

**CRTC
Annual
Report**

'75-'76



Mike A. Miles

**Canadian
Radio-Television
Commission**

**Annual Report
1975-76**

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Canadian Radio-television and
Telecommunications Commission

Conseil de la radiodiffusion et des
télécommunications canadiennes

Chairman

Président

The Honourable Jeanne Sauvé
Minister of Communications
300 Slater Street
Ottawa, Ontario

Dear Madam:

In accordance with the provision of Section 31 of the Broadcasting Act, the Canadian Radio-Television Commission hereby submits its annual report for the year ending 31 March 1976.

Yours faithfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Harry J. Boyle".

Harry J. Boyle

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I. Policies and major directions

A. FM radio policies

The CRTC issued an FM policy statement, 20 January 1975, called "FM radio in Canada." Reviewed in last year's annual report, the policy was called "the Commission's definitive statement on FM in the private sector." The Commission also proposed a new Promise of Performance, a two-phase schedule for implementing changes, and amendments to the FM Regulations. A public hearing to discuss the policy was scheduled and held in Ottawa, 11-12 March 1975.

On 4 July 1975, the Commission issued a public announcement which was intended "to comment on the changes made in the amendments from those first proposed [in the FM policy] . . . to clarify a number of questions . . . raised at the hearing" and "to set out the timetable by which applications for new or renewed FM licences are to be considered." This public announcement is a supplement to the policy statement of January 1975, and "where the two announcements differ in any respect" the 4 July 1975 paper is the governing document.

The amendments to the FM Regulations, as proposed in the policy, deal with a variety of subjects. Some changes were made "in response to concerns expressed at the public hearing" or "to clarify the regulations so as to make them easier to understand and apply."

First, the effective date proposed for the Regulations was 1 September 1975; the new effective date is 6 September 1976. Concerning classes of licence, the Commission had suggested three such classes. There are now five: Joint FM licences, independent FM licences, first radio service FM licences, CBC FM licences, and special FM licences.

The new Regulations apply to all these classes of licence, with two exceptions. Section 7 of the Regulations, on time limits to commercial messages, does not apply to first radio service FM licences or to special FM licences, which will be dealt with on a case-by-case basis, nor to CBC FM licences which do not as a rule carry commercials. Section 12(2) of the Regulations, on foreground format programming, is applicable only to CBC FM licences, joint FM licences, and independent FM licences.

Concerning limits on commercials, the new Regulations specify that the basic restriction for the time periods 6 am-12 noon, 12 noon-6 pm, 6 pm-midnight remains, as proposed, 40 minutes for joint FM licences and 50 minutes for independent FM licences. However, where the policy had proposed 8 and 10 minutes per clock hour of ads for the joint and independent licences respectively, the new level per clock hour is 10 commercial minutes for each licence class. Again, CBC FM licensees are not subject to these limits, nor are the first radio service or special FM licensees who will be dealt with on a case-by-case basis in their Conditions of Licence. The proposed regulation prohibiting all simulcasting was changed so that simulcasting is permitted between midnight and 6 am, and when public emergency warrants, or in unusual cases, as a condition of licence.

In its proposals for programming, the policy said that the existing "Arts, Letters and Sciences" quota would be replaced by "foreground format" programming quotas of 25% and 16% respectively for joint FM and independent FM stations, between 6 am and midnight. The Commission defined the foreground format as "the presentation of one particular theme, subject, or personality for at least fifteen minutes without interruption by unrelated matter except station or program announcements or advertising material" (FM policy, p. 13). Some broadcasters suggested that shorter than fifteen-minute segments be allowed to qualify as foreground programming, but the CRTC maintained its fifteen-minute minimum requirement, saying that it was "determined not only to encourage more thought and preparation on FM stations but also to distinguish such stations from AM stations" which already package short presentations. However, the Commission did modify the percentage of time required in the foreground format, and reduced the quota for such programming "to 20% for joint FM stations and CBC FM stations and 12% for independent FM stations" (Public Announcement). These figures, the CRTC pointed out, are minimums; they will be reevaluated at the end of Phase One (31 March 1978).

Although the fifteen-minute minimum for foreground programming segments was retained, the CRTC encourages production and use of shorter programming packages on both FM and AM. Use of such packages will generally allow the format to qualify as "mosaic" format, which the Commission considers to be a "highly desirable" form of programming. The mosaic format "is made up of shorter pieces or packages and hence is readily distinguishable from foreground format in structure and treatment," but it "nevertheless fulfills a valuable and useful role in radio" (Public Announcement, p. 8, 9). In the FM policy, the CRTC encouraged syndication or exchange arrangements, and so added another question to Section D in the Promise of Performance concerning "the number of hours or minutes per week the applicant proposes to devote to syndicated radio packages that contain matter in content categories 2 or 5 [backgrounding or spoken word—other] but are too short to constitute programming in a foreground format" (Public Announcement, p. 9).

Concerning the Promise of Performance itself, the Public Announcement said that the draft released for discussion in January 1975 had been adopted, with "some rewording to clarify the extent and effect of the commitments and the addition of a commitment respecting mosaic packages" (p.10). The form was released with the Public Announcement so that it could be used for Phase I licence applications. Hearings to consider applications for new FM stations, and for amendments and renewals of FM licences, will be held in Phase I. The Commission also issued a list of available FM frequencies, with a schedule of the hearings. In the policy, the CRTC said it would not approve more than one new FM station in a given market, unless special circumstances warranted it. This referred only to joint or independent FM stations, and "Applications for CBC FM licences or special FM licences will be treated separately and may be granted in addition to a licence for a private commercial FM station" (Public Announcement, p. 11).

B. Cable television policies

In early 1975, the CRTC had published proposals for cable regulations, with position papers, which were to be discussed at public hearings in Ottawa later that year. The hearing held 9 June 1975 discussed the position papers, and the regulations were discussed at a hearing on 8-9 April 1975.

The CRTC published, on 16 December 1975, its "Policies respecting broadcasting receiving undertakings (cable television)." It had released its new Cable Television Regulations on 26 November 1975; the Regulations came into force 1 April 1976.

The CRTC's "Policies" is intended "to achieve a number of specific objectives" for cable television. In brief, cable television licensees should:

- (a) make a contribution to the quality and diversity of the Canadian broadcasting and program production industries;
- (b) assume an increasing responsibility to contribute to the strength of the total broadcasting system;
- (c) contribute a unique social service in the form of a community programming channel;
- (d) improve the quality of cable television service and the relations between the cable television industry and the public it serves. ("Policies," p. 3)

The "Policies" discusses the position papers released in 1975 and the June 1975 public hearing. These papers dealt with: the community channel; radio services; augmented channel service (converter service); special programming channels; and pay television. The Commission recognizes that in developing its cable policy, "the continuing problem is how to integrate cable television into the Canadian broadcasting system as a full contributing partner to the system" (p. 5). Put another way, the Commission recognizes the fact that Canadian cable television has established "a distribution system more effectively oriented to the development and distribution of more foreign programming than to the creation and evolution of distinctly Canadian works" (p. 8). As the Commission said in its July 1971 cable television policy, the cable television system in Canada must put emphasis on "ways and means to develop *programs* rather than hardware systems" (p.7). Thus the "Policies" sets out three key issues for a discussion of Canadian cable television:

- (a) The extent to which cable television should provide community programming that cannot be provided by over-the-air broadcasters and the extent of the commitment which cable television licensees should be asked to provide, to support such programming.
- (b) The measures that cable television should be required to take to minimize damage to the over-the-air broadcasting system.
- (c) The extent to which cable television can assist the Canadian program production industry. ("Policies," p. 5).

The "Policies" then goes on to discuss the position papers in the light of these factors, as outlined below.

THE COMMUNITY CHANNEL

The Cable Television Regulations, issued 26 November 1975 and effective 1 April 1976, require the cable television licensee to provide a community channel (Section 6(1)(f)) on the basic service as a priority. On this channel, "Only programming produced by the licensee alone, or by members of the community or communities served by the licensee, with or without the assistance of the licensee, will be permitted" ("Policies," p. 11).

Specifically, the Regulations on the community channel are:

11. Subject to the conditions of its licence, no licensee shall distribute on its community channel
 - (a) any programming other than community programming;
 - (b) any advertising material;
 - (c) any feature motion picture; or
 - (d) any signal or reproduction of any signal.

12. (1) Every licensee shall keep a program log, in a form acceptable to the Commission, and shall cause to be entered therein each day the following information:

- (a) the date;
- (b) the designation of its community channel;
- (c) the title, the name of the producer, a brief description and the duration of each program distributed on its community channel; and
- (d) the times at which
 - (i) announcements promoting services that the licensee is licensed to provide,
 - (ii) public service announcements,
 - (iii) announcements promoting programs transmitted by Canadian stations, and
 - (iv) channel identification announcementsare made and their duration.

(2) Subject to section (3), every licensee shall

- (a) maintain for a period of four weeks from the date of distribution or, if required by the Commission pursuant to subsection (4), for a period of eight weeks from that date, and
- (b) furnish to a representative of the Commission, on request,

the program logs required to be kept pursuant to subsection (1) and the audio reproduction of all programming distributed on its community channel.

(3) Where programming distributed by a licensee is produced by a network operator licensed to provide community programming, the network operator shall maintain and furnish the audio reproduction of such programming in accordance with subsection (2) and the licensee shall not be required to do so.

(4) The Commission may, where it considers it in the public interest that the material referred to in subsection (2) should be maintained for a period of eight weeks from the date of distribution, require the licensee or network operator, in writing, before the expiration of the period of four weeks from that date, to maintain the material for a period of eight weeks from that date.

13. (1) Where a licensee provides time on its community channel for the distribution of programming of a partisan political character, it shall allocate such time on an equitable basis to all political parties and rival candidates.

(2) Where a licensee and the political parties and candidates are unable to reach agreement as to what, in any particular circumstances, constitutes an equitable allocation of time by the licensee, the licensee may refer the dispute to the Commission and the Commission shall allocate the time as it considers appropriate in the circumstances.

14. Where a licensee provides opportunity on its community channel for the expression of views on matters of public concern, it shall provide reasonable, balanced opportunity for the expression of differing views on such matters.

These Regulations are the minimum standards for licensees, and the Commission expects that "a continuing effort" will be made "to develop the potential of the community channel" ("Policies," p. 12). The Commission encourages licensees to seek out potential community programmers in their licensed areas, and, as licensees' individual circumstances permit, to:

(a) Identify communities within their licensed areas, such as neighbourhoods, wards, boroughs and, where appropriate, municipalities, and give opportunities to individuals and groups in these communities to express their ideas and aspirations.

(b) Cover the activities of municipal councils and school boards.

(c) Search out and give opportunity for expression to individuals and groups with "communities of interest".

(d) Reflect where appropriate the bilingual nature of the communities they serve. In some cases a separate channel in each official language will be required, but in other cases, a proportion of the programs in each official language on a single community channel will suffice.

(e) Provide opportunities for expression by the various ethnic communities within their licensed area.

(f) Decentralize production facilities, originate production from remote pick-up points utilizing, for example, bi-directional cable facilities, and introduce mobile equipment to facilitate the use of the community channel by individuals and groups within their licensed area.

(g) Locate production origination facilities at places within their licensed area easily accessible by such individuals and groups.

(h) With the approval of the Commission, arrange with the licensees of adjacent systems for interconnection or for a joint programming facility to provide to similar communities within their licensed areas simultaneous programming of a kind which provides a significant alternative to the programming available on the off-air stations serving their licensed areas.

(i) Give consideration to making their community programming channel available in community halls and other such meeting places for the benefit of those who do not subscribe to their service. ("Policies," pp. 14-15)

Discussion centered on the paper's requirement that "licensees expend a minimum of 10% of their gross annual

subscriber revenue for the annual operation of their community channel The Commission will expect the major portion to be spent on the program production process" ("Policy statement, cable television—The community channel," p. 6). The Commission's main concern is to provide stable financial support for the community channel, and to this end expects licensees "to allocate a reasonable percentage of their gross subscriber revenue" to the channel. The 10% minimum will not be enforced, but it is regarded as "a useful standard of expenditure for community programming" ("Policies," p. 15, 16). Licensees will be required, in applications for new, renewed, or amended licences, to state the amounts proposed to be spent, or spent, on the community channel, and to make a separate entry for this amount in their annual returns.

The programming offered on the community channel "should be distinctly different from the programming offered by radio and television stations serving the licensed area" (Policies," p. 17). The Commission expects cable television licensees to encourage citizen participation; provide facilities and staff to help train the community people in program production and equipment use, and also make the equipment freely available; set up advisory groups from the community to help in programming although the licensee remains responsible for program content; and attempt the maximum of live community programming. ("Policies," pp. 17-20). The channel's technical quality must also be acceptable, and the Commission will discuss with the Department of Communications "the possibility of issuing technical specifications for the operation of the community channel" ("Policies," p. 21).

The Commission has noted the use of "bicycled" programs on the community channel (programs produced by other licensees). The Commission's policy is to encourage programming from their own licensed areas. The Regulations define community programming as programming produced

(b) with or without the assistance of the licensee, by members of the community or communities served by the licensee,

(c) by another licensee or by members of the community or communities served by another licensee if such programming is integrated into programming produced by the licensee or by members of the community or communities served by it, or

(d) by a network operator licensed by the Commission to provide community programming to the licensee, and includes announcements promoting services that the licensee is licensed to provide, public service announcements, announcements promoting programs transmitted by Canadian stations and channel identification announcements.

Concerning audio programming on the community channel, the Commission requires video be given priority but will permit audio programming if the programs and their producers are identified by slides. Such programming, like the video, must be distinctly different from off-air audio services in the licensed area ("Policies," p. 21).

Finally, the Commission is "developing performance specifications" based on the principles set out in the

"Policies," and so will "provide criteria for the assessment of new licence applications and for the evaluation of the performance of existing licensees" ("Policies," p. 23).

RADIO SERVICES

The Cable Television Regulations "require the licensees of systems of 3000 or more subscribers to carry the signals of certain radio stations licensed by the Commission" ("Policies," p. 24). Section 15 of the Regulations states that these are:

15. (1) Subject to subsection (4) and any condition of a licence issued to it or amended or renewed after the coming into force of these Regulations, every licensee shall, in the following order of priority, distribute on the FM channels of its undertaking

- (a) the signals of all local FM stations;
- (b) the signals of any regional AM or FM station owned and operated by the Corporation that broadcasts in one of the official languages unless the signals of a local FM station owned and operated by the Corporation are broadcast in the same language as the signals of any such regional station; and
- (c) the signals of any regional AM or FM station that broadcasts in the other official language, where the signals of all stations required to be distributed pursuant to paragraphs (a) and (b) are broadcast in the same official language.

(2) Where a licensee satisfies the requirements of subsection (1), it may be licensed by the Commission to distribute the signals of optional radio stations.

The Commission's policy regarding optional signals is "to encourage the development of local FM radio service," and to this end such signals may be carried (if in accord with the Regulations) in the following priority:

- (a) The signals of any non-commercial AM or FM station licensed by the Commission not required to be carried by regulation.
- (b) The signal of any student carrier current radio station licensed by the Commission provided that no commercial content is included in the signal as distributed.
- (c) The signal of any regional FM station licensed by the Commission not required to be carried by regulation providing its programming service is distinctly different from that of all other radio stations required to be carried by the regulations or described in paragraphs (a) and (b) above.
- (d) The signal of any international short wave radio station which is operated by a government funded broadcast agency. ("Policies," p. 26)

Also, new local FM stations licensed by the CRTC must be carried as they come into operation.

The "Policies" and the Regulations prohibit the use of off-air audio signals as background for video channels ("Policies," p. 27, and Regulations, section 5). Some small systems are exempt from the requirements on priority radio signals, and they may use TV channels to carry radio signals "as a means to provide or extend local radio

services. The Commission will deal with applications to make use of television channels for this purpose on a case-by-case basis" ("Policies," p. 28).

The Commission will consider taped or other non-off-air audio service on video channels, "provided the service is produced in Canada, utilizes a minimum of 30% of Canadian music, and does not contain advertising material" ("Policies," p. 27). SCMO (subsidiary communications multiplex operations) service may also provide such background music, according to the above conditions. Licensees offering closed-circuit audio services "not in conformity with these Regulations and policies and which have not been licensed by the Commission" must be discontinued (see below, "G. Cable television," for more on closed-circuit audio).

AUGMENTED CHANNEL SERVICE

In last year's policy proposals, the question of converter service and fees to be charged for it was discussed. Cable television licensees distribute a basic service—received on channels 2 to 13 on the standard VHF television set—but with a device called a converter, more signals can be received. This additional service is now called the augmented channel service. In 1972, the CRTC began licensing cable television operators to provide augmented channel service. A number of fee structures evolved for provision of the service, but the Commission decided that the so-called combined-tier approach was the most suitable. Here, "the licensee charges a single fee to all subscribers covering the reception of all channels distributed by the licensee on its basic service and on its augmented service" ("Policies," p. 31). The converter devices may be bought or leased and installed at the discretion of the individual subscriber. The Commission's view is that "the channels of television service distributed by licensees on their cable television systems should be considered a single service whatever device is required to receive it in the subscriber's home" ("Policies," p. 32).

Licensees are required to carry on the augmented channel service "any priority service they cannot carry on their basic service. Where this has been done, the licensees may be authorized by the Commission to distribute other services on the augmented channel service" ("Policies," p. 33).

SPECIAL PROGRAMMING CHANNELS

After public discussion of the proposed supplementary programming channel, the CRTC concluded that such a channel "is not a desirable objective at this time and as a consequence . . . favors the present policy of considering proposals for special programming channels on a case-by-case basis" ("Policies," p. 35). The kinds of programming that may be run on such a channel were given as

- (a) Reruns of Canadian produced off-air broadcast programs, including the original commercial messages broadcast with such programs obtained from local Canadian television stations carried on the cable television system. In each case permission should be obtained from the broadcaster to run such programs.

(b) Films or video-tapes from sources such as the National Film Board, l'Office du film du Québec, the Canadian Film Institute, la Cinémathèque québécoise and other provincial and federal bodies and government agencies.

(c) Films from foreign governmental sources and from non-profit agencies such as the United Nations Organization.

(d) Original feature motion picture films in languages other than English or French. Feature films originally produced in one language and dubbed or sub-titled into a second language would not be acceptable.

(e) Amateur films or video-tape productions.

(f) Original foreign language programs (not dubbed or sub-titled) not included in sub-paragraph (a) provided they are not reruns of programs which have been distributed on Canadian and U.S. commercial television networks or stations, and do not contain any form of advertising.

(g) Sponsored programs such as documentary films or special cultural programs, excluding national and international sporting events, in which credits appear only at the beginning and end of the program and name only the sponsoring organization and the creative personnel. No specific product or service advertising may be included in any part of the program. ("Policies," pp. 36-37)

In such service, the priority should be given to (a) above, and the licensee "must chose equitably among all local Canadian television broadcasting whose signals" are carried on his system ("Policies," p. 38). Advertising will not be permitted on such a service nor separate audio programming.

PAY TELEVISION

The concept of pay television—payment of a fee to receive television signals, either off-air or via cable—was developed in the fifties but did not attract much attention until recently. The Commission received 39 briefs on its "Pay television position paper" issued in February 1975, and heard 15 representations at the June 1975 public hearing. The Commission's February 1975 paper said that it was "questionable whether the Canadian broadcasting system can absorb the impact of pay television service." The briefs and representations to the Commission in June 1975, from the broadcasting industry, the public, and program producers, was mixed. But the cable television industry "was eager to see the concept developed immediately and offered proposals as to how it could help Canadian production and at the same time not create undue harm to the present over-the-air broadcasting system. The cable television industry position was well researched and documented" ("Policies," p. 41).

The Commission recognizes "that some form of pay television is highly probable in the future," and that as a result the "over-the-air broadcasters, program producers, and cable television licensees must work together to effect an integrated use of the broadcasting system to assist Canadian production" ("Policies," pp. 41-42).

The CRTC's cable television decisions issued in 1975-76 reflected its policies and Regulations in the areas of uniform monthly service fees for similar service in the same geographical area, combined-tier fees for basic and augmented service, prohibition of advertising on the community programming channel, priorities in signal distribution, commercial deletion (in some decisions) and substitution of suitable replacement material, approval of special programming channels (in some decisions) carrying no advertising except that integral to rerun programs. More discussion of cable television appears below, "G. Cable television."

C. Programming

1. RADIO

In a number of AM and FM radio decisions (granting, renewing, or amending licences) the CRTC again pointed out the important place local and community programming has in its radio policies.

For example, in Decision 75-99 (granting an English-language AM licence for Port Hawkesbury, N.S.), the Commission noted the proposed 49.5 hours per week of "local live programming including programming for and involving the French and Indian communities in the area" and said that this was "an important contribution to the service to be provided." In other decisions, the local licensee's responsibility to develop local programming, or the licensee's commitment to locally-originated programming, were pointed out (Decisions 76-19, 76-53). And in Decision 76-78 (renewing the licence for CKTS Radio Sherbrooke Ltée) the Commission said that because CKTS "is the only local English-language station," it was expected "to play a distinct role in the community and to provide, both in its verbal and musical components, a balanced programming service for all segments of the English-speaking community in the region it serves." The Commission required the licensee to increase "substantially" the amount of its CBC English network programming. Decision 76-15 (on Radio Laval Inc.) granted the licensee's application to amend its licence to move its studio from downtown Montreal to Laval. The same application was denied in Decision 75-63 last year, because the Commission pointed out that the licensee had committed itself to programming directed at metropolitan Montreal, especially "in the areas of information, community programming, and public affairs." This year the licensee demonstrated to CRTC's satisfaction that "certain technical problems make it impossible to provide an adequate program service" to the downtown Montreal area which the licence had required, and so it was granted permission to relocate in Laval where it will "provide a community-oriented broadcasting service to the residents of Laval." The Commission required the licensee "to identify itself with its listening audience and reflect the concerns of the Laval community."

In two decisions approving applications for licence renewals (Decisions 76-84 and 76-85) the Commission reminded the licensees of their responsibilities to provide "more adequate local and regional information service, focussing on the social and cultural interests of the individual com-

munities being served." The decisions' several recommendations to CKAC Ltée and Radiodiffusion Mutuelle Ltée/ Mutual Broadcasting Ltd. were made "to ensure the broadening of the sources of information which serve as the basic framework of French-language news broadcasting." And in Decision 76-80, the CKVC (Québec) Ltée licence was renewed, but the Commission reminded the licensee that it had "committed itself to give priority to the local and regional and information and news services in order to better serve its listeners." The licensee had earlier promised to improve its performance in this regard, and the Commission noted that while some changes had been made, it would continue to "follow the implementation of these measures."

At St-Jérôme, Quebec, the commission denied an application by Radio Laurentides Inc. to amend its licence "to broadcast simultaneously at St-Jérôme and at Lachute, Quebec the programs of CJLA Lachute." The Commission pointed out that the licensee's station, CJEN St-Jérôme, had been a local station for years and approval of the application would "for all practical purposes" change it into "a rebroadcaster of the new Lachute radio station." The decision said that a local station has "an important social role" to play in its licensed area, and "must be able to count on the active support of the community it serves."

Decision 76-116 denied three applications for a French-language FM radio station at Quebec, Quebec. In its reasons, the Commission said that of the three applications, two did not meet the programming objectives set out for FM radio in its 1975 FM policy. One applicant did submit "an application which demonstrated a serious endeavor to arrive at a new and distinctive programming concept" but the Commission was not convinced that "sufficient financial and human resources" could be found to carry out the proposal.

In a twelve-page public announcement dated 12 January 1976, the Commission discussed a promotional campaign by CFCF-AM Montreal "to encourage listeners to sign a petition against the Official Language Act of the Province of Quebec, commonly referred to as Bill 22." The Commission had, as a result of the campaign, received about 100 telephone calls and several written complaints. The CRTC then sent a Telex to CFCF requesting tapes of its programming relating to Bill 22. The Radio (AM) Regulations, sections 4(5)(a) and (b) require a licensee to "maintain for a period of four weeks from the date of broadcast or, if required by the Commission . . . for a period of eight weeks from that date, and . . . furnish to a representative of the Commission on request . . . a tape recording or other exact copy of all matter broadcast by that station." The Telex also said that "the right to freedom of expression and the right of persons to receive programs" was unquestioned, but that programming should offer "a reasonable balanced opportunity for the expression of differing views on matters of public concern."

The Commission received the tapes in question, but about 20% were inaudible or of very poor quality. The remaining tape—199 hours of broadcasting—was analyzed and it was found that 54 hours, or 27.5%, was talk and music related to the Bill 22 campaign. Unrelated talk and music constituted 107 hours, or 53.5%, baseball 38 hours or 19%. The campaign material varied from a daily low of 15% to a high of 55%. The public announcement said that "the station allocated an unusually high amount of its

broadcast time to programming related to this campaign." Further analysis of the 27.5% of broadcast time on Bill 22 showed that 28% was editorializing, 20% open-line, and 40% was promotion; "considerably more time was spent on the promotion of the campaign itself than on an explanation and discussion of the issues arising out of the Official Language Act." Further, at no time was the Act read to the audience. In a table attached to the public announcement as Appendix B, the CRTC noted that expressed viewpoints aired against the Act made up 72.9%, while favorable comment was only 2.5%. There is no evidence, however, that "the station had refused to grant access to persons wishing to express viewpoints favorable to the Act and unfavorable to the station's campaign."

The public announcement said that all factors considered, including other media reaction to the same issue, "the Commission's preliminary view is that the station has failed to provide a sufficient degree of balanced programming in the circumstances of this case" and so intended "to call the licensee . . . to a licence renewal hearing in Montreal scheduled for March 1976 to discuss, among other matters, the programming which took place during this campaign":

This hearing will afford the licensee an opportunity to express its views on the Commission's analysis, how it perceived its programming responsibilities during this campaign and how the licensee considers that it met its responsibilities.

The Commission will also wish to examine at this public hearing the manner in which the licensee has fulfilled its commitments made to the Commission at the time of its application to acquire the assets of station CFCF and in particular the commitment reiterated in the Commission's Decision CRTC 72-221 that the licensee would play a particularly creative role in interpreting the cultural character of Montreal to its audience.

The hearing was held 30-31 March 1976, and no public announcement had been issued on the subject at year-end.

Decision 75-306 denied Goodwill Broadcasters of Quebec Ltd.'s application to transfer all issued and outstanding shares from the present shareholders to Deljean Inc. Goodwill is licensee of CFOM Quebec. In its reasons, the CRTC said that it had previously "noted its concern with respect to the station's programming and stated that it expected the licensee to provide, in cooperation with the CBC, more of the national service to its licensed area by, as a minimum, fulfilling the reserved time requirements which the CBC expects of its affiliates." CBC requires 25 hours per week, which the CRTC considers a minimum. Deljean Inc. proposed to broadcast 24.6 hours per week of CBC service if it became the CFOM licensee. Because "CFOM is the only English-language radio station in the area, the Commission finds this unacceptable." Deljean had also said it would "continue the programming of CFOM in the same style" as Goodwill. But the CRTC had said in an earlier decision (Decision 74-59) that it was "not satisfied that the programming . . . fulfilled the programming commitments" Goodwill had made and that the CRTC expected "a balanced programming service for all segments of the English-speaking community in its licensed area." Deljean's application was therefore unacceptable.

The decision said that the CRTC recognized CFOM's "economic problems in providing the only English-language radio service to the area," which would become insurmountable if the CBC were to establish an English-language station there as it had proposed. The CRTC suggested "if the English-speaking population of Quebec City can support only one radio service then it should be the national service either through a CBC affiliated station or through a CBC owned and operated station."

In Decision 75-534, the CRTC approved applications by Supravox Corporation Ltd./Supravox Corporation Ltée (Montreal), Radio Rogers Ltd. (Toronto) and CHUM Ltd. (Toronto) for amendments to their FM licences to add subsidiary communications multiplex operations (SCMO). At the May 1975 hearing in Hamilton, it was asked "whether scarce public frequencies should be utilized for SCMO transmissions of background music, or other services that are of little relevance to the general public in the context of the Broadcasting Act, particularly since this background music service can be distributed by other means." The CRTC said that even though at present decoders were necessary to receive SCMO service, the success of the so-called talking-book service for the blind, inaugurated in the United States, indicated that "a valuable service to the public can be rendered via SCMO." The decision also said that "as demands on the FM spectrum increase, particularly for specialized broadcasting services to limited segments of the population, the possibility of a more meaningful use of SCMO" than for background music "will have to be considered." The CRTC pointed out that SCMO is "a form of broadcasting within the meaning of the Broadcasting Act" and reminded the licensees of their responsibilities under the Act for SCMO content.

2. TELEVISION

In several decisions concerning television, the Commission expressed its view on "the importance locally of television as part of the numerous communication services available to the community" (Decision 75-323). In Decision 75-323, renewing the licence of CHLT-TV Sherbrooke, Quebec, the Commission said that one of its "most important objectives" was "the establishment and development of local and regional television stations. The policies and decisions of the Commission have always been directed at strengthening the resources of local stations . . . to enable them to produce an adequate number of quality programs to meet the needs and aspirations of the population."

Decision 75-522 approved in part an application for a French-language TV station at Trois-Rivières, Quebec. The applicant proposed "insertion of local commercials" but "had no immediate plans for producing local programming." The Commission said that "where an applicant proposes to seek local commercial revenue from a community, he should also be prepared to provide some service to the community in the way of locally-produced, locally-oriented programming." The licence was granted on the condition that "no local TV sales activity take place" before the licensee provided to the community "a programming service approved by the Commission."

In Decision 75-517, the CRTC denied Cambrian Broadcasting Ltd.'s application to amend its licences for CKSO-TV-2 Timmins, CKSO-TV-3 Kearns, and CKSO-TV-4 Kapuskasing, Ontario "to broadcast separate program-

ming on the three stations." The Commission said that the licensee "in effect proposes to feed each station with separate local commercials with no regularly scheduled local programming inserts." The application was denied because "the licensee's proposals do not provide for separate locally-originated programming to the communities concerned."

Channel SeventyNine Ltd.'s application for licence renewal was approved in Decision 76-133. The Commission said that this licensee's station, CITY-TV Toronto, had "substantially moved toward the fulfillment" of its promise of performance: "to provide a television service uniquely different from and complementary to the services then being provided in the Toronto area by existing licensees . . . it would produce live, vital programming directed to and reflective of the Toronto community, feature Toronto people, provide public access programming, and serve as an outlet for local Toronto retail advertisers." The Commission expected that it would continue in this way, and that the station's orientation would not change when it moved to the CN Tower which will give it much greater coverage. Also, the decision said that the licensee "must ensure that the present level" of its multilingual programming, which grew from 4.5 hours per week to 30, "does not diminish the station's public affairs or access programming."

Decisions 76-87 and 76-88 renewed the licences of Radio Laval Inc.'s station CFCM-TV Quebec and Télé-Métropole Inc.'s CFTM-TV Montreal. In Decision 76-87, the Commission said it noted "with regret" that CFCM-TV had not lived up to its commitment to increase "its contribution to the [TVA] network's entertainment programming," even though it did contribute to the network's sports and news programming. CFCM-TV broadcast "only a limited number of its productions in its night-time scheduling." The decision said that:

the Commission considers that Radio Laval Inc. is now in a position to increase its program contribution to the TVA network in order to reflect the characteristics of that region. The Commission also considers that the licensee is in a position to offer, in prime time, locally produced quality programs. The Commission, therefore, expects the programming of CFCM-TV to be consistent with these requirements.

The Commission was also concerned by the commercial character of some of CFCM-TV's productions and is requiring the licensee "to remedy this situation and to submit, on a regular basis, examples of how the station intends to implement this program production policy."

Also, the Commission noted the "success of foreign programs broadcast by the licensee":

In the light of the licensee's responsibilities as a user of a scarce public radio frequency, the Commission will expect the licensee to exercise greater care in the selection of foreign programs, particularly those containing violent elements which arouse the deep and legitimate concern of many responsible citizens. Consistent with its statement at the hearing, the licensee should also exercise greater discretion in the scheduling of such programs.

Decision 76-88, on Télé-Métropole Inc., noted "the significance and diversity of the station's original productions,

the support the station gives to Canadian artists and writers, the plans for the expansion of its production facilities, and its intention to allocate more resources to the preparation of its programming." The decision went on to say that:

Because a large part of its productions serve as the basis for the Canadian programs broadcast by TVA stations in prime-time, the Commission wishes to underline the important responsibility which Télé-Métropole has in this respect. Therefore, the Commission considers that Télé-Métropole has a special role to play in the Canadian broadcasting system, particularly with regard to the development and improvement of French language broadcasting.

The decision also repeated the statement on foreign programs, quoted above from Decision 76-87.

3. GLOBAL COMMUNICATIONS LTD.

In its Decision 75-594, the Commission approved Global's application to amend its licence for CKGN-TV-1 Windsor and replace Global's American programs, which could not be shown in the Windsor-Detroit area because of restrictive program rights, with slide announcements promoting upcoming programs. In the decision, the Commission discussed at length "Global's difficulty in meeting the Canadian content regulations" which require that in the twelve-month period beginning 1 October each year, 60% of the station's total broadcast time between 6 am and midnight, and 50% between 6 pm and midnight, be Canadian content (section 6A(1) (a) and (b)(ii)). The decision said that the Commission believed "Global was not meeting some of its commitments" on programming which it had previously made to the Commission. However, "continuation of renewal of Global's licence was not in question."

Global is "unique in several respects" because its transmitters across southern Ontario place "a primary signal in large rural and semi-rural areas as well as in major urban centers," so that it is "neither a local broadcaster nor a national network." The CRTC expected that such inventiveness would be reflected in its programming, as had been promised. Decision 72-224, granting Global's licence, said that the Commission hoped "Global will contribute significantly to increasing the proportion of Canadian programming in the areas of drama and variety." Global had also said that it would "avoid undue provision of programming already provided or more appropriately provided by others." Global's commitments were "substantially confirmed by the IWC group at the 1974 hearing" held to consider Global's financial difficulties, which resulted in control of the company being transferred to a syndicate consisting of IWC Communications and others for refinancing.

The Commission's study of Global's programming since the transfer indicates that while its news and public affairs programming "is commendable in terms of both quality and quantity," it is now "providing virtually no support, encouragement, or outlet for independent Canadian program production; nor is there any immediate prospect of improvement in this situation." Global also is "now having great difficulty" in meeting the Canadian content regulations cited above, and "apart from its news and

public affairs programming . . . does not offer programming which provides alternatives to other television services available in Canada."

At a hearing, 4 November 1975, Global offered reasons, mainly economic, why it had not carried out its promises, but the Commission pointed out that these factors

are not unique to Global and were well-known to all concerned before Global began broadcasting. These programming economics, coupled with Global's own financial situation, led Global to propose to this Commission a relaxed Canadian content requirement for independent Canadian television stations including Global. Only thus, asserted Global, could an eventual goal of both more and quality Canadian programming be realized. The Commission rejects such a suggestion as not being in the public interest.

While Global's licences expire only on 31 March 1977, the Commission nonetheless outlined several policy points and placed Global "on notice in several respects":

1. Section 3 of the Broadcasting Act sets out a broadcasting policy for Canada which it is the duty of this Commission to implement. Part of that policy is to ensure a Canadian broadcasting system which will "... safeguard, enrich and strengthen the cultural, political, social and economic fabric of Canada", and in which broadcasters will provide programming "using predominantly Canadian creative and other resources". It is to the achievement of these ends that the Canadian content rules of Section 6A of the Television Broadcasting Regulations are directed. The requirement is set at a level which should persuade Canadian broadcasters to address themselves in a substantial and meaningful way to the "cultural, political, social and economic fabric of Canada", but which at the same time should leave ample opportunity for the use of foreign produced programming.

In the opinion of the Commission, a relaxation of the Canadian content requirements applicable to privately-owned television licensees below the present 60% for the overall 6:00 A.M. to midnight period and 50% for the 6:00 P.M. to midnight period would be contrary to the public interest.

2. The Commission reminds broadcasters that Canadian content requirements are not simply a matter of quantity, for Section 3 of the Act also requires that "... the programming provided by each broadcaster should be of high standard . . ." Thus, while the Commission notes Global's desire to meet Canadian content requirements in the 1975-76 year now in progress, the Commission will be equally concerned about the quality of the proposed Canadian content programming.

3. The Commission is aware of the management and financial problems in existence at the time of the transfer of control to the IWC group. Nevertheless, the IWC group comprises sophisticated and experienced investors and businessmen with significant resources. This group assumed and confirmed, at the time of the transfer of control, important commitments to the Commission and the public. The financing arrangements entered into by a licensee should be such as will sustain rather than reduce its ability to meet those commitments. The Canadian content rules were in force, and the economic

facts of life surrounding Canadian program production were well known, both at the time of Global's original application and at the time of the IWC group's entry into Global.

A hearing on these matters is scheduled for late 1976. Concerning the application which this decision approved, the Commission said that it recognized that the Detroit market, one of the most lucrative in the US, was protected from Canadian signals and that Global had attempted to set up its transmitter at Cottam so that signals would not penetrate that market but had been unsuccessful. The area's particular problem has "inhibited the introduction... of viable CTV programming service through an affiliate relationship." The Commission said that it expected Global "to pursue remedies for this problem, including sharing of the transmission facilities with other broadcasters and seeking out new sources of programming. The Commission expects that Global will have a proposed solution to the problem for discussion with the Commission at the time of the hearing for licence renewal."

4. NATIVE LANGUAGE PROGRAMMING

The Commission last year issued licences for three new radio stations which planned to broadcast programs in English and a native language. The station at Makkovik, Labrador, Newfoundland will broadcast on its FM station 48 hours in English and 8 hours in Inuktitut (Decision 75-262); Norway House, Manitoba, plans 33 hours per week of AM programming, 75% in Cree (Decision 75-559); Green Lake, Saskatchewan plans one-third of its FM programming in Cree (Decision 75-607); and Moosonee, Ontario (Decision 76-90) will be an AM station with some programming in Cree.

For all of these licences, the CRTC pointed out, as it has in the past in licensing such enterprises, that "The problem of making provision for the continuing funding of northern community broadcasting stations" is a "matter of concern to the Commission which recognizes that, until a permanent funding mechanism is established, the source of funds may change from time to time." The decisions say that "the Commission continues to believe that the development of broadcasting services in isolated areas requires special consideration and encouragement. Consequently... those who provide funds... from time to time, shall not interfere with the licensee's control over the management and programming decisions of the station."

At Fort Franklin, NWT the CBC applied to amend its licence for CBQO to add locally-originated programming "to broadcast programs of community interest in the Hare language." The CRTC approved the application, saying that it "fully supports" the CBC's "intention to provide access to its radio transmitters in isolated communities by local groups... such access will also facilitate communication within the community in emergency situations" (Decision 75-193).

5. STUDENT PROGRAMMING

Two AM carrier current stations and two FM radio stations were licensed last year to student-run enterprises. All are to program in English.

The carrier-current stations are at Sackville, N.B. and at Wolfville, N.S., issued to Attic Broadcasting Co. Ltd., Decision 75-102 and to Acadia Students' Union Inc., Decision 75-261, respectively.

The Commission reiterated in these two decisions its concern that such stations are "to reflect the interests and activities of the total university or college community in which they operate; to schedule a consistently high proportion of Canadian material; and, above all, to promote innovative programming which will explore and enlarge student interests." Also, in the Acadia Students' Union decision, it was noted that the applicant had proposed four minutes of commercial advertising per hour, which maximum is a condition of licence.

In Decision 75-247, the CRTC granted FM radio licences to Jim Rogers (representing a company to be incorporated) at Winnipeg, and to the Carleton University Students' Association Inc., Ottawa.

The Carleton University Students' Association had applied for, and was granted, an AM student carrier current radio licence in 1973 (Decision 73-304). In 1974, it applied to amend its licence to broadcast commercials for a maximum yearly revenue of \$5000; the application was granted (Decision 74-385). Jim Rogers applied last year, and in a public announcement concerning his application, dated 17 July 1974, the CRTC discussed the application but did not issue a licence.

Decision 75-247 this year defines student radio as broadcasting "with a four-fold purpose":

to communicate with students beyond the immediate reach of any student carrier current or closed circuit systems in operation at the particular institution, to reach students who do not belong to the particular campus community, to communicate the concerns, interests and activities of the campus as well as of the academic environment to the public, and to offer to the general public innovative and alternative programming fare which makes use of the many resources available at the academic institution. Student radio may also provide basic training for students interested in broadcasting careers.

The Commission said that its policy would expect students to apply for carrier current radio, or low-power drop-in frequencies, where the audience was limited to the campus, but that it would permit the use of FM channels allotted by the Department of Communications if the station proposed "programming... intended as an alternative service to the public as well as [to] the students on campus." At this time, only one such station will be licensed in any community, with the licensee allowing access to its facilities by other groups from local post-secondary institutions. The Commission also said it would issue two such licences in one community, one English and one French, if numbers of students were great enough and if there were enough FM channels available.

The Commission pointed out that it has been concerned to promote diversity and comprehensiveness of broadcast services, and to this end has licensed various kinds of community radio stations. But because "Competitive pressures of the market place have a direct or indirect influence on the nature of programming," the Commission has been concerned "to safeguard the special nature of

the programming in the student sector" and has been "reluctant to permit such stations to become involved in conventional commercial activities." The decision said that:

The Commission realizes that structures for alternative funding may neither exist in some communities nor be sufficiently developed in others. Funding of the CBC through the federal government, educational stations through the provincial governments, and the private commercial sector through conventional commercial activity leaves few alternatives for funding of community access stations or institutional stations such as Student FM. Inasmuch as student stations can and do derive support from their students' unions, they have one financial resource which community access stations do not have. For that reason the Commission will continue to accommodate the financial needs of community access stations before those of a student station in the same location.

However, since both the stations involved in Decision 75-247 "propose to provide a certain amount of community programming, and because the Commission to date has not received an application for a community FM station in either Winnipeg or Ottawa," the Commission will allow them a certain restricted advertising activity. The maximum time for commercials is limited for these two stations "to four minutes per clock hour, and the number of interruptions for such messages to six per clock hour."

The CRTC said that student FM stations "should be incorporated nonprofit organizations. A predominance of students on the board of directors is essential, although directors representing other aspects of campus or community life are acceptable and even desirable. Both applicants meet these criteria." The presiding officer and each of the other officers or directors must be Canadian citizens, as set out in the Direction to the CRTC of the Governor-General in Council, PC 1969-2229.

The decision commended the applicants' well-prepared briefs and presentations, in which both proposed a high level of foreground format programming (see the CRTC's FM policy, "FM radio in Canada," 1975, pp. 13-14). Also the CRTC expected that "live musical and other forms of artistic expression will find a significant place in the proposed programming services," and quoted the Winnipeg brief to support its belief that in student radio, music should be "a stimulant, a sampler" not "confined monotony" and restricted playlists."

Finally, the Commission pointed out that it expected the licensees to surrender their licences voluntarily if financial support "was not sufficient to maintain the project."

D. Extension of service

1. CBC ACCELERATED COVERAGE PLAN

In keeping with the Broadcasting Act's policy that "all Canadians are entitled to broadcasting service in English and in French as public funds become available," and that the national broadcasting service must "be extended to all parts of Canada" and "be in English and French, serving the special needs of geographic regions," the CRTC

continues to make extension of service a priority. Television and radio stations, as well as LPRTs and FM frequencies carrying AM programming, are licensed by the Commission to provide extension of first, and where possible second, service to Canadians (see Tables 5, 6, and 14).

The CBC's Accelerated Coverage Plan (ACP), announced in February 1974, was designed to extend national radio and television service to unserved communities of 500 or more people. Last year, the Corporation began broadcasting in 18 such communities under the ACP. In the Northwest Territories, Cape Dorset, Pangnirtung, Eskimo Point, Pond Inlet, Resolute, Cambridge Bay, and Coppermine began television and radio service; Igloodik began radio and Baker Lake began television. In Quebec, Fort George and Nouveau Comptoir began bilingual television as well as English and French radio service. In Manitoba, Grand Rapids, Snow Lake, and The Pas started English radio service. In Saskatchewan, La Ronge received English radio and Cumberland House English television. Nain, in Newfoundland, began English radio and television.

The ACP will, when completed, provide national radio and television service to some 300 isolated localities by means of 600 new transmitters. Service in French and English will then be available to 99% of Canada's population. Coverage of remote locations is made possible by extending land networks and through the Anik satellite. To date, the CBC has submitted applications for 137 ACP projects to the CRTC.

In Decisions 75-96 and 75-97, the CRTC approved CBC ACP applications at Easterville, Grand Rapids, Moose Lake, Snow Lake, The Pas, and Flin Flon, Manitoba (see above). The decisions said that these were "the first related group of applications under the CBC's Accelerated Coverage Plan. . . . The commission was informed that an essential element in the implementation of the ACP is the grouping of several installations in the same geographical area into a single project for purposes of engineering, planning, construction, and installation, in order to achieve savings in both cost and time." Other CRTC decisions were taken approving ACP radio and television stations, both English and French, which had not come on air by year-end. Twenty-nine English and 10 French FM stations and 33 English and 11 French television stations were approved, a total of 83 ACP stations.

CBC's non-ACP projects which went on-air last year number 27, for both radio and television; this includes rebroadcasters and new originating stations. Nine radio stations—six English, three French—came into operation, three LPRTs and six FM stations. New FM operations began at St. John's, Newfoundland (CBN-FM), Halifax, Nova Scotia (CBH-FM), and Calgary, Alberta (CBR-FM), all English. In Decision 72-197 the CRTC had deferred the CBC's application for these stations (plus three others and a French FM network), but on 18 October 1973, the application was approved; the Commission said in its October 1973 announcement that the CBC had "taken decisive initial steps" to answer the CRTC's questions in Decision 72-197.

In television, 18 new CBC stations came into operation, seven French and 11 English. All except CBRT Calgary, Alberta are rebroadcasters. CBRT was licensed in Decision 74-269 (29 July 1974).

2. THE MARITIMES AND NEWFOUNDLAND

In New Brunswick, the CRTC approved Moncton Broadcasting Ltd.'s application for renewal of its licences for CKAM-TV Upsalquitch Lake, CKAM-TV-1 Newcastle, and CKCD-TV Campbellton (Decision 75-287). The CRTC also approved Moncton Broadcasting's application for a rebroadcaster of CKCW-TV Moncton at Florenceville-Woodstock (Decision 76-18).

In Decision 75-287, the CRTC reviewed the licensee's arrangements with New Brunswick Broadcasting Co. Ltd. concerning use of transmitters to serve northeastern New Brunswick, an extension of service which is a CRTC priority (see Decision 74-349). Transmitter arrangements could not be agreed on, and consequently Moncton Broadcasting applied in Decision 75-287 "to renew its existing licences. . . with transmitters continuing to be located at Upsalquitch Lake and Campbellton on the basis that the facilities at Upsalquitch Lake would be renovated to improve the reliability and quality of service." It is a condition of licence that the Upsalquitch Lake facilities be "able to produce a reliable service to the licensed area." The licensee had also indicated its intention to extend and improve its service in Chatham and in the Miramichi River Valley region. The CRTC said it expected applications for rebroadcasters for this region. It was also a condition of licence that Moncton Broadcasting apply for a rebroadcaster of CKLT-TV (rebroadcasting CKCW, a CTV affiliate) to serve western New Brunswick.

In Decision 76-18, Moncton Broadcasting applied for and received approval for a rebroadcaster of CKCW-TV, which was a condition of licence in Decision 74-350 renewing the licence of CKAM-TV Upsalquitch Lake. The rebroadcaster will provide CTV service to western New Brunswick.

This decision also discussed extension of French CBC service. The CBC and several others had intervened at the hearing which considered Moncton Broadcasting's application for the Florenceville-Woodstock rebroadcaster, approved for channel 3, and said that the proposed station on channel 3 could "preclude the future establishment of a UHF French-language rebroadcasting station at Grand Falls which is at present inadequately served by the CBC affiliate station in Edmunston, CJBR-TV-1." While fully agreeing that northwestern New Brunswick should receive French programming comparable in technical quality and content to that of the rest of the province, the CRTC said "this improvement cannot be effected solely by the establishment of a rebroadcasting station of CBAFT (Moncton) at Grand Falls. . . . A more adequate solution would be to start with the service improvements of Edmunston." In Decision 76-16, renewing the CJBR-TV-1 Edmunston licence, the Commission said that the "technical service provided by CJBR-TV-1 is clearly inadequate." (CJBR-TV-1 carries programs of CJBR-TV Rimouski, Quebec.) The station was expected to redesign its technical facilities "to take better advantage of the coverage capabilities of the channel, and thus to improve the grade of service to those areas now receiving a technically inferior service." Also, the station should arrange to include and distribute "those regional programs produced by CBAFT Moncton. . . at the same times as they are distributed throughout the rest of the province."

New Brunswick Broadcasting Co. Ltd. applied for English-language television licences at Campbellton and Newcastle/Chatham, which were approved in Decision 75-288.

The new stations will rebroadcast CHSJ-TV Saint John, a CBC affiliate. The decision noted that the licensee was "to provide a minimum of five and three-quarter hours per week of separate local programming for the residents of northern New Brunswick." The licensee had also undertaken to provide service to the Miramichi River Valley, and the CRTC expected applications for rebroadcasters to be submitted "in sufficient time that service may be provided" to the area at the same time as the service approved in Decision 75-288. In Nova Scotia, the CBC applied for two French-language FM stations, at Cheticamp and Margaree, which were approved in Decisions 75-538 and 75-539. The stations will rebroadcast CBAF Moncton. The Corporation also applied for and was granted a licence for an English-language TV station at Northeast Margaree, rebroadcasting CBIT-2 Cheticamp (Decision 75-257).

The Commission renewed the broadcasting licences of the Newfoundland Broadcasting Co. Ltd., in Decision 76-164. The stations, affiliates of the CTV network, are at St. John's, Bonavista, Clarendville, Argentinia, Grand Bank, Lawn, Marystown, Ramea, Swift Current, St. Alban's, and St. Shotts. A condition of the licence renewal was that the licensee continue to be affiliated to the CTV network. In the decision, the CRTC said it recognized "the difficulties . . . in providing CTV television service to the scattered population of Newfoundland." The licensee at the time of this decision (31 March 1976) had 22 transmitters, provided service to five community-owned transmitters, "and continues to be pressed to extend service to additional remote communities in Newfoundland and Labrador. The licensee's dilemma is that the necessary support for these activities must be derived from the relatively limited advertising revenue available to Newfoundland broadcasters."

In Decision 76-165, renewing the CBC's licences for CBNT St. John's and CBYT Cornerbrook, with their 16 rebroadcasters, the Commission said that CJON-TV had intervened concerning the CBC's commercial activities in Newfoundland and that "the rates for advertising charged by the CBC in this case should be more commensurate with the size of the audience obtained, and should not provide unfair competition to the private licensee in the same area. . . . the Commission understands that the CBC has reviewed its commercial rates and policies and will be announcing significant changes."

Another point noted in the Newfoundland Broadcasting Co. Ltd. decision was the complaints made "about the licensee's practices during the recent provincial election campaign." The CRTC, after studying the station tapes and logs, concluded that "no proper grounds for action against the licensee existed in this regard," but the licensee was reminded of its responsibilities under the Broadcasting Act to provide reasonable, balanced opportunity for expression of different views on matters of public concern.

3. QUEBEC

In Quebec the CBC applied for a new English-language TV station at Chicoutimi, approved in Decision 76-118. In this decision the Commission said that the CBC was expected to provide improved CBC French-language services to the Saguenay—Lac St-Jean area, both TV and radio. At Sept-Îles, the CBC applied for and was granted a licence for a French-language FM station rebroadcasting CBGA

Matane (Decision 75-266). The CBC's licence for CBV Quebec was renewed, along with CBFQ Lac Edouard, CBFQ St-Fabien de Panet, CBFP Parent, CBFS Sanmaur, CBFU Clova, CBFQ Megantic, and CBFQ-FM St-Fabien de Panet (Decision 76-132). In the decision, the Commission reminded the CBC of its 1974 commitment to upgrade CBV's power to 50,000 watts; the CRTC expects "to receive the application in the near future so that the citizens of Quebec may receive an improved French-language radio service."

Decision 75-326 issued a broadcasting licence to the CBC for a French-language radio station at Rimouski, rebroadcasting programming from CBGA Matane. The CBC has committed itself to establishing a radio and television production center in Rimouski; the CBC AM radio station is "the first step" toward providing second French-language TV service in the region, one of the CRTC's objectives. The CBC said it would assign two correspondents to the Rimouski area to provide regional input to CBGA Matane; the CBC plans six hours of daily regional production originating from Matane. The CRTC also issued licences to the CBC for French-language FM stations at Lac au Saumon and Causapscal; the Lac au Saumon station will retransmit programs from the CBC Rimouski AM station, and the Causapscal station, programming from Lac au Saumon (Decisions 75-474, 75-475.)

In northern Quebec, the CRTC approved three applications by Northern Radio—Radio Nord, one to amend its licence for CKRN-TV-4 Matagami to change the programming source from CKRN-TV Rouyn to a proposed station at Joutel, Quebec and to increase its power; the second, for a French-language TV station at Joutel rebroadcasting CJDG-TV Lithium Mines; and for a French-language TV station licence at Béarn/Fabre to rebroadcast programs from CKRN-TV Rouyn. The Commission approved the first two (Decisions 75-340, 75-341). The third (Decision 75-342) was approved in principle. The CRTC said that the requested channel 9 was technically unacceptable and that after consultation with the Department of Communications, the licensee should submit an amended application. In Decision 75-569, the CRTC approved channel 3 for the Béarn/Fabre station.

In south-eastern Quebec, Radio Megantic Ltée applied for and was granted a renewal of its licences for its Réseau des Apalaches, stations CKLD Thetford Mines, CKFL Lac Megantic, CFDA Victoriaville, CKTL Plessisville, and CJAN Asbestos. A condition of licence was that the network be operated "as part of the CBC French-language AM radio network" (Decision 76-10).

At Montreal, the Commission approved Télé-Métropole Inc.'s application to renew its TVA network of stations at Montreal, Quebec, Chicoutimi, Sherbrooke, and Hull (Decision 76-86). The Commission said that "one of its principal goals" was "bringing Canadian private and public television services to the greatest possible number of Canadians." The decision continued, "The Commission is pleased to note the expansion of the TVA network to Sherbrooke, the Ottawa-Hull area, and shortly to Trois-Rivières, as well as the proposals and continuing discussions on the expansion of TVA to Rimouski, the Gaspé, the North Shore, and the Abitibi regions." Financing the extension of second French-language service poses certain problems, and the Commission said it "has come to the conclusion that the associates in the TVA network, and particularly Télé-Métropole Inc. (CFTM-TV)

and Radio Laval Inc. (CFCM-TV) must allocate, as soon as possible, adequate funds for the provision, carriage, and distribution of TVA network programs."

In Decision 75-286, Radio Laval Inc. (now Les Entreprises Télé-Capitale Ltée) applied to acquire the assets of stations CFCM-TV and CKMI-TV Quebec from Télé-Capitale Ltée and for licences to operate them. The application was approved.

4. ONTARIO

The CBC applied for and was granted licences for English- and French-language FM stations at North Bay, rebroadcasting AM network programming from CBC Toronto and CJBC Toronto respectively (Decisions 75-146, 75-147). It also received approval of its application for an FM radio station at Kingston to rebroadcast the CBC's English-language AM programming (Decision 75-328). At Sudbury, the CRTC approved CBC's applications for FM stations to rebroadcast the network's English- and French-language AM programming (Decision 75-329).

Under the Accelerated Coverage Plan, the CBC applied for and received licences for FM stations at Cornwall rebroadcasting the network's English- and French-language AM programming (Decisions 75-576, 75-578). At the same time, the CRTC approved CBC's application to use subsidiary communications multiplex operation (SCMO) channels to transmit CBO-FM Ottawa and CBOF-FM Ottawa programming to the two proposed stations in Cornwall. Two other decisions approved CBC ACP projects for CBC French-language network programming from CBCFT Toronto at Peterborough, Kingston, and Belleville, and for FM stations at Kingston and Belleville rebroadcasting the CBC's French-language AM network programming from CJBC Toronto (Decisions 75-542, 75-476).

At Espanola, Algonquin Radio-TV Co. Ltd. applied for and received a licence for an English-language AM station (Decision 76-53). This station "will provide a first local service to Espanola and communities along the north shore area of eastern Manitoulin Island." A licence condition is that the station be a CBC affiliate. At Moosonee, W. J. C. Sleaver (representing the James Bay Broadcasting Corporation Inc.) applied for and received a broadcasting licence for an English and Cree AM station. The licence was issued on condition that "those who, from time to time, provide funds" to the corporation "shall not interfere with the licensee's control over the management and programming decisions of the station" (Decision 76-90).

The CRTC approved an application by Central Ontario Television Ltd. for an English-language TV station at Huntsville, rebroadcasting CKCO-TV-2 Wiarton. This station "will extend CTV network service to the Huntsville, Muskoka, Parry Sound, and Haliburton area and will provide it with some local programming" (Decision 75-166). At Thunder Bay, the CRTC approved an application by the Ontario Educational Communications Authority (OECA) for a licence for "a television undertaking at Thunder Bay, Ontario with studios at Toronto" (Decision 75-285). Approval of the application "will provide educational programming to the area."

5. THE PRAIRIES

Decisions 75-454, 75-455, and 75-456 approved applications by Garry H. Shapera to establish English-language TV stations at Jenpeg, Long Spruce, and Limestone, Manitoba, carrying programming rebroadcast from CBWNT Cross Lake (at Jenpeg) and CBWLT Gillam; these carry programming from CBWT Winnipeg, a CBC station.

In Saskatchewan, the CBC received a licence for a French-language TV station at Regina (Decision 75-183). At Swift Current, the Swift Current Telecasting Co. Ltd. was denied a licence for an English-language TV station to carry CTV programming (Decision 75-488). The Commission felt that the applicant could not "satisfactorily supply CTV network service as a supplementary affiliate." The decision said that CTV service could be provided "by one of the existing CTV affiliates" and that the Commission hoped "the action necessary to accomplish this will be undertaken in the very near future."

At Saskatoon, the CRTC approved an application for an English-language AM radio station (Decision 75-532). The station had been approved in principle in Decision 74-505 but no licence had been issued because of technical difficulties, overcome by the present licensee.

In Alberta, the CBC's application for a rebroadcaster of CBRT Calgary at Rosemary was approved (Decision 75-186). The Alberta Educational Communications Corporation applied for and received a licence for an English-language FM station at Medicine Hat to rebroadcast the programs of CKVA-FM Edmonton (Decision 75-307).

6. BRITISH COLUMBIA AND YUKON TERRITORY

New English-language television stations were established at Shalalth and Gold Bridge (Minto Mountain) to rebroadcast CTV service (Decisions 75-196, 75-197). Licences to provide CTV service were granted for Mount Hamilton, Rimrock, Soda Creek, Avola, Wokas Lake, Elk Falls Lookout, Gold River, Mount Begbie and Glacier Camp (Decisions 75-199, 75-322, 75-453, 75-479, 75-478, 75-477, and 76-146).

CHEK-TV Ltd., a CBC affiliate, had its licence renewed for CHEK-TV Victoria. CHEK-TV's applications for stations at Port Alberni (Decision 75-335), Sheringham Point, and Sooke (Decision 75-431) were also approved, providing first CBC service to these areas.

