

Fibre Information Disclosure Amendments 2025

Draft Decision - Reasons paper



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Draft decisions on Fibre Information Disclosure amendments

Purpose

- 1.1 We are proposing changes to the current fibre information disclosure (**Fibre ID**) requirements, which aim to ensure the Fibre ID requirements:¹
 - 1.1.1 remain fit for purpose;
 - 1.1.2 keep pace with changes in the industry and competitive landscape; and
 - 1.1.3 improve the quality of information available to stakeholders seeking to understand how the local fibre companies (**LFCs**) are performing.
- 1.2 The regulated LFCs (also referred to in this paper as **regulated providers**), to which the draft decisions apply, are:
 - 1.2.1 Chorus Limited (**Chorus**);
 - 1.2.2 Enable Networks Limited (**Enable**);
 - 1.2.3 Tuatahi First Fibre Limited (**Tuatahi**); and
 - 1.2.4 Northpower Fibre Limited (**Northpower Fibre**).
- 1.3 The focus of the proposed changes is on the regulated providers' publicly disclosed metrics providing more timely and meaningful information on consumer quality, prices, asset management and financials
- 1.4 The draft decisions:
 - 1.4.1 reflect stakeholder feedback;
 - 1.4.2 make consequential changes arising from changes to formulas in the input methodologies (**IMs**);
 - 1.4.3 correct errors in definitions and templates;
 - 1.4.4 are mainly technical in nature and are intended to reduce uncertainty; and
 - 1.4.5 align reporting across the regulated providers.

¹ The current fibre ID requirements are set out in the [Fibre Information Disclosure Determination 2021](#) [2021] NZCC 24 (**Fibre ID Determination**). A consolidated version of this determination, including amendment determinations, is available: Commerce Commission "[Fibre Information Disclosure Determination 2021 – Consolidated Version](#)" (1 May 2024).

- 1.5 We have published, alongside this paper, a draft framework paper which outlines the approach we use for setting and amending Fibre ID requirements to ensure the requirements meet the purpose of the regulation and are cost-effective.²
- 1.6 We consider changes to Fibre ID requirements after:
- 1.6.1 we receive feedback that change is required – for example, a new system or product that requires a change in reporting; and/or
 - 1.6.2 we identify a need for different or additional information to be publicly disclosed – for example, after a review of the Fibre IMs or a deregulation review.³
- 1.7 Where appropriate, we remove requirements that are not necessary to meet the purpose of Part 6 of the Telecommunications Act 2001.⁴

What we are consulting on

- 1.8 We are seeking stakeholder views on:
- 1.8.1 the draft decisions to amend the Fibre ID requirements outlined in Table 2; and
 - 1.8.2 the proposed application dates listed in paragraphs 1.9-1.10 and Table 1 below.

Proposed application dates

- 1.9 If confirmed in our final decision, the changes to Fibre ID requirements will take effect from the first day of the respective regulated provider's disclosure year (**DY**) being a date that is on or after the Amendment Determination implementation date (1 January 2026) – see Table 1.
- 1.10 Exceptions to that date are:
- 1.10.1 for the bitstream service profile defined for the reference (test) network, where the proposed application date is 1 January 2026 for all regulated providers; and

² Commerce Commission, Fibre Information Disclosure Reviews – Draft Framework paper, (5 August 2025). Information on how to provide your views on the draft framework is included in Appendix A of that paper.

³ For more information on our first tranche of the Fibre 2027 IMs review see the Commission's website [here](#). Information on the Fibre deregulation reviews is available [here](#).

⁴ The regulation of fibre fixed line access services (**FFLAS**) is covered under Part 6 of the Telecommunications Act 2001 (**Part 6**).

- 1.10.2 for the Benefit of Crown financing reporting for ID-only regulated providers, where the application date is 1 January 2026 for the DY2026 reporting.^{5, 6}

Table 1: Disclosure years and proposed application dates for each regulated provider

LFC	Disclosure year	Proposed application date for the amendments	First public disclosure due date incorporating revised requirements⁷
Chorus	12 months ending 31 December	1 Jan 2026	31 May 2027
Northpower & Tuatahi	12 months ending 31 March	1 April 2026	31 August 2027
Enable	12 months ending 30 June	1 July 2026	30 November 2027

Structure

- 1.11 Our draft decisions to amend the Fibre ID requirements and the reasons for the proposed changes are set out in Table 2 below.
- 1.12 The remainder of the paper is organised as follows:
- 1.12.1 Appendix A – lists stakeholder engagement related to our draft decisions and our response to points raised;
 - 1.12.2 Appendix B – contains issues we considered and decided did not require ID changes at this time, as well as lists the issues we have removed from the scope of these draft decisions;
 - 1.12.3 Appendix C – information on how to submit views on these draft decisions;
 - 1.12.4 Appendix D – Glossary; and
 - 1.12.5 Appendix E – table listing associated documents.

⁵ Chorus and the other LFCs received financing from the Crown to assist in the construction of the Ultra-fast Broadband (UFB) network under the UFB initiatives. Under the UFB agreements between regulated providers and the Crown, favourable financing terms apply which provide a benefit to the regulated providers (this is referred to as ‘the Benefit of Crown financing’). More on the treatment of Crown financing can be found in Commerce Commission, [Fibre input methodologies: Main final decision -reasons paper](#), 13 October 2020, paragraphs 3.168 and onwards.

⁶ The disclosure requirements on Benefit of Crown financing are not changing – the schedule proposed in this draft decision allows ID-only regulated providers to comply with existing requirements.

⁷ The public disclosures are due five months after the disclosure year end for each provider. See [Fibre Information Disclosure Determination 2021](#) [2021] NZCC 24, cl. 2.3.1 and 2.4.2.

