

# NEW ZEALAND'S BROADCASTING SECTOR

## What makes up the broadcasting sector?

The broadcasting sector consists of a mix of free and pay services delivered across television, radio and on-demand platforms.

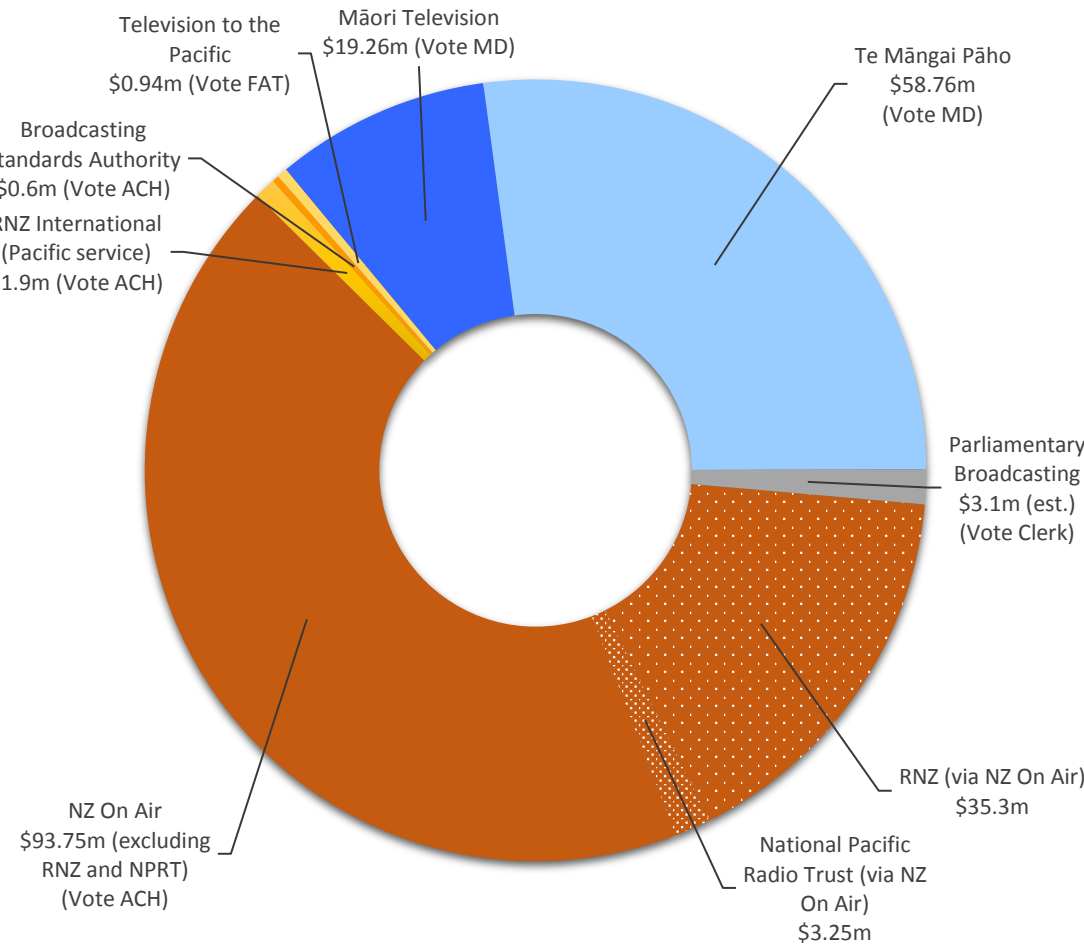
TELEVISION	Free-to-air services (available through Freeview)	TVNZ (TVNZ 1, 2, Duke)	
		MediaWorks (Three, Bravo, The Edge)	
		Māori Television Service (Māori Television, Te Reo)	
		SKY (Prime, Trackside)	
		Choice TV	
		Al Jazeera	
		HGTV	
		Parliament TV	
		Other nationwide and local low viewership channels	
		Pay services	SKY satellite television
	Vodafone cable and fibre television		
	RADIO	Network station providers	NZME Radio (9 stations)
			MediaWorks (9)
			Radio NZ (3, including Parliamentary broadcast)
TAB Trackside (1)			
Rhema (3)			
Pacific Media Network (2)			
Local stations		Community radio (23)p	
		Local commercial services	
		Independent commercial and Low Power FM (LPFM) radio (150+)	
		Iwi radio (26)	
ON-DEMAND	Free-to-air services (includes on-demand and live online broadcasts)	TVNZ OnDemand	
		ThreeNow and Bravo On Demand	
		Māori Television On Demand	
		Prime Catch Up	
		YouTube (excluding user-generated content)	
		Radio on demand services	
		NZ On Screen (funded by NZ On Air)	
	Pay services	Netflix	
		Lightbox (owned by Spark)	
		Neon and SKY GO (owned by SKY)	
		Amazon Prime	
		QuickFlix	
		Services owned by Apple, Google, YouTube and Microsoft	
NZ Film On Demand (owned by NZFC)			

Currently covered under the Broadcasting Act standards regime

Proposed to come under the Broadcasting Act through the Digital Convergence Bill

## How much does Government invest in public broadcasting?

Government invests over \$216 million annually in public broadcasting through Vote Arts, Culture and Heritage; Vote Foreign Affairs and Trade; Vote Māori Development; and Vote Office of the Clerk. RNZ and Māori Television are the main public broadcasters.



## What parts of Government hold responsibilities in the broadcasting sector?

Current legislative, monitoring and policy responsibilities for broadcasting sit across a variety of Government departments.

Department*	MCH	MBIE	Treasury	Te Puni Kōkiri
<b>Monitoring responsibility</b>	NZ On Air Broadcasting Standards Authority RNZ International		RNZ TVNZ (receives no Crown funding)	Te Māngai Pāho
<b>Policy lead</b>	Content regulation Community radio Content diversity and accessibility RNZ, NZ On Air and BSA	Spectrum management Commercial broadcasting TVNZ Advertising Standards Authority	Second opinion policy advice	Māori Television, Iwi radio and Te Māngai Pāho Maihi Karauna (Māori Language Strategy)
<b>Legislation</b>	Broadcasting Act 1989, Parts 1-4 and Section 81 Radio New Zealand Act 1995 Television New Zealand Act 2003	Radiocommunications Act 1989 Telecommunications Act 2001 Copyright Act 1994		Broadcasting Act 1989, Part 4A Māori Language Act 2016

\* The Ministry of Justice oversees the parts of the Broadcasting Act relating to electoral broadcasting. RNZ and TVNZ are designated as lifeline utilities in legislation managed by the Ministry for Civil Defence and Emergency Management.

## Public policy objectives

1. To support the creation of high-quality New Zealand content and provision of other content that meets the needs of diverse audiences
2. To agree and manage standards for broadcast content
3. To allocate resources such as radio spectrum

## Key agency functions

**NZ On Air** – provides funding for quality and diverse New Zealand audiovisual public media content

**Te Māngai Pāho** – promotes Māori language and culture through funding Māori initiatives in music, radio, television and new media

**Broadcasting Standards Authority** – oversees broadcasting standards by deciding complaints from people who are dissatisfied with the outcome of complaints made to broadcasters

**National Pacific Radio Trust** – maintains the national Pacific radio network (Radio 531pi and Niu FM radio network)