

## REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

- Subject to the *Broadcasting Act*, the *Radiocommunication Act* and to any directions to the Commission from the Governor in Council, the CRTC is responsible for regulating and supervising all aspects of the broadcasting system, with a view to implementing the broadcasting policy objectives enunciated in section 3 of the *Broadcasting Act*.
- The CRTC has, at its disposal, a range of tools to carry out its responsibilities. It develops policies (P) which guide its decision making in broadcasting. The CRTC then relies on the use of conditions of license (COL) and regulations (R) to implement its policies and supervise the system. CRTC's policies and regulations always stem from public consultations.
- Any broadcasting licensee can apply to the CRTC, at any time, to have a condition of licence amended. However, the CRTC cannot amend a condition of licence, on its own motion, before five years from the date of the issuance or the renewal of the licence. A regulation can be amended; however, the *Broadcasting Act* requires that the CRTC undertake a consultation process and publish a notice in the *Canada Gazette*.

## RADIO AND SOUND RECORDING

A) Regulations Pertaining to Creation	
<p><b>1. Contributions to Canadian Talent Development - CRTC</b></p>	<p><u>Commercial Radio Policy – 1998</u></p> <p><i>At the time of licensing of new radio stations</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When assessing the quality of applications for new radio services, the CRTC generally considers applicants' commitments in support of the development of Canadian talent.</li> <li>▪ Applicants' commitments are converted into a COL at the issuance of the licence.</li> </ul> <p><i>At the time of licence renewal</i> (adopted initially in 1995)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Most of the private commercial radio broadcasters are required to make annual payment to eligible third parties such as FACTOR and Musicaction, at the level identified for it in the <i>CAB's Guidelines for Canadian Talent Development</i>. (COL)</li> <li>▪ The CAB guidelines ensure that the stations allocate in total, a minimum of \$1.8 million each year to Canadian talent development.</li> </ul> <p><i>At the time of transfer of ownership and control</i> (Tangible benefits)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ A commercial radio stations is required, as a general rule, to make a minimum direct financial contribution to Canadian talent development representing 6% of the value of the transaction. The CRTC expects contributions to be distributed as follows:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 3% to a new Canadian music marketing and promotion fund;</li> <li>- 2% to FACTOR or Musicaction; and</li> <li>- 1% to either of the above initiatives, to other initiatives or eligible third parties.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><u>Pay Audio</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 4 pay audio services licensed by the CRTC; 2 in operation (Max Trax and Galaxie).</li> <li>▪ They must contribute, each year, a minimum of 4% of their gross annual revenues to eligible third parties associated with Canadian talent development. (COL)</li> </ul> <p><u>Low-Power Radio Policy - 2002</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The contributions of low-power radio will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis and could include providing an outlet for artists in the community who do not receive airplay on other stations.</li> </ul>
<p><b>2. Promotion of New Canadian Talents - CRTC</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ In its 1998 Commercial Radio Policy, the CRTC noted the CAB's various activities to promote and support the music industry, and expected it to report annually on them.</li> <li>▪ The CRTC decided to allow these initiatives to develop before taking any further actions.</li> </ul>

<b>B) Regulations Pertaining to Production</b>	
<b>1. Contributions to the Production of Canadian Music Videos - CRTC</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 5 analog national specialty video services consisting of music: MusiquePlus, Musimax, MuchMusic, MuchMoreMusic and Country Music Television (CMT).</li> <li>▪ They must allocate a minimum of their gross revenues, each year, to the development and production of music video clips. (COL)</li> <li>▪ With the exception of CMT, amounts vary between 3.4% - 7% of the gross revenues, and are paid to the VideoFACT organization. (COL)</li> <li>▪ CMT allocates not less than 22% of its revenues through CMT's Video Advantage Program (VAP). (COL)</li> <li>▪ The CRTC has also approved 23 digital Category 2 music services, of which 4 have been launched. None of the services are required to make contributions to Canadian programming.</li> </ul>
<b>2. The Book Deposit Regulations - National Library</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The Book Deposit Regulations include a description of sound recordings not required to be sent on deposit.</li> </ul>
<b>C) Regulations Pertaining to Distribution</b>	
<b>1. Licensing of New Radio Stations - CRTC</b>	<p><u>Commercial Radio Policy – 1998</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ CRTC generally takes into account 4 main factors in evaluating the merits of competing proposals for new radio services: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- quality of the applications;</li> <li>- impact on the market of a new entrant;</li> <li>- competitive state of the market; and</li> <li>- diversity of news voices in a community.</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ When assessing the quality of the applications, the CRTC generally considers: the applicant's local programming proposals and plans for providing reflection of the local community; its Canadian content commitments; the quality of its business plan; and commitments in support of the development of Canadian talent.</li> </ul>
<b>2. Limitations in the Use of Hits by FM Stations – CRTC</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ All FM stations must ensure that the level of hits they broadcast be less than 50% of all musical selections broadcast each week. (longstanding policy)</li> <li>▪ A hit is defined by the CRTC as a musical selection that has reached one of the top 40 positions on one or more of a number of charts designed by the CRTC.</li> <li>▪ In 1997, the CRTC provided more flexibility for English-language commercial FM stations in markets other than Montreal and Ottawa/Hull. These stations are not restricted in the number of popular music selections from the 80's and 90's that they can air. (P)</li> </ul>
<b>3. Ownership Restrictions – CRTC</b>	<p><u>Government's Direction to the CRTC (Ineligibility of Non-Canadians)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Non-Canadian cannot own or control more than 20% of the voting shares or the votes of a broadcasting undertaking and not more than 33 1/3 of the voting shares or the votes of the parent corporation.</li> <li>▪ Foreign ownership can therefore comprise 46.7% of a Canadian broadcasting licensee both directly and indirectly (20% directly, plus 33.3% of the Canadian holding company which owns the remaining 80% of the licensee).</li> <li>▪ 100% of the non-voting shares in a holding company or licensee can be foreign-owned.</li> </ul> <p><u>Market Restrictions (Commercial Radio Policy - 1998)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ In markets with less than 8 commercial stations operating in a given language, a person may be permitted to own or control as many as 3 stations in that language, with a maximum of 2 stations in any one frequency band.</li> <li>▪ In markets with 8 commercial stations or more operating in a given language, a person may be permitted to own or control as many as 2 AM and 2 FM stations in that language.</li> </ul> <p><u>Specialty Audio Programming Services – 2002</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ In a public notice of September 12, 2002, the CRTC set out its new licensing framework for specialty audio programming services. It will amend the regulations to require a BDU to distribute five unaffiliated specialty audio programming services for every affiliated specialty audio programming service distributed. The amendment to the Regulations is expected to come into force in July 2003.</li> <li>▪ The CRTC will not impose restrictions with respect to the number of specialty audio service licences held by a single undertaking.</li> </ul>

