**Points to be aware of when making a submission to the**

**Review of Australian Broadcasting Services in the Asia Pacific**

It is 5 years since the ABC’s respected voice in the Asia Pacific was almost silenced by budget cuts.

Now there is a new political environment in Canberra and across the region the time right to propose a major upgrade of ABC radio, television and digital services to the Asia Pacific.

There is a need to think big about what services you want from the ABC, what shape the revamp should take and to have your say by putting in a submission.

The Review of Australian Broadcasting Services in the Asia Pacific wants to hear from people in Australia and overseas. This is your chance to be heard. Your submission does not need to be long, even a few sentences is valuable. The more perspectives the Review receives the better. A link to the submission portal is here. <https://www.communications.gov.au/have-your-say/review-australian-broadcasting-services-asia-pacific>

Here is some background information you may need to know….

**Latest developments and key issues**

* **The political environment for ABC international broadcasting has changed. Many key people in politics, the defence establishment and elsewhere believe Australia needs a revitalised broadcast voice** **in its neighbourhood, particularly in the context of recent growing geo-political tensions in the Asia-Pacific** [[1]](#footnote-1). Australia’s neighbouring countries were highlighted as priority areas in the Defence White paper 2016 and the Foreign Policy White Paper 2017 but the White Papers did not recognise the value of media and communications in building awareness, understanding and people-to- people links. Successful “soft power” has many facets, with independent public service broadcasting recognised as highly influential and cost- effective in a landmark study by the Lowy Institute[[2]](#footnote-2). Increasing geo-political tensions since the publication of the White Papers have highlighted the urgent need for a revitalised international broadcasting presence.
* **Cuts have brought the ABC’s international service to the lowest point in its history.** The cancellation by the government of the AUD$220 million 10-year contract to provide Australia Network (television) in 2014 andsubsequent decisions by the ABC to end shortwave broadcasts to the Pacific and axe language services have left ABC international a shadow of its former self. More details below.
* **Other international broadcasters are expanding their activities (China dramatically so) and most are targeting the Asia Pacific region[[3]](#footnote-3).** As a result, the ABC is no longer the leading specialist Asia Pacific broadcaster or the leading international broadcaster in the Pacific. These should be achievable goals for the ABC. It is worth noting the BBC World Service recently began its biggest expansion since the 1940s, receiving an additional AUD$156 million per year. If the ABC were to receive a funding increase of the same scale (proportionally, on a per-capita basis) it would amount to an increase of more than AUD$50 million per year. Radio NZ Pacific and TVNZ jointly have approximately double number of staff of the ABC working on the Pacific. More details on the way other international broadcasters are filling the void left by the ABC below.
* **The ABC charter requires the ABC to provide a wide variety of content for the international audience as well as cater to the diversity of Asia Pacific diaspora communities living in Australia.** Specifically, the charter says the corporation is ***‘****to transmit to countries outside Australia broadcasting programs of news, current affairs, entertainment and cultural enrichment that will:**encourage awareness of Australia and an international understanding of Australian attitudes on world affairs and enable Australian citizens living or travelling outside Australia to obtain information about Australian affairs and Australian attitudes on world affairs’*[[4]](#footnote-4). It also says ‘*the Corporation shall take account of the multicultural character of the Australian community’.* Questions to raise in submissions to the Review include: Is the ABC meeting these? How could it do it better?
* **This review has its origins in the outcry from the Pacific about the ABC’s decision to end shortwave broadcasts (in January 2017) but it has wide terms of reference that allow big picture submissions**. In response to Pacific concern about the axing of shortwave services, Senator Nick Xenophon put up a private members bill to restore shortwave. After the bill did not pass, Senator Xenophon negotiated an agreement with the government for an inquiry by the Department of Foreign Affairs and the Department of Communications and the Arts into Australia’s International Broadcasting. This review is the result. The Review has wide terms of reference and is seeking the views of individuals and organisation in the Indo-Pacific as well as those from Australia. Terms of reference and a link to make a submission can be found here. <https://www.communications.gov.au/have-your-say/review-australian-broadcasting-services-asia-pacific> More ideas and background is available in submissions to the Senate Standing committee’s Inquiry into Senator Xenophon Bill. <https://www.aph.gov.au/Parliamentary_Business/Committees/Senate/Environment_and_Communications/Shortwaveradio/Submissions>
* **There are many technologies which could be considered for different audiences in Asia and the Pacific, but technology is only as good as the content it carries.** Cuts to the ABC have reduced content made specifically for different audiences across the Asia Pacific to almost nothing. There is a proven demand across Asia and the Pacific for the ABC’s broad-ranging independent news and current affairs programs, arts programming, children’s programming, documentaries, entertainment, sport, science, business and community-based programs as well as English language-learning programs (which currently have 4.4 million likes on Facebook[[5]](#footnote-5))
* **Content must be made specifically for audiences in the region and respond to their diverse interests and needs.** In the digital era, original and well-focussed content is king. To be successful and reflect the sophisticated understanding and connections Australians have in our region, content must be made specifically for audiences in the region and respond to their diverse interests and needs. Revamped ABC international broadcasting could include sourcing content from the region and diaspora communities in Australia and increasing the number of ABC staff and stringers working in the region.
* **Pacific Island nations have particular and additional needs that the ABC is in a unique position to satisfy.** ABC services can be a matter of life and death in the Pacific. As the Vanuatu Prime Minister, Charlot Salwai Tabimasmas noted in a letter to the Senate Standing Committee inquiry into Senator Xenophon’s Bill to restore shortwave; *‘My government understands that removing Radio Australia shortwave to Vanuatu could cost many, many lives in the likelihood of a major natural disaster like Tropical Cyclone Pam in 2015[[6]](#footnote-6).’* The media in thePacific Islands is becoming increasingly sophisticated but (with some notable exceptions) it struggles to offer its citizens in-depth reporting of vital regional issues and it is under more pressure than it ever has been from governments for self-censorship. ABC International broadcasting has played a vital role in contributing to debate in the region, supporting local media organisations and setting standards for media freedom.