CBC television service was also extended to Mount Hamilton, Rimrock, Soda Creek, Hagensborg, Avola, Mount Wells, Campbell River, Coal Harbour, Mount Begbie and Glacier Camp (Decisions 75-198, 75-321, 75-451, 75-452, 75-563, 75-574, 75-575 and 76-147). The CBC applied to acquire the assets of CJAT-FM Trail and to broadcast on that station programs from CBU Vancouver; the application was approved in Decision 75-565. Decision 75-237 approved an application for a radio station to carry CBC AM radio service at Prince George, and to reduce CBC AM programming carried by the applicant on its licensed station CKPG Prince George. The decision said that "in granting a second radio AM licence to the same licensee for provision of similar services in an area, the Commission has taken into account the temporary nature and exceptional circumstances of this application."

Decision 75-426 approved an application by British Columbia Television Broadcasting System Ltd. to renew its licences for CHAN-TV-1 Chilliwack, CHKL-TV Kelowna, CHKL-TV-1 Penticton, CHKL-TV-2 Vernon, CHKM-TV Kamloops, CHKM-TV-1 Pritchard, CITM-TV Mount Timothy, CITM-TV-1 Williams Lake, CITM-TV-2 Quesnel, CIFG-TV Prince George, B.C. expiring 31 December 1975 and CHAN-TV-2 Bowen Island, CHAN-TV-3 Squamish, CHAN-TV-4 Courtenay, and CHAN-TV-5 Brackendale. A condition of licence was that CHAN-TV continue to be a CTV affiliate.

In its Decision 75-3, the CRTC had renewed these licences to 30 September 1975 and required the licensee "to submit the following in applying for further renewals":

1. a plan, including proposed timetable, for the extension of CTV service to the northern part of Vancouver Island.
2. a plan, including proposed timetable, for the extension of CTV service to the East and West Kootenays.

The licensee demonstrated at the CRTC's 1975 Vancouver hearing that these conditions had been met. Concerning northern Vancouver Island, "the licensee applied to improve the technical quality of CHEK-TV, the CBC affiliate service to the area," and proposes "to apply for a transfer of affiliation of CHEK-TV and its rebroadcasting stations to the CTV network" when the CBC applies to establish its own TV stations on the Island. Also, "a plan and a timetable for extension of CHAN-TV service to the East and West Kootenays" was submitted at the hearing. The Commission expects formal application for the plan to be made, which "will be heard as soon as possible." The Commission also said that it was "impressed" by the licensee's programming accomplishments at CHAN-TV "and with the applicant's undertakings in the extension of service to previously unserved areas of British Columbia."

At Teslin, YT, the Teslin Community Association applied for and received a licence for a TV station at Teslin to receive the CBC's Northern Television Service via the Anik satellite.

7. THIRD TELEVISION SERVICE IN VANCOUVER

At the 22 April 1975 public hearing in Vancouver, four applicants proposed to provide third English-language television service to Vancouver. These were Channel SeventyNine Ltd., Ten Television Ltd., Pacific Rim Broadcasting Ltd., and Western Approaches Ltd. The applications were for VHF channel 10 except Channel SeventyNine which applied for UHF channel 26; Western Approaches applied for either 10 or 26. The Commission approved the Western Approaches Ltd. application for channel 26, in Decision 75-304 dated 18 July 1975.

In Decision 73-398 issued in August 1973, the CRTC had denied three applications for third service, saying that they did not "adequately reflect the potential of a rapidly growing city with the unique cultural possibilities inherent in its location and people." The Commission in that decision said that the licensee of a third service should "provide valuable cultural, educational, and entertainment programming." Western Approaches, in the Commission's view, "offers the most realistic and best possibilities of achieving these objectives without threatening to under-

mine the services provided by present licensees in the Vancouver area." The decision noted Western Approaches' inclusion of experienced broadcast personnel on its staff, as well as "the strong local ownership character" of Western's application. At the hearing, the CBC said that it wished to use UHF channel 26 for its proposed French-language television service; the Corporation said other suitable UHF channels were available to Western and also that the CBC would defray the expenses of moving to another channel. The decision said the CRTC expected Western and CBC to "work out a mutually satisfactory solution of this matter."

E. Ownership

1. LOCAL OWNERSHIP AND PARTICIPATION

One of the Commission's concerns is that the people served by broadcasting undertakings be more directly involved in the communications process through local ownership and participation.

In several 1975-76 decisions concerning ownership, the Commission noted or expected community participation in station ownership. Decision 75-230 approved transfer of all issued shares of Fernie Television Ltd. and Kootenay Enterprises Ltd. to Columnet Ltd. which is 50% owned by Colmet Ltd., an Ontario company, and 50% is controlled by a BC trust; the Commission noted "the commitment of both parties to maintain this balance of ownership and control." The decision also stipulated that the owner "undertake to develop and carry out a plan for the provision of improved broadcast television signals" to the licensee's area. In Decision 75-560, approving an application to amalgamate Cornwall Cablevision Inc., Grand River Cable TV Ltd., London Cable TV Ltd., Jarman Cable TV Ltd., and Pine Ridge Cable TV Ltd. into one company, as well as approving amalgamation of Hamilton Co-Axial Ltd. and Metro Cable TV Ltd., the decision said the new companies proposed creation of advisory boards to replace the boards of directors. The Commission said that it expected "the advisory boards to be an effective form of community participation and requires that the proportion of local representation set out in each application be maintained."

Decision 76-172 approved the application for renewal of licence by the Coopérative de Télévision de l'Outaouais for its station CFVO-TV Hull, Quebec. The CRTC had licensed CFVO-TV in Decision 73-391. The Commission said then that the applicant's cooperative approach to ownership was "a mechanism whereby the public can identify more easily with a television station, express itself more spontaneously on it, and more readily find a response to its information, cultural, and entertainment needs." The decision also noted "the applicant's identification with the areas to be served; the truly representative character of the support offered to the applicant by individuals, organizations, and institutions of these areas, and the type of public participation that the applicant wants to implement with respect to policies, programming, and ownership of the station."

CFVO-TV as licensed provides second French TV service to its area, "has answered some of the community's needs for local identification," and has a financial support of

10,000 share-owning members. However, CFVO-TV has financial difficulties, stemming "from the initial lack of funds to cover the considerable capital and operating costs for a new private television station in the North American context." The problem was aggravated by "other difficulties, such as the newness of the market, broadcasting on the UHF band, the absence of audience rating reports, and the relative inexperience of the directors in a collectively-owned enterprise. . . . The licensee experienced difficult economic circumstances particularly in relation to investments, credit, and interest rates."

CFVO-TV made arrangements in March 1976 "to meet a large number of its short-term commitments and to improve its precarious financial situation." It also established a finance and budget committee. The Commission considers that this committee is consultative, and that the station "is still owned by its members. . . [and] the board of directors retains its decision-making power."

However, the CRTC noted that CFVO's financial constraints have meant that the licensee has "set aside some of the programming objectives to which it was committed. . . . The CFVO schedule includes too few local productions, programming deficient in Canadian content, and a selection of syndicated programs of debatable value." The Commission reminded CFVO of "its responsibility to select topics and program forms. . . that will be of value and interest to the audience." The licence was renewed for two years, subject to the following conditions:

1. CFVO-TV must remain, by right and in fact, the property of the members of the Coopérative de Télévision de l'Outaouais.
2. With the exception of the Chairman of the Board, both the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee shall include an equal number of members from Quebec and Ontario.
3. CFVO will be affiliated to the TVA network and will assume the responsibilities and prerogatives resulting from this affiliation.
4. By the Fall of 1976, CFVO shall broadcast, between 6:00 P.M. and midnight, one or more public affairs programs of a minimum duration of two hours per month. This requirement is in addition to the commitments made by the licensee at the hearing in its promise of performance.
5. CFVO must submit a progress report on its operations to the Commission twice yearly.

Decision 75-333 issued a cable television licence to Upper Richelieu Cablevision Ltd., to serve Iberville, Île Ste-Thérèse, St-Grégoire-le-Grand, St-Jean-sur-Richelieu, St. Luc, Farnham, St-Brigide d'Iberville and surrounding areas, as well as Chemin de la Montagne in the parish of Mont St-Gregoire. These areas applied for by the licensee were to be served, providing "a service to isolated areas which would not otherwise be able to support such a service." However, in Decision 76-20, the licensee applied for a change in ownership structure, which was approved by the CRTC because "the proposed alterations in the share structure and ownership and control of the company were necessary in order to permit the licensee to resume construction of its cable television system. Approval of

this application is therefore conditional upon construction being resumed immediately."

2. STANDARD BROADCASTING LTD.

Decision 75-598, 19 December 1975, approved an application to transfer "directly or indirectly . . . the effective ownership of control of" Bushnell Communications Ltd., Ottawa-Cornwall Broadcasting Ltd., and Laurentian Cablevision Ltd. "and of the broadcasting undertakings operated by them, through the transfer of 894,802 common shares (52%) of Bushnell . . . from Western Broadcasting Holdings Ltd. and its associates to Standard Broadcasting Ltd."

The decision explained that this application had been made and approved in Decision 75-78, 13 March 1975, but it was appealed to the Federal Court of Appeal by certain minority shareholders who objected to the CRTC's condition in Decision 75-78 that

the Commission will require, as a condition of its approval of these applications, that Standard agree to cause Bushnell to divest itself of its cable television undertaking at Rockland, Ontario, as well as its interests in Laurentian Cablevision Ltd. and Skyline Cablevision Limited. The Commission will review the question of the divestiture of these interests in the case of each licensee at the time of licence renewal with a view to establishing an appropriate time for each divestiture to be completed.

The Court "directed the Commission to reconsider and redetermine these applications without the inclusion of any condition not authorized by the Broadcasting Act," which the Commission did.

Approval of the application had not been questioned in the appeal, only the condition concerning divestiture of cable interests; Decision 75-598 confirmed the approval.

In Decision 75-598, the Commission said it had "considered the interventions of two groups of minority shareholders" to the effect that Standard "should purchase such minority shareholdings on a basis comparable to that on which the shareholdings of Western were acquired." Standard's president, at the public hearing concerning this application, "promised to review the position of the minority shareholders after Standard has had an opportunity to assess more fully the operations of Bushnell."

The Commission also heard commitments from Standard "to ensure that CJOH-TV and its rebroadcasting transmitters will provide considerably strengthened local and regional news and public affairs service." Standard was expected "to fulfill its commitments to strengthen the role of CJOH-TV in its licensed area, as a significant program source for the CTV network and as an active center for the production of television programs for general distribution." (See also under "H. Legal developments," below.)

3. SHARE TRANSFERS

The Commission denied several applications for share transfers last year. At Smiths Falls, Ont., Rideau Broad-

casting Ltd. applied to transfer 78% of issued and outstanding shares to Eastern Broadcasting Co. Ltd. The Commission denied this application, saying that Rideau had served the Smiths Falls area as a local broadcaster and that its present owners were local residents; Eastern's interests are in stations in the Maritimes and northern Ontario, and its owners reside in New Brunswick and Hamilton. The Commission's policy has been and in this case remains that "wherever possible broadcasting undertakings should be owned by residents of the areas they serve" (Decision 75-150).

In Decision 75-490, CKOY Ltd. applied "to issue 480 common shares to Selkirk Holdings Ltd. from the treasury of 264527 Ontario Ltd., a company which holds 31% of the issued and outstanding voting shares of CKOY Ltd." 264527 Ontario Ltd. at present "are in a position to exercise both operational and voting control" of CKOY; the company is owned by four Ottawa residents. The decision continued:

The other major shareholder of CKOY Limited is Southam Press Ltd. with 37.86% of the shares. Southam Press Ltd. controls a chain of Canadian daily newspapers including one of the two English-language dailies in Ottawa. It also holds 30% of the voting shares and 37.98% of the Class "A" Equity Shares of Selkirk Holdings Ltd., which in turn is indirectly the largest shareholder (34.4%) in Ottawa Cablevision Ltd.

In Decision CRTC 71-300, the Commission denied an application to transfer 28,700 common shares of CKOY Ltd. from Southam Press Ltd. to Selkirk Holdings Ltd., citing its frequently expressed concern about concentration of ownership and control of broadcasting undertakings.

In light of this, the Commission is not satisfied that it would be in the public interest to approve this application.

In Montreal, Decision 75-599 denied applications by Corporation Civitas Ltée/Civitas Corporation Ltd. representing a company to be incorporated (Télémutuelle Ltée/Telemutual Ltd.), to acquire the assets of Télé Inter-Cité Québec Ltée and for the licences of stations operated by Télé Inter-Cité at Montreal and Quebec.

The Commission had considered the possibility of third French-language television service in Quebec since 1972, and last year in Decision 74-75 issued licences to Télé and Inter-Cité (see CRTC *Annual Report* 1974-75, p. 14). The stations were to become operational by September 1975, but received permission to delay opening the stations until September 1976. In October 1976, Civitas applied to acquire the assets of Télé Inter-Cité, and the CRTC heard the applications at a December 1975 public hearing. In effect the Commission was asked to approve "acquisition of the assets of a licensee company which had been unable . . . to implement the project for which it had been licensed The Commission does not consider that this acquisition would be in the public interest." Although Civitas said "it was ready to adopt the goals proposed by Télé Inter-Cité and to devote the necessary resources to that end," the Commission found "fundamental differences between the terms of the Decision 74-75 granting licences to Télé Inter-Cité and the applications of Civitas," in the areas of ownership, coverage, and programming.

The Commission denied, in Decision 76-35, an application to transfer control of La Radio des Plaines Ltée, licensee of CKRV Drummondville. The licence for this French-language AM radio station was approved in Decision 74-224, which noted that the applicant was "to provide the listeners of the area with essentially local programming . . . [and] also offer new opportunities for individuals and representatives of community organizations to express themselves on the air." The application in question was made to strengthen the licensee's financial position in order to allow it to carry out its programming commitments. However, according to the application, the shares would have been transferred to, among others, two buyers with interests in Radio Drummond Inc. The Commission said that "a situation in which people find themselves divided as to their interests and their responsibilities as between the two licensees in Drummondville is undesirable." The decision said that the CRTC expected the licensee to submit "as soon as possible a new proposal for financing reorganization, in conformity with the spirit of this decision and the condition of the licence."

In Decision 76-130, the Commission denied an application to transfer all the issued shares of North West Community Video Ltd., Express Cable Television Ltd., and Community Video Ltd. (British Columbia) to Microwave Cablevision Ltd. The decision said that:

The proposed capitalization presented by the applicant involved an almost total reliance on debt as opposed to equity funds, with the debt capital apparently being obtained in a single transaction from a single source.

The Commission has been unable to satisfy itself that this debt capitalization does not raise problems of the identity and nationality of the proposed source of funds, taking into account Order-in-Council P.C. 1969-2229, as amended, regarding Canadian ownership and control.

F. Advertising

1. CANADIAN PRODUCTION OF COMMERCIALS

In a public announcement dated 12 January 1976, called "Canadian production of commercials," the CRTC set out its amendment to the television broadcasting regulations "on the subject of Canadian production of commercials," effective 1 July 1976. The Commission had published the proposed amendment on 28 July 1975, and called for discussion; the proposed television amendment was adopted without change except for the effective date, and Gazetted 8 October 1975.

The regulations require "the assignment of a CRTC registration number to all commercials, except for those commercial messages produced by a station for use only on its own facilities, television program promotion, and public service announcements." This registration will permit the Commission "to monitor the use of Canadian talent and facilities by individual advertisers."

The Commission will require "companies or organizations which have obtained a registration number or numbers" to provide "information regarding the production details of the commercial(s) concerned." The information will be analyzed to determine "levels of employment of Canadian

performers and directors and will be especially concerned with these two areas, as well as with the use of Canadian musicians, singers, announcers (when not principal performers), technicians, and production facilities. This continuing analysis will also take note of commercials developed especially for the French-language market as distinct from French-language adaptations of English-language commercials."

The CRTC will discuss procedures for submitting information and criteria concerning degree of Canadian content with the Association of Canadian Advertisers/Institute of Canadian Advertisers Joint Broadcast Committee. The Commission said that "Under the criteria to be announced" it "calls upon each advertiser to work toward the achievement of the following minimum proportions of use of Canadian-produced television commercials:

year ending 31 December 1976: 70%
year ending 31 December 1977: 75%
year ending 31 December 1978: 80%

Subsequent annual objectives will be determined during the year 1978." The Commission said it anticipated that "this regulation and this approach will stimulate the use of Canadian creativity in the production of television commercial messages for use in the Canadian broadcasting system."

The Commission will propose a revised regulation for commercial radio "at a future date."

The amendment as published in the 12 January 1976 public announcement is as follows:

9.2(1) In this section, "produced", in relation to a commercial message, means that all the visual and sound components of the commercial message have been assembled into a composite whole.

(2) Subject to subsection (3), no station or network shall, after July 1, 1976, broadcast any commercial message unless a registration number has been assigned to the commercial message by the Commission pursuant to section 9.3.

(3) Subsection (2) does not apply to a commercial message produced by a licensee for use only on its own station or stations.

9.3 The Commission shall assign a registration number to a commercial message upon being furnished with

- (a) the name and address of the advertiser on whose behalf the commercial message is to be broadcast; and
- (b) the title of the commercial message or the number that the advertiser uses to identify the commercial message.

2. CANADIAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION

The Commission's Decision 75-589 (17 December 1975) renewed a number of CBC licences subject to certain conditions. These conditions, concerning advertising, had been proposed in the 1974 CBC renewal of licences, Decision 74-70 called "Radio frequencies are public prop-

erty." After consultation with the CBC on the proposals, the Commission set the following conditions:

The CBC's licences for its English-language AM and FM radio networks and for the French-language AM radio network are renewed to 31 March 1979, subject to the following condition:

Effective 31 March 1975, the licensee shall not broadcast any commercial message except (a) in programs which are available to the licensee only on a sponsored basis, and (b) as required to fulfill the requirements of applicable legislation of the Parliament of Canada concerning elections. As used herein, the term "commercial message" has the same meaning as set out in the Radio (F.M.) Broadcasting Regulations.

For certain AM, FM, and LPRT licensees listed below, the following condition applies:

Effective 31 March 1975, the licensee shall not broadcast any commercial message except (a) in programs which are available to the licensee only on a sponsored basis, (b) as required to fulfill the requirements of applicable legislation of the Parliament of Canada concerning elections, and (c) those broadcast on behalf of any person or group in the community served. As used herein, the term "commercial message" has the same meaning as set out in the Radio (F.M.) Broadcasting Regulations

(for CBAF Moncton, CBAK Kedgewick, CBAI Minto, CBHM-FM Richibucto, CBAQ Rogersville and CBAL St. Quentin, New Brunswick; and for CBHH Arichat, CBHF Belle Côte, CBHE Cheticamp, CBAE Digby, CBAH Meteghan, CBHG Pomquet, CBAS Quinan, CBAA Wedgeport, CBAG Weymouth and CBAJ Yarmouth, Nova Scotia).

All CBC AM, FM, and LPRT radio broadcasting licences renewed in Decision 74-70 are subject to the following condition (except those stations listed in the preceding paragraph):

Effective 31 March 1975, the licensee shall not broadcast any commercial message except (a) in programs which are available to the licensee only on a sponsored basis, and (b) as required to fulfill the requirements of applicable legislation of the Parliament of Canada concerning elections. As used herein, the term "commercial message" has the same meaning as set out in the Radio (F.M.) Broadcasting Regulations.

The CBC's licences for its French- and English-language television network are renewed to 31 March 1979 subject to the following condition:

Effective 1 October 1975 the licensee shall not broadcast any commercial message in programs directed specifically to children. As used herein, the term "commercial message" has the same meaning as set out in the Television Broadcasting Regulations and the term "children" means all persons under the age of 13 years.

All television licences held by the CBC and renewed in Decision 74-70 are subject to the above condition.

Decision 74-70 had also proposed an "aggregate duration" of eight minutes of advertising material per clock hour from 1 October 1975, and from 1 October 1976 "and

on each anniversary thereafter during the term of this licence, the aggregate amount of programming containing advertising material in each clock hour throughout the following year shall be reduced by 1 minute." The Commission said that it had not made these proposals conditions of licence, since "all aspects of this matter are being studied further by Cabinet." However, the CRTC understood that the CBC was "making every reasonable effort, within the limits of its budgetary capacity, to meet the objective of the proposed condition which is to remove the excessive constraints of advertising on the Corporation's television programming."

During the remainder of the CRTC fiscal year, its decisions renewing or granting CBC licences contained these conditions of licence, as appropriate (see Decisions 76-36 to 76-38, 76-62, 76-70, and 76-83 e.g.).

3. ADVERTISING TO CHILDREN

The Canadian Association of Broadcasters published a revised "Broadcast code for advertising to children" in January 1976. The Code includes the code itself, guidelines, and fee structures. The purpose of the Code is "to serve as a guide to advertisers and agencies in preparing messages which adequately recognize the special characteristics of the children's audience." It is intended to supplement federal and provincial advertising laws and regulations, including those established by the CRTC.

The Commission intended that the Code should have virtually the strength of a CRTC regulation, "while maintaining the flexibility and responsiveness of an industry code."

G. Cable television

1. THE LOCALLY PROGRAMMED CHANNEL

The Commission's policy on the locally programmed channel was first set out in its July 1971 cable policy, and more recently in its February 1975 cable policy proposals and in the December 1975 "Policies respecting broadcasting receiving undertakings (cable television)." With the "Policies" were issued the Cable Regulations, effective 1 April 1976 (see I.B. above); Section 6(1)(f) requires a cable television licensee to distribute a community channel on its basic service.

The Commission in a number of decisions required licensees to begin a local programming service, providing studio space and equipment to the community, or requiring them to submit applications for distribution of a community channel (e.g. Decision 75-100, 75-205, 75-216, 75-220, 75-303, 75-385 to 75-387, 75-567 and 75-568, 76-143, 76-155, 76-162, 76-182). In other decisions, the Commission required licensees to encourage, develop, improve, and diversify their already-established community channel (e.g. Decisions 75-204, 75-207, 75-217, 75-372, 75-489, 76-72, 76-174, 76-177 to 76-180). Development through "allocating increased financial and human resources" to the community channel was also

required of some licensees (Decision 76-173, 76-175 and 76-176, e.g.). In Decision 76-175, the CRTC noted that "the licensee's financial commitment to its community channel does not reflect its size and maturity as a cable television operator. Nor has the licensee committed suitable facilities to adequately serve its eight distinct communities. The Commission, therefore, expects the licensee to take immediate steps to provide the community channel with adequate financial and human resources to serve the distinct needs of its service area. The Commission will consider at licence renewal whether the licensee has implemented a more flexible and decentralized system to maximize community."

2. AUGMENTED CHANNEL SERVICE

The Commission noted, in a number of cable television decisions, licensees' plans to provide augmented channel service (Decisions 76-21 and 76-22, 76-177 to 76-182, e.g.) and in some expected "the licensee to provide this service to its subscribers before licence renewal time" (Decisions 76-177, 76-178, 76-179).

In Decisions 75-333 and 75-343, the Commission approved applications to carry local originations on the augmented channel service. The Commission said in both decisions (for Vidéotron Ltée and Télé-Câble Vidéotron Ltée, Quebec) that feature films were not to be carried on these channels although it would "consider the distribution of feature films of a 'Ciné-club' type provided the licensee submits additional information" on the films' type. Of the other proposed local origination channels, some offered automated programming, and others

will carry replays of Canadian television programs produced and transmitted by local Canadian broadcasters as well as other audio-visual materials, all to be offered by a retrieval catalog service which allows the subscribers to phone in and request to view a specific program distributed on one of the local originations channels.

No other advertising other than the original advertising in the replayed programs will be permitted on these channels.

It must be noted that the carriage of these local originations channels on the converter service is on an experimental basis. This will allow the Commission to study the ability of the licensee to provide such extensive local originations services, the quality of these services, their acceptance in the community and their effect on the audience of other broadcasters serving the same community.

The Commission denied the application to carry a "consumer guide" channel on this service "because of the commercial nature and the extent of advertising contained in the proposed programming."

3. COMMERCIAL DELETION

In 1975-76 the Commission again required certain licensees to "enter into an agreement, approved by the Commission, with the television broadcasters, providing for the deletion of commercial messages from signals received

from broadcasters not licensed to serve Canada and their replacement by suitable replacement material" (Decision 75-206, e.g.). Decisions 75-151 and 75-152 required QCTV Ltd. and Capital Cable TV Ltd. (Edmonton) to make similar arrangements before distributing KREM-TV Spokane, Washington. Decision 75-409 required the same arrangements for commercial deletion from Maclean-Hunter Cable TV Ltd. in London and Lambeth, Ontario. In several decisions, the Commission said that "sufficient time will be required" for the licensees "to coordinate efforts and develop plans in such a way that the process of commercial deletion and substitution may be performed efficiently at a reasonable cost and without disruption to the service now being provided to subscribers." The Commission required the licensees to report on their progress within a certain period (see Decisions 75-441, 75-442, 76-21, 76-22, 76-54 to 76-57, e.g.).

In a series of decisions on Maritime cable television licensees (Decisions 75-153 to 75-158, 76-102), the Commission required them to "make the necessary arrangements with Chamcook Communications Ltd., the holder of a network licence to operate a head-end at Chamcook, N.B., to enter into an affiliation agreement for the provision to the licensee of signals received at the head-end," as set out in Decision 75-95 last year. The licensees were also required to discuss, with other Maritime cable television licensees in a consortium (as outlined in Decision 75-95), "commercial deletion and to participate in the agreement providing for the implementation of commercial deletion which is to be submitted to the Commission by 30 June 1975."

In a series of decisions (Decisions 75-412 to 75-425, 75-427 to 75-430) dated 23 September 1975, on applications heard at the May 1975 Hamilton and the April 1975 Vancouver public hearings, the Commission reaffirmed its policy on commercial deletion. The decisions said that

At the hearing, consideration was given to the desirability of requiring licensees, by a condition of their licences, to delete commercial messages from television signals received from broadcasting stations not licensed to serve Canada and to substitute suitable replacement material in the place of such messages.

The Commission has reviewed its position concerning commercial deletion and substitution and has concluded that it remains an appropriate and necessary means to implement the policy objectives for the Canadian broadcasting system which are set out in the Broadcasting Act. It is therefore a condition of each of the following licences renewed by the Commission that the licensees shall implement the process of commercial deletion and substitution as described above after notice in writing from the Commission.

The Commission expected licensees to make agreements with other area cable television licensees for the process of commercial deletion and substitution, providing "for the construction of all facilities required to carry out the process as well as for the sharing of costs." The licensees were to report on their progress by 31 December 1975.

4. CHANNEL CARRIAGE

Concerning the Toronto and Hamilton licensees, the Commission said it had discussed with them the "problems of

channel carriage arising out of the Commission's channel carriage priorities on the basic cable television service," in connection with the move of off-air broadcasters to the CN Tower. The Commission said that in order to avoid confusion for subscribers, licensees would be permitted "to continue the present channel distribution for which they are licensed for a further period," but that it was a condition of the renewed licenses that "on 1 March 1976 or the date when television transmissions begin from the CN Tower, whichever is earlier," the licensees were to "comply with any direction given by the Commission relating to the carriage of channels" on the licensees' basic service.

5. RATE INCREASES

In September 1974 the Commission set out its policy on rate increases in a public announcement, "Applications by cable television licensees for changes in fees charged to subscribers" (see *CRTC Annual Report 1974-75*, pp. 24-25). In a series of decisions (Decisions 75-108 to 75-135) the Commission approved applications for rate increases, heard at the two Toronto and the Montreal public hearings, 1974 and 1975, and "except in exceptional circumstances, adopted the concept of regional uniformity of fee structure and has approved fee increase applications up to a level which the Commission considers is sufficient for the provision of cable television service in each region."

Similarly, the Commission said, in a series of decisions (Decisions 75-271 to 75-280) on cable television licensees in Nova Scotia, that taking into account the criteria of its September 1974 public announcement, it considered

the fee increases approved herein will allow the licensees to pay their share of the expenses arising out of their participation in the consortium of Maritime cable television licensees including expenses related to the operation of the Chamcook head end, the deletion of commercial messages from television signals received at Chamcook from broadcasting stations not licensed to serve Canada and the replacement of such commercial messages with suitable replacement material (see Decisions CRTC 73-395 and CRTC 75-95).

In approving the fee increases sought by licensees who have not yet commenced construction of their distribution systems, the Commission also took into consideration the low number of homes per mile in their authorized service areas and the high construction costs to be incurred by these licensees. The Commission expects these licensees to commence construction of their distribution systems immediately and to report back to the Commission not later than 15 October 1975 on their progress.

Other fee increases approved noted the "high construction costs to be incurred by the licensee in converting its system to mid-band capacity and the licensee's commitment to further upgrade its system" (Decision 75-537), or the licensees' "continuing efforts and expenditures in upgrading and extending their services to subscribers and their plans to renovate the systems for the gradual implementation of an augmented channel service" (Decision 75-600).

Rate increases were approved in Decisions 76-54 to 76-57 (Ottawa-Hull area cable television licensees) in order to permit the licensees to initiate an augmented channel service. However, the Commission said that "Implementation of this rate increase is subject to the condition that the proposed modifications... which include the augmented channel service and the utilization of microwave for the importation of distant signals, is completed and in operation."

In Decision 75-227, the application for rate increase was denied because the Commission was "not satisfied that all the problems of picture quality relate to the reception of distant signals and are beyond the capability of the licensee to correct. The Commission is consequently not willing to grant the increase requested until such time as significant technical improvements have been made to the undertaking." In Decision 75-281, the Commission allowed a rate increase less than that applied for—from \$5.00 to \$5.75 rather than \$6.50 monthly—saying that the licensees had "been in existence for many years and have achieved penetration levels of over 80% and in the interests of regional uniformity, the Commission considers the increase in the monthly fees to a maximum of \$5.75 excluding microwave and distant headend charges is adequate for the provision of service to the subscribers."

6. MICROWAVE

In Decision 76-54 and 76-55 (on Ottawa Cablevision Ltd. and Skyline Cablevision Ltd.) the Commission noted that it had "received a copy of a proposed agreement between Ottawa Cablevision Ltd. and Skyline Cablevision Ltd. which sets out arrangements for the cost-sharing and development of microwave facilities associated with" the applications. The cable companies had also incorporated a company, Solv Signals Ltd., to provide signals via microwave. The Commission pointed out that this agreement between the two licensees differed fundamentally from the one originally proposed at the public hearing on the applications, and that before the Commission approved the licensees' applications to provide signals to subscribers via microwave they were to "submit a further agreement acceptable to the Commission." This agreement should make provision for:

1. the representation of area cable television systems other than Ottawa Cablevision and Skyline Cablevision on the Board of Directors of the company responsible for the provision of microwave facilities;
2. the participation of area cable television systems other than Ottawa Cablevision and Skyline Cablevision in the microwave services at incremental cost;
3. arrangements for the sharing of the common head-ends associated with the microwave facilities for the reception of optional signals by Solv Signals Limited, the company responsible for the development of microwave facilities under this agreement. The Commission requires Solv Signals Limited to apply for a network licence prior to the commencement of operations.

In its decisions concerning Laurentian Cablevision Ltd. and Vidéotron Ltée (Decisions 76-56 and 76-57), the Commission said that it required the licensees "to make the necessary arrangements with Solv Signals Ltd. to enter

into an affiliation agreement for the provision to the licensee[s] of signals received by Solv Signals Ltd., which the licensee[s] are authorized to carry. The proposed affiliation agreement must be submitted to the Commission for approval before it is implemented."

In some other decisions relating to microwave, the Commission noted various applicants' feasibility studies on microwave. In Decision 76-89, it pointed out that the licensee, Kenora Cable Vision Ltd. at Kenora and Keewatin, Ontario, was "beyond the normal predicted reception area of all FM stations and all but one television station. Therefore, the off-air quality of reception at the best of times must be considered marginal on all but the local television station. The Commission recognizes that microwave would be an essential ingredient and an important step toward improving this service." And in Decision 76-163, on Telesag Inc. in northern Quebec, the Commission noted that "negotiations for the use of microwave in the Lower Saint-Lawrence, Saguenay—Lac Saint-Jean, and North Shore areas" were underway. Microwave service would "provide the licensee's subscribers with additional viewing choices . . . distinctly different from the programming presently available to them."

Decision 75-144 approved Oakville Cablevision Ltd.'s application to microwave two US signals from Burlington to Oakville, an application it had denied last year in Decision 74-419. That decision said the Commission was "concerned about the possible adverse effects of the proliferation of microwave systems through the approval of applications of this kind without the development of an overall microwave distribution scheme to serve communities throughout Ontario." In the present decision, the licensee committed itself "to integrate the proposed microwave facility into any regional cable television distribution system which may evolve. It also stated its willingness to enter an agreement, on an equitable cost basis, with the other parties participating in the use of any such distributing system." These commitments are a condition of the licence as approved.

7. CABLE TELEVISION LICENCES IN NEWFOUNDLAND

In a twenty-four-page decision dated 24 December 1975, the Commission issued cable television licences to six applicants to serve Newfoundland (Decisions 75-601 to 75-606); 27 applications for these licences had been heard at the St. John's public hearing in November 1975. The Commission said that "there still remain serious problems of incomplete English and French off-air services in both radio and television for the people of Newfoundland and Labrador," and had "seriously pondered whether the introduction of cable television will weaken, diminish, detract from, or deny" these free off-air services to people who are within reach of transmitters. The Commission concluded that the licences could be granted, given the conditions of licence in those decisions (see below) and that "cable television service in some Newfoundland communities has a potential for improving the quality of the Canadian broadcasting services." The Commission added that because service will be "largely dependent on the ability of licensees to obtain signals presently received off-air at Chamcook, New Brunswick, and relayed by microwave," and dependent on reception and distribution of signals at North Sydney, "granting of these licences represents a speculative venture for the applicants."

The decision discussed the question of microwave at some length. There would be some inevitable delays between the decision date and implementation of service, and so licensees were asked to report to the CRTC every three months on their progress. Concerning cost and source of microwave signals, the CRTC expected that "the signals at North Sydney should be an expense to Newfoundland only to the degree that they represent extraordinary costs incurred in providing at North Sydney signals of a higher quality than otherwise planned," and also that any cost to upgrade signals "to assure excellent service in Newfoundland should be borne by the Newfoundland licensees." Licensees were expected to affiliate with Chamcook Communications Ltd. to provide signals, and that a representative of the Newfoundland licensees should sit on the Chamcook board.

Programming was another area discussed in the decision, which said that "Newfoundland has had an impressive role in the development and use of the media for citizen education, communication, involvement, and expression." The Commission said that "the introduction of cable television and the consequent availability of community channels for local community use are . . . of particular significance." Licensees in their applications had recognized this significance and had made "specific commitments of effort and resources" to such programming.

Various licensees also proposed to set aside several channels for educational purposes, and the Commission said it hoped that "it will be possible to develop a coordinated approach by all those interested in the use of the broadcasting system for educational purposes."

Another area discussed in the decision was cable television hardware ownership. The Commission requires cable television licensees to own, as a minimum, the local head-end, the amplifiers, and the drops to houses and apartment buildings "to ensure that the licensee has adequate control over its undertaking." These conditions will apply to the Newfoundland licensees. The Commission recognizes that cable television for Newfoundland "will require a costly microwave distribution system," and considers it "essential that costs relating to local distribution be kept as low as possible" so that the service will be available to as many people as possible "at the most economic price." The CRTC also said it expected Newfoundland licensees to reach agreements with the owners of hydro-electric and telephone facilities, so that the licensees will "own the cable television plant including all trunk and distribution cable as well as the drops."

Another area of concern in the decision was cable television and off-air services. The CRTC said it did not consider that cable television was "the proper means for the provision of first service or alternative television service," and that there was a "need to ensure that extension of off-air television broadcasting services available in Newfoundland" was not "hampered in any way by the introduction of cable television." The Commission expects that "portions of the [monthly subscriber] fees proposed by certain applicants will be available for the support of the off-air broadcasters to offset the damage caused by audience fragmentation." These funds "may only be charged to the subscriber at such time as the licensee actually transfers these funds to the broadcaster."

Concerning the selection of licensees from the 27 applications, the Commission said that it "favored an ownership

pattern for licensees which gives the greatest emphasis to . . . local ownership and control." The Commission considered such factors as "ownership, the financial stability of applicants, the plans for local community programming, and the ability of applicants to speak for and understand the needs of each community."

The conditions of licence for the licensees are that they make the necessary affiliation agreements for provision of signals from the Chamcook Communications Ltd. head-end; that the licensees delete commercial messages in signals received from broadcasting stations not licensed to serve Canada and consider substitution of suitable replacement material; that each licensee own and operate a local head-end to receive and distribute local broadcasting services and to distribute them on the best available cable channels. Licensees also must own (as noted above) the amplifiers, distribution system, and drops. They will be permitted to carry two non-Canadian commercial stations and one non-Canadian non-commercial station.

The licensees are: D. E. Williams on behalf of a company to be incorporated, St. John's-Mount Pearl; L. A. Martin on behalf of a company to be incorporated, Gander; Central Cable Systems Ltd., Grand Falls-Windsor; Western Cablevision Ltd., Corner Brook, Deer Lake; J. Fowlow on behalf of a company to be incorporated, Stephenville; L. A. Martin, Port-aux-Basques.

8. VICTORIA CABLEVISION LTD., VICTORIA, B.C.

Victoria Cablevision had applied to renew its cable television licence, and the application was to have been heard at the CRTC's Vancouver public hearing in February 1976. However, Capital Cable Cooperative also applied for a cable television licence to serve the greater Victoria area. The CRTC's procedure has been that such applications as Capital's are not acceptable, and advised Capital that it could "intervene in opposition to Victoria Cablevision's application for renewal of its licence and that if the Commission decided not to renew the licence, then Capital . . . and other interested parties would have the opportunity to apply for the licence" (Public Announcement, 6 February 1976). Capital took its argument to court, and as a result the Federal Court of Canada (J-E Dubé, J.) issued a writ of mandamus requiring the CRTC "to hear the application of Capital . . . for a cable television licence to serve the greater Victoria area . . . and before renewing the licence of Victoria Cablevision." Because the CRTC at the Vancouver hearing "was to consider a number of licence renewal applications and many other applications which were closely related to these licence renewals," the Commission adjourned the hearing "in order to consider the implications of the Court's decision" for CRTC procedures.

The public announcement said that the CRTC had studied the decisions, and that the "procedure suggested by the Order could result in a very significant change in the regulation of Canadian broadcasting." Because of the "administrative problems" which would arise if the Order's procedures were followed (there are 1900 broadcasting licences in Canada which have been issued for terms not exceeding five years, and which are constantly being considered for renewal), the CRTC decided to appeal the Order to the Federal Court of Appeal. The

CRTC said it would necessarily continue with its scheduled hearings.

In a decision dated 19 March 1976 (Decision 76-141), the CRTC said that the Federal Court of Appeal granted "a stay of execution of the Order pending the disposal of the appeal. Accordingly, the Commission renews the licence of Victoria Cablevision Ltd. . . . from 1 April 1976 to 30 April 1976, and from month to month thereafter until the Court reaches its decision on the appeal." No decision had been reached by year-end. (See also "H. Legal developments," below.)

9. FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

In a public announcement dated 28 October 1975, called "Financial disclosure relating to cable television undertakings," the Commission set out its policy on the subject.

The CRTC had in April 1975 requested comments from all interested parties on whether annual financial statements and "the projections of revenues and expenses including the assumptions used to make these projections" should be made available to the public. Numerous briefs were received from licensees and the public, and the issue was discussed at the Commission's 10 June 1975 public hearing.

In the past the Commission's practice had been "to treat financial information as confidential if requested to do so by cable television licensees." Briefs supporting this practice argued, among other things, that "financial disclosure might result in undue emphasis being placed on financial and economic factors to the exclusion of other more important considerations such as the quality of service," and that such concentration might lead to "unduly long and costly hearings." Also, it was argued that since the Commission has the figures, and since it acts in the public interest, there was no need for public disclosure. The principal argument for making the figures public was that "since cable television licensees enjoy what amounts to an exclusive franchise to utilize public radio frequencies, the public has a right to an accounting of the financial benefits accruing to such licensees." Also, intervenors should have complete financial data in order "to intervene effectively and knowledgeably."

The Commission studied the briefs, and said that its future practice would be as follows:

1. All applications for increases in fees charged to subscribers of cable television undertakings shall be accompanied by the applicant's most recent annual financial statements which shall be part of the public file. Such statements shall include audited statements for each cable television undertaking for which a fee increase is sought and consolidated financial statements where applicable. The financial statements should be prepared in accordance with the standards of disclosure recommended by the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants.

2. The Commission will no longer require that general projections of revenues and expenses be filed with subscriber fee increase applications. Licensees, however, may wish to file general or particular projections in support of their applications. Such information will be

made part of the public file together with any other financial information which the applicant files in support of his application.

3. Although the above procedure will be the standard practice, the Commission will continue to retain its discretion under Rule 20 to treat financial information confidentially upon request of an applicant when it considers the public interest will best be served by so doing.

The Commission said that in changing its practice it realized that "financial statements in support of rate increase applications should be available to the public in order to enable representations regarding financial matters to be made on a factual basis and to enable interveners to continue to make an effective contribution to the consideration of subscriber fee increase applications." The CRTC also recognized "the continuing development of public policy" on this question as reflected in federal and provincial legislation governing corporations and securities. Finally, the CRTC noted "the tendency of certain interveners to link the regulation of cable television subscriber fees to traditional procedures and techniques of rate regulation," and reiterated its criteria for judging applications for cable subscriber fee increases. These were published in detail in the CRTC's public announcement, 18 September 1974 (see *CRTC Annual Report 1974-75*, pp. 24-25).

10. CLOSED CIRCUIT FM AUDIO SERVICES

In a public announcement (24 March 1976) called "FM—Closed circuit audio services on cable television" the CRTC said that it had, in its policy papers on cable released late in 1975, required closed circuit audio on cable television be discontinued. The announcement said that "this policy would affect many existing closed circuit audio services involving ethnic and student programming which have been carried by cable television for some time," but that "acceptable alternatives could and should be developed." (A new application to carry such a service was denied in Decision 76-134, 19 March 1976). However, in the March 1976 announcement the Commission said that it had concluded that "more time is necessary to allow for the orderly development of alternative solutions which will reflect the principles set out" in the Commission's cable television policies and regulations. The CRTC decided "to extend the time within which compliance is required" to the closed-circuit regulations to 1 March 1977, when "all such services carried by cable television systems must be provided by persons licensed by the Commission."

The Commission said it would consider, as an alternative to closed-circuit audio, "a community audio FM channel, similar to the community video channel . . . to enable the provision of a variety of audio services to the communities they serve." This channel's programming, the Commission said, "should reflect the cultural and linguistic diversity of the population served," and "should generally conform to the principles outlined in the Commission's policy paper for the community video channel and should not contain advertising." The CRTC said proposals for such a service should be submitted "at the earliest date."

H. Legal developments

CRTC v. CHLT Ltée

On 29 April 1975 CHLT Radio Sherbrooke Ltée was convicted in the Cour des Sessions de la Paix, District of St. François, Quebec, of broadcasting abusive comments and profane language contrary to sections 5(1)(b) and 5(1)(c) of the Radio (AM) Broadcasting Regulations. The charges arose in connection with a one-hour open line broadcast on 4 December 1973. The station was fined \$300.

CRTC v. Four Seasons Radio Ltd. (CKIQ)

On 23 May 1975 Four Seasons Radio Ltd. (CKIQ) of Kelowna was acquitted of picking up and rebroadcasting a program contrary to section 14 of the Radio (AM) Broadcasting Regulations. The Court held that the Commission had no authority to make the regulation in question because it bore no relation to the furtherance of the Commission's objects as set out in section 15 of the Broadcasting Act.

The Commission's appeal from this decision has not yet been heard.

Capital Cities Communications Inc. et al v. CRTC

1. In May 1974 three Buffalo, New York television stations appealed CRTC Decisions 74-100, 74-101, and 74-102 to the Federal Court of Appeal under section 28 of the Federal Court Act and section 26 of the Broadcasting Act. These decisions had authorized several Toronto area cable system operators to delete commercial messages from US television signals on a random basis and replace them with public service announcements. In January 1975, the Court of Appeal unanimously dismissed the appeal. The appellants' appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada was expected to have been heard late in 1975. However, as of 31 March 1976, no date for the hearing had been established.

2. On 1 October 1975 Capital Cities Communications Inc., Taft Broadcasting Co., and WBEN Inc. appealed the Commission's Decisions 75-412 to 75-425 inclusive to the Federal Court of Appeal. These decisions, like the 1974 decisions which were the subject of the first appeal, authorized certain Toronto and Hamilton area cable system operators to implement a policy of commercial deletion and substitution. The grounds of appeal in both cases were substantially the same.

As of 31 March 1976, no date for this hearing had been established.

John Graham v. CRTC

On 23 October 1975, the Federal Court of Appeal heard an appeal brought on behalf of the minority shareholders of Bushnell Communications Ltd. against the Commis-

sion's Decision 75-78 approving the transfer of the majority shares in Bushnell from Western Broadcast Holdings Ltd. to Standard Broadcasting Corporation Ltd. The appeal was brought specifically against a condition of the Commission's approval which required Standard to cause Bushnell to divest itself of its cable television interests.

On 12 December 1975, the Court issued a decision allowing the appeal and holding that the condition was outside the powers of the Commission. The power to impose conditions, the Court found, arises only with respect to a licensing application contemplated in section 17 of the Broadcasting Act. This was an application for the approval of a transfer of shares made pursuant to a standard condition of licence requiring the consent of the Commission for any change of effective ownership of the licensee.

The licences of the cable companies affected by the condition were not before the Commission for renewal. The Court found the Commission had no authority under the Broadcasting Act to impose, in advance of any application for renewal, a restriction on the licensee's right for renewal which had not previously existed.

The Court ordered that the Commission re-consider the application. On 19 December 1975, the Commission issued a further decision (Decision 75-598) which approved the transfer but omitted the condition declared by the Court to be ultra vires.

Consumers' Association of Canada v. CRTC

On 16 December 1975 the Consumers' Association of Canada appealed the Commission's Decision 75-513 respecting an application by London Cable TV Ltd. to amend its cable television broadcasting licence. Among other things the applicant had requested that the Commission approve a basic service rate increase from \$5 to \$6 per month. The Consumers' Association of Canada had intervened at the public hearing during which the Commission had considered London Cable's application. Prior to the hearing the CAC had requested the opportunity to see the applicant's financial statements and projections and to cross-examine witnesses at the hearing. The appeal resulted from the Commission's decision not to accede to either of these requests.

As of 31 March 1976, the appeal had yet to be heard in the Federal Court of Appeal.¹

CRTC v. CFRB Ltd.

On 29 March 1974, the Ontario Provincial Court of the Judicial District of York found CFRB Ltd. guilty of having broadcast a partisan comment one day before the October 1971 Ontario provincial election, in violation of section 28 of the Broadcasting Act, and imposed a fine of \$5,000. On 29 April 1975, Judge Couture of the County Court of the Judicial District of York dismissed an appeal from this decision holding that the statement of Mr. Gordon Sinclair was partisan in nature and related to the election of a member of the legislature of the Province of Ontario.

1. On 9 April 1976, the Federal Court of Appeal referred the matter back to the Commission and ordered that it make London Cable's financial statements and projections available to the CAC. No order was made with respect to cross-examination.

On 9 January 1976, the Ontario Court of Appeal heard the appeal from this decision. The court's view was that the whole case turned upon the question of what a program "of a partisan character" is. In his decision, Arnup J. said: "In my view a partisan broadcast is one intended to favor one candidate over the other or others, in an election, or to favor one point of view over another, in a referendum. The broadcast need not have a political sponsor, nor need there be any connection between the speaker and any political party or recognizable faction."

The court concurred in the findings of the lower courts and dismissed the appeal.

CRTC v. CKOY Ltd.

In August 1974, CKOY Ltd. of Ottawa was charged for having on two occasions broadcast a telephone conversation with a person without that person's consent contrary to section 5(1)(k) of the Radio (AM) Broadcasting Regulations. In December 1974, Judge Hutton of the Provincial Court, being of the view that the regulation was beyond the Commission's regulatory powers as set out in section 16 of the Broadcasting Act, dismissed the charges.

The Commission's first appeal from this decision was dismissed by Judge Reid of the Ontario High Court. A subsequent appeal to the Ontario Court of Appeal was allowed and a conviction entered against CKOY.

In its decision of 12 January 1976 the Court held that the relevant portion of section 5 of the Regulations was within the powers of the Commission. It found authority for this in section 16(1)(b)(i) of the Broadcasting Act which allows the Commission to regulate "respecting standards of programs." The Commission has the right, it decided, to prohibit the type of programming technique which was the subject of the charge if it was not conducive to a high standard of broadcasting or offended against other stated purposes and objects required to be regulated and supervised by the Commission.

The matter was remitted to the Provincial Court for the imposition of sentence.²

CRTC v. Capital Cable Co-operative

On 2 February 1976, the Honorable Mr. Justice Dubé of the Trial Division of the Federal Court of Canada directed that a Writ of Mandamus issue ordering the CRTC to hear the application of Capital Cable Co-operative before renewing the licence of Victoria Cablevision Ltd. Capital Cable Co-operative's application had been submitted in competition with the renewal application of Victoria Cablevision to serve the greater Victoria area of British Columbia. The Commission's practice had been to consider an existing licensee's renewal application before accepting other applications for the same licence.

Mr. Justice Dubé stated that, if a licensee has complied in all respects with the terms of its present licence, it has a

2. On 5 April 1976, the Supreme Court of Canada granted leave to appeal the Ontario Court of Appeal's decision to CKOY.

priority right to be heard on renewal. However, there is nothing to be found in the Broadcasting Act to the effect that another applicant for the same licence should not be heard at all. Justice Dubé therefore held that the Commission had a duty to hear other applications before renewing the present licensee's licence.

In its Decision 76-141 of 19 March 1976 the Commission renewed the licence of Victoria Cablevision Ltd. on a month to month basis pending the hearing of an appeal from Justice Dubé's decision in the Federal Court of Appeal. As of 31 March 1976, this appeal had yet to be heard.³

CRTC v. Moffat Communications Ltd. (CKY)

In February 1976 radio station CKY Winnipeg was charged with failure to provide air-check tapes or other exact copies of material broadcast pursuant to section 4(5) of the Radio (AM) Broadcasting Regulations. The station entered a plea of not guilty and the matter is expected to be heard during the summer of 1976.

CRTC v. Multiple Access Ltd. (CFCF)

In March 1976 radio station CFCF Montreal was charged with failure to provide air-check tapes or other exact copies of material broadcast pursuant to section 4(5) of the Radio (AM) Broadcasting Regulations. The station entered a plea of not guilty and the matter is expected to be heard during the summer of 1976.

3. On 12 April 1976 the Federal Court of Appeal allowed the Commission's appeal against the decision of Mr. Justice Dubé.

François Dionne v. The Public Service Board of Quebec et al.

Mr. François Dionne's appeal against three orders issued by the Quebec Public Service Board in 1974 was heard on 8 and 9 March 1976 by the Quebec Court of Appeal. Mr. Dionne is a cable television licensee in the Rimouski, Mont-Joli, Matane, and Matapedia Valley areas. The orders appealed had the effect of dividing the territory licensed by the Commission to Mr. Dionne by granting the Rimouski and Mont-Joli areas to Mr. Raymond D'Auteuil. Mr. D'Auteuil has no licence from the Commission.

Mr. Dionne's appeal raised clearly the question of legislative and regulatory jurisdiction over cable television. The factum submitted by the appellant Dionne argued that the Board's decisions, the Quebec Communications Department Act, the Public Service Board Act, the regulations respecting cabledistribution public services, along with the Board's general orders respecting annual reports, dues, fees, and technical standards of cabledistribution public services are invalid insofar as they apply to broadcasting receiving undertakings. The Attorney General of Canada intervened in the case in support of the appellant. Their position was that Parliament has had exclusive jurisdiction over broadcasting since the well-known decision in *In Re Regulation and Control of Radio Communication in Canada* and that cablecasting is included within this exclusive jurisdiction. The Attorney General of Quebec, the Public Service Board, and the Quebec Minister of Communications jointly asked for the dismissal of the appeal by arguing that the radio regulation case did not conclusively and completely resolve the question of federal jurisdiction and that the principles of constitutional law permit the exercise of provincial jurisdiction over cable television.

Even though the Commission is not directly a party to the litigation, Mr. Dionne's appeal is highly significant to the Commission's continuing activities in the cable television area. As of 31 March 1976 the Court of Appeal had not yet issued its decision on this matter.

II Public business of the CRTC

The public hearings held regionally by the Commission are a vital part of its function as a broadcast regulating agency. The CRTC plans, coordinates, and conducts these hearings in order that it may consider applications for various broadcasting undertakings, policy matters, proposed regulations, and so on, as specified in the Broadcasting Act (II, 19-21). The hearings are also intended to solicit from members of the public interventions on the subjects of a given hearing, or on subjects which fall within the Commission's purview. The hearings are held during the regular broadcast season, that is, September to mid-June.

A. Public hearings

In the last year, the Commission held a number of public hearings in various locations across the country. Some of these included two panels, so that the total number of hearings was 29. The hearings for 1975-76 were:

8 April 1975	Ottawa (full Commission)
22 April 1975	Vancouver (two hearings)
6 May 1975	Hamilton (two hearings)
27 May 1975	Halifax (one hearing)
27 May 1975	Sherbrooke (two hearings)
9 June 1975	Ottawa (full Commission)
9 September 1975	Ottawa (full Commission)
22 September 1975	St. John's, Nfld. (full Commission)
7 October 1975	Montreal (full Commission)
4 November 1975	Ottawa (full Commission)
6 November 1975	Ottawa (full Commission)

9 December 1975	Quebec City (two hearings)
11 December 1975	Quebec City (one hearing)
12 January 1976	Toronto (full Commission)
2 February 1976	Vancouver (full Commission and two hearings)
5 February 1976	Victoria (adjourned, reconvened 1 March 1976)
9 February 1976	Vancouver (two hearings)
9 March 1976	Regina (two hearings)
30 March 1976	Ottawa (two hearings)
	Montreal (two hearings).

At these hearings, applications were heard for new licences for various broadcasting undertakings, and for amendments to and renewals of existing licences; for permission for share or ownership transfers; for changes in power, frequency, antenna and studio locations; and for network affiliation and new networks.

B. Applications and decisions

Tables 1-4 give a breakdown of applications and decisions for 1975-76, by type and regions. The Commission received 1576 applications this year, and announced 1336; at year's end, there were 1346 applications on hand.

The Commission processed and took decisions on 132 AM radio licence applications, of which 18 were for new licences, 65 for amendments to existing licences, and 49 for renewals of licences. In FM radio, 57 applications for new licences, 11 for renewals, and 5 for amendments were processed and decided on.

TABLE 1
APPLICATIONS RECEIVED DURING FISCAL YEAR 1975-76
BY REGION

Type/Category	Pacific region	Prairie region	Ontario region	Quebec region	Atlantic region	Canada total
AM						
New	9	9	14	7	7	47
Amendments	10	13	21	13	17	74
Renewals	16	23	34	49	38	160
Total	35	45	70	69	62	281
FM						
New	14	27	44	30	20	135
Amendments	1	6	9	7	2	25
Renewals	8	13	35	18	13	87
Total	23	46	88	55	35	247
TV						
New	28	32	10	10	20	100
Amendments	9	26	5	7	7	54
Renewals	15	12	4	15	19	65
Total	52	70	19	32	46	219
CATV						
New	8	42	13	10	2	75
Amendments	78	40	148	131	24	421
Renewals	17	8	30	37	1	93
Total	103	90	191	178	27	589
Networks	3	3	15	16	1	38
Securities	22	31	84	57	11	205
All applications	238	285	467	407	182	1579

TABLE 2
APPLICATIONS APPROVED OR DENIED DURING FISCAL YEAR 1975-76
BY REGION

Type/Category		Pacific region		Prairie region		Ontario region		Quebec region		Atlantic region		Canada Total	
		a	d	a	d	a	d	a	d	a	d	a	d
AM	New	2		2		2	4	3	1	4		13	5
	Amendments	14		10		18	1	10	1	11		63	2
	Renewals	11		2		8		28				49	
	Total	27		14		28	5	41	2	15		125	7
FM	New	1		30		10		10	3	3		54	3
	Amendments	1		2		5		3				11	
	Renewals	1				2		2				5	
	Total	3		32		17		15	3	3		70	3
TV	New	27	5	35	1	6	1	8	3	12		88	10
	Amendments	7	4	21		6	2	6		7		47	6
	Renewals	16				3		18		19		56	
	Total	50	9	56	1	15	3	32	3	38		191	16
CATV	New	3		2	3	7	5	16	1	13	28	41	37
	Amendments	41	4	31	12	128	9	130	1	32		362	26
	Renewals	58	1	12		66	1	98	3	2		236	5
	Total	102	5	45	15	201	15	244	5	47	28	639	68
Securities	22	7	28	1	67	3	51	3	14		182	14	
Network	1		2		7		10	1			20	1	
Total a, d	205	21	177	17	335	26	393	17	117	28	1227	109	
Total applications a + d	226		194		361		410		145		1336		

Prepared by Secretariat, Planning and Control.
a - approved.
d - denied.

TABLE 3
APPLICATIONS ON HAND AS OF 31 MARCH 1976
BY REGION

Type/Category		Pacific region	Prairie region	Ontario region	Quebec region	Atlantic region	Canada total
AM	New	9	10	11	8	6	44
	Amendments	5	10	13	6	8	42
	Renewals	5	20	26	20	40	111
	Total	19	40	50	34	54	197
FM	New	12	25	35	26	17	115
	Amendments	1	5	8	6	2	22
	Renewals	7	13	33	15	13	81
	Total	20	43	76	47	32	218
TV	New	24	19	10	8	10	71
	Amendments	3	6	3	7	1	20
	Renewals	1	13	1	1		16
	Total	28	38	14	16	11	107
CATV	New	16	47	65	59	9	196
	Amendments	73	37	209	120	26	465
	Renewals	1	9	32	15		57
	Total	90	93	306	194	35	718
Networks	1	1	7	5	1	15	
Securities	3	9	46	28	5	91	
All applications	161	224	499	324	138	1346	

Prepared by Secretariat, Planning and Control.

TABLE 4
APPLICATIONS FOR NEW BROADCASTING UNDERTAKINGS*

Year	Radio AM and FM			Television ^a			Cable ^b		
	Applications dealt with	Applications denied or deferred	Applications approved	Applications dealt with	Applications denied or deferred	Applications approved	Applications dealt with	Applications denied or deferred	Applications approved
1958-59	27	12	15	3		3			
1959-60	43	20	20	29	18	11			
1960-61	14	8	6	37	18	19			
1961-62	44	24	20	49	5	43			
1962-63	41	21	20	73	19	54			
1963-64	26	12	14	20	1	19			
1964-65	22	8	14	74	14	60			
1965-66	33	17	16	32	4	28			
1966-67	38	23	15	32		32			
1967-68	36	15	21	28	5	23			
1968-69	18	5	13	27		27	90 ^c	3	87
1969-70	18		18	44	6	38	249	17	232
1970-71	8	3	5	21	1	20	75	31	44
1971-72	34	14	20	52	5	47	34	15	19
1972-73	57	11	46	72	2	70	39	32	7
1973-74	42	5	37	71	12	59	55	29	26
1974-75	74	7	67	86	5	81	87	40	47
1975-76	79	12	67	104	16	88	95	68	37

*BBG and CRTC statistics, 1958-59 to 1975-76.

a. Includes rebroadcasting stations.

b. Prior to 1 April 1968, cable systems were licensed by the Department of Transport.

c. Includes applications for renewal of licences granted by the Department of Transport.



