient and proportionate response to the issue concerned. Before decisions are taken, implementation issues should be identified and addressed, and decision-makers should have access to analysis demonstrating that implementation is genuinely feasible.
- 10 This applies to all regulatory proposals, regardless of whether or not they are approved by Cabinet.
- 11 The following sections on early engagement and completing a Regulatory Analysis Summary set out specific requirements that apply to proposals which are approved by Cabinet (or two or more Ministers with delegated authority).

Agencies are to undertake early engagement with the Ministry for Regulation

- 12 Agencies are to contact the Ministry for Regulation as soon as possible after policy work commences on an issue that may result in a significant regulatory proposal being recommended to Cabinet. The appropriate point may be when preparing a first briefing for a Minister. Agencies are requested to initiate early engagement with the Ministry for Regulation via the channels specified [here](#) on the Ministry's website.
- 13 Early engagement with the Ministry for Regulation is intended to support strong problem definition, clear objectives, and consideration of a range of feasible options. These are the foundations for developing good regulation, and getting them right at the outset can avoid poor quality regulation and subsequent revisions. The Ministry will engage most actively with more significant policy proposals, including those that affect the use and exchange of private property rights.

Agencies must complete a Regulatory Analysis Summary for regulatory proposals

What is a Regulatory Analysis Summary?

- 14 A Regulatory Analysis Summary (RAS) is a document authored by government agencies that summarises its best impact analysis about a government regulatory proposal, and accompanies a Minister's Cabinet paper.¹
- 15 RASs are intended to support policy effectiveness and resilience by providing impact analysis to decision-makers in a structured and consistent form. Among other things, impact analysis seeks to ensure that all material economic, social, and environmental impacts of proposed actions have been identified and assessed in a consistent way (including different or disproportionate impacts for particular groups or organisation types). Impact analysis also seeks to ensure that relevant international standards are identified, if any, and reasons for any divergences are considered.

When is a Regulatory Analysis Summary required?

- 16 A RAS **must** accompany all policy proposals taken to Cabinet (or two or more Ministers with delegated authority from Cabinet) if they include a government regulatory proposal, unless an exemption applies. A "government regulatory proposal" means a proposal that will ultimately require creating, amending, or repealing primary or secondary legislation. This also includes, for example, "in-principle" decisions (implicit or explicit), amendment papers, empowering or enabling provisions (including cost recovery), decisions around regulatory proposals that have previously been announced (including coalition agreements or political party manifestos), or decisions to adopt a member's bill as a Government bill.²
- 17 Discussion documents do not require an accompanying RAS (or formal quality assurance) if they present a range of feasible regulatory options or are merely discussing issues without proposing solutions or options ('issues papers'). Discussion documents which do narrow the range of feasible regulatory options will require an interim RAS.
- 18 For more information on whether a proposal requires a RAS, see the Ministry for Regulation's [website](#).³

Exemptions are available in some circumstances

- 19 Exemptions from a RAS are available for some government proposals. The four broad categories of exemption grounds are summarised below:
 - 19.1 **Minor or Limited Impacts exemption:** the economic, social or environmental impacts are minor, or the impacts are limited and easy to assess;
 - 19.2 **Duplication exemption:** preparing a RAS for the proposal would substantively duplicate existing impact analysis or policy analysis in other forms;

¹ As noted in paragraph 16, a RAS can also be required when decisions are made by a group of Ministers with delegated authority – in this case the RAS would accompany a briefing to the Ministers.

² Note that this list is not exhaustive and the full list of "government regulatory proposals" that require a RAS can be found in guidance on the Ministry for Regulation's website.

³ During the initial transition period after this circular comes into force, the Ministry for Regulation may allow agencies to submit already completed impact analysis to Cabinet using previous templates in some exceptional circumstances. This may be appropriate where, for example, the impact analysis was completed for a significant proposal or where the Regulatory Impact Statement was subject to joint quality assurance.