* **Caution is needed when rebroadcasting material made for Australian audiences.** If international broadcasting is based on rebroadcasting uncontextualized programs made for local consumption in Australia, the ABC will look insular and fail to meet the charter responsibility to show the complex attitudes and debate within Australia on international affairs. Similarly, it would fail demonstrate the richness of Australia’s multicultural community, many of whom are members of the diasporas from countries in the Indo-Pacific. Revitalised international broadcasting, including in Indo-Pacific languages, has significant potential to develop the conversation between Australian diaspora communities and people of Indo-Pacific as well as help the ABC to meet its diversity targets.
* **Quality content is important.** One of the justifiable criticisms levelled at the Australia Network was the number of poor quality and old dramas it ran. This was a direct result of not having a big enough budget to buy and commission better quality and more appropriate material.
* **Target audiences should include rural and remote communities as well as urban dwellers, opinion leaders, Australian expatriates and alumni of Australian institutions.** Rural and remote audiences, especially in the Pacific, are underserved by media.
* **Now, more than ever, it is important that ABC international broadcasting remain fiercely independent**. In a landmark study of international broadcasting in 2010 the Lowy Institute concluded ***‘****independence is crucial to the credibility of the broadcaster and its ability to attract and maintain audiences[[7]](#footnote-7)’*. With democratic values and the international rules-based order coming under increasing pressure in the Indo-Pacific the role of public international broadcasters like the ABC is more important. A revamped ABC international service would not only provide debate, information and awareness of Australia in all its diversity but demonstrate the role of the free media in a democratic society. While the investigative and accountability role of public broadcasting may at times discomfort governments it should be a vital part of Australia’s public diplomacy complementing the government’s communication strategy by demonstrating democratic values in action**.**
* **Funding needs to be consistent.** In its 2010 report on international broadcasting the Lowy Institute found **‘***Governments of both sides have failed to grasp the importance of either public diplomacy or international broadcasting. International broadcasting ..is effective in enhancing a nation’s international image, standing and perceptions amongst foreign publics. However, …longevity, consistency, stable funding ..are important factors in success*.[[8]](#footnote-8)’
* **Pacific and Asian expertise within ABC management and the international service needs to be rebuilt** **along with ABC language services.**