<b>(Cont'd)</b>	<p><u>Low-Power Radio Undertakings</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Consistent with its objective that low-power radio contribute additional, diverse voices to the markets served, the CRTC will discourage the ownership of multiple low-power radio licences and cross-ownership between low-power radio. (P – 2002)</li> </ul>
<p><b>4. Licence Fees From Broadcasters - CRTC</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The CRTC collects “Part I” and “Part II” fees each year from the broadcasting industry, pursuant to the <i>Broadcasting Licence Fee Regulations, 1997</i>.</li> <li>▪ The licence fees are calculated as a percentage of the undertakings’ gross revenues.</li> <li>▪ Part I fees cover the costs of CRTC’s regulatory activities in broadcasting and amounted to \$22.3M in year 2001-02.</li> <li>▪ Part II fees are collected on behalf of the Government for the management of the broadcasting spectrum and the broadcasters’ use of that spectrum, and amounted to 88.7M in year 2001-02.</li> </ul>
<p><b>5. Transition from Analog to Digital Radio - CRTC</b></p>	<p><u>Policy to Govern Digital Radio – 1995</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Radio stations can apply to the CRTC for a “transitional digital radio licence” to simulcast their existing services using digital radio facilities .</li> <li>▪ The policy provides for the possibility of applications for transitional digital radio undertakings that will provide new radio services in a market. The Commission assesses such applications on a case-by-case basis.</li> <li>▪ Licences remain in effect until a long-term policy is established.</li> </ul>
<b>D) Regulations Pertaining to Access</b>	
<p><b>1. Canadian Radio Content – CRTC</b></p>	<p><u>Various Policies</u></p> <p><i>Level of Canadian music</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ All radio stations must ensure that 35% of their popular music selections are Canadian each week. (R)</li> <li>▪ Commercial radio stations must ensure that 35% of the musical selections they air between 6AM and 6PM, Monday through Friday, are Canadian. (R)</li> <li>▪ Ethnic radio stations must ensure that at least 7% of the musical selections they air each week during ethnic programming periods are Canadian. (R)</li> <li>▪ Commercial radio stations must ensure that 10% of the traditional and special interest music selections they broadcast each week are Canadian. For ethnic stations, they must ensure to reach the same level during non-ethnic programming periods. (R)</li> <li>▪ Stations offering high levels of traditional and special interest music are, however, expected to increase their percentage of Canadian music, at licence renewal.</li> <li>▪ Regulations provide stations with the flexibility to apply for a condition of licence that would vary the level of required Canadian content (e.g. stations using “oldies” format).</li> </ul> <p><i>Canadian-produced programming</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The CRTC decided not to impose to radio stations any requirements for Canadian-produced programming. The CRTC noted that most stations broadcast very low levels of non-Canadian programming.</li> <li>▪ The CRTC will instead intervene, at the time of licence renewal, if necessary. (COL)</li> </ul> <p><u>The MAPL System</u></p> <p><i>Commercial Radio Policy – 1998</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To qualify as ‘Canadian content’ a musical selection must generally fulfill at least two of the following conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>M</b> – the music is composed entirely by a Canadian</li> <li><b>A</b> - the music is, or the lyrics are, performed principally by a Canadian</li> <li><b>P</b> (production) – musical selection consists of a live performance that is <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) recorded wholly in Canada, or</li> <li>(ii) performed wholly in Canada and broadcast live in Canada</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>L</b> – the lyrics are written entirely by a Canadian</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ The MAPL System has also formed the basis of the requirements for legal deposit of musical sound recordings (National Library).</li> </ul> <p><i>Music Video Clips</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To qualify as Canadian, music video clips must meet two of the conditions set above and one of the following requirement: the video director or producer is Canadian; the facilities are located in Canada; and the video has already been qualified as Canadian in a previous regulation. (P – 2000)</li> </ul>