Table 2: Our draft decisions to make changes to the Fibre ID Determination and schedules

Draft decision	Changes to determination and schedule templates⁸
<p>Category: Outages</p> <p><i>Disclosure group: Quality</i></p> <p><i>Amendment type: Change of existing requirement</i></p>	
<p><i>Draft decision</i></p> <p>Our draft decision is to require regulated providers to use customer-reported faults as the basis for unplanned downtime reporting.</p> <p>This is given effect to by introducing new definitions (such as ‘fault notification’) and amending existing formulas used to calculate average downtime.</p> <p><i>Why is change required?</i></p> <p>The definitions of ‘outage’ and ‘unplanned outage’ in the Fibre IMs and the Fibre ID Determination, are not specific enough to ensure consistent reporting of unplanned outages across regulated providers.⁹</p> <p>There is no materiality threshold in the Fibre IMs or the Fibre ID Determination, and regulated providers had different approaches for reporting downtime from self-monitoring systems, making comparisons difficult.</p> <p><i>Reasons for the draft decision</i></p> <p>Our draft decision:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - simplifies the reporting by clearly excluding self-identified faults / downtime (before a fault is notified) from the existing reporting requirements; - provides a consistent threshold for the point from which unplanned downtime should be included in disclosures; 	<p><u>Determination changes</u></p> <p>customer-reported unplanned downtime</p> <p>fault notification</p> <p>ID unplanned downtime¹¹</p> <p>non-diverse transport services</p> <p><u>Schedules</u></p> <p>N/A</p>

⁸ Changes to definitions in the determination are in bold.

⁹ [Fibre Input Methodologies Determination 2020](#) [2020] NZCC 21, cl. 1.1.4.

¹¹ We have replaced ‘unplanned downtime’ with ‘ID unplanned downtime.’ This includes updating existing definitions to instead use ‘ID planned downtime’.

Draft decision	Changes to determination and schedule templates⁸
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - allows for more meaningful comparisons of the quality experienced by consumers on service interruptions, across regulated providers; and - is in line with the approach adopted to unplanned downtime in setting the requirements for Chorus’ 2025-2028 price-quality (PQ) path.¹⁰ <p>Consistency in unplanned downtime reporting can be achieved by implementing a ‘fault notification’ definition as the boundary for the start of an outage. The total number of customers impacted by an outage should then be verified through the regulated providers’ monitoring systems so that unplanned downtime better reflects the total end-user impact (and not only the impact captured by customers that report an outage).</p> <p><i>Alternative options considered</i></p> <p>In reaching our draft decision, we considered two alternative options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Option 1:</i> unplanned downtime defined by customer-reported downtime only, with a separate reporting requirement for self-reported downtime. - <i>Option 2:</i> fully reconciled unplanned downtime, which incorporates self-reported downtime and customer-reported downtime, including removing all overlap. <p>Both of these options are likely to have higher implementation and reporting costs than our draft decision, since they either add a new reporting requirement (Option 1) or require changes to regulated providers’ internal systems to allow for removal of duplication in reconciling data from different systems (Option 2).</p> <p>From stakeholder engagement (see Appendix A), we understand that the majority of unplanned downtime can be traced to customer-reported fault tickets. In our view, the draft decision will allow for meaningful tracking and comparisons of the frequency or length of service interruptions consumers experience and thus is consistent with the purpose of Part 6 of the Telecommunications Act 2001.</p> <p>The additional information gathered through Options 1 or 2 above is unlikely to provide significantly better insights and for this reason, the benefits of imposing such additional ID requirements are unlikely to outweigh the costs at this time.</p>	

¹⁰ [Fibre Price-Quality Path Determination 2024](#) [2024] NZCC 34, cl. 4.2.

Draft decision	Changes to determination and schedule templates⁸
<p>Category: Disclosure frequency of quality reports</p> <p><i>Disclosure group: Quality</i></p> <p><i>Amendment type: New requirement</i></p>	
<p><i>Draft decision</i></p> <p>Our draft decision is to introduce a new intra-year disclosure requirement for the Report on Quality, subject to reduced certification requirements.</p> <p>This is given effect to by requiring regulated providers to complete a Report on Quality for the first six months of a disclosure year that must be publicly disclosed within one month of the end of the reporting period. This intra-year disclosure is subject to technical expert certification within the new Schedule 17a.</p> <p><i>Why is change required?</i></p> <p>The four regulated providers have three different disclosure year ends (see Table 1 above).</p> <p>Disclosing information on quality of service annually does not allow for timely and meaningful performance comparisons, since, by the time the disclosures are made by all providers, some information is significantly older or out-of-date.</p> <p><i>Reasons for the draft decision</i></p> <p>Our draft decision:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - will allow for timely comparisons of quality metrics across regulated providers; - will allow for better monitoring of the on-going performance of individual regulated providers to identify developing trends sooner; and¹² - does not require new information to be collected or existing information to be recorded more frequently – the information in the Report on Quality is already collected monthly. 	<p><u>Determination changes</u> Clauses 2.3.3(1) and 2.4.4(1)</p> <p>Clause 2.8.1A</p> <p>Schedule 17a: Certification by technical expert</p> <p>Schedule 18 a)</p> <p>audited disclosure information</p> <p>technical expert</p> <p><u>Schedules</u> N/A</p>

¹² This includes Chorus’ performance against quality dimensions captured by the existing Chorus PQ standards. Chorus is required to disclose an annual quality assessment due within five months of the DY end to the Commission only.

Draft decision

Changes to determination and schedule templates⁸

- balances the benefits of improved and timely monitoring with the costs of increased reporting (ie, the additional public disclosure) by:
 - not requiring an assurance report and reducing certification costs by requiring sign-off by a technical expert only (rather than audited disclosures);
 - aligning the requirements with existing intra-year public disclosures for the Report on Pricing to leverage existing processes;¹³ and
 - choosing a reporting period of six months instead of more frequent (eg, quarterly) reporting.

Alternative options considered

We considered the following alternatives in reaching our draft decision.

- *Option 1*: change the timing of the disclosure requirement for the Report on Quality from aligned with DY ends for each regulated provider to a single date across all 4 providers (eg, 31 May or 31 August).
- *Option 2*: introduce the same new intra-year disclosure requirement for the Report on Quality as in the draft decision, but require audit certification of that disclosure to ensure accuracy.
- *Option 3*: use section 221 notices to obtain the same information as that contained in the Report on Quality without amending the ongoing ID requirements.

Options 1 and 2 would impose additional costs on the regulated companies compared to the draft decision because they would require additional audit processes to be implemented at the appropriate times. Further, while Option 1 will align the availability of quality information and allow for like-with-like performance comparisons, it does not provide the benefit of more timely quality monitoring that the draft decision will allow. Option 3 (the use of section 221 notices) involves additional complexity and costs for both us and the regulated providers and may result in inconsistent reporting over time.