**Background Information**

**Terms of reference for the Review**

Purpose

The objective of the review is to assess the reach of Australia’s media in the Asia Pacific region, including

examining whether shortwave radio technology should be used.

Scope

The review will analyse the:

- coverage and access of existing Australian media services in the Asia Pacific region; and

- use and value of Australian shortwave technology in the Asia Pacific region.

The review will cover:

* all media distribution platforms (i.e. television, radio and online);
* commercial, community and publicly funded services; and
* different types of technologies such as analogue, digital and satellite radio and television services

and online services.

More information and link to make a submission here <https://www.communications.gov.au/have-your-say/review-australian-broadcasting-services-asia-pacific>

Submissions need to include

a contact name

organisation name, if applicable

contact details, including telephone number, postal and email addresses

confirmation whether or not your submission can be made public—published—or kept confidential.

If you are unable to use the submission button on the department of Communications and the Arts website you can email your submission to: [asiapacificmediareview@communications.gov.au](mailto:asiapacificmediareview@communications.gov.au)

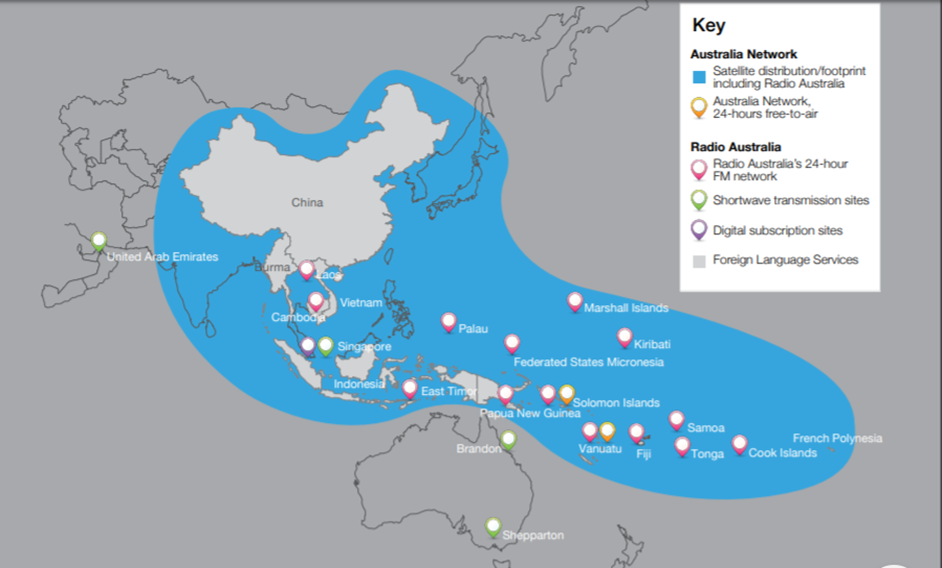
Or send it by mail to:

The Director, National and Community Broadcasting,  
Department of Communications and the Arts  
GPO Box 2154  
Canberra ACT 2601