III The Canadian broadcasting system

A. Population reached by broadcasting services

Canadian broadcasting in 1976 was extended through additional service and new stations, covering more of Canada and reaching more Canadians. Sixty-seven new AM and FM stations were licenced, along with 88 new TV stations and 37 new cable television systems.

1. TELEVISION COVERAGE

The television coverage maps below show the theoretical service areas for the various networks and independent stations. The grade B contours show those areas within which service normally would be available to a domestic receiver. Fringe-area reception can be expected beyond this contour under favorable conditions, but at times may be reduced to less than the B contour.

Television service in Canada reaches at least 98% of the population (Table 5). On the basis of language, for existing service contours the present coverage is 92% for CBC English-language television, 69% for CBC French-language television (Radio-Canada). CTV reports a 93% coverage of English households, and Quebec's TVA network has a 94% coverage of that province.

2. RADIO COVERAGE

Private radio stations in Canada are estimated to reach at least 98% of the Canadian population, and private FM radio, approximately 85%. The CBC's English AM network reaches at least 96% of the population, while its French AM network covers 82%. The English FM service of the CBC covers approximately 61% of the population, and its French FM service reaches 29% of the population.

Table 5 shows the percentage of the Canadian population, by province, within the 0.5 mv/m ground-wave day antenna pattern contour of AM undertakings. This signal level normally provides satisfactory service to rural communities and to smaller communities where noise level is low. Night service by ground-wave transmission is reduced substantially on most channels because of sky-wave interference from other stations on adjacent channels. Sky-wave night reception of varying reliability is generally available from many distant North American stations in all parts of Canada.

Table 5 also shows the percentage of the Canadian population, by province, within the 50 μ v/m contour of Canadian FM undertakings. Again, the signal level normally provides satisfactory service in rural areas and small communities whose noise level is low, and where an outside antenna is used.

TABLE 5
CANADIAN TELEVISION AND RADIO COVERAGE
BY PROVINCE

Province	Television (% within Grade B contour)	AM Radio (% within 0.5 mv/m contour)	FM Radio (% within 50 μ v/m contour)
Newfoundland	96.1	96.4	61.4
Prince Edward Island	94.7	100.0	33.9
Nova Scotia	100.0	98.9	87.0
New Brunswick	99.6	99.4	64.5
Quebec	99.1	99.4	94.8
Ontario	99.7	99.4	97.0
Manitoba	96.8	98.5	90.6
Saskatchewan	93.0	99.3	42.8
Alberta	96.9	99.7	82.4
British Columbia	97.1	98.9	86.4
Yukon	81.2	86.6	00.0
Northwest Territories	62.9	67.2	9.2

Prepared by Secretariat, Licences and Licence Fees.

3. TELEVISION AND RADIO NON-COVERAGE

Most of the Canadian population is covered by both radio and television service. But some areas are without any service by means of ground-wave transmission, and Table 6 shows the percentage of population without service, by province.

TABLE 6
CANADIAN TELEVISION AND RADIO NON-COVERAGE
BY PROVINCE

Province	Television (% not covered within Grade A or Grade B contour)	AM Radio (% not covered within 0.5 mv/m contour)	FM Radio (% not covered within 50 μ v/m contour)
Newfoundland	3.9	3.6	38.6
Prince Edward Island	5.3	0.0	66.1
Nova Scotia	0.0	1.1	13.0
New Brunswick	0.4	0.6	35.5
Quebec	0.9	0.6	5.2
Ontario	0.3	0.6	3.0
Manitoba	3.2	1.5	9.4
Saskatchewan	7.0	0.7	57.2
Alberta	3.1	0.3	17.6
British Columbia	2.9	1.1	13.6
Yukon	18.8	13.4	100.0
Northwest Territories	37.1	32.8	90.8

Prepared by Secretariat, Licences and Licence Fees.

B. Broadcasting undertakings

As of 31 March 1976, 1616 broadcasting undertakings had been licensed in Canada. This includes 407 AM and 174 FM radio stations, 284 low power relay transmitters, 742 television and 444 cable television undertakings, and

9 shortwave transmitters. Tables 7 and 13 show the number of licensed broadcasting undertakings by province as of 31 March 1976 and by nature of operation, while Table 8 gives a breakdown by region of originating stations. Tables 10, 11, and 12 give originating and rebroadcasting stations by province for TV, FM, and AM.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Television, radio, and cable operations showed a 17% growth in revenue from \$510 million in 1974 to \$598 million in 1975. This increase is significant when compared to the growth in GNP of 10% during the same period.

Since 1968, cable television has enjoyed high growth during a period of its initial development. During 1975, cable television also showed the largest growth of 21% in revenue, but increase in expenses before tax was even

higher at 24%, thus narrowing the profit margin for the year. Net income after taxes for cable television had a marginal growth of 9% from the previous year.

Figures for television operations in 1975 represent both growth and recovery from last year. Television statistics in 1974 were affected by the significant losses incurred by Global Communications Ltd. and other new independents. In 1975, revenues showed an 18% growth while expenses had an increase of only 9%, resulting in significant improvement in net profits for the television industry.

The radio industry, on the other hand, has enjoyed consistent growth of 14% in its revenue for the past three years. However, its expenses in 1975, like cable television, increased at a higher rate of 16%, leaving a marginal growth of 6% in net income after taxes for the radio industry (see Table 9).

TABLE 7
LICENSED BROADCASTING TRANSMITTING UNDERTAKINGS IN CANADA BY PROVINCE AND TYPE
AS OF 31 MARCH 1976

Province	AM	FM	TV	LPRT	SW	Total
Newfoundland	27	7	70	17	1	122
Prince Edward Island	4	1	2			7
Nova Scotia	22	7	28	17	2	76
New Brunswick	18	4	18	11	1	52
Quebec	82	34	92	49	1	258
Ontario	102	48	87	58	1	296
Manitoba	19	20	49	6		94
Saskatchewan	20	10	56	1		87
Alberta	35	11	73	13	1	133
British Columbia	69	22	233	86	2	412
Yukon Territory	3		10	12		25
Northwest Territories	6	10	24	14		54
Canada total	407	174	742	284	9	1616

Prepared by Secretariat, Planning and Control.

TABLE 8
ORIGINATING STATIONS BY PROVINCE, TYPE, AND NETWORK AFFILIATION

Type/Network	Nfld	PEI	NS	NB	Que	Ont	Man	Sask	Alta	BC	YT	NWT	Total
AM													
CBCO*	5		2	3	6	6	3	4	2	2	1	3	37
CBCA**		1	8	6	33	28	3		5	16		1	101
Independent	19	3	10	7	38	63	12	16	24	35	1	2	230
Total	24	4	20	16	77	97	18	20	31	53	2	6	368
FM													
CBCO	1		1		4	3	1	1	1	3		5	20
Independent	1		4	1	15	36	5	4	6	8		2	82
Total	2		5	1	19	39	6	5	7	11		7	102
TV													
CBCO	4	1	3	1	5	4	2	3	3	1	1		28
CBCA				2	8	12	1	3	4	6			36
Independent					3	3	1		2	1			10
TVA					5								5
CTV	3		2	1	1	7	2	2	3	1			22
OECA						1							1
Total	7	1	5	4	22	27	6	8	12	9	1		102
SW													
CBCO				1									1
Independent			2										2
Total			2	1									3
Total	33	5	32	22	118	163	30	33	50	73	3	13	575

Prepared by Secretariat, Planning and Control.

* CBC owned and operated.

** CBC affiliates.

TABLE 9
FINANCIAL SUMMARY OF PRIVATE BROADCASTING INDUSTRY
FOR 1975 (WITH COMPARATIVE FIGURES FOR 1974)

	(\$ Millions)						Percentage of Total Revenue							
	Television		Radio		Cable		Television		Radio		Cable		Total	
	1975	1974	1975	1974	1975	1974	1975	1974	1975	1974	1975	1974	1975	1974
Total operating revenues	228	194	209	183	161	133	598	510	100	100	100	100	100	100
Expenses	93	89	59	50	6	5	158	144	41	46	4	4	26	28
Program	20	18	9	8	35	27	64	53	9	9	4	4	11	10
Technical	22	20	43	39	8	7	73	66	9	10	21	21	5	12
Sales	41	34	59	49	37	27	137	110	18	18	28	28	20	23
Administration	11	11	6	6	33	29	50	46	5	5	3	3	20	8
Depreciation	5	4	5	4	14	11	24	19	3	2	2	2	8	4
Interest	(3)	(5)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(7)	(7)	(2)	(2)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Other expenses (Income)	189	171	179	154	131	106	499	431	83	88	85	84	81	83
Total	39	23	30	29	30	27	99	79	17	12	15	16	19	17
Income before income taxes	24	18	13	13	15	13	52	44	11	10	7	7	9	10
Provision for income taxes	15	5	17	16	15	14	47	35	6	2	8	9	10	8
Net income	182	157	105	99	358	320	645	576						
Gross fixed assets employed	5,226	5,052	7,568	7,330	4,155	3,764	16,949	16,146						
Total no. of employees														

* Prepared by Broadcasting Operations.

TABLE 10
TV BROADCASTING STATIONS BY PROVINCE AS OF 31 MARCH 1976

Province	Originating stations ¹				Rebroadcasters ²				Total TV stations
	Eng.	Fr.	Multi. ³	Total	Eng.	Fr.	Multi.	Total	
Newfoundland	7			7	60	3		63	70
Prince Edward Island	1			1	1			1	2
Nova Scotia	4	1		5	19	4		23	28
New Brunswick	3	1		4	8	6		14	18
Quebec	3	19		22	9	60	1	70	92
Ontario	25	2		27	46	14		60	87
Manitoba	5	1		6	37	6		43	49
Saskatchewan	8			8	47	1		48	56
Alberta	11	1		12	59	2		61	73
British Columbia	9			9	224			224	233
Yukon	1			1	9			9	10
Northwest Territories					24			24	24
Canada	77	25		102	543	96	1	640	742

TABLE 11
FM BROADCASTING STATIONS BY PROVINCE AS OF 31 MARCH 1976

Province	Originating stations ¹				Rebroadcasters ²				Total FM stations
	Eng.	Fr.	Multi. ³	Total	Eng.	Fr.	Multi.	Total	
Newfoundland	1		1	2	4*	1*		5*	7
Prince Edward Island					1*			1*	1
Nova Scotia	5			5		2*		2*	7
New Brunswick	1			1	1*	2*		3*	4
Quebec	4	15		19	4(1)*	11(7)*		15(8)*	34
Ontario	37	1	1	39	4*	5*		9*	48
Manitoba	6			6	11*	3*		14*	20
Saskatchewan	3	1	1	5	5*			5*	10
Alberta	7			7	4(1)*			4(1)*	11
British Columbia	10	1		11	9(3)*	2		11(3)*	22
Yukon									
Northwest Territories	1		6	7	2(1)*		1	3(1)*	10
Canada	75	18	9	102	45(32)*	26(20)*	1	72(52)*	174

TABLE 12
AM BROADCASTING STATIONS BY PROVINCE AS OF 31 MARCH 1976

Province	Originating stations ¹				Rebroadcasters ²				Total AM stations
	Eng.	Fr.	Multi. ³	Total	Eng.	Fr.	Multi.	Total	
Newfoundland	24			24	19	2		21	45
Prince Edward Island	4			4					4
Nova Scotia	22			22	8	11		19	41
New Brunswick	14	3		17	8	5		13	30
Quebec	8	68	1	77	19	36		55	132
Ontario	88	6	3	97	42	22		64	161
Manitoba	14	1	3	18	5	2		7	25
Saskatchewan	17	3		20	1			1	21
Alberta	30	1		31	16	2		18	49
British Columbia	52		1	53	103	1		104	157
Yukon	2			2	13			13	15
Northwest Territories	4		2	6	13		1	14	20
Canada	279	82	10	371	247	81	1	329	700

Tables 10, 11, 12 prepared by Secretariat.

1. Originating station: originates (in whole or in part) daily program schedule; in Table 12, includes SW.

2. Rebroadcasting station: rebroadcasts program schedule of another station; in Table 12, includes LPRTs.

3. Multilingual: all other languages except English or French.

TABLE 13
LICENSED BROADCASTING TRANSMITTING UNDERTAKINGS IN CANADA BY TYPE

Undertaking	Year	AM	FM	LPRT	SW	TV	Total
CBC Affiliates	1971	97				202	299
	1972	103				226	329
	1973	111				221	332
	1974	111				226	337
	1975	116				234	350
	1976	116		1		255	372
CBC Owned and operated	1971	35	10	244	16	123	428
	1972	34	10	254	3	139	440
	1973	36	14	280	2	182	514
	1974	40	18	283	3	209	553
	1975	50	30	283	3	238	604
	1976	50	77	284	3	280	694
CTV Affiliates	1971					58	58
	1972					92	92
	1973					115	115
	1974					129	129
	1975					157	157
	1976					171	171
TVA Affiliates	1971						
	1972						
	1973					3	3
	1974					5	5
	1975					6	6
	1976					7	7
Global	1974					6	6
	1975					6	6
	1976					6	6
OECA	1974					5	5
	1975					6	6
	1976					8	8
Independent	1971	186	76		6	12	280
	1972	196	76		6	12	290
	1973	202	78		6	13	299
	1974	214	83		6	8	311
	1975	235	91		6	14	346
	1976	241	96		6	21	364
Total	1971	318	86	244	22	395	1065
	1972	333	86	254	9	469	1151
	1973	349	92	280	8	534	1263
	1974	365	101	283	9	588	1346
	1975	401	121	283	9	661	1475
	1976	407	174	284	9	742	1616

Prepared by Secretariat.

TABLE 14
CBC RADIO AND TELEVISION COVERAGE STATISTICS

Coverage area	Population covered*	Percentage of total population
Radio AM (daytime coverage area)		
English radio network	20,630,000	96
French radio network	17,610,000	82
Radio FM (50 μ v/m coverage area)		
CBC-owned English stations	13,250,000	61
CBC-owned French stations	6,300,000	29
Network television (Grade A and B coverage area)		
English network	19,740,000	92
French network	14,990,000	69

*June 1971 Census population. Statistics are based on all stations in operation or approved by the CRTC as of 1 October 1975. FM excludes the coverage of FM stations carrying AM programs. Prepared by CBC Research Department, 21 May 1976.

Tables 15 and 16 give some figures on cable television in Canada. By 31 August 1975, 398 cable systems were in operation. At that time, the number of households subscribing to cable service was about 42% of all Canadian households, compared to about 30% in 1972. However, households which could subscribe to cable—that is, homes passed by coaxial cable—was 63% of the total. Of the “wired” households in cable systems’ licensed areas, 94% in fact subscribed to cable service.

In the provinces, Ontario, Alberta, British Columbia, and Nova Scotia had the highest percentage of subscribing homes (74%, 70%, 69%, and 69% respectively); Quebec followed with 68%. The number of systems was greatest in Quebec, 141, with 121 in Ontario and 68 in British Columbia. (See over for Tables 15 and 16.)

TABLE 15

CABLE TELEVISION IN CANADA: SELECTED STATISTICS BY SUBSCRIBERS AND BY PROVINCE
AS OF 31 AUGUST 1974

Province	Subscribers	Households						Systems ¹ licensed
		Wired		Licensed Area		Province ²		
		Number	Subscribers	Number	Wired	Number	Licensed area	
			Wired %		Licensed area %			
Ontario	1,229,681	1,774,650	69	1,884,362	94	2,540,000	74	121
Quebec	496,360	1,091,025	45	1,205,105	87	1,764,000	68	141
British Columbia ³	414,904	489,757	84	518,855	94	749,000	69	68
Alberta	177,804	354,514	50	363,706	97	519,000	70	20
Nova Scotia	104,680	143,295	73	153,350	93	222,000	69	21
Manitoba	100,740	172,861	58	179,353	96	311,000	58	6
New Brunswick	25,365	44,651	57	46,290	96	169,000	27	14
Saskatchewan	10,253	13,080	73	15,325	85	273,000	6	4
Newfoundland	310	310	100	480	65	125,000	—	1
Prince Edward Island	—	—	—	—	—	30,000	—	2
Total	2,560,097	4,084,143	63	4,366,826	94	6,703,000	65	398

Prepared by Broadcast Operations Directorate from CRTC annual returns (11 May 1976).

1. Systems licensed are as of 31 August 1975; the figures represent systems in operation.

2. Source: Statistics Canada publication no. 64-202.

3. British Columbia includes Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory, each served by one system.

—: figures too small to be expressed.

TABLE 16

CABLE TELEVISION SUBSCRIBERS IN CANADA 1972 TO 1975*

Province	Percentage of homes			
	September 1972	September 1973	September 1974	September 1975
Newfoundland	—	—	—	—
Prince Edward Island	—	—	—	—
Nova Scotia	6.7	13.1	19.9	23.5
New Brunswick	11.6	11.4	13.4	22.6
Quebec	22.8	25.6	31.3	36.6
Ontario	38.8	45.3	51.0	51.7
Manitoba	20.7	25.6	32.8	35.9
Saskatchewan	3.4	3.4	5.3	3.9
Alberta	15.9	27.7	36.9	41.2
British Columbia	58.0	61.5	64.5	63.6
Canada	29.8	34.7	40.4	41.9

*BBM, Radio and Television Data, 1972, 1973, 1974, and 1975.

—Less than 2%.



ERRATUM

Annual Report 1975-76

The following table is the corrected version of Table 15
which appears on p. 34 of the 1975-76 CRTC annual report:

TABLE 15
CABLE TELEVISION IN CANADA: SELECTED STATISTICS BY SUBSCRIBERS AND BY PROVINCE
AS OF 31 AUGUST 1974

	Subscribers	Households						Systems ¹ licensed
		Wired		Licensed Area		Province ²		
		Number	Subscribers	Number	Wired	Number	Licensed area	
			Wired %		Licensed Area %		Province %	
Ontario	1,230,393	1,775,940	69	1,885,652	94	2,540,000	74	121
British Columbia ³	514,091	605,170	85	639,759	95	749,000	85	68
Quebec	466,963	1,057,487	44	1,166,955	91	1,764,000	66	141
Alberta	173,375	349,198	50	357,980	98	519,000	69	20
Manitoba	100,740	172,861	58	179,353	96	311,000	58	6
Nova Scotia	45,361	79,342	57	89,397	89	222,000	40	21
New Brunswick	18,611	30,755	61	31,925	96	169,000	19	14
Saskatchewan	10,253	13,080	78	15,325	85	273,000	6	4
Newfoundland	310	310	100	480	65	125,000	-	1
Prince Edward Island	-	-	-	-	-	30,000	-	2
Total	2,560,097	4,084,143	63	4,366,826	94	6,703,000*	65	398

Prepared by Broadcast Operations Directorate from CRTC annual returns (4 August 1976).

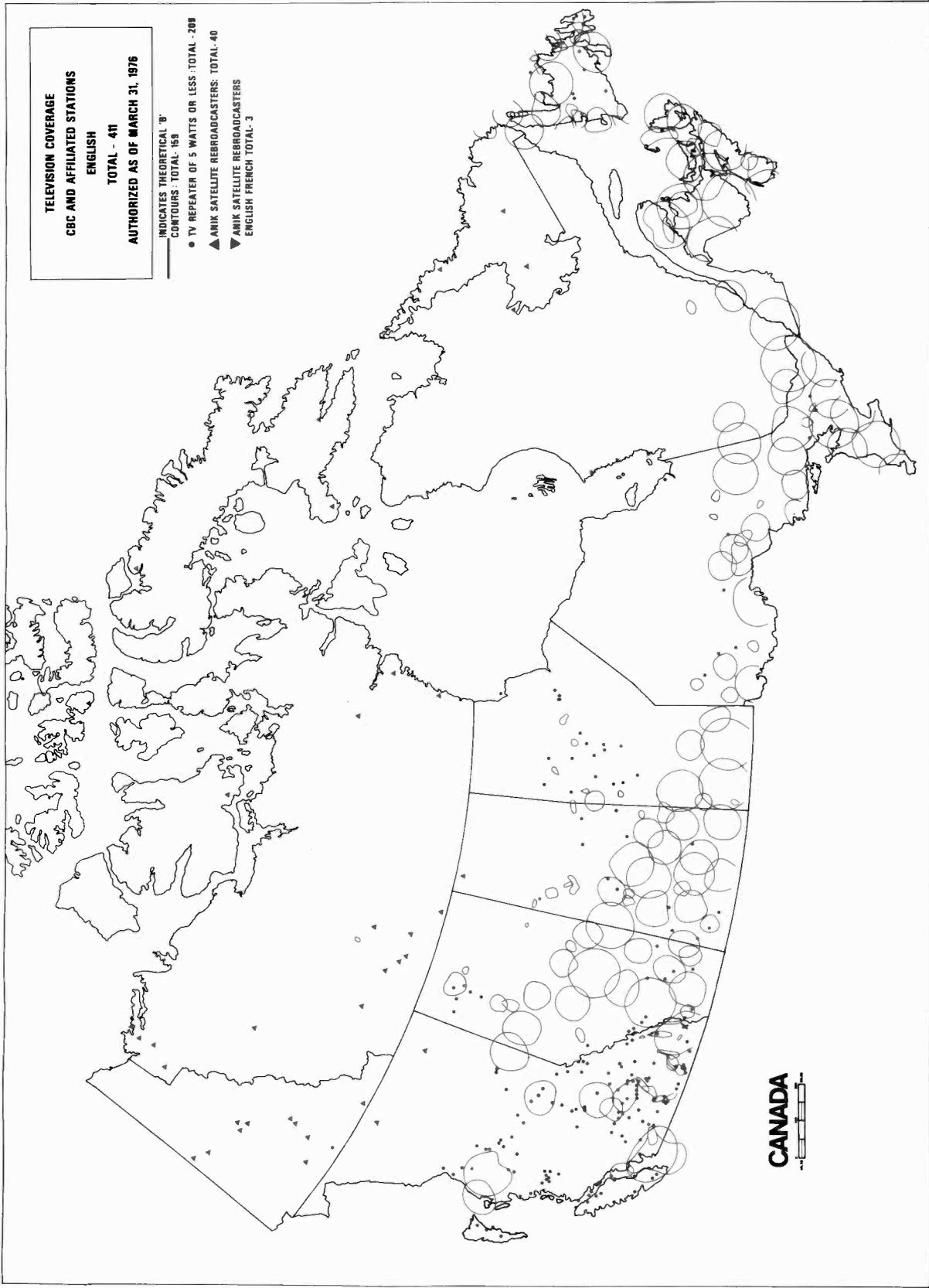
1. Systems licensed are as of 31 August 1975.

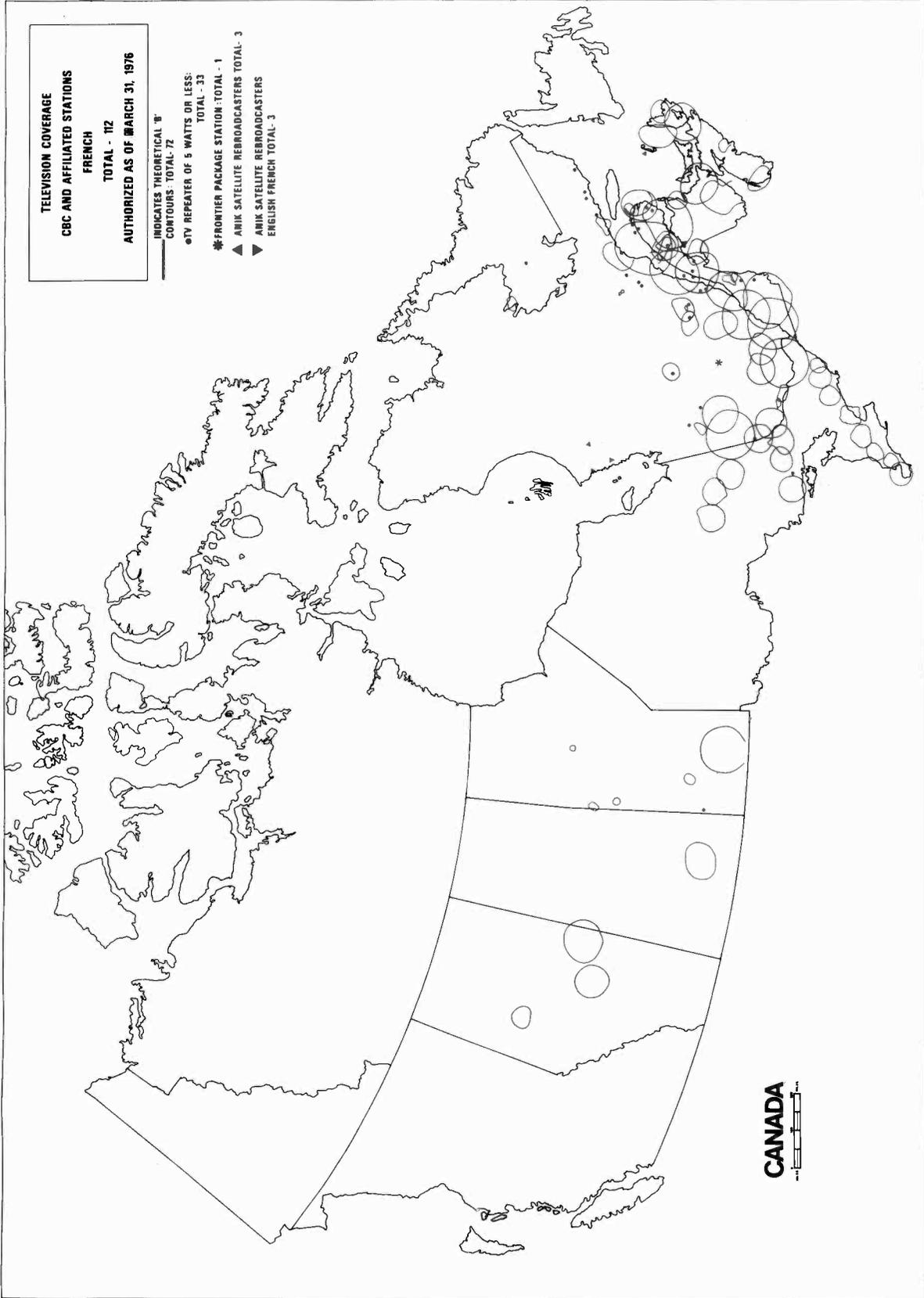
2. Source: Statistics Canada publication no. 64-202.

3. British Columbia includes Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.

-: figures too small to be expressed.

*Note: Figures may not add to total shown, due to rounding.





TELEVISION COVERAGE
CTV AFFILIATED STATIONS
ENGLISH

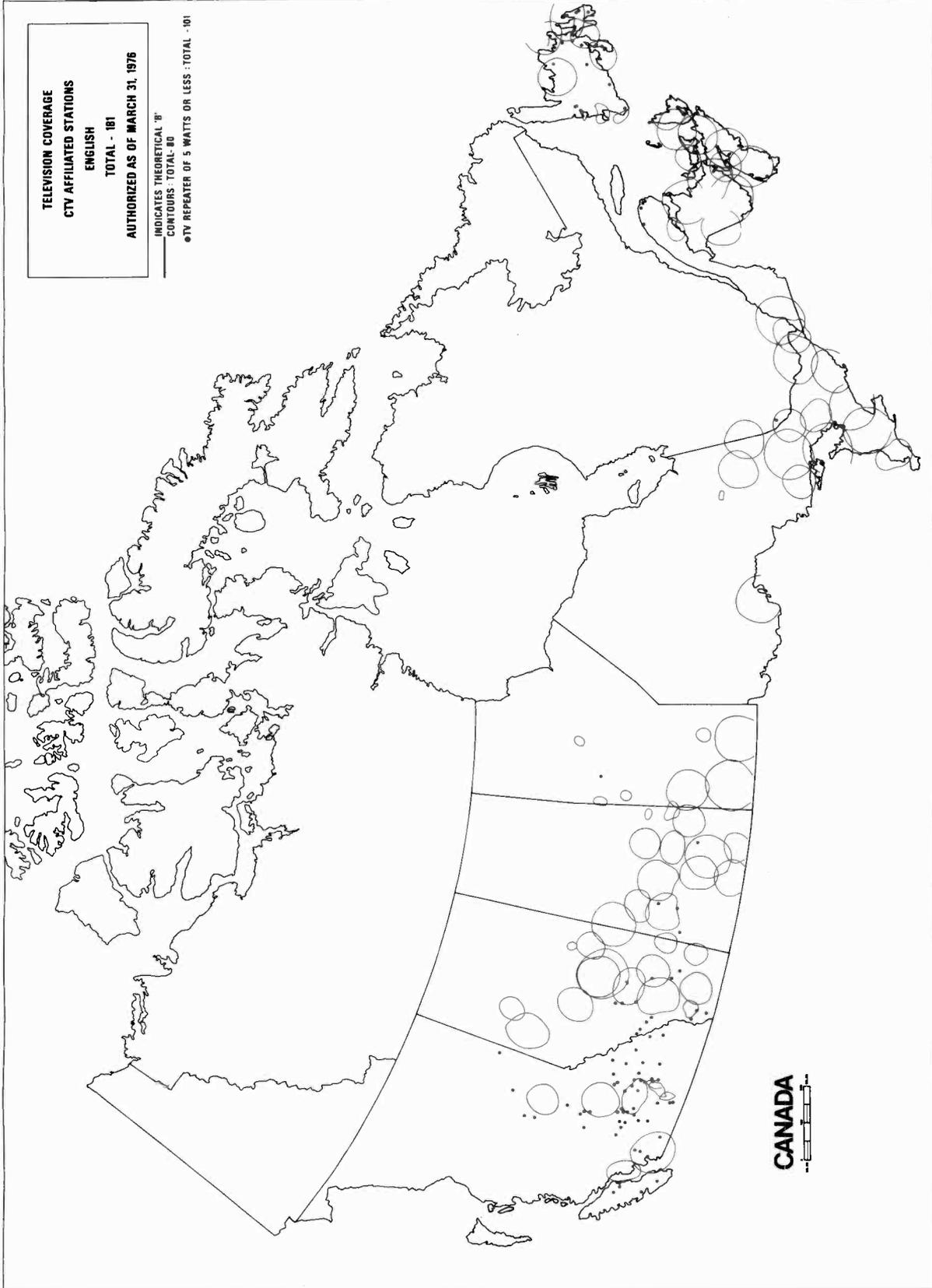
TOTAL - 181

AUTHORIZED AS OF MARCH 31, 1976

INDICATES THEORETICAL "B"

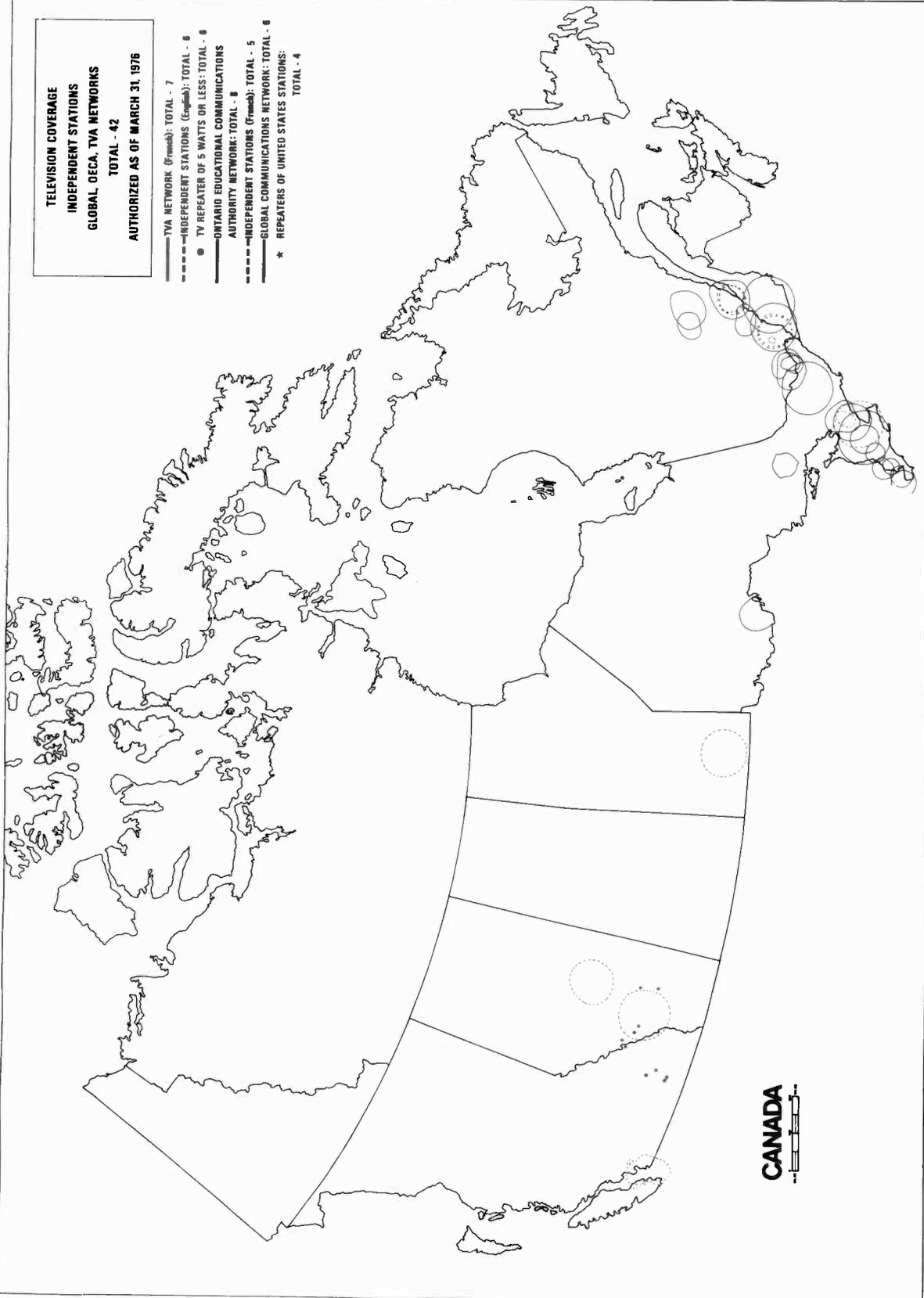
CONTOURS - TOTAL - 80

● TV REPEATER OF 5 WATTS OR LESS - TOTAL - 101



TELEVISION COVERAGE
 INDEPENDENT STATIONS
 GLOBAL OCEA, TVA NETWORKS
 TOTAL - 42
 AUTHORIZED AS OF MARCH 31, 1976

- TVA NETWORK (French): TOTAL - 7
- - - INDEPENDENT STATIONS (English): TOTAL - 6
- TV REPEATER OF 5 WATTS OR LESS: TOTAL - 6
- ONTARIO EDUCATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS AUTHORITY NETWORK: TOTAL - 8
- - - INDEPENDENT STATIONS (French): TOTAL - 5
- GLOBAL COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK: TOTAL - 6
- * REPEATERS OF UNITED STATES STATIONS: TOTAL - 4



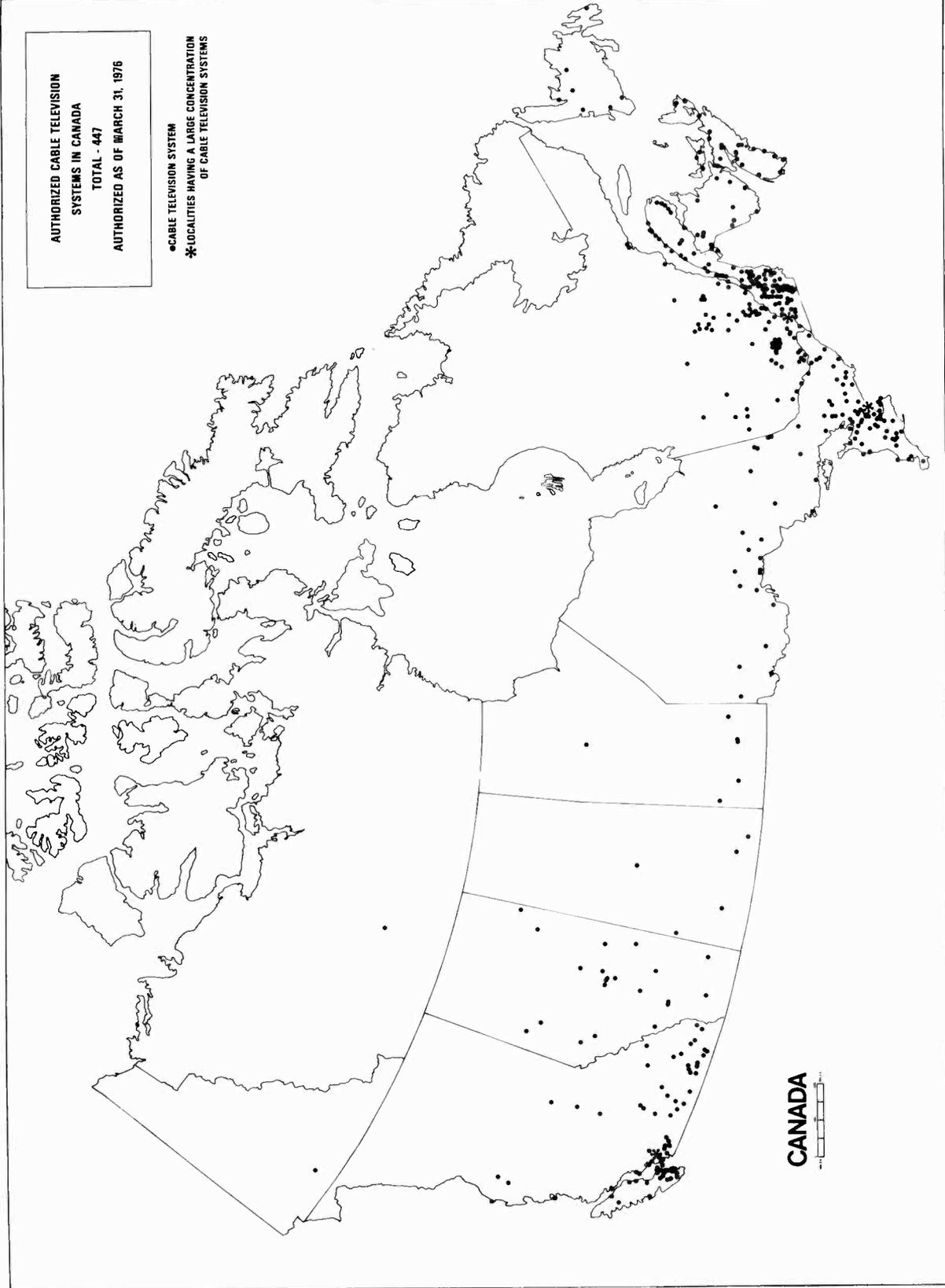
CANADA

AUTHORIZED CABLE TELEVISION
SYSTEMS IN CANADA
TOTAL - 447

AUTHORIZED AS OF MARCH 31, 1976

● CABLE TELEVISION SYSTEM

* LOCALITIES HAVING A LARGE CONCENTRATION
OF CABLE TELEVISION SYSTEMS



CANADA

IV Internal operations

A. The Commission and the Executive Committee

The Broadcasting Act of 1968 vested authority to regulate and supervise all aspects of the Canadian broadcasting system—radio, television, and cable television—in the Canadian Radio-Television Commission.

The Commission is composed of fifteen members. Five are full-time and form the CRTC's Executive Committee, and ten are part-time. Appointed by the Governor-in-Council for seven-year terms, the Executive Committee members are the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman, and three Commissioners. On 29 August 1975, Mr. Pierre Juneau, who had been Chairman since the CRTC's establishment in 1968, resigned and the Vice-Chairman, Harry J. Boyle, became acting Chairman as is directed by the Broadcasting Act. Mr. Boyle was appointed Chairman on 16 January 1976, for a term ending 7 October 1980. At year's end the Vice-Chairman's position was unfilled. The three CRTC Commissioners are Mrs. Pat Pearce, Mr. John D. Hylton (appointed 1 April 1975 for a seven-year term), and Mr. Réal Thérien.

At the end of the 1975-76 fiscal year the part-time members of the Commission were Dr. Gordon Thomas, St. Anthony, Newfoundland and Labrador; Mr. Donald McDougall, Halifax, Nova Scotia; Mr. Armand Cormier, Moncton, New Brunswick; Mr. Jacques de la Chevrotière, Quebec City, Quebec; Mr. Jacques Hébert, Montreal, Quebec; Mr. Brian Land, Downsview, Ontario; Dr. Northrop Frye, Toronto, Ontario; Mr. John Shanski, Winnipeg, Manitoba; Mr. Harry Bower, Regina, Saskatchewan; and Mrs. Rosalie Gower, Vernon, British Columbia. (Dr. Thomas resigned 31 March 1976.)

A key component in the CRTC's decision-making process is the role of the ten part-time members. Appointed for terms of up to five years, these Commissioners are drawn from all regions of the nation. It is only upon consultation with the part-time members that the CRTC may, through its Executive Committee, issue, renew, amend, or revoke the licences of radio, television, and cable television companies. Although they are termed "part-time" members, each devotes a considerable amount of time to Commission business.

Subject to the Broadcasting Act and the Radio Act and any directions to the Commission issued from time to time by the Governor-in-Council under the authority of the Broadcasting Act, the Commission is to "regulate and supervise all aspects of the Canadian broadcasting system with a view to implementing the broadcasting policy enunciated in section 3" of the Broadcasting Act (II.15).

Certain statutory powers of the full Commission are exercised on the recommendation of the Executive Committee. These powers, as set out in the Broadcasting Act, include the authority to prescribe classes of broadcasting licences, to establish regulations applicable to all licence holders relating to various specified matters (such as

program standards, allocation of broadcasting time which may be devoted to advertising and partisan political broadcasting, the operation of broadcast networks, and other related matters) and to revoke licences, except those issued to the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

B. CRTC Staff and structure

In July 1975 the CRTC submitted to Treasury Board proposals for changes in the Commission's organization. These proposals were made in anticipation of the promulgation of Bill C-5, the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission Act. The Act was passed by Parliament in April 1975 and promulgated by Order-in-Council 1 April 1976. The new CRTC's powers in relation to broadcasting are as set out in the 1968 Broadcasting Act, but it also "shall exercise the powers and perform the duties and functions in relation to telecommunication . . . vested . . . in the Canadian Transport Commission" (CRTC Act, I.14(2)).

The proposed changes in staff and structure were approved by Treasury Board 1 January 1976. The organization chart on p. 46 reflects these changes, described below. The chart describing the CRTC, 1 April 1975 to 1 January 1976, is on p. 45.

1. EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

All operational, administrative staff work, and policy formulation are the responsibility and authority of the Executive Director, who is the senior staff officer; he responds directly to the Chairman. He is charged with planning, organizing, directing, and coordinating policy formulation. He supervises planning, scheduling, and coordination of a program of analysis, evaluation, research, and advice to the Commission for all operational and staff activities affecting regulation of both broadcasting and telecommunications. Also, he must establish and maintain liaison with the broadcasting and telecommunications industry, as well as with other governments and agencies.

2. GENERAL COUNSEL

The General Counsel of the Commission has, in addition to his responsibility for the overall direction of the work of the Legal Branch, senior executive responsibility to the Chairman and the Commission in connection with the development and implementation of Commission policies, programs, objectives, and priorities and their legal implications.

The Legal Branch provides legal services to the Commission and its staff on all matters relating to the interpretation and implementation of the Broadcasting Act, the CRTC Act, various acts relating to telecommunications, statutory instruments made pursuant to these acts, and

related federal and provincial legislation. Counsel advise the Commission with regard to the legal implications of policy matters in support of supervisory and regulatory responsibilities. Counsel also conduct questioning and advise on procedural matters at public hearings, and represent the Commission on interdepartmental committees. Counsel recommend and carry out legal proceedings instituted by or against the Commission.

The Legal Branch, in its day-to-day activities, supervises the implementation of the provisions of the Broadcasting Act, the CRTC Act, various acts relating to telecommunications, and the regulations passed thereunder.

3. SECRETARY GENERAL TO THE COMMISSION

In addition to his senior executive responsibilities to the Chairman relating to the development and implementation of the Commission policies, regulations, and programs, the Secretary General is responsible for the overall direction of the Chairman's Office, the Licensing Branch, the Public Hearings Branch, and the Regional Offices. He is also responsible for the proceedings of the Executive Committee of the Commission, Broadcasting and Telecommunications.

The Licensing Branch is responsible for the coordination of the overall licensing functions of the Commission as it relates the processing of applications for new licences as well as for amendments to and renewal of licences in broadcasting. The Branch is also responsible for assessment and collection of licence fees for broadcasting undertakings.

The Public Hearings Branch is responsible for the administration and the coordination of the CRTC's public hearing and statutory functions relating to broadcasting and telecommunications. In addition to its responsibilities for administration of the public hearing process and procedures, the promulgation of agendas, notices, decisions, and regulations, the Branch is also responsible for the planning and the scheduling of the Commission's public hearing process and workload.

The Secretary General is also responsible for the two regional offices which are presently in operation at Victoria and Montreal. Policy development with regard to the role and function of such offices is also his responsibility.

As Secretary of the Commission, the Secretary General is also responsible for the planning and the proceedings of the Executive Committee and of the Commission by coordinating and supervising the preparation of agendas and the conduct of the meetings.

Under the general direction of the Secretary General, the Executive Assistant to the Chairman is also responsible for the administration of the Chairman's Office, replies to parliamentary inquiries, and for the overall correspondence of the Chairman's Office and of the Secretariat.

4. SENIOR COORDINATOR, POLICY DEVELOPMENT

Responding to the Executive Director, the Senior Coordinator, Policy Development, is responsible for identifying

policy issues in broadcasting regulation, and for formulating regulatory policy advice to the Commission in accordance with the objectives of the Broadcasting Act. He develops and maintains a list of Commission priorities, both present and future, and advises on policy priority matters; he works closely with the Director-General, Research, in this regard, as well as maintaining contact with the other directorates in order to draw on their expertise to formulate policy. He is responsible for establishing and maintaining contact with outside experts and studies in fields relevant to broadcasting and telecommunications policy.

5. THE DIRECTORATES

a. *Director-General, Broadcasting Operations*

The directorate provides information, recommendations, and advice to the Commission on policy, regulations, and decisions which lead to strengthening and extending of the Canadian broadcasting system. The directorate carries out short- and long-range planning and studies in order to assess the impact of the Commission's policies and regulations on the broadcasting industry. There are at present five divisions.

Radio-Television Development. The division is concerned with assessing existing radio and television services and studying the feasibility of extending or augmenting broadcasting services, in both official languages, to all parts of Canada. This necessitates studies to measure the impact or effect of cable television on conventional television services as well as the effect on existing services, if additional broadcasting stations, radio and television, are licensed. The division is also engaged in studies on the long-range effects of new technology in the broadcasting industry. The division participates in studies on the effects of advertising on children, on buying and selling practices in Canada and the United States, on commercial production activities, and on all matters relating to the broadcasting advertising industry in Canada.

Financial and Economic Analysis. This division is responsible for monitoring and analyzing the financial performance of all sectors of the broadcast industry. In addition, it analyzes applications to assess their financial feasibility or, as in the case of rate applications, their conformity to rate-setting criteria. The economic analysis section is also responsible for monitoring the economy as it affects the broadcasting and cable and television industries, as well as for conducting research into policy proposals likely to have an impact of economic significance to the broadcasting industry.

Systems Development and Technical Evaluation. This division develops and maintains comprehensive and relevant measures of the demand for radio, television, and cable services to satisfy national, regional, local, and special programming needs. It analyzes the capability, deficiencies, and development trends of radio, television, cable, and satellite facilities, and develops these facilities and networks to meet present and anticipated service demands. It also promotes and encourages the development of the Canadian manufacturing industry to supply

the necessary transmitting and receiving apparatus for new services. The group is responsible for the determination and analysis of the modular engineering cost of establishing AM, FM, TV, cable, satellite, and microwave transmission facilities. It is involved in technical negotiations with CBC and private stations regarding implementation plans for the extension of radio and TV services. The group specialists formulate technical positions for the CRTC on all matters relating to the present use of the electromagnetic spectrum and the development of cable and satellite systems. The division ensures that new concepts and technology are exploited to the optimum degree in the upgrading and expansion of existing facilities and that these facilities meet service demand.

Cable Television Development. This division is responsible for advising the Commission on all aspects of cable television policy and regulations. The scope of research and analysis done by the division extends from studying potential cable television licence areas, to the licencing process, to institution of policies after licensing. It is concerned with the orderly development of cable television, the economic viability of systems, franchise boundaries, special services—all those aspects of cable television that pertain to its role within the broadcasting system. In addition to its advisory role the division is responsible for examining the broadcasting system at large to determine what directions cable television can take and their possible ramifications.

Ownership Review. This division is responsible for developing the CRTC's policy, proposals, regulations, and licensing conditions regarding ownership and control, and for administering Commission policies and directions from the Governor-in-Council in order to assure continuing compliance.

b. Director-General, Telecommunications

This new directorate was created to assist the Commission in carrying out its responsibilities for telecommunications regulation set out in the CRTC Act.

The Director-General, who is responsible to the Chairman, coordinates formulation of policy, develops analysis and recommendations on current telecommunications issues, and evaluates developments in the field in order to advise the Commission on priorities and regulatory problems. He develops, with the broadcast and cable personnel, an integrated regulatory program for broadcasting and telecommunications utilities. Also, he establishes contacts with senior officials in industry, government, and related areas to develop and maintain data of mutual interest. The two divisions the directorate administers are Telecommunications Operation and Telecommunications Development.

c. Director-General, Broadcast Programs

The Broadcast Programs directorate advises the Commission on station and network programming matters in television, cable television, and AM and FM radio. It col-

lects a wide variety of information on programs and program trends in Canadian broadcasting, identifies and documents program problems including commercial and political matters, and proposes solutions, reviews regulations and policies, and recommends changes through new policy directions. Because programs are subject to public reaction, the Broadcast Programs directorate handles a considerable amount of correspondence and telephone calls from individuals and groups.

The directorate's operations are carried out through two main divisions. The first, Programming, is concerned with programming operations in television and radio, and also includes a logs and monitoring section which receives, collates, and distributes quantitative data on programming and scheduling of broadcasting stations. It also examines the observance of broadcasting regulations. There has been a continuing Radio Assessment Program (RAP) which studies in detail the output of selected stations with attention to quality, trends in programming, and observance of promises of performance.

Programming Policy Development, the second, handles cable television, northern, rural, and remote services, and educational and multicultural programming. It gathers and assesses information on programming, including community programming by cable systems and ethnic programming, maintains contacts with broadcasters and representatives from related areas of concern, and reviews program regulations and policy in relation to problems identified through correspondence, monitoring, and visits to broadcasting stations and cable systems.

d. Director-General, Administration

The Director-General, who responds to the Executive Director, develops, implements, and coordinates a system of integrated corporate and resource planning for the Commission. He evaluates and recommends on alternate ways to achieve the CRTC's goals and objectives; integrates program and responsibility centers in terms of overall objectives; and recommends allocations of human and financial resources. He is responsible for five sections: Personnel; Financial planning and operations; Information services; Management services; Operational and financial review and audit; and Administrative services.

e. Director-General, Research

The directorate observes, assesses, and forecasts trends and factors of change affecting the Canadian broadcasting system as a whole, in order to support the policy-making and planning of the Commission. The branch undertakes research in several major areas: content and systems of representation; social communications; industrial development; industry relations; technological forecasting. The directorate also undertakes special projects as they arise.

The directorate is also responsible for the administration of a budget for grants and contributions to research in broadcasting, according to Part II, section 18 of the Broadcasting Act.

C. Financial statement, fiscal year 1975-76

PERSONNEL

Salaries, wages, and members' fees:

Executive: Executive Committee, Part-time Members; Chairman's Office	7 12,788.23
Operations: Office of the Managing Director, Planning and Develop- ment; Licensing Policy and Administration	2,497,857.22
Research Branch	461,519.63
Broadcast Programmes Branch	1,029,636.47
Legal Branch	208,688.35
Finance and Management Services	1,053,352.64
Personnel Branch	373,793.93
Other personnel expenses	2,418.25

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

Travel and transportation	378,590.86
Postage	69,211.32
Telephone, telegraph	210,268.06

INFORMATION

Announcements of hearings and deci- sions (newspapers)	544,485.08
CRTC publications (printing)	75,778.48

PROFESSIONAL AND SPECIAL SERVICES

Legal fees	64,355.16
Training of public servants	146,206.12
Commissionaires	63,806.70
Consultants and contract research	480,868.48
Reporting services	70,296.00
Interpreters' fees at public hearings	3,022.20
Other business services	40,863.32
Payments for temporary assistance	36,825.01

Representation expenses and profes- sional association fees

29,003.78

RENTALS

Halls, rooms, equipment for public hearings and Commission meetings	107,844.55
Data processing	248,851.04
Photo-copy machines	74,257.13
Office machines	24,828.93
Other	9,764.34

PURCHASED REPAIR AND UPKEEP

Repairs: furniture, fixtures, and other equipment; motor vehicle	6,198.26
Office machines and equipment	14,608.90
Alterations to accommodation	100,738.87

UTILITIES, MATERIALS, AND SUPPLIES

Office machines, equipment (under \$150)	20,661.63
Publications and subscriptions	36,746.42
Office and motor vehicle supplies	104,894.65
Printing (other than departmental publications)	218,170.82

ACQUISITION OF EQUIPMENT AND FURNISHINGS

Communication equipment, furniture, and fixtures	174,372.13
Machines and equipment (over \$150)	63,870.06

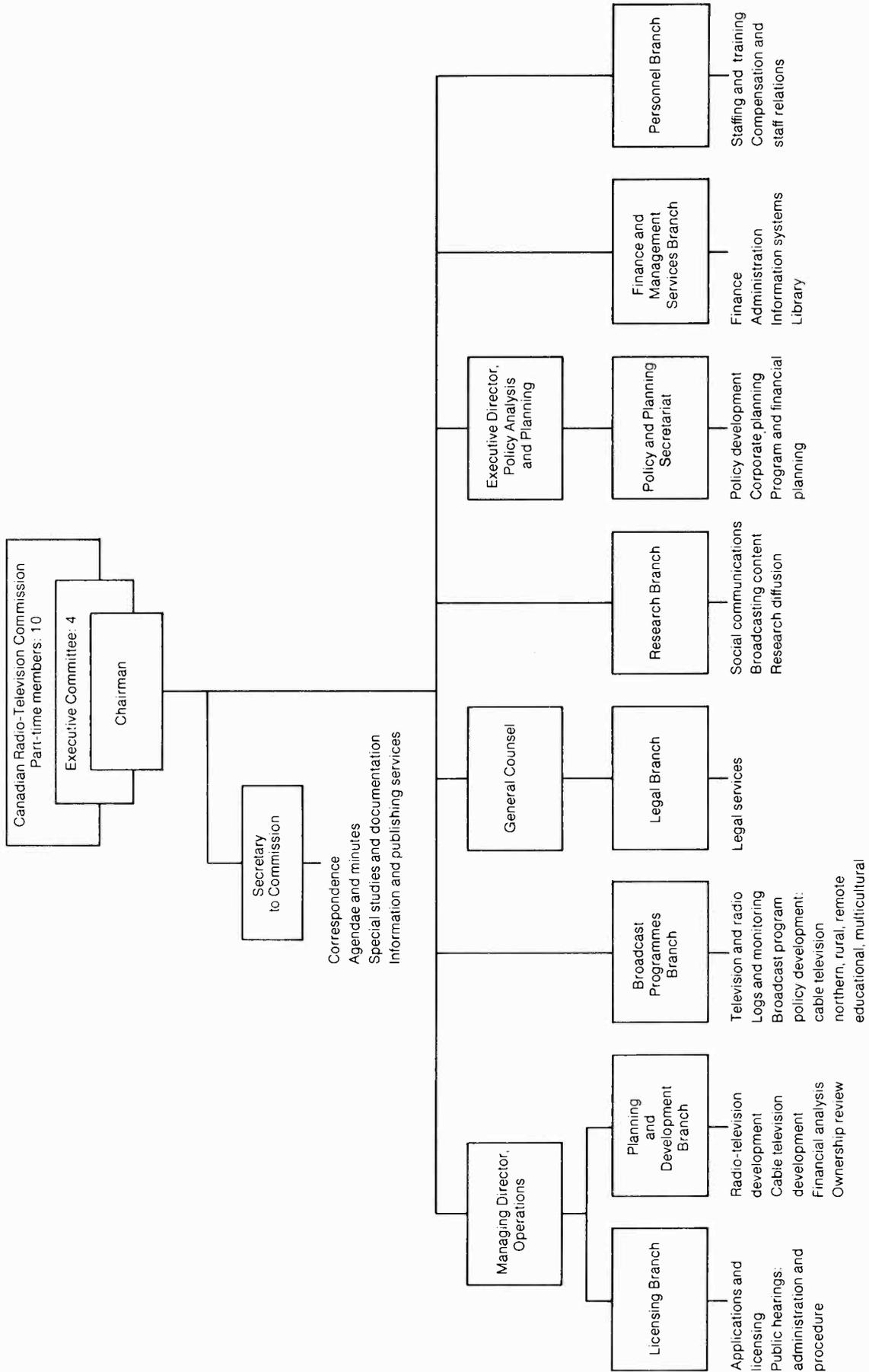
TRANSFER PAYMENTS

Contributions toward research	57,272.67
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ALL OTHER EXPENSES

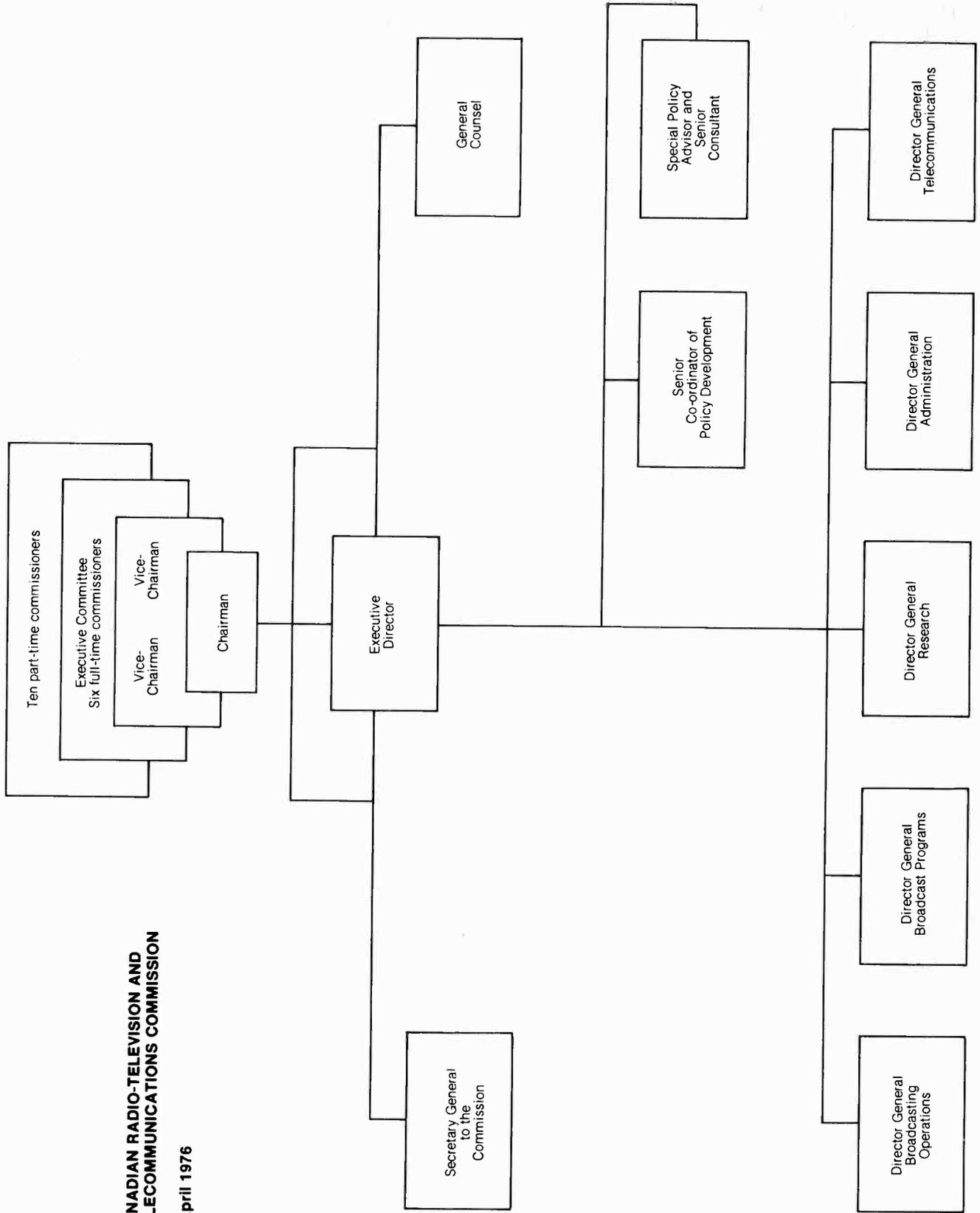
Petty cash expenses	865.13
Miscellaneous expenses: staff and consultants	1,001.51
Court costs	00
TOTAL	9,818,582.33

CRTC Organization Chart 1975-76



**CANADIAN RADIO-TELEVISION AND
TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION**

1 April 1976



Appendix I CRTC publications

The publications listed below, with their order number and prices, are available (in English and French) from the Canadian Government Bookstore, 171 Slater Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0S9. They are also available from other Canadian Government bookstores at 1683 Barrington Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia; 640 St. Catherine Street West, Montreal, Quebec; 221 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ontario; 393 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba; 800 Granville Street, Vancouver, British Columbia.

