

New Zealand DIA Online Casino Licence Requirements

New Zealand has just become the world's most distinctive new online casino regulatory regime. The Online Casino Gambling Act 2026 caps the licensed market at 15 operators, awards licences through an ascending-clock auction (unusual globally — only Greece's HGC and some US state casino tenders use analogous mechanisms), prohibits affiliate marketing outright, and raises the Offshore Gambling Duty to 16% with four percentage points ring-fenced for community returns. The Department of Internal Affairs is the supervisor; operational regulations covering fees, trust accounts, game certification and self-exclusion architecture are due progressively from mid-2026 to December 2027. This is a preliminary scoping guide for operators planning a New Zealand market-entry bid.

<p>LICENCES (MAX)</p> <p>15</p> <p>Ascending-clock auction · 3-licence per-group cap</p>	<p>OFFSHORE GAMBLING DUTY</p> <p>16%</p> <p>Raised from 12% at select cmte; 4 ppt community ringfence</p>	<p>MAX BODY-CORP PENALTY</p> <p>\$5M</p> <p>NZD; uplifted from \$50k. Individual ceiling \$300k</p>	<p>OFFSHORE DEPOSITS/YR</p> <p>\$1.36B</p> <p>NZD; DIA + DOT Loves Data Oct 2023 - Sep 2025</p>	<p>MINIMUM AGE (ONLINE)</p> <p>18</p> <p>Lower than the 20-yr land-based casino minimum</p>
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ⓘ Preliminary scoping guide — not legal advice

The Online Casino Gambling Act 2026 has been in force for under one month at first publication. Operational regulations (fee schedules, trust-account architecture, game certification labs, self-exclusion register design, affordability checks, detailed advertising rules) are deferred to secondary legislation due mid-2026 through December 2027. Every claim is anchored to either (a) the primary statute, (b) the DIA Online Gambling Regulatory Implementation page, or (c) named news / professional-firm sources where statute is silent — flagged with status tags throughout.

Royal Assent	27 April 2026	Commencement	1 May 2026
Auction	September 2026	Application deadline	1 December 2026
Regulator	DIA (OGI team)	First community returns	From 1 January 2027

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This is a preliminary scoping guide assembled from the primary statute (Online Casino Gambling Act 2026, No. 14), the DIA Online Gambling Regulatory Implementation page, and named news / professional-firm sources for items where statute is silent. The live web version with all 32 indexed standards lives at gamingcompliance.io/dia-online-casino-licence-requirements/.

A three-stage ascending-clock auction — globally unusual

New Zealand has chosen an auction-based award mechanism — a structural departure from most international online gambling licensing regimes (Denmark and Sweden use capped licences but without auctions; UKGC and AGCO use uncapped registration). The closest international precedents are Greece's HGC tender process and certain US state casino licence auctions. The mechanism produces a competitive bid signal (an upfront price for each licence) AND a hard cap on market participants.

STAGE 1 — JULY 2026

Expression of Interest (EOI) + probity assessment

DIA invites EOI submissions via the Government Electronic Tenders Service (GETS). Operators disclose corporate group structure, beneficial ownership, key personnel and regulatory history across every prior jurisdiction. DIA conducts the fit-and-proper probity assessment at this stage — failures eliminate the bidder before the auction.

STAGE 2 — SEPTEMBER 2026

Ascending-clock auction

Probity-cleared bidders compete in an ascending-clock auction. The auctioneer increases the price in successive rounds; bidders signal willingness to pay; the process closes when the number of active bidders equals the number of available licences. The cleared price applies to all winning bidders. No bidder may secure more than three licences (anti-concentration cap).

STAGE 3 — OCTOBER 2026 → 1 DECEMBER 2026 DEADLINE

Full licence application

Auction winners file the full licence application against the published statutory criteria — harm-minimisation strategy, AML/CFT programme, technical specifications, player-funds architecture, financial integrity. 1 December 2026 is the binding deadline; pending applications submitted after this date are time-barred under transitional provisions.

POST-LAUNCH — 2027

Operations commence + transitional cut-offs

Licensed operators must commence operations within 90 days of licence issue AND remain active a minimum 270 days in any rolling 12-month period (anti-warehousing rule). The first community-return distribution from the 4 ppt ring-fence is estimated by DIA at NZD 10-20 million over the first 12 months from 1 January 2027. Final cut-off for unlicensed operators with pending applications: 1 July 2027.

