



Auckland, New Zealand

A Review of New Zealand Telecommunications: Legislation, Regulations and Recommendations

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Outline of Talk

Existing Legislations

Regulatory Bodies

Current Situation

Need of Change

Summary and Conclusion

Telecommunications Act, 2001

History brief

1989:

Market liberalisation
Radiocommunications Act and
Broadcasting Act introduced

Initially almost all fixed voice, with some specialist data services

Launch of TV3 - first privately-owned national channel, followed by Sky

The first ubiquitous cellular mobile network built by Telecom in the 1990s

Some competition, but lengthy litigation on interconnection with Telecom

1990:

Telecom privatised

HFC rollouts in some areas, with a focus on cable television

Internet (dial-up) emerges in the consumer sector

Voice and copper-based, mostly low-speed, internet services. Some business fibre networks

2001:

Telecommunications Act
introduced

Competition increasing, but still limited

Vodafone emerges as a market leader in mobile



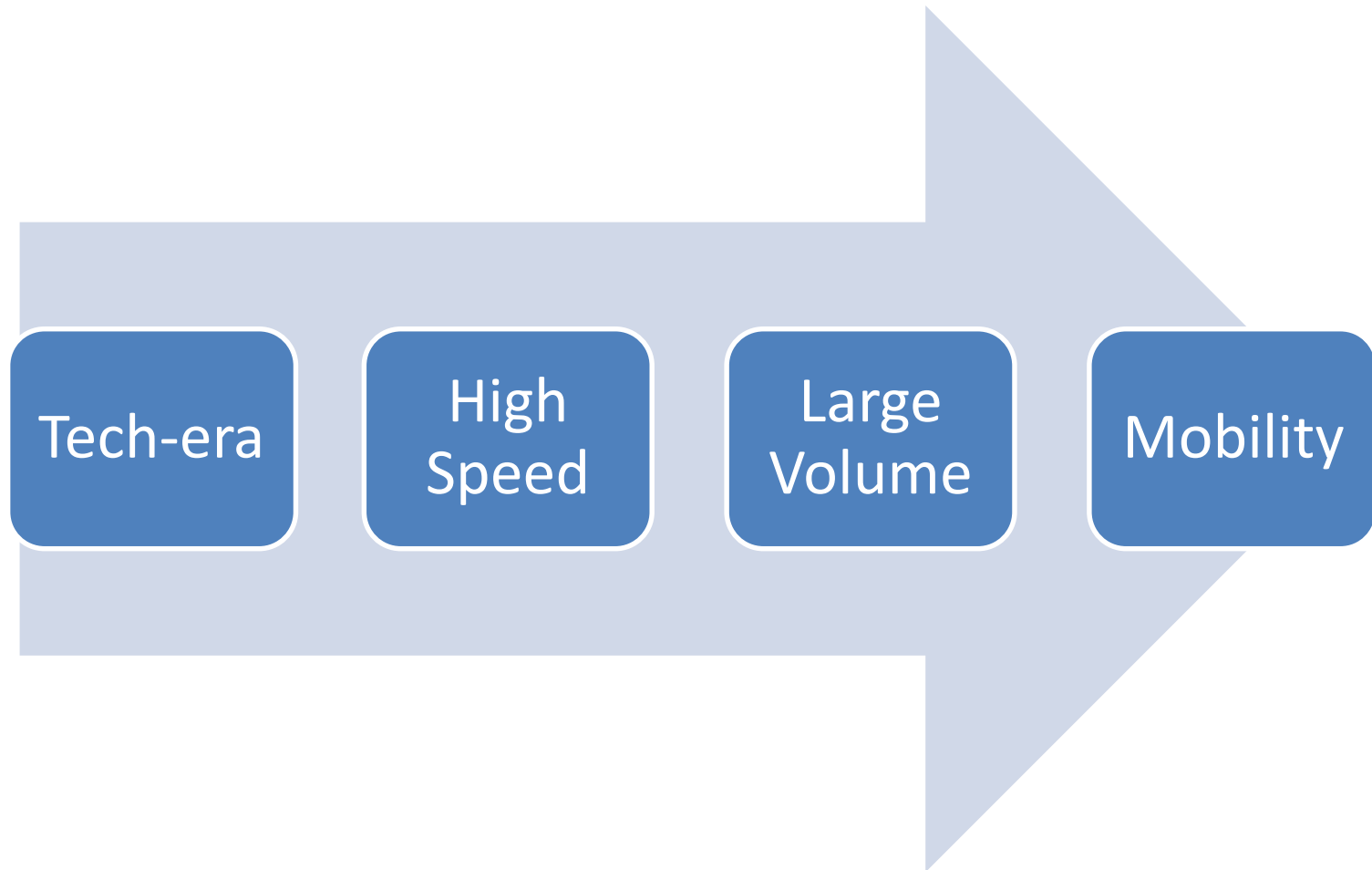