**Closing date for submissions is 3 August 2018**

**ABC International Broadcasting 2014 and since**

In 2014, immediately before the cancellation of the $220 million ten-year contract for the Australia Network, the ABC’s international service was the world’s only independent specialist Indo-Pacific Broadcaster providing radio, television and digital services to cities and remote areas across the region. In Australia and overseas the ABC was and is recognised as Australia’s most trusted source of media[[9]](#footnote-9) primarily due to its editorial independence. Broad-ranging independent news and current affairs programs, made especially for audiences in Asia and the Pacific, lay at the heart of the ABC international service but arts programming, children’s programming, documentaries, entertainment, sport, science, business and community-based programs were also important. ABC International’s English language-learning programs attracted millions of viewers and followers on social media (currently 4.4 million likes on Facebook[[10]](#footnote-10)). The ABC used a rich mix of technologies, platforms and rebroadcasts by partner stations to reach people in a geographic area stretching from India in the West to French Polynesia in the eastern Pacific and to China in the north, as the map below shows[[11]](#footnote-11). The ABC offered programs in nine languages and through its International Development unit supported journalism and robust media institutions across the Indo-Pacific.



**ABC Services to the Indo-Pacific June 2014 – ABC Annual report 2013-14**

Asia and the Pacific are two very different markets and need to be considered separately. In the Pacific the ABC was the leading international broadcaster. In that region the ABC had unrivalled credibility and reach. By comparison, the BBC’s international service broadcast in the Pacific but did not provide daily news reporting of Pacific issues. New Zealand’s international services reported on the Pacific but did not have staff based in Asia or as comprehensive transmission in Melanesia and Micronesia. Chinese services were not independent so struggled for credibility.

Since 2014, budget cuts by the government and the ABC, have seen the ABC’s international service shrink to a shadow of its former self. In Asia, ABC television no longer has a satellite service but is restricted to cable distribution direct to hotels or apartment blocks (in 14 countries not including China[[12]](#footnote-12)), radio transmission is non-existent and 7 Asian language services have reduced to a handful of staff in 2 services (Mandarin and Indonesian), providing sparse content to partner media companies[[13]](#footnote-13). After the loss of the Australia Network contract, the ABC’s international television service was rebranded as Australia Plus. All tailor-made television news programs for Asia and the Pacific were axed, leaving English language learning programs as the only content not made up of existing domestic ABC programming. New English-language learning programs are no longer being produced.

In order to pay for this minimal television service, the ABC chose to make dramatic cuts to Radio Australia (RA) and online and digital services. All bespoke RA programs in English, other than the flagship news and current affairs program Pacific Beat (and its ‘best of’ weekly Pacific Review), were cancelled as were region-wide events such as the Pacific Break song competition. Staffing for the Tok Pisin pidgin service to Melanesia was cut to just two staff members who produce the daily program TokPisin Wantok. 24-hour dedicated FM stations were closed in Asia, Timor-Leste, Palau, the Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands and in the Cook Islands.

Tailor-made digital services, including online and mobile services for Asia and the Pacific, were reduced or axed, with the result that audiences no longer receive essential context for the programs they receive.

In January 2017 the ABC closed its shortwave transmissions to the Pacific, a move which particularly affected audiences in regional and outer island communities in Melanesia.

In the financial year 2017 the ABC Board approved a new international strategy placing more priority on the Pacific, Indonesia and China. Tenders were advertised for 3 new FM stations in PNG. In January 2018, the ABC took the historic, if somewhat belated step, of creating its first program in English for the Pacific audience with an Australian-Pasifika producer/presenter team [[14]](#footnote-14). It is called ‘Pacific Mornings’ and brings to three the number of programs made specifically for the Pacific audience - a total of just 18 hours per week. New partnership agreements for content sharing have been signed with 3 media organisations in China and new rebroadcast partners have been added in Bangladesh and Vietnam[[15]](#footnote-15).

Work is underway to clear content rights so more of ABC news and programs can be made available to the international audience through digital platforms, including ABC iview. Radio Australia is available via live streaming or to international listeners via the ABC Listen app (only available overseas on iPhone).

