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The Merger of ANZ(NZ) and the National Bank of NZ

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formation until June 2006. He was also a Director of the ANZ
Banking Group 1994-2006

Background

- ANZ(NZ) top corporate bank in NZ
- NBNZ top retail bank in NZ
- ANZ had tracked NBNZ for many years
- Lloyds decided to exit NBNZ
- ANZ(NZ) acquired NBNZ \$6.3 billion
- Largest merger in NZ
- Largest bank in NZ
- Market share just under 40%

Challenges

- Government introduced new legislation just as merger consummated
- Reserve Bank invented new prudential policy as it went along over next year or two
- ANZN required to duplicate systems in NZ
- Regulatory stress added greatly to organizational stress

Impact of Merger

- New prudential controls cost \$250m. NPV
- Synergies of merger about \$250m NPV
- So regulations wiped out synergies
- This was a substantial loss of benefits for bank customers and shareholders
- Despite that, merger successful in customer retention and market share retention

Huge Undertaking

- The merger was a huge undertaking from many points of view
- Legal
- Regulatory
- Financial
- Staff relations
- Customer relations
- Systems
- Logistics
- Market competitiveness

Strategies

- Combine back offices and systems
- Combine corporate groups
- Maintain separate retail brands
- Draw on best resources regardless of from which bank
- Invest to preserve and improve customer satisfaction
- Grow earnings despite pressures of merger

Banking Regulation

- RBNZ requires “standalone capability”, particularly when under stress
- Major systems to be relocated to New Zealand
- Huge cost and inefficiency
- Harsh reactions to any reservations
- All third party contracts to be renegotiated/separated
- All direct reports to CEO require RBNZ approval
- No analysis that benefits of all this might exceed costs
- Individual director attestations
- Initial aim standalone capability under future stress situations
- Yet, RBNZ reiterates this is “light handed” regulation

Today

- Merger ranked as a success
- Earnings growing strongly
- More synergies achieved than originally estimated
- Dual brand strategy working well
- Good staff engagement scores
- Customer satisfaction improved
- Credit quality good

Lessons

- Cost much greater than anticipated
- Wholly due to Reserve Bank belated interventions
- Not clear there is any payoff from these
- Need strong management, good plans, very determined execution
- Carry customers and staff with the process
- Be innovative and flexible