⚡ **Operator action: the EOI window is the gate**

The probity assessment happens at Stage 1, not Stage 3. Operators with pending civil or criminal proceedings, recent AML enforcement (see SkyCity precedent), or material disclosure gaps should expect the EOI stage to be the difficult gate — not the auction itself or the post-auction application. Preparation needs to start now, not in July.

Three layers stack — and the "16%" headline is not the all-in figure

Operator tax economics on a NZ online casino licence comprise three independent layers — Offshore Gambling Duty, Problem Gambling Levy, and GST — applied in parallel. The 16% Offshore Gambling Duty is the headline figure, but the effective load is materially higher once GST and the PGL stack.

LAYER	RATE	BASE	STATUS
Offshore Gambling Duty Gaming Duties Act 1971 Part 2C	16% (raised from 12% at select committee; 4 ppt ringfenced)	NZ-resident wagers minus NZ-resident prizes	In force
Problem Gambling Levy Gambling Act 2003 s. 319	1.24% of profits	Operator profits	Phased commencement
GST (remote services) Goods and Services Tax Act 1985	15%	Remote services to NZ residents (NZD 60k threshold)	In force
Application + annual fees Online Casino Gambling Act 2026	TBD — pending fee regulations	Per-application + annual licence schedule	Pending (mid-2026)

⚠️ Honesty rule: we don't quote fee figures the regulator hasn't published

Several consultancy and brokerage sites already quote specific NZ application and annual fees. We deliberately don't. The Online Casino Gambling Act 2026 empowers regulations to prescribe the fee schedule; DIA has indicated the fee regulations will be made in mid-2026 ahead of the auction. Any figure circulating now is an inference, not a citation. Operators planning board / investor briefings should allocate provisional budget tagged "pending DIA fee schedule" rather than rely on speculative numbers.

Effective burden modelling — NZD 50M GGR operator (illustrative)

LAYER	BASE (NZD)	RATE	CHARGE (NZD)
Offshore Gambling Duty	50,000,000	16.0%	8,000,000
Problem Gambling Levy	50,000,000	1.24%	620,000

LAYER	BASE (NZD)	RATE	CHARGE (NZD)
GST (illustrative, operator-incidence)	50,000,000	15.0%	7,500,000
Effective stacked load	–	~32.2%	16,120,000

Illustrative only. GST incidence depends on operator pricing decisions; the 15% column reflects worst-case operator absorption rather than pass-through. Excludes application/annual fees (pending regs) and any negotiated commercial-arrangement charges with the channel operator(s). Excludes corporate tax (NZ 28% on net profit).

DIA is supervisor — the SkyCity precedent sets the bar

The Online Casino Gambling Act 2026 brings online casino licensees within the AML/CFT Act 2009 reporting-entity regime that already captures land-based casinos. DIA is the AML/CFT supervisor for casinos AND for the new online licensees from 1 July 2026. The bar is not set by the Act alone — it is set by the precedent of SkyCity Entertainment Group's 2024 enforcement experience.

The SkyCity precedent — AUD 67m AUSTRAC + NZD 4.16m DIA + 5-day Auckland closure

SkyCity Entertainment Group's 2024 enforcement is the cited reference for the regulator's AML posture. The Federal Court of Australia approved a **AUD 67 million AUSTRAC penalty** against SkyCity Adelaide on 7 June 2024 for serious and systemic AML/CTF non-compliance December 2016 — December 2022 (121 customers, including persons of law-enforcement interest, processed without checks). In September 2024 the NZ High Court imposed a **NZD 4.16 million civil penalty** on SkyCity for analogous NZ-side breaches 2018 — 2023. Separately, SkyCity Auckland was suspended for **5 days (9–13 September 2024)** over host-responsibility breaches — the first voluntary closure and longest suspension under the Gambling Act 2003. DIA's first online casino AML enforcement actions will signal proportionality against this baseline.

What an online casino licensee must do

- **Documented, risk-based AML/CFT programme** under AML/CFT Act s. 9.6 — board-signed, refreshed at least annually AND on every material change.
- **Pre-deposit customer due diligence** for every account opening + standard CDD at the NZD 10,000 occasional-transaction threshold.
- **Enhanced due diligence** for PEPs, trusts, complex corporate structures and high-risk-geography customers.
- **Suspicious Activity Reports** to the NZ Police Financial Intelligence Unit without unreasonable delay.
- **5-year record retention** for customer-identification records, transaction records, training records and SAR filing evidence. DIA inspection rights reach the full retention period.
- **Annual AML/CFT programme report** to DIA on the statutory cycle.