The Commission's annual reports are available, free of charge, from Information Services, Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission, 100 Metcalfe Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0N2. Beginning in 1969, the report order numbers (French version with "F") are:

BC1-1/1969, BC1-1/1969F BC1-1/1972, BC1-1/1972F
BC1-1/1970, BC1-1/1970F BC1-1/1973, BC1-1/1973F
BC1-1/1971, BC1-1/1971F BC1-1/1974, BC1-1/1974F
BC1-1/1975, BC1-1/1975F.

All CRTC public announcements such as decisions, notices, and policy statements are available on request from the CRTC's Information Services.

Broadcasting Act: Statute
Chap. B-11-1970
Chap. 1-1970/71

Radio (AM) Broadcasting Regulations
SOR—64-69, 64-249, 64-397, 65-189, 65-519, 68-173,
70-256, 70-286, 71-299, 71-300, 71-556, 72-58

Radio (FM) Broadcasting Regulations
SOR—64-249, 64-398, 65-190, 65-294, 67-101, 68-174,
70-287, 71-299, 71-301, 71-557

Radio (TV) Broadcasting Regulations
SOR—64-50, 64-193, 64-248, 64-399, 65-191, 65-293,
65-533, 67-102, 68-175, 70-257, 70-288, 71-299, 71-302,
71-558, 72-242

Broadcasting Information Return Regulations (AM, FM,
and TV stations)
SOR—68-172, 68-563, 72-234

Broadcasting Licence Fee Regulations
SOR—68-564, 72-231

Broadcasting Receiving Undertaking Information Return
Regulations
SOR—69-210, 69-551

CRTC Rules of Procedure
SOR—71-330

Directions to the CRTC:

Ineligibility to hold broadcasting licences
SOR—69-590 (PC 1969-2229), 70-241 (PC 1970-992),
71-33 (PC 1971-37), 71-677 (PC 1971-2856), 72-261 (PC
1972-1569)

Reservation of cable channels
SOR—70-113 (PC 1970-496)

CRTC lists and maps:

Ownership of radio and television stations licensed by the
CRTC
(Cat. no. BC92-270), \$6
Amendments, \$3.50 per year (available to September
1975)

Ownership of cable television systems licensed by the
CRTC
(Cat. no. BC92-170), \$6
Amendments, \$3.50 per year (available to September
1975)

Broadcasting stations in Canada
(Cat. no. BC9-1-1975), \$5 (\$6 other countries)
Amendment service of loose-leaf pages, \$2.50 per year
Book with amending service for one year, \$7.50

Cable television systems in Canada
(Cat. no. BC92-3/1975), \$6 (\$7.20 other countries)

Maps of broadcasting undertakings in Canada
(Cat. no. BC92/1974), \$4.75

Books, policies:

"Policies respecting broadcasting receiving undertakings
(cable television)" (16 December 1975). 44 pages, free.

"FM radio in Canada: A policy to ensure a varied and
comprehensive radio service" (20 January 1975). 28
pages, free.

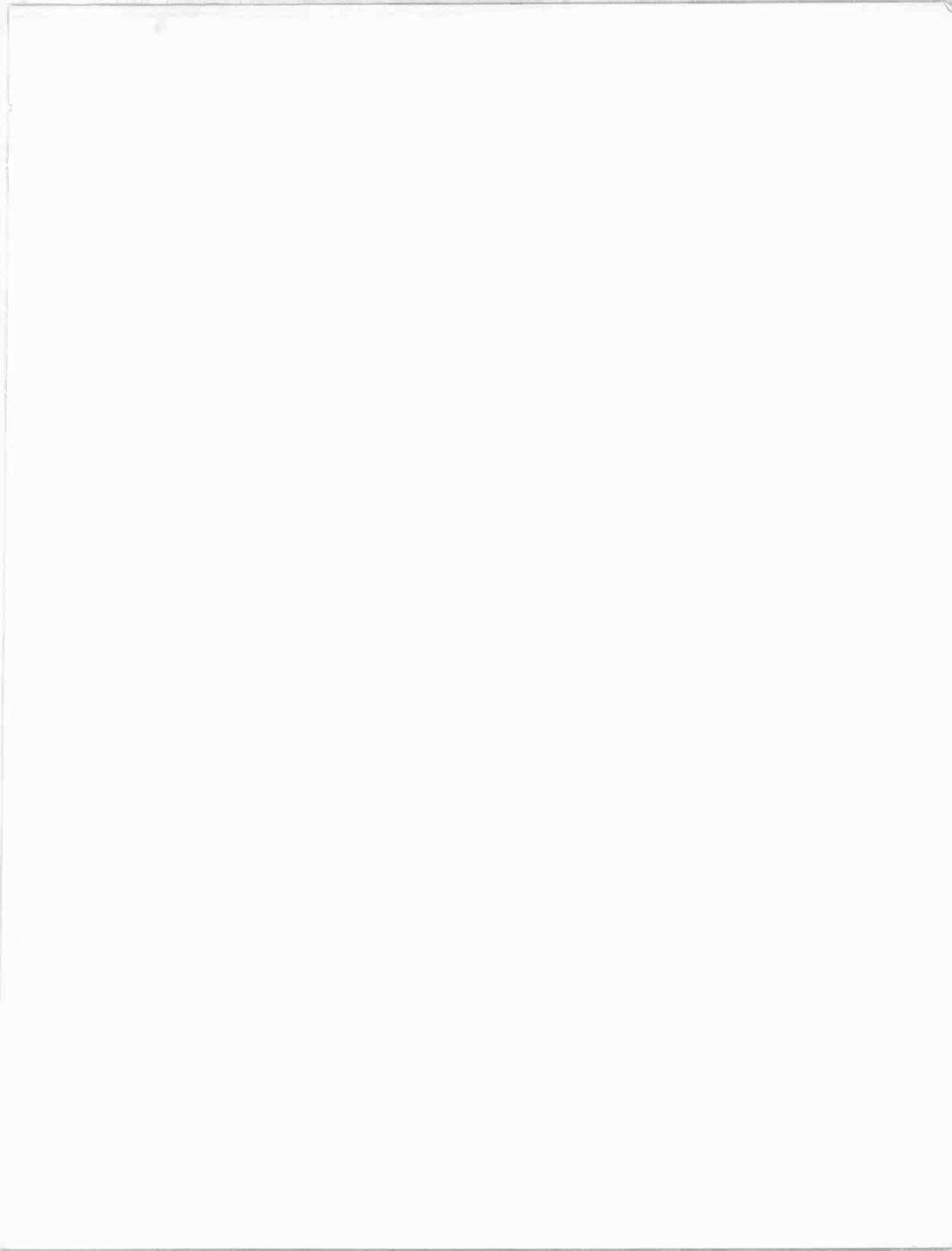
*Bibliographie, Études canadiennes sur les mass media/
Bibliography, Some Canadian writings on the mass
media.* H. Cantin, Research Branch.
Cat. no. BC92-7/1974(reprinted 1975). 99 pages, free.

Directory, multilingual broadcasting in Canada.
Research Branch.
Cat. no. BC92-8/1974. 119 pages, free.

Multilingual broadcasting in the 1970s. Research
Branch.
Cat. no. BC92-10/1974. 32 pages, free.

*Reaching the retired: A survey of the media habits,
preferences, and needs of senior citizens in metro
Toronto.* Prepared by Environics Research Group Ltd.
(September 1973). Cat. no. BC92-9/1974. 180 pages, free.

A resource for the active community. Developed by the
Broadcast Programs and Research Branches. Cat. no.
BC92-6/1974. 125 pages, free.





**Canadian Radio-television
and Telecommunications
Commission**

**Conseil de la radiodiffusion
et des télécommunications
canadiennes**



Canadian Radio-television and
Telecommunications Commission

Conseil de la radiodiffusion et des
télécommunications canadiennes

Annual Report

1979-80



Mike Mearns
22/Aug 80

Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission

Annual Report 1979-80

Minister of Supply and Services Canada 1980
BC 91-1980
ISBN—0-662-50857-2
ISSN—0704-2019

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Canadian Radio-television and
Telecommunications Commission

Conseil de la radiodiffusion et des
télécommunications canadiennes

Chairman

President

The Honourable Francis Fox
Minister of Communications
300 Slater Street
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0C8

Dear Sir: —

In accordance with the provision of section 31 of the Broadcasting Act, the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission hereby submits its annual report for the year ending 31 March 1980.

Yours faithfully,



John Meisel

1. Public business of the CRTC

A. Broadcasting

The Broadcasting Act requires the CRTC to hold a public hearing in connection with the issue, revocation, or suspension of a broadcasting licence (sections 19 to 21). Public hearings held regionally by the Commission are a vital part of its function as a regulating agency. The CRTC plans, coordinates, and conducts these hearings in order that it may consider various applications relating to broadcasting undertakings, and policy and regulatory matters, as set out in the Act. Hearings are also a forum at which members of the public are invited to comment or intervene on the specific applications or issues to be heard. The hearings are held year round. In making its decisions, the Commission takes into account the interventions it receives. The year's collected decisions, as well as other selected documents, are published each year by

Supply and Services Canada. Called *Canadian Radio-television and telecommunication decisions and policy statements*, this two-volume collection reflects the Commission's work that year, both specifically in terms of individual decisions taken and more generally in the development of policy as reflected in its notices and announcements. (See the appendix, p. 31, for publication details.)

B. Telecommunications

On 1 April 1976, the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Act (CRTC Act) became law. By this Act the CRTC acquired jurisdiction over Canadian federally-regulated telecommunications carriers, formerly exercised by the Canadian Transport Commission.

TABLE 1
DECISIONS ANNOUNCED DURING FISCAL YEAR 1 APRIL 1979 — 31 MARCH 1980

	Pacific region			Prairie region			Ontario region			Québec région			Atlantic region			Total Canada		
	a	d	t	a	d	t	a	d	t	a	c	d	a	d	t	a	d	t
AM																		
New	2	1	3	5	2	7	5	7	12	2	1	3	2		2	16	11	27
Amendments	6		6	3	1	4	6	1	7	9		9	1	1	2	25	3	28
Renewals	5		5	20		20	10		10	6		6	11		11	52		52
Total	13	1	14	28	3	31	21	8	29	17	1	18	14	1	15	93	14	107
FM																		
New	9		9	9	16	25	15	8	23	21		21	7		7	61	24	85
Amendments	4	1	5	4		4	4		4	9	1	10	7		7	28	2	30
Renewals				3		3	13		13				5		5	21		21
Total	13	1	14	16	16	32	32	8	40	30	1	31	19		19	110	26	136
TV																		
New	28		28	9	1	10	16	40	56	12		12	2	1	3	67	42	109
Amendments	2		2	9		9	1		1	16		16	7		7	35		35
Renewals	11		11	2		2	4		4	11		11	19		19	47		47
Total	41		41	20	1	21	21	40	61	39		39	28	1	29	149	42	191
CATV																		
New	6	15	21				5	4	9	4	3	7				15	22	37
Amendments	68		68	51	4	55	266	6	272	125	1	126	66	3	69	576	14	590
Renewals	4		4	6		6	32	2	34	24	2	26	10		10	76	4	80
Total	78	15	93	57	4	61	303	12	315	153	6	159	76	3	79	667	40	707
Securities																		
Assets	2		2				13		13	10	1	11	8		8	33	1	34
Control	13	9	22	11	3	14	38	7	45	21		21	11		11	94	19	113
Minor	20		20	33		33	57		57	13		13	8		8	131		131
Total	35	9	44	44	3	47	108	7	115	44	1	45	27		27	258	20	278
Networks																		
New	1		1	2		2	5		5	5		5				13		13
Amendments				1		1	4		4	4		4				9		9
Renewals				1		1	8		8	3		3	2		2	14		14
Total	1		1	4		4	17		17	12		12	2		2	36		36
TOTAL	181	26	207	169	27	196	502	75	577	295	9	304	166	5	171	1 313	142	1 455

a : approved; d : denied; t : total a plus d.

Under sections 320 and 321 of the Railway Act, the Commission is required to ensure that all tolls (including any rates or charges to be charged to the public or to any person for telecommunications services) are just and reasonable and that the carriers under its jurisdiction do not discriminate unjustly in respect of their rates, services, or facilities. The Railway Act also requires the Commission to approve any agreements entered into by carriers respecting the interchange of traffic or limitation of liability, and gives the Commission jurisdiction over a number of other matters relating to the telecommunications carriers.

In discharging these functions, the Commission holds public hearings and issues Telecommunications Orders approving, denying, or otherwise disposing of applications before it. The Commission also issues Telecommunications Decisions where lengthier judgments are considered appropriate.

Beginning in January 1977, the Commission began publication of its monthly Telecommunications Bulletin. The Bulletin is sent free of charge to parties who request to be put on the telecommunications mailing list. In its current form, the Bulletin describes the status of all major tele-

communications proceedings currently before the Commission, summarizes all decisions and orders of the Commission of general interest in the preceding month, and lists all Telecommunications Orders made by the Commission in the preceding month.

In the fiscal year 1 April 1979 to 31 March 1980, the Commission issued 38 Telecommunications Public Notices, 569 Telecommunications Orders, and 26 Telecommunications Decisions.

On 20 July 1979, the CRTC announced the adoption of "Rules of Procedure of the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission in Regard to Telecommunications Proceedings" (the new rules) and "Regulations Respecting the Form and Regulation of Tariffs" (the tariff regulations), both effective as of that date. The new rules, adopted pursuant to section 65 of the National Transportation Act, and the tariff regulations adopted pursuant to section 270 and subsections 320(3), 320(6), and 321(5) of the Railway Act replaced, respectively, the Canadian Transport Commission General Rules and the Regulations Governing the Construction, Filing and Posting of Telegraph and Telephone Tariffs by Telegraph and Telephone Companies (Tariff Circular 3).

TABLE 2
APPLICATIONS RECEIVED DURING FISCAL YEAR 1 APRIL 1979 TO 31 MARCH 1980

Application type	Pacific	Prairie	Ontario	Québec	Atlantic	Total
AM						
New	8	4	5	3	3	23
Amendments	4	6	13	10	6	39
Renewals	9	21	23	31	21	105
Total	21	31	41	44	30	167
FM						
New	22	22	12	16	14	86
Amendments	8	10	9	13	1	41
Renewals	3	8	21	25	13	70
Total	33	40	42	54	28	197
TV						
New	45	14	16	16	18	109
Amendments	10	14	7	15	8	54
Renewals	18	4	11	27	22	82
Total	73	32	34	58	48	245
CATV						
New	35	9	2	7	2	55
Amendments	76	90	359	185	49	759
Renewals	32	12	68	60	11	183
Total	143	111	429	252	62	997
Securities						
Assets	2	1	23	17	3	46
Control	25	19	32	22	7	105
Minor	28	28	54	18	12	140
Total	55	48	109	57	22	291
Network						
New	5	8	15	5		33
Amendments	1	1	4	5		11
Renewals		2	2	5	2	11
Total	6	11	21	15	2	55
TOTAL	331	273	676	480	192	1 952

C. Public hearings

Broadcasting

*Sydney	29 May
Cobourg	29 May
*Campbellton	5 June
*Montréal	7 June
*St. John's	11 June
*Winnipeg	15 June
*Vancouver	19 June
Québec	19 June
Québec	20 June
*Hull	20 June
Calgary	25 June
Moncton	24 July
Fernie	26 July
Toronto	6 September
Hull	2 October
Regina	18 October
St. John's	22 October
Corner Brook	25 October
Vancouver	13 November
Toronto	14 November
Hull	20 November
Saskatoon	27 November

Hull	3 December
Prince George	3 December
Sudbury	4 December
Montréal	5 February 1980
Hull	12 February
Halifax	21 February
Moncton	26 February
Edmonton	5 March

Telecommunications

Ottawa (Colins vs Bell)	9 May 1979
Vancouver (acquisition by B.C. Tel of GTE Automatic Electric Ltd.)	12 and 15 June
Ottawa (Colins vs Bell)	26 June
Hull (prehearing, TCTS)	18 and 19 March

*Public hearings preceded by an informal evening session

D. Public meetings

On 28 September 1979, the CRTC and the Minister of Communications announced that the CRTC had agreed to establish a task force to develop guidelines to encourage the elimination of sex role stereotyping in the broadcast media. Of the 19 members of the Task Force,

TABLE 3
NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS HEARD DURING FISCAL YEAR 1979-80

Application Type	Pacific	Prairie	Ontario	Québec	Atlantic	Total
AM						
New		4	2	2	4	12
Amendments	1		3	1	2	7
Renewals	5	24	2	16	17	64
Total	6	28	7	19	23	83
FM						
New		13	5	19	19	56
Amendments	1	1	1	5	3	11
Renewals		8	4	14	9	35
Total	1	22	10	38	31	102
TV						
New	21	8	2	10	10	51
Amendments		3	2	4	5	14
Renewals	12	4	2	7	22	47
Total	33	15	6	21	37	112
CATV						
New	21	1		7	4	33
Amendments	27	34	78	119	35	293
Renewals	4	21	29	21	9	84
Total	52	56	107	147	48	410
Securities						
Assets	2		14	15	4	35
Control	20	17	30	15	7	89
Minor	1		2			3
Total	23	17	46	30	11	127
Network						
New	1	4	4	3		12
Renewals		1		2		3
Total	1	5	4	5		15
TOTAL	116	143	180	260	150	849

four are part-time members of the Commission; Marianne Barrie is the president. There are six representatives of the public, five of the broadcasting industry, and four of the advertising industry. The Task Force was to present its report to the CRTC by Fall 1980.

The Minister and the CRTC, on 29 November 1979, announced a two-phased public hearing dealing with the extension of service to northern and remote communities, satellite distribution of television programming, and the question of pay television in Canada. The CRTC struck a committee to conduct the first phase, before any licensing hearings, to discuss proposals for service. The committee is made up of four provincial nominees and five CRTC members, chaired by CRTC vice-chairman Réal Therrien. The committee is expected to present its report to the Commission by Summer 1980.

Task Force on Sex-Role Stereotyping

Montréal	4 February
Hull	11 February
Halifax	20 February
Vancouver	20 February
Edmonton	4 March
Toronto	5 March

Committee on Extension of Service to Northern and Remote Communities

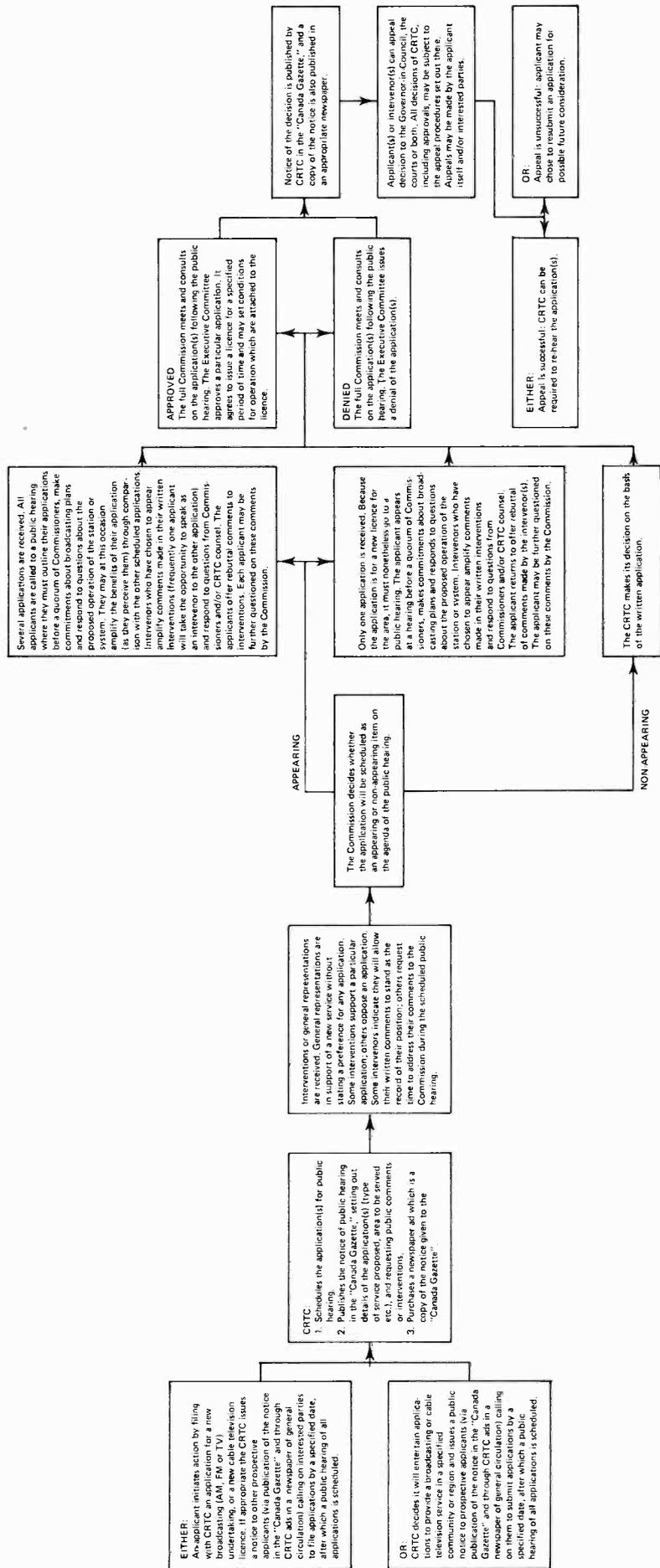
Baker Lake	28 February
Whitehorse	1 March
Geraldton	28 March
Hull	25-28 March 9-11 April 14-18 April
Goose Bay-Happy Valley	24 April

TABLE 4
APPLICATIONS ON HAND AS OF 31 MARCH 1980

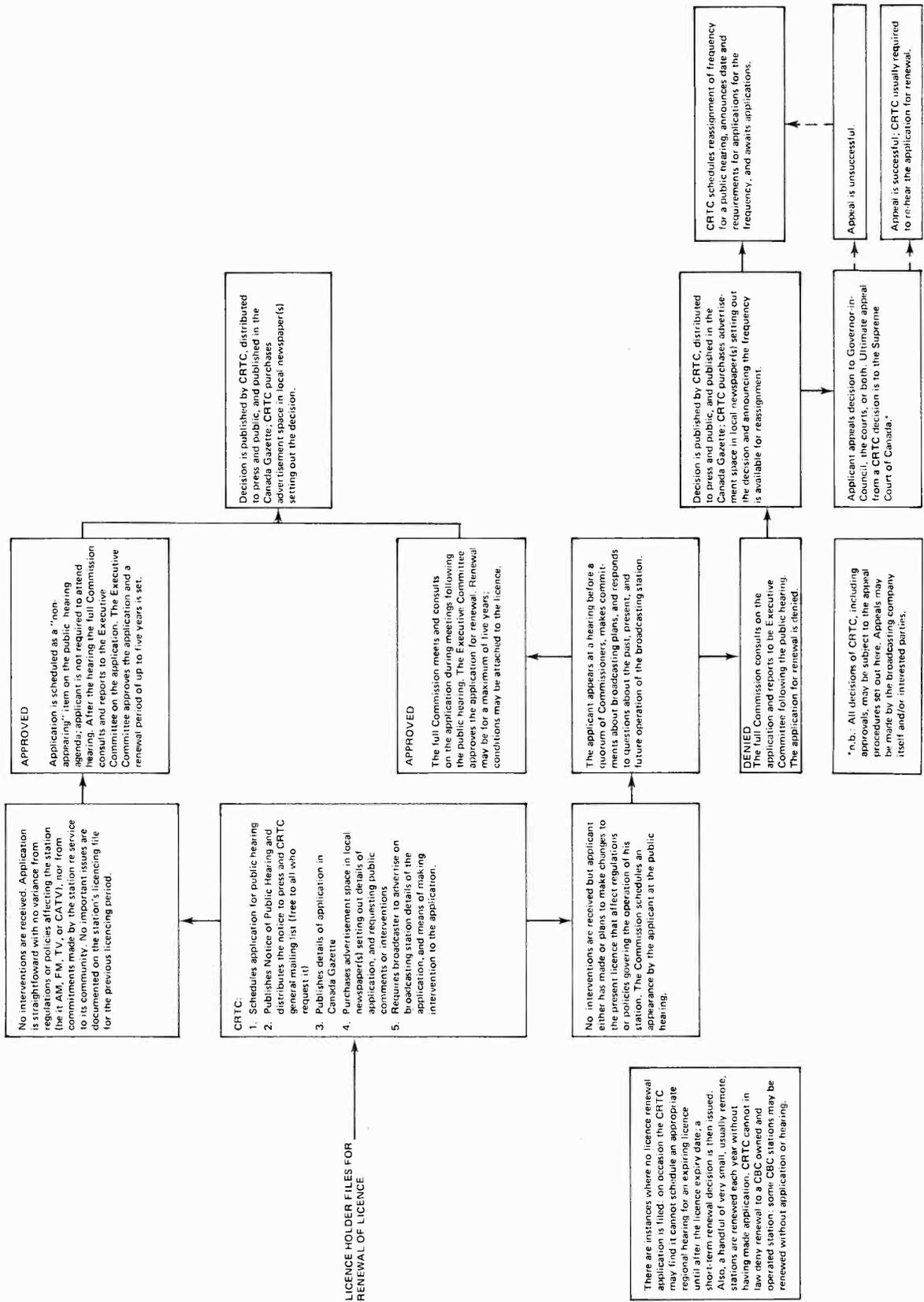
Application type	Pacific	Prairie	Ontario	Québec	Atlantic	Total
AM						
New	10	4	5	3	4	26
Amendments	6	6	17	10	9	48
Renewals	4	4	18	25	21	72
Total	20	14	40	38	34	146
FM						
New	35	21	16	22	29	123
Amendments	11	8	14	16	8	57
Renewals	4	5	17	25	9	90
Total	50	34	47	63	46	240
TV						
New	50	19	32	18	17	136
Amendments	13	13	21	6	8	61
Renewals	16	4	7	16	8	51
Total	79	36	60	40	33	248
CATV						
New	21	13	16	19	7	76
Amendments	67	95	290	176	48	676
Renewals	24	18	37	45	1	125
Total	112	126	343	240	56	877
Securities						
Assets	2		12	9	2	25
Control	7	12	17	11	9	56
Minor	7	13	28	28	11	87
Total	16	25	57	48	22	168
Network						
New	5	5	17	2	1	30
Amendments	2			5		7
Renewals		1	2	2		5
Total	7	6	19	9	1	42
TOTAL	284	241	566	438	192	1 721

FIGURE 1

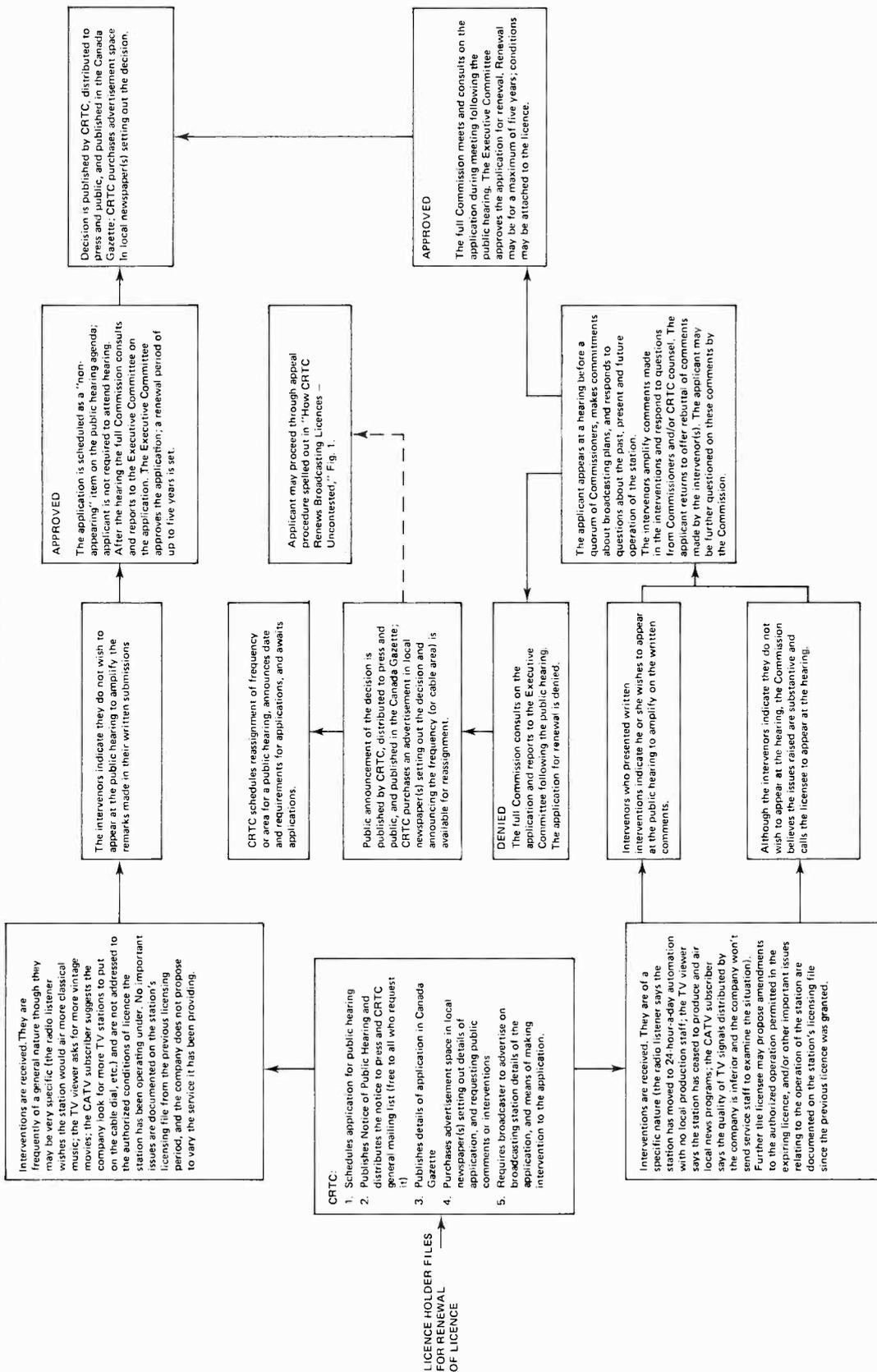
HOW CRTC ISSUES NEW BROADCASTING LICENCES



**FIGURE 2
HOW CRTC RENEWS BROADCASTING LICENCES
(UNCONTESTED)**



**FIGURE 3
HOW CRTC RENEWS BROADCASTING LICENCES
(CONTENDED)**



2. The Canadian broadcasting and telecommunications system

A. Broadcasting services

Canadian broadcasting in 1979-80 was extended through additional service and new stations, covering more of Canada and reaching more Canadians: 77 new AM and FM stations, 67 new TV stations, and 15 new cable television systems were licensed (see Tables 6 to 15, p. 10 and following).

1. TELEVISION COVERAGE

The television coverage maps show the statistically predicted service areas for the various networks and independent stations. The Grade B contours show those areas within which service normally would be available to a domestic receiver when using an outdoor antenna. Fringe-area reception can be expected beyond this contour under favorable conditions, but at times may be reduced to less than the B contour (see maps, p. 19 and following).

On the basis of language, for grade A and B coverage areas the present coverage is 99% for CBC English and French-language television (Radio-Canada). CTV reports a 96.4% coverage of English-speaking Canada (or 94.3% of Canadian TV households); Québec's TVA network estimates a 98% coverage of the Francophone population of Québec.

2. RADIO COVERAGE

On the basis of language, the CBC's English AM network reaches at least 99% of the English population, while its French AM network covers 99% of the French-speaking

population. The English FM service of the CBC covers approximately 70%, and its French FM service reaches 66% of their respective language populations.

Table 5 gives the CBC radio and television coverage figures for the total population, and for English and French mother tongue populations.

As of 31 March 1980, 2,338 broadcasting undertakings had been licensed in Canada. Of these 737 were AM and 470 FM radio stations, and 1,100 were television stations. Table 6 shows the number of licensed broadcasting undertakings in operation by province and type, as of 31 March 1980; tables 7 to 15 show the number and location of originating and rebroadcasting stations. Table 16 compares the number of licensed cable television systems in Canada, by region, for the years 1971 to 1980; there were 562 systems licensed as of 31 March 1980. The number of systems in operation is somewhat less, 474, as shown in Table 31.

B. Telecommunications

Since 1 April 1976, with the proclamation of the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission Act (S.C. 1974-75-76, c. 49, the CRTC Act), the new CRTC has exercised the jurisdiction, formerly assigned to the Telecommunication Committee of the Canadian Transport Commission, to approve all tariffs of tolls, rates, and charges, and all interconnecting agreements, of certain telecommunications carriers. These carriers include Bell Canada, B.C. Telephone Company, CN Telecommunications, CP Telecommunications, Northwest

TABLE 5
CBC RADIO AND TELEVISION COVERAGE

	Total Population	English Mother Tongue Population		Total Population	French Mother Tongue Population
Canada	22,992,000	14,123,000	Canada	22,992,000	5,887,000
	100%	100%		100%	100%
<i>English Networks</i>			<i>French Networks</i>		
English AM radio network (daytime coverage area)	22,249,000 97%	13,988,000 99%	French AM radio network (daytime coverage area)	20,652,000 90%	5,835,000 99%
English FM stereo network (500 μ v/m coverage area)	15,737,000 68%	10,410,000 74%	French FM stereo network (500 μ v/m coverage area)	5,596,000 24%	3,891,000 66%
English television network (Grade A and B coverage area)	22,056,000 96%	13,949,000 99%	French television network (Grade A and B coverage area)	19,337,000 84%	5,801,000 99%

June 1976 Census population. Statistics are based on all stations in operation or approved by the CRTC as of 1 October 1979. FM excludes the coverage of FM stations carrying AM programs.

CBC Research Department, Ottawa, 1 May 1980.

Telecommunications (Northwestel), Telesat Canada, and Terra Nova Telecommunications.

Other major carrier undertakings in Canada (except Teleglobe Canada) come under provincial government jurisdiction and are subject, in most cases, to regulation by provincial utility boards.

Although the geographical scope of telecommunications regulation by the Commission has remained unchanged since its inception, the corporate structure of one of the regulated carriers, CN Telecommunications, has undergone some modification in the recent past. This has occurred as a result of the split-off by Canadian National Railway of its Northwest Territories and Newfoundland

operations into separate corporate entities (Northwestel and Terra Nova respectively). Moreover, a proposed partnership agreement between the Communications Departments of Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Limited was before the Commission at the fiscal year-end.

A statistical picture of all the major telecommunications carriers serving the Canadian public is provided in the following tables. This information, which predates the changes and proposed change referred to in the above paragraph, has been taken from a publication of the Department of Communications, *Financial Statistics on Canadian Telecommunication Common Carriers*, with permission. Data incorporating corporate restructurings will be reflected as appropriate in subsequent annual statistics.

TABLE 6
SUMMARY OF BROADCASTING STATIONS IN CANADA BY PROVINCE AND TYPE

Province	AM*	FM	TV	NT**	Total
Newfoundland	48	28	119		195
Prince Edward Island	4	1	3		8
Nova Scotia	41	17	45	1	104
New Brunswick	31	11	26	1	69
Québec	135	104	157	10	406
Ontario	172	129	131	12	444
Manitoba	27	34	58	1	120
Saskatchewan	21	22	84		127
Alberta	66	44	112	2	224
British Columbia	157	65	318	4	544
Yukon Territory	14	1	19		34
Northwest Territories	21	14	28		63
Total	737	470	1 100	31	2 338

*Includes the low-power relay transmitters.

**NT: Network.

TABLE 7
ORIGINATING STATIONS BY PROVINCE, TYPE, AND NETWORK AFFILIATION

Type	Network	Nfld.	PEI	NS	NB	Qué.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	BC	YT	NWT	Total
AM	CBCO	5		2	4	7	6	3	1	7	2	1	2	40
	CBCA			8	6	26	25	3		2	11		1	82
	IND	17	4	11	8	47	68	14	17	31	42	1	3	263
	Total	22	4	21	18	80	99	20	18	40	55	2	6	385
FM	CBCO	1		1	1	7	4	1	2	1	2			20
	IND	3		6	3	32	76	7	6	10	12		3	158
	Total	4		7	4	39	80	8	8	11	14		3	178
TV	CBCO	3	1	2	1	6	5	2	2	4	4	1		31
	CBCA				1	7	11	1	3	3	5			31
	IND					1	8	1		2	1			13
	TVA					6								6
	CTV	3		2	1	1	9	1	2	4	3			26
	TVO						1							1
	ORTQ					2								2
	Global						1							1
Total	6	1	4	3	23	35	5	7	13	13	1	9	111	
Networks			1	1	10	12	1		2	4				31
Total		32	5	33	26	152	226	34	33	66	86	3	9	705

CBCO: CBC owned and operated. CBCA: CBC affiliate. IND: Independent. ORTQ: Office de radio-télédiffusion du Québec (Radio-Québec).

TABLE 8
ORIGINATING STATIONS (ENGLISH LANGUAGE) BY PROVINCE, TYPE, AND NETWORK AFFILIATION

Type	Network	Nfld.	PEI	NS	NB	Qué.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	BC	YT	NWT	Total
AM	CBCO	5		2	3	1	4	2	1	4	2	1	2	27
	CBCA			8	4	2	23	3		2	11			53
	IND	17	4	11	8	6	63	11	17	31	41	1	2	212
	Total	22	4	21	15	9	90	16	18	37	54	2	4	292
FM	CBCO	1		1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1			11
	IND	2		6	3	3	75	7	5	10	12		2	125
	Total	3		7	4	4	78	8	6	11	13		2	136
TV	CBCO	3	1	2		1	3	1	2	3	3	1		20
	CBCA					1	11	1	3	3	5			24
	IND						7	1		2	1			11
	CTV	3		2	1	1	9	1	2	4	3			26
	TVO						1							1
	Global						1							1
	Total	6	1	4	1	3	32	4	7	12	12	1		83
Networks			1	1	2	9	1		2	4				20
Total		31	5	33	21	18	209	29	31	62	83	3	6	531

TABLE 9
ORIGINATING STATIONS (FRENCH LANGUAGE) BY PROVINCE, TYPE, AND NETWORK AFFILIATION

Type	Network	Nfld.	PEI	NS	NB	Qué.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	BC	YT	NWT	Total
AM	CBCO				1	6	2	1		3				13
	CBCA				2	24	2							28
	IND					41	2							43
	Total				3	71	6	1		3				84
FM	CBCO					6	1		1		1			9
	IND					26								26
	Total					32	1		1		1			35
TV	CBCO				1	5	2	1		1	1			11
	CBCA				1	6								7
	IND					1								1
	TVA					6								6
	ORTQ					2								2
	Total				2	20	2	1		1	1			27
Networks					8	3								11
Total					5	131	12	2	1	4	2			157

TABLE 10
ORIGINATING STATIONS (MULTILINGUAL) BY PROVINCE, TYPE, AND NETWORK AFFILIATION

Type	Network	Nfld.	PEI	NS	NB	Qué.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	BC	YT	NWT	Total
AM	CBCA												1	1
	IND						3	3			1		1	8
	Total						3	3			1		2	9
FM	IND	1				3	1		1				1	7
	Total	1				3	1		1				1	7
TV	IND						1							1
	Total						1							1
Total		1				3	5	3	1		1		3	17

TABLE 11
REBROADCASTING STATIONS BY PROVINCE, TYPE, AND NETWORK AFFILIATION

Type	Network	Nfld.	PEI	NS	NB	Qué.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	BC	YT	NWT	Total
AM	CBCO	21		19	12	47	61	6	3	17	85	12	15	298
	CBCA				1	5	7	1		3	5			22
	IND	5		1		3	5			6	12			32
	Total	26		20	13	55	73	7	3	26	102	12	15	352
FM	CBCO	12	1	10	7	49	48	25	14	24	38		10	238
	CBCA					13					1	1	1	16
	IND	12				3	1	1		9	12			38
	Total	24	1	10	7	65	49	26	14	33	51	1	11	292
TV	CBCO	78	1	31	4	77	58	36	43	51	85	6	23	493
	CBCA	5		1	9	47	10	10	18	15	126	12	5	258
	IND									7	4			11
	TVA				1	6								7
	CTV	30	1	9	9	1	15	7	16	26	90			204
	TVO						8							8
	ORTQ					3								3
	Global						5							5
	Total	113	2	41	23	134	96	53	77	99	305	18	28	989
Total		163	3	71	43	254	218	86	94	158	458	31	54	1 633

TABLE 12
REBROADCASTING STATIONS (ENGLISH LANGUAGE) BY PROVINCE, TYPE, AND NETWORK AFFILIATION

Type	Network	Nfld.	PEI	NS	NB	Qué.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	BC	YT	NWT	Total
AM	CBCO	19		8	8	14	41	4	1	14	83	12	14	218
	CBCA					1	5	1		3	5			15
	IND	5		1		1	4			6	12			29
	Total	24		9	8	16	50	5	1	23	100	12	14	262
FM	CBCO	10	1	4	3	19	29	21	12	17	30		4	151
	CBCA										1	1	1	3
	IND	12					1	1		9	12			35
	Total	22	1	4	3	19	30	22	12	26	44	1	5	189
TV	CBCO	75		23		25	28	28	31	41	78	6	23	358
	CBCA	5		1	6	6	10	10	18	15	126	12	4	213
	IND									7	4			11
	CTV	30	1	9	9	1	15	7	16	26	88			202
	TVO						8							8
	Global						5							5
	Total	110	1	33	15	32	66	45	65	89	296	18	27	797
Total		156	2	46	26	67	146	72	78	138	440	31	46	1 248

TABLE 13
REBROADCASTING STATIONS (FRENCH LANGUAGE) BY PROVINCE, TYPE, AND NETWORK AFFILIATION

Type	Network	Nfld.	PEI	NS	NB	Qué.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	BC	YT	NWT	Total
AM	CBCO	2		11	4	33	20	2	2	3	2			79
	CBCA				1	4	2							7
	IND					2	1							3
	Total	2		11	5	39	23	2	2	3	2			89
FM	CBCO	2		6	4	30	19	4	2	7	7			81
	CBCA					13								13
	IND					3								3
	Total	2		6	4	46	19	4	2	7	7			97
TV	CBCO	3	1	8	4	51	30	8	12	10	7			134
	CBCA				3	41								45
	TVA				1	6								7
	CTV										2			2
	ORTQ					3								3
	Total	3	1	8	8	101	30	8	12	10	9		1	191
Total		7	1	25	17	186	72	14	16	20	18		1	377

TABLE 14
REBROADCASTING STATIONS (MULTILINGUAL) BY PROVINCE, TYPE, AND NETWORK AFFILIATION

Type	Network	Nfld.	PEI	NS	NB	Qué.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	BC	YT	NWT	Total
AM	CBCO												1	1
	Total												1	1
FM	CBCO												6	6
	Total												6	6
TV	CBCO					1								1
	Total					1								1
Total						1							7	8

TABLE 15
RADIO AND TELEVISION STATIONS IN CANADA BY PROVINCE AND LANGUAGE

Type	Language	Nfld.	PEI	NS	NB	Qué.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	BC	YT	NWT	Total
AM	E	46	4	30	23	25	140	21	19	60	154	14	18	554
	F	2		11	8	110	29	3	2	6	2			173
	M						3	3			1		3	10
	Total	48	4	41	31	135	172	27	21	66	157	14	21	737
FM	E	25	1	11	7	23	108	30	18	37	57	1	7	325
	F	2		6	4	78	20	4	3	7	8			132
	M	1				3	1						7	13
	Total	28	1	17	11	104	129	34	22	44	65	1	14	470
TV	E	116	2	37	16	35	98	49	72	101	308	19	27	880
	F	3	1	8	10	121	32	9	12	11	10		1	218
	M					1	1							2
	Total	119	3	45	26	157	131	58	84	112	318	19	28	1 100
NT	E			1	1	2	9	1		2	4			20
	F					8	3							11
	Total			1	1	10	12	1		2	4			31
Total		195	8	104	69	406	444	120	127	224	544	34	63	2 338

TABLE 16
LICENSED CABLE TELEVISION UNDERTAKINGS BY PROVINCE AND REGION, 1971 TO 1980
AS OF 31 MARCH EACH YEAR

REGION	Province	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
ATLANTIC		13	15	15	30	33	45	47	49	52	53
	Newfoundland	1	1	1	1	1	7	8	8	9	11
	PEI						2	2	2	2	2
	Nova Scotia	4	6	6	17	17	21	21	19	21	20
	New Brunswick	8	8	8	12	15	15	16	20	20	20
QUÉBEC		135	143	143	147	156	160	167	175	175	176
ONTARIO		106	109	113	115	125	131	141	147	147	150
PRAIRIES		26	27	29	29	32	32	41	75	100	100
	Manitoba	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	38	35	35
	Saskatchewan	4	5	5	5	5	5	11	11	11	11
	Alberta	16	16	18	18	21	21	24	26	54	54
PACIFIC		62	66	65	66	73	76	79	80	76	83
	British Columbia	61	64	63	64	71	74	77	78	74	81
	Yukon, NWT	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
CANADA Total		342	360	365	384	419	444	475	526	550	562

SOURCE: CRTC Annual Reports and Licensing Branch, Secretariat, CRTC.

TABLE 17
TELEPHONE COMPANIES: ABSOLUTE VALUES, 1978 (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

Details	Alberta G. Tel.	Bell Canada	BC Tel.	Edmonton Tel. Co.	Manitoba Tel.	Maritime T. and T.	N.B. Tel. Co.	Nfld. Tel. Co.	Northern Tel.	Québec Tel.	Sask. Tel.	Island Tel.	Télébec Ltee	Total
Local service revenue	137 901	1 263 096	241 569	69 523	53 991	63 183	49 048	26 246	7 434	31 471	51 345	7 394	15 946	2 017 947
Toll service revenue	291 869	1 152 507	318 765	2 652	88 210	81 412	68 157	43 557	4 181	51 904	108 651	8 783	23 049	2 243 697
Miscellaneous revenues	17 085	93 457	(2 349)	11 927	6 627	5 452	6 475	(239)	1 411	1 094	5 396	429	2 326	149 090
Uncollectibles	(3 384)	(11 630)	(6 811)		(650)	(841)	(463)		(99)	(332)	(993)	(72)		(25 275)
Total operating revenue	443 471	2 497 430	550 974	84 101	148 178	149 206	123 217	69 564	12 928	84 136	164 399	16 535	41 321	4 385 459
Operating expenses	338 838	1 784 497	393 435	57 793	113 240	99 563	83 668	44 360	9 682	56 761	117 242	10 533	28 719	3 138 330
Net operating revenue	104 633	712 933	157 539	26 308	34 938	49 643	39 549	25 203	3 246	27 375	47 157	6 002	12 602	1 247 129
Other income (net)	12 984	63 144	8 887	425	6 368	1 008	2 009	668	3 035	1 869	3 344	95	386	104 222
Income before income taxes and debt service charges	117 617	776 077	166 426	26 733	41 306	50 651	41 558	25 871	6 282	29 245	50 501	6 097	12 988	1 351 351
Income taxes		240 118	46 015			16 953	14 348	7 536	1 188	8 718		1 924	3 725	340 525
Income before debt service charges	117 617	535 959	120 411	26 733	41 306	33 698	27 210	18 335	5 094	20 526	50 501	4 173	9 263	1 010 826
Debt service charges	101 746	231 020	69 104	18 054	34 428	14 803	11 361	8 489	2 128	10 936	31 033	1 868	4 891	539 860
Net income	15 871	304 939	51 307	8 679	6 878	18 895	15 849	9 847	2 966	9 590	19 468	2 305	4 372	470 966

TABLE 18
TELEPHONE COMPANIES: ABSOLUTE VALUES, 1978 (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS), ITEMS OF ASSETS (BALANCE SHEET)

Details	Alberta Govt. Tel.	Bell Canada	BC Tel.	Edmonton Tel. Co.	Manitoba Tel.	Maritime T and T	NB Tel. Co.	Nfld. Tel. Co.	Northern Tel.	Québec Tel.	Sask. Tel.	Island Tel.	Télébec Ltee	Total
Plant at cost	1 678 979	8 685 264	2 115 788	321 126	618 977	494 227	411 470	234 345	43 117	335 539	640 456	57 232	146 225	15 782 745
Accumulated depreciation	(420 808)	(2 496 256)	(473 982)	(85 282)	(186 064)	(126 793)	(118 358)	(63 348)	(13 807)	(83 826)	(168 315)	(11 199)	(40 932)	(4 288 970)
Plant less depreciation	1 258 171	6 189 008	1 641 806	235 844	432 913	367 434	293 112	170 997	29 309	251 713	472 141	46 033	105 293	11 493 775

TABLE 19
TELEPHONE COMPANIES: ABSOLUTE VALUES, 1978 (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS), ITEMS OF LIABILITIES (BALANCE SHEET)

Details	Alberta G. Tel.	Bell Canada	BC Tel.	Edmonton Tel. Co.	Manitoba Tel.	Maritime T and T	NB Tel. Co.	Nfld. Tel. Co.	Northern Tel.	Québec Tel.	Sask. Tel.	Island Tel.	Télébec Ltee	Total
Capital stock-preferred		404 730	253 517			48 043	19 647	22 223	9 404	27 225		6 250	15 577	806 616
Capital stock-common		1 784 010	230 337			80 380	73 357	47 437	14 935	35 884		8 768	18 733	2 293 842
Including premium	79 152	751 554	110 380	36 617	65 684	38 470	37 639	16 825	6 461	24 341	109 940	4 272	8 184	1 289 518
Retained earnings														
Total shareholders capital	79 152	2 940 294	594 234	36 617	65 684	166 893	130 643	86 485	30 800	87 450	109 940	19 280	42 494	4 389 976
Advances from government	6 638				188 251						399 057			593 946
Long-term debt	1 240 921	2 968 425	774 926	220 543	208 695	141 364	134 472	85 772	24 175	116 392	20 250	20 250	53 873	5 989 808
Notes payable	3 264	42 126	8 830		3 000	20 000		3 708	1 884	7 316	1 300			91 427
Total debt	1 250 823	3 010 551	783 756	220 543	399 946	161 364	134 472	89 480	26 059	123 707	399 057	21 550	53 873	6 675 181
Total capitalization	1 329 975	5 950 845	1 377 990	257 160	465 630	328 257	265 115	175 965	56 859	211 158	508 997	40 840	96 367	11 065 157

TABLE 20
TELEPHONE COMPANIES
ABSOLUTE VALUES, 1972 TO 1978 (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS) AND PERCENT CHANGE (1978/1977)
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUE

Company	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	Percent Change
Alberta Govt. Tel.	141 369	162 408	195 600	239 786	307 801	367 810	443 471	20.57
Bell Canada	1 125 416	1 275 204	1 440 123	1 665 870	1 903 924	2 133 415	2 497 430	17.06
British Col. Tel.	277 765	258 927	302 873	360 687	435 839	501 554	550 974	9.85
Edmonton Tel. Co.	24 854	33 676	38 370	43 332	57 576	70 877	84 101	18.66
Manitoba Tel. Syst.	64 933	71 537	80 043	91 274	110 347	132 276	148 178	12.02
Maritime Tel. and Tel.	54 892	62 153	73 358	90 621	111 695	129 655	149 206	15.08
New Brunswick Tel. Co.	49 594	55 410	63 550	76 451	92 648	110 178	123 217	11.83
Newfoundland Tel. Co.	22 208	26 178	35 508	43 093	51 671	60 171	69 564	15.61
Northern Tel.	15 407	18 555	20 258	23 188	9 342	11 138	12 928	16.07
Québec-Tel.	37 484	42 618	47 451	56 570	64 692	77 191	84 136	9.00
Sask. Tel.	59 777	66 237	76 566	92 103	115 589	135 462	164 399	21.36
Island Tel.	5 440	6 548	7 648	9 776	11 417	14 234	16 535	16.16
Télébec Ltee	4 959	5 790	6 647	8 639	29 990	36 278	41 321	13.90
Total of Companies	1 834 099	2 085 241	2 387 994	2 801 390	3 302 530	3 780 240	4 385 459	16.01

TABLE 21
TELEPHONE COMPANIES
ABSOLUTE VALUES, 1972 TO 1978 (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS) AND PERCENT CHANGE (1978/1977)
OPERATING EXPENSES

Company	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	Percent Change
Alberta Govt. Tel.	107 985	125 498	156 115	197 557	245 002	288 117	338 838	17.60
Bell Canada	766 414	875 988	1 010 715	1 175 693	1 372 123	1 572 495	1 784 497	13.48
British Col. Tel.	160 183	184 102	219 914	254 341	313 138	358 453	393 435	9.76
Edmonton Tel. Co.	17 898	22 371	26 985	33 079	41 549	51 622	57 793	11.95
Manitoba Tel. Syst.	50 239	54 625	61 786	74 464	87 741	100 234	113 240	12.98
Maritime Tel. and Tel.	35 845	41 180	50 806	62 484	74 754	85 979	99 563	15.80
New Brunswick Tel. Co.	32 638	36 755	44 882	52 754	63 637	75 052	83 668	11.48
Newfoundland Tel. Co.	14 045	16 882	24 214	29 382	34 111	39 349	44 360	12.73
Northern Tel.	9 821	12 513	14 539	17 381	7 505	9 105	9 682	6.33
Québec-Tel.	24 001	26 438	30 852	37 247	43 928	50 801	56 761	11.73
Sask. Tel.	39 636	44 175	52 164	67 316	83 334	98 792	117 242	18.68
Island Tel.	3 494	4 253	5 385	6 497	7 361	9 200	10 533	14.49
Télébec Ltée	4 107	4 639	5 364	6 742	21 771	25 128	28 719	14.29
Total of Companies	1 266 305	1 449 419	1 703 721	2 014 938	2 395 325	2 764 328	3 138 330	13.53

TABLE 22
TELEPHONE COMPANIES
ABSOLUTE VALUES, 1972 TO 1978 (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS) AND PERCENT CHANGE (1978/1977)
NET OPERATING REVENUES

Company	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	Percent Change
Alberta Govt. Tel.	33 384	36 910	39 485	42 229	62 799	79 693	104 633	31.29
Bell Canada	359 002	399 216	429 408	490 177	531 801	560 920	712 933	27.10
British Col. Tel.	67 582	74 825	82 959	106 346	122 701	143 101	157 539	10.09
Edmonton Tel. Co.	6 956	11 305	11 384	10 253	16 027	19 255	26 308	36.63
Manitoba Tel. Syst.	14 694	16 912	18 257	16 810	22 606	32 042	34 938	9.04
Maritime Tel. and Tel.	19 047	20 973	22 552	28 137	36 941	43 676	49 643	13.66
New Brunswick Tel. Co.	16 956	18 655	18 668	23 697	29 011	35 126	39 549	12.59
Newfoundland Tel. Co.	8 163	9 296	11 293	13 711	17 560	20 822	25 203	21.04
Northern Tel.	5 586	6 042	5 719	5 807	1 836	2 033	3 246	59.69
Québec-Tel.	13 483	16 180	16 599	19 323	21 393	26 390	27 375	3.73
Sask. Tel.	20 141	22 062	24 403	24 787	32 255	36 670	47 157	28.60
Island Tel.	1 947	2 295	2 263	3 279	4 055	5 035	6 002	19.22
Télébec Ltée	852	1 151	1 283	1 897	8 219	11 150	12 602	13.02
Total of Companies	567 794	635 823	684 273	786 452	907 205	1 015 912	1 247 129	22.76

TABLE 23
TELEPHONE COMPANIES
ABSOLUTE VALUES, 1972 TO 1978 (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS) AND PERCENT CHANGE (1978/1977)
NET INCOME

Company	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	Percent Change
Alberta Govt. Tel.	6 239	9 183	3 890	(2 695)	1 754	3 862	15 871	310.98
Bell Canada	164 788	180 906	185 310	305 653	238 633	232 895	304 939	30.93
British Col. Tel.	24 860	24 566	24 960	33 909	40 716	46 716	51 307	9.83
Edmonton Tel. Co.	2 776	5 669	5 519	2 254	5 109	5 879	8 679	47.64
Manitoba Tel. Syst.	3 556	4 362	4 476	805	3 056	9 247	6 878	(25.62)
Maritime Tel. and Tel.	8 131	8 414	8 296	10 568	13 421	16 240	18 895	16.35
New Brunswick Tel. Co.	7 517	7 952	7 390	9 692	13 768	14 945	15 849	6.05
Newfoundland Tel. Co.	3 634	3 849	4 505	5 218	6 779	8 581	9 847	14.75
Northern Tel.	2 058	2 135	1 773	1 627	73	2 570	2 966	15.40
Québec-Tel.	4 878	5 449	5 147	6 523	6 919	8 643	9 590	10.96
Sask. Tel.	14 435	16 336	17 516	15 194	19 061	17 942	19 468	8.51
Island Tel.	803	921	739	1 163	1 349	1 854	2 305	24.33
Télébec Ltée	294	370	339	514	2 641	3 697	4 372	18.26
Total of Companies	243 970	270 112	269 859	390 425	353 279	373 070	470 966	26.24

TABLE 24
TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMPANIES
ABSOLUTE VALUES, 1972 TO 1978 (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS) AND PERCENT CHANGE (1978/1977)
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUE

Company	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	Percent Change
Canadian National Telecommunications	75 242	92 381	101 968	115 334	125 051	139 714	154 976	10.92
Canadian Pacific Telecommunications	40 812	43 798	49 284	56 615	61 792	70 367	79 711	13.28
Teleglobe	36 278	43 940	44 108	59 660	65 863	73 408	72 844	(.77)
Telesat		18 975	28 049	31 129	29 580	34 053	33 745	(.90)
Total of Companies	152 332	199 094	223 409	262 738	282 286	317 542	341 276	7.47

TABLE 25
TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMPANIES
ABSOLUTE VALUES, 1972 TO 1978 (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS) AND PERCENT CHANGE (1978/1977)
OPERATING EXPENSES

Company	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	Percent Change
Canadian National Telecommunications	58 407	75 715	84 053	93 122	105 431	114 691	126 048	9.90
Canadian Pacific Telecommunications	33 732	37 959	43 892	48 798	52 896	59 955	68 508	14.27
Teleglobe	21 218	24 338	22 918	33 699	42 095	46 513	45 192	(2.84)
Telesat		16 467	21 120	24 847	26 433	27 410	26 880	(1.93)
Total of Companies	113 357	154 479	171 983	200 466	226 855	248 569	266 628	7.27

TABLE 26
TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMPANIES
ABSOLUTE VALUES, 1972 TO 1978 (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS) AND PERCENT CHANGE (1978/1977)
NET OPERATING REVENUE

Company	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	Percent Change
Canadian National Telecommunications	16 835	16 666	17 915	22 212	19 620	25 023	28 928	15.61
Canadian Pacific Telecommunications	7 080	5 839	5 392	7 817	8 896	10 412	11 203	7.60
Teleglobe	15 060	19 602	21 190	22 076	23 767	26 895	27 652	2.81
Telesat		2 508	6 929	6 282	3 147	6 643	6 865	3.34
Total of Companies	38 975	44 615	51 426	58 387	55 430	68 973	74 648	8.23

TABLE 27
TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMPANIES
ABSOLUTE VALUES, 1972 TO 1978 (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS) AND PERCENT CHANGE (1978/1977)
NET INCOME

Company	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	Percent Change
Canadian National Telecommunications	17 012	16 999	18 174	22 829	20 060	26 005	30 444	17.07
Canadian Pacific Telecommunications	2 620	1 424	873	1 739	2 312	2 997	3 353	11.88
Teleglobe	6 885	9 941	10 158	10 797	13 066	14 877	14 484	(2.64)
Telesat		1 689	3 786	3 519	2 370	4 522	5 595	23.73
Total of Companies	26 517	30 053	32 991	38 884	37 808	48 401	53 876	11.31

TABLE 28
TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMPANIES
ABSOLUTE VALUES, 1972 TO 1978 (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS) AND PERCENT CHANGE (1978/1977)
PLANT AT COST

Company	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	Percent Change
Canadian National Telecommunications	338 994	361 134	386 971	425 435	443 594	461 327	494 295	7.15
Canadian Pacific Telecommunications	138 778	143 914	150 631	158 314	164 980	165 895	177 901	7.24
Teleglobe	135 793	154 233	185 816	196 840	208 131	202 996	220 571	8.66
Telesat	83 883	105 405	120 144	136 609	155 12	170 772	232 447	36.12
Total of Companies	697 448	764 686	843 562	917 198	971 832	1 000 990	1 125 214	12.41

TABLE 29
TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMPANIES
ABSOLUTE VALUES, 1972 TO 1978 (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS) AND PERCENT CHANGE (1978/1977)
PLANT LESS DEPRECIATION

Company	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	Percent Change
Canadian National Telecommunications	247 206	259 484	274 160	299 726	290 389	309 982	330 230	6.53
Canadian Pacific Telecommunications	81 538	84 306	84 323	85 673	86 286	87 842	92 005	4.74
Teleglobe	81 303	91 774	115 219	116 447	118 569	116 998	123 783	5.80
Telesat	83 739	94 291	94 999	94 651	95 171	102 805	147 043	43.03
Total of Companies	493 786	529 855	568 701	596 497	590 415	617 627	693 061	12.21

TABLE 30
TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMPANIES
ABSOLUTE VALUES, 1972 TO 1978 (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS) AND PERCENT CHANGE (1978/1977)
NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

Company	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	Percent Change
Canadian National Telecommunications	4 174	3 915	4 063	4 125	3 970	3 846	3 737	(2.83)
Canadian Pacific Telecommunications	2 188	2 130	2 074	1 923	1 819	1 781	1 780	(.06)
Teleglobe	752	778	861	961	1 052	1 121	1 218	8.65
Telesat	212	232	288	312	311	333	360	8.11
Total of Companies	7 326	7 055	7 286	7 321	7 152	7 081	7 095	.20

TABLE 31
SELECTED CABLE TELEVISION INDUSTRY STATISTICS AS OF 31 AUGUST OF EACH YEAR, FROM 1973 TO 1979

	1979*	1978	1977	1976	1975	1974	1973
1. Number of operating systems	474**	463	421	399	378	367	353
2. Direct subscribers	3 381 283	3 100 086	2 782 492	2 503 404	2 238 945	1 953 972	1 621 643
3. Indirect subscribers***	693 076	665 534	644 832	648 396	633 212	579 766	454 090
4. Total subscribers	4 074 359	3 765 383	3 427 324	3 151 800	2 872 157	2 533 738	2 075 733
Households:							
5. wired	5 903 720	5 523 378	5 056 499	4 709 335	4 328 627	4 050 550	3 706 566
6. in licenced area	6 218 456	5 787 344	5 289 489	4 996 627	5 595 888	4 326 831	3 930 530
7. Penetration: market % (4/5)	69	68	68	67	66	62	56
8. franchise % (5/6)	95	95	96	94	94	94	94

*Preliminary figures.