**Developments in International broadcasting and digital media in the Indo-Pacific**

**China**

When Chinese President Xi Jinping took action to consolidate communist party power in March 2018 his initiatives included moves to create of one of the world’s largest propaganda machines by bringing China’s key international broadcasting agencies together[[16]](#footnote-16) into one agency to be known as ‘Voice of China’. China ’s dramatic increase in its funding for soft power since 2007 has seen its annual budget for these activities reach an estimated USD$10 billion per annum[[17]](#footnote-17). Detailed figures are hard to obtain, but it is known that much of this has been spent on state-owned media. In contrast, the US government (State dept) spent $666 million (2014)[[18]](#footnote-18) on public diplomacy and $752 million (2016) on the Broadcasting Board of Governors (which oversees Voice of America, Radio Free Asia and other US international broadcasters) [[19]](#footnote-19).

China’s expansion of its international broadcasting got a first kick- along from President Xi in 2014[[20]](#footnote-20). In March 2018 China’s new nationalism[[21]](#footnote-21) and its desire to promote China’s system as an alternative to Western democracy[[22]](#footnote-22) drove the decision to bring the more than 14,000 employees of the state-run agencies China Central Television (CCTV), China Radio International (CRI) and China National Radio (CNR) together to form Voice of China[[23]](#footnote-23). Prior to that amalgamation CCTV (rebranded as China Global Television Network for international audiences since December 2016[[24]](#footnote-24) ) had over 70 foreign bureaux, broadcasting to 171 countries, including some in the Pacific Islands[[25]](#footnote-25). China Radio International (CRI -the second biggest global radio station after the BBC) broadcast in 64 languages from 32 foreign bureaus, reaching 90 radio stations worldwide[[26]](#footnote-26), including across Asia and in some Pacific nations[[27]](#footnote-27). CRI had a suite of online and digital services including China Plus mobile apps[[28]](#footnote-28). Industry information in Australia suggests CRI may have gained control of shortwave radio frequencies left vacant by the ABC in the Pacific in 2017[[29]](#footnote-29).

Other official Chinese media including the Global Times, China Daily, People’s Daily, Economic Daily are also expanding. The Chinese government’s primary news agency, Xinhua, has grown to 180 foreign bureaus and has plans to [reach 200](http://www.economist.com/news/china/21719508-can-money-buy-sort-thing-china-spending-billions-make-world-love-it) by 2020. Xinhua provides coverage of every region on the world including Pacific Island countries. After a relaunch in 2015[[30]](#footnote-30) Xinhua’s facebook page ‘likes’ have now surpassed those of BBC, 48 million to 46 million respectively[[31]](#footnote-31). Xinhua has an effective global Twitter and YouTube presence and in early 2018 launched an English-language news app[[32]](#footnote-32).

**Japan**

Japan’s international public broadcaster reaches around 290 million households in 160 countries (including in the Pacific) and is expanding its international services in the lead up to the Tokyo Olympic and Paralympic Games in 2020[[33]](#footnote-33). NHK World TV provides news, current affairs and a rich variety of programs in English 24-hours a day via satellite, cable and streaming. NHK World Radio Japan broadcasts in 17 languages as well as English. Both services include an extensive online presence and smartphone apps[[34]](#footnote-34). NHK has 81 correspondents in 30 locations outside Japan[[35]](#footnote-35). NHK prides itself on providing accurate and impartial news coverage and its ability to respond to international disasters[[36]](#footnote-36).

**United Kingdom**

In 2016 the British government provided a major funding boost to allow the BBC World Service to announce its biggest expansion since the 1940s[[37]](#footnote-37). This expansion is being driven by additional funding for digital, TV and radio of £85 million per annum (AUD$156.5 million) from 2017-18.