<p><b>2. Local Programming on Radio – CRTC</b></p>	<p><u>Commercial Radio Policy – 1998</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Commercial FM stations in markets served by more than one private commercial radio station are generally required to devote at least one-third of the week to local programming if they wish to solicit or accept local advertising. (COL)</li> <li>▪ AM stations are asked to make commitments, at their licence renewal, to a minimum level of local programming. A COL is imposed if necessary.</li> </ul> <p><u>Ethnic Broadcasting Policy – 1999</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Ethnic broadcasters are expected, at the time of licensing and renewal, to provide plans on how they will reflect local issues and concerns during the terms of their licences.</li> <li>▪ At licence renewal, the stations are expected to report on the progress of their initiatives.</li> </ul> <p><u>Community Radio Policy – 2000</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The programming of community radio stations must include music by local talents and local information.</li> <li>▪ The community participates in all aspects of the operations of these stations.</li> </ul> <p><u>Low-Power Radio Policy – 2002</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Low-power radio stations must: not replicate the programming offered by existing services; contribute additional, diverse voice to the markets served; and fulfil community needs.</li> <li>▪ The CRTC established a priority system in areas where available frequencies are scarce (e.g. Vancouver/Victoria, Greater Montreal, southern Ontario and Greater Toronto Area).</li> <li>▪ In these areas, the CRTC generally gives priority to conventional broadcasting services over one-dimensional services such as weather, traffic or tourist information.</li> </ul>
<p><b>3. French-Language Music on Radio – CRTC</b></p>	<p><u>Commercial Radio Policy – 1998</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ French-language radio stations must ensure that at least 65% of the popular music selections they broadcast each week are in the French language. (R)</li> <li>▪ At least 55% of the popular vocal music selections broadcast between 6AM and 6 PM, Monday through Friday, must be in the French language. (R)</li> </ul>
<p><b>4. Cultural Diversity on Radio – CRTC</b></p>	<p><u>Ethnic Broadcasting Policy – 1999</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The CRTC licensed about 15 ethnic radio stations.</li> <li>▪ The programming of an ethnic station must generally reflect and serve a broad range of ethnic communities in the station’s coverage area.</li> <li>▪ The CRTC sets the minimum number of ethnic groups that each ethnic radio station must serve and the minimum number of languages. (COL)</li> <li>▪ An ethnic station must devote not less than 60% of its week to ethnic programming; and not less than 50% of its week to third-language programming. (R)</li> <li>▪ CRTC encourages non-ethnic public (CBC) and private radio stations to reflect the diversity of the market they serve.</li> <li>▪ These non-ethnic stations are free to provide ethnic programming. If they do, they may air up to 15% third-language programming without the need to obtain specific Commission approval. (R)</li> <li>▪ This limit may be varied or increased to 40% by COL.</li> </ul> <p><u>SCMO Policy – 1989</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ An FM station does not need to obtain CRTC approval to offer an SCMO service unless more than 15% of the SMCO programming is ethnic programming and the SCMO service area would overlap with an ethnic radio station. In such cases, an application to the Commission is required.</li> <li>▪ The CRTC would be concerned if such a service were to have a negative impact on existing local conventional ethnic broadcasters.</li> </ul> <p><u>Lower-Power Radio Policy – 2002</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ See description above under “Local Programming on Radio”.</li> </ul> <p><u>Campus and Community Radio Policies – 2000</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Campus radio stations in markets without an ethnic radio station and community radio stations in markets without competition may broadcast up to 40% third-language programming without the need to obtain the Commission’s prior approval.</li> <li>▪ In markets with an ethnic station, they may air up to 15% third-language programming.</li> <li>▪ This limit may be varied or increased to 40% by condition of licence.</li> </ul>

<b>(Cont'd)</b>	<p><u>Distribution of Audio Programming Services by BDUs</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ BDUs are currently authorized to distribute ethnic audio services when there is no local ethnic radio stations serving the market. (R – 1997)</li> <li>▪ In a public notice of September 12, 2002, the Commission set out the new framework for specialty audio programming services, i.e. services delivered by BDUs but not licensed as over-the-air services. Such services could include ethnic services, services in the official language of the minority, religious, gay/lesbian or children’s services.</li> <li>▪ The CRTC will amend the regulations to permit digital distribution of specialty audio services by a BDU without prior Commission authorization.</li> <li>▪ The CRTC will be predisposed to allow existing Canadian specialty audio services that have been long-carried on analog, to continue distribution on analog.</li> <li>▪ Specialty audio services’ licensees will have no guaranteed access for carriage by a BDU.</li> </ul>
<b>5. Aboriginal Programming on Radio – CRTC</b>	<p><u>Native Broadcasting Policy – 1990</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The CRTC licensed about 40 native community radio stations in Canada.</li> <li>▪ Native undertakings must be owned and controlled by a non-profit organization.</li> <li>▪ Its programming can be in any native Canadian language or in French or English, but must be specifically oriented to the native population and reflect their interests and needs.</li> <li>▪ Their role is to foster the development of aboriginal cultures and the preservation of ancestral languages.</li> <li>▪ No restriction on advertising (since June 2001).</li> <li>▪ In February 2001, the Commission licensed a new, national native radio network to be known as Aboriginal Voices Radio Network (AVRN). This network, which is not yet in operation, will be available to all regions.</li> </ul>
<b>6. Religious Programming on Radio – CRTC</b>	<p><u>Religious Broadcasting Policy – 1993</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ There are more than 50 religious radio stations operating in Canada.</li> <li>▪ All over-the-air religious radio stations must provide balance in the view they present on issues of public concern.</li> <li>▪ Religious stations are expected to be devoted entirely to religious programming.</li> <li>▪ Over-the-air religious stations are not required to have multi-faith ownership and participation structure, but applicants must show that their proposed programming adequately meets the needs of the community they plan to serve.</li> <li>▪ Religious stations must adhere to guidelines on ethics for religious programming regarding tolerance, integrity, social responsibility and solicitation of funds. (COL)</li> </ul>
<b>E) Regulations Pertaining to Preservation</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ No regulation pertaining to preservation.</li> </ul>
<b>F) Regulations Pertaining to Demand</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ No regulation pertaining to demand.</li> </ul>
<b>G) Other</b>	
<b>1. Self Regulatory Bodies</b>	<p><u>Canadian Broadcast Standard Council (CBSC)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The CBSC was created by private broadcasters.</li> <li>▪ Members include private sector radio and television stations and television networks such as CTV, TVA and Global.</li> <li>▪ It administers the following industry standards on behalf of its member services: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- CAB Code of Ethics,</li> <li>- CAB Voluntary Code Regarding Violence in Television Programming,</li> <li>- CAB Sex-Role Portrayal Code for Radio and Television Programming,</li> <li>- Radio TV New Directors’ Association of Canada (RTNDA) Code of Ethics.</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ The CBSC also deals with complaints from the public against its member services.</li> <li>▪ The CRTC refers programming complaints against CBSC member services to the council for resolution.</li> </ul>