How AGCO + UKGC compare

PROVISION	NZ DIA	AGCO (ONTARIO)	UKGC
AML supervisor	DIA (sole from 1 July 2026)	FINTRAC + AGCO Standard 4.1	UKGC under POCA + LCCP
Documented RBA	Annual, board-signed	Annual, board-signed	Annual + on material change
CDD timing	Pre-deposit	Pre-deposit (Std 2.04)	Pre-deposit (LCCP 17.1.1)
SAR filing recipient	NZ Police FIU	FINTRAC	NCA (UK)

PROVISION	NZ DIA	AGCO (ONTARIO)	UKGC
Record retention	5 years post account close	5 years (Std 1.39)	5+ years (LCCP)

Affiliate marketing is prohibited — a structural divergence from UKGC, MGA, AGCO

From 1 May 2026, only NZ-licensed operators may advertise online casino gambling within New Zealand. The Act prohibits affiliate marketing outright — a divergence from the UKGC, MGA and AGCO regimes that treat affiliates as the operator's accountability with vetting + monitoring rather than banning them. Acquisition economics for the NZ market must rely on owned-channel and licensed direct marketing only.

CHANNEL	STATUS UNDER NZ REGIME	UKGC COMPARABLE
Affiliate / revenue-share / CPA	✗ Prohibited	Permitted with operator accountability + LCCP s. 1.18
Owned channels (own site, email to opted-in customers)	✓ Permitted (licensed only)	Permitted
Broadcast TV / radio	⚠ Permitted (licensed) — watershed pending regs	Permitted post-watershed
Programmatic / social	⚠ Permitted (licensed) — content rules pending regs	Permitted with self-excluded suppression
Sports / cultural sponsorship	⚠ Pending regulations	Increasingly restricted (PL front-of-shirt ban from 2026/27)
Unlicensed offshore operator advertising	✗ NZD 5M body-corp / NZD 300k individual penalty	Prohibited under UK Gambling Act 2005

Why the affiliate ban matters commercially

Affiliate channels typically drive 25–45% of new-deposit player acquisition for UKGC-licensed operators. NZ operators must rebuild that volume through owned channels and licensed direct marketing. Pre-EOI commercial planning should stress-test the customer-acquisition cost (CAC) implication at +30–60% versus other regulated markets, particularly in Year 1 before brand equity compounds.

Who's positioning, and the live class-action wildcard

Three commercial dramas frame the operator landscape. SkyCity Entertainment Group's 2024 regulatory experience drove the political momentum for the new Act. Entain plc has publicly committed to maximising the 3-licence cap. And in April 2026, a coordinated NZ class action was filed against bet365 (including Denise Coates personally), Super Group + SkyCity — a live licensing-eligibility wildcard.

SkyCity Entertainment Group

NZ's sole land-based casino operator (Auckland, Hamilton, Queenstown). Currently runs [skycitycasino.com](https://www.skycitycasino.com) from a Malta licence — that channel becomes unlawful in NZ once the new regime is operational. Publicly preparing at least one licence application. Pending NZ class action exposure: estimated NZD 64.5M player-loss window (Feb 2020 – Feb 2026). 2024 enforcement: AUD 67M AUSTRAC + NZD 4.16M DIA + 5-day Auckland closure.

Entain plc

CEO Stella David (Q1 2026 earnings) stated Entain will seek the maximum 3 licences — cap-maxing the concentration limit. Already operates "betcha" jointly with TAB NZ for sports/racing under the parallel monopoly. Entain's signal sets a baseline auction-demand indicator — cap pressure may produce competitive bid intensity.

bet365 + Super Group + 888/Evoke

Named in iGB industry roundup as expressing interest. bet365 and Super Group are also defendants in the April 2026 class-action proceedings — bet365 has formally objected to NZ jurisdiction (per NBR). Pending civil/criminal proceedings are typically material to fit-and-proper assessments; the EOI stage in July 2026 is the likely difficult gate.

TAB NZ — separate monopoly preserved

The Racing Industry Amendment Act 2024 (commencement 27 June 2025) made TAB NZ the sole legal operator for NZ racing and approved sports wagering. This is a SEPARATE regime — the Online Casino Gambling Act 2026 does NOT extend to sports/racing. No public statement located that TAB NZ will bid for an online casino licence.