**Systems which submit an annual return.

***Those provided with cable television service collectively through a third party such as a landlord, hotel or motel or motel operator, or community association, etc.
Prepared by Industry Statistics and Analysis Division, Broadcast Planning and Development, Broadcasting Directorate, CRTC.

TELEVISION COVERAGE
CTV AFFILIATED STATIONS
ENGLISH

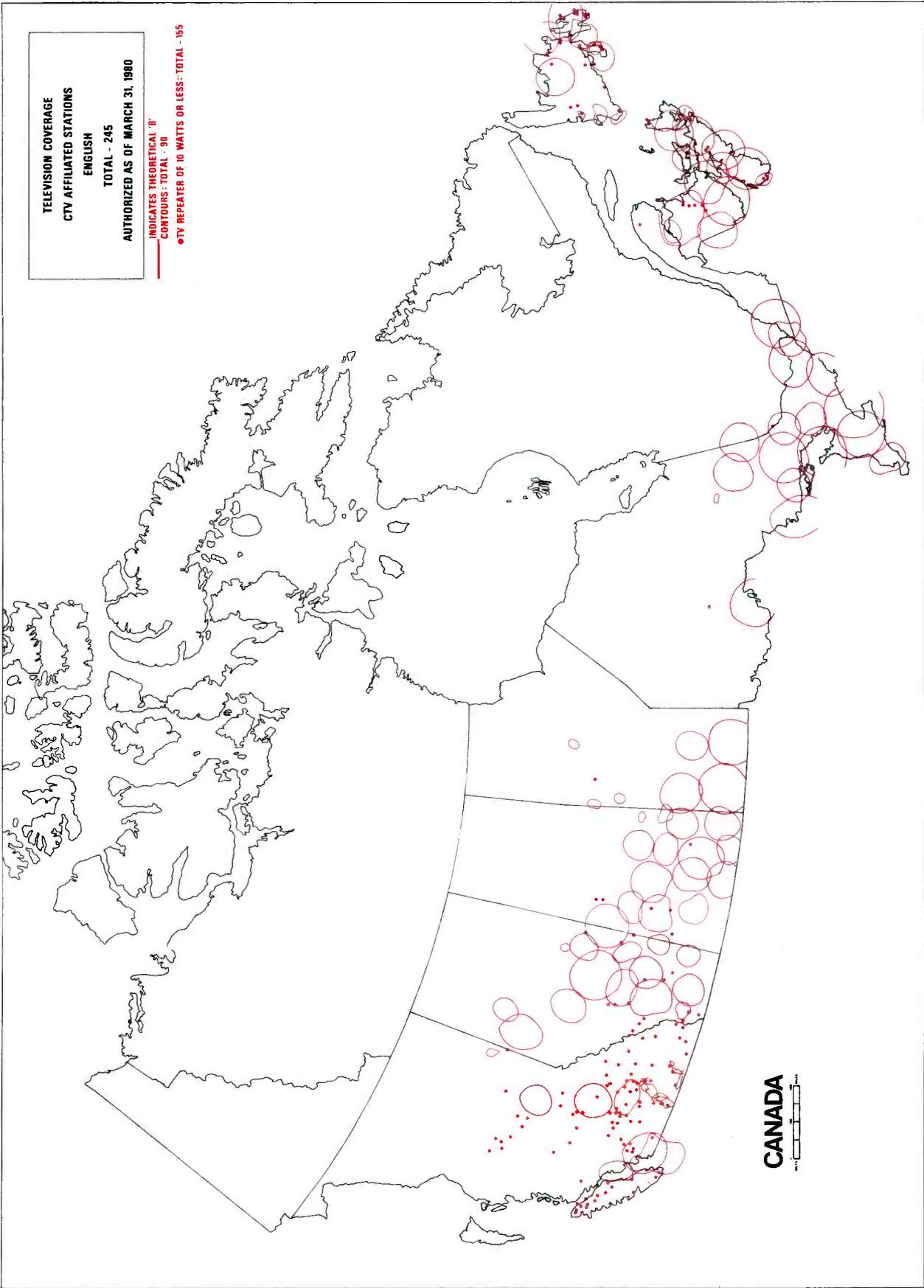
TOTAL - 245

AUTHORIZED AS OF MARCH 31, 1980

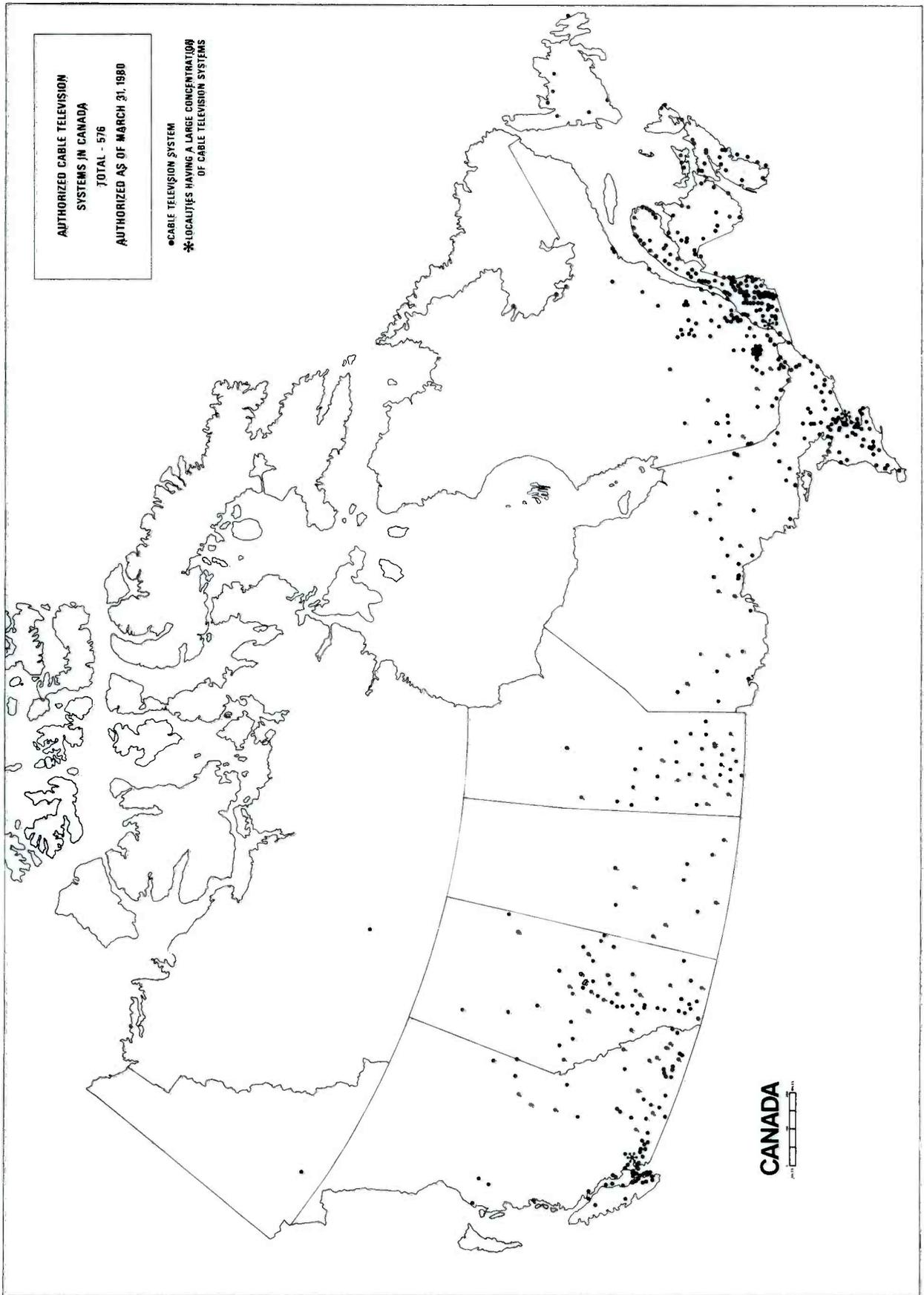
INDICATES THEORETICAL 'B'

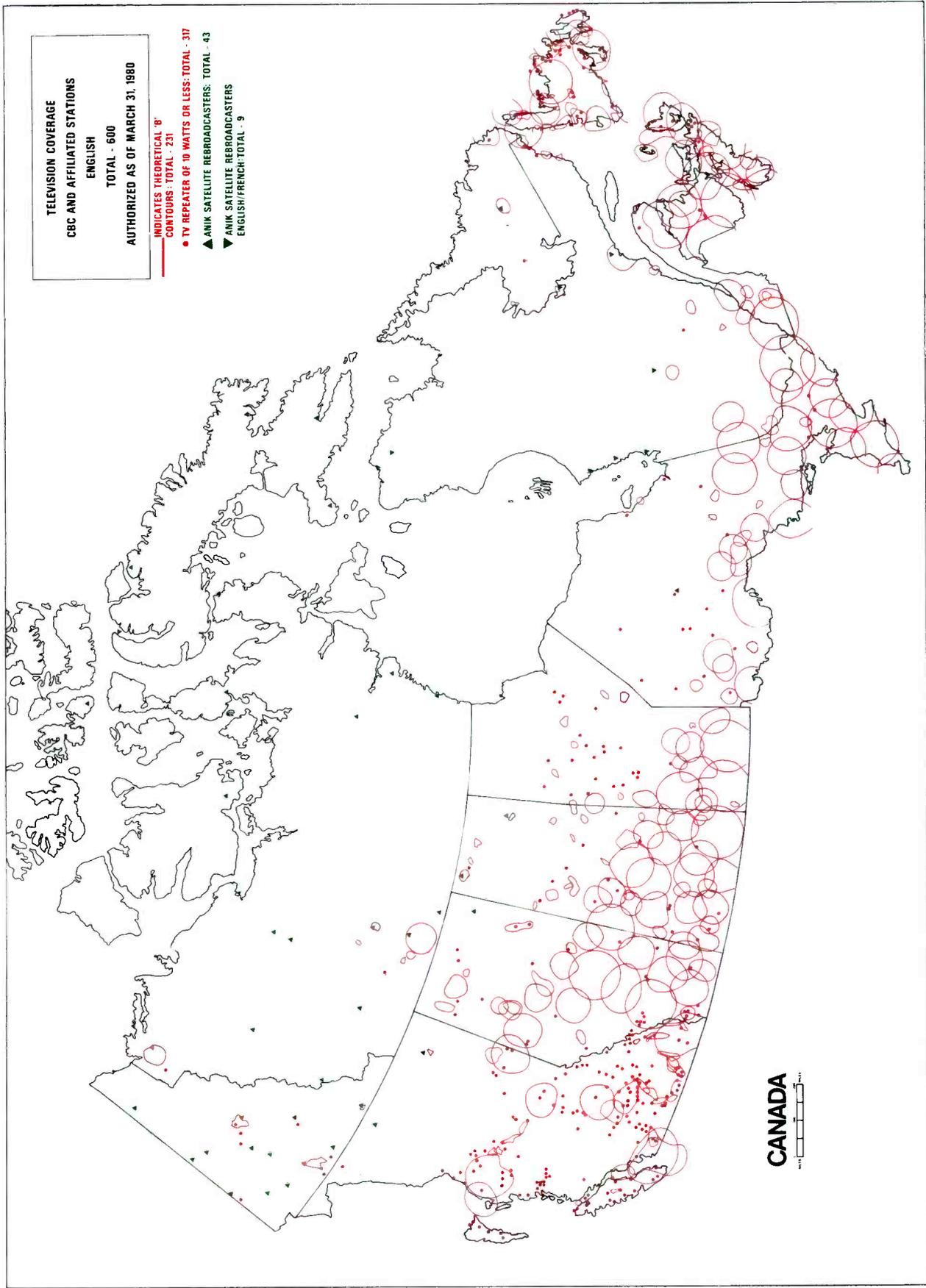
CONTOURS: TOTAL - 90

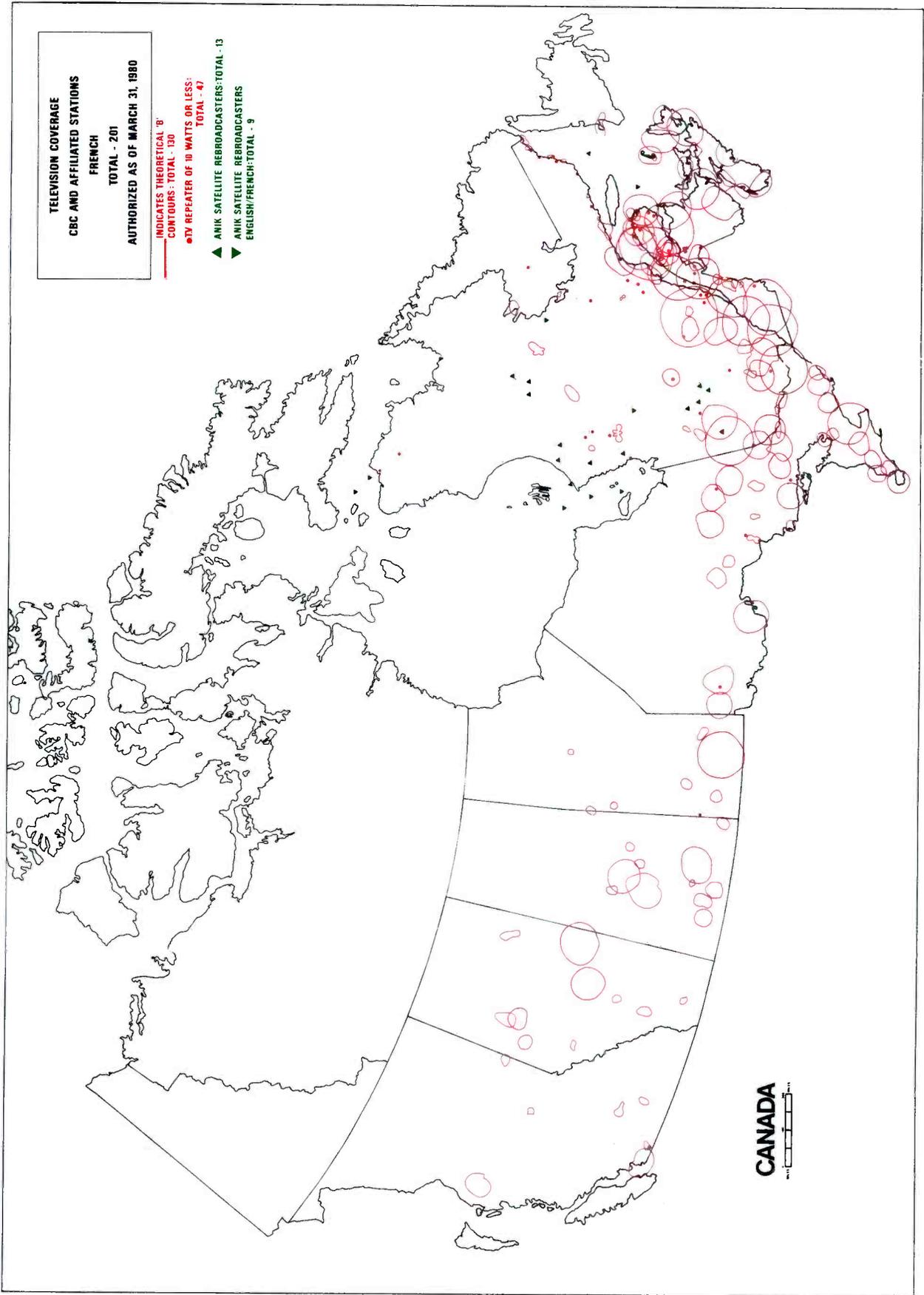
● TV REPEATER OF 10 WATTS OR LESS: TOTAL - 155



CANADA

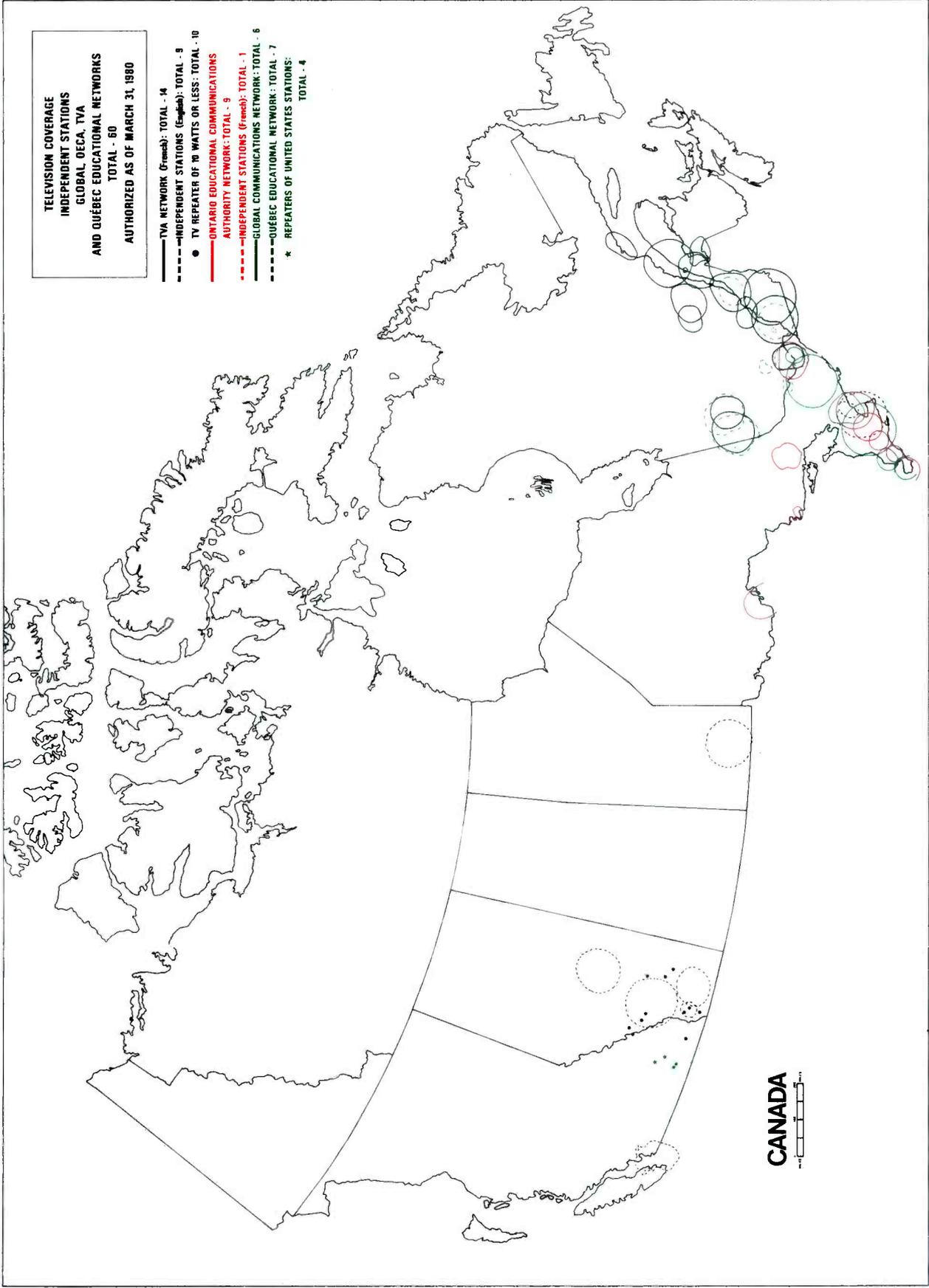






TELEVISION COVERAGE
 INDEPENDENT STATIONS
 GLOBAL, DECA, TVA
 AND QUÉBEC EDUCATIONAL NETWORKS
 TOTAL - 60
 AUTHORIZED AS OF MARCH 31, 1980

- TVA NETWORK (French): TOTAL - 14
- INDEPENDENT STATIONS (English): TOTAL - 9
- TV REPEATER OF 10 WATTS OR LESS: TOTAL - 10
- ONTARIO EDUCATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS
 AUTHORITY NETWORK: TOTAL - 9
- INDEPENDENT STATIONS (French): TOTAL - 1
- GLOBAL COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK: TOTAL - 6
- QUÉBEC EDUCATIONAL NETWORK: TOTAL - 7
- * REPEATERS OF UNITED STATES STATIONS:
 TOTAL - 4



3. Internal operations

A. The Commission and the Executive Committee

The Broadcasting Act of 1968 vested authority to regulate and supervise all aspects of the Canadian broadcasting system — radio, television, and cable television — in the Canadian Radio-Television Commission, which has since become the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission.

The change was brought about by the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Act, passed by Parliament in April 1975 and promulgated by Order in Council 1 April 1976, which provides that the CRTC also "shall exercise the powers and perform the duties and functions in relation to telecommunication . . . vested . . . in the Canadian Transport Commission" (CRTC Act, section 1.14.2).

The Commission is composed of 19 members. Nine are full-time and form the CRTC's Executive Committee, and ten are part-time. Appointed by the Governor in Council for seven-year terms, the Executive Committee members are the Chairman, two Vice-Chairmen, and six Commissioners.

The ten part-time members are a key component in the CRTC's decision-making process. Appointed for terms of up to five years, these Commissioners are drawn from all regions of the nation. It is only after consultation with the part-time members that the CRTC may, through its Executive Committee, issue, renew, amend, or revoke the licences of radio, television, and cable television companies. The part-time members also may be consulted on telecommunications matters. Although they are termed "part-time" members, each devotes a considerable amount of the year to Commission business. As of 31 March 1980, there were two vacancies on the Executive Committee, and one part-time member to be appointed.

The Commission's members are:

Executive Committee and full-time members

John Meisel, chairman (appointed December 1979)
Charles M. Dalfen, vice-chairman (appointed April 1976)
Réal Therrien (appointed April 1968, reappointed April 1975, appointed vice-chairman 8 April 1980)
Roy Faibish (appointed June 1976)
Jean-Louis Gagnon (appointed 1976)
Paul Kingle (appointed April 1978)
Jeanne LaSalle (appointed June 1976)

Part-time members

Marianne Barrie (appointed August 1978)
Harry Bower (appointed April 1973, reappointed April 1978)
Jacques de la Chevrotière (appointed April 1971, reappointed April 1976)
Edythe Goodridge (appointed January 1978)
Rosalie Gower (appointed April 1973, reappointed April 1978)

Jacques Hébert (appointed April 1971, reappointed April 1976)
Ronald Irwin (appointed August 1977, resigned 31 December 1979)
Steve Patrick (appointed April 1978)
R. MacLeod Rogers (appointed December 1977)
Gilles Soucy (appointed July 1978).

Subject to the Broadcasting Act and the Radio Act and any directions to the Commission issued from time to time by the Governor in Council under the authority of the Broadcasting Act, the Commission is to "regulate and supervise all aspects of the Canadian broadcasting policy enunciated in section 3" of the Broadcasting Act (section 15).

Certain statutory powers of the full Commission are exercised on the recommendation of the Executive Committee. These powers, as set out in the Broadcasting Act, include the authority to prescribe classes of broadcasting licences, to establish regulations applicable to all licence holders relating to various specified matters (such as program standards, allocation of broadcasting time which may be devoted to advertising and partisan political broadcasting, the operation of broadcast networks, and other related matters) and to revoke licences (section 16).

B. CRTC staff and structure

1. EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, CORPORATE MANAGEMENT

The Executive Director is responsible to the Chairman for the management of the Commission, and for all corporate and strategic planning. He is Chairman of the Senior Staff Management Committee and in this role he recommends on policy development, and on alternative ways to achieve the CRTC's goals and objectives; integrates program and responsibility centres in terms of overall corporate objectives; and recommends allocation of human and financial resources to attain these objectives. Reporting to him as of 1 April 1980, are the CRTC regional offices and eight CRTC Directorates, namely, Personnel, Finance and Management Services, Information Management, Audit and Evaluation, Administrative and Special Services, the Corporate and Strategic Planning group, the Departmental Secretariat, and Policy Advisors.

2. GENERAL COUNSEL

The General Counsel of the Commission has, in addition to responsibility for the overall direction of the work of the Legal Directorate, senior executive responsibility to the Chairman and the Commission in connection with the development and implementation of Commission policies, programs, objectives, and priorities and their legal implications.

The Legal Directorate provides legal services to the Commission and its staff on all matters relating to the interpretation and implementation of the CRTC Act, the Broadcasting Act, various acts relating to telecommu-

nications, statutory instruments made pursuant to these acts, and related federal and provincial legislation. Counsel advise the Commission with regard to the legal implications of policy matters in support of supervisory and regulatory responsibilities. Counsel also conduct questioning and advise on procedural matters at public hearings, and represent the Commission on interdepartmental committees. Counsel recommend and carry out legal proceedings instituted by or against the Commission.

The Legal Directorate, in its day-to-day activities, supervises the implementation of the provisions of the CRTC Act, the Broadcasting Act, various acts relating to telecommunications, and the regulations passed thereunder.

3. SECRETARY GENERAL TO THE COMMISSION

In addition to senior executive responsibilities to the Chairman relating to the development and implementation of Commission policies, regulations, and programs, the Secretary General is responsible for the overall direction of the Public Hearings, Licensing, and Communications Branches.

As secretary to the Commission, the Secretary General is responsible for planning the proceedings of Executive Committee and Commission meetings, by coordinating and supervising preparation of agendas and the conduct of these meetings. The Secretary General's office is also responsible for the registration, scheduling, and control of broadcasting and telecommunications applications and the registration of correspondence addressed to the Chairman and the Secretariat.

The Licensing Branch is responsible for the coordination of the overall licensing functions of the Commission as it relates to the processing of applications for new licences, as well as for amendments to and renewal of licences in broadcasting.

The Public Hearings Branch is responsible for the administration and coordination of the CRTC's public hearings and statutory functions relating to broadcasting and telecommunications. In addition to its responsibilities for administering the public hearing process and procedures, the development and coordination of notices, agendas, and the promulgation of policies and regulations, the branch is also responsible for the planning and the scheduling of the Commission's public hearing process and workload.

The Communications Branch is responsible for administering, controlling, and coordinating the preparation and publication of decisions (broadcasting and telecommunications).

4. EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, BROADCASTING

The Executive Director, Broadcasting is a member of the Senior Management Committee and reports directly to the Chairman. This directorate advises the Commission on the development of Commission broadcasting policies and regulations, objectives, priorities, programs, and goals as well as on operational broadcasting matters; it is also responsible for translating these into actions to meet

the requirements of the Commission. The directorate is responsible for the overall direction of the three divisions within the Directorate, Broadcast Programs, Planning and Development, and Research.

a. Broadcast Programs

Broadcast Programs advises the Commission on station and network programming matters in television, cable television, and AM and FM radio as well as in matters related to the advertising industry.

It collects a wide variety of information on programming and program trends in Canadian broadcasting, identifies and documents program problems including commercial and political matters, and proposes solutions, reviews regulations and policies, and recommends changes through new policy directions. It assesses the programming performance of licensees and proposals of applicants for licences. Because programs tend to provoke public reaction, Broadcast Programs handles a considerable amount of correspondence and telephone calls from individuals and groups. Its operations are carried out through two branches.

The first, Broadcast Programs (Operations), is concerned with programming operations in television, radio, and cable TV. It includes a logs and monitoring section which receives, collates, and distributes quantitative data on broadcasting stations' programming and scheduling. The branch examines the observance of broadcasting regulations. It gathers and assesses information on the programming performance of licensees and proposals of prospective licensees, including community programming by cable TV systems. It maintains contacts with broadcasters and representatives from related areas of concern. It also includes the Advertising Industry Division which administers the Commission's policies and regulations concerning the clearance of certain kinds of advertising intended for radio and television; it monitors the Canadian content objectives for broadcast advertising.

Broadcast Programs (Policy Development), the second branch, develops program regulations and policies. Policy and regulatory recommendations are developed for consideration by the Executive Committee and the full Commission, either as a result of reviews of existing policies, or of the need for new policies to take account of changing needs and opportunities within the broadcasting system. New policy approaches also evolve as the result of problems being identified through correspondence, monitoring, and visits to broadcasting stations and cable TV systems.

b. Planning and Development

Planning and Development provides information, recommendations, and advice to the Commission on policy, regulations, and extension of the Canadian broadcasting system. It carries out short- and long-range planning and studies in order to assess the impact of the Commission's policies and regulations on the broadcasting industry. Planning and Development's operations are carried out through three branches.

The Cable, Radio, and Television Development Branch has responsibilities in two main areas of activity performed by two Divisions.

The Cable, Radio, and Television Operations Division is:

- responsible for advising the Commission on all aspects of the development and implementation of cable television policy and regulations;
- and is concerned with the establishment, extension, and improvement of radio and television services and facilities in Canada.

The scope of analysis performed by the branch extends from studying potential cable television licence areas, to the licensing process, to the implementation of policies after licensing. It is responsible for:

- providing assessments of individual cable television applications;
- developing the analytical tools and measurement indices to be used in assessing the merits of cable television applications;
- preparing plans for the orderly commercial and technical development of present and future services on cable television, including the use of cable television undertakings for non-programming services and negotiating the implementation of these services with the broadcasting industry, the telecommunications carrier industry, and federal and provincial government agencies;
- proposing changes in the structure of the cable television industry for the realization of the policy objectives contained in the Broadcasting Act;
- conducting market analyses to determine the economic capacity of a community to support new radio or television stations;
- assessing new radio and television applications with respect to the economic viability of the proposals; and
- evaluating the economic impact of the CRTC regulations or policies on broadcasters.

The Planning Division is concerned with the development of Commission policy and regulations. It is responsible for:

- undertaking policy, market, and regulatory studies of short-, medium-, and long-term nature of both the broadcasting and cable industries;
- developing policies and plans for the broadcasting and cable industries to meet the objectives of the Broadcasting Act by considering present and future market, economic, and technological constraints and conditions; and
- providing advice to the Commission concerning the broader issues and problems facing the broadcasting and cable industries as a result of regulatory and legislative activities of the Commission and of the federal government.

The Technical Planning and Analysis Branch's principal activities are:

- to develop and maintain the capacity to provide the Commission with advice as to the technical acceptability of applications being heard by the Commission;
- to prepare technical plans and to analyse the methods whereby radio, television, and cable TV services can be economically extended to regions of Canada which are not now adequately served and to negotiate the implementation of these new services with the broadcasting industry;
- to develop and maintain comprehensive records on the technical parameters of all stations licensed by the Commission in order to be capable of providing rapid response to enquiries on service availability;
- to act as the Commission's technical delegate on all interdepartmental and international groups, committees,

and conferences where the CRTC's interests must be represented;

- to work with industry and other government departments and agencies to modify the design of broadcast receiving and transmitting equipment in order to promote improvement in the quality of signals received by the public and to encourage the development of new and innovative services; and
- to act as a liaison group with the Department of Communications on all technical matters concerning broadcasting, including specific applications, spectrum and frequency allocation matters, and the preparation of technical rules and regulations.

The Financial and Corporate Affairs Branch is responsible for:

- developing and applying the analytical tools needed for the financial assessment of broadcasting proposals, for new undertakings or amendments, and for their probable impact on the existing broadcasting systems and the public;
- developing and applying the ownership policy to proposals before the Commission and providing advice on the probable consequences of changes in or deviations from that policy;
- developing and continuously maintaining adequate and relevant financial and statistical information; analyzing and assessing the performance of the broadcasting industry and its operators in order to assist in the regulation of the industry;
- analyzing economic aspects of all sectors of the broadcasting industry and the economic interrelationships between the broadcasting sectors and other Canadian industries; and
- acting as an economic consultant to other branches of the Directorate, other Directorates, and the Commission for the development of policy and the analysis of actual and potential effects of various Commission policies and proposed policies on the economic viability of the sectors of the industry.

c. Research

The overall objective of CRTC Research is to study the general field of communication in order to assist the Commission in understanding the social and cultural implications of its general development, as well as identifying specific issues and proposing alternative solutions to the problems of this field. In the choice of specific projects, direction is taken from the Sub-Committee on Research composed of members of the Executive Committee of the CRTC. Projects chosen relate to issues in electronic communications which are major problems not dealt with ordinarily by operational directorates but which also are amenable to solution. Some major projects continued in 1979-80 were the issues of balance in broadcast programming; the development of new methods for assessing television programming; the identification of potential social problems and related regulatory issues arising from technological development in the provision of new electronic communications services. In the course of the past year, an analysis and review of electronic communications services to the physically handicapped, studies on day-time and prime-time viewing patterns, and the analysis of the television viewing patterns of "light" and "heavy" viewers were completed. CRTC Research also undertakes special projects as they arise.

CRTC Research is also responsible for the administration of a budget for grants and contributions to research in broadcasting, according to section 18 of the Broadcasting Act.

5. EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, TELECOMMUNICATIONS

The Telecommunications Directorate assists the Commission in discharging its responsibilities for the effective regulation of the telecommunications companies under federal jurisdiction, in accordance with the provisions of various statutes including the CRTC Act, the Railway Act, and the National Transportation Act. These responsibilities include:

- assisting in organizing and drafting Commission decisions and orders with respect to telecommunications matters;
- ensuring that the federally regulated carriers are in compliance with Commission decisions and orders;
- handling inquiries and complaints relating to telecommunications matters;
- evaluating, on a continuing basis, new developments, trends, and policies in telecommunications to identify issues, adjust priorities, and advise the Executive Committee on courses of action; and
- establishing procedures to be followed in public hearings and ensuring that proper mechanisms exist to inform the parties and the public about these procedures.

The Directorate consists of the Executive Director's Office and two branches. The Executive Director's Office is responsible for co-ordination and the orderly management of the Directorate's activities, including liaison with the Secretariat and other parts of the Commission. The two branches, the Operations Branch and the Financial and Economic Analysis Branch, have responsibilities divided as follows:

Operations Branch

- analysis, review, and preparation of orders covering all revisions to existing tariffs of the federally-regulated carriers as well as implementation of tariffs for new telecommunications services;
- analysis of rates in dealing with major applications;
- review of the construction programs and quality of service of the federally-regulated carriers in support of the Commission's regulatory responsibilities;
- investigating complaints or inquiries from users of telecommunications services to ensure that the provision of services by federally-regulated carriers is in keeping with the appropriate sections of the Railway Act.

Financial and Economic Analysis Branch

- developing financial and economic analysis in support of major applications and tariff filings;
- ensuring that the accounting methods and costing procedures employed by the federally-regulated carriers are consistent with the requirements of the Commission;
- co-ordinating analysis of statistical information relating to the federally-regulated carriers;
- anticipating emerging policy issues which may dominate or influence the regulatory process in the immediate future (between one and five years ahead);
- monitoring developments in regulatory jurisdictions in courts and in legislation throughout Canada and the United States and reporting on pertinent patterns and decisions.

C. Financial Statement, Fiscal Year 1979-80

PERSONNEL

Salaries, wages and members' fees:	
Broadcasting: Broadcast Programs, Broadcast Planning and Development, Research, Secretariat	\$4 807 606
Telecommunications	1 088 471
Commission and Corporate Management: Executive, Legal, Corporate Management	3 640 853

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

Travel and transportation	403 853
Postage	114 214
Telephone, telegraph	322 240

INFORMATION

Announcements of hearings and decisions (newspapers)	714 331
CRTC publications (printing)	102 122

PROFESSIONAL AND SPECIAL SERVICES

Legal fees	106 015
Training of public servants	29 732
Commissionaires	86 654
Consultants and contract research	167 635
Reporting services	97 339
Other business services	30 531
Payments for temporary assistance	103 124
Representation expenses, professional association fees, and membership fees	66 695
Service charges, SSC	40 600
Hospitality	10 394
Data processing	240 172

RENTALS

Halls, rooms for public hearings and Commission meetings	36 952
Equipment and furniture	141 365
Electronic data processing equipment ..	84 618

PURCHASE, REPAIR, AND UPKEEP

Repairs: furniture, fixtures, and other equipment; motor vehicles	25 580
Tenant services	22 816
Electronic data processing equipment ..	36 473

UTILITIES, MATERIALS, AND SUPPLIES

Material and supplies (vehicles)	5 444
Material and supplies (other)	123 008
Printed matter	539 898

ACQUISITION OF EQUIPMENT AND FURNISHINGS

Furniture and equipment	11 336
Motor vehicles	10 653

TRANSFER PAYMENTS

Contributions toward research	35 700
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ALL OTHER EXPENSES

Miscellaneous expenses	3 038
Contribution toward employee benefit plans	1 168 000
TOTAL	14 517 192

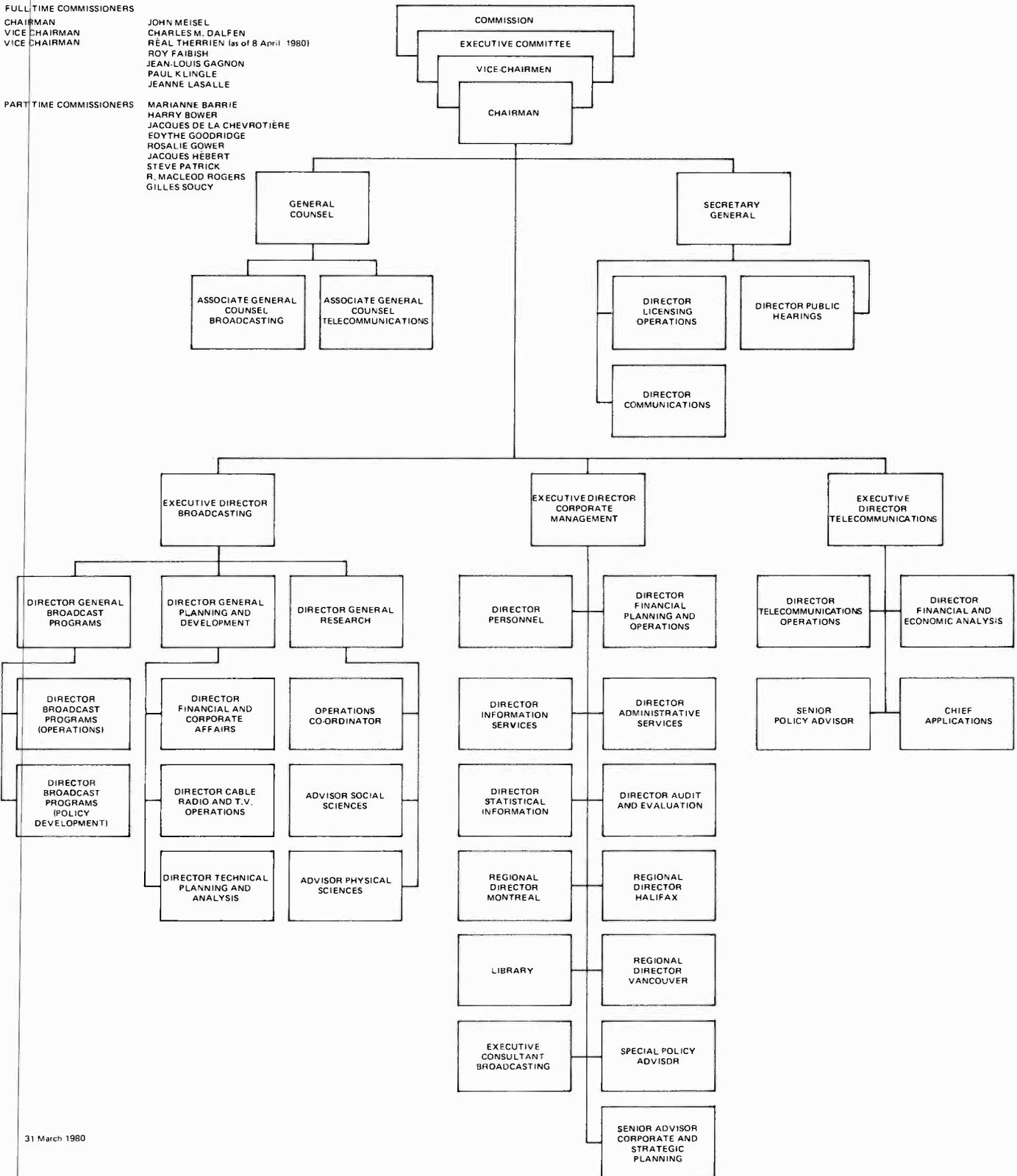
FULL TIME COMMISSIONERS

CHAIRMAN
VICE CHAIRMAN
VICE CHAIRMAN

JOHN MEISEL
CHARLES M. DALFEN
RÉAL THERRIEN (as of 8 April 1980)
ROY FAIBISH
JEAN-LOUIS GAGNON
PAUL KLINGLE
JEANNE LASALLE

PART TIME COMMISSIONERS

MARIANNE BARRIE
HARRY BOWER
JACQUES DE LA CHEVROTIÈRE
EDYTHE GOODRIDGE
ROSALIE GOWER
JACQUES HÉBERT
STEVE PATRICK
R. MACLEOD ROGERS
GILLES SOUCY



31 March 1980

Appendix: CRTC publications

LAWS AND REGULATIONS

The various laws and regulations concerning the CRTC are listed below. These documents are all available in public libraries. They may also be bought from book-sellers who carry or distribute government documents, or from Supply and Services Canada, Canadian Government Publishing Centre, Hull, Québec, Canada K1A 0S9. If you order acts, regulations, or priced publications by mail from the Publishing Centre, you must enclose a money order or cheque payable to the Receiver General for Canada, and also quote the catalogue number of the publication. (See order forms, p. 33.)

Broadcasting Act Chap. B-11-1970 \$2.00

Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission Act Chap. 49-1974-75 \$1.50

Radio (A.M.) Broadcasting Regulations Chap. 379-CRC-1978 \$2.00

Radio (F.M.) Broadcasting Regulations Chap. 380-CRC-1978 \$2.00

Television Broadcasting Regulations Chap. 381-CRC-1978 \$1.50

Cable Television Regulations Chap. 374-CRC-1978 \$1.50

CRTC Rules of Procedure Chap. 375-CRC-1978 \$1.50

CRTC Telecommunications Rules of Procedure (Telecommunications) SOR/79-554 \$2.50

CRTC Tariff Regulations (Telecommunications) SOR/79-555 \$1.00

CRTC PUBLICATIONS

The CRTC's own publications are either priced, that is, available from the Publishing Centre (address above) or at a bookseller dealing in government documents, for the price shown beside the title; or available free of charge on request from the CRTC Information Services, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0N2. The Commission's priced publications are listed first, followed by the free titles.

PRICED PUBLICATIONS

Symposium on television violence (catalogue #BC92-12/1976; \$5.00, outside Canada \$6.00)

Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Decisions and Policy Statements:

Part I, Decisions:

vol. 2, 1976-77 (catalogue #BC9-3/77; \$15.00, outside Canada \$18.00)

vol. 3, 1977-78 (catalogue #BC9-3/78; \$15.00, outside Canada \$18.00)

vol. 4, 1978-79 (catalogue #BC9-3/79; \$15.00, outside Canada \$18.00)

vol. 5, 1979-80 (catalogue #BC9-3/80; \$35.00, outside Canada \$42.00)

Part II, Policy statements:

vol. 1, 1975-76 (catalogue #BC9-3/76-2; \$1.75, outside Canada \$2.10)

vol. 2, 1976-77 (catalogue #BC9-3/77-2; \$2.10, outside Canada \$2.50)

vol. 3, 1977-78 (catalogue #BC9-3/78-2; \$2.25, outside Canada \$2.70)

vol. 4, 1978-79 (catalogue #BC9-3/79-2; \$3.75, outside Canada \$4.50)

vol. 5, 1979-80 (catalogue #BC9-3/80-2; price unavailable at press time)

Attitudes of Canadians toward advertising on television (catalogue #BC92-16/78; \$2.00, outside Canada \$2.40)

Broadcast advertising handbook (catalogue #BC92-18/78; \$2.25, outside Canada \$2.70)

FREE PUBLICATIONS

A resource for the active community (1974)

Multilingual broadcasting in the 1970s (1974)

Reaching the retired (1974)

Canadian ownership in broadcasting: A report on the foreign divestiture process (1974)

FM radio in Canada: A policy to ensure a varied and comprehensive radio service (1975)

Policies respecting broadcasting receiving undertakings (cable television) (1975)

UHF broadcasting spectrum requirements for Canada (1977)

Report: Committee of public inquiry into the national broadcasting service (March 1977)

Background study papers associated with the Report: An appraisal by Canadians of the information broadcast by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation

A content analysis — the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation: Similarities and differences of French and English news

TV in Canada: What Canadians choose to watch†

CBC television: Programming and audiences — the English language service†

Analyse de la programmation et du contenu canadien
Analyse clinique des plaintes spécifiques formulées par le public sur la programmation de la Société Radio-Canada†

Sound broadcasting requirements for Canada (1978)

Seminar on advocacy advertising (1978)

Ownership of private broadcasting: An economic analysis of structure, performance and behaviour (1978)

Background study papers associated with the ownership study:

Le C.R.T.C. et la propriété des moyens de radio-diffusion†

The contemporary status of ownership and the level of concentration in the Canadian broadcasting industry†

The effect of concentration on advertising rates†

Major ownership transfers in broadcasting, 1972-76: An analysis of price determinants†

Les effets de la concentration sur la programmation de la radiodiffusion†

Report on pay television (1978)

Background study papers associated with the Report on pay television:

Pay per program

Subscription pay television

Universal pay television

Pay television: CROP Inc. (an evaluation of the demand for pay television)

A review of certain cable television programming issues (March 1979)

Cable television survey of the community channel (March 1979)

Bell Canada: Quality of service indicators (July 1979)

Special report on broadcasting in Canada 1968-1978 (1979)

†The Commission has not had these working papers translated. However they have been duplicated in the language in which they were developed so that they can be made available to people who might wish to have them.



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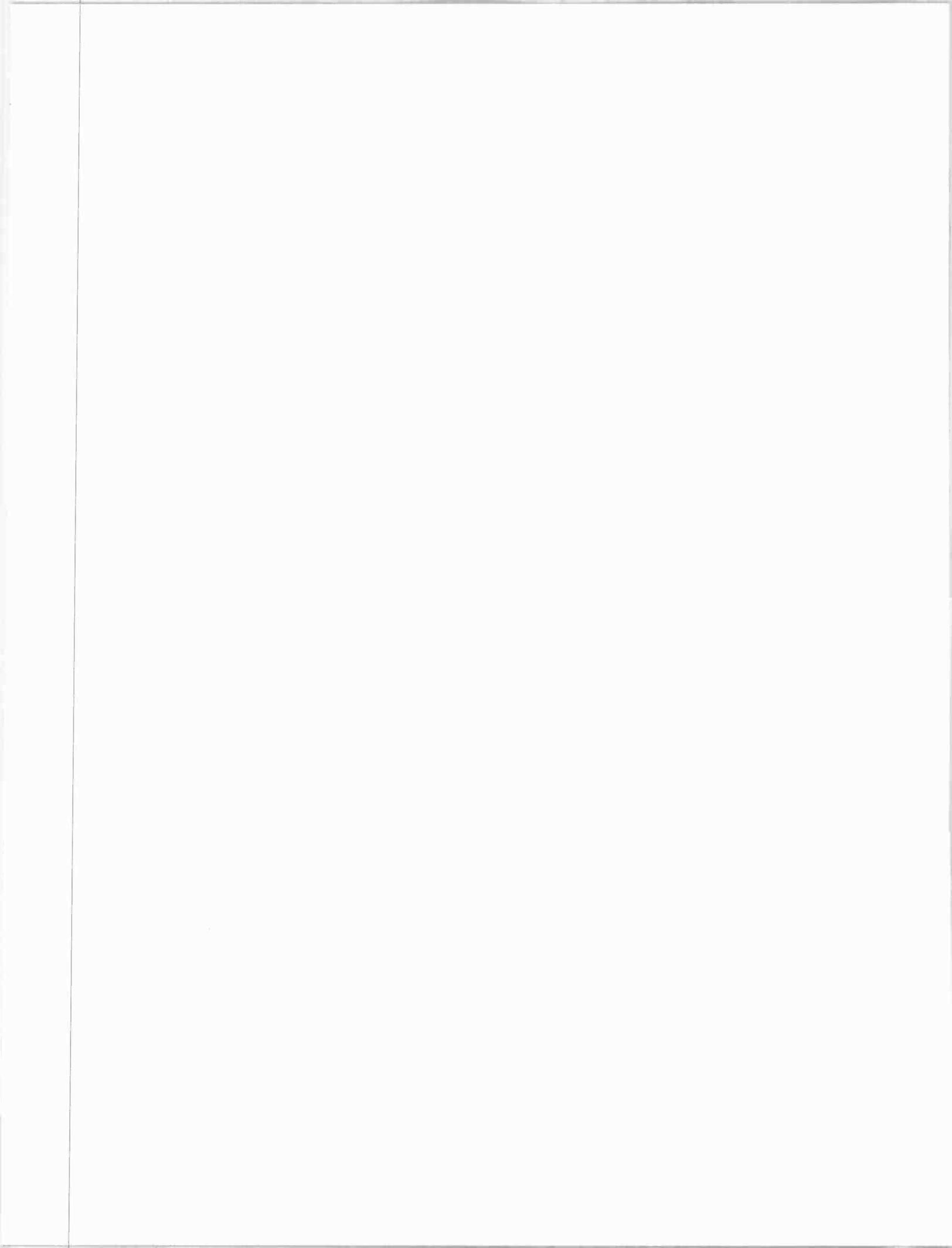
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CATALOGUE NO.	TITLE OF PUBLICATION	QTY	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL



- Seminaire sur la publicite doctrinale (1978)
- La propriete dans l'industrie privée de la radiodiffusion: une analyse économique de sa structure, de son rendement, et de son comportement (1978)
- Documents de recherche relatifs à l'étude sur la propriété:
Le C.R.T.C. et la propriété des moyens de radio-diffusion†
The contemporary status of ownership and the level of concentration in the Canadian broadcasting industry†
The effect of concentration on advertising rates†
Major ownership transfers in broadcasting, 1972-76: an analysis of price determinant†
Les effets de la concentration sur la programmation de la radiodiffusion†
- Rapport sur la télévision à péage (1978)
- Documents de recherche relatifs au rapport sur la télévision à péage:
Télévision à péage par programme
- Télévision à péage par abonnement
Télévision à péage universelle
Télévision à péage: CROP Inc. (une évaluation de la demande)
- Télévision par câble: Révision de certains aspects de services de programmation, mars 1979
- Enquête sur le canal communautaire (télévision par câble) mars 1979
- Bell Canada: Indicateurs de la qualité du service, juillet 1979
- Rapport spécial sur la radiodiffusion au Canada 1968-78, Vol. 1 et 2 (1979)
- †Ces documents n'ont pas été traduits par le Conseil. Ils ont été publiés tels que présentés au Conseil et sont mis à la disposition du public.

Annexe: publications du C.R.T.C.

LOIS ET RÉGLEMENTS

Vous trouverez ci-dessous la liste des lois et règlements ayant trait au C.R.T.C. On peut consulter ces documents dans les bibliothèques publiques, en acheter des exemplaires dans les librairies ou sont vendues les publications du gouvernement du Canada, Hull (Québec) Canada K1A 0S9. Vous devez accompagner vos commandes pour des exemplaires des lois, règlements et publications tarifées auprès du Centre d'édition, d'un mandat-poste ou d'un chèque payable au nom du Receveur général du Canada et mentionner le titre et le numéro de catalogue. (Voir la formule de commande, p. 33.)

Loi sur la radiodiffusion, Chap. B-11-1970, \$2.00

Loi établissant le Conseil de la radiodiffusion et des télécommunications canadiennes, Chap. 49-1974-75, \$1.50

Règlement concernant la radiodiffusion (M.A.), Chap. 379-CRC-1978, \$2.00

Règlement concernant la radiodiffusion (M.F.), Chap. 380-CRC-1978, \$2.00

Règlement relatif à la télévision, Chap. 381-CRC-1978, \$1.50

Règles de procédure du C.R.T.C. en matière de radiodiffusion, Chap. 374-CRC-1978, \$1.50

Règles de procédure du C.R.T.C. en matière de radiodiffusion, Chap. 375-CRC-1978, \$1.50

Règles de procédure du C.R.T.C. en matière de télécommunications, DORS79-554, \$2.50

Règlement sur les tarifs (télécommunications), DORS79-555, \$1.00

LES PUBLICATIONS DU C.R.T.C.

Les publications du Conseil sont de deux genres. Les premières, les publications tarifées, sont disponibles auprès du Centre d'édition (adresse ci-dessus) ou dans les librairies où sont vendues les publications du gouvernement, au prix indiqué. Les deuxièmes, les publications gratuites, sont disponibles sur demande, après des Services d'Information du C.R.T.C., Ottawa (Ontario) K1A 0N2. Vous trouverez ci-dessous la liste des publications tarifées du Conseil suivie de la liste des publications gratuites.