Regulatory Bodies

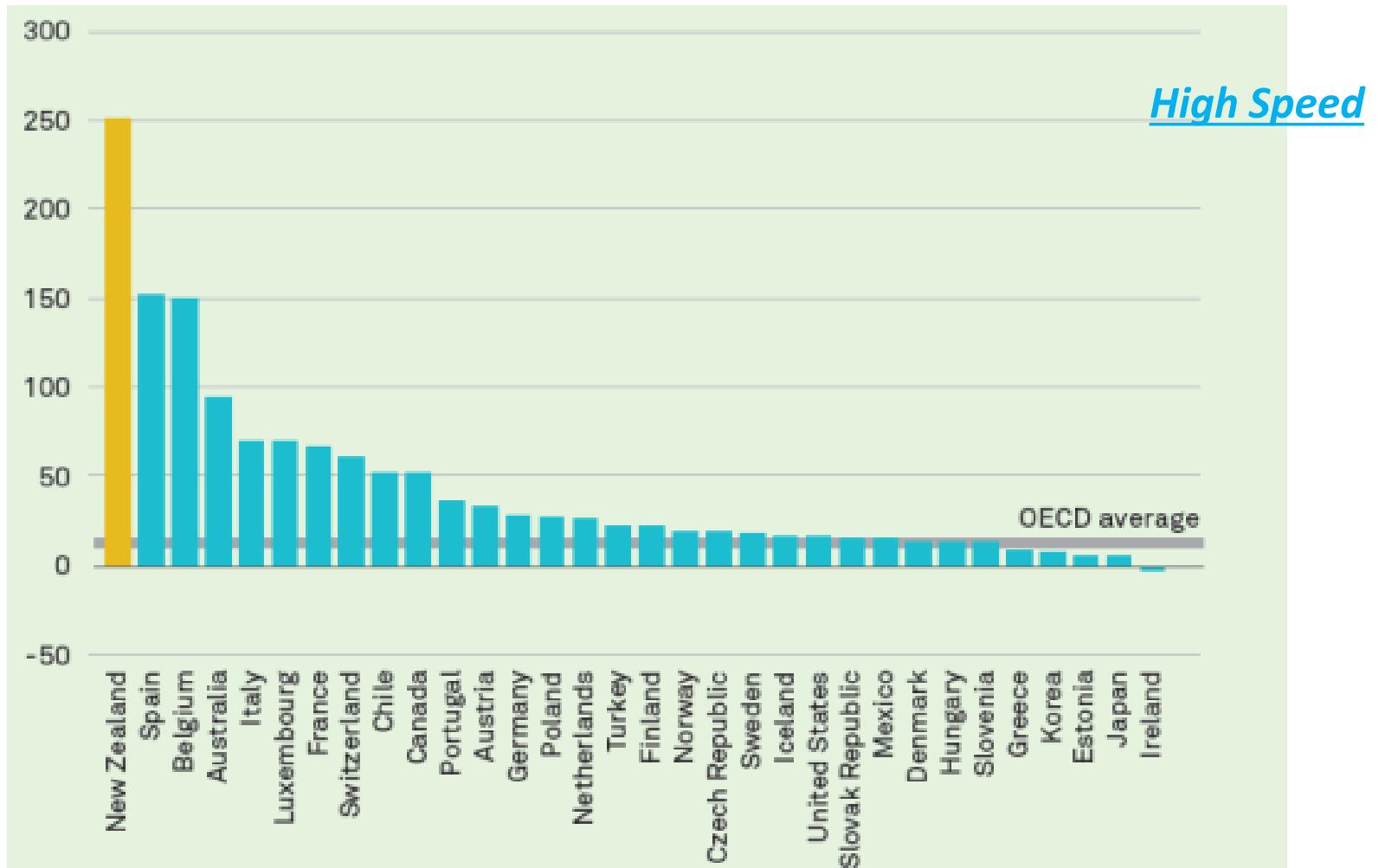


**RADIO SPECTRUM
MANAGEMENT**



Current Situation



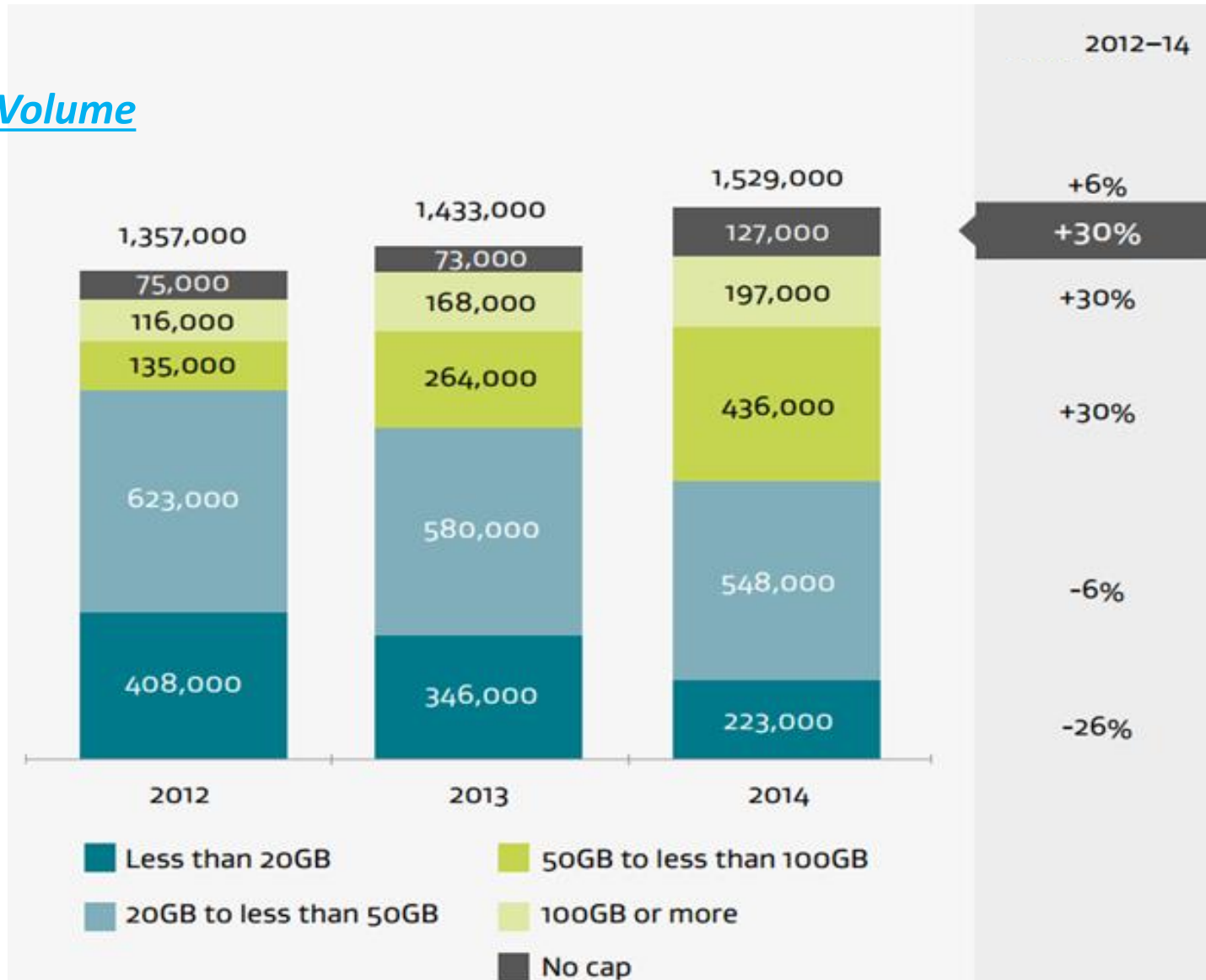


Fibre connection growth for various countries; from Dec. 2014 to Dec. 2015

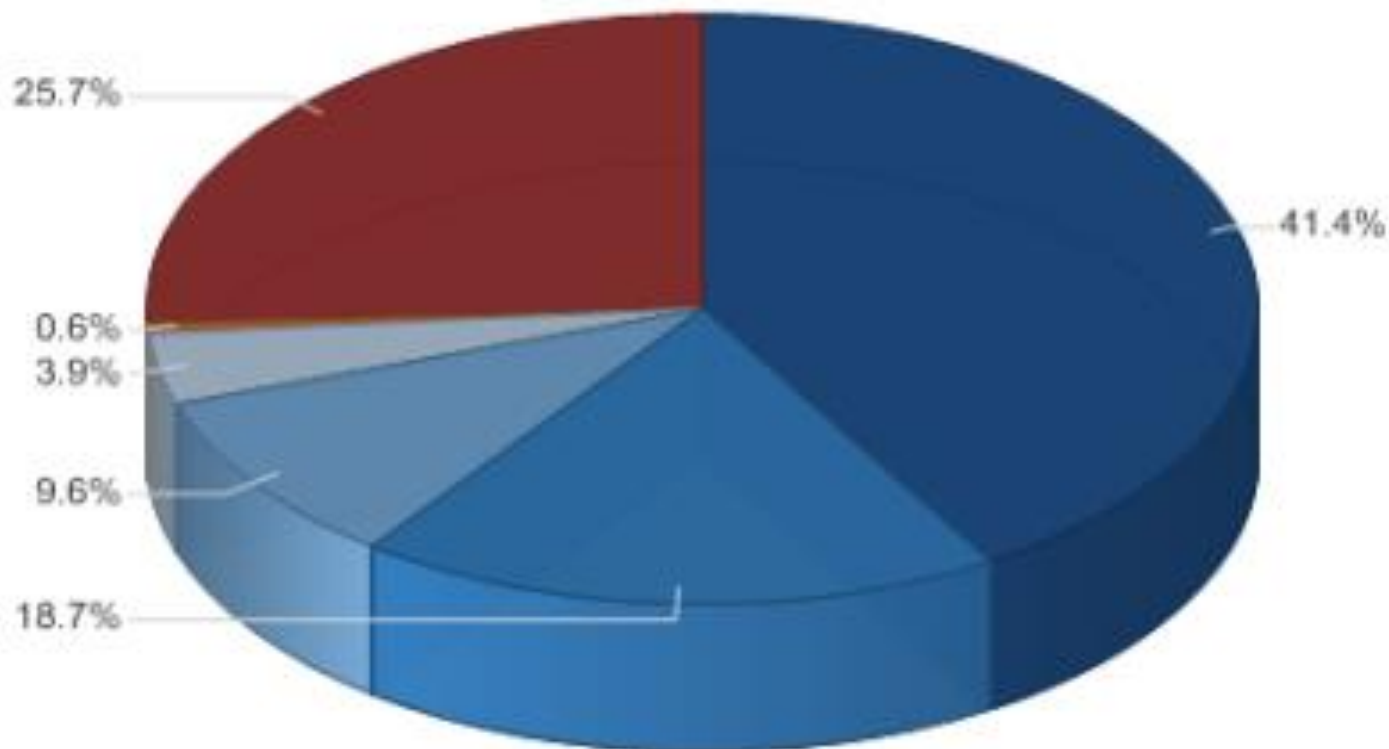
Source: TCF, NZ

Ministry of Business, Innovation & Employment, NZ Sectors Report Series, ICT, 2015