This has allowed the opening of 11 new language services, 12 new or expanded television bulletins per day and created 1300 jobs. The BBC Director General Tony Hall commented at the time:

*"The millions announced today will help the BBC deliver on our commitment to uphold global democracy through accurate, impartial and independent news reporting. The World Service is one of the UK's most important cultural exports and one of our best sources of global influence. We can now further build on that.”*

The BBC has comprehensive service in South-East Asia[[38]](#footnote-38), East Asia[[39]](#footnote-39) and South Asia[[40]](#footnote-40) including satellite and cable television, shortwave and FM radio, and comprehensive online and digital news. Around the time the ABC reduced its services to the north Pacific the BBC also ended some of its Pacific broadcasts (including in in Palau, Kiribati, the Federated States of Micronesia). Despite the very low priority the BBC places on the Pacific Islands and its almost non-existent Pacific content offering, the BBC has radio and television transmission in the Pacific on a par with the ABC’s, although more research is needed to confirm this.

**United States of America**

None of the United States’ international broadcasting agencies have a footprint in Oceania. Its largest international broadcaster Voice of America (VOA) has no affiliates or FM stations in any of the independent Pacific states including those in Micronesia with which the US has Compacts of Free Association[[41]](#footnote-41). US Military radio is available on Kwajalein Atoll where the US has its military base. Private US media companies such as CNN are available in the Pacific through Sky Pacific.

**New Zealand**

Radio New Zealand Pacific (RNZ Pacific) broadcasts in digital shortwave (Digital Radio Mondiale) and analogue shortwave to partner stations and listeners across the Pacific[[42]](#footnote-42) and offers live streaming and podcasting of its Pacific programs. Around twenty Pacific radio stations rebroadcast RNZ Pacific material each day: news, current affairs, sport and business programs including news and programs in Pacific languages[[43]](#footnote-43).

Radio New Zealand Pacific also has a comprehensive online news and current affairs offering[[44]](#footnote-44). TVNZ provides news and programming to Pacific television stations, including its weekly flagship Pacific news program Tagata Pasifika[[45]](#footnote-45), in addition to online news [[46]](#footnote-46). Together RNZ Pacific and TVNZ have more than double the staff of the ABC working on TV, radio and digital services for the Pacific. One of the strengths of New Zealand international broadcasting is the high-quality group of journalists it has nurtured and developed to create its Pacific stringer network. Developing such a network takes resources, time and consistency.

New Zealand is now the leading international broadcaster in the Pacific.