PUBLICATIONS TARIFIÉES

Colloque sur la violence à la télévision (N° de catalogue BC92-12/1976, \$5.00, hors Canada \$6.00)

Décisions et énoncés de politique sur la radiodiffusion et les télécommunications

1^{ère} Partie, Décisions:

vol. 2, 1976-77 (N° de catalogue BC9-3/77; \$15.00, hors Canada \$18.00)

vol. 3, 1977-78 (N° de catalogue BC9-3/78; \$15.00, hors Canada \$18.00)

vol. 4, 1978-79 (N° de catalogue BC9-3/79; \$15.00, hors Canada \$18.00)

vol. 5, 1979-80 (N° de catalogue BC9-3/80; \$35.00, hors Canada \$42.00)

2^{ème} Partie, Énoncés de politique:

vol. 1, 1975-76 (N° de catalogue BC0-3/76-2F; \$1.75, hors Canada \$2.10)

vol. 2, 1976-77 (N° de catalogue BC9-3/77-2F; \$2.10, hors Canada \$2.50)

vol. 3, 1977-78 (N° de catalogue BC9-3/78-2F; \$2.25, hors Canada \$2.70)

vol. 4, 1978-79 (N° de catalogue BC9-3/79-2F; \$3.75, hors Canada \$4.50)

vol. 5, 1979-80 (N° de catalogue BC9-3/80-2F; prix indéterminé au moment de mettre sous presse)

La publicité à la télévision: Les attitudes des Canadiens (N° de catalogue BC92-16/1978; \$2.00, hors Canada \$2.40)

Guide de la publicité radiodiffusée (N° de catalogue BC92-18/1978; \$2.25, hors Canada \$2.70)

PUBLICATIONS GRATUITES

Radiodiffusion et communauté (1974)

Multilingual Broadcasting in the 1970s (l'édition française est épuisée) (1974)

Pour le troisième âge (1974)

La propriété canadienne dans la radiodiffusion: rapport sur le dessaisissement étranger (1974)

La radio M.F. au Canada: une politique en vue d'assurer un service radiophonique diversifié (1975)

Politique relative aux entreprises de réception de radiodiffusion (télévision par câble) (1975)

Prévisions à long terme des besoins de fréquences de radiodiffusion (télévision par câble) (1975)

Prévisions à long terme des besoins de fréquences de radiodiffusion UHF au Canada (1977)

Rapport — Comité d'enquête sur le service national de radiodiffusion, mars 1977

Documents de recherche relatifs au Rapport du Comité d'enquête:

L'information à Radio-Canada: Perception des Canadiens

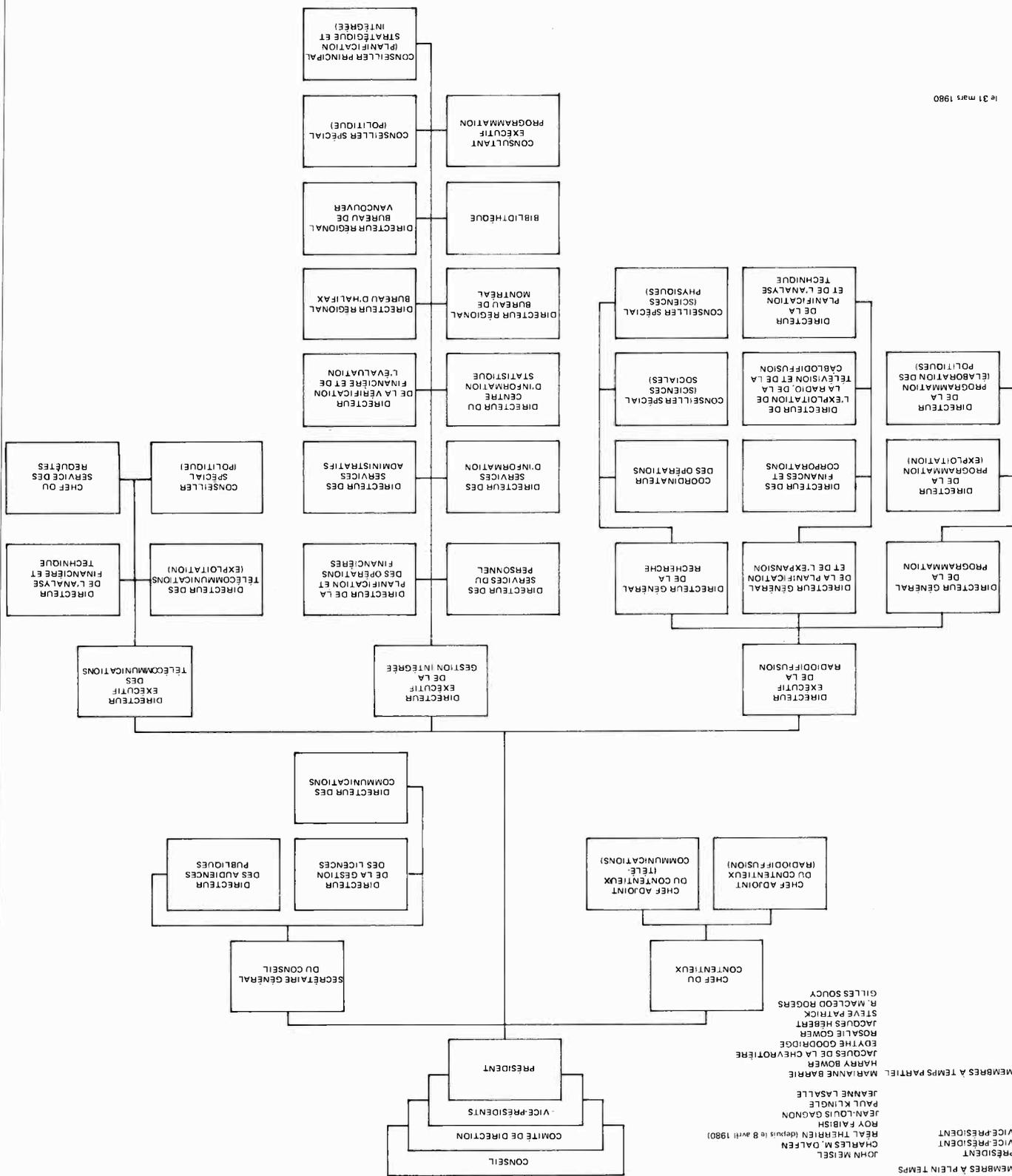
Une analyse du contenu — similitudes et différences entre les nouvelles des réseaux français et anglais de la Société Radio-Canada

TV in Canada: What Canadians choose to watch? CBC Television: Programming and Audiences — the English Language Service

Analyse de la programmation et du contenu canadien Analyse clinique des plaintes spécifiques formulées par le public sur la programmation de la Société Radio-Canada

Les besoins du Canada en radiodiffusion sonore: prévisions à long terme (1978)

le 31 mars 1980



• s'occuper des demandes de renseignements et des plaintes concernant les télécommunications;

• évaluer, de façon continue, les progrès, les tendances et les politiques nouvelles en matière de télécommunications afin d'identifier les problèmes, d'établir des priorités et de recommander au Comité de direction des lignes de conduite; et

• établir des procédures à suivre lors des audiences publiques et veiller à ce qu'il existe des dispositifs appropriés pour renseigner les parties en cause et le public sur lesdites procédures.

La Direction de l'exploitation

• analyse, révisé et prépare les ordonnances relatives à toutes les modifications de tarifs existants des entreprises de télécommunications de compétence fédérale, et met en application les tarifs des nouveaux services de télécommunications;

• analyse les tarifs ayant trait aux principales demandes de communications;

• étudie les programmes de construction ainsi que la qualité des services offerts par les entreprises de télécommunications de compétence fédérale qui relèvent de la responsabilité du Conseil; et

• étudie les plaintes ou les requêtes des utilisateurs des services de télécommunications afin de veiller à ce que les entreprises de compétence fédérale se conforment aux dispositions approuvées de la Loi sur les chemins de fer.

La Direction de l'analyse financière et économique

• élabore des analyses économiques et financières à l'appui des principales demandes d'exploitation et des dépôts de tarifs;

• veille à ce que les méthodes comptables et les procédés d'attribution des coûts utilisés par les entreprises de compétence fédérale soient compatibles avec les exigences du Conseil;

• coordonne les analyses des renseignements statistiques concernant les entreprises de compétence fédérale; prévoit les nouvelles orientations en matière de politique qui peuvent dominer ou influencer l'élaboration des règlements dans un avenir prochain (d'ici un à cinq ans); et

• examine l'évolution des compétences en matière de réglementation d'après les décisions judiciaires et législatives du Canada et des États-Unis, et rend compte des décisions et des tendances pertinentes.

Conseil et des politiques proposées concernant la viabilité économique des secteurs de l'industrie.

c) *De la Recherche.* L'objectif global de la Direction générale du domaine de la communication afin d'aider le Conseil à comprendre les répercussions sociales et culturelles de son évolution générale ainsi qu'à repérer les problèmes précis et proposer des solutions de rechange pour les régler. L'orientation du choix de projets précis est donnée par le sous-comité de la recherche, composé de membres du Comité de direction du C.R.T.C. Les projets retenus se rapportent à des questions de communications électroniques qui constituent des problèmes d'envergure que les directions générales opérationnelles ne traitent pas d'habitude, mais pour lesquelles il existe des solutions. Quelques-uns des projets importants entrepris en 1979-80 portent sur les questions d'équilibre dans la programmation de la radiodiffusion, sur l'élaboration de nouvelles méthodes d'évaluation de la programmation de la télévision et sur l'identification des problèmes sociaux éventuels et des questions connexes de réglementation que posent les perfectionnements technologiques pour la fourniture de nouveaux services électroniques de communication. Au cours de la dernière année, la direction a complété l'examen et l'analyse des services de communication électroniques mis à la disposition des handycapés, une série d'études sur les habitudes d'écoute à long terme de journeé et aux heures de grande écoute ainsi que l'analyse des habitudes d'écoute des téléspectateurs «occasionnels» et «assidus». La direction générale entreprend aussi des projets spéciaux au fur et à mesure qu'ils se présentent.

La direction générale est également chargée, en vertu de l'article 18 de la Loi sur la radiodiffusion, d'administrer le budget des subventions et des contributions à la recherche en radiodiffusion.

5. DIRECTEUR EXÉCUTIF DES TÉLÉCOMMUNICATIONS

Le Directeur exécutif des télécommunications est responsable de l'administration générale du service des télécommunications. Ce service aide le Conseil à s'acquitter de ses responsabilités en matière de réglementation des entreprises de télécommunications de compétence fédérale, conformément aux dispositions de diverses lois, dont la Loi sur le C.R.T.C., la Loi sur les chemins de fer et la Loi nationale sur les transports. Ces responsabilités sont les suivantes:

• participer à l'organisation et à la rédaction des décisions et ordonnances du Conseil en matière de télécommunications;

• veiller à ce que les entreprises de compétence fédérale respectent les décisions et ordonnances du Conseil;

politiques pour tenir compte des besoins et perspectives changeantes du système de radiodiffusion. Les façons d'aborder les politiques évoluent également car les problèmes sont répétés au moyen de la correspondance, de la surveillance et de visites effectuées dans les stations de radiodiffusion et les entreprises de télévision par câble.

b) *De la Planification et de l'expansion de la radio-diffusion.* Cette direction générale informe le Conseil, lui soumet des recommandations et lui donne des avis sur la politique, les règlements et l'expansion du système canadien de radiodiffusion. Elle fait de la planification et des études à court et à long terme afin d'évaluer les répercussions des politiques et des règlements du Conseil sur l'industrie de la radio-diffusion. Cette direction générale informe le Conseil, lui soumet des recommandations et lui donne des avis sur la politique, les règlements et l'expansion du système canadien de radiodiffusion. Elle fait de la planification et des études à court et à long terme afin d'évaluer les répercussions des politiques et des règlements du Conseil, en ce qui concerne l'élaboration des politiques et l'analyse des effets actuels et possibles des diverses politiques du Canada.

La Direction de la planification et de l'analyse technique accomplit les activités suivantes:

- de conseiller le Conseil sur les questions et problèmes et au marché; et
- de mettre à point des politiques et des projets pour les industries de la radiodiffusion et de la télévision par câble afin de répondre aux objectifs de la Loi sur la radiodiffusion, en tenant compte des conditions et des restrictions actuelles et futures relatives à la technologie, à l'économie et au marché; et
- de conseiller le Conseil sur les questions et problèmes auxquels font face les industries de la radiodiffusion et de la télévision par câble en raison des activités du Conseil et du gouvernement fédéral en matière de réglementation et de législation.

La Direction de la planification et de l'analyse technique accomplit les activités suivantes:

- développe et entretient l'aptitude à aviser le Conseil sur la recevabilité au point de vue technique des demandes d'exploitation qui lui sont présentées;
- prépare des projets techniques et analyse des méthodes d'expansion économique des services de radio, de télévision et de télévision par câble dans les régions du Canada où les services actuels ne sont pas adéquats, et négocie la mise en place de ces nouveaux services avec l'industrie de la radiodiffusion;
- crée et tient à jour des dossiers détaillés sur les paramètres techniques de toutes les stations ayant obtenu une licence du Conseil, afin de pouvoir répondre rapidement aux demandes de renseignements sur l'accessibilité des services;
- agit à titre de délégué des services techniques du Conseil auprès de tous les groupes, comités et conférences, de niveau tant international qu'international, où les intérêts du C.R.T.C. doivent être représentés;
- collabore avec l'industrie et les organismes et ministères du gouvernement afin de modifier la conception des appareils émetteurs et récepteurs, et ce, pour favoriser l'amélioration de la qualité des signaux reçus par le public et encourager l'élaboration de services nouveaux et innovateurs; et
- agit à titre de groupe de liaison auprès du ministère des Communications pour tous les aspects techniques relatifs à la radiodiffusion, y compris les demandes précises, les questions relatives au spectre et à l'allocation des fréquences et la préparation des règles et règlements techniques.

La Direction des finances et corporations assume les responsabilités suivantes:

- mettre au point et utiliser les instruments analytiques nécessaires à l'évaluation financière des projets de modifications ou de nouvelles entreprises en radiodiffusion et de leurs répercussions probables tant sur les systèmes actuels de radiodiffusion que sur le public;
- élaborer la politique relative à la propriété et de l'appliquer aux projets étudiés par le Conseil, et de donner son avis sur les conséquences probables des changements ou des dérogations à cette politique;
- établir et tenir sans cesse à jour des renseignements statistiques et financiers pertinents et en quantité suffisante, ainsi qu'analyser et évaluer le rendement de l'industrie de la radiodiffusion et de ses exploitants afin d'aider à la réglementation de l'industrie;
- analyser les aspects économiques de tous les secteurs de l'industrie de la radiodiffusion et des autres industries canadiennes; et
- agir à titre d'experts-conseils sur le plan économique auprès des autres directions de la Direction générale, des autres directions générales et du Conseil, en ce qui concerne l'élaboration des politiques et l'analyse des effets actuels et possibles des diverses politiques du Canada.

La Direction de l'exploitation de la radio, télévision et cablodiffusion s'occupe de deux principaux domaines d'activité dont s'acquittent deux divisions.

La Division de l'expansion de la radio, télévision et cablodiffusion:

- est chargée de conseiller le Conseil sur tous les aspects de l'élaboration et de l'application de la politique et des règlements concernant la télévision par câble; et
- s'occupe de l'établissement, du développement et de l'amélioration des services et des installations de radio et de télévision au Canada.

Les analyses qu'effectue la Division vont de l'étude des régions où il serait possible d'accorder des licences d'exploitation d'entreprises de cablodiffusion à l'octroi des licences et à l'application des politiques après l'octroi des licences. La Division s'occupe également:

- de fournir des évaluations des demandes d'exploitation des entreprises de cablodiffusion;
- de mettre au point des instruments d'analyse et des indices d'évaluation qui servent à juger de la valeur des demandes de licences pour des entreprises de cablodiffusion;
- de préparer des projets pour le développement méthodique, tant commercial que technique, des services actuels et futurs de télévision par câble, y compris l'utilisation des entreprises de cablodiffusion pour des services autres que des émissions, ainsi que de négocier la mise en œuvre de ces services avec l'industrie de la radiodiffusion, les entreprises de télécommunications et les organismes gouvernementaux fédéraux et provinciaux;
- de proposer des changements à apporter à la structure de l'industrie de la télévision par câble pour réaliser les objectifs en matière de politique que fixe la Loi sur la radiodiffusion;
- de procéder à des analyses de marché afin d'évaluer la capacité économique d'une collectivité à financer de nouvelles stations de radio ou de télévision;
- d'évaluer les demandes d'exploitation de nouvelles stations de radio et de télévision en fonction de la viabilité économique des propositions; et
- d'évaluer les répercussions d'ordre économique qu'ont les règlements ou les politiques du C.R.T.C. sur les radiodiffuseurs.

La Division de la planification s'occupe de l'élaboration de la politique et des règlements du Conseil. Elle est chargée:

- d'entreprendre des études à court, à moyen et à long terme sur la politique, le marché et la réglementation des industries de la radiodiffusion et de la cablodiffusion;

du président et du Conseil pour ce qui est de l'élaboration et de l'application des politiques, programmes, objectifs et priorités du Conseil et de leurs répercussions juridiques.

La Direction du contenu donne des avis juridiques au Conseil et à son personnel sur toutes les questions relatives à l'interprétation et à l'application de la Loi sur le Conseil de la radiodiffusion et des télécommunications canadiennes, la Loi sur la radiodiffusion, sur les textes connexes aux télécommunications, sur les textes réglementaires qui en découlent, ainsi que sur les lois fédérales et provinciales connexes. Les conseillers juridiques de cette direction avisent le Conseil des implications juridiques de certaines politiques liées aux responsabilités du Conseil en matière de surveillance et de réglementation. En outre, ils mènent l'interrogatoire aux audiences publiques et donnent des conseils quant à la procédure à suivre; enfin, ils représentent le Conseil au sein de comités interministériels. Ils sont également responsables des poursuites intentées par ou contre le Conseil.

Le travail quotidien de la Direction du contenu consiste à veiller à l'application des dispositions de la Loi sur la radiodiffusion, de la Loi sur le C.R.T.C., des diverses lois liées aux télécommunications et des textes réglementaires qui en découlent.

3. LE SECRÉTAIRE GÉNÉRAL DU CONSEIL

Outre ses responsabilités administratives auprès du président en ce qui concerne l'élaboration et la mise en application des politiques, règlements et programmes du Conseil, le secrétaire général est chargé de l'administration générale des Directions de la gestion des licences, des audiences publiques et de celle des communications. En tant que secrétaire du Conseil, le secrétaire général doit planifier et diriger les débats des réunions du Comité de direction et du Conseil, en coordonnant et en surveillant la préparation des ordres du jour et le déroulement des réunions. Le bureau du secrétaire général est également responsable de l'inscription et du contrôle des demandes ainsi que de la correspondance relative à la radiodiffusion et aux télécommunications adressées au président et au secrétaire.

La Division de la gestion des licences est chargée de la coordination de toutes les activités d'octroi de licence du Conseil, c'est-à-dire du traitement des demandes de nouvelles licences aussi bien que de la modification ou du renouvellement de licences de radiodiffusion.

La Division des audiences publiques est chargée d'administrer et de coordonner les audiences publiques et les fonctions statutaires du C.R.T.C. en radiodiffusion et en télécommunications. Outre sa responsabilité administrative quant au mécanisme et à la procédure des audiences publiques, à l'élaboration et à la coordination des avis, des ordres du jour, et à la publication des politiques et des règlements, la direction s'occupe également de la planification et de l'établissement du calendrier des audiences publiques ainsi que du volume des travaux.

La Direction des communications est responsable de l'administration, du contrôle et de la coordination de la préparation et de la publication des décisions (radio-diffusion et télécommunications).

4. DIRECTEUR EXÉCUTIF DE LA RADIODIFFUSION

Le directeur exécutif de la Radiodiffusion fait partie du Comité de la haute direction et rend compte de ses activités directement au président. Ce service donne des avis au Conseil sur les politiques, les règlements, les objectifs, les priorités et les buts en matière de programmation et d'exploitation du système de radiodiffusion. Il s'agit également de proposer des méthodes de mise en application de ses recommandations afin de satisfaire aux exigences du Conseil. Il est de plus responsable des trois directions générales faisant partie de cette direction, soit la Programation, la Planification et l'expansion de la radiodiffusion et la Recherche.

Les directeurs généraux

a) *De la Programation.* La Direction générale de la programmation donne au Conseil des avis sur la programmation des réseaux et des stations de radio M.A. et M.F., de télévision et de télévision par câble, ainsi que sur des questions concernant l'industrie de la publicité.

La direction générale rassemble des renseignements nombreux et variés sur les émissions et les tendances de la programmation dans le système canadien de radiodiffusion; elle identifie et rassemble de la documentation sur les problèmes relatifs aux émissions, y compris les questions commerciales et politiques, et propose des solutions; elle passe en revue les règlements et les politiques et recommande des changements grâce à de nouvelles directives en matière de politique. Elle évalue les demandes de licences ainsi que les réalisations des titulaires de licence en matière de programmation.

Certaines émissions ont tendance à provoquer la réaction du public, c'est pourquoi la Direction générale de la programmation répond à une quantité considérable de courrier et d'appels du public en général et de nombreuses associations. Deux directions se partagent les activités de la direction générale.

La première, la Direction de la programmation (exploitation), s'occupe des activités de la programmation à la télévision, à la radio et à la télévision par câble. Elle comprend une section des registres et de vérification des émissions qui reçoit, analyse et distribue des données quantitatives sur la programmation et les horaires des stations de radiodiffusion. Elle vérifie également la mise en application des règlements sur la radiodiffusion. Elle recueille de l'information sur la programmation et procède à l'évaluation des émissions, y compris la programmation communautaire diffusée par les entreprises de télévision par câble. Elle entretient des relations de travail avec des radiodiffuseurs et des représentants de divers secteurs connexes. Elle comprend de plus une Division de l'industrie de la publicité qui est chargée de l'application des politiques et règlements du Conseil concernant l'autorisation de certaines formes de publicité destinées à la radio et à la télévision et contrôle les objectifs de contenu dans le cadre de la publicité radiodiffusée.

La deuxième, la Direction de la programmation (élaboration des politiques), élabore les politiques et les règlements relatifs à la programmation. Les recommandations sur les politiques et les règlements sont mises au point afin d'être présentées pour examen au Comité de direction et à l'ensemble du Conseil, soit à la suite de révisions des politiques existantes, soit parce qu'il faut de nouvelles

3. Activités internes

A. Le Conseil et le Comité de direction

En vertu de la Loi sur la radiodiffusion de 1968, le Conseil de la radio-télévision canadienne a pour mandat de réglementer tous les aspects de la radiodiffusion au Canada — radio, télévision et télévision par câble — et d'en surveiller le développement.

La Loi sur le Conseil de la radiodiffusion et des télécommunications canadiennes, établie par le Parlement en avril 1975 et promulguée par un arrêté en conseil le 1^{er} avril 1976, indique que le C.R.T.C. «doit exercer les pouvoirs et s'acquitter des devoirs et fonctions, en matière de télécommunications, confiés à la Commission canadienne des transports» (Loi sur le C.R.T.C., 1.14(2)).

Le Conseil est composé de 19 membres, dont neuf à plein temps, qui forment le Comité de direction du C.R.T.C., et dix à temps partiel. Només par le gouverneur en conseil pour une période de sept ans, les membres du Comité de direction sont le président, deux vice-présidents et six membres à plein temps.

Les dix membres à temps partiel jouent un rôle important dans l'élaboration des décisions du C.R.T.C. Només pour une période allant jusqu'à cinq ans, ils viennent de toutes les régions du Canada. Le Conseil ne peut, sans les avoir consultés, attribuer, renouveler, modifier ou suspendre, par l'intermédiaire du Comité de direction, les licences d'exploitation d'entreprises de radio, de télévision ou de télévision par câble. Le Conseil peut également les consulter sur des questions relatives aux télécommunications. Bien que dénommés membres «à temps partiel», chacun d'entre eux consacre beaucoup de temps aux affaires du Conseil. Au 31 mars 1980, deux postes de membres à temps plein et un poste de membre à temps partiel restaient vacants.

Les membres du Conseil sont:

Comité de direction et membres à plein temps

Président: M. John Meisel (nommé à la présidence en décembre 1979)
Vice-Président: M. Charles M. Dalfen (nommé conseiller et à la vice-présidence en avril 1976)
Vice-Président: M. Réal Therrien (nommé en avril 1968, renommé en avril 1975 et nommé à la vice-présidence le 8 avril 1980)
M. Roy Faibish (nommé en juin 1976)
M. Jean-Louis Gagnon (nommé en août 1976)
M. Paul Klingbe (nommé en avril 1978)
M^{me} Jeanne LaSalle (nommée en juin 1976)

Membres à temps partiel

M^{me} Marianne Barrie (nommée en août 1978)
M. Harry Bower (nommé en avril 1973, renommé en avril 1978)
M. Jacques de la Chevrotière (nommé en avril 1971, renommé en avril 1976)
M^{me} Edythe Goodridge (nommée en janvier 1978)

B. La structure et les effectifs du C.R.T.C.

M^{me} Rosalie Gower (nommée en avril 1973, renommée en avril 1978)
M. Jacques Hébert (nommé en avril 1971, renommé en avril 1976)
M. Steve Patrick (nommé en avril 1978)
M. R. MacLeod Rogers (nommé en décembre 1977)
M. Gilles Soucy (nommé en juillet 1978)

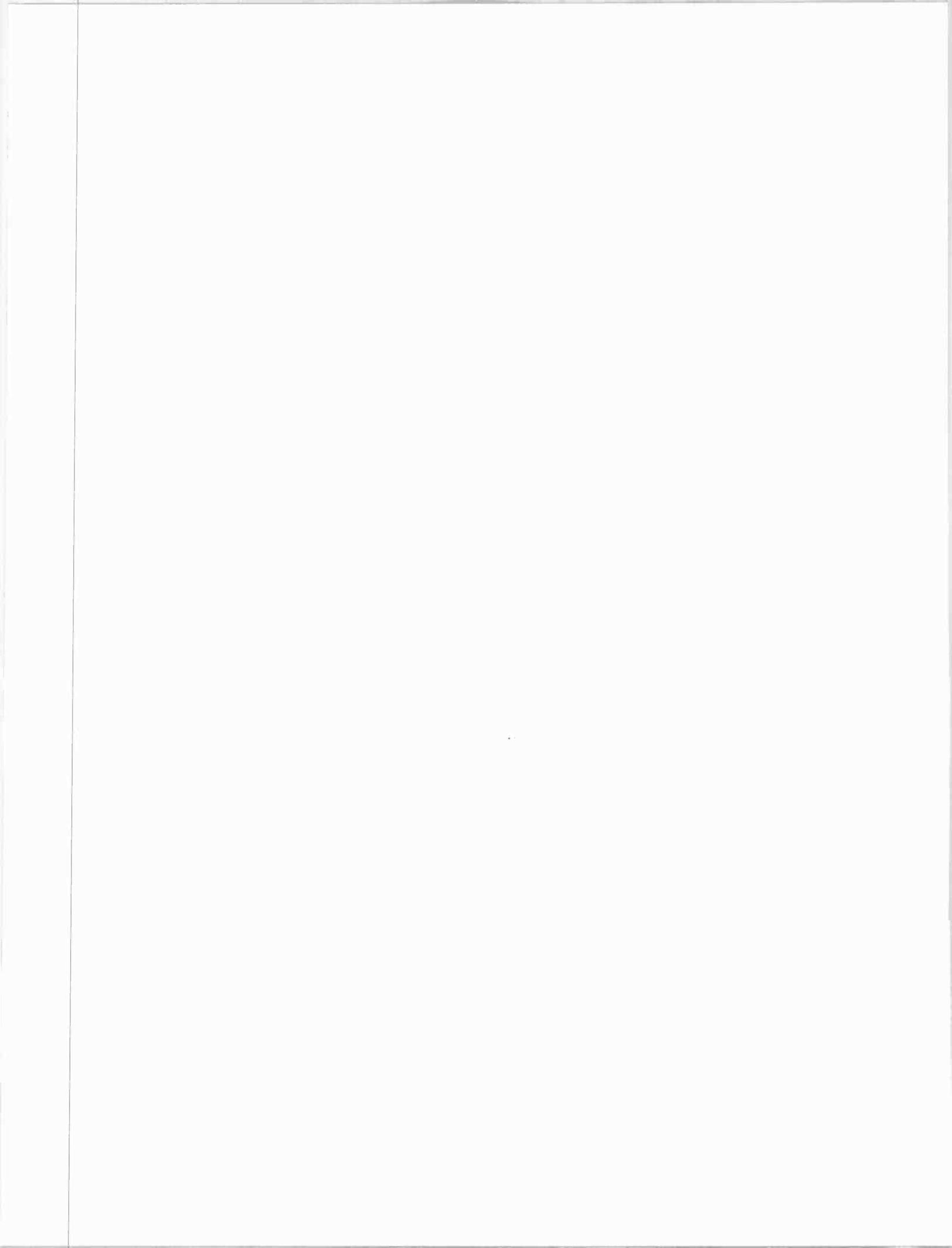
Certains pouvoirs du Conseil sont exercés sur la recommandation du Comité de direction. En vertu des pouvoirs définis par la Loi sur la radiodiffusion, le Conseil peut prescrire des classes de licences de radiodiffusion et établir des règlements applicables à tous les titulaires de licence, quant aux normes des émissions diffusées, à l'attribution du temps d'antenne qui peut être alloué à la publicité et au temps qui peut être consacré aux émissions exposant la politique d'un parti, l'activité des réseaux de radiodiffusion et d'autres domaines connexes. Il peut aussi annuler toute licence de radiodiffusion (article 16).

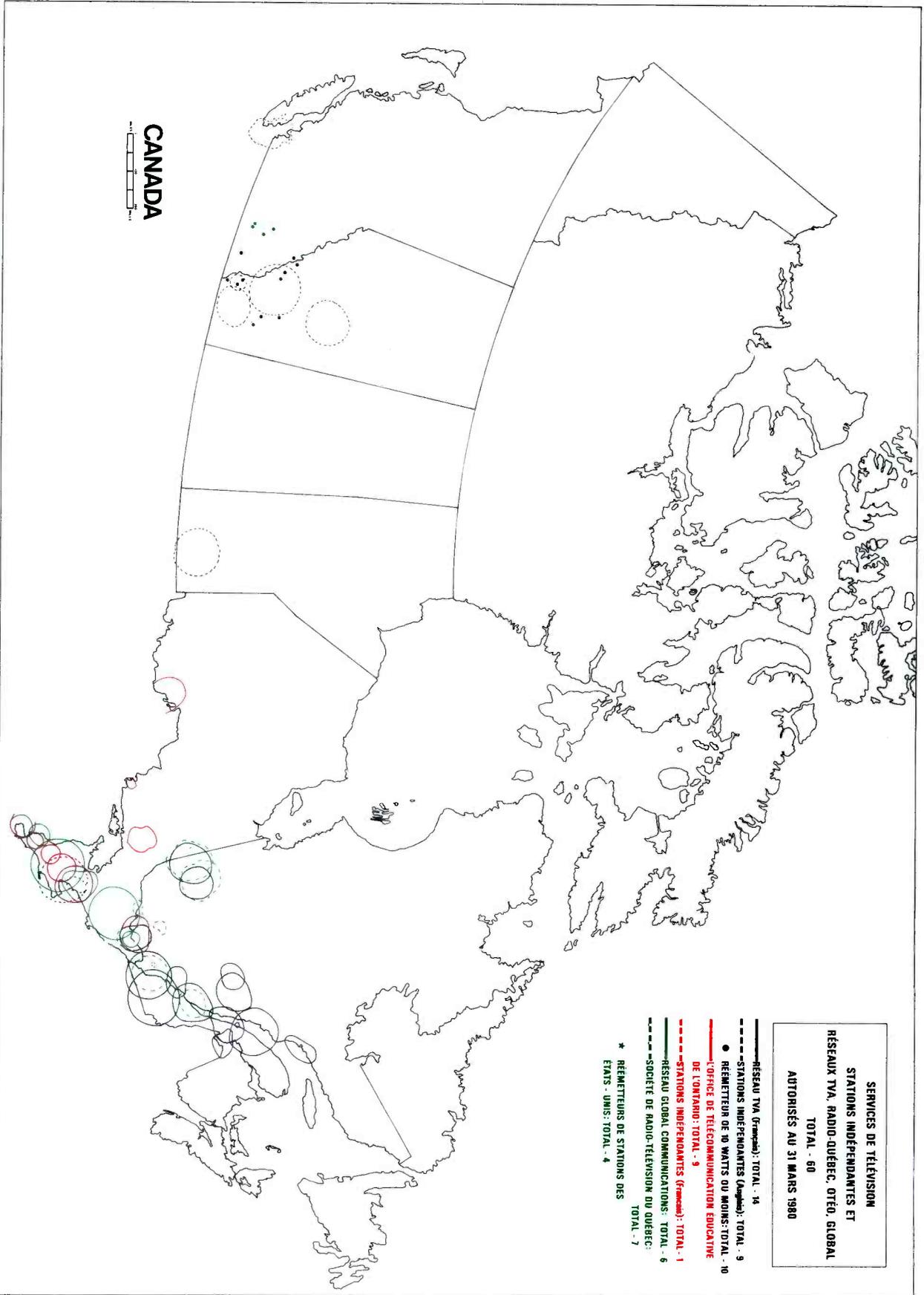
1. DIRECTEUR EXÉCUTIF DE LA GESTION INTÉGRÉE

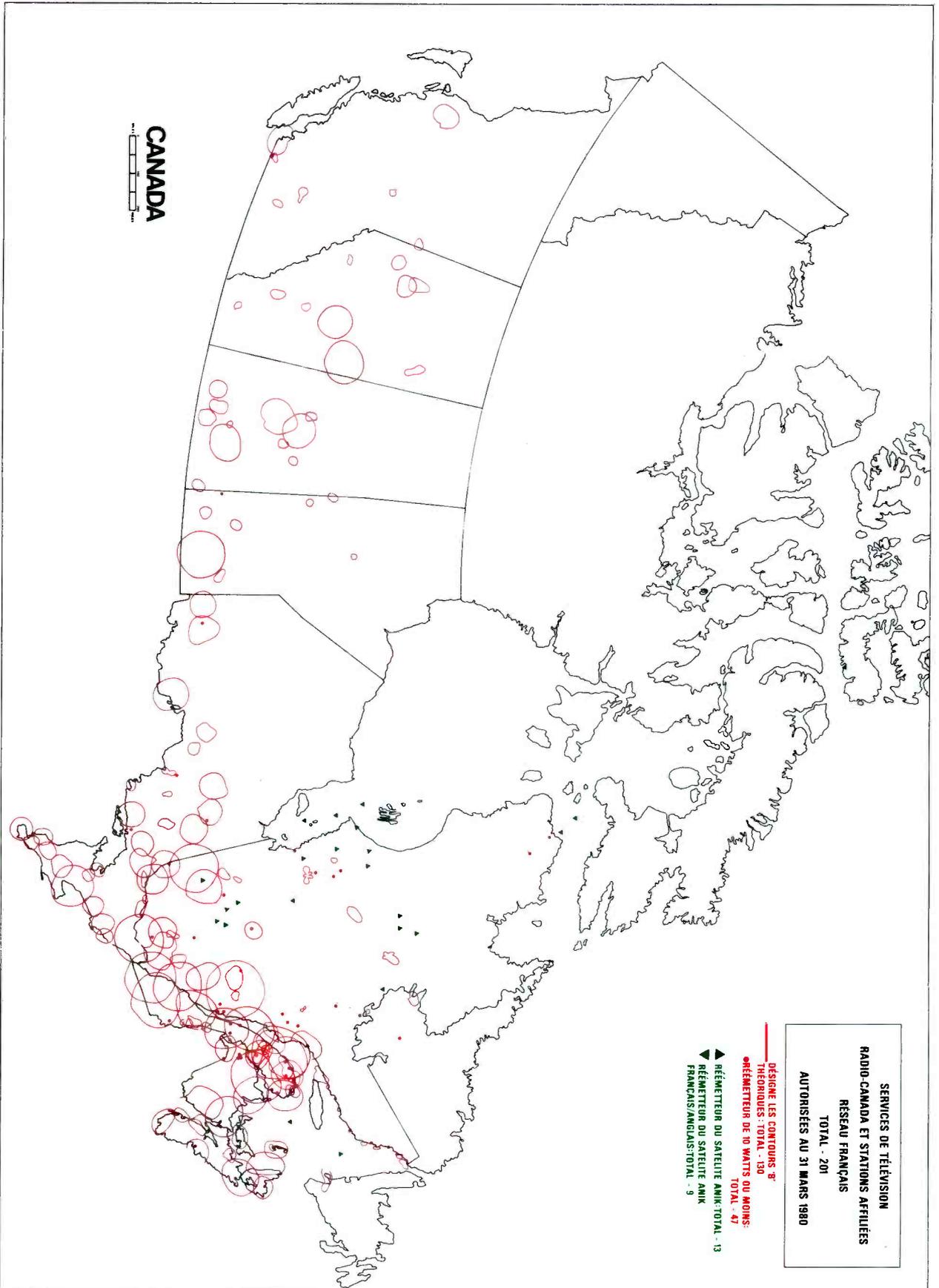
Le directeur exécutif est responsable auprès du président, de l'administration et de la planification stratégique et intégrée du Conseil. Il est président du Comité de la haute direction et à ce titre, propose des recommandations ayant trait à l'élaboration des politiques et à divers moyens d'atteindre les buts et les objectifs du Conseil; de plus, il recommande la répartition des ressources humaines et financières en vue d'atteindre ces objectifs. Depuis le 18 avril 1980, il est responsable des bureaux régionaux du Conseil et de huit directeurs, soit le Personnel, les Services de finance et de gestion, la Gestion de l'information, la Vérification financière et l'évaluation, les Services administratifs et spéciaux, la Planification stratégique et intégrée, le Secrétariat du service ainsi que les consultants exécutifs.

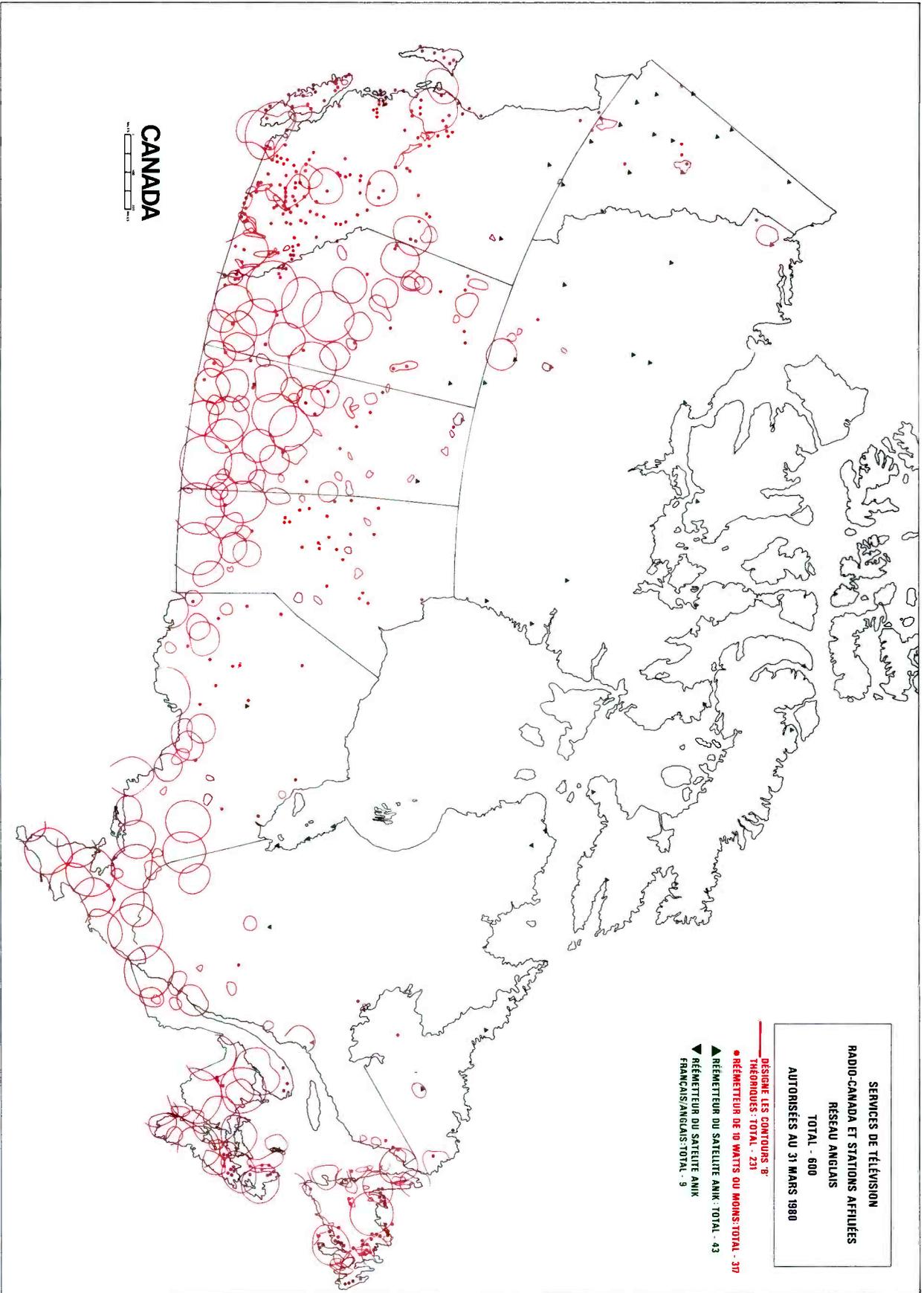
2. LE CHEF DU CONTENTIEUX

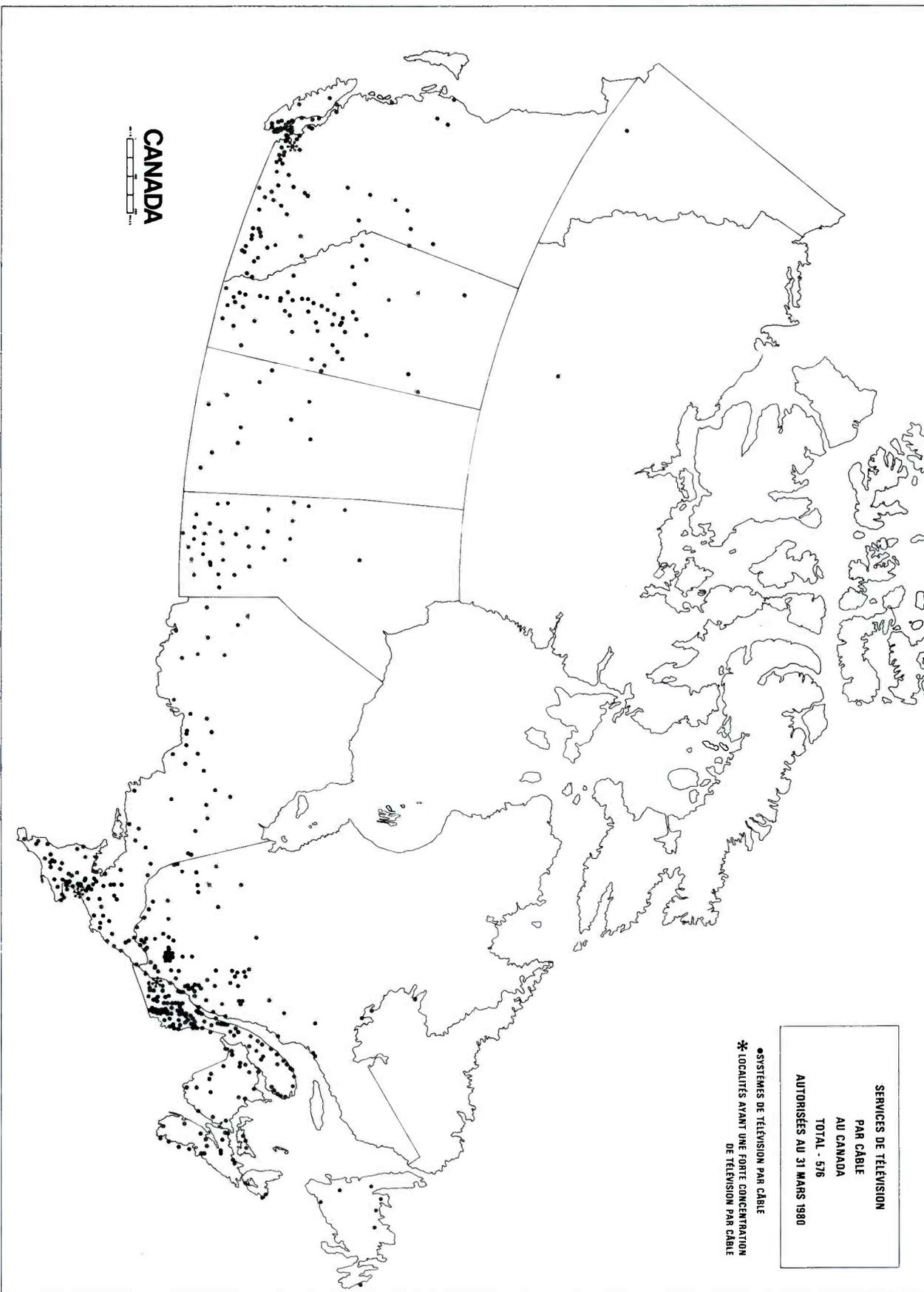
Le chef du contentieux, en plus de répondre de l'orientation générale du travail effectué par la Direction du contentieux, est le principal fonctionnaire administratif

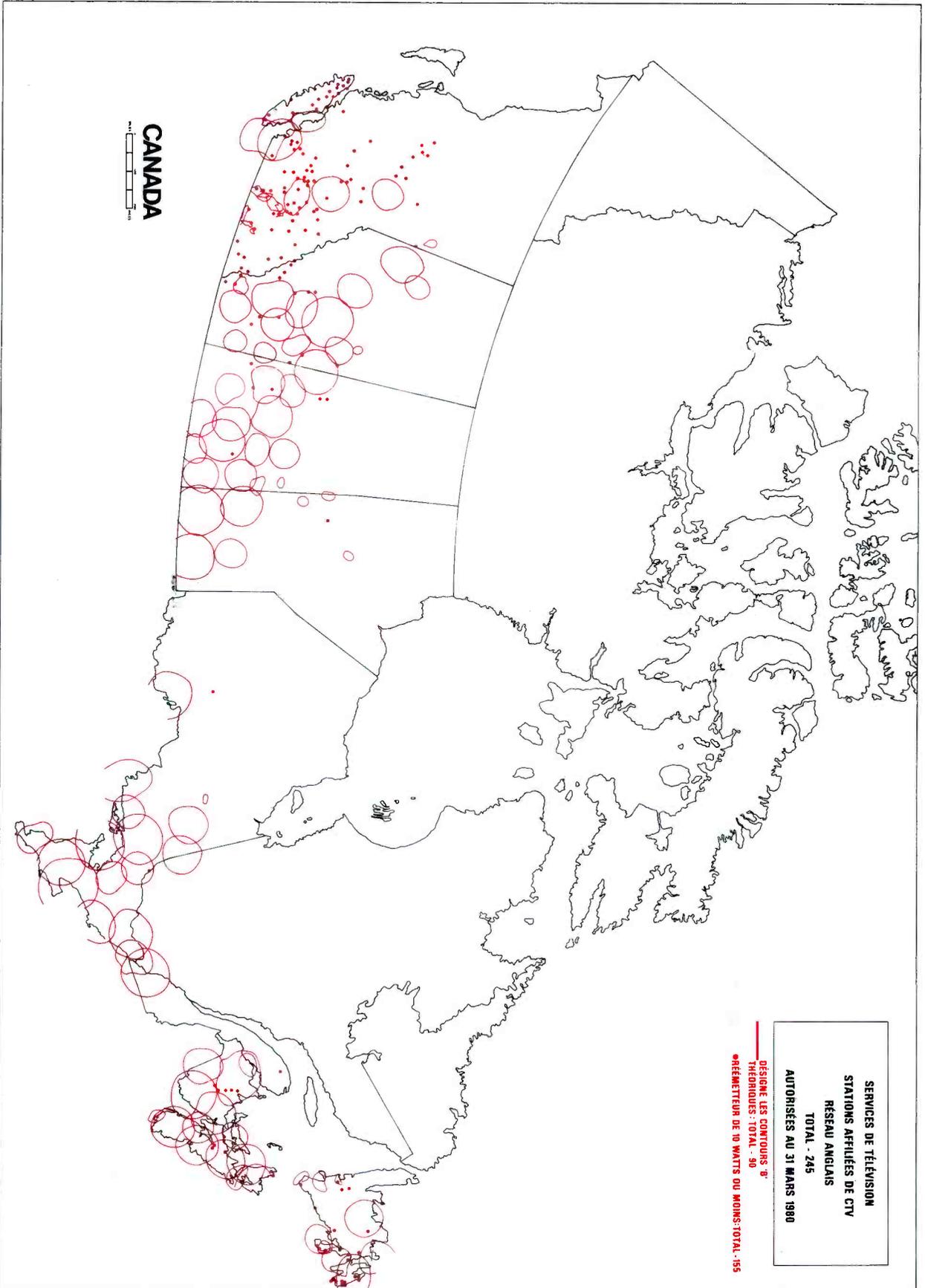












Compagnie	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	Variation en %
Télécommunications du Canada National	4 174	3 915	4 063	4 125	3 970	3 846	3 737	(2,83)
Télécommunications du Canada National	2 188	2 130	2 074	1 923	1 819	1 781	1 780	(0,6)
Télécommunications du Canada National	752	778	861	961	1 052	1 121	1 218	8,65
Télécommunications du Canada National	212	232	288	312	311	333	360	8,11
Télécommunications du Canada National	7 326	7 055	7 286	7 321	7 152	7 081	7 095	,20

TABLEAU 31
ENTREPRISES DE TÉLÉCOMMUNICATIONS
VALEURS ABSOLUES, 1972 À 1978 (EN MILLIERS DE DOLLARS) ET VARIATIONS EN POURCENTAGE (1978/1977)
NOMBRE D'EMPLOYES

Compagnie	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	Variation en %
Télécommunications du Canada National	247 206	259 484	274 160	299 726	290 389	309 982	330 230	6,53
Télécommunications du Canada National	81 538	84 306	84 323	85 673	86 286	87 842	92 005	4,74
Télécommunications du Canada National	81 303	91 774	115 219	116 447	118 569	116 998	123 783	5,80
Télécommunications du Canada National	83 739	94 291	94 999	94 651	95 171	102 805	147 043	43,03
Télécommunications du Canada National	493 786	529 855	568 701	596 497	590 415	617 627	693 061	12,21

TABLEAU 30
ENTREPRISES DE TÉLÉCOMMUNICATIONS
VALEURS ABSOLUES, 1972 À 1978 (EN MILLIERS DE DOLLARS) ET VARIATIONS EN POURCENTAGE (1978/1977)
IMMOBILISATIONS MOINS AMORTISSEMENT

Compagnie	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	Variation en %
Télécommunications du Canada National	338 994	361 134	386 971	425 435	443 594	461 327	494 295	7,15
Télécommunications du Canada National	138 778	143 914	150 631	158 314	164 980	165 895	177 901	7,24
Télécommunications du Canada National	135 793	154 233	185 816	196 840	208 131	202 996	220 571	8,66
Télécommunications du Canada National	83 883	105 405	120 144	136 609	155 12	170 772	232 447	36,12
Télécommunications du Canada National	697 448	764 686	843 562	917 198	971 832	1 000 990	1 125 214	12,41

TABLEAU 29
ENTREPRISES DE TÉLÉCOMMUNICATIONS
VALEURS ABSOLUES, 1972 À 1978 (EN MILLIERS DE DOLLARS) ET VARIATIONS EN POURCENTAGE (1978/1977)
IMMOBILISATIONS AU PRIX CÔTANT

Compagnie	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	Variation en %
Télécommunications du Canada National	17 012	16 999	18 174	22 829	20 060	26 005	30 444	17,07
Télécommunications du Canada National	2 620	1 424	873	1 739	2 312	2 997	3 353	11,88
Télécommunications du Canada National	6 885	9 941	10 158	10 797	13 066	14 877	14 484	(2,64)
Télécommunications du Canada National	1 689	3 786	3 884	3 519	2 370	4 522	5 595	23,73
Télécommunications du Canada National	26 517	30 053	32 991	38 884	37 808	48 401	53 876	11,31

TABLEAU 28
ENTREPRISES DE TÉLÉCOMMUNICATIONS
VALEURS ABSOLUES, 1972 À 1978 (EN MILLIERS DE DOLLARS) ET VARIATIONS EN POURCENTAGE (1978/1977)
REVENU NET

COMPAGNIES DE TÉLÉPHONE
 VALEURS ABSOLUES, 1972 À 1978 (EN MILLIERS DE DOLLARS) ET VARIATIONS EN POURCENTAGE (1978/1977)
 REVENU NET

TABLEAU 24

Compagnie	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	Variation en %
Alberta Govt. Tel.	6 239	9 183	3 890	(2 695)	1 754	3 862	15 871	310,98
Bell Canada	164 788	180 906	185 310	305 653	238 633	232 895	304 939	30,93
British Col. Tel.	24 860	24 566	24 960	33 909	40 716	46 716	51 307	9,83
Edmonton Tel. Co.	2 776	5 669	5 519	2 254	5 109	5 879	8 679	47,64
Manitoba Tel. Syst.	3 556	4 362	4 476	805	3 056	9 247	6 878	(25,62)
Maritime Tel. and Tel.	8 131	8 414	8 296	10 568	13 421	16 240	18 895	16,35
New Brunswick Tel. Co.	7 517	7 952	7 390	9 692	13 768	14 945	15 849	6,05
Newfoundland Tel. Co.	3 634	3 849	4 505	5 218	6 779	8 581	9 847	14,75
Northern Tel.	2 058	2 135	1 773	1 627	73	2 570	2 966	15,40
Québec-Tel.	4 878	5 449	5 147	6 523	6 919	8 643	9 590	10,96
Sask. Tel.	14 435	16 336	17 516	15 194	19 061	17 942	19 468	8,51
Island Tel.	803	921	739	1 163	1 349	1 854	2 305	24,33
Télébec Ltée	294	370	339	514	2 641	3 697	4 372	18,26
Total des compagnies	243 970	270 112	269 859	390 425	353 279	373 070	470 966	26,24

ENTREPRISES DE TÉLÉCOMMUNICATIONS
 VALEURS ABSOLUES, 1972 À 1978 (EN MILLIERS DE DOLLARS) ET VARIATIONS EN POURCENTAGE (1978/1977)
 FRAIS D'EXPLOITATION

TABLEAU 26

Compagnies	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	Variation en %
Alberta Govt. Tel.	75 242	92 381	101 968	115 334	125 051	139 714	154 976	10,92
Canadian National	40 812	43 798	49 284	56 615	61 792	70 367	79 711	13,28
Canadian Pacific	36 278	43 940	44 108	59 660	65 863	73 408	72 844	(,77)
Télélobe	48 812	43 798	49 284	56 615	61 792	70 367	79 711	13,28
TéléSAT	36 278	43 940	44 108	59 660	65 863	73 408	72 844	(,77)
Total des compagnies	152 332	199 094	223 409	262 738	282 286	317 542	341 276	7,47

ENTREPRISES DE TÉLÉCOMMUNICATIONS
 VALEURS ABSOLUES, 1972 À 1978 (EN MILLIERS DE DOLLARS) ET VARIATIONS EN POURCENTAGE (1978/1977)
 REVENUS NETS D'EXPLOITATION

TABLEAU 27

Compagnie	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	Variation en %
Alberta Govt. Tel.	58 407	75 715	84 053	93 122	105 431	114 691	126 048	9,90
Canadian National	33 732	37 959	43 892	48 798	52 896	59 955	68 508	14,27
Canadian Pacific	21 218	24 338	22 918	33 699	42 095	46 513	45 192	(2,84)
Télélobe	113 357	154 479	171 983	200 466	226 855	248 569	266 628	7,27
TéléSAT	16 467	21 120	24 847	26 433	27 410	27 410	26 880	(1,93)
Total des compagnies	133 357	154 479	171 983	200 466	226 855	248 569	266 628	7,27

TABLEAU 23
COMPAGNIES DE TÉLÉPHONE
VALEURS ABSOLUES, 1972 À 1978 (EN MILLIERS DE DOLLARS) ET VARIATIONS EN POURCENTAGE (1978/1977)
REVENUS NET D'EXPLOITATION

Compagnie	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	Variation en %
Alberta Govt. Tel.	33 384	36 910	39 485	42 229	62 799	79 693	104 633	31,29
British Canada	359 002	399 216	429 408	490 177	531 801	560 920	712 933	27,10
British Col. Tel.	67 582	74 825	82 959	106 346	122 701	143 101	157 539	10,09
Edmonton Tel. Co.	6 956	11 305	11 384	10 253	16 027	19 255	26 308	36,63
Manitoba Tel. Syst.	14 694	16 912	18 257	16 810	22 606	32 042	34 938	9,04
Maritime Tel. and Tel.	19 047	20 973	22 552	28 137	36 941	43 676	49 643	13,66
New Brunswick Tel. Co.	16 956	18 655	18 668	23 697	29 011	35 126	39 549	12,59
Newfoundland Tel. Co.	8 163	9 296	11 293	13 711	17 560	20 822	25 203	21,04
Northern Tel.	5 586	6 042	5 719	5 807	1 836	2 033	3 246	59,69
Québec-Tel.	13 483	16 180	16 599	19 323	21 393	26 370	27 375	3,73
Sask. Tel.	20 141	22 062	24 403	24 787	32 255	36 670	47 157	28,60
Island Tel.	1 947	2 295	2 263	3 279	4 055	5 035	6 002	19,22
Télébec Ltée	852	1 151	1 283	1 897	8 219	11 150	12 602	13,02
Total des compagnies	567 794	635 823	684 273	786 452	907 205	1 015 912	1 247 129	22,76

TABLEAU 22
COMPAGNIES DE TÉLÉPHONE
VALEURS ABSOLUES, 1972 À 1978 (EN MILLIERS DE DOLLARS) ET VARIATIONS EN POURCENTAGE (1978/1977)
FRAIS D'EXPLOITATION

Compagnie	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	Variation en %
Alberta Govt. Tel.	107 985	125 498	156 115	197 557	245 002	288 117	338 838	17,60
British Canada	766 414	875 988	1 010 715	1 175 693	1 372 123	1 572 495	1 784 497	13,48
British Col. Tel.	160 183	184 102	219 914	254 341	313 138	358 453	393 435	9,76
Edmonton Tel. Co.	17 898	22 371	26 985	33 079	41 549	51 622	57 793	11,95
Manitoba Tel. Syst.	50 239	54 625	61 786	74 464	87 741	100 234	113 240	12,98
Maritime Tel. and Tel.	35 845	41 180	50 806	62 484	74 754	85 979	99 563	15,80
New Brunswick Tel. Co.	32 638	36 755	44 882	52 754	63 637	75 052	83 668	11,48
Newfoundland Tel. Co.	14 045	16 882	24 214	29 382	34 111	39 349	44 360	12,73
Northern Tel.	9 821	12 513	14 539	17 381	7 505	9 105	9 682	6,33
Québec-Tel.	24 001	26 438	30 852	37 247	43 928	50 801	56 761	11,73
Sask. Tel.	39 636	44 175	52 164	67 316	83 334	98 792	117 242	18,68
Island Tel.	3 494	4 253	5 385	6 497	7 361	9 200	10 533	14,49
Télébec Ltée	4 107	4 639	5 364	6 742	21 771	25 128	28 719	14,29
Total des compagnies	1 266 305	1 449 419	1 703 721	2 014 938	2 395 325	2 764 328	3 138 330	13,53