- 19.3 **Technical exemption:** the proposal makes technical, non-substantive changes (e.g. through a Statutes Amendment Bill or Revision Bill), or the Government has limited decision-making discretion or responsibility for the content of the proposal;
- 19.4 **Emergency exemption:** the proposal is an urgent, temporary response to a declared emergency.
- 20 Exemptions are less likely to be available for proposals which restrict the use or exchange of private property.
- 21 Detailed eligibility information is outlined on the Ministry for Regulation’s [website](#), including required processes to obtain exemptions. All exemptions must be logged on [RIA Online](#) to be confirmed. Specific exemption grounds may be subject to conditions (those conditions may include quality assurance of material substituting for a RAS, or a requirement to undertake a subsequent review).
- 22 Exemptions should be disclosed in the Impact Analysis section of the relevant Cabinet paper.
- 23 An exemption from completing a RAS does not provide an exclusion from requirements under the Regulatory Standards Act 2025 or other law-making requirements, such as assessment against the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990. In other words, requirements like a Consistency Accountability Statement may still apply to a RAS-exempted proposal unless an exclusion from Consistency Accountability Statement requirements applies, such as under Schedule 2 of the [Regulatory Standards Act 2025](#) or in an exclusion notice issued under section 7.⁴

Requirements for completing a Regulatory Analysis Summary

Required template and guidance available on the Ministry for Regulation’s website

- 24 The [RAS template](#) can be found on the Ministry for Regulation’s website.⁵ The template includes key features that are the foundations of impact analysis and effective cost-benefit analysis. For more guidance on the template, please see [here](#). Guidance on good quality impact analysis can also be found on the Ministry for Regulation’s website.

Quality assurance arrangements are confirmed by the Ministry for Regulation

- 25 The RAS must be quality assured by an independent quality assurance panel, which applies the [quality assurance criteria](#). The Ministry for Regulation determines quality assurance arrangements, including which agencies are on the quality assurance panel. See the Ministry for Regulation’s [website](#) for the required process to confirm quality assurance. All RASs should be logged in RIA Online and have their process confirmed by the Ministry.⁶
- 26 Quality assurance panellists must be independent and not have been directly involved in the policy process for the proposal (including authorship of the RAS).

⁴ See also [Exclusions from the Act | Ministry for Regulation](#)

⁵ The Ministry has also published alternative templates for some specific situations (e.g. cost recovery).

⁶ This should be completed prior to any quality assurance panel being stood up by the authoring agency, to ensure that adequate time is available for the Ministry for Regulation or other agencies to provide panellists where a joint agency panel is confirmed by the Ministry for Regulation.

- 27 A statement by the quality assurance panel, including a quality assurance rating, must be included in the Impact Analysis section of the relevant Cabinet paper (see section below) and in the RAS itself.

Regulatory Analysis Summaries must be included in ministerial consultation and be submitted to Cabinet

- 28 A draft RAS must accompany ministerial consultation on Cabinet papers.⁷ Agencies should also strive to make the draft RAS available during consultation with other agencies, to inform agency feedback on a proposal.
- 29 The finalised RAS must then be provided when the relevant Cabinet paper is submitted to Cabinet committee (or delegated ministers) when seeking decisions on a government regulatory proposal.

Regulatory Analysis Summary must be published

- 30 The full text of the RAS must be published⁸ in line with [requirements](#) set by the Ministry for Regulation.⁹
- 31 The RAS must be published at the earliest of these events:
- 31.1 Cabinet material is released under the proactive release requirements;
 - 31.2 the Government announces its decision not to regulate;
 - 31.3 any resulting Bill is introduced into the House or Amendment Paper is released; or
 - 31.4 any resulting secondary legislation is published or otherwise made available.¹⁰
- 32 The URL of the published RAS must also be included in the Explanatory Note of the relevant Bill, Amendment Paper, or secondary legislation.
- 33 RASs must also be provided to select committees considering a Bill (or to the House of Representatives, if the Bill is to be passed under urgency and there is no select committee consideration).