Draft decision	Changes to determination and schedule templates⁸
<p>Category: Provisioning reporting</p> <p>Disclosure group: Quality</p> <p>Amendment type: New requirement + change of existing requirement</p>	
<p><i>Draft decision</i></p> <p>Our draft decisions are to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) introduce a new measure for regulated providers to report the number of new connections that require two or more rescheduled provisioning appointments to complete;¹⁴ 2) revise the existing definition of provisioning appointments, including a modification to expressly require some confirmation that an end-user is not home during a scheduled provisioning appointment (no response from the end-user)¹⁵ – these changes are made to support the new reporting requirement above; 3) amend existing ‘Missed provisioning appointment’ reporting – by moving the reporting requirements from Schedule (v) ‘Customer Service’ to Schedule (i) ‘Provisioning’ within the Report on Quality templates, extending geographic differentiation to Point of Interconnection (POI) Area in line with the format of Schedule (i), and amending relevant definitions; and 4) make a minor change to the existing Provisioning reporting by introducing a new summary row in the template for the national reporting of provisioning measures.¹⁶ 	<p><u>Determination changes</u></p> <p>rescheduled provisioning appointment</p> <p>multiple rescheduled provisioning appointments</p> <p>number of provisioning appointments missed (amendment)</p> <p><u>Schedules</u></p> <p>Schedule 19(i), 19(v) for Chorus</p> <p>Schedule 20(i), 20(v) for ID-only regulated providers</p>

¹³ [Fibre ID Determination](#), cl 2.3.4(1) and 2.4.5(1).

¹⁴ These are rescheduled appointments that are within the regulated provider’s control and exclude: 1) rescheduled appointments at the request of the end user; and 2) reschedules where the end-user is confirmed to be unavailable when the installer arrives at the address.

¹⁵ Our expectation is consistent with industry practice in that installers make reasonable enquiries to ensure that the end-user is not home before rescheduling an appointment. For example, contacting the end-user via SMS and at a minimum, approaching the premises and signal arrival (eg, doorbell, knocking on the door).

¹⁶ This change applies only where values can be appropriately aggregated by simply summing disaggregated values (eg, excluding percentage-based measures).

Draft decision	Changes to determination and schedule templates⁸
<p><i>Why is change required?</i></p> <p>Complaints and performance data show that rescheduled appointments have been an ongoing cause of dissatisfaction with quality of supply for access seekers and end-users.¹⁷ Rescheduled appointments are also a dead-weight industry cost that detracts from the efficient operation of regulated providers and thus, does not give effect to the Part 6 purpose.</p> <p><i>Reasons for draft decisions</i></p> <p>Increased and better-defined disclosures on rescheduled appointments and other provisioning metrics as well as improved monitoring will encourage regulated providers to focus on improving their provisioning practices to meet end-user expectations. Additional reasons supporting our draft decisions are as follows.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The new reporting requirements on rescheduled appointments (draft decisions 1 and 2) will help stakeholders understand whether the provisioning of FFLAS connections is meeting end-user expectations. The proposed changes would provide greater transparency over connections that require multiple repeat appointments to provision, where additional appointments are not requested by consumers. - Reporting of missed appointments in line with other provisioning metrics and at the same level of disaggregation (draft decision 3) will allow for direct comparisons between missed appointments and other measures (eg, missed agreed date, the percentage of missed appointments). - National summary reporting (draft decision 4) will help interested parties to draw comparisons between regulated providers, including in our analysis through the visualisation on fibre performance.¹⁸ 	

¹⁷ In our final reasons paper on the Chorus 2025-2029 price-quality path, we noted that improving provisioning monitoring through ID is a proportionate approach to the concerns raised by stakeholders. See Commerce Commission, “[Chorus’ price-quality path for the second regulatory period \(2025 – 2028\) – final decision: Reasons paper](#)” (13 December 2024), paragraphs 4.228-4.280.

¹⁸ Commerce Commission: [Fibre Performance Visualisations](https://comcom.govt.nz/regulated-industries/fibre/regulated-fibre-provider-performance-and-data/fibre-performance-visualisations), available at <https://comcom.govt.nz/regulated-industries/fibre/regulated-fibre-provider-performance-and-data/fibre-performance-visualisations>

Draft decision	Changes to determination and schedule templates⁸
<p>Category: Defined service for network performance testing</p> <p><i>Disclosure group: Quality</i></p> <p><i>Amendment type: Change of existing requirement</i></p>	
<p><i>Draft decision</i></p> <p>Our draft decisions are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) to define a reference Bitstream service - the 300/100 Bitstream service - to be used for network performance testing, as required by the methodology for calculating traffic performance under Schedule 22 of the Fibre ID Determination;¹⁹ 2) to add definitions for Committed Information Rate (CIR) and Excess Information Rate (EIR) to the existing definitions for different types of traffic ('low priority traffic' and 'high priority traffic') – these new definitions are incorporated in the definition for the proposed reference Bitstream service; and 3) for these changes to come into effect for all regulated providers on 1 January 2026.²⁰ <p><i>Why is change required?</i></p> <p>The existing ID requirement uses a Bitstream service based on the anchor service requirement (100/20 service).²¹ However, we are aware that there are few to no end-users on this service due to the regulated providers ‘boosting’ the headline speeds of their mass market products. To ensure that meaningful network performance testing is in place until the reference Bitstream service can be amended in the Fibre ID Determination, we issued regulated</p>	<p><u>Determination changes</u></p> <p>Clause 3), n) of the Schedule 22 ‘Methodologies for Calculating Port Utilisation and Traffic Performance’</p> <p>reference bitstream service</p> <p>committed information rate (CIR)</p> <p>excess information rate (EIR)</p> <p><u>Schedules</u></p> <p>N/A</p>

¹⁹ These two values are the headline speeds of the service. The first number is the downstream speed (Mbps), while the second number is the Mps upstream speed. So the 300/100 service has headline speeds of 300 Mbps downstream and 100 Mbps upstream.

²⁰ An effective date of 1 January 2026 means that the first disclosures that will incorporate these changes are those by Northpower Fibre and Tuatahi, which would be due by 31 August 2026. This is because Northpower Fibre and Tuatahi will be required to publicly disclose reporting for the final three months of disclosure year 2026 (ie, January to March 2026 for the disclosure year ending 31 March 2026).

²¹ The existing clause 3)n) of the Schedule 22 methodology notes that ‘the reference probes and test OVC must be configured using an anchor service bitstream profile [...] of 100Mbps downstream, 20Mbps upstream, and 2.5Mbps CIR in each direction...’.