TABLEAU 21
COMPAGNIES DE TÉLÉPHONE
VALEURS ABSOLUES, 1972 À 1978 (EN MILLIERS DE DOLLARS) ET VARIATIONS EN POURCENTAGE (1978/1977)
TOTAL DES REVENUS D'EXPLOITATION

Compagnie	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	Variation en %
Alberta Govt. Tel.	141 369	162 408	195 600	239 786	307 801	367 810	443 471	20,57
British Canada	1 125 416	1 275 204	1 440 123	1 665 870	1 903 924	2 133 415	2 497 430	17,06
British Col. Tel.	277 765	258 927	302 873	360 687	435 839	501 554	550 974	9,85
Edmonton Tel. Co.	24 854	33 676	38 370	43 332	57 576	70 877	84 101	18,66
Manitoba Tel. Syst.	64 933	71 537	80 043	91 274	110 347	132 276	148 178	12,02
Maritime Tel. and Tel.	54 892	62 153	73 358	90 621	111 695	129 655	149 206	15,08
New Brunswick Tel. Co.	49 594	55 410	63 550	76 451	92 648	110 178	123 217	11,83
Newfoundland Tel. Co.	22 208	26 178	35 508	43 093	51 671	60 171	69 564	15,61
Northern Tel.	15 407	18 555	20 258	23 188	9 342	11 138	12 928	16,07
Québec-Tel.	37 484	42 618	47 451	56 570	64 692	77 191	84 136	9,00
Sask. Tel.	59 777	66 237	76 566	92 103	115 589	135 462	164 399	21,36
Island Tel.	5 440	6 548	7 648	9 776	11 417	14 234	16 535	16,16
Télébec Ltée	4 959	5 790	6 647	8 639	29 990	36 278	41 321	13,90
Total des compagnies	1 834 099	2 085 241	2 387 994	2 801 390	3 302 530	3 780 240	4 385 459	16,01

TABLEAU 18

COMPAGNIES DE TÉLÉPHONE: VALEURS ABSOLUES, 1978 (EN MILLIERS DE DOLLARS)

Détails	Alberta G. Tel.	Bell Canada	B.-C. Tel.	Edmonton Tel. Co.	Manitoba Tel.	Maritime T. and T.	N.-B. Tel. Co.	Nfld. Tel. Co.	Northern Tel.	Québec Tel.	Sask. Tel.	Island Tel.	Télébec Ltée	Total
Revenus du service local	137 901	1 263 096	241 569	69 523	53 991	63 183	49 048	26 246	7 434	31 471	51 345	7 394	15 946	2 017 947
Revenus du service interrurbain	291 869	1 152 507	318 765	2 652	88 210	81 412	68 157	43 557	4 181	51 904	108 651	8 783	23 049	2 243 697
Revenus divers	17 085	93 457	(2 349)	11 927	6 627	5 452	6 475	(239)	1 411	1 094	5 396	429	2 326	149 090
Créances irrécouvrables	(3 384)	(11 630)	(6 811)		(650)	(841)	(463)		(99)	(332)	(993)	(72)		(25 275)
Total des revenus	443 471	2 497 430	550 974	84 101	148 178	149 206	123 217	69 564	12 928	84 136	164 399	16 535	41 321	4 385 459
Frais d'exploitation	338 838	1 784 497	393 435	57 793	113 240	99 563	83 668	44 360	9 682	56 761	117 242	10 533	28 719	3 138 330
Revenus nets	104 633	712 933	157 539	26 308	34 938	49 643	39 549	25 203	3 246	27 375	47 157	6 002	12 602	1 247 129
Autres revenus (nets)	12 984	63 144	8 887	425	6 368	1 008	2 009	668	3 035	1 869	3 344	95	386	104 222
Revenu avant impôt et déduction du service de la dette	117 617	776 077	166 426	26 733	41 306	50 651	41 558	25 871	6 282	29 245	50 501	6 097	12 988	1 351 351
Impôt sur le revenu		240 118	46 015			16 953	14 348	7 536	1 188	8 718		1 924	3 725	340 525
Revenu avant déduction du service de la dette	117 617	535 959	120 411	26 733	41 306	33 698	27 210	18 335	5 094	20 526	50 501	4 173	9 263	1 010 826
Service de la dette	101 746	231 020	69 104	18 054	34 428	14 803	11 361	8 489	2 128	10 936	31 033	1 868	4 891	539 860
Revenu net	15 871	304 939	51 307	8 679	6 878	18 895	15 849	9 847	2 966	9 590	19 468	2 305	4 372	470 966

TABLEAU 19

COMPAGNIES DE TÉLÉPHONE: VALEURS ABSOLUES, 1978 (EN MILLIERS DE DOLLARS) ACTIF (BILAN)

	Alberta G. Tel.	Bell Canada	B.-C. Tel.	Edmonton Tel. Co.	Manitoba Tel.	Maritime T and T	N.-B. Tel. Co.	Nfld. Tel. Co.	Northern Tel.	Québec Tel.	Sask. Tel.	Island Tel.	Télébec Ltée	Total
Immobilisations au prix coûtant	1 678 979	8 685 264	2 115 788	321 126	618 977	494 227	411 470	234 345	43 117	335 539	640 456	57 232	146 225	15 782 745
Amortissement accumulé	(420 808)	(2 496 256)	(473 982)	(85 282)	(186 064)	(126 793)	(118 358)	(63 348)	(13 807)	(83 826)	(168 315)	(11 199)	(40 932)	(4 288 970)
Immobilisations moins amortissement	1 258 171	6 189 008	1 641 806	235 844	432 913	367 434	293 112	170 997	29 309	251 713	472 141	46 033	105 293	11 493 775

TABLEAU 20

COMPAGNIES DE TÉLÉPHONE: VALEURS ABSOLUES, 1978 (EN MILLIERS DE DOLLARS) PASSIF (BILAN)

	Alberta G. Tel.	Bell Canada	B.-C. Tel.	Edmonton Tel. Co.	Manitoba Tel.	Maritime T and T	N.-B. Tel. Co.	Nfld. Tel. Co.	Northern Tel.	Québec Tel.	Sask. Tel.	Island Tel.	Télébec Ltée	Total
Capital-actions: actions privilégiées		404 730	253 517			48 043	19 647	22 223	9 404	27 225		6 250	15 577	806 616
Capital-actions: actions ordinaires (actions à prime y compris)		1 784 010	230 337			80 380	73 357	47 437	14 935	35 884		8 768	18 733	2 293 842
Surplus indivis	79 152	751 554	110 380	36 617	65 684	38 470	37 639	16 825	6 461	24 341	109 940	4 272	8 184	1 289 518
Avoir total des actionnaires	79 152	2 940 294	594 234	36 617	65 684	166 893	130 643	86 485	30 800	87 450	109 940	19 290	42 494	4 389 976
Prêt du gouvernement	6 638				188 251						399 057			593 946
Dettes à longue échéance	1 240 921	2 968 425	774 926	220 543	208 695	141 364	134 472	85 772	24 175	116 392		20 250	53 873	5 989 808
Billets à payer	3 264	42 126	8 830		3 000	20 000		3 708	1 884	7 316		1 300	91 427	98 940
Dettes totales	1 250 823	3 010 551	783 756	220 543	399 946	161 364	134 472	89 480	26 059	123 707	399 057	21 550	53 873	6 675 181
Capital Total	1 329 975	5 950 845	1 377 990	257 160	465 630	328 257	265 115	175 965	56 859	211 158	508 997	40 840	96 367	11 065 157

TABLEAU 17
STATISTIQUES CHOISIES SUR L'INDUSTRIE DE LA TÉLÉVISION PAR CÂBLE
EN DATE DU 31 AOÛT DE CHAQUE ANNÉE, DE 1973 À 1979

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979*
1. Nombre d'entreprises en opération	353	367	378	399	421	463	474**
2. Abonnés directs	1 621 643	1 953 972	2 238 945	2 503 404	2 782 492	3 100 086	3 381 283
3. Abonnés indirects***	454 090	579 766	633 212	648 396	644 832	665 534	693 076
4. Nombre total d'abonnés	2 075 733	2 533 738	2 872 157	3 151 800	3 427 324	3 765 383	4 074 359
Nombre de ménages:							
5. desservis	3 706 566	4 050 550	4 328 627	4 709 335	5 056 499	5 523 378	5 903 720
6. dans la région autorisée	3 930 530	4 326 831	4 595 888	4 996 627	5 289 489	5 787 344	6 218 456
7. Pénétration du marché (%) (4/5)	56	62	66	67	68	68	69
8. Pénétration du territoire autorisé (%) (5/6)	94	94	94	94	96	95	95

*Données préliminaires.
**Nombre d'entreprises qui déposent des rapports annuels.

***Ceux qui bénéficient du service de télévision par câble par l'intermédiaire d'un tiers tel le propriétaire d'un immeuble à appartements, d'un hôtel ou d'un motel, une association communautaire, etc.
Préparé par la Direction de la Planification et de l'expansion de la radiodiffusion, C.R.T.C.

B. Télécommunications

Depuis le 1^{er} avril 1976, date de la promulgation de la Loi sur le Conseil de la radiodiffusion et des télécommunications canadiennes (S.R.C. 1974-75-76, chap. 49), le nouveau C.R.T.C. a acquis une juridiction, exercée antérieurement par le Comité des télécommunications de la Commission canadienne des transports, afin d'approuver tous les tarifs et frais ainsi que tous les accords d'interconnexion passés entre Bell Canada, la Compagnie de téléphone de la Colombie-Britannique, les Télécommunications du CN, les Télécommunications du CP, la Northwest Telecommunications, Téléat Canada et Terra Nova Telecommunications.

Les autres entreprises importantes de télécommunications au Canada, sauf Télélobe Canada, sont sous la juridiction des gouvernements provinciaux et sujettes, dans la plupart des cas, aux règlements provinciaux des entreprises de service public.

Quoique le cadre géographique dans lequel le Conseil exerce ses pouvoirs de réglementation n'a pas changé

depuis le début, la structure d'une des sociétés exploitées par le Conseil de la radiodiffusion et des télécommunications canadiennes, les Télécommunications du CN, a récemment subi des modifications. Celles-ci ont été le fruit du fractionnement par les Chemins de fer nationaux de ses divisions des Territoires du Nord-Ouest et de Terre-Neuve en entités juridiques distinctes (devenues respectivement Northwestel et Terra Nova). En outre, à la fin de l'année financière, le Conseil était saisi d'un projet de fusion entre les services des communications du Canada National et du Canadien Pacifique.

Les tableaux suivants présentent une illustration statistique des plus importantes entreprises de télécommunications servant le public canadien. Cette information, qui était valable avant les modifications et les projets de changements mentionnés dans le paragraphe précédent, provient d'une publication du Ministère des Communications intitulée: *Statistiques financières sur les sociétés exploitantes de télécommunications du Canada*. Le ministère en a autorisé la reproduction. Les données statistiques des prochaines années tiendront compte des restructurations de sociétés.

STATION DE RADIO ET DE TÉLÉVISION AU CANADA, PAR PROVINCE ET PAR LANGUE
TABLEAU 15

Cat.	Langue	T.-N.	I.P.-E.	N.-E.	N.-B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alb.	C.-B.	T.Y.	T.N.-O.	Total
M.A.	Anglais	46	4	30	23	25	140	21	19	60	154	14	18	554
	Français	2		11	8	110	29	3	2	6	2		3	173
M.F.	Total	48	4	41	31	135	172	27	21	66	157	14	21	737
	Anglais	25	1	11	7	23	108	30	18	37	57	1	7	325
TV	Français	2		6	4	78	20	4	3	7	8		7	132
	Total	28	1	17	11	104	129	34	22	44	65	1	14	470
Réseau	Anglais	116	2	37	16	35	98	49	72	101	308	19	27	880
	Français	3	1	8	10	121	32	9	12	11	10		1	218
Total	Total	119	3	45	26	157	131	58	84	112	318	19	28	1 100
	Anglais			1	1	2	9	1	1	2	4		20	31
Total	Français	195	8	104	69	406	444	120	127	224	544	34	63	2 338
	Total			1	1	10	12	1	1	2	4		11	111

TABLEAU 16
ENTREPRISES DE TÉLÉVISION PAR CÂBLE TITULAIRES D'UNE LICENCE, PAR PROVINCE ET PAR RÉGION, AU 31 MARS DE CHAQUE ANNÉE,
DE 1971 À 1980

RÉGION	Province	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
L'ATLANTIQUE	Terre-Neuve	13	15	15	30	33	45	47	49	52	53
	Île-du-Prince-Édouard	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
	Nouvelle-Écosse	4	6	6	17	17	21	21	19	21	20
	Nouveau-Brunswick	8	8	8	12	15	15	16	16	20	20
	QUÉBEC	135	143	143	147	156	160	167	175	175	176
	ONTARIO	106	109	113	115	125	131	141	147	147	150
	PRAIRIES	26	27	29	29	32	32	41	41	47	50
	Manitoba	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
	Saskatchewan	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
	Alberta	16	16	18	18	21	21	24	26	26	26
	DU PACIFIQUE	62	66	65	66	73	76	79	80	80	83
	Colombie-Britannique	61	64	63	64	71	74	77	78	74	81
Yukon, T. du Nord-Ouest	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
TOTAL POUR LE CANADA	342	360	365	384	419	444	475	526	550	562	

Source : Rapports annuels du C.R.T.C. et la Division de la gestion des licences, Secrétariat, C.R.T.C.

Cat.	Réseau	T.-N.	I.P.-É.	N.-É.	N.-B.	Qué.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alb.	C.-B.	T.Y.	T.N.-O.	Total
M.A.	RCO													1
M.F.	RCO													1
TV	RCO													1
Total	Total													8

STATIONS RÉMÉTRIQUES MULTILINGUES PAR PROVINCE, PAR CATÉGORIE ET PAR STATIONS AFFILIÉES
TABLEAU 14

Cat.	Réseau	T.-N.	I.P.-É.	N.-É.	N.-B.	Qué.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alb.	C.-B.	T.Y.	T.N.-O.	Total
M.A.	RCO	19	8	8	8	14	41	4	1	14	83	12	14	218
M.F.	RCA	5	1	1	4	5	4	1	6	3	5	12	15	79
M.F.	Total	24	9	8	16	50	29	5	23	100	12	14	262	
M.F.	RCO	10	1	4	3	19	29	21	12	17	30	4	151	
M.F.	RCA	12				1	1	1	9	12	1	3	35	
M.F.	Total	22	1	4	3	30	30	22	12	26	44	1	189	
TV	RCO	75	23	25	28	28	28	28	31	41	78	6	358	
TV	RCA	5	1	6	6	10	10	10	18	15	126	12	213	
TV	Ind.	30	1	9	9	1	15	7	16	26	88	4	202	
TV	CTV	110	1	33	15	32	66	45	65	89	296	18	797	
TV	Global	156	2	46	26	67	146	72	78	138	440	31	1 248	
Total	Total	110	1	33	15	32	66	45	65	89	296	18	797	

STATIONS RÉMÉTRIQUES DE LANGUE ANGLAISE PAR PROVINCE, PAR CATÉGORIE ET PAR STATIONS AFFILIÉES
TABLEAU 13

Cat.	Réseau	T.-N.	I.P.-É.	N.-É.	N.-B.	Qué.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alb.	C.-B.	T.Y.	T.N.-O.	Total
M.A.	RCA	2		11	4	33	20	2	2	3	2			79
M.F.	RCA	2		6	4	30	19	4	2	7	7			81
M.F.	Total	2		11	5	39	23	2	2	3	2			89
TV	RCO	3	1	8	4	51	30	8	12	10	7			134
TV	RCA	3		4	3	41	19	4	2	7	7			97
TV	Ind.	2		6	4	46	19	4	2	7	7			97
TV	CTV	3		8	4	51	30	8	12	10	7			134
TV	ORTO	3	1	8	8	101	30	8	12	10	9			191
Total	Total	7	1	25	17	186	72	14	16	20	18			377

STATIONS RÉMÉTRIQUES DE LANGUE FRANÇAISE PAR PROVINCE, PAR CATÉGORIE ET PAR STATIONS AFFILIÉES
TABLEAU 12

TABLEAU 9
STATIONS DE BASE DE LANGUE ANGLAISE PAR PROVINCE, PAR CATEGORIE ET PAR STATIONS AFFILIEES

Cat.	Réseau		T.-N.	I.P.-E.	N.-E.	N.-B.	Qué.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alb.	C.-B.	T.Y.	T.N.-O.	Total
M.A.	RCA	27	5		2	3	1	4	2	1	4	2	1	2	27
	Ind.	53	17	4	8	4	2	23	3	3	2	11	1	53	
	Total	212	17	4	11	6	6	63	11	17	31	41	1	212	
M.F.	RCA	11	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	
	Ind.	125	2	2	6	7	7	75	7	5	11	12	2	125	
	Total	136	3	2	7	8	8	78	8	6	11	13	2	136	
TV	RCA	20	3	1	2	1	3	3	1	2	3	3	1	20	
	Ind.	24	11	5	3	1	11	11	1	3	3	5	1	24	
	Total	44	14	6	5	2	22	14	2	5	6	8	2	44	
	Global	83	6	1	4	1	3	32	4	7	12	12	1	83	
	Total	137	10	2	5	2	16	36	8	19	24	24	2	137	
	TVO	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	3	1	1	
	CTV	11	11	1	7	9	7	7	1	2	2	1	11	11	
	Total	126	17	5	9	10	10	11	2	4	6	6	11	126	
	Global	26	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	3	1	26	
	Total	152	20	7	10	11	11	12	3	6	10	9	2	152	
	Global	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Total	153	21	8	11	12	12	13	4	7	11	10	3	153	
	Réseaux	531	31	5	33	21	18	209	29	31	62	83	3	531	

TABLEAU 10
STATIONS DE BASE MULTILINGUES PAR PROVINCE, PAR CATEGORIE ET PAR STATIONS AFFILIEES

Cat.	Réseau		T.-N.	I.P.-E.	N.-E.	N.-B.	Qué.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alb.	C.-B.	T.Y.	T.N.-O.	Total
M.A.	RCA	1	1					3				1		1	
	Ind.	8	1					3				1		8	
	Total	9	2					6				2		9	
M.F.	RCA	7	1					1				1		7	
	Ind.	7	1					1				1		7	
	Total	14	2					2				2		14	
TV	RCA	1	1					1				1		1	
	Ind.	1	1					1				1		1	
	Total	2	2					2				2		2	
	Global	1	1					1				1		1	
	Total	3	3					3				3		3	
	Global	17	1					1				1		17	
	Total	20	4					4				4		20	
	Global	1	1					1				1		1	
	Total	18	5					5				5		18	
	Global	1	1					1				1		1	
	Total	19	6					6				6		19	
	Global	3	3					3				3		3	
	Total	22	9					9				9		22	
	Global	1	1					1				1		1	
	Total	23	10					10				10		23	
	Global	3	3					3				3		3	
	Total	26	13					13				13		26	
	Global	2	2					2				2		2	
	Total	28	15					15				15		28	
	Global	1	1					1				1		1	
	Total	29	16					16				16		29	
	Global	5	5					5				5		5	
	Total	34	21					21				21		34	
	Global	3	3					3				3		3	
	Total	37	24					24				24		37	
	Global	2	2					2				2		2	
	Total	39	26					26				26		39	
	Global	1	1					1				1		1	
	Total	40	27					27				27		40	
	Global	1	1					1				1		1	
	Total	41	28					28				28		41	
	Global	1	1					1				1		1	
	Total	42	29					29				29		42	
	Global	1	1					1				1		1	
	Total	43	30					30				30		43	
	Global	1	1					1				1		1	
	Total	44	31					31				31		44	
	Global	1	1					1				1		1	
	Total	45	32					32				32		45	
	Global	1	1					1				1		1	
	Total	46	33					33				33		46	
	Global	1	1					1				1		1	
	Total	47	34					34				34		47	
	Global	1	1					1				1		1	
	Total	48	35					35				35		48	
	Global	1	1					1				1		1	
	Total	49	36					36				36		49	
	Global	1	1					1				1		1	
	Total	50	37					37				37		50	
	Global	1	1					1				1		1	
	Total	51	38					38				38		51	
	Global	1	1					1				1		1	
	Total	52	39					39				39		52	
	Global	1	1					1				1		1	
	Total	53	40					40				40		53	
	Global	1	1					1				1		1	
	Total	54	41					41				41		54	
	Global	1	1					1				1		1	
	Total	55	42					42				42		55	
	Global	1	1					1				1		1	
	Total	56	43					43				43		56	
	Global	1	1					1				1		1	
	Total	57	44					44				44		57	
	Global	1	1					1				1		1	
	Total	58	45					45				45		58	
	Global	1	1					1				1		1	
	Total	59	46					46				46		59	
	Global	1	1					1				1		1	
	Total	60	47					47				47		60	
	Global	1	1					1				1		1	
	Total	61	48					48				48		61	
	Global	1	1					1				1		1	
	Total	62	49					49				49		62	
	Global	1	1					1				1		1	
	Total	63	50					50				50		63	
	Global	1	1					1				1		1	
	Total	64	51					51				51		64	
	Global	1	1					1				1		1	
	Total	65	52					52				52		65	
	Global	1	1					1				1		1	
	Total	66	53					53				53		66	
	Global	1	1					1				1		1	
	Total	67	54					54				54		67	
	Global	1	1					1				1		1	
	Total	68	55					55				55		68	
	Global	1	1					1				1		1	
	Total	69	56					56				56		69	
	Global	1	1					1				1		1	
	Total	70	57					57				57		70	
	Global	1	1					1				1		1	
	Total	71	58					58				58		71	
	Global	1	1					1				1		1	
	Total	72	59					59				59		72	
	Global	1	1					1				1		1	
	Total	73	60					60				60		73	
	Global	1													

TABLEAU 6
ENTREPRISES DE RADIODIFFUSION ÉMETTANT AU CANADA, AYANT OBTENU UNE LICENCE, PAR PROVINCE ET PAR CATÉGORIE

Provinces	M.A.*	M.F.	Télévision	Réseau	Total
Terre-Neuve	48	28	119		195
Ile-du-Prince-Édouard	4	1	3		8
Nouvelle-Écosse	41	17	45	1	104
Nouveau-Brunswick	31	11	26	1	69
Québec	135	104	157	10	406
Ontario	172	129	131	12	444
Manitoba	27	34	58	1	120
Saskatchewan	21	22	84		127
Alberta	66	44	112	2	224
Colombie-Britannique	157	65	318	4	544
Territoire du Yukon	14	1	19		34
Territoire du Nord-Ouest	21	14	28		63
Total	737	470	1 100	31	2 338

*Englobe les émetteurs relais à faible puissance.

TABLEAU 7
STATIONS DE BASE PAR PROVINCE, PAR CATÉGORIE ET PAR STATIONS AFFILIÉES

Cat.	Réseau	T.-N.	I.P.-É.	N.-É.	N.-B.	Qué.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alb.	C.-B.	T.Y.	T.N.-O.	Total
M.A.	RCA	5		2	4	7	6	3	1	7	2	1	2	40
	Ind.					26	25	3	3	2	11	1	1	82
	Total	5		2	4	33	31	4	4	9	13	2	3	263
M.F.	RCA													20
	Ind.													2
	Total													22
	RCA													158
	Ind.													3
	Total													178
TV	RCA													31
	Ind.													31
	Total													62
	RCA													13
	Ind.													6
	Total													26
	TVO													1
	ORTQ													2
	Global													1
	Total													111
Réseaux	Total	32	6	1	4	3	23	35	5	7	13	13	4	31
Total		32	5	33	26	152	226	34	33	66	86	3	9	705

RCA: Stations possédées et exploitées par la Société Radio-Canada
 RCO: Stations affiliées à la Société Radio-Canada
 ORTQ: Office de radio-télédiffusion du Québec (Radio-Québec)
 TVO: Office de la télécommunication éducative de l'Ontario

TABLEAU 8

STATIONS DE BASE DE LANGUE FRANÇAISE PAR PROVINCE, PAR CATÉGORIE ET PAR STATIONS AFFILIÉES

Cat.	Réseau	T.-N.	I.P.-É.	N.-É.	N.-B.	Qué.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alb.	C.-B.	T.Y.	T.N.-O.	Total
M.A.	RCA	1		2	6	2	2	1		3				13
	Ind.													28
	Total	1		2	6	2	2	1		3				43
M.F.	RCA													9
	Ind.													26
	Total													35
TV	RCA													11
	Ind.													7
	Total													18
	RCA													3
	Ind.													3
	Total													6
	ORTQ													2
	Total													11
Réseaux	Total	2	2	5	6	2	2	1	1	3	1	1	2	157
Total		5	5	131	131	12	12	2	1	4	2			157

2. Le système de la radiodiffusion et des télécommunications canadiennes

A. Services de radiodiffusion

Au cours de l'année 1979-80, l'addition de nouveaux services et de nouvelles stations a permis au service canadien de radiodiffusion de desservir une plus grande partie du pays et un plus grand nombre de Canadiens. Des licences ont été accordées à 77 nouvelles stations M.A. et M.F., ainsi qu'à 67 nouvelles stations de télévision et à 15 nouveaux systèmes de télévision par câble (voir le tableau 1).

1. POPULATION DESSERVIE PAR LA TÉLÉVISION

Les cartes de rayonnement de la télévision indiquent les régions desservies par les différents réseaux et les stations indépendantes, selon les prévisions statistiques. Les zones de rayonnement B indiquent les régions où l'on peut normalement capter les émissions au moyen d'un récepteur conventionnel. Les régions périphériques extérieures aux zones B peuvent en général capter les émissions, mais il arrive que l'aire de diffusion réelle soit réduite à une zone moindre que la région délimitée par la zone B (voir les cartes, pp. 19 à 23).

En vertu des zones de rayonnement A et B, le réseau anglais de Radio-Canada dessert 99% de la population de langue anglaise et le réseau français touche 98% de la population de langue française. Le réseau privé de télévision de langue anglaise CTV dessert environ 96,4% de la population canadienne de langue anglaise (ou 94,3% des ménages canadiens possédant un téléviseur). Au Québec

Le tableau 5 indique le pourcentage de la population totale desservie par la radio et la télévision de la Société Radio-Canada, et la proportion de la population dont la langue maternelle est le français ou l'anglais.

Le réseau anglais M.A. de la Société Radio-Canada atteint au moins 99% de la population de langue anglaise, tandis que le réseau français M.A. rejoint 99% de la population de langue française. Le service radio M.F. de langue anglaise de Radio-Canada dessert environ 70% de la population anglophone et le service radio M.F. de langue française, 66% de la population francophone.

2. POPULATION DESSERVIE PAR LA RADIO

bec le réseau TVA évalue à 98% la portion de population de cette province qu'il rejoint.

TABLEAU 5
POPULATION DESSERVIE PAR LA SOCIÉTÉ RADIO-CANADA, RADIO ET TÉLÉVISION

Canada		Français		Canada		Anglais	
Population totale*	langue maternelle	100%	5 887 000	100%	Population totale	langue maternelle	100%
22 992 000	22 992 000	100%	14 123 000	100%	14 123 000	100%	14 123 000
Réseaux français							
Radio M.A.	(rayonnement de jour)	20 652 000	5 835 000	90%	22 249 000	97%	13 988 000
Radio M.F.	(rayonnement 500 µv/m)	5 596 000	3 891 000	66%	15 737 000	68%	10 410 000
Télévision	(rayonnement des zones A et B)	19 337 000	5 801 000	84%	22 056 000	96%	13 949 000
Réseaux anglais							
Radio M.A.	(rayonnement de jour)	5 835 000	5 835 000	99%	22 249 000	97%	13 988 000
Radio M.F.	(rayonnement 500 µv/m)	3 891 000	3 891 000	66%	15 737 000	68%	10 410 000
Télévision	(rayonnement des zones A et B)	5 801 000	5 801 000	99%	22 056 000	96%	13 949 000

*Recensement de la population de juin 1976. Ces données sont basées sur toutes les stations en service et approuvées par le C.R.T.C. au 1^{er} octobre 1979. Les stations de radio M.F. diffusant la programmation M.A. ne sont pas comprises dans les données des réseaux de radio M.F. Division de la recherche, Société Radio-Canada, Ottawa, le 1^{er} mai 1980.

FIGURE 3
COMMENT LE C.R.T.C. RENOUVELLE LES LICENCES DE RADIODIFFUSION
(CONTES TÉES)

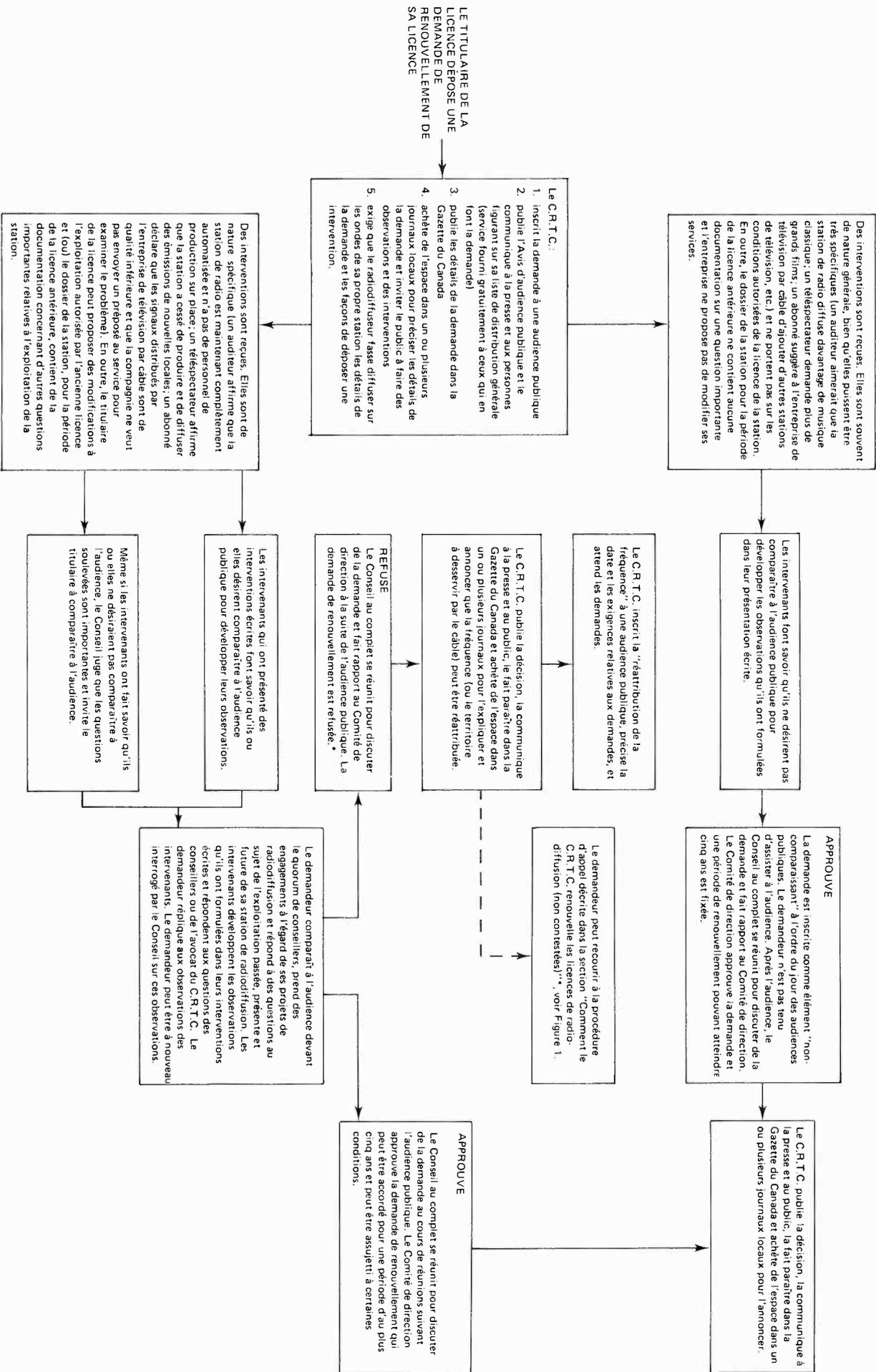
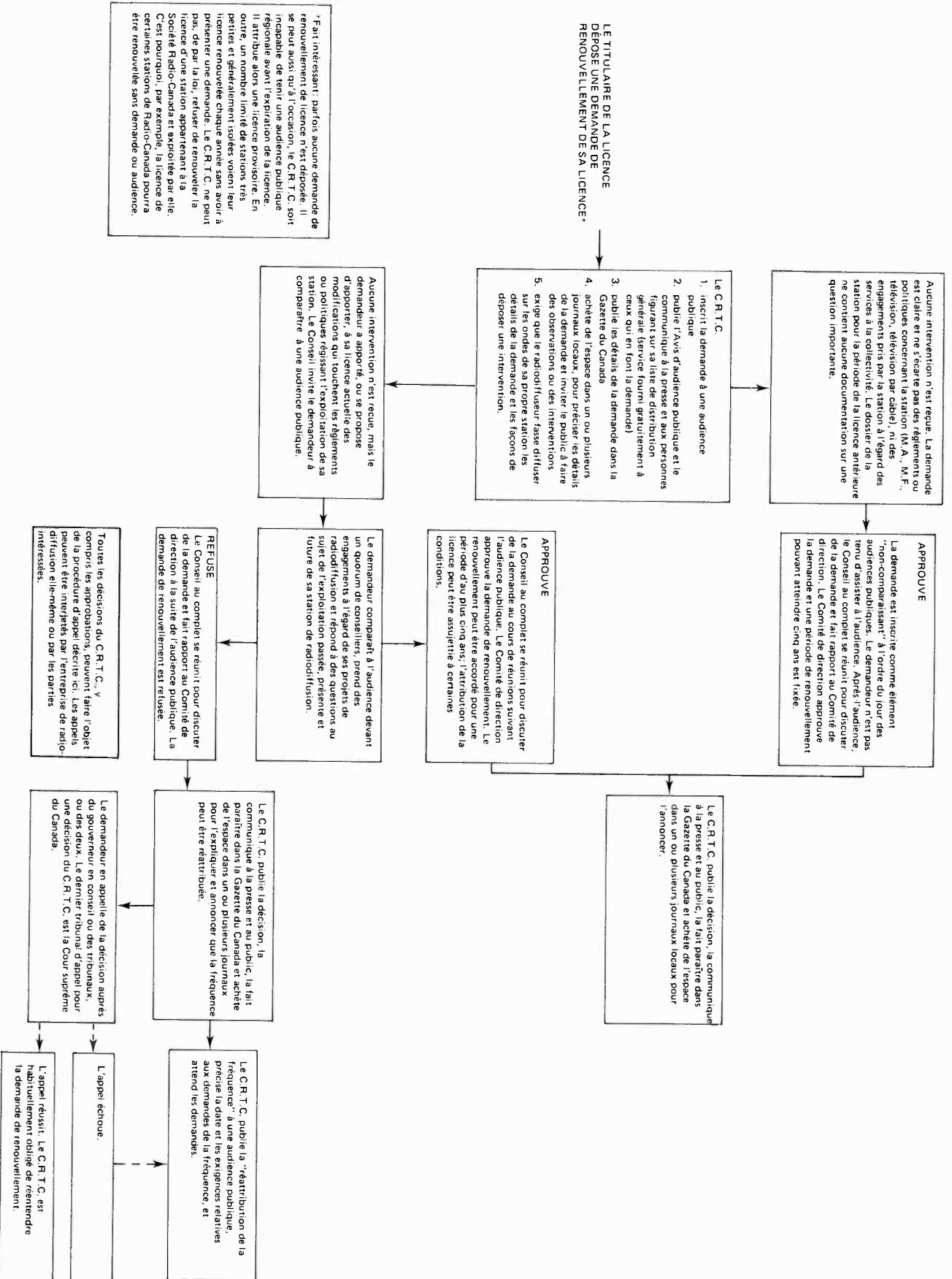


FIGURE 2
COMMENT LE C.R.T.C. RENOUVELLE LES LICENCES
DE RADIODIFFUSION (NON CONTESTÉES)



D. Réunions publiques

travail prévoit terminer son étude et publier ses lignes de conduite à l'automne 1980.

Le 29 novembre 1979, le ministre des Communications et le président intérimaire du Conseil chargé de tenir dans les plus brefs délais, une rencontre publique en deux phases portant sur les questions de l'extension des services de télévision aux régions éloignées et à celles du Nord, la transmission par satellite d'émissions télévisuelles et l'introduction éventuelle de la télévision payante au Canada.

Ce comité est composé de quatre membres du Conseil et de trois représentants des provinces. La première phase de cette audience est complétée, le comité ayant tenu des réunions publiques à Hull et dans diverses régions éloignées. Vous trouverez ci-dessous les lieux et les dates de la tenue de ces réunions. Le comité devrait publier son rapport à l'été 1980.

Groupe de travail sur les stéréotypes sexistes

Montréal	le 4 février 1980
Hull	le 11 février 1980
Halifax	le 20 février 1980
Vancouver	le 20 février 1980
Edmonton	le 4 mars 1980
Toronto	le 5 mars 1980

Baker Lake	le 28 février 1980
Whitehorse	le 1 ^{er} mars 1980
Geraldton	le 28 mars 1980
Hull	du 25 au 28 mars 1980,
	du 9 au 11 avril 1980, et
	du 14 au 18 avril 1980
Goose Bay	le 24 avril 1980

Comité sur l'Extension du service aux petites localités éloignées et à celles du Nord

Genre de demandes	Région du Pacifique	Région des Prairies	Région de l'Ontario	Région du Québec	Région de l'Atlantique	Total Canada
M.A.						
Nouvelles licences	10	4	5	3	4	26
Modifications	6	6	17	10	9	48
Renouvellements	4	4	18	25	21	72
Total	20	14	40	38	34	146
M.F.						
Nouvelles licences	35	21	16	22	29	123
Modifications	11	8	14	16	8	57
Renouvellements	4	5	17	25	9	90
Total	50	34	47	63	46	240
Télévision						
Nouvelles licences	50	19	32	18	17	136
Modifications	13	13	21	6	8	61
Renouvellements	16	4	7	16	8	51
Total	79	36	60	40	33	248
Cable						
Nouvelles licences	21	13	16	19	7	76
Modifications	67	95	290	176	48	676
Renouvellements	24	18	37	45	1	125
Total	112	126	343	240	56	877
Valeurs mobilières						
Actif	2	12	12	9	2	25
Contrôle	7	12	17	11	9	56
Légères modifications	7	13	28	28	11	87
Total	16	25	57	48	22	168
Réseaux						
Nouvelles licences	5	5	17	2	1	30
Modifications	2	1	2	5	7	15
Renouvellements	7	6	19	9	1	42
Total	284	241	566	438	192	1 721
TOTAL						

TABLEAU 4
DEMANDES À L'ETUDE AU 31 MARS 1980

Radiodiffusion (suite)

Calgary le 25 juin 1979

Moncton le 26 juin 1979

Ottawa (Collins vs Bell)

Moncton le 24 juillet 1979

Ferrie le 26 juillet 1979

Toronto le 6 septembre 1979

Hull le 2 octobre 1979

Regina le 18 octobre 1979

St-Jean (T.-N.) le 22 octobre 1979

Corner Brook le 25 octobre 1979

Vancouver le 13 novembre 1979

Toronto le 14 novembre 1979

Hull le 20 novembre 1979

Saskatoon le 27 novembre 1979

Hull le 3 décembre 1979

Prince George le 3 décembre 1979

Sudbury le 4 décembre 1979

Montréal le 5 février 1980

Hull le 12 février 1980

Halifax le 21 février 1980

Moncton le 26 février 1980

Edmonton le 5 mars 1980

les 18 et 19 mars 1980

Hull (Pré-Audience — R.T.T.)

Audiences publiques précédées d'une session de soir.

B. Télécommunications

Le 1^{er} avril 1976, avec la proclamation de la Loi sur le Conseil de la radiodiffusion et des télécommunications canadiennes, le C.R.T.C. a acquis une juridiction exercée antérieurement par la Commission canadienne des transports sur les entreprises de télécommunications au Canada.

En vertu des articles 320 et 321 de la Loi sur les chemins de fer, le Conseil a la responsabilité de veiller à ce que tous les tarifs et les frais chargés au public ou à toute personne utilisant les services de télécommunications soient justes et raisonnables, et qu'aucune compagnie n'établisse une discrimination injuste, n'instaura ou n'accorde une préférence ou un avantage indu ou déraisonnable. La Loi sur les chemins de fer exige également du Conseil d'approuver tout accord conclu par les entreprises de télécommunications en ce qui a trait à l'échange de trafic et la limitation des responsabilités. Elle place également sous l'autorité du Conseil divers sujets ayant trait aux entreprises de télécommunications.

Dans l'exercice de ces fonctions, le Conseil tient des audiences publiques et émet des ordonnances relatives aux télécommunications qui approuvent, contestent ou régissent d'une autre manière les demandes qui lui sont présentées. Le Conseil publie aussi des décisions relatives aux télécommunications pour lesquelles un jugement plus détaillé s'impose.

Depuis janvier 1977, le Conseil publie mensuellement un Bulletin des télécommunications. Ce Bulletin est envoyé gratuitement aux parties intéressées qui demandent à être inscrites sur la liste d'envoi. Sous sa forme actuelle, le Bulletin décrit l'état d'avancement des dossiers importants en matière de télécommunications étudiés par le Conseil. Il résume les décisions et ordonnances d'intérêt général prises au cours du mois et présente également une liste mensuelle des ordonnances du Conseil relatives aux télécommunications.

Au cours de l'année financière comprise entre le 1^{er} avril 1979 et le 31 mars 1980, le Conseil a publié 38 avis publics, 569 ordonnances et 26 décisions touchant les télécommunications.

TABLEAU 2
DEMANDES REÇUES AU COURS DE L'ANNÉE FINANCIÈRE 1979-1980

Genre de demandes	Région du Pacifique	Région des Prairies	Région de l'Ontario	Région du Québec	Région de l'Atlantique	Total Canada
M.A.						
Nouvelles licences	8	4	5	3	3	23
Modifications	4	6	13	10	6	39
Renouvellements	9	21	23	31	21	105
Total	21	31	41	44	30	167
M.F.						
Nouvelles licences	22	10	12	16	14	86
Modifications	8	9	9	13	1	41
Renouvellements	3	8	21	25	13	70
Total	33	40	42	54	28	197
Télévision						
Nouvelles licences	45	14	16	16	18	109
Modifications	10	14	7	15	8	54
Renouvellements	18	4	11	27	22	82
Total	73	32	34	58	48	245
Câble						
Nouvelles licences	35	9	2	7	2	55
Modifications	76	90	359	185	49	759
Renouvellements	32	12	68	60	11	183
Total	143	111	429	252	62	997
Valeurs mobilières						
Actif	2	1	23	17	3	46
Contrôle	25	19	32	22	7	105
Légères modifications	28	28	54	18	12	140
Total	55	48	109	57	22	291
Réseaux						
Nouvelles licences	5	8	15	5	5	33
Modifications	1	1	4	5	2	11
Renouvellements	6	11	21	15	2	55
Total	331	273	676	480	192	1 952
TOTAL						

1. Activités publiques du C.R.T.C.

A. Radiodiffusion

public est invité à présenter des interventions sur les demandes précises ou les questions entendues.

Le Conseil prend position sur les diverses questions qui lui sont présentées en publiant ses décisions et avis publics. Toute personne intéressée à prendre connaissance de la position du Conseil peut consulter les volumes intitulés: «Décisions et énoncés de politique sur la radiodiffusion et les télécommunications canadiennes», 1^{ère} et 2^{ème} parties (voir annexe p. 31). Ces volumes, publiés chaque année par Approvisionnement et services Canada, rassemblent les décisions, circulaires et avis publics du C.R.T.C. et touchent autant des demandes spécifiques de licence que des questions plus générales ayant trait à la radiodiffusion et aux télécommunications.

En vertu de la Loi sur la radiodiffusion, le C.R.T.C. doit tenir une audience publique à propos de l'attribution, de l'annulation ou de la suspension d'une licence de radiodiffusion (articles 19 à 21). Les audiences publiques tenues par le Conseil dans les différentes régions du pays sont une partie essentielle de son mandat d'agence de réglementation. Le C.R.T.C. planifie, coordonne et tient des audiences publiques afin d'étudier les diverses demandes concernant les entreprises de radiodiffusion, les questions de politique et les règlements proposés, conformément à la loi. Les audiences sont aussi un forum où le

TABLEAU 1
DÉCISIONS ANNONCÉES AU COURS DE L'ANNÉE FINANCIÈRE ALLANT DU 1^{er} AVRIL 1979 AU 31 MARS 1980

Genre de demandes	Région de l'Atlantique						Région du Québec						Région de l'Ontario						Région des Prairies						Région du Pacifique						Total Canada					
	a	r	t	a	r	t	a	r	t	a	r	t	a	r	t	a	r	t	a	r	t	a	r	t	a	r	t	a	r	t	a	r	t	a	r	t
M.A. Nouvelles licences	2	1	3	5	2	7	3	2	1	12	2	1	7	5	7	12	2	1	5	7	4	6	1	1	2	3	1	4	2	2	16	11	27	25	3	28
M.A. Modifications	6	6	6	6	3	6	9	9	9	7	9	6	7	7	7	6	7	6	4	4	4	10	10	10	20	20	20	20	20	20	52	52	52	52	52	52
M.A. Renouvellements	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	8	8	8	8	8	8	21	21	21	21	21	21	31	31	31	31	31	31	107	107	107	107	107	107
Total	13	13	13	13	13	13	18	18	18	18	18	18	21	21	21	21	21	21	31	31	31	31	31	31	52	52	52	52	52	52	142	142	142	142	142	142
M.F. Nouvelles licences	9	9	9	9	9	9	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	15	15	15	15	15	15	19	19	19	19	19	19	85	85	85	85	85	85
M.F. Modifications	4	4	4	4	4	4	10	10	10	10	10	10	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	24	24	24	24	24	24
M.F. Renouvellements	9	9	9	9	9	9	21	21	21	21	21	21	8	8	8	8	8	8	16	16	16	16	16	16	19	19	19	19	19	19	85	85	85	85	85	85
Total	22	22	22	22	22	22	28	28	28	28	28	28	20	20	20	20	20	20	34	34	34	34	34	34	43	43	43	43	43	43	136	136	136	136	136	136
Télévision Nouvelles licences	28	28	28	28	28	28	12	12	12	12	12	12	40	40	40	40	40	40	16	16	16	16	16	16	19	19	19	19	19	19	109	109	109	109	109	109
Télévision Modifications	2	2	2	2	2	2	56	56	56	56	56	56	12	12	12	12	12	12	9	9	9	9	9	9	3	3	3	3	3	3	42	42	42	42	42	42
Télévision Renouvellements	11	11	11	11	11	11	16	16	16	16	16	16	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	7	7	7	7	7	7	35	35	35	35	35	35
Total	41	41	41	41	41	41	80	80	80	80	80	80	60	60	60	60	60	60	34	34	34	34	34	34	41	41	41	41	41	41	191	191	191	191	191	191
Câble Nouvelles licences	6	6	6	6	6	6	4	4	4	4	4	4	9	9	9	9	9	9	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	37	37	37	37	37	37
Câble Modifications	68	68	68	68	68	68	266	266	266	266	266	266	6	6	6	6	6	6	55	55	55	55	55	55	69	69	69	69	69	69	590	590	590	590	590	590
Câble Renouvellements	4	4	4	4	4	4	32	32	32	32	32	32	2	2	2	2	2	2	6	6	6	6	6	6	3	3	3	3	3	3	80	80	80	80	80	80
Total	78	78	78	78	78	78	303	303	303	303	303	303	12	12	12	12	12	12	61	61	61	61	61	61	79	79	79	79	79	79	707	707	707	707	707	707
Valeurs mobilières Actif	2	2	2	2	2	2	13	13	13	13	13	13	10	10	10	10	10	10	3	3	3	3	3	3	8	8	8	8	8	8	34	34	34	34	34	34
Valeurs mobilières Contrôle	13	13	13	13	13	13	45	45	45	45	45	45	21	21	21	21	21	21	14	14	14	14	14	14	11	11	11	11	11	11	113	113	113	113	113	113
Valeurs mobilières Légères modifications	20	20	20	20	20	20	57	57	57	57	57	57	13	13	13	13	13	13	33	33	33	33	33	33	8	8	8	8	8	8	131	131	131	131	131	131
Total	35	35	35	35	35	35	108	108	108	108	108	108	44	44	44	44	44	44	47	47	47	47	47	47	27	27	27	27	27	27	278	278	278	278	278	278
Réseau Nouvelles licences	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	2	2	2	2	2	2	13	13	13	13	13	13						
Réseau Modifications	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	9	9	9	9	9						
Réseau Renouvellements	181	181	181	181	181	181	577	577	577	577	577	577	295	295	295	295	295	295	196	196	196	196	196	196	5	5	5	5	5	5	1 455	1 455	1 455	1 455	1 455	1 455
Total	183	183	183	183	183	183	587	587	587	587	587	587	304	304	304	304	304	304	207	207	207	207	207	207	14	14	14	14	14	14	1 455	1 455	1 455	1 455	1 455	1 455

a : approuvées, r : refusées, t : total des demandes approuvées et refusées.

Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0N2



John Meisel

Monsieur le Ministre,
Conformément aux dispositions de l'article 31 de la Loi sur la radiodiffusion, le Conseil de la radiodiffusion et des télécommunications canadiennes a l'honneur de vous présenter son rapport annuel pour l'exercice financier se terminant le 31 mars 1980.
Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Ministre, l'expression de mes sentiments respectueux.

L'honorable Francis Fox
Ministre des Communications
300, rue Slater
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0C8

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Ottawa (Ontario)
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**Conseil de la radiodiffusion et
des télécommunications canadiennes**
Rapport annuel 1979-80



Conseil de la radiodiffusion et des
télécommunications canadiennes

Canadian Radio-television and
Telecommunications Commission

Rapport Annuel

1979-80



Canadian Radio-television and
Telecommunications Commission

Conseil de la radiodiffusion et des
télécommunications canadiennes

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1978-79

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Canadian Radio-television and
Telecommunications Commission

Conseil de la radiodiffusion et des
télécommunications canadiennes

Chairman

President

The Honorable David MacDonald
Minister of Communications
300 Slater Street
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0C8

Dear Sir:—

In accordance with the provision of section 31 of the Broadcasting Act, the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission hereby submits its annual report for the year ending 31 March 1979.

Yours faithfully,

Pierre Camu

1. Public business of the CRTC

A. Broadcasting

The Broadcasting Act requires the CRTC to hold a public hearing in connection with the issue, revocation, or suspension of a broadcasting licence (sections 19 to 21). Public hearings held regionally by the Commission are a vital part of its function as a regulating agency. The CRTC plans, coordinates, and conducts these hearings in order that it may consider various applications relating to broadcasting undertakings, and policy and regulatory matters, as set out in the Act. Hearings are also a forum at which members of the public are invited to comment or intervene on the specific applications or issues to be heard. The hearings are held from October to June each year.

B. Telecommunications

On 1 April 1976, the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission Act (CRTC Act) became law. By this Act the CRTC acquired jurisdiction over Canadian federally-regulated telecommunications carriers, formerly exercised by the Canadian Transport Commission.

Under sections 320 and 321 of the Railway Act, the Commission is required to ensure that all tolls (including any rates or charges to be charged to the public or to any person for telecommunications services) are just and reasonable and that the carriers under its jurisdiction do not discriminate unjustly in respect of their rates, services,

TABLE 1
DECISIONS ANNOUNCED DURING FISCAL YEAR 1 APRIL 1978 — 31 MARCH 1979

	Pacific region			Prairie region			Ontario region			Québec region			Atlantic region			Total Canada		
	a	d	t	a	d	t	a	d	t	a	d	t	a	d	t	a	d	t
AM																		
New	8	4	12	5	1	6	2	2	4	1	3	4		1	1	16	11	27
Amendments	8		8	13		13	14		14	7		7	5		5	47		47
Renewals	23		23	21		21	38		38	26	1	27	7		7	115	1	116
Total	39	4	43	39	1	40	54	2	56	34	4	38	12	1	13	178	12	190
FM																		
New	21	9	30	15	2	17	30		30	29	5	34	3	1	4	98	17	115
Amendments	4		4	5	2	7	13		13	2	1	3	5		5	29	3	32
Renewals	9		9	13	1	14	20		20	10		10	3		3	55	1	56
Total	34	9	43	33	5	38	63		63	41	6	47	11	1	12	182	21	203
TV																		
New	33		33	26		26	9	2	11	31	1	32	17	1	18	116	4	120
Amendments	11		11	10		10	3	2	5	9		9	6	6	12	39	8	47
Renewals	56	2	58	25		25				11		11				92	2	94
Total	100	2	102	61		61	12	4	16	51	1	52	23	7	30	247	14	261
CATV																		
New	2		2	27	55	82	1		1	5	1	6	1	1	2	36	57	93
Amendments	108	1	109	75	26	101	187	8	195	108	3	111	73	8	81	551	46	597
Renewals	35		35	4		4	1		1	69	1	70				109	1	110
Total	145	1	146	106	81	187	189	8	197	182	5	187	74	9	83	696	104	800
Securities																		
Assets	7	1	8	1		1	8		8	25		25	8		8	49	1	50
Control	4		4	6	1	7	35	2	37	25	4	29	3		3	73	7	80
Minor	38		38	15		15	61		61	6		6	9		9	129		129
Total	49	1	50	22	1	23	104	2	106	56	4	60	20		20	251	8	259
Networks																		
New	3		3	1		1	3		3	1		1				8		8
Amendment	1		1	2		2	3		3					2	2	6	2	8
Renewals				1		1				2		2	1		1	4		4
Total	4		4	4		4	6		6	3		3	1	2	3	18	2	20
TOTAL	371	17	388	265	88	353	428	16	444	367	20	387	141	20	161	1 572	161	1 733

a: approved; d: denied; t: total, a plus d.

or facilities. The Railway Act also requires the Commission to approve any agreements entered into by carriers respecting the interchange of traffic or limitation of liability, and gives the Commission jurisdiction over a number of other matters relating to the telecommunications carriers.

In discharging these functions, the Commission holds public hearings and issues Telecommunications Orders approving, denying, or otherwise disposing of applications before it. The Commission also issues Telecommunications Decisions where lengthier judgments are considered appropriate.

Commencing in January 1977, the Commission began publication of its monthly Telecommunications Bulletin. The Bulletin is sent free of charge to parties who request to be put on the telecommunications mailing list. In its current form, the Bulletin describes the status of all major telecommunications proceedings currently before the Commission, summarizes all decisions and orders of the

Commission of general interest in the preceding month, and lists all Telecommunications Orders made by the Commission in the preceding month.

In a notice of public hearing released 20 July 1976, the CRTC said it wished "to indicate the approach which it intends to take in exercising its jurisdiction under the new Act and to raise a number of fundamental questions regarding telecommunications procedures and practices." Attached was a fifteen-page proposal, "Telecommunications Regulation — Procedures and Practices." The Commission called for submissions on the proposal "that might assist the Commission in carrying out its regulatory responsibilities" for a public hearing held 27 September 1976 in Ottawa.

Draft rules of procedure were formulated following the hearing, and were published in Spring 1978; the document is available from CRTC Information Services. (The CRTC Telecommunications Rules of Procedure were expected to be published by Fall 1979.)

TABLE 2
APPLICATIONS RECEIVED DURING FISCAL YEAR 1 APRIL 1978 — 31 MARCH 1979

Application type	Pacific region	Prairie region	Ontario region	Québec region	Atlantic region	Total Canada
AM						
New	5	7	11	5	3	31
Amendments	9	10	16	6	8	49
Renewals	25	24	44	29	15	137
Total	39	41	71	40	26	217
FM						
New	34	30	43	28	18	153
Amendments	6	5	14	17	16	58
Renewals	9	14	31	10	3	67
Total	49	49	88	55	37	278
TV						
New	40	15	62	12	17	146
Amendments	3	15	11	13	9	51
Renewals	54	24		8	6	92
Total	97	54	73	33	32	289
CATV						
New	6	3	10	10	10	39
Amendments	123	127	296	161	94	801
Renewals	36	13	2	81	2	134
Total	165	143	308	252	106	974
Securities						
Amendments		1	1	3		5
Assets	10	1	6	11	12	40
Control	13	6	50	15	15	99
Minor	35	23	73	28	22	181
Total	58	31	130	57	49	325
Network						
New	2	2	6	5	1	16
Amendments	2	2	4	4	1	13
Renewals		1	7	1	1	10
Total	4	5	17	10	3	39
TOTAL	412	323	687	447	253	2 122

TABLE 3
APPLICATIONS HEARD DURING FISCAL YEAR 1978-79

Application type	Pacific region	Prairie region	Ontario region	Québec region	Atlantic region	Total Canada
AM						
New	10	10	14	5	1	40
Amendments	4	3	2	9	1	19
Renewals	23	21	40	27	7	118
Total	37	34	56	41	9	177
FM						
New	31	30	43	39	9	152
Amendments	1	4	4	8		17
Renewals	9	13	29	10	3	64
Total	41	47	76	57	12	233
TV						
New	17	19	77	33	16	162
Amendments		4	8	3	5	20
Renewals	56	26		11		93
Total	73	49	85	47	21	275
CATV						
New		83	9	8	2	102
Amendments	28	51	87	84	36	286
Renewals	35	12	1	69		117
Total	63	146	97	161	38	505
Securities						
Assets	7	1	7	20	12	47
Control	7	8	32	30	8	85
Minor	1		5			6
Total	15	9	44	50	20	138
Network						
New	3		4	3		10
Amendments				4	2	6
Renewals		1	8	2	1	12
Total	3	1	12	9	3	28
TOTAL	232	286	370	365	103	1 356

C. Public Hearings, 1 April 1978—31 March 1979

Broadcasting

Ottawa (2 panels) 4 April 1978
4-7, 18-21, 25-27 April
11-12 April

Montréal 13 April
17-18 April
17 April
18 April
19 April
19 April
20 April

Toronto 24 April
24 April
25 April
27 April
2-5, 9-11, 17-19, 23-26, 30-31 May,
1, 2, 6-9, 13-16, 20-22, 27-30 June

Calgary (2 panels) 8 May
15-18 May

Rouyn-Noranda 24 May

Ottawa (2 panels) 12 June

Winnipeg 16 August

Hull (2 panels) 12 September

Telecommunications

Ottawa (CNCP v. Bell)
Gander (CN Telecom)

Ottawa (Bell rate increase)
Arctic Bay (Bell rate increase)
Pond Inlet " " "
Frobisher Bay " " "
Toronto " " "
London " " "

Québec " " "
Montréal " " "
Ottawa " " "
Ottawa (Bell rate increase,
Central hearing)

Vancouver (BC Tel)

C. Public Hearings, 1 April 1978—31 March 1979 (continued)

Broadcasting

Toronto	19 September
Halifax (2 panels)	26 September
Ottawa	3 October
Thunder Bay (2 panels)	17 October
Vancouver (2 panels)	24 October
Québec (3 panels)	7 November
Ottawa (2 panels)	21 November
Edmonton	5 December
Winnipeg	5 December
Saskatoon	7 December
	11-14 December
	30-31 January 1979
Hamilton	6 February
London	13 February
Halifax	13 February
Kitchener	20 February
Hull	20 February
Peterborough	28 February
Toronto	6 March
Richmond	6 March
Edmonton	13 March
Montréal	27 March

Telecommunications

Ottawa (Cost Inquiry)
Ottawa (CNCP rate increase)

TABLE 4
APPLICATIONS ON HAND AS OF 31 MARCH 1979

Application type	Pacific region	Prairie region	Ontario region	Québec region	Atlantic region	Total Canada
AM						
New	6	7	13	3	3	32
Amendments	9	6	19	11	6	51
Renewals		3	5	1	10	19
Total	15	16	37	15	19	102
FM						
New	23	25	26	26	24	124
Amendments	7	2	10	15	12	46
Renewals	1		13			14
Total	31	27	49	41	36	184
TV						
New	36	15	72	16	5	144
Amendments	4	13	14	12	6	49
Renewals	8	2			6	16
Total	48	30	86	28	17	209
CATV						
New	11	5	43	19	6	84
Amendments	66	68	267	145	81	627
Renewals	1	11	3	13	2	30
Total	78	84	313	177	89	741
Securities						
Amendments			1	3		4
Assets	7		3	3	6	19
Control	11	7	32	9	13	72
Minor		14	35	26	14	89
Total	18	21	71	41	33	184
Network						
New	1	2	8	4	1	16
Amendments	1		4	6	1	12
Renewals			8			8
Total	2	2	20	10	2	36
TOTAL	192	180	576	312	196	1 456

FIGURE 1
HOW CRTC RENEWS BROADCASTING LICENCES
(UNCONTESTED)



**FIGURE 2
HOW CRTC RENEWS BROADCASTING LICENCES
(CONTESTED)**



2. The Canadian broadcasting and telecommunications system

A. Broadcasting services

Canadian broadcasting in 1978-79 was extended through additional service and new stations, covering more of Canada and reaching more Canadians: 106 new AM and FM stations, 112 new TV stations, and 30 new cable television systems were licensed (see Tables 6 to 15, p. 8 and following).