Large Volume

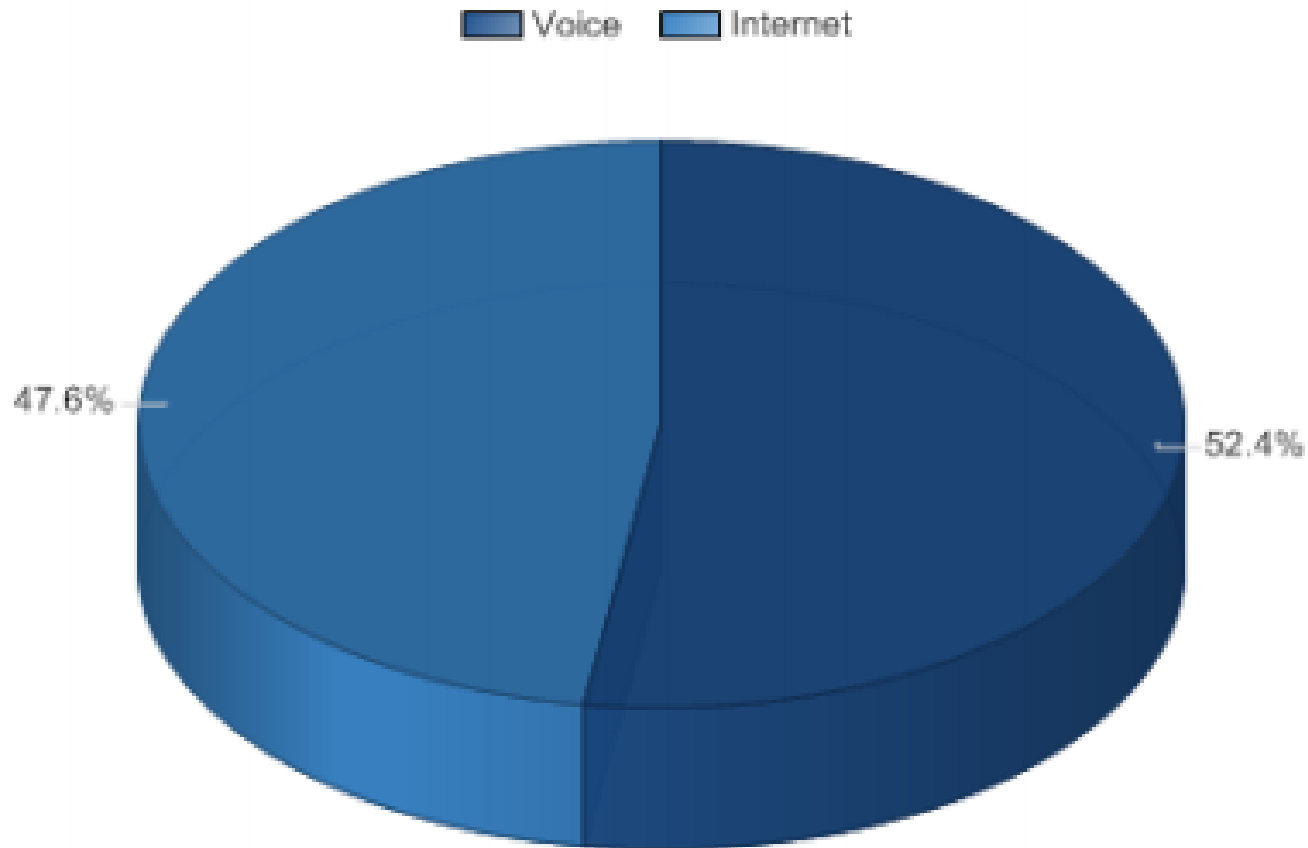


China Japan India Australia New Zealand Rest of Asia-Pacific



Geographical segmentation of wireless telecom in NZ: % share, by value, 2015(e)