Draft decision	Changes to determination and schedule templates⁸
<p>providers with an exemption allowing them to undertake testing for the 300/100 Bitstream service.²²</p> <p><i>Reasons for draft decision</i></p> <p>Our draft decisions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - align the Bitstream service used for network performance testing with the service used by the majority of fibre end-users, making the measures reported more relevant to stakeholders; - are consistent with the exemptions for traffic performance testing we issued in 2023 and so ensure consistency of reporting over time; and - align the definitions used in the Fibre ID Determination with existing industry standards because industry associates the terms CIR and EIR with high/low priority traffic, respectively - eg, CIR is the rate that would apply to high priority traffic. <p><i>Alternative options considered</i></p> <p>We considered the following alternatives in reaching our draft decisions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Option 1</i>: a mechanism that automatically changes the testing service when the Bitstream service most consumed by fibre end-users changes based on information reported under ID. - <i>Option 2</i>: a reference Bitstream Service of 500/100. <p>We considered that implementing Option 1 would be more complex and involve greater uncertainty and complexity for regulated providers. For example, if the reference Bitstream service deviates too far from the initial specified service, an adjustment to thresholds may also be required, and this is difficult to automate. Our draft decision is simpler to implement and provides greater certainty, since any changes to the reference Bitstream service will have to be made via ID amendment, if appropriate.²³</p> <p>Chorus has recently informed us that it ‘boosted’ the headline downstream speed of its mass market product from 300 Mbps to 500 Mbps (ie, to a 500/100 service).²⁴ We understand that the other regulated providers have followed suit with this change. This means that most end-users are now consuming the 500/100 service instead of the</p>	

²² Commerce Commission: [Fibre ID Exemption – ID-regulated providers – Traffic performance testing \(Schedule 22\)](#), (June 2023).

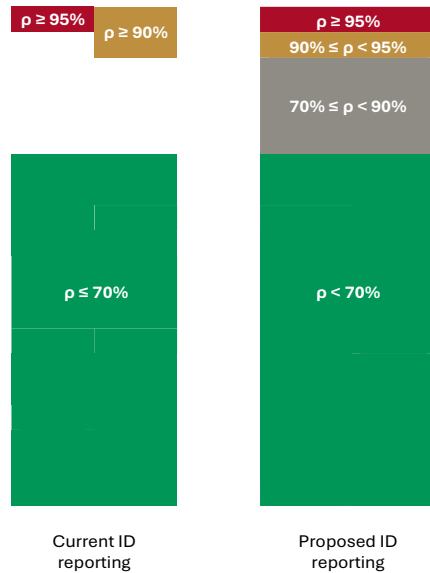
²³ In this context, ID amendment includes exemptions to existing ID requirements.

²⁴ Email from Chorus dated 2 July 2025.

<i>Draft decision</i>	<i>Changes to determination and schedule templates⁸</i>
<p>300/100 service.</p> <p>We considered Option 2 because (as explained above) network performance testing is most meaningful when the service tested is the one that the majority of consumers use. However, changing the reference Bitstream service to 500/100 may require an adjustment to the reporting thresholds, which were set for the anchor service of 100/20 (a significantly lower speed service). If stakeholders support a move to a reference service of 500/100, we welcome submissions and accompanying evidence on the appropriate reporting thresholds for that service. We are also interested in any views on a more flexible requirement that would allow for future ‘boosts’ (ie, without requiring subsequent amendments to the Fibre ID Determination).</p>	

Draft decision	Changes to determination and schedule templates⁸
<p>Category: Port utilisation bands</p> <p><i>Disclosure group: Quality</i></p> <p><i>Amendment type: Minor change of existing requirement</i></p>	
<p><i>Draft decision</i></p> <p>Our draft decision is to reframe the existing port utilisation reporting bands into the following four contiguous bands:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of ports with port utilisation (ρ) equal to or exceeding 95% ($\rho \geq 95\%$) • Percentage of ports with port utilisation (ρ) equal to 90% and up to 95% ($90\% \leq \rho < 95\%$) • Percentage of ports with port utilisation (ρ) equal to 70% and up to 90% ($70\% \leq \rho < 90\%$) • Percentage of ports with port utilisation (ρ) below 70% ($\rho < 70\%$) <p>This is a minor change to the existing requirement that uses three reporting bands and contains some overlap.</p> <p><i>Why is change required?</i></p> <p>The existing format has an overlap between the different port utilisation bands reported, which makes them less straightforward to interpret and requires data manipulation for visualisations.</p> <p><i>Reasons for draft decision</i></p> <p>Figure 1 below shows the difference between the current ID reporting and the proposed ID reporting. The proposed reporting bands align better with the thresholds currently used within industry with respect to congestion response management practice.</p>	<p><u>Determination changes</u></p> <p>$\rho \geq 95\%$ threshold</p> <p>$90\% \text{ threshold} \leq \rho < 95\%$ threshold</p> <p>$70\% \leq \rho < 90\%$ threshold</p> <p>$\rho < 70\%$ threshold</p> <p><u>Schedules</u></p> <p>Schedule 19(iv) for Chorus</p> <p>Schedule 20(iv) for ID-only providers</p>

Figure 1: Current and proposed ID port utilisation reporting bands



where ρ is the port utilisation expressed as a percentage

This change will make port congestion information easier to understand and interpret by:

- reducing the double-counting of raw data by using contiguous bands; and
- including reporting for the percentage of ports with port utilisation (ρ) equal to 70% and up to 90% ($70\% \leq \rho < 90\%$), which currently is not available without calculation.

We consider the change to be minor and expect that implementing the new format of reporting will not be associated with notable costs for regulated providers. If regulated providers have a different view, we would welcome submissions on and further details of the implementation costs of this change.

Draft decision	Changes to determination and schedule templates⁸
<p>Category: Benefit of Crown financing reporting for ID-only providers</p> <p><i>Disclosure group: Finance</i></p> <p><i>Amendment type: Minor new requirement</i></p>	
<p><i>Draft decision</i></p> <p>Our draft decisions are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) to introduce a new schedule for ID-only providers—Schedule 8(v): Annual Benefit of Crown Financing; 2) to make consequential amendments to ROI-related disclosures in Schedules 8(iii) and 1(ii) for ID-only providers to incorporate the annual benefit of Crown financing; and 3) for these changes to come into effect on 1 January 2026, therefore allowing ID-only regulated providers to fill in Schedule 8(v) when making DY2026 disclosures. <p>This is a minor amendment to enable ID-only regulated providers to disclose the annual benefit of Crown financing and associated Crown financing balances, consistent with existing ID requirements.</p> <p><i>Why is change required?</i></p> <p>When the fibre ID requirements were originally set, the schedule template where ID-only providers can disclose the annual benefit of Crown financing was not included because of the information available at the time regarding their Crown financing arrangements. Northpower Fibre informed us that the existing schedules do not allow them to report the benefits of Crown financing.²⁵</p> <p><i>Reasons for draft decision</i></p> <p>Our draft decision will allow ID-only regulated providers to make disclosures, if relevant, on the benefit of Crown Financing in line with the existing ID requirements. The new schedule is similar to the equivalent schedule Chorus uses to report on the benefit of Crown financing.</p>	<p><u>Determination changes</u></p> <p>N/A</p> <p><u>Schedules</u></p> <p>Schedule 1(ii), 8(iii) and 8(v) for ID-only providers</p>

²⁵ We exempted Northpower Fibre from having to disclose Crown financing related requirements, as the schedule templates did not allow for this. See Commerce Commission: [Fibre ID Exemption Northpower Fibre Limited Crown Financing](#) (30 August 2023).

Draft decision	Changes to determination and schedule templates⁸
<p>Category: Consequential Crown financing amendment</p> <p><i>Disclosure group: Finance</i></p> <p><i>Amendment type: Minor change to existing requirement</i></p>	
<p><i>Draft decision</i></p> <p>Our draft decisions are to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) amend Chorus Schedule 8b(i) to enable the disclosure of the Annual Benefit of Crown Financing in line with recent amendments to the Fibre IMs; and²⁶ 2) remove current rows 22 and 23 from Chorus Schedule 8b(i), which are calculated columns disclosing the components (AxB and CxD) used under the previous methodology. 3) update the Annual Benefit of Crown Financing entry in Chorus Schedule 8b(i) to a manual input, which must be calculated in accordance with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IM clause 2.4.10(1) for the disclosure year value; and • IM clause 3.5.11(1) for the forecast value. 4) require a manual entry for the annual benefit of Crown financing in new Schedule 8(v): Annual Benefit of Crown Financing for ID-only providers (as outlined above). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This value must be calculated in accordance with IM clause 2.4.11(1). • ID-only providers will not be required to disclose a forecast balance. <p><i>Why is change required?</i></p> <p>The existing ID requirements are not aligned with the Fibre IMs, as amended.</p>	<p><u>Determination changes</u> N/A</p> <p><u>Schedules</u> Schedule 8b(i) for Chorus Schedule 8(v) for ID-only providers</p>

²⁶ [Fibre Input Methodologies \(Crown Financing and Individual Capex Design Proposal\) Amendment Determination 2024](#) [2024] NZCC 29.

Draft decision	Changes to determination and schedule templates⁸
<p><i>Reasons for our draft decision</i></p> <p>This is a minor amendment to existing requirements to align the disclosures with the Fibre IMs and reflect the updated calculation approach, where the annual benefit is determined on a daily basis and the daily values are summed to produce the annual total.</p>	

Draft decision	Changes to determination and schedule templates⁸
<p>Category: Wash-up accrual</p> <p>Disclosure group: Finance</p> <p>Amendment type: Removal of existing requirement</p>	
<p><i>Draft decision</i></p> <p>Our draft decision is to remove the “wash-up accrual” line item from row 7 of Schedule 2(i) (Chorus), excluding it as part of regulatory profit.</p> <p><i>Why is change required?</i></p> <p>The current requirement is not aligned with Audit New Zealand’s latest guidance from April 2025.²⁷ Based on the same guidance issued in May 2024, Chorus was granted an exemption in December 2024 from including wash-up accruals in regulatory income for DY2024 and DY2025.²⁸</p> <p><i>Reasons for draft decision</i></p> <p>Our draft decision:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - aligns the ID requirements with the latest guidance from Audit New Zealand, which advises that wash-up accruals should not be included in regulatory income due to uncertainty around recovery; and - allows for the same amount of information to exist in the public domain and so still meets the purpose of ID.²⁹ 	<p><u>Determination changes</u> N/A</p> <p><u>Schedules</u> Schedule 2(i): Regulatory Profit for Chorus</p>

²⁷ Audit New Zealand: [Guidance for financial reporting by electricity distribution businesses in 2025](#), (22 April 2025).

²⁸ Commerce Commission: [Fibre ID Exemption Chorus Limited Wash-up Accruals](#), (18 December 2024).

²⁹ For more detailed explanation on how the change meets the purpose of ID regulation, see Commerce Commission: [Fibre ID Exemption Chorus Limited Wash-up Accruals](#), (18 December 2024), paragraphs 18-20.

Draft decision	Changes to determination and schedule templates⁸
<p>Category: Pricing reporting aggregation</p> <p><i>Disclosure group: Prices</i></p> <p><i>Amendment type: Reduction of existing requirement</i></p>	
<p><i>Draft decision</i></p> <p>Our draft decisions are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) to allow reporting in Schedules 24 and 25 against aggregated pricing categories. Regulated providers can disclose at the level of Category 3 FFLAS categories in Schedules 24(i) and 25(i) templates.³⁰ This replaces the existing requirement to report on services at the Category 4 level. 2) to reduce the reporting from monthly data to aggregated data covering the six-month period, in two 6-monthly disclosures. However, if there is a change during the reporting period, this change and the month when it happened will need to be noted in Schedule 14. 3) for the first 6-monthly disclosure to be due within three months of the end of the second DY quarter; and the second disclosure to be due within five months after the fourth DY quarter, with other annual disclosures. <p><i>Why is change required?</i></p> <p>Regulated providers requested simplification of pricing reporting to reduce the regulatory burden (see Appendix A). We have also previously issued exemptions to Chorus and other LFCs in 2023 on Schedules 24(i) and 25(i) reporting, enabling aggregated total revenue amounts reporting for each service category.³¹</p> <p><i>Reasons for our draft decision</i></p> <p>Our draft decision:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - will decrease regulatory costs for the regulated providers; - strikes a proportionate balance between the costs and benefits of this category of disclosure, as relevant information is still available in a timely manner; 	<p><u>Determination changes</u> Clauses 2.3.4 and 2.4.5</p> <p><u>Schedules</u> N/A</p>

³⁰ The level 3 FFLAS categories are those listed at paragraph 2.108 of Commerce Commission: [Fibre Input methodologies reasons paper](#) (13 October 2020).

³¹ Commerce Commission: [Fibre ID exemption Chorus](#) (30 May 2023) and Commerce Commission: [Fibre ID – only exemption](#) (30 June 2023).

<i>Draft decision</i>	<i>Changes to determination and schedule templates⁸</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - is consistent with exemptions we have issued in the past; and - still allows interested parties to assess trends in prices of different services and therefore can contribute to evaluations of whether regulated suppliers are passing on efficiencies to consumers or making excessive profits (ie, whether the purpose of Part 6 is being met). 	

Draft decision	Changes to determination and schedule templates⁸
<p>Category: Asset Management Maturity Assessment (AMMA)</p> <p><i>Disclosure group: Asset Management</i></p> <p><i>Amendment type: Reduction of existing requirement</i></p>	
<p><i>Draft decision</i></p> <p>Our draft decision is to reduce the frequency of reporting of the Asset Management Maturity Assessment (Schedule 13) from annual disclosures to once every two years (biennial).</p> <p><i>Why is change required?</i></p> <p>We heard from regulated providers (see Appendix A) that AMMA reports do not significantly change from year-to-year and the benefits of annual reporting do not outweigh the costs of compiling the reports.</p> <p><i>Reasons for draft decision</i></p> <p>Asset management is an integral part of ensuring that regulated providers supply services at a quality that reflects the demands of end-users. Our draft decision to reduce the frequency of AMMA reporting does not indicate that we consider asset management to be unimportant. On balance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We agree that changes to asset management capability typically require long lead-in times and an assessment of current practices, plans for making changes, and time to implement the changes to systems and processes that underpin business operations. Disclosures are less likely to change significantly on an annual basis and therefore are of limited use to interested parties. - While we continue to consider the AMMA a useful tool for understanding regulated providers' asset management maturity, there are potentially more effective methods of incentivising improvements in asset management that we could implement in place of annual AMMA reporting requirements.³² - The benefits of requiring annual disclosures of the AMMA may not outweigh the costs to regulated providers from producing the information. 	<p><u>Determination changes</u> Clauses 2.3.1(21) and 2.4.2(16) (removal)</p> <p>Clause 2.3.1A and 2.4.2A</p> <p>Schedules 14 and 14a</p> <p>Schedule 18 a)</p> <p><u>Schedules</u> N/A</p>

³² For example, providers publishing an asset management roadmap.

Draft decision	Changes to determination and schedule templates⁸
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reducing the disclosure frequency will lessen the regulatory burden and compliance costs on regulated providers while still providing sufficient information for interested parties to assess whether the part 6 purpose is being met. <p><i>Alternative options considered</i></p> <p>We considered whether additional ID requirements, such as an annual Asset Management Plan, might lead to improvements in asset management practices of regulated providers and so result in a more reliable and efficient fibre network service. While we are not proposing introducing additional asset management requirements at this stage, we will be considering in future whether our current settings are sufficient to incentivise the right level of improvement in asset management. We do, however, expect regulated providers, as a matter of good commercial discipline, to have an Asset Management Plan or equivalent that has board level oversight. We intend to continue to engage with regulated providers on this.</p>	

Draft decision	Changes to determination and schedule templates⁸
<p>Category: Asset Health</p> <p><i>Disclosure group: Asset Management</i></p> <p><i>Amendment type: Non-material amendment</i></p>	
<p><i>Draft decision</i></p> <p>Our draft decision is to amend the definitions of H1-H5 to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> H5 - is an as-new asset condition rating – only normal maintenance required; H4 – is an asset condition rating where the asset has minor defects only, is serviceable, and only requires minor maintenance (5%); H3 – is an asset condition rating where significant maintenance (10- 20%) is required to return the asset to an accepted level of service; H2 – is an asset condition rating where renewal is required – significant renewal/upgrade required (20-40%); and H1 – is an asset condition rating where the asset is unserviceable – over 50% of asset requires replacement. <p><i>Why is change required?</i></p> <p>The descriptions were inserted in reverse order in the Fibre ID Determination.</p> <p><i>Reasons for the draft decision</i></p> <p>This draft decision corrects a known labelling error.</p>	<p><u>Determination changes</u> H1, H2, H3, H4, H5</p> <p><u>Schedules</u> N/A</p>

Draft decision	Changes to determination and schedule templates⁸
<p>Typographical error corrections</p> <p><i>Disclosure group: Various</i></p> <p><i>Amendment type: Non-material amendment</i></p>	
<p>1) <i>Labelling - Schedule 3(ii) Disclosure of Permanent and Temporary Differences (Chorus and ID-only).</i></p> <p>We have changed “In Schedule 14, Box 5 and Box 6, provide descriptions and workings of items recorded in the asterisked categories in Schedule 5a(i).” to “In Schedule 14, Box 5 and Box 6, provide descriptions and workings of items recorded in the asterisked categories in Schedule 3(i).”</p>	<p><u>Determination changes</u> N/A</p> <p><u>Schedules</u> Schedule 3(ii)</p>
<p>2) <i>Formulaic error – Schedule 8 (ID-only)</i></p> <p>RAB values excluding financial loss asset</p> <p>We have updated the formulas in Cells F41 and F44 to correctly reflect RAB values excluding the financial loss asset.</p>	<p><u>Determination changes</u> N/A</p> <p><u>Schedules</u> Schedule 8 for ID-only providers</p>
<p>3) <i>Formulaic error – Schedule 11 (ID-only)</i></p> <p>We have updated the formulas within the constant dollars table for ‘Non-network IT & support’ and ‘Expenditure on assets’, as these were incorrectly not pulling through the relevant cost rows.</p>	<p><u>Determination changes</u> N/A</p> <p><u>Schedules</u> Schedule 11 for ID-only providers</p>
<p>4) <i>Formulaic error – Schedule 1a (Chorus) and minor amendment to defined term.</i></p> <p>We have renamed the defined term “ROI – before benefit of crown financing” to “ROI – before benefit of crown financing adjustment”.</p> <p>We have amended the definition to “ROI – comparable to a vanilla WACC adjusted by adding back the annual benefit of crown financing treated as a year-end cashflow”.</p> <p>Correction of an error - the Internal Rate of Return (IRR) calculation in the ‘Mid-Year ROI Calculation’ field updated to treat the Crown financing adjustment as a year-end cash flow, rather than a mid-year cash flow.</p>	<p><u>Determination changes</u> ROI – before benefit of crown financing adjustment</p> <p><u>Schedules</u> Schedule 1a for Chorus</p>

Appendix A: Stakeholder views

What we heard	Our response
<p>Category: Outages</p> <p>In submissions on the Process and Issues paper, regulated providers supported revising how the IM definition of Outage impacts ID downtime reporting. They also indicated that engaging with the Commission via a working group would be beneficial due to the complexity of the issue.</p> <p>On 17 April 2025, we held an online working group meeting with technical staff from the four regulated providers. The information from this working group informed our draft decisions.</p> <p>A summary of the working group discussion has been published on our website.³³</p>	<p>From the working group discussion, we understand that all regulated providers are calculating average unplanned downtime consistent with the following example:</p> <p><i>Average unplanned downtime</i> = $\frac{A}{B}$ where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A means the total unplanned downtime for that calendar month in that availability POI area. B means average number of connections for that calendar month in that availability POI area. <p>In relation to customer-reported faults:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For example, there is a cable cut that means 100 end-user connections have an outage for 120 minutes. • The regulated provider receives three fault notifications for that cable cut from access seekers. • This (ie, the three faults) is included in the numerator calculation as 100 x 120 minutes for Layer 1. • The regulated provider knows how many connections are impacted from a reported fault. <p>In relation to self-reported or unreported faults:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For example, an equipment fault on an OLT port that affects 320 end-user connections for five minutes. • No fault notification is received from access seekers. • This may not be included in the numerator calculation for Layer 2.

³³ Commerce Commission, “Fibre ID Amendment 2025 – Notes from Working group on Outages” (5 August 2025).

What we heard	Our response
	<p>Following the working group, we asked the regulated providers to confirm earlier statements that indicated customer-reported downtime makes up the majority of all unplanned downtime (ie, customer-reported and self-reported by regulated providers). We consider that the responses received from regulated providers confirm with sufficient certainty that the majority of unplanned downtime can be traced to customer-reported faults. We consider that our draft decision requirements are currently fit-for-purpose (ie, there is limited benefit in adding additional costs for regulated providers at this time).</p>
<p>Category: Disclosure frequency of quality reports</p>	
<p>We heard from all three submitters on this issue during consultation on the Process and Issues paper:³⁴</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chorus and Enable were both against increasing the frequency of reporting. Both indicated we could consider using section 221 requests. Inconsistency with Part 4 was also highlighted. • Tuatahi suggested that we reconsider assurance and certification requirements if frequency was increased. 	<p>We agree with Tuatahi’s suggestion as reflected in our draft decision. Our rationale for the draft decision also considered the option for using section 221 notices.</p> <p><u>Inconsistency with Part 4 of the Commerce Act</u></p> <p>Unlike other sectors regulated under Part 4 of the Commerce Act, Fibre ID-regulated providers have three separate disclosure year ends (see Table 1) making timely comparisons more difficult.</p> <p>To demonstrate the issue, under the current requirements if a stakeholder wanted to compare performance across all providers during the month of April 2024, it would not be until August 2025 (about 16 months later) that this information would be available for all four providers (public disclosure due dates of 30 November 2024 for Enable Networks, 31 May 2025 for Chorus, and 31 August 2025 for Northpower and Tuatahi).</p> <p>By comparison, under Part 4, Electricity Distribution Businesses annually publish their disclosures by 31 August for the disclosure year ending 31 March (within five months of the end of the year).</p>
<p>Category: Provisioning reporting</p>	
<p>Submissions on the Process and Issues paper suggested the following:</p>	

³⁴ Chorus: [Submission on Fibre ID amendments - process and issues paper](#) (27 March 2025), paragraph 6; Enable: [Submission on Fibre ID amendments - process and issues paper](#) (27 March 2025), page 2; and Tuatahi: [Submission on Fibre ID amendments - process and issues paper](#) (27 March 2025), page 2.

What we heard	Our response
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tuatahi and Enable supported a disclosure threshold for reporting. Chorus supported a review of provisioning measures. 	<p>The main change we are proposing is introducing a single reporting requirement related to rescheduled provisioning appointments. ID reporting should be consistent across regulated providers to enable comparison by interested stakeholders.</p>
<p>Category: Pricing reporting aggregation</p>	
<p>Enable and Chorus both argued that the cost-benefit rationale for pricing schedules should be reconsidered.^{35, 36} Enable proposed to remove the requirement to provide the information for each month. Chorus also requested simplification of Schedule 24.</p>	<p>Our draft decision is to make changes as described in Table 2, ie. decreasing the frequency of reporting from monthly to six-monthly, and enabling reporting at Category 3 FFLAS categories.</p> <p>We are also proposing to make changes to the timing of disclosures.</p>
<p>Category: Asset Management Maturity Assessment (AMMA)</p>	
<p>Enable submitted that we should review areas in the current ID requirements where there is less need for an annual disclosure, for example, where items do not substantially change every year, or where there is no long-term requirement for the information. The example they provided was the annual requirement for AMMA report.³⁷ Enable stated that this is time consuming to complete, and providing this report every two-three years seems more appropriate.³⁸</p>	<p>Our draft decision is to reduce the frequency of reporting of the AMMA (Schedule 13) from annual disclosures to once every two years.</p> <p>We requested feedback on specific measures to target for review and have actioned where this was provided.</p>

³⁵ Enable: [Submission on Fibre ID amendments – process and issues paper](#) (27 March 2025), pages 1-2.

³⁶ Chorus: [Submission on Fibre ID amendments – process and issues paper](#) (27 March 2025), paragraphs 12.1 and 12.2.

³⁷ Enable: [Submission on Fibre ID amendments – process and issues paper](#) (27 March 2025), page 1.

³⁸ Enable: [Submission on Fibre ID amendments – process and issues paper](#) (27 March 2025), page 1.

Appendix B: What we are not proposing to change

Draft decisions not to amend the existing ID requirements	
Category	Reasons for the draft decision
Reporting of Passive Optical Network (PON) ports	<p>Under the CIP Network Performance Management and Reporting document, regulated providers were required to provide PON Port Utilisation measurements for review purposes.³⁹ Chorus has met this requirement by making this information available to access seekers on their service provider website⁴⁰. We expect it to be similarly available from other regulated providers.</p> <p>In the reasons paper supporting our Chorus 2025-2028 PQ path decision, we noted that including PON ports as a separate category of ports to monitor under ID is something that could be considered when we next conduct a review of the reporting requirements.⁴¹</p> <p>We see little value in adding a duplicate ID requirement when the information is already available for other interested parties with access. We have seen no evidence that there is a problem with PON port performance that warrants ID amendments at this stage.</p>
Transport service reporting	<p>There does not appear to be a compelling case to make changes at this time to aggregated reporting requirements for an individual service. We could consider in future providing guidance on how Transport services should be reported under ID.</p>
Measures of time to provision	<p>We specifically considered again if the time to provision measurement should be the average instead of median. Our view is that the data is skewed, ie a long tail where a few orders take a long time to provision. The median therefore gives a more appropriate idea of the distribution. We capture the tail in orders that take over 120 days for Layer 1 FFLAS and 50 days for Layer 2 FFLAS.</p>

³⁹ Crown Fibre Holdings (2016), [Layer 2 Performance Measurement and Reporting Regime](#), November 2016, para 5.1(b).

⁴⁰ Chorus: [Pon utilisation](#) (31 May 2025 and 30 April 2025).

⁴¹ Commerce Commission: [Chorus' price-quality path for the second regulatory period \(2025 – 2028\) – final decision](#), paragraph 4.165.

Draft decisions not to amend the existing ID requirements

Passive Optical Network Fibre Access Service (PONFAS) reporting

We considered if the separate reporting of PONFAS provides a focus on how the unbundled service is performing relative to other FFLAS that require complex provisioning, such as bitstream services that require a truck roll and are not able to be activated remotely (intact connections).

In submissions on our draft PQ decision, Vector suggested a principled approach that ensures the timeframes are the same for the same type of connection (eg they consider that the provision of Layer 1 to Chorus for bitstream services must be the same as providing Layer 1 PONFAS to access seekers).⁴²

There does not appear to be a compelling case to make changes to aggregated reporting requirements for an individual service. The value of resulting information may also not be meaningful, given the low volume of take-up of the service.

Issues removed from the scope of this amendment

Self insurance reporting⁴³

These issues will be recorded in the Fibre Issues and Guidance Register and may be considered in a future ID amendment process.⁴⁴

Pricing of network reticulation services

Fault reporting

Customer satisfaction survey changes

⁴² Vector: [Submission on Fibre PQ draft decision](#) (15 August 2024), paragraph 11.

⁴³ As part of the upcoming Fibre IM review, we plan to consider the treatment of insurance and other compensatory entitlements under Part 6, including self-insurance entitlements.

⁴⁴ Fibre information disclosure issues and guidance register, published on our website [here](#).

Appendix C: Feedback Process

C1. Table 3 sets out the key dates for this ID amendment.

Table 3: Key milestones for Fibre ID Amendment 2025

Indicative date	Publication / Event
5 August 2025	Draft decision paper
2 September 2025	Submissions due (four weeks)
18 September 2025	Cross-submissions due (two weeks)
Q4 2025	Final decision paper

C2. We welcome your feedback. Submissions are due by 5pm on 2 September 2025 and cross-submissions by 5pm on 18 September 2025.

C3. Please email your submission to infrastructure.regulation@comcom.govt.nz, and include “Fibre ID Amendments 2025” in the subject line.

C4. We prefer submissions in formats suitable for data analysis and for publication on our website, such as a Microsoft Word or a PDF document.

Confidential submissions

C5. We encourage public submissions so that all information can be tested in an open and transparent manner. We recognise that there may be cases where parties wish to provide information in confidence. We offer the following guidance:

C5.1 if it is necessary to include confidential material in a submission, the information should be clearly marked as confidential, with reasons why that information is confidential;

C5.2 where information is commercially sensitive, submitters must explain why publication of the information would be likely to unreasonably prejudice their commercial position or that of another person who is the subject of the information;

C5.3 both confidential and public versions of the submission should be provided and clearly labelled accordingly; and

C5.4 the responsibility for ensuring that confidential information is not included in a public version of a submission rests entirely with the party making the submission.

C6. Please note that all submissions we receive, including any parts that we do not publish, can be requested under the Official Information Act 1982. This means we would be required to release material that we do not publish unless good reason existed under the Official Information Act 1982 to withhold it and it was in the public interest to do so. While we would normally consult with the party that provided the information before any disclosure is made, the Commission ultimately makes the decision regarding the disclosure.

Appendix D: Glossary

Term/Abbreviation	Definition
AMMA	Asset Management Maturity Assessment
CIR	Committed information rate
DY	Disclosure year
EIR	Excess information rate
FFLAS	Fibre fixed line access service
ID	Information disclosure
ID-regulated provider	means a person who is prescribed in regulations made under s 226 of the Act as being subject to information disclosure regulation
ID-only regulated providers	means a person who is prescribed in regulations made under s 226 of the Act as being subject to information disclosure regulation, but excludes Chorus
IM	Input methodologies
LFCs	Local fibre companies
POI	Point of Interconnection
PON	Passive Optical Network
PONFAS	Passive Optical Network Fibre Access Service
PQ	Price-quality
RSP	Retail service provider

Appendix E: Associated documents

Publication date	Reference	Title
30 November 2021	-	Fibre Information Disclosure Determination 2021[2021] NZCC 24.
30 November 2021	978-1-869459-58-1	Fibre Information Disclosure Final Decisions Reasons Paper
28 July 2022	-	Fibre Information Disclosure Amendment Determination 2022 [2022] NZCC 26
22 November 2023	-	Fibre Information Disclosure (Non-material) Amendment Determination – November 2023 [2023] NZCC 30
3 April 2024	-	Fibre Information Disclosure (Non-material) Amendment Determination – April 2024 [2024] NZCC 4
27 Feb 2025	978-1-991287-08-3	Fibre Information Disclosure Determination 2021 [2024] NZCC 4 - consolidated principal determination and all amendments as of 1 May 2024.
5 August 2025	978-1-99-133280-6	Fibre Information Disclosure Reviews – Draft Framework paper
5 August 2025	978-1-99-133285-1	Fibre ID Amendment 2025 – Notes from Working Group on Outages
5 August 2025	978-1-99-133284-4	[Draft] Fibre Information Disclosure Amendment Determination 2025