1. The regions identified as a priority in the Defence White Paper 2016 and the Foreign Policy White Paper 2017 [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. O’Keefe, A & Oliver, A, 2010, International Broadcasting and its Contribution to Public Diplomacy, Lowy Institute Working Paper, <https://www.lowyinstitute.org/publications/international-broadcasting-and-its-contribution-public-diplomacy> [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. BBC, NHK Japan, Al Jazeera and more. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. http://about.abc.net.au/how-the-abc-is-run/what-guides-us/legislative-framework/ [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. <https://www.facebook.com/ABCEducationLearnEnglish/?hc_ref=ARRToGhxwh2KmirOCjAzanOceCK-_ezs1IfYtM7wSWDdAU-2bFQMXCg_2-wO6Q1O6To&fref=nf> [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. Submission no. 15, Government of the Republic of Vanuatu <https://www.aph.gov.au/Parliamentary_Business/Committees/Senate/Environment_and_Communications/Shortwaveradio/Submissions> [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. <https://www.lowyinstitute.org/publications/international-broadcasting-and-its-contribution-public-diplomacy> [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. <https://www.lowyinstitute.org/publications/international-broadcasting-and-its-contribution-public-diplomacy> [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. http://www.essentialvision.com.au/trust-in-media-8 [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. <https://www.facebook.com/ABCEducationLearnEnglish/?hc_ref=ARRToGhxwh2KmirOCjAzanOceCK-_ezs1IfYtM7wSWDdAU-2bFQMXCg_2-wO6Q1O6To&fref=nf> [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. P 62 ABC Annual report 2014 [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. <http://tv.australiaplus.com/tuning> [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. <http://about.abc.net.au/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/ABC7171_AR_2017_Vol1_tagged_v4.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. <http://about.abc.net.au/press-releases/abc-radio-australia-launches-new-extended-morning-show-to-png-and-the-pacific/> [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. P77 <http://about.abc.net.au/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/ABC7171_AR_2017_Vol1_tagged_v4.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
16. <https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2018-03-20/xi-creates-voice-of-china-broadcaster-to-improve-global-image> [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
17. Albert, E. 2018, China’s Big Bet on Soft Power, Council on Foreign Relations <https://www.cfr.org/backgrounder/chinas-big-bet-soft-power> also Shambaugh, D, 2016 China’s Soft Power Push, Foreign Affairs, <https://www.foreignaffairs.com/articles/china/2015-06-16/china-s-soft-power-push> [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
18. Shambaugh, D, 2016 China’s Soft Power Push, Foreign Affairs, <https://www.foreignaffairs.com/articles/china/2015-06-16/china-s-soft-power-push> [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
19. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Broadcasting\_Board\_of\_Governors#Funding [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
20. https://www.cfr.org/backgrounder/chinas-big-bet-soft-power [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
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22. https://www.wsj.com/articles/xi-jinpings-ideological-ambitions-1519950245 [↑](#footnote-ref-22)
23. <https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2018-03-20/xi-creates-voice-of-china-broadcaster-to-improve-global-image> [↑](#footnote-ref-23)
24. http://www.scmp.com/news/china/policies-politics/article/2058429/chinas-state-broadcaster-cctv-rebrands-international [↑](#footnote-ref-24)
25. <http://fijisun.com.fj/2011/09/22/china-tv-here/> [↑](#footnote-ref-25)
26. https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2015/08/how-chinese-media-is-going-global/ [↑](#footnote-ref-26)
27. Vanuatu, Tonga and Samoa – see country pages worldradiomap.com [↑](#footnote-ref-27)
28. http://chinaplus.cri.cn/ [↑](#footnote-ref-28)
29. Personal communication [↑](#footnote-ref-29)
30. https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2015/08/how-chinese-media-is-going-global/ [↑](#footnote-ref-30)
31. <https://www.facebook.com/XinhuaNewsAgency/> & <https://www.facebook.com/bbcnews/> [↑](#footnote-ref-31)
32. <http://www.xinhuanet.com/english/2018-01/23/c_136917445.htm> [↑](#footnote-ref-32)
33. Pp19-20 NHK Corporate Profile 2017-2018 <https://www.nhk.or.jp/corporateinfo/english/publication/pdf/corporate_profile.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-33)
34. P20 <https://www.nhk.or.jp/corporateinfo/english/publication/pdf/corporate_profile.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-34)
35. P11 <https://www.nhk.or.jp/corporateinfo/english/publication/pdf/corporate_profile.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-35)
36. P8 <https://www.nhk.or.jp/corporateinfo/english/publication/pdf/corporate_profile.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-36)
37. See initial announcement Nov 2015 <http://www.bbc.com/news/entertainment-arts-34902244> & details of expansion plans here <http://www.bbc.com/news/entertainment-arts-37990220> [↑](#footnote-ref-37)
38. <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-radio-and-tv-12927616>, [↑](#footnote-ref-38)
39. <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-radio-and-tv-12926920> [↑](#footnote-ref-39)
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41. <https://www.voanews.com/a/voa-around-the-world/4113370.html> [↑](#footnote-ref-41)
42. <https://www.radionz.co.nz/international/about> [↑](#footnote-ref-42)
43. <https://www.radionz.co.nz/international/programmes> [↑](#footnote-ref-43)
44. <https://www.radionz.co.nz/international/pacific-news> [↑](#footnote-ref-44)
45. [www.tvnz.co.nz/shows/tagata-pasifika](http://www.tvnz.co.nz/shows/tagata-pasifika) [↑](#footnote-ref-45)
46. <https://www.tvnz.co.nz/one-news/pacific-islands> [↑](#footnote-ref-46)