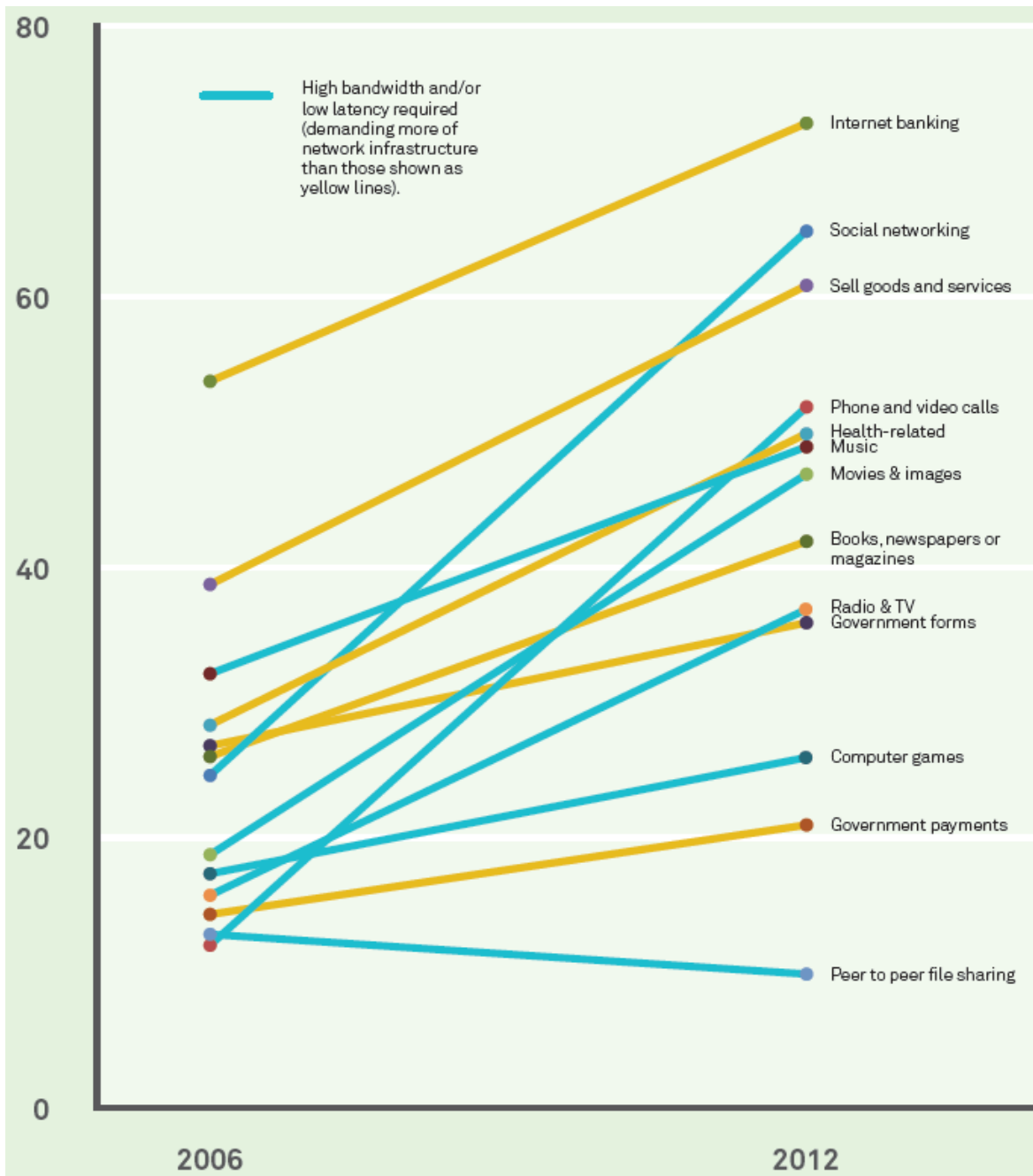
Geographical segmentation of wireless telecom in NZ: % share, by value, 2015(e) (Wireless Telecommunication Services in NZ, 2015) from MarketShare



Segmentation of wireless telecom services market in NZ: % share, by value, 2015(e)

Segmentation of wireless telecom services market in NZ: % share, by value, 2015(e) (Wireless Telecommunication Services in NZ, 2015) from MarketShare