April 2026 class action — live licensing-eligibility wildcard

April 2026: coordinated NZ High Court proceedings filed against Hillside Gaming ENC + Hillside Sports + CEO Denise Coates personally (bet365); against Super Group with CEO Neal Menashe and subsidiaries (Betway / Spin); and against SkyCity. Causes of action include Gambling Act 2003, Financial Markets Conduct Act, Contract and Commercial Law Act and Fair Trading Act breaches. SkyCity exposure estimated at NZD 64.5M in online revenue. Bet365 has formally objected to NZ jurisdiction. Track the bet365 jurisdictional challenge outcome — a successful jurisdictional bar would change the landscape materially.

Selected high-signal standards — full set in the live explorer

This PDF includes a curated extract of the most operator-load-bearing standards from the explorer. The complete dataset (32 standards across 7 themes, every entry status-tagged) is at gamingcompliance.io/jurisdictions/nz/. Each entry below carries a status tag: IN FORCE / ACT — phased commencement / REGULATIONS — pending / NEWS-CONFIRMED.

IN FORCE GA 2003 s.9 **General prohibition on gambling**

Section 9 of the Gambling Act 2003 provides that gambling is unlawful unless authorised by or under the Act. The general prohibition is the anchor on which every authorised gambling activity rests; everything not expressly authorised — including conducting online casino gambling without a licence under the Online Casino Gambling Act 2026 — is unlawful.

Source: legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2003/0051/latest/whole.html · Status: in force.

IN FORCE GA 2003 s.16 **Prohibition on overseas-gambling advertising within New Zealand**

Section 16 of the Gambling Act 2003 prohibits publishing, or arranging the publication of, advertisements for overseas gambling within New Zealand. From 1 May 2026 (commencement of the Online Casino Gambling Act 2026) the penalty structure was uplifted: individuals face pecuniary penalties up to NZD 300,000 and bodies corporate up to NZD 5,000,000 for unlicensed advertising — an order-of-magnitude increase from the original NZD 10,000 / NZD 50,000 ceiling.

Source: legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2003/0051/latest/whole.html; penalty uplift per Online Casino Gambling Act 2026. Status: in force with uplifted penalties.

ACT — PHASED OCGA 2026 §15-cap **Up to 15 online casino licences via ascending-clock auction**

The Online Casino Gambling Act 2026 caps the number of online casino licences at 15. Awards are made through a three-stage process: (i) Expression of Interest with probity assessment (July 2026), (ii) ascending-clock auction (September 2026), (iii) full licence application against published criteria (October 2026 — 1 December 2026 deadline). The ascending-clock mechanism is unusual globally — Denmark and Sweden use capped licences but without ascending-clock auctions; only Greece's HGC and certain US state casino tenders have used analogous auction-style awards.

Source: DIA Online Gambling Regulatory Implementation page (dia.govt.nz/Online-Gambling-Regulatory-Implementation). Cabinet Paper 9 September 2024 confirms the 15-licence model. News context: iGB, AGB Brief, Yogonet coverage of June–July 2025.

ACT — PHASED OCGA 2026 §3-cap **3-licence concentration cap per group**

No person may have 'significant influence over more than three licences'. The cap operates at the beneficial-ownership level: corporate groups, common-control structures and parties acting in concert are aggregated. Entain plc has publicly stated (CEO Stella David, full-year 2025 earnings) that it will seek the maximum three licences. SkyCity Entertainment Group is publicly preparing at least one licence application.

Source: Buddle Findlay select-committee report-back analysis; DIA Implementation page; iGB Entain coverage (CEO statement Q1 2026 earnings).

ACT – PHASED OCGA 2026 §term **3-year initial term + 5-year renewal; anti-warehousing rules**

Licences are issued for an initial 3-year term with a single renewal option extending up to a maximum of 5 years' further tenure (8 years total). To prevent licence-warehousing, operators must commence operations within 90 days of licence issue AND remain active for a minimum of 270 days in any rolling 12-month period. Failure to meet either trigger entitles DIA to commence revocation proceedings.

Source: ICLG briefing on Online Casino Gambling Bill (post-Royal-Assent equivalent). Status: in force from 1 May 2026.

