

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.

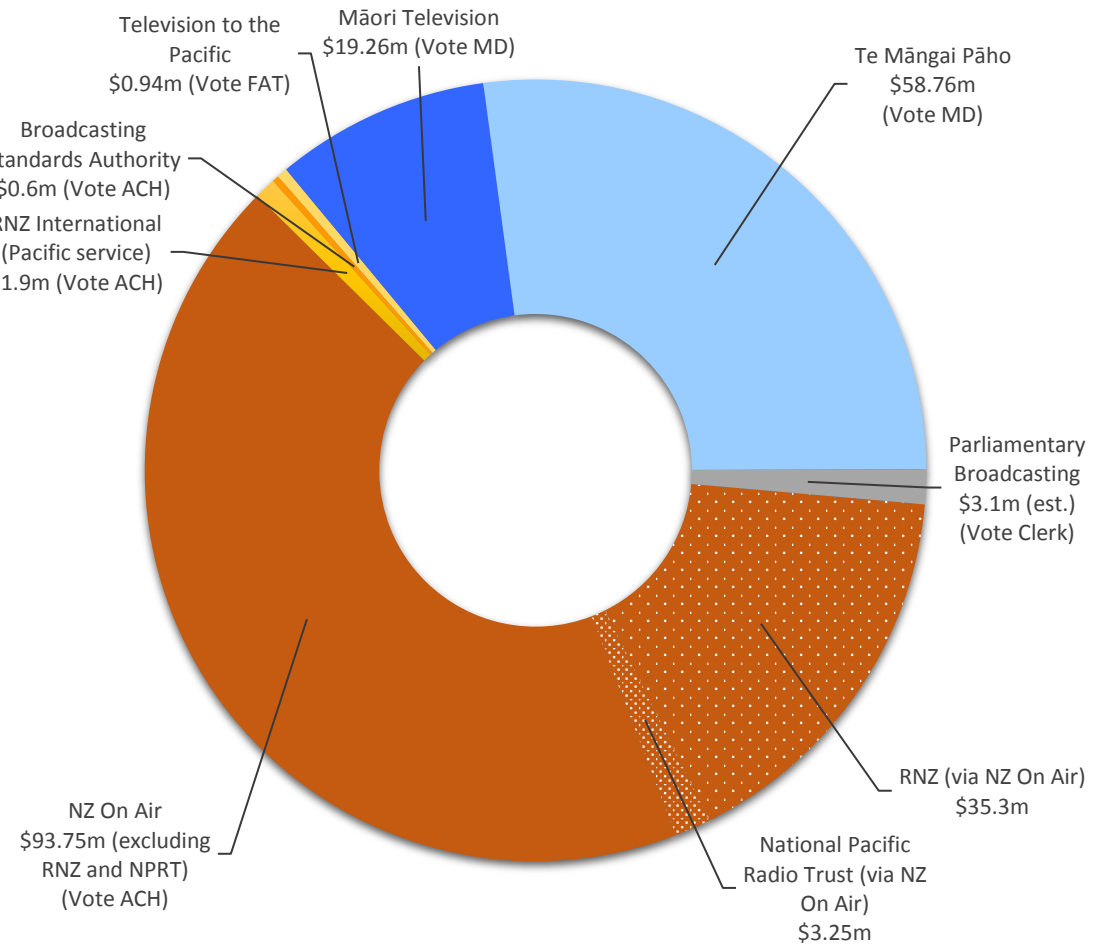
TELEVISION	Free-to-air services (available through Freeview)	TVNZ (TVNZ 1, 2, Duke)	
		MediaWorks (Three, Bravo, The Edge)	
		Māori Television Service (Māori Television, Te Reo)	
		SKY (Prime, Trackside)	
		Choice TV	
		Al Jazeera	
		HGTV	
		Parliament TV	
		Other nationwide and local low viewership 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
Monitoring responsibility	NZ On Air Broadcasting Standards Authority RNZ International		RNZ TVNZ (receives no Crown funding)	Te Māngai Pāho
Policy lead	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)
Legislation	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)