Planning for implementation

- 34 Decisions about how policy choices are to be implemented, or given effect to, are critical to the effectiveness and cost of proposals.
- 35 During policy development, agencies should identify and develop effective arrangements for implementing regulatory proposals. This is reflected in one of the principles of responsible regulation in the Regulatory Standards Act.

⁷ Note the quality assurance process does not need to be completed before the RAS is circulated for ministerial consultation. The final RAS with a quality assurance rating should then be lodged with Cabinet alongside the relevant Cabinet paper.

⁸ Subject to redactions consistent with the Official Information Act 1982.

⁹ Note the requirements should be read alongside guidance on publication in [The Regulatory Analysis Summary Process – Guidance Note](#)

¹⁰ In accordance with either the Legislation Act 2019, or otherwise required by law.

- 36 Agencies should detail how the government regulatory proposals could be given effect, provide evidence to decision-makers that implementing this proposal is genuinely feasible, and outline what risks need to be managed and how this will be done. It is best practice for the lead agency to:
- 36.1 consult the regulatory agencies or units who will be responsible for implementing and administering the regulatory change about how the proposed change would be delivered;
 - 36.2 provide the decision-makers with feedback from the implementing agencies about deliverability and any important implementation issues that still need to be resolved.

Part 2: Consultation and advance notice

- 37 This section sets out expectations and requirements to support effective consultation on regulatory proposals. It also outlines requirements for major regulatory agencies to develop and publish advance regulatory plans.

Expectations for consultation on regulatory proposals

- 38 External consultation is a key element of a good regulatory development process and helps policymakers better understand current issues, consider different options, and anticipate and address practical implications including potential unintended consequences and compliance costs. A good consultation process will also support future public acceptance and operational compliance.¹¹
- 39 External consultation should be a normal part of the development of most regulatory proposals and be proportionate to the nature and importance of the issue. In rare cases, consultation might not be appropriate, such as when advance consultation would undermine the regulatory objective or when speed is necessary to avoid or limit imminent harm.

Agencies need to be aware of consultation obligations

- 40 External consultation can be a binding obligation, such as when required in legislation or in international agreements ratified by New Zealand. These obligations may include additional requirements, such as consultation timeframes, notification arrangements, or who must be consulted. Agencies need to be aware of consultation obligations and should alert decision-makers early so that provision can be made in the policy development process and timetable to meet those obligations.
- 41 International trade agreements are a common source of external or public consultation obligations for proposed regulatory measures. Some agreements to which New Zealand is a party have very broad coverage and will capture a wide range of proposed legislation.
- 42 Further advice on consultation and consultation obligations, including information on obligations in some key international trade agreements, can be found in [guidance](#) published by the Ministry for Regulation.

¹¹ Note as well that the Regulatory Standards Act 2025 requires proposed legislation subject to requirements of the Act to be assessed for consistency with the principle *the importance of consulting, to the extent that is reasonably practicable, the persons or representatives of the persons that the responsible agency considers will be directly and materially affected by the legislation* (section 9(i)).

- 43 The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade can also provide expert advice on consultation obligations in international agreements.

Major regulatory agencies to provide advance notice of major regulatory proposals