ACT – PHASED OCGA 2026 §fit **Fit-and-proper test for operators, key personnel, beneficial owners**

Licence applicants must satisfy DIA's fit-and-proper test across the operator entity, parent group, beneficial owners with significant influence, and key personnel (directors, CEO, Compliance Officer, Money Laundering Reporting Officer). Specific test criteria will be published in regulations expected mid-2026; the core test mirrors DIA's existing standard for land-based casino licensing.

Source: DIA Online Casino Gambling guidance + Russell McVeagh implementation briefing (April 2026). News context: NBR + SBC News + Casino Beats coverage of April 2026 class actions.

IN FORCE OGD 12 → 16 **Offshore Gambling Duty raised from 12% to 16%**

The Offshore Gambling Duty (Gaming Duties Act 1971, Part 2C, inserted by the Taxation (Annual Rates) Act 2024) took effect 1 July 2024 at 12% of offshore gambling profits (NZ-resident wagers minus NZ-resident prizes). The rate was raised to 16% by select-committee amendment to the Online Casino Gambling Bill – 4 percentage points ring-fenced for community returns (grassroots-sport and community-organisation grants), funded through to the Lottery Grants Board distribution pathway. Quarterly returns are filed to Inland Revenue (IRD), aligned to the GST cycle.

Source: ird.govt.nz/duties/offshore-gambling-duty + IRD Special Report April 2024. News context: NEXT.io 16% rate hike coverage; Buddle Findlay community-returns analysis.

IN FORCE AML/CFT CDD **Customer due diligence at NZD 10,000 threshold + enhanced measures for PEPs**

Reporting entities must conduct standard customer due diligence for occasional transactions at or above NZD 10,000 and for establishing a business relationship (every account opening at an online casino). Enhanced due diligence applies for politically exposed persons (PEPs), trusts, complex corporate structures and high-risk jurisdictions. Verification must be conducted before establishing the business relationship – i.e. before the player can deposit and play.

Source: AML/CFT Act 2009 + DIA AML/CFT supervisory guidance. Status: in force.

ACT – PHASED OCGA 2026 §affiliate-ban **Affiliate marketing prohibited – major divergence from UKGC / MGA / AGCO**

The Online Casino Gambling Act 2026 prohibits affiliate marketing for online casino – a structural divergence from UKGC, MGA, AGCO and most international regimes (which treat affiliates as the operator's accountability with vetting + monitoring requirements but do not ban them). NZ's affiliate ban means operators cannot acquire NZ players through revenue-share or CPA affiliate channels, materially affecting acquisition economics.

Sources: NZ Police University-students-promoting-offshore-gambling enforcement signal (RNZ 2025); Russell McVeagh implementation guidance. Status: in force from 1 May 2026; detailed regulations mid-2026.

REGS PENDING

Regs §SE-register **National cross-operator self-exclusion register**

The Online Casino Gambling Act 2026 contemplates a national self-exclusion register that all licensees must consult and honour. The architectural specifics — query model (pre-session vs nightly re-screen), minimum duration, identity matching standard, operator funding model — are deferred to regulations with a STATUTORY deadline of December 2027. Land-based casinos already operate a Multi-Venue Exclusion programme; the online register is expected to interoperate.

Source: Online Casino Gambling Act 2026 framework provisions; ICLG briefing; DIA Implementation page. Status: regulations pending, deadline December 2027.

Seven questions every applicant asks

Is the Online Casino Gambling Act 2026 in force in New Zealand?

Yes. The Online Casino Gambling Act 2026 (No. 14) passed its third reading on 23 April 2026, received Royal Assent on 27 April 2026 and came into force on 1 May 2026. However, the Act is a framework: detailed operational regulations covering fee schedules, trust-account architecture, game certification, self-exclusion register design and detailed advertising rules are being made progressively from mid-2026 through to December 2027.

How many online casino licences will New Zealand issue?

Up to 15. Awards are made through a three-stage process: an Expression of Interest with probity assessment (July 2026), an ascending-clock auction (September 2026), and a full licence application against published criteria with the 1 December 2026 deadline. No person may hold significant influence over more than three licences – a concentration cap. Entain plc has publicly stated it will seek the maximum three.

Who is the regulator?

The Department of Internal Affairs (DIA) – through the Secretary for Internal Affairs and the Online Gambling Regulatory Implementation (OGI) team – is the licensing authority and ongoing regulator. No new specialist body has been created. The Gambling Commission retains an appellate role for licensing decisions. DIA is also the AML/CFT supervisor for casino reporting entities under the AML/CFT Act 2009.

What is the tax burden on a New Zealand online casino licensee?