<p><b>(Cont'd)</b></p>	<p><u>Cable Television Standards Council (CTSC)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The CTSC was created by the cable industry.</li> <li>▪ It administers the following industry standards and guidelines on behalf of its member companies (which include Rogers Cable, Shaw Cable, Cogeco and others): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Code of Customer Service Standards,</li> <li>- Cable Television Community Channel Standards.</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ It also mediates complaints from cable subscribers.</li> <li>▪ The CRTC refers service complaints against CTSC member companies to the council for resolution.</li> </ul> <p><u>Advertising Standards Canada (ASC)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ It ensures the integrity and viability of advertising through self-regulation.</li> <li>▪ It handles complaints from the public regarding advertising and helping advertisers to adhere to applicable legislation, regulatory codes and industry standards.</li> <li>▪ It has more than 200 corporate members – advertisers, advertising agencies, media organizations, and suppliers to the advertising industry.</li> </ul>
<p><b>2. Employment Equity – CRTC</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ In its 1998 Radio Commercial Policy, the CRTC “encouraged broadcasters to reflect the cultural diversity of Canadian in their programming and employment practices, especially with respect to news, music and promotion of Canadian artists.”</li> </ul>

## TELEVISION, FILM AND VIDEO

<p><b>A) Regulations Pertaining to Creation</b></p>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ No specific regulation pertaining to creation.</li> </ul>
<p><b>B) Regulations Pertaining to Production</b></p>	
<p><b>1. Contribution to Canadian Programming – CRTC</b></p>	<p><u>Television Policy – 1999</u></p> <p><i>Priority programming for the largest multi-station television groups</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Large multi-stations ownership groups such as CTV, Global, and TVA, are required to broadcast an average of 8 hours per week of “priority” Canadian programs, during peak time, 7 p.m. to 11 p.m. (Monday to Sunday).</li> <li>▪ “Priority” Canadian programs include Canadian drama, music and dance, variety programs, long-form documentaries, entertainment magazine programs, regionally produced programs other than news and sports.</li> </ul> <p><i>Time credits for Canadian dramas</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Broadcasters that are part of the largest multi-station ownership groups, can claim: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A 150% time credit for a Canadian drama program broadcast during the peak viewing hours, which achieves 10 points.</li> <li>- A 125% time credit for a Canadian drama program broadcast during the peak viewing hours, which achieves 6 to 9 points.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><i>Expenditures on Canadian programs</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ As of September 2000, conventional TV stations that are part of the largest groups are no longer required to commit to specific levels of spending on Canadian programs.</li> <li>▪ Minimum expenditure requirements on Canadian programming continue to exist for pay and specialty broadcasters based on the specific genre of the service. (COL)</li> </ul> <p><i>Transfer of ownership or control (Tangible benefits)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ All conventional, pay, pay-per-view and specialty television undertakings are generally expected to propose tangible benefits equal to 10% of the value of the transaction.</li> </ul> <p><u>Broadcasting Distribution Regulations – 1997</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ All BDUs, with the exception of small systems, must contribute at least 5% of their gross revenues to Canadian programming.</li> <li>▪ Cable licensees may use a portion of the 5% contribution to support local expression (e.g. community channel), if they elect to provide such a service.</li> </ul>

<p>(Cont'd)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The balance of the 5% contribution must be paid to funds that support the production of Canadian programming. Distributors may direct up to 20% of its required contribution to one or more independent production funds, other than the Canadian Television Fund.</li> <li>▪ The CRTC intends to amend the Distribution Regulations to permit large systems with fewer than 20,000 subscribers to allocate all of their Canadian programming funding contributions to local expression.</li> </ul> <p><u>Digital Category 1 Services</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Each new digital specialty services of Category 1 must ensure that at least 25% of its Canadian programming, other than news, sports, and current affairs, is produced by non-related production companies. (COL)</li> </ul> <p><u>Video-On-Demand (VOD) and Pay-Per-View (PPV) Services</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The Commission licensed 10 VOD services and 11 PPV services for distribution via cable and/or DTH.</li> <li>▪ All these VOD and PPV services are required to contribute at least 5% of their annual gross revenues to Canadian production funds to support the development of Canadian programming. (COL)</li> </ul>
<p><b>C) Regulations Pertaining to Distribution</b></p>	
<p><b>1. Ownership Issues - CRTC</b></p>	<p><u>Government's <i>Direction to the CRTC (Ineligibility of Non-Canadians)</i></u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Same as for Radio.</li> </ul> <p><u>Television Policy – 1999</u></p> <p><i>Multi-station ownership groups</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The renewal of all conventional television stations forming part of a group are generally considered at the same time. A group is defined as more than one conventional television station owned or controlled by the same person or entity and includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Large multi-station ownership groups such as CTV, Global, and TVA who operate in several provinces with a potential reach of more than 70% of the audience;</li> <li>- Multi-station ownership groups such as CHUM, Craig and TQS which have a potential reach of less than 70% of the audience and who operate in more limited markets.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><i>Market restrictions</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Ownership of no more than one over-the-air television station in one language in a given market is permitted.</li> </ul> <p><i>Vertical integration</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Where an independent producer applies, either to purchase an interest in, or to obtain a licence for, a broadcasting undertaking, the CRTC expects the applicant to address the issues arising from the vertical integration of a production company and a broadcaster. Appropriate safeguards, where required, are applied by the CRTC on a case-by-case basis.</li> <li>▪ Where a broadcasting licensee owns or has acquired a production company, the CRTC expects the licensee to address the issues arising from vertical integration at the time of licensing or licence renewal. Appropriate safeguards, where required, are applied by the CRTC on a case-by-case basis</li> </ul> <p><u>Broadcasting Distribution</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Cable companies and their related entities are permitted to purchase interests, including controlling interests in Canadian analog pay and specialty programming services. (P- amended in 2001)</li> <li>▪ In the case of digital Category 2 services, a distributor is required to offer at least 5 non-related Category 2 services for every Category 2 service it distributes in which it owns, directly or indirectly, more than 10% of the equity. (P – 2000)</li> </ul>