- 44 Advance notice of regulatory proposals supports effective consultation. It provides stakeholders with more time to consider the issues, plan their feedback, and prepare for future regulatory changes. New Zealand also has an obligation under the NZ–EU Free Trade Agreement to provide advance notice of major regulatory proposals relating to any matter covered by that Agreement.
- 45 To support effective consultation and meet New Zealand’s international obligations, major regulatory agencies¹² are to provide stakeholders with advance public notice of major regulatory proposals that they reasonably expect will be adopted in the near term. Notice is to be provided through publishing advance regulatory plans that should be regularly updated. There is flexibility in how these should be prepared but in general they:
- 45.1 should be organised by regulatory system, and seek to include all qualifying regulatory proposals for that system regardless of which agency is responsible for the proposal, consistent with a regulatory system stewardship approach;
 - 45.2 need only cover those regulatory systems that include legislation applying to a matter covered by the NZ–EU Free Trade Agreement;
 - 45.3 should not include proposed changes to primary legislation unless they have been publicly announced by the Government;
 - 45.4 need to look forward at least 12 months; and
 - 45.5 should, at minimum, include a brief description of the scope and objectives of each qualifying regulatory proposal, an estimate of the timing for its adoption, and identify any proposed consultation opportunities.
- 46 More information on advance notice obligations and expectations can be found in [guidance](#) published by the Ministry for Regulation.

Part 3: Development and approval of legislation

- 47 This section sets out expectations and requirements to support the implementation of subparts 1 and 2 of the Regulatory Standards Act, which set out requirements for agencies to review the consistency of legislation with the principles of responsible regulation, and make transparent any inconsistencies through a Consistency Accountability Statement.
- 48 This Circular should be read alongside the Act itself, and other supporting material – in particular, the statutory [guidance issued under section 26 of the Act](#).

¹² There are 13 major regulatory agencies that administer almost all the regulatory systems and legislation involving matters covered by New Zealand’s international trade agreements: Department of Conservation, Department of Internal Affairs, Inland Revenue, Land Information New Zealand, Ministry for Cities, Environment, Regions and Transport (and predecessor agencies), Ministry for Primary Industries, Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Justice, New Zealand Customs Service, Reserve Bank of New Zealand, and the Treasury.

- 49 For other information and requirements relating to the design and drafting of legislation see the Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet’s [Policy and Law](#) advice, and the Parliamentary Counsel Office’s [Turning Policy into Law](#) guide.

What is a Consistency Accountability Statement and when is one required?

- 50 A Consistency Accountability Statement (CAS) is a statement from the chief executive of the responsible agency for a piece of legislation which confirms that the agency has reviewed that legislation for consistency with the principles of responsible regulation¹³ set out in the Act, and summarises any inconsistency with the principles that is identified.¹⁴
- 51 The Act requires a CAS to be produced for all proposed legislation (Government bills, material amendment papers, and secondary legislation) unless the legislation is excluded or exempted.
- 52 Exclusions are set out in Schedule 2 of the Regulatory Standards Act 2025, and in notices issued under [section 7\(2\)](#) of the Act.¹⁵ There are also some limited exemption grounds for Government amendments, see paragraph 56 below.
- 53 When preparing a CAS, agencies must follow the statutory [guidance issued under section 26 of the Act](#). This guidance includes how the principles of responsible regulation must be applied when assessing legislation for consistency (Part One), and guidance on when and how to produce a CAS (Part Two). The [required template for CAS](#) is also included in the section 26 guidance, and published on the Ministry for Regulation’s website.
- 54 Where CASs have identified inconsistencies with one or more of the principles, the Act requires the responsible Minister or maker to issue a Statement of Reasons. A Statement of Reasons briefly explains the Minister or maker’s reasons for any identified inconsistency with the principles of the Act. An optional [template for the Statement of Reasons](#) is available on the Ministry for Regulation’s website.
- 55 The Act requires the CAS and Statement of Reasons (if applicable) to be included in or linked from the explanatory note of the Bill, Government amendment or new secondary legislation.¹⁶

A Consistency Accountability Statement is not required for some Government amendment papers

- 56 For Government amendment papers, a CAS is not required if:
- 56.1 the Bill to which it relates is an excluded Bill (i.e., it is the kind referred to in Part 1 of Schedule 2 of the Act or in a notice issued under the Act);¹⁷ or

¹³ Regulatory Standards Act 2025, s 9.

¹⁴ Regulatory Standards Act 2025, s 5 definition of “consistency accountability statement”.