1. TELEVISION COVERAGE

The television coverage maps show the statistically predicted service areas for the various networks and independent stations. The Grade B contours show those areas within which service normally would be available to a domestic receiver when using an outdoor antenna. Fringe-area reception can be expected beyond this contour under favorable conditions, but at times may be reduced to less than the B contour (see maps p. 17 and following).

On the basis of language, for grade A and B coverage areas the present coverage is 98% for CBC English and French-language television (Radio-Canada). CTV reports a 96.4% coverage of English-speaking Canada (or 94.3% of Canadian TV households); Québec's TVA network estimates a 98% coverage of the Francophone population of Québec, if the new station at Rouyn (not on air at 31 June 1979) is included.

2. RADIO COVERAGE

Private radio stations in Canada are estimated to reach at least 98% of the Canadian population, and private FM radio, approximately 85%. On the basis of language, the CBC's English AM network reaches at least 99% of the English population, while its French AM network covers 99% of the French-speaking population. The English FM service of the CBC covers approximately 60%, and its French FM service reaches 65% of their respective language populations.

Table 5 gives the CBC radio and television coverage figures for the total population, and for English and French mother tongue populations.

As of 31 March 1979, 2,223 broadcasting undertakings had been licensed in Canada. Of these 449 were AM and 416 FM radio stations, 273 were low-power relay transmitters, and 1,045 were television stations. Also included are 8 shortwave transmitters. Table 6 shows the number of licensed broadcasting undertakings in operation by province and type, as of 31 March 1979; tables 7 to 15 show the number and location of originating and rebroadcasting stations. Table 16 sets out some figures on the origins of television programs shown in Canada, both English and French. Table 17 compares the number of licensed cable television systems in Canada, by region, for the years 1970 to 1979; there were 550 systems licensed as of 31 March 1979. The number of systems in operation is somewhat less, 463, as shown in Table 18.

TABLE 5
CBC RADIO AND TELEVISION COVERAGE

	Total population*	English mother tongue population		Total population	French mother tongue population
Canada	22,992,000 100%	14,123,000 100%	Canada	22,992,000 100%	5,887,000 100%
English networks			French networks		
English AM radio network (daytime coverage area)	22,238,000 97%	13,992,000 99%	French AM radio network (daytime coverage area)	20,375,000 89%	5,833,000 99%
English FM stereo network (500 μ v/m coverage area)	15,152,000 66%	9,881,000 70%	French FM stereo network (500 μ v/m coverage area)	5,596,000 24%	3,891,000 66%
English television network (Grade A and B coverage area)	22,020,000 96%	13,931,000 99%	French television network (Grade A and B coverage area)	19,033,000 83%	5,791,000 98%

*June 1976 Census population. Statistics are based on all stations in operation or approved by the CRTC as of 1 October 1978. FM excludes the coverage of FM stations carrying AM programs.
CBC Research Department, Ottawa, 9 May 1979.

TABLE 6
LICENSED BROADCASTING STATIONS IN CANADA BY PROVINCE AND TYPE

Province	AM	FM	TV	LPRT	SW	NT	Total
Newfoundland	28	28	117	17	1		191
Prince Edward Island	4	1	3				8
Nova Scotia	23	13	46	17	1	1	101
New Brunswick	19	7	27	11	1	1	66
Québec	92	87	148	43	1	8	379
Ontario	110	116	115	58	1	11	411
Manitoba	20	33	57	6		2	118
Saskatchewan	20	19	80	1		1	121
Alberta	44	39	110	17	1	2	213
British Columbia	79	59	296	78	2	6	520
Yukon Territory	3	1	18	11			33
Northwest Territories	7	13	28	14			62
Total	449	416	1 045	273	8	32	2 223

LPRT: Low-power relay transmitter.
SW: Short wave.
NT: Network.

TABLE 7
ORIGINATING STATIONS BY PROVINCE, TYPE, AND NETWORK AFFILIATION

Type	Network	Nfld.	PEI	NS	NB	Qué.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	BC	YT	NWT	Total
AM	CBCO	5		2	4	8	7	3	3	3	2	1	3	41
	CBCA			8	6	28	25	3		3	11		1	85
	IND.	19	4	12	8	45	68	13	17	31	43	1	3	264
	TOTAL	24	4	22	18	81	100	19	20	37	56	2	7	390
FM	CBCO	1		1	1	5	3	1	3	1	3		5	24
	IND.	3		6	3	27	71	7	5	9	10		3	144
	TOTAL	4		7	4	32	74	8	8	10	13		8	168
TV	CBCO	4	1	3	1	6	5	2	2	3	2	1		30
	CBCA				2	7	11	1	3	3	5			32
	IND.					2	4	1		2	1			10
	TVA					4								4
	CTV	3		2	2	1	8	2	2	3	2			25
	OECA						1							1
	TOTAL	7	1	5	5	20	29	6	7	11	10	1		102
TOTAL		35	5	34	27	133	203	33	35	58	79	3	15	660

CBCO: CBC owned and operated.
CBCA: CBC affiliate.
IND: Independent.

TABLE 8
ORIGINATING STATIONS (ENGLISH-LANGUAGE) BY PROVINCE, TYPE, AND NETWORK AFFILIATION

Type	Network	Nfld.	PEI	NS	NB	Qué.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	BC	YT	NWT	Total
AM	CBCO	5		2	3	1	5	2	1	2	2	1	3	27
	CBCA			8	4	2	23	3		3	11			54
	IND.	19	4	12	8	6	63	10	17	30	42	1	2	214
	TOTAL	24	4	22	15	9	91	15	18	35	55	2	5	295
FM	CBCO	1		1	1	1	2	1	2	1	2			12
	IND.	2		6	3	3	70	7	4	9	10		2	116
	TOTAL	3		7	4	4	72	8	6	10	12		2	128
TV	CBCO	4	1	2		1	3	1	2	2	1	1		18
	CBCA				1	1	11	1	3	3	5			25
	IND.					3	3	1		2	1			7
	CTV	3		2	2	1	8	2	2	3	2			25
	OECA						1							1
	TOTAL	7	1	4	3	3	26	5	7	10	9	1		76
TOTAL		34	5	33	22	16	189	28	31	55	76	3	7	499

TABLE 9
ORIGINATING STATIONS (FRENCH-LANGUAGE) BY PROVINCE, TYPE, AND NETWORK AFFILIATION

Type	Network	Nfld.	PEI	NS	NB	Qué.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	BC	YT	NWT	Total
AM	CBCO				1	7	2	1	2	1				14
	CBCA				2	26	2							30
	IND.					39	2			1				42
	TOTAL				3	72	6	1	2	2				86
FM	CBCO					4	1		1		1			7
	IND.					21								21
	TOTAL					25	1		1		1			28
TV	CBCO			1	1	5	2	1		1	1			12
	CBCA				1	6								7
	IND.					2								2
	TVA					4								4
	TOTAL			1	2	17	2	1		1	1			25
TOTAL			1	5	114	9	2	3	3	2				139

TABLE 10
ORIGINATING STATIONS (MULTILINGUAL) BY PROVINCE, TYPE, AND NETWORK AFFILIATION

Type	Network	Nfld.	PEI	NS	NB	Qué.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	BC	YT	NWT	Total
AM	CBCA												1	1
	IND.						3	3			1		1	8
	TOTAL						3	3			1		2	9
FM	CBCO												5	5
	IND.	1				3	1		1				1	7
	TOTAL	1				3	1		1				6	12
TV	IND.						1							1
	TOTAL						1							1
TOTAL		1				3	5	3	1		1		8	22

TABLE 11
REBROADCASTING STATIONS BY PROVINCE, TYPE, AND NETWORK AFFILIATION

Type	Network	Nfld.	PEI	NS	NB	Qué.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	BC	YT	NWT	Total
AM	CBCO	21		19	12	49	60	6	1	18	89	12	14	301
	CBCA				1	3	7	1		2	5			19
	IND.	1				3	2			5	9			20
	TOTAL	22		19	13	55	69	7	1	25	103	12	14	340
FM	CBCO	12	1	6	3	43	41	24	11	22	34		5	202
	CBCA					11					1	1		13
	IND.	12				1	1	1		7	11			33
TOTAL	24	1	6	3	55	42	25	11	29	46	1	5	248	
TV	CBCO	75	1	30	4	73	54	36	37	52	75	6	23	466
	CBCA	5		1	9	42	10	9	19	14	119	11	5	244
	IND.					4	5			7	4			20
	TVA				1	8								9
	CTV	30	1	10	8	1	9	6	17	26	88			196
	OECA						8							8
	TOTAL	110	2	41	22	128	86	51	73	99	286	17	28	943
NT	CBCO						6							6
	CBCA					1								1
	IND.			1		6	3	2	1	2	6			21
	TVA					1								1
	CTV				1		1							2
	OECA						1							1
TOTAL			1	1	8	11	2	1	2	6			32	
TOTAL		156	3	67	39	246	208	85	86	155	441	30	47	1 563

TABLE 12
REBROADCASTING STATIONS (ENGLISH-LANGUAGE) BY PROVINCE, TYPE, AND NETWORK AFFILIATION

Type	Network	Nfld.	PEI	NS	NB	Qué.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	BC	YT	NWT	Total
AM	CBCO	19		8	8	17	40	4	1	15	84	12	13	221
	CBCA					1	5	1		2	5			14
	IND.	1				1	1			5	9			17
	TOTAL	20		8	8	19	46	5	1	22	98	12	13	252
FM	CBCO	10	1	2	1	16	27	20	9	15	27		4	132
	CBCA										1	1		2
	IND.	12					1	1		7	11			32
	TOTAL	22	1	2	1	16	28	21	9	22	39	1	4	166
TV	CBCO	72		23		21	27	28	25	42	70	6	23	337
	CBCA	5		1	6	5	10	9	19	14	119	11	4	203
	IND.						5			7	4			16
	CTV	30	1	10	8	1	9	6	17	26	88			196
	OECA						8							8
	TOTAL	107	1	34	14	27	59	43	61	89	279	17	27	758
NT	CBCO						3							3
	IND.			1		1	3	2	1	2	6			16
	CTV				1		1							2
	OECA						1							1
	TOTAL			1	1	1	8	2	1	2	6			22
TOTAL		149	2	45	24	63	141	71	72	135	424	30	44	1 200

TABLE 13
REBROADCASTING STATIONS (FRENCH-LANGUAGE) BY PROVINCE, TYPE, AND NETWORK AFFILIATION

Type	Network	Nfld.	PEI	NS	NB	Qué.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	BC	YT	NWT	Total
AM	CBCO	2		11	4	32	20	2		3	5			79
	CBCA				1	2	2							5
	IND.					2	1							3
	TOTAL	2		11	5	36	23	2		3	5			87
FM	CBCO	2		4	2	27	14	4	2	7	7			69
	CBCA					11								11
	IND.					1								1
	TOTAL	2		4	2	39	14	4	2	7	7			81
TV	CBCO	3	1	7	4	51	27	8	12	10	5			128
	CBCA				3	37							1	41
	IND.					4								4
	TVA				1	8								9
	TOTAL	3	1	7	8	100	27	8	12	10	5		1	182
NT	CBCO						3							3
	CBCA					1								1
	IND.					5								5
	TVA					1								1
	TOTAL					7	3							10
TOTAL		7	1	22	15	182	67	14	14	20	17		1	360

TABLE 14
REBROADCASTING STATIONS (MULTILINGUAL) BY PROVINCE, TYPE, AND NETWORK AFFILIATION

Type	Network	Nfld.	PEI	NS	NB	Qué.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	BC	YT	NWT	Total
AM	CBCO												1	1
	TOTAL												1	1
FM	CBCO												1	1
	TOTAL												1	1
TV	CBCO					1								1
	TOTAL					1								1
TOTAL						1							2	3

TABLE 15
RADIO AND TELEVISION STATIONS IN CANADA BY PROVINCE AND LANGUAGE

Type	Language	Nfld.	PEI	NS	NB	Qué.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	BC	YT	NWT	Total
AM	E	44	4	30	23	28	137	20	19	57	153	14	18	547
	F	2		11	8	108	29	3	2	5	5			173
	M						3	3			1		3	10
	TOTAL	46	4	41	31	136	169	26	21	62	159	14	21	730
FM	E	25	1	9	5	20	100	29	15	32	51	1	6	294
	F	2		4	2	64	15	4	3	7	8			109
	M	1				3	1		1				7	13
	TOTAL	28	1	13	7	87	116	33	19	39	59	1	13	416
TV	E	114	2	38	17	30	85	48	68	99	288	18	27	834
	F	3	1	8	10	117	29	9	12	11	8		1	209
	M					1	1							2
	TOTAL	117	3	46	27	148	115	57	80	110	296	18	28	1 045
NT	E			1	1	1	8	2	1	2	6			22
	F					7	3							10
	TOTAL			1	1	8	11	2	1	2	6			32
TOTAL		191	8	101	66	379	411	118	121	213	520	33	62	2 223

E: English; F: French; M: Multilingual.

TABLE 16
ORIGINS OF TELEVISION PROGRAMS, CANADA: PRIME TIME AND FULL DAY, BY LANGUAGE AND NETWORK, 1972-73 TO 1977-78 (PER CENT)

Network	1972-73		1973-74		1974-75		1975-76		1976-77		1977-78*		
	Canadian	Foreign	Canadian	Foreign	Canadian	Foreign	Canadian	Foreign	Canadian	Foreign	Canadian	Foreign	
<i>English-language</i>													
CBCO	full day	68.27	31.73	67.64	32.36	67.10	32.90	67.21	32.79	65.67	34.32	67.38	32.61
	prime time	67.35	32.65	67.26	32.74	66.52	33.47	67.65	32.35	65.69	34.31	68.55	31.44
CBCA	full day	61.25	38.75	61.69	38.31	61.90	38.10	61.71	38.28	60.50	39.50	61.13	38.86
	prime time	54.88	45.12	56.80	43.20	55.77	44.23	55.36	44.65	55.24	44.75	57.97	42.02
CTV	full day	61.40	38.60	60.24	39.76	60.77	39.23	60.87	39.13	59.60	40.40	60.55	39.44
	prime time	51.20	48.80	48.98	51.02	48.84	51.16	50.10	49.90	48.58	51.42	49.51	50.48
IND.	full day	60.55	39.45	60.19	39.81	58.49	41.51	60.37	39.63	60.27	39.73	60.83	39.16
	prime time	52.89	47.11	50.67	49.33	48.31	51.69	49.96	50.14	49.31	50.69	50.16	49.83
Total	full day	62.87	37.13	62.54	37.46	62.44	37.56	62.18	37.82	60.99	39.01	62.04	37.95
	prime time	56.85	43.15	56.92	43.08	55.76	44.24	55.33	44.67	54.25	45.75	56.63	43.36
<i>French-language</i>													
CBCO	full day	61.66	38.34	64.34	35.66	64.95	35.05	65.00	35.00	67.08	32.92	71.50	28.49
	prime time	65.89	34.11	68.46	31.54	70.79	29.21	68.71	31.29	66.21	33.79	70.24	29.75
CBCA	full day	65.11	34.89	65.82	34.18	65.41	34.59	64.36	35.64	65.85	34.15	67.77	32.22
	prime time	68.23	31.77	69.11	30.89	66.47	33.53	62.18	37.82	62.48	37.52	62.48	37.51
TVA	full day	62.72	37.28	60.67	39.33	55.80	44.20	62.32	37.68	62.85	37.15	62.82	37.17
	prime time	60.07	39.93	56.35	43.65	53.30	46.70	55.56	44.44	58.62	41.38	54.89	45.10
Total	full day	63.25	36.75	64.29	35.71	62.88	37.12	63.62	36.38	64.87	35.13	66.40	33.59
	prime time	65.83	34.17	66.69	33.31	65.18	34.82	60.11	39.89	61.37	38.63	60.73	39.26
<i>All networks</i>													
Total	full day	62.95	37.05	62.92	37.08	62.54	37.46	62.43	37.57	61.63	38.37	62.76	37.23
	prime time	58.88	41.12	59.17	40.83	58.04	41.96	56.20	43.80	55.52	44.48	57.37	42.62

Source: Operations Branch, Broadcast Programs Directorate, CRTC.
* Reporting year is from October to October.

TABLE 17
LICENSED CABLE TELEVISION UNDERTAKINGS BY PROVINCE AND REGION, 1970 TO 1979
AS OF 31 MARCH EACH YEAR

REGION	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Province										
ATLANTIC	9	13	15	15	30	33	45	47	49	52
Newfoundland	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	8	8	9
PEI							2	2	2	2
Nova Scotia	2	4	6	6	17	17	21	21	19	21
New Brunswick	6	8	8	8	12	15	15	16	20	20
QUEBEC	116	135	143	143	147	156	160	167	175	175
ONTARIO	107	106	109	113	115	125	131	141	147	147
PRAIRIES	14	26	27	29	29	32	32	41	75	100
Manitoba	4	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	38	35
Saskatchewan	3	4	5	5	5	5	5	11	11	11
Alberta	7	16	16	18	18	21	21	24	26	54
PACIFIC	61	62	66	65	66	73	76	79	80	76
British Columbia	61	61	64	63	64	71	74	77	78	74
Yukon, NWT		1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
CANADA Total	307	342	360	365	385	419	444	475	520	550

Source: CRTC Annual Reports and Licensing and Public Hearings Branch, Secretariat, CRTC.

TABLE 18
SELECTED CABLE TELEVISION INDUSTRY STATISTICS
AS OF 31 AUGUST 1978

	1978*	1977	1976	1975	1974	1973	1972
Number of operating systems	463**	421	399	378	367	353	324
Direct subscribers	3 100 086	2 782 492	2 503 404	2 238 945	1 953 972	1 621 643	1 322 577
Indirect subscribers	665 534	644 832	648 396	633 212	579 766	454 090	369 664
Total subscribers	3 765 383	3 427 324	3 151 800	2 872 157	2 533 738	2 075 733	1 692 241
Households: wired	5 523 378	5 056 499	4 709 335	4 328 627	4 050 550	3 706 566	3 289 411
in licenced area	5 787 344	5 289 489	4 996 627	4 595 888	4 326 831	3 930 530	3 637 960
Penetration: market %	68	68	67	66	62	56	51
franchise %	95	96	94	94	94	94	90

Source: Annual Returns, Cable Television.

* Preliminary figures.

** Systems which submit an annual return.

Prepared by Industry Statistics and Analysis Division, Broadcast Planning and Development Directorate, CRTC.

B. Telecommunications

Since 1 April 1976, with the proclamation of the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission Act (S.C. 1974-75-76, c. 49), the new CRTC has exercised the jurisdiction, formerly assigned to the Telecommunication Committee of the Canadian Transport Commission, to approve all tariffs of tolls, rates, and charges, and all interconnecting agreements, of Bell Canada, BC Telephone Company, CN Telecommunications, CP Telecommunications, and Telesat Canada.

Under sections 320 and 321 of the Railway Act, the Commission is required to ensure that all tolls (including any rates or charges to be charged to the public or to any person for telecommunications services) are just and reasonable and that the carriers under its jurisdiction do not discriminate unjustly in respect of their rates, services,

or facilities. The Railway Act also requires the Commission to approve any agreements entered into by carriers respecting the interchange of traffic or limitation of liability, and gives the Commission jurisdiction over a number of other matters relating to the telecommunications carriers.

Other major carrier undertakings in Canada (except Teleglobe Canada) come under provincial government jurisdiction and are subject, in most cases, to regulation by provincial utility boards.

A statistical picture of all the major telecommunications carriers serving the Canadian public is provided in the following tables. This information has been taken from a publication of the Department of Communications, *Financial Statistics on Canadian Telecommunication Common Carriers*, with permission.

TABLE 19
TELEPHONE COMPANIES: ABSOLUTE VALUES, 1977 (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

Item	Alberta	Bell	BC	Edmonton	Manitoba	Maritime	NB	Nfld.	Northern	Québec	Sask.	Island	Telebec	Total
	Govt. Tel.	Canada	Tel.	Tel. Co.	Tel.	T and T	Tel. Co.	Tel. Co.	Tel.	Tel.	Tel.	Tel.	Ltée	
Local service revenue	113 227	1 107 640	216 098	61 553	49 026	57 293	45 416	23 012	6 644	28 481	42 706	6 566	13 880	1 771 543
Toll service revenue	243 016	970 453	270 323	1 233	79 055	68 882	59 674	36 750	3 327	48 080	89 699	7 400	20 571	1 898 462
Miscellaneous revenues	13 989	64 923	21 180	8 091	4 701	4 498	5 558	409	1 251	1 147	3 738	331	1 827	131 642
Uncollectibles	(2 421)	(9 601)	(6 047)		(506)	(1 018)	(470)		(84)	(517)	(681)	(62)		(21 407)
Total operating revenue	367 810	2 133 415	501 554	70 877	132 276	129 655	110 178	60 171	11 138	77 191	135 462	14 234	36 278	3 780 240
Operating expenses	288 117	1 572 495	358 453	51 622	100 234	85 979	75 052	39 349	9 105	50 801	98 792	9 200	25 128	2 764 328
Net operating revenue	79 693	560 920	143 101	19 255	32 042	43 676	35 126	20 822	2 033	26 390	36 670	5 035	11 150	1 015 912
Other income (net)	6 995	52 961	9 880	1 127	4 793	1 274	2 486	291	3 331	839	5 069	118	107	89 270
Income before income taxes and debt service charges	86 688	613 881	152 981	20 382	36 835	44 950	37 612	21 113	5 364	27 229	41 739	5 152	11 257	1 105 182
Income taxes		178 593	42 102			14 278	12 780	4 940	548	8 045		1 522	3 318	266 126
Income before debt service charges	86 688	435 288	110 879	20 382	36 835	30 672	24 832	16 173	4 816	19 184	41 739	3 630	7 939	839 056
Debt service charges	82 827	202 393	64 163	14 503	27 588	14 432	9 887	7 592	2 246	10 541	23 797	1 776	4 242	465 986
Net income	3 862	232 895	46 716	5 879	9 247	16 240	14 945	8 581	2 570	8 643	17 942	1 854	3 697	373 070

TABLE 20
TELEPHONE COMPANIES: ABSOLUTE VALUES, 1977 (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS), ITEMS OF ASSETS (BALANCE SHEET)

Item	Alberta	Bell	BC	Edmonton	Manitoba	Maritime	NB	Nfld.	Northern	Québec	Sask.	Island	Telebec	Total
	Govt. Tel.	Canada	Tel.	Tel. Co.	Tel.	T and T	Tel. Co.	Tel. Co.	Tel.	Tel.	Tel.	Tel.	Ltée	
Plant at cost	1 476 011	7 946 661	1 945 637	283 043	542 710	455 010	379 540	212 817	39 488	295 069	557 093	51 497	131 420	14 315 997
Accumulated depreciation	(344 202)	(2 266 382)	(414 595)	(76 637)	(169 902)	(105 948)	(103 028)	(53 142)	(12 219)	(69 811)	(144 862)	(9 682)	(36 909)	(3 807 319)
Plant less depreciation	1 131 809	5 680 279	1 531 042	206 406	372 808	349 062	276 512	159 676	27 268	225 259	412 231	41 815	94 511	10 508 677

TABLE 21
TELEPHONE COMPANIES: ABSOLUTE VALUES, 1977 (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS), ITEMS OF LIABILITIES (BALANCE SHEET)

Item	Alberta	Bell	BC	Edmonton	Manitoba	Maritime	NB	Nfld.	Northern	Québec	Sask.	Island	Telebec	Total
	Govt. Tel.	Canada	Tel.	Tel. Co.	Tel.	T and T	Tel. Co.	Tel. Co.	Tel.	Tel.	Tel.	Tel.	Ltée	
Capital stock-preferred		356 492	241 687			49 734	20 832	22 697	9 484	31 682		6 250	17 471	756 329
Capital stock-common including premium		1 621 151	157 422			78 270	71 605	35 287	14 935	23 551		8 640	15 731	2 026 592
Retained earnings	63 281	682 748	100 588	29 833	58 806	32 336	32 971	12 660	5 059	22 117	100 197	3 525	5 478	1 149 599
Total shareholders capital		2 660 391	499 697	29 833	58 806	160 340	125 408	70 644	29 478	77 350	100 197	18 415	38 680	3 932 520
Advances from government	9 806			145 554							303 968			459 328
Long-term debt	1 096 264	2 497 159	691 171	186 860	210 810	144 864	108 982	88 868	24 328	91 757	5 500	18 250	47 843	5 207 157
Notes payable	3 425	68 339	112 784	3 000		7 850		4 118	3 087	17 019		500		225 623
Total debt	1 109 495	2 565 498	803 955	186 860	359 364	152 714	108 982	92 986	27 415	108 776	309 468	18 750	47 843	5 892 107
Total capitalization	1 172 776	5 225 889	1 303 652	216 693	418 170	313 054	234 390	163 630	56 893	186 126	409 665	37 165	86 523	9 824 627

TABLE 22*
TELEPHONE COMPANIES
ABSOLUTE VALUES, 1971 TO 1977 (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS) AND PERCENT CHANGE (1977/1976)
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUE

Company	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	Percent Change
Alberta Govt. Tel.	122 080	141 369	162 408	195 600	239 786	307 801	367 810	19.50
Bell Canada	1 018 787	1 125 416	1 275 204	1 440 123	1 665 870	1 903 924	2 133 415	12.05
British Col. Tel.	199 892	227 765	258 927	302 873	360 687	435 839	501 554	15.08
Edmonton Tel. Co.	21 858	24 854	33 676	38 370	43 332	57 576	70 877	23.10
Manitoba Tel. Syst.	60 097	64 933	71 537	80 043	91 274	110 347	132 276	19.87
Maritime Tel. and Tel.	48 325	54 892	62 153	73 358	90 621	111 695	129 655	16.08
New Brunswick Tel. Co.	44 604	49 594	55 410	63 550	76 451	92 648	110 178	18.92
Newfoundland Tel. Co.	19 174	22 208	26 178	35 508	43 093	51 671	60 171	16.45
Northern Tel.	13 182	15 407	18 555	20 258	23 188	9 342	11 138	19.23
Québec-Tel.	30 954	37 484	42 618	47 451	56 570	64 692	77 191	19.32
Sask. Tel.	53 885	59 777	66 237	76 566	92 103	115 589	135 462	17.19
Island Tel.	4 784	5 440	6 548	7 648	9 776	11 417	14 234	24.68
Télébec Ltée	4 104	4 959	5 790	6 647	8 639	29 990	36 278	20.97
Total of Companies	1 641 726	1 834 099	2 085 241	2 387 994	2 801 390	3 302 530	3 780 240	14.46

*Tables 22 to 32 taken from "Financial Statistics on Canadian Telecommunications Common Carriers." Department of Communications, 1977.

TABLE 23
TELEPHONE COMPANIES
ABSOLUTE VALUES, 1971 TO 1977 (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS) AND PERCENT CHANGE (1977/1976)
OPERATING EXPENSES

Company	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	Percent Change
Alberta Govt. Tel.	95 979	107 985	125 498	156 115	197 557	245 002	288 117	17.60
Bell Canada	691 963	766 414	875 988	1 010 715	1 175 693	1 372 123	1 572 495	14.60
British Col. Tel.	141 946	160 183	184 102	219 914	254 341	313 138	358 453	14.47
Edmonton Tel. Co.	15 459	17 898	22 371	26 985	33 079	41 549	51 622	24.24
Manitoba Tel. Syst.	46 552	50 239	54 625	61 786	74 464	87 741	100 234	14.24
Maritime Tel. and Tel.	30 877	35 845	41 180	50 806	62 484	74 754	85 979	15.02
New Brunswick Tel. Co.	28 638	32 638	36 755	44 882	52 754	63 637	75 052	17.94
Newfoundland Tel. Co.	12 304	14 045	16 882	24 214	29 382	34 111	39 349	15.36
Northern Tel.	8 693	9 821	12 513	14 539	17 381	7 505	9 105	21.31
Québec-Tel.	19 277	24 001	26 438	30 852	37 247	43 298	50 801	17.33
Sask. Tel.	35 753	39 636	44 175	52 164	67 316	83 334	98 792	18.55
Island Tel.	3 013	3 494	4 253	5 385	6 497	7 361	9 200	24.97
Télébec Ltée	3 777	4 107	4 639	5 364	6 742	21 771	25 128	15.42
Total of Companies	1 134 232	1 266 305	1 449 419	1 703 721	2 014 938	2 395 325	2 764 328	15.41

TABLE 24
TELEPHONE COMPANIES
ABSOLUTE VALUES, 1971 TO 1977 (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS) AND PERCENT CHANGE (1977/1976)
NET OPERATING REVENUE

Company	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	Percent Change
Alberta Govt. Tel.	26 101	33 384	36 910	39 485	42 229	62 799	79 693	26.90
Bell Canada	326 824	359 002	399 216	429 408	490 177	531 801	560 920	5.48
British Col. Tel.	57 946	67 582	74 825	82 959	106 346	122 701	143 101	16.63
Edmonton Tel. Co.	6 399	6 956	11 305	11 384	10 253	16 027	19 255	20.14
Manitoba Tel. Syst.	13 544	14 694	16 912	18 257	16 810	22 606	32 042	41.74
Maritime Tel. and Tel.	17 448	19 047	20 973	22 552	28 137	36 941	43 676	18.23
New Brunswick Tel. Co.	15 966	16 956	18 655	18 668	23 697	29 011	35 126	21.08
Newfoundland Tel. Co.	6 870	8 163	9 296	11 293	13 711	17 560	20 822	18.57
Northern Tel.	4 489	5 586	6 042	5 719	5 807	1 836	2 033	10.71
Québec-Tel.	11 676	13 483	16 180	16 599	19 323	21 393	26 390	23.35
Sask. Tel.	18 132	20 141	22 062	24 403	24 787	32 255	36 670	13.69
Island Tel.	1 771	1 947	2 295	2 263	3 279	4 055	5 035	24.15
Télébec Ltée	327	852	1 151	1 283	1 897	8 219	11 150	35.66
Total of Companies	507 494	567 794	635 823	684 273	786 452	907 205	1 015 912	11.98

TABLE 25
TELEPHONE COMPANIES
ABSOLUTE VALUES, 1971 TO 1977 (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS) AND PERCENT CHANGE (1977/1976)
NET INCOME

Company	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	Percent Change
Alberta Govt. Tel.	2 857	6 239	9 183	3 890	(2 695)	1 754	3 862	120.16
Bell Canada	147 290	164 788	180 906	185 310	305 653	238 633	232 895	(2.40)
British Col. Tel.	20 209	24 860	24 566	24 960	33 909	40 716	46 716	14.74
Edmonton Tel. Co.	3 197	2 776	5 669	5 519	2 254	5 109	5 879	15.06
Manitoba Tel. Syst.	2 380	3 556	4 362	4 476	805	3 056	9 247	202.59
Maritime Tel. and Tel.	7 148	8 131	8 414	8 296	10 568	13 421	16 240	21.00
New Brunswick Tel. Co.	6 420	7 517	7 952	7 390	9 692	13 768	14 945	8.55
Newfoundland Tel. Co.	3 026	3 634	3 849	4 505	5 218	6 779	8 581	26.58
Northern Tel.	1 407	2 058	2 135	1 773	1 627	73	2 570	3 425.77
Québec-Tel.	3 900	4 878	5 449	5 147	6 523	6 919	8 643	24.91
Sask. Tel.	12 723	14 435	16 336	17 516	15 194	19 061	17 942	(5.87)
Island Tel.	700	803	921	739	1 163	1 349	1 854	37.38
Télébec Ltée	27	294	370	339	514	2 641	3 697	39.98
Total of Companies	211 285	243 970	270 112	269 859	390 425	353 279	373 070	5.60

TABLE 26
TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMPANIES
ABSOLUTE VALUES, 1971 TO 1977 (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS) AND PERCENT CHANGE (1977/1976)
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUE

Company	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	Percent Change
Canadian National Telecommunications	69 605	75 242	92 381	101 968	115 334	125 051	139 714	11.73
Canadian Pacific Telecommunications	37 323	40 812	43 798	49 284	56 615	61 792	70 367	13.88
Teleglobe	32 721	36 278	43 940	44 108	59 660	65 863	73 408	11.46
Telesat			18 975	28 049	31 129	29 580	34 053	15.12
Total of Companies	139 649	152 332	199 094	223 409	262 738	282 286	317 542	12.49

TABLE 27
TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMPANIES
ABSOLUTE VALUES, 1971 TO 1977 (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS) AND PERCENT CHANGE (1977/1976)
OPERATING EXPENSES

Company	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	Percent Change
Canadian National Telecommunications	54 692	58 407	75 715	84 053	93 122	105 431	114 691	8.78
Canadian Pacific Telecommunications	32 159	33 732	37 959	43 892	48 798	52 896	59 955	13.35
Teleglobe	20 950	21 218	24 338	22 918	33 699	42 095	46 513	10.49
Telesat			16 467	21 120	24 847	26 433	27 410	3.70
Total of Companies	107 801	113 357	154 479	171 983	200 466	226 855	248 569	9.57

TABLE 28
TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMPANIES
ABSOLUTE VALUES, 1971 TO 1977 (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS) AND PERCENT CHANGE (1977/1976)
NET OPERATING REVENUE

Company	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	Percent Change
Canadian National Telecommunications	14 913	16 835	16 666	17 915	22 212	19 620	25 023	27.54
Canadian Pacific Telecommunications	5 164	7 080	5 839	5 392	7 817	8 896	10 412	17.04
Teleglobe	11 771	15 060	19 602	21 190	22 076	23 767	26 895	13.16
Telesat			2 508	6 929	6 282	3 147	6 643	111.09
Total of Companies	31 848	38 975	44 615	51 426	58 387	55 430	68 973	24.43

TABLE 29
TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMPANIES
ABSOLUTE VALUES, 1971 TO 1977 (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS) AND PERCENT CHANGE (1977/1976)
NET INCOME

Company	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	Percent Change
Canadian National Telecommunications	15 256	17 012	16 999	18 174	22 829	20 060	26 005	29.64
Canadian Pacific Telecommunications	2 464	2 620	1 424	873	1 739	2 312	2 997	29.63
Teleglobe	5 355	6 885	9 941	10 158	10 797	13 066	14 877	13.86
Telesat			1 689	3 786	3 519	2 370	4 522	90.80
Total of Companies	23 075	26 517	30 053	32 991	38 884	37 808	48 401	28.02

TABLE 30
TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMPANIES
ABSOLUTE VALUES, 1971 TO 1977 (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS) AND PERCENT CHANGE (1977/1976)
PLANT AT COST

Company	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	Percent Change
Canadian National Telecommunications	322 354	338 994	361 134	386 971	425 435	443 594	461 327	4.00
Canadian Pacific Telecommunications	136 222	138 778	143 914	150 631	158 314	164 980	165 895	.55
Teleglobe	122 979	135 793	154 233	185 816	196 840	208 131	202 996	(2.47)
Telesat	42 437	83 883	105 405	120 144	136 609	155 127	170 772	10.09
Total of Companies	623 992	697 448	764 686	843 562	917 198	971 832	1 000 990	3.00

TABLE 31
TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMPANIES
ABSOLUTE VALUES, 1971 TO 1977 (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS) AND PERCENT CHANGE (1977/1976)
PLANT LESS DEPRECIATION

Company	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	Percent Change
Canadian National Telecommunications	240 645	247 206	259 484	274 160	299 726	290 389	309 982	6.75
Canadian Pacific Telecommunications	79 967	81 538	84 306	84 323	85 673	86 286	87 842	1.80
Teleglobe	73 346	81 303	91 774	115 219	116 447	118 569	116 998	(1.33)
Telesat	42 356	83 739	94 291	94 999	94 651	95 171	102 805	8.02
Total of Companies	436 314	493 786	529 855	568 701	596 497	590 415	617 627	4.61

TABLE 32
TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMPANIES
ABSOLUTE VALUES, 1971 TO 1977, AND PERCENT CHANGE (1977/1976)
NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

Company	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	Percent Change
Canadian National Telecommunications	4 225	4 174	3 915	4 063	4 125	3 970	3 846	(3.12)
Canadian Pacific Telecommunications	2 391	2 188	2 130	2 074	1 923	1 819	1 781	(2.09)
Teleglobe	722	752	778	861	961	1 052	1 121	6.56
Telesat	122	212	232	288	312	311	333	7.07
Total of Companies	7 460	7 326	7 055	7 286	7 321	7 152	7 081	(.99)

TELEVISION COVERAGE
CTV AFFILIATED STATIONS
ENGLISH

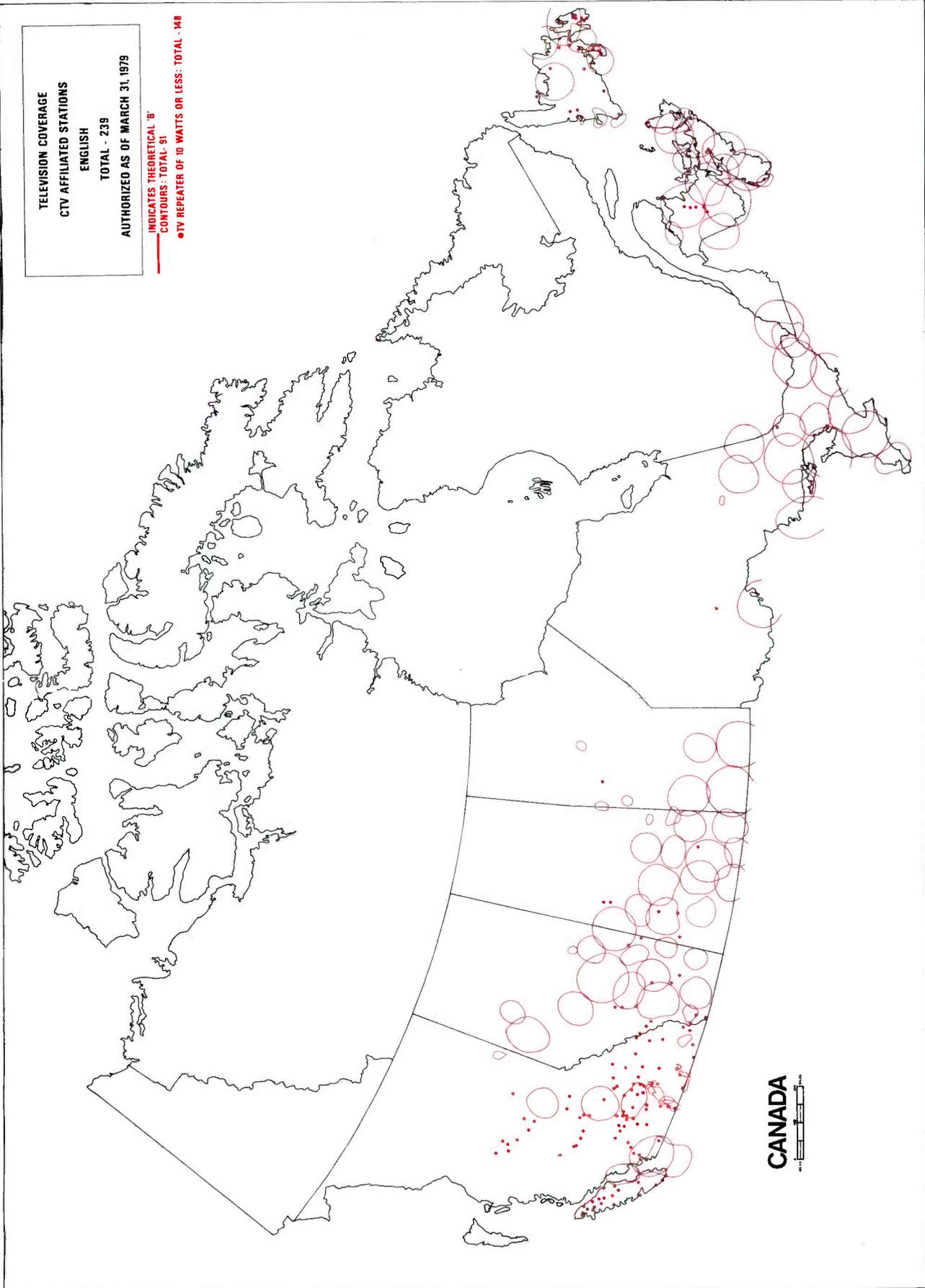
TOTAL - 239

AUTHORIZED AS OF MARCH 31, 1979

INDICATES THEORETICAL 'B'

CONTOURS: TOTAL - 91

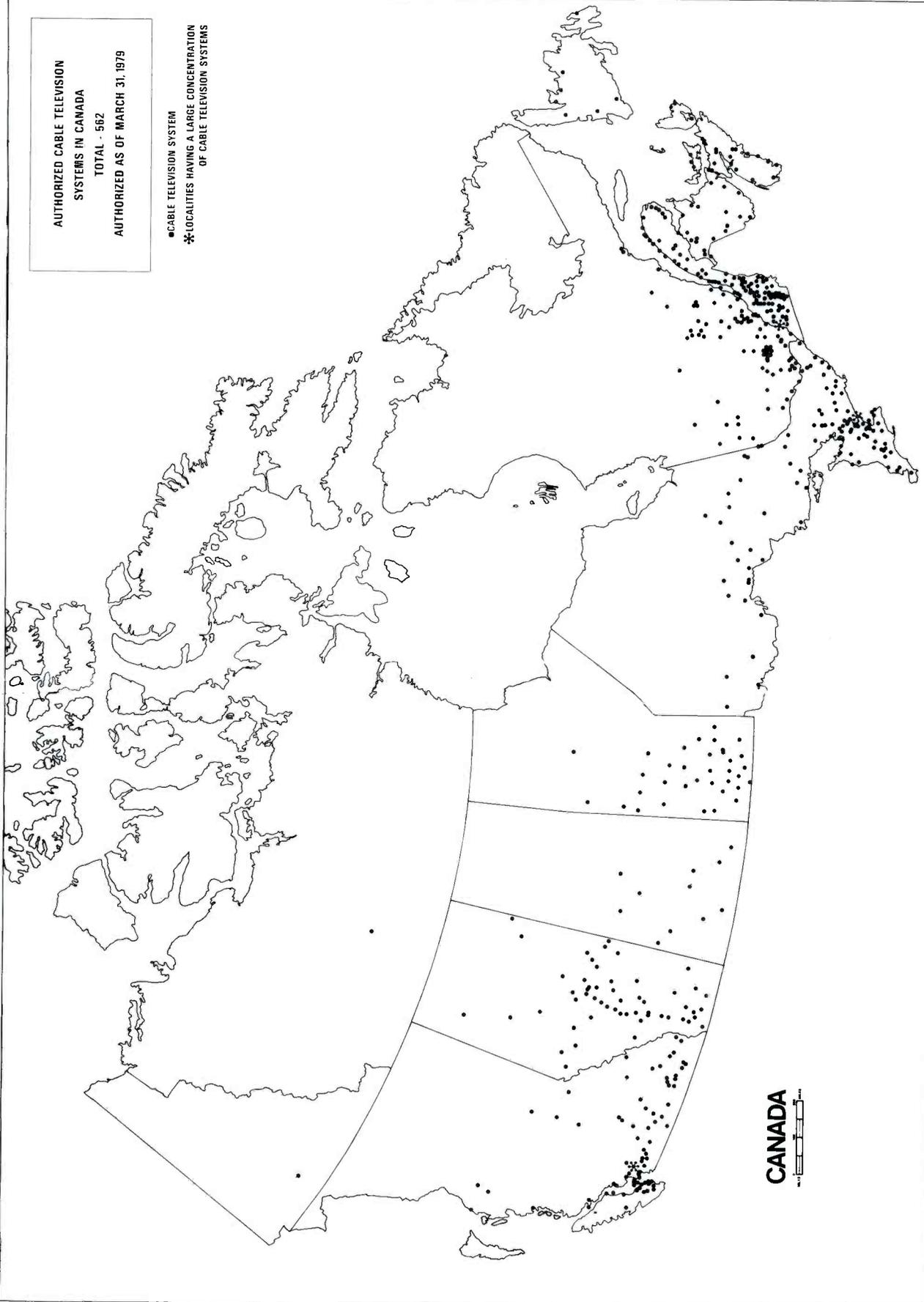
● TV REPEATER OF 10 WATTS OR LESS: TOTAL - 148



CANADA

AUTHORIZED CABLE TELEVISION
SYSTEMS IN CANADA
TOTAL - 562
AUTHORIZED AS OF MARCH 31, 1979

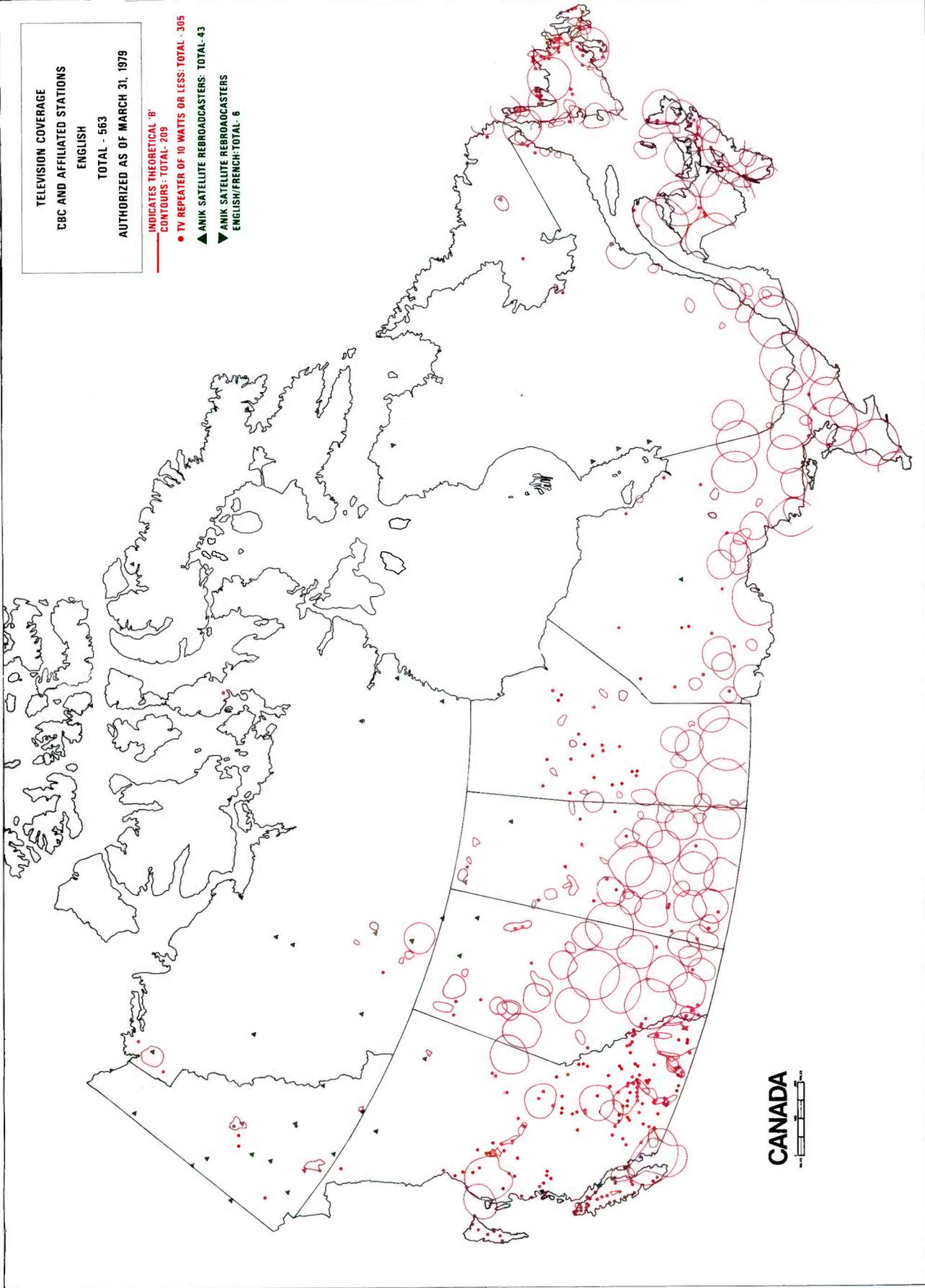
● CABLE TELEVISION SYSTEM
* LOCALITIES HAVING A LARGE CONCENTRATION
OF CABLE TELEVISION SYSTEMS



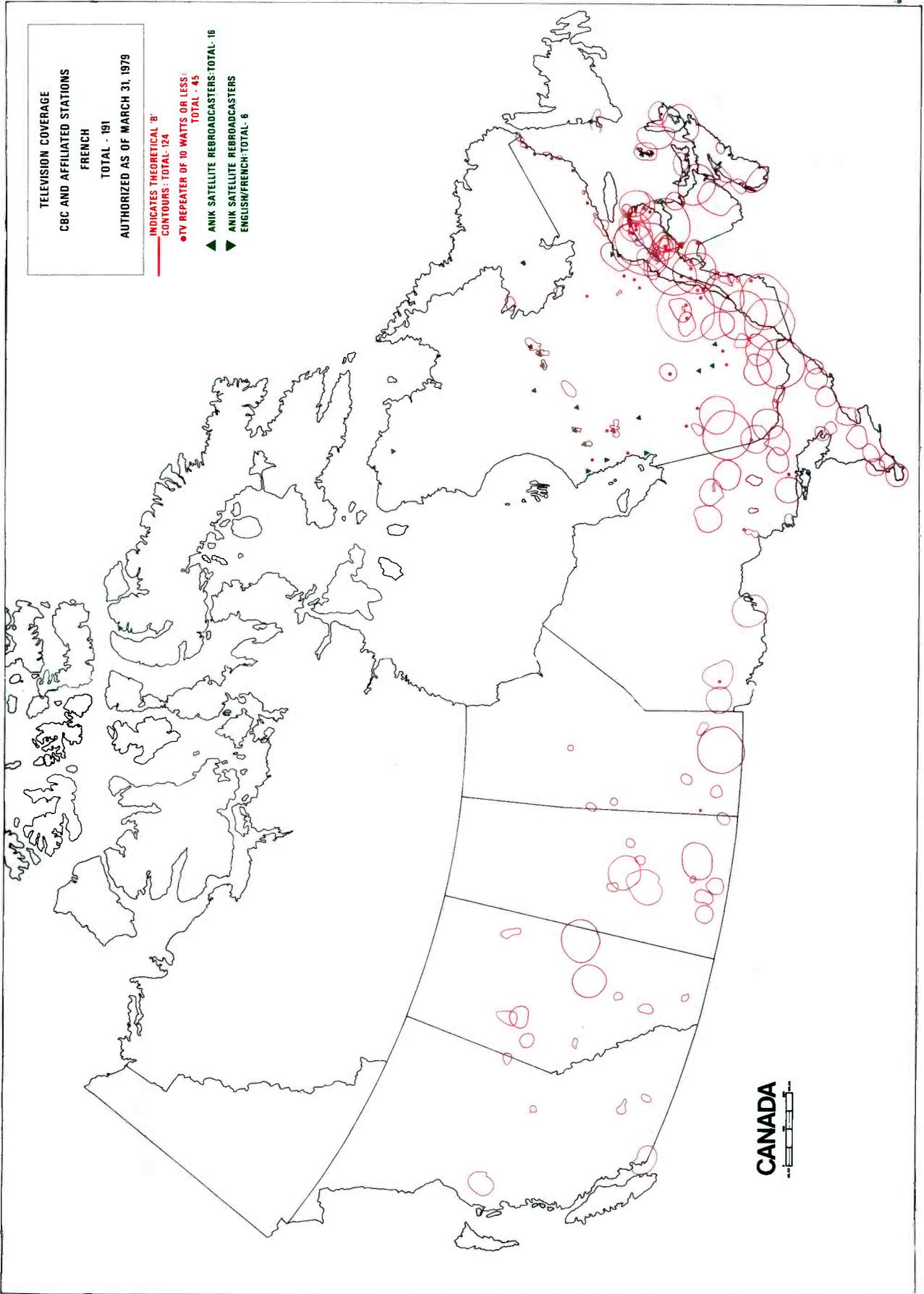
CANADA

TELEVISION COVERAGE
CBC AND AFFILIATED STATIONS
ENGLISH
TOTAL - 563
AUTHORIZED AS OF MARCH 31, 1979

INDICATES THEORETICAL 'B'
CONTOURS: TOTAL 209
● TV REPEATER OF 10 WATTS OR LESS: TOTAL - 305
▲ ANIK SATELLITE REBROADCASTERS: TOTAL - 43
▼ ANIK SATELLITE REBROADCASTERS
ENGLISH/FRENCH: TOTAL - 6

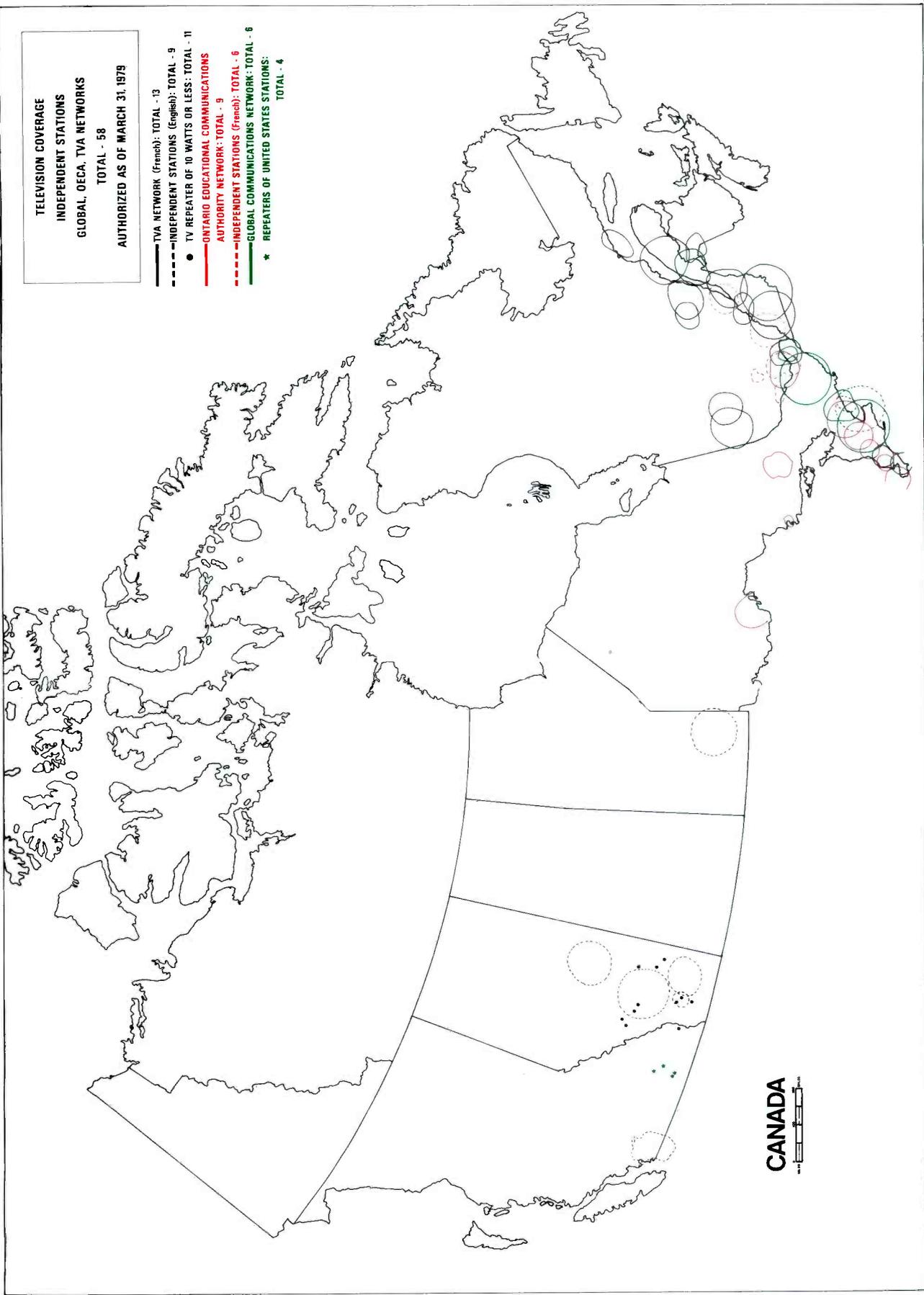


CANADA



TELEVISION COVERAGE
 INDEPENDENT STATIONS
 GLOBAL, DECA, TVA NETWORKS
 TOTAL - 58
 AUTHORIZED AS OF MARCH 31, 1979

- TVA NETWORK (French): TOTAL - 13
- - - INDEPENDENT STATIONS (English): TOTAL - 9
- TV REPEATER OF