<p><b>2. Licensing of New Television Stations and Digital Pay/Specialty Services – CRTC</b></p>	<p><u>Television Policy – 1999</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The CRTC takes a number of factors into account in evaluating the merits of competing proposals for new television stations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the contribution to the production of local and regional programming;</li> <li>- the expected audience of the proposed service;</li> <li>- the promotion of local and regional talent;</li> <li>- an analysis of the markets involved and potential advertising revenues;</li> <li>- an indication of possible shared investment or co-operative program buying arrangements with Canadian or foreign broadcasters; and</li> <li>- evidence as to the availability of financial resources.</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ The relative importance of each of these factors varies depending on the specific circumstances of the market concerned.</li> </ul> <p><u>New Digital Pay/Specialty Services – 2000</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 2 categories: Category 1 (limited, must make strong contributions to Canadian programming and have digital access privilege and genre protection) and Category 2 (unlimited, must meet basic licensing criteria, may be competitive with one another and are not assured digital access).</li> <li>▪ To date, the CRTC approved 21 digital Category 1 services and 285 Category 2 services.</li> <li>▪ Applications for Category 1 are submitted to the CRTC in response to a formal call.</li> <li>▪ Applications for Category 2 services are submitted to the CRTC, either in response to a formal call or on an unsolicited basis.</li> </ul>
<p><b>3. Advertising – CRTC</b></p>	<p><u>Television Policy – 1999</u></p> <p><i>Advertising</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ TV stations are authorized to broadcast up to 12 minutes/hour of advertising per day. (R)</li> <li>▪ Specialty services can broadcast up to 12 minutes/hour of advertising per day. (COL)</li> <li>▪ Pay, PPV and VOD TV services are prohibited from broadcasting advertising. (COL)</li> </ul> <p><i>Infomercials</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Private television stations and networks, and specialty services, are authorized to broadcast infomercials during the broadcast day. (COL)</li> <li>▪ An infomercial is a program that lasts more than 12 minutes and combines entertainment or information with the sale of promotion of goods or services.</li> <li>▪ Such programming does not count as Canadian content.</li> </ul> <p><u>Cable Companies - “Local Availabilities” (COL)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Cable companies that offer US television services may use at least 75% of “local availabilities” (time slots reserved for advertising material) to promote Canadian services, the community channel and unpaid Canadian public service announcements.</li> <li>▪ They can use the remaining 25% to promote discretionary services, additional cable outlets, customer service information, channel realignments and cable FM services.</li> <li>▪ Cable companies cannot use these “local availabilities” to promote a retail Internet service.</li> </ul>
<p><b>4. Substitution – CRTC</b></p>	<p><u>Television Policy – 1999</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Simultaneous substitution applies to large distributors (substitute the local or regional signal) and mid-size distributors (substitute the local signal). (R)</li> <li>▪ Large cable operators and wireless systems <u>may</u> provide simultaneous substitution to specialty services. (R)</li> <li>▪ DTH satellite services are required to perform simultaneous substitution and non-simultaneous deletion of programming distributed to a customer, where the subscriber is located within the regional, over-the-air service contour. (R)</li> <li>▪ The CRTC is of the view that any change with respect to non-simultaneous substitution would be premature.</li> </ul>
<p><b>5. License Fees From Broadcasters – CRTC</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Same as for Radio</li> </ul>

<p><b>6. Transition From Analog to Digital Television – CRTC</b></p>	<p><u>Policy Framework for Over-the-Air Digital Television Stations – 2002</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Digital television will eventually replace analog but there is no deadline.</li> <li>▪ A licensee may broadcast up to 14 hours a week of HDTV programming. The HDTV programming must be at least 50% Canadian content.</li> </ul> <p><u>Proposed Distribution Framework for Digital Over-the-Air Broadcasting</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ In June 2002, the CRTC called for comments, by September 9, 2002, on a proposed distribution framework for digital over-the-air broadcasting. Key proposals include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Must carry of all local, regional, and extra-regional digital stations;</li> <li>- Analog and digital signals of the same broadcaster must be carried until such time as the consumer has a digital set;</li> <li>- BDUs can add any optional Canadian or foreign digital service subject to existing CRTC access rules and linkage rules; and</li> <li>- simultaneous substitution regulations apply to digital signals of comparable quality.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p><b>D) Regulations Pertaining to Access</b></p>	
<p><b>1. Canadian Television Content – CRTC</b></p>	<p><u>Television Policy – 1999</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Private conventional TV stations and networks and ethnic television stations are required to achieve a yearly Canadian content level of: 60% overall, measured during the day; and 50%, measured during the evening broadcast period. (R)</li> <li>▪ The CRTC certifies programs as Canadian if they meet the following criteria: the producer is Canadian; key creative personnel are Canadian; and 75% of service costs and post-production lab costs are paid to Canadians.</li> </ul> <p><u>Broadcasting Distribution Regulations – 1997</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ All broadcasting distribution undertakings (BDUs) must ensure that, in respect of each of analog and digital technology, that a majority of the video and audio channels received by a subscriber are Canadian services.</li> </ul> <p><u>Specialty Services</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Requirements for pay-tv, specialty and pay-per-view services vary, depending on the nature of the service. (COL)</li> <li>▪ The Category 1 digital specialty services (“must carry”) are required to broadcast at least 50% Canadian content by the end of the licence term, and Category 2 licensees (optional) are required to air at least 35% Canadian content by the end of the licence term. (P-2000)</li> <li>▪ Category 2 ethnic services are required to air 15% Canadian content. (P-2000)</li> </ul> <p><u>Exhibition of Canadian Films</u></p> <p><i>VOD services</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The CRTC licensed 10 VOD services (5 in 1997, 4 in 2000 and 1 in 2002).</li> <li>▪ In 2000, the CRTC considered that a minimum of 5% of English-language feature films and a minimum of 8% of French-language feature films carried by each VOD service at any time should be Canadian. (COL)</li> <li>▪ For all programming other than feature films, the Commission considered that a minimum of 20% of the titles available at any time must be Canadian. (COL)</li> </ul> <p><i>PPV services</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The CRTC licensed 11 PPV services that are distributed via cable or DTH or both.</li> <li>▪ The Commission has adopted an approach to the PPV services that is generally similar to that applied to the VOD services.</li> </ul>
<p><b>2. Local Content on Television – CRTC</b></p>	<p><u>Television Policy – 1999</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Conventional, local TV licensees are no longer required to make, at their licence renewal, quantitative commitments to local news. However, they are required to demonstrate, in their applications, how they will meet the demands and reflect the particular concerns of their local audiences, whether through local news or other local programming.</li> <li>▪ The Commission takes appropriate action on a case-by-case basis. (COL)</li> <li>▪ Licensees may not solicit local advertising in a market unless they provide local news or other local programming.</li> </ul> <p><u>Ethnic Broadcasting Policy – 1999</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Ethnic TV stations must, at time of licensing and renewal, provide plans on how they will reflect local issues and concerns, and report at subsequent licence renewals.</li> </ul>