Three layers stack. The Offshore Gambling Duty is 16% of profits from NZ-resident wagering (raised from 12% by select-committee amendment; 4 percentage points ring-fenced for community returns). The Problem Gambling Levy is 1.24% of profits. GST applies at 15% on remote services to NZ residents under the 2016 remote-services rules. The effective tax burden materially exceeds the 16% headline once GST + PGL stack.

Is affiliate marketing allowed under the new regime?

No. The Online Casino Gambling Act 2026 prohibits affiliate marketing for online casino gambling – a structural divergence from the UKGC, MGA and AGCO regimes (which treat affiliates as the operator's accountability with vetting + monitoring rather than banning them). NZ operators must acquire players through owned channels and licensed direct marketing only. Affiliate-driven CPA / RevShare acquisition is not available.

When can offshore operators stop being unlawful?

The 1 May 2026 commencement uplifted advertising-prohibition penalties to NZD 300,000 for individuals and NZD 5,000,000 for bodies corporate. From 1 December 2026, unlicensed operators WITHOUT a pending licence application must cease conducting online casino gambling to NZ residents. The final cut-off is 1 July 2027 for operators with pending applications: if not granted by that date they must exit. The full regulated market is expected operational across 2027.

What is the minimum age for online casino gambling in New Zealand?

Eighteen years. This is notably lower than the 20-year minimum for land-based casinos under section 175 of the Gambling Act 2003. Operators must implement an age-verification system to prevent under-18s registering or depositing; the technical standards for the verification system will be set in regulations expected mid-2026.

How this report is built

Primary sources

- **Online Casino Gambling Act 2026 (No. 14)** — legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2026/14/en/latest/
- **DIA — Online Casino Gambling** — dia.govt.nz/Online-Casino-Gambling
- **DIA — Online Gambling Regulatory Implementation** — dia.govt.nz/Online-Gambling-Regulatory-Implementation
- **Gambling Act 2003** — legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2003/0051/latest/whole.html
- **AML/CFT Act 2009** — legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2009/0035/latest/whole.html
- **Racing Industry Act 2020** — legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2020/0028/latest/whole.html
- **IRD — Offshore Gambling Duty** — ird.govt.nz/duties/offshore-gambling-duty

Secondary sources (cited where statute is silent)

- Buddle Findlay — Select Committee report-back analysis
- Russell McVeagh — implementation guidance (April 2026)
- Senet Group — regulatory guide to the Online Casino Gambling Bill
- RNZ, NZ Herald, Newsroom, The Spinoff, NBR — political and industry coverage 2024–2026
- iGaming Business, SBC News, Casino Beats — industry-specialist coverage
- DIA + DOT Loves Data analysis — NZD 1.36B offshore deposits figure

Status tagging convention

- **[IN FORCE]** — Primary statute already operating before the Online Casino Gambling Act 2026 commenced.
- **[ACT — phased commencement]** — Online Casino Gambling Act 2026 provisions in force from 1 May 2026 but awaiting their regulation companion.
- **[REGULATIONS — pending]** — Operational detail deferred to secondary legislation expected mid-2026 to December 2027.
- **[NEWS-CONFIRMED]** — Market or enforcement context not in statute but verified from named news / professional-firm sources.

What this report does NOT do

- **Predict licensing-committee decisions.** DIA fit-and-proper determinations are independent and discretionary.
- **Quote fee figures the regulator hasn't published.** Application and annual licence fees are deferred to mid-2026 regulations; any figure circulating now is an inference, not a citation.
- **Cover sports or racing wagering.** The Online Casino Gambling Act 2026 is casino-only; TAB NZ's monopoly is preserved.
- **Make claims about other jurisdictions.** NZ-specific only.

⚠️ Disclaimer — preliminary scoping guide, not legal advice

This is a scoping guide. It is NOT legal, compliance or licensing advice. Operational regulations covering fee schedules, trust-account architecture, game certification labs, self-exclusion register design, affordability checks and detailed advertising rules are pending publication; the figures and rules described here will be supplemented (and may be amended) by those regulations through to December 2027. Engage qualified New Zealand counsel before filing a licence application or making material compliance investment.

Continue at the live web version

- Cornerstone profile (live, updated as regulations land)
- DIA standards explorer — full 32 entries
- AGCO vs AGLC — pre-launch trajectory comparable
- Operator Readiness Scorecard — AGCO + AGLC template

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