¹⁵ See also [Exclusions from the Act | Ministry for Regulation](#)

¹⁶ Regulatory Standards Act 2025, s 11, s 12, s 14.

¹⁷ Regulatory Standards Act 2025, ss 7(2) and 13(1)(a).

56.2 in the opinion of the regulatory standards Minister, the Government amendment would not materially change the Bill¹⁸. Where this is the case, the amendment paper’s explanatory note must include (or contain a link to) the regulatory standards Minister’s opinion.¹⁹

57 Information on how to seek an exemption on the basis of materiality, is available [here](#) on the Ministry for Regulation’s website.

Consistency Accountability Statements must be accompanied by a Summary of Underpinning Analysis

58 A Summary of Underpinning Analysis must be prepared by the responsible agency to accompany a required CAS. This short document enables agencies to “show their working” and explain how the legislation has been assessed for consistency with each of the principles.

59 Authors must use the Summary of Underpinning Analysis [template](#) on the Ministry for Regulation’s website. The Summary of Underpinning Analysis must be published in accordance with requirements outlined in the Publication Requirements section below.

60 The Summary of Underpinning Analysis must be linked from the explanatory note of the Bill, Government amendment, or secondary legislation, alongside the CAS and any Statement of Reasons.

Process requirements where Cabinet approvals are required

61 For legislation subject to the Act’s requirements, and that requires Cabinet approval, there are additional process steps that must be followed. These process steps are to support transparency and effective consultation on the consistency of proposed legislation with the principles of responsible regulation.

62 When undertaking ministerial consultation on a Cabinet paper going to Cabinet Legislation Committee, a draft CAS and Summary of Underpinning Analysis must accompany the paper. The CAS and the Summary of Underpinning Analysis must also accompany the relevant Cabinet paper going to Cabinet Legislation Committee.

63 Where an inconsistency with the principles of the Act has been identified, the relevant minister must provide a draft Statement of Reasons to accompany the CAS when it is submitted to Cabinet Legislation Committee.

Publication requirements for Consistency Accountability Statements, *Summary of Underpinning Analysis* and *Statement of Reasons*

64 Agencies must publish CASs and Statement of Reasons (if applicable), alongside Summary of Underpinning Analysis documents on the agency’s website in line with guidelines set by the Ministry for Regulation to ensure accessibility and consistency. [Publication requirements](#) can be found on the Ministry for Regulation’s website.

¹⁸ Regulatory Standards Act 2025, s 13 (1)(c).

¹⁹ Regulatory Standards Act 2025, s 13(3).

Part 4: Regulatory stewardship and regular review of existing legislation

65 This section sets out expectations and requirements to support the implementation of subpart 3 of the Regulatory Standards Act, which establishes a responsibility for stewardship of regulatory systems, and requirements for agencies to develop and report against plans for reviewing their stock of existing legislation for consistency with the principles of responsible regulation.

Agencies have a responsibility to engage in regulatory stewardship

66 The Act requires chief executives of public service agencies to proactively engage in stewardship over the regulatory systems they administer.²⁰ In addition to this requirement, New Zealand has good regulatory practice obligations under some free trade agreements relating to periodic review of legislation.²¹

67 The monitoring and periodic review of legislation and regulatory settings is a key feature of good regulatory management and a core expectation of regulatory system stewardship. It helps to identify whether the existing arrangements contain errors, inconsistencies or gaps, are having unintended, unreasonable or inequitable impacts, or are being challenged by new technological, market or environmental developments. It allows an assessment of whether this is still the best regulatory option to meet the public policy objective, or whether there are opportunities to improve the performance of the regulatory system or reduce compliance costs.

Agencies must develop, publish, and report against plans for regularly reviewing existing legislation

Preparation of plans

68 Agencies must develop and publish plans for regularly reviewing legislation subject to CAS requirements.²² The intent of this is to encourage agencies to, over time, assess their entire stock of existing legislation for consistency with the principles.