<p><b>Cont'd</b></p>	<p><u>Community-Based Television Media - 2002</u></p> <p><i>The community channels</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Community channels will have to provide a minimum of 60% locally produced programming per week.</li> <li>▪ Cable licensees will be expected to promote citizen access and provide and promote the availability of training programs.</li> <li>▪ Cable community channels will be required to provide a minimum of 30% and up to 50% of access programming (local programming created and produced by community members) per week.</li> <li>▪ Specific access measures have been introduced to ensure equitable access for not-for-profit TV corporations.</li> <li>▪ The cable operator has the option to operate a community channel. In situations where it does not choose to do so, not-for-profit community groups may apply to the CRTC for a licence to operate the community channel. The service of that undertaking would be carried by the cable operator on the analog band as part of basic cable service, and will receive the same amount of revenue that would have gone to the community channel.</li> </ul> <p><i>Community-based television</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Two new types: Community-based low-power tv undertaking; and community-based digital services</li> <li>▪ The primary objective of these stations is the provision of high level of locally-produced, locally-reflective programming that complements the programming offered by conventional television and the cable community channel.</li> <li>▪ The CRTC will give preference to locally-based new entrants.</li> <li>▪ Licensees will be expected to offer a minimum of 80% Canadian content over the year and devote 60% of the year to local programming.</li> <li>▪ These services will not be accorded priority distribution on analog cable channels; however, cable systems offering digital services will be required to distribute them on the digital band.</li> <li>▪ Licensees will be able to broadcast up to 12 minutes of local advertising per hour.</li> </ul>
<p><b>3. Carriage of Television Programming Services - CRTC</b></p>	<p><u>Priority Services on Basic Service (R)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ All BDUs must give priority to the carriage of Canadian television signals.</li> <li>▪ DTH distributors must include the following as part of their basic service: CBC, SRC, CTV, APTN, TVA and CPAC.</li> <li>▪ Cable and wireless systems must include the following as part of their basic service: CBC, SRC, local and regional stations, and provincial educational services. Large and mid-size systems must also include TVA, APTN and CPAC.</li> </ul> <p><u>Distribution of Specialty, Pay and PPV Services (R)</u></p> <p><i>Analog distribution (Regulations 1997)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Cable and wireless systems with 6,000+ subscribers must distribute: all Canadian specialty and pay services and 1 Canadian pay-per-view service, in the language of the market.</li> <li>▪ A market is considered French when more than 50% of the population has French as its mother tongue; otherwise the market is considered an Anglophone market.</li> <li>▪ The CRTC also established rules on how the specialty services must be carried by large and medium-sized cable operators, depending on the status of the specific service in question: dual status, modified dual status or discretionary.</li> </ul> <p><i>Digital distribution (P-2000)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The CRTC approved 21 digital Category 1 specialty services and about 285 Category 2 digital pay/specialty services.</li> <li>▪ BDUs serving 2,000+ subscribers and using high-capacity digital technology are required to offer all French- and English-language Canadian specialty services, and at least one Canadian pay service, other than Category 2 services. (P – 2001)</li> <li>▪ BDUs serving 2,000+ subscribers and using digital technology of lower capacity are required to distribute at least one Canadian specialty service in the minority official language for every 10 services (Canadian and non-Canadian) distributed in the majority official language. (P – 2001)</li> <li>▪ A distributor is required to offer at least 5 non-related Category 2 services for every Category 2 service it distributes in which it owns more than 10% of the equity. (P – 2000)</li> </ul>