Mobility

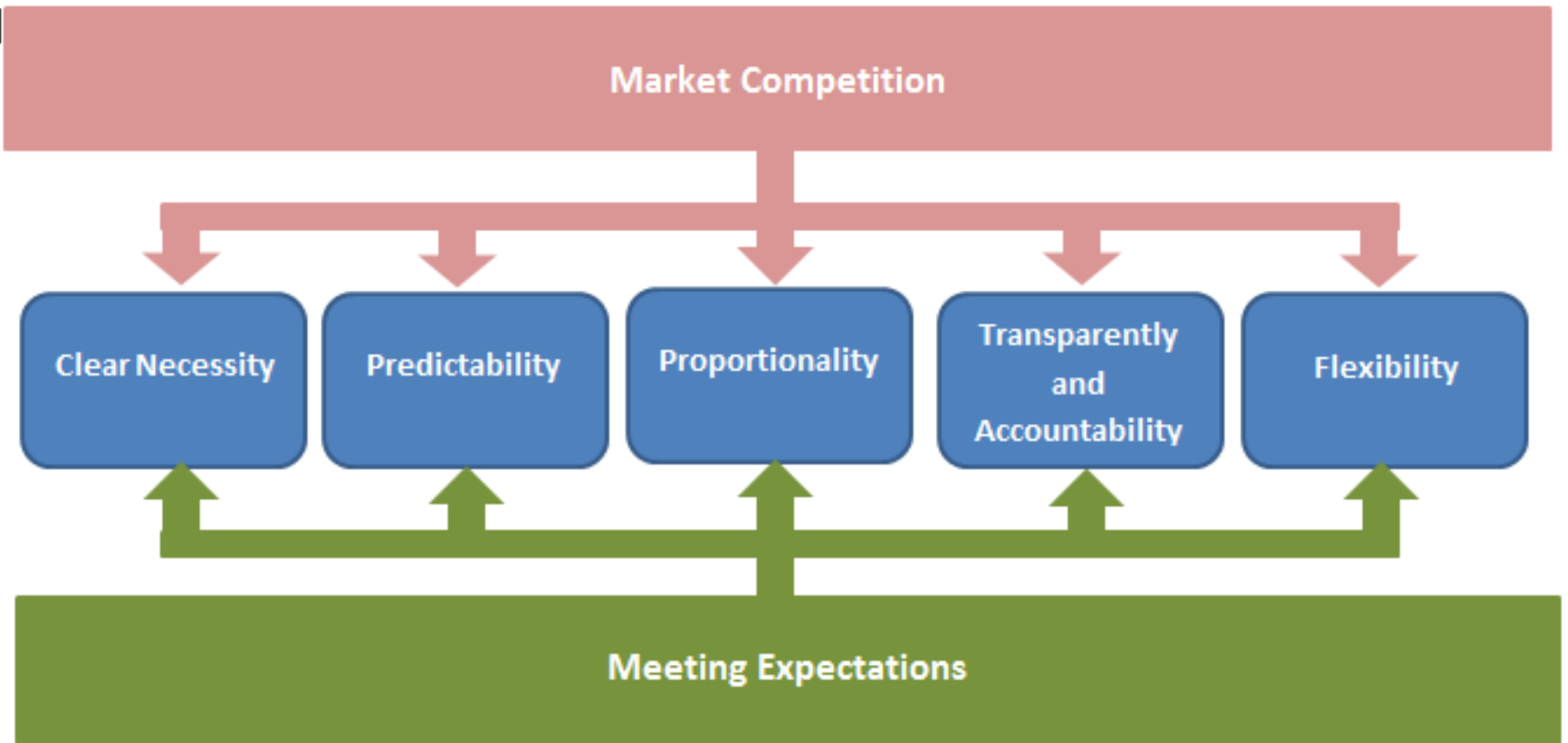


Internet users' activities (in percentage)

Regulating Principles

- 1. Clear Necessity:** Proper/clear justification for the need be mentioned; regulations should not be imposed.
- 2. Predictability:** There should be predictability and stability in the regulation regime.
- 3. Proportionality:** The efforts put in following the regulations should constitute a fair proportion of the benefits accrued and the associated potential harm.
- 4. Transparency/Accountability:** The enforcement and development of the telecom regulations should be transparent and the regulatory body should be accountable for all the actions taken in this regard.
- 5. Flexibility/tech neutrality:** Legislation and regulations should be flexible in approach and administration.

Proposed model



Recommendations - Need for Change

- Market Competition
 - Healthy competition
 - Avoiding monopoly – *indirectly help in regulating pricing*
- Meeting Expectation
 - Customers
 - Industry
 - Administrative bodies

Recommendations - Need for Change

- “Market Competition” and “Meeting Expectation” – should work ***with the existing five principles.***

It is anticipated that this will help the telecommunications regime in NZ to cope with the rapid growth and changing demands of the telecom industry in the country.

Summary and Conclusion

- NZ is having rich telecommunications' legislation and regulations.
- Ministry understands the upcoming challenges with ever-advancing technology
- **Our Proposal:**
 - “Market Competition” and “Meeting Expectation” – should work with the existing five principles.

Thank you

For detail of references; please refer to the full text of the paper

<https://telsoc.org/ajtde/2016-12-v4-n4/a70>