69 Consistent with the regulatory system stewardship responsibility set out in the Act, and to support New Zealand to meet its international obligations, these plans should also include anticipated reviews of existing legislation initiated for reasons beyond the requirement to assess the consistency of legislation with the principles of responsible regulation.

70 Plans should be updated regularly and include both a medium term (i.e. two years or more) schedule of proposed reviews, as well as setting out the agency's longer-term intentions for completing consistency assessments of its stock of legislation.

71 In developing plans, agencies should:

71.1 identify all legislation subject to review requirements under the Act, over what timeframe this stock of legislation will be reviewed, and how these reviews will be sequenced;

²⁰ Regulatory Standards Act 2025, s 15(1).

²¹ This includes the obligation to promote periodic reviews of existing regulatory measures in Free Trade Agreements between New Zealand and the United Kingdom, and between New Zealand and the European Union.

²² Regulatory Standards Act 2025, s 17.

71.2 identify any other anticipated reviews of existing legislation (including any reviews required by other legislation), noting that these reviews should also include assessment against the principles of responsible regulation wherever relevant and practicable.

72 For major regulatory agencies,²³ plans should be organised by regulatory systems where practicable. In addition, major regulatory agencies with lead responsibility for regulatory systems should aim to work with other agencies in the system to develop plans for review.

Reporting on plans

73 The Act requires agencies to prepare and publish regular reports on its performance in carrying out plans as they relate to requirements to assess existing legislation for consistency with the principles of responsible regulation.²⁴ These reports should focus on succinctly summarising any review work completed and the results, along with reasons for any amendments, delays, or cancellations since the last performance report.

74 Agencies should also publish findings of any other reviews (and any analysis that support those findings) once those reviews are completed.

Further guidance and publication requirements

75 Further information about plans for review and reporting are available in Part 3 of the statutory [guidance issued under section 26 of the Act](#), and in [guidance](#) available on the Ministry for Regulation's website.

76 Agencies must publish plans for review and reports on the agency's website in line with section 17(b) of the Act and with [publication requirements](#) available on the Ministry for Regulation's website.

Agencies must produce a Consistency Accountability Statement after reviewing legislation against the principles of responsible regulation

77 The Act requires agencies to prepare and publish a CAS as soon as reasonably practicable after reviewing legislation against the principles of responsible regulation. Where an inconsistency is identified, the responsible Minister or maker must provide a statement that briefly explains the reasons for the inconsistency, and sets out the proposed actions (if any) to remedy that inconsistency.²⁵

78 When a CAS is produced following a review:

78.1 agencies must follow statutory [guidance issued under section 26 of the Act](#). The [required template for CAS](#) is also included in the guidance;

²³ Major regulatory agencies administer significant regulatory systems and legislation covered by New Zealand's international commitments and obligations. Major regulatory agencies include the Department of Conservation, Department of Internal Affairs, Inland Revenue, Land Information New Zealand, Ministry for Cities, Environment, Regions and Transport (and predecessor agencies), Ministry for Primary Industries, Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Justice, New Zealand Customs Service, Reserve Bank of New Zealand, and the Treasury.

²⁴ Regulatory Standards Act 2025, s 17(b).

²⁵ Regulatory Standards Act 2025, ss 20 and 21.

- 78.2 agencies must prepare a Summary of Underpinning Analysis to accompany the CAS, using the [template](#) provided by the Ministry for Regulation;
- 78.3 agencies must publish CAS, Summaries of Underpinning Analysis, and Statements of Reasons/actions on the agency's website, in line with the [publication requirements](#) set out by the Ministry for Regulation.
- 79 An optional [template](#) for the Statement of Reasons is available on the Ministry for Regulation's website.

Rachel Hayward
Secretary of the Cabinet

Enquiries:

Regulatory Impact Analysis Team at the Ministry for Regulation
RMS@regulation.govt.nz