<p><b>Cont'd</b></p>	<p><u>Linkage Rules – Analog (P - 1997)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The linkage rules define how cable companies are permitted to package foreign satellite services with Canadian specialty/pay services on a discretionary tier.</li> <li>▪ Distributors are not permitted to distribute a tier containing only foreign services.</li> <li>▪ Foreign satellite services must be distributed on a discretionary basis, in a package with Canadian specialty and/or pay television services.</li> <li>▪ Canadian pay television services can be offered in a package with up to five channels allocated to foreign satellite services.</li> <li>▪ Each Canadian specialty service within a discretionary tier may be linked with no more than one channel allocated to foreign satellite services.</li> <li>▪ A DTH licensee that distributes an English-language DTH pay-per-view service must also distribute a French-language DTH pay-per-view service.</li> </ul> <p><u>Lists of Eligible Satellite Services (P)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The CRTC authorizes the carriage of a wide variety of non-Canadian services by BDUs through its Lists of Eligible Satellite Services.</li> <li>▪ To add a service to the lists, an acceptable Canadian sponsor must make a formal request to the CRTC.</li> <li>▪ Acceptable Canadian sponsors include: cable companies, DTH distributors, pay-television services, specialty television services, and industry associations</li> <li>▪ The CRTC will not add non-Canadian services to the lists if they offer programming that is totally or partially competitive with Canadian pay and specialty services.</li> <li>▪ The CRTC may consider the removal of existing non-Canadian services from the lists if they undergo a change in format so as to become competitive with a Canadian pay/specialty service.</li> <li>▪ The current list includes some 94 foreign services available to distributors.</li> </ul>
<p><b>4. French-Language Television Services - CRTC</b></p>	<p><b>Report on French-Language Broadcasting Services in Minority Environment - 2001</b></p> <p><u>Carriage of French-Language Specialty Services in Digital Mode</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Licensees of BDUs serving 2,000+ subscribers and using high-capacity digital technology are required to offer all French-language Canadian specialty services other than Category 2 services. (R)</li> <li>▪ Licensees serving 2,000 subscribers+ and using digital technology of lower capacity are required to distribute at least one Canadian specialty service in the minority official language for every 10 services distributed in the majority official language. (R)</li> </ul> <p><u>TVA</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ National mandatory distribution. (R)</li> <li>▪ TVA's licence was renewed for seven years to August 31, 2008. TVA is expected to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- continue to meet its commitment to reflect the realities and expectations of French-language communities outside Quebec; and</li> <li>- to expand its news coverage to better serve the Francophones outside Quebec.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><u>CPAC (2002)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Large and mid-size cable operators (2,000 subscribers+) are required to distribute, as part of the basic service, CPAC's service (parliamentary programming and public affairs programming) as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- distribute the service in the language of the majority by using one channel,</li> <li>- distribute the proceedings in the language of the minority by using the Secondary Audio Programming (SAP) technology.</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Distributors employing high-capacity digital technology are required to distribute CPAC's service (parliamentary programming and public affairs programming) in both official languages by using two distinct channels.</li> </ul> <p><u>Télé des Arts</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Télé des Arts must be made available free of charge to cable distributors who distribute the service on an analog basis in Anglophone markets.</li> <li>▪ In its report on the distribution of French-language services of February 12, 2001, the CRTC encouraged cable distributors to offer the service.</li> <li>▪ At its licence renewal (August 2007), the Commission will closely monitor how Télé des Arts has met its conditions of licence and its commitments to French-language minorities.</li> </ul>

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Cont'd</b></p>	<p><u>RDI</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ RDI's distribution is mandatory only for large systems (6,000+ subscribers serving Francophone majority markets).</li> <li>▪ Currently, more than 6 million Canadian subscribers outside Quebec receive RDI.</li> <li>▪ In its report on the distribution of French-language services dated February 12, 2001, the Commission encouraged RDI to continue its efforts to ensure distribution of its service in analog mode. It also encouraged distributors to continue providing this service to their subscribers in analog mode or to add the analog distribution of this service if it is not currently being carried.</li> <li>▪ At its licence renewal (August 2007), the Commission will closely monitor how RDI has met its conditions of licence and its commitments to French-language minorities.</li> </ul>
<p><b>5. Cultural Diversity on Television - CRTC</b></p>	<p><u>Ethnic Broadcasting Policy – 1999</u></p> <p><i>Ethnic television stations</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The CRTC licensed 4 ethnic television stations (two in 2002).</li> <li>▪ The programming provided by an ethnic station must generally reflect and serve a broad range of ethnic communities in the station's coverage area. (P)</li> <li>▪ The Commission sets by COL the minimum number of ethnic groups that each ethnic television station must serve and the minimum number of languages.</li> <li>▪ Ethnic television stations must devote at least 60% of each broadcast month to ethnic programming. (R)</li> <li>▪ Ethnic stations must air at least 50% third-language programming. This regulation may be varied by condition of licence.</li> </ul> <p><i>Non-ethnic television stations</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The CRTC expects all conventional television licensees, at licensing or licence renewal, to make specific commitments to initiatives designed to ensure that they contribute to a system that more accurately reflects the presence of cultural and racial minorities in the communities they serve.</li> <li>▪ Non-ethnic television may air up to 15% third-language programming without the need to obtain specific Commission approval. This limit may be varied or increased to 40% by condition of licence.</li> <li>▪ There are no limits on the amount of ethnic programming in French and English that may be broadcast.</li> </ul> <p><u>Broadcasting Distribution Regulations - 1997</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ A cable operator serving 6,000+ subscribers must distribute the signal of a local ethnic service if 10% or more of the population in the area served is of ethnic origin.</li> </ul> <p><u>Community-Based Media – 2002</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ See description under "Local Content on Television".</li> </ul> <p><u>Specialty Services</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ There are currently 5 existing analog ethnic specialty services.</li> <li>▪ Since December 2000, the Commission has approved approximately 50 digital pay/specialty services aimed at ethnic viewers. As Category 2 services, they do not have guaranteed distribution access, however, at least eight were launched in September 2001.</li> </ul>
<p><b>6. Aboriginal Television Programming – CRTC</b></p>	<p><u>Television Policy – 1999</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The Commission expects all conventional television licensees, pay and specialty licensees, at licensing or licence renewal, to make specific commitments to initiatives designed to ensure that they contribute to a system that more accurately reflects the presence of Aboriginal peoples in the communities they serve.</li> </ul> <p><u>Native Broadcasting Policy – 1990</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The programming of ethnic TV stations can be in any native Canadian language or in either or both of the two official languages, but should be specifically oriented to the native population and reflect their interests and needs.</li> <li>▪ Their role is to foster the development of aboriginal cultures and, where possible, the preservation of ancestral languages.</li> <li>▪ Native television stations and networks are allowed to broadcast up to 12 minutes per hour of advertising.</li> </ul> <p><u>APTN</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ National mandatory distribution (R)</li> <li>▪ APTN broadcasts 120 hours of programming/week in English, French and up to 15 Aboriginal languages.</li> <li>▪ Programming is targeted to a variety of age groups and interests.</li> </ul>

<p><b>7. Religious Television Programming – CRTC</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The CRTC has licensed one national multi-faith service, Vision TV, 4 over-the-air religious TV services, and has approved a few digital specialty services providing religious programming.</li> </ul> <p><u>Religious Broadcasting Policy – 1993</u></p> <p><i>Over-the-air</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ All religious television services, whether broadcast over-the-air or included as part of basic cable service, must provide balance in the view they present on issues of public concern.</li> <li>▪ Applicants for new religious services must demonstrate that the market to be served can support the proposed service without undue harm to existing licensees.</li> <li>▪ Over-the-air religious services are not required to have a multi-faith ownership and participation structure, but applicants must show that their proposed programming adequately meets the needs of the community it plans to serve.</li> </ul> <p><i>Discretionary</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Single or limited point-of-view religious services offered on a discretionary basis are not required to adhere to the current balance requirement.</li> <li>▪ Single or limited point-of-view discretionary religious services may only be packaged with other Canadian religious programming services.</li> <li>▪ Subscribers are not obliged to buy single or limited point-of-view religious services in order to receive other types of services.</li> <li>▪ A Canadian religious service may be linked in a package with authorized foreign religious services. The 1:1 linkage for specialty services and the 5:1 linkage for pay apply.</li> <li>▪ Canadian religious services may not be linked with foreign non-religious services.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ All television religious are required to adhere to the guidelines on ethics for religious programming set out by the CRTC.</li> </ul>
<p><b>8. Social Issues – CRTC</b></p>	<p><u>Closed Captioning (Public Notice 1995-48)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ In 1995, TV stations earning more than \$10 million in annual advertising revenues were required, by September 1998, to caption all local news, including live segments, and to close caption at least 90% of all programming during the day by the end of licence terms.</li> <li>▪ Medium and smaller television stations are respectively expected, or encouraged to meet the same standards.</li> <li>▪ In its Television Policy, 1999, the Commission noted that English- and French-language television stations historically have not had the same requirements due to the high cost of providing closed captioning for French-language.</li> <li>▪ The CRTC considers that French-language broadcasters should have requirements for closed-captioning of programming, similar to those applicable to English-language broadcasters. The CRTC will discuss the proposed implementation of these requirements in the context of individual licence renewals.</li> </ul> <p><u>Service to the Visually Impaired</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ In its 1999 Television Policy, the CRTC encouraged licensees to include audio description in their programming and to take the necessary steps to ensure that their customer service responds to the needs of the visually impaired.</li> <li>▪ With respect to descriptive video services (DVS), the CRTC concluded, in its 1999 policy, that it is premature to impose specific requirements on licensees at this time. The Commission encouraged licensees and the National Broadcast Reading Service (NBRS) to continue to cooperate in order to effect the gradual implementation of DVS.</li> <li>▪ The CRTC indicated that it would explore with licensees the progress that has been made in meeting the needs of the visually impaired.</li> </ul>
<p><b>E) Regulation Pertaining to Preservation</b></p>	
<p><b>1. Expenditures on the Preservation of Canadian Films</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ In Decision 2000-370 dated August 28, 2000, the Commission renewed the licence of the pay service MOVIEPIX and accepted, as eligible Canadian program expenditures, up to \$500,000 of the licensee’s contributions over the licence term to the preservation and restoration of Canadian films.</li> </ul>
<p><b>F) Regulation Pertaining to Demand</b></p>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ No regulations pertaining to demand.</li> </ul>

<b>G) Other</b>	
<b>1. Self Regulatory Bodies</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Same as for Radio</li> </ul>
<b>2. Employment Equity</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ As part of changes to the 1996 <i>Employment Equity Act</i>, a consequential amendment was made to the Broadcasting Act, removing from the Commission's jurisdiction matters concerning employment equity for broadcasters who employ 1000 or more employees. Broadcasters with fewer than 100 employees are still subject to the Commission's 1992 Employment Equity policy.</li> <li>▪ That policy requires such licensees to provide information on their employment equity practices and initiatives at the time of licence renewal and in their annual return forms.</li> <li>▪ In its 1999 Television Policy, the Commission decided to maintain this policy. The Commission indicated that it would monitor the situation where it has jurisdiction, and will continue to discuss such matters with licensees at licence renewal time when a problem is identified.</li> </ul>
<b>3. Violence on Television</b>	<p><u>Policy on Violence – 1996</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ A Multi-faceted approach to dealing with violence in television programming, comprising the following key elements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Industry codes of conduct;</li> <li>- Tools for parents to make informed viewing choices (such as ratings systems, on-screen icons and the V-chip);</li> <li>- Promotion of media literacy and public awareness.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

## NEW MEDIA

<b>A, B, C, D, and E) Regulations Pertaining to Creation, Production, Distribution, Preservation and Demand</b>	
<b>1. New Media on the Internet - CRTC</b>	<p><u>Exemption Order – 1999</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ In May 1999, the CRTC announced that it would exempt new media services on the Internet from licensing requirements.</li> <li>▪ The CRTC concluded that the new media on the Internet are achieving the goals of the <i>Broadcasting Act</i> and are vibrant, highly competitive and successful without regulations.</li> <li>▪ On December 17, 1999, the CRTC issued an exemption order in this regard. (Public Notice 1999-197)</li> <li>▪ In Order in Council P.C. 2002-1043, the Government has requested that the CRTC seek comment from the public and report, by January 17, 2003 on: the broadcasting regulatory framework for persons who retransmit, by the Internet, the signals of over-the-air television of radio programming undertakings; the appropriateness of amending the Exemption order ; and any other measures the CRTC considers appropriate.</li> <li>▪ On July 19, 2002, in Public Notice CRTC 2002-38, the Commission called for comments on the matters raised in the Order in Council. The deadline for comments is September 13, 2002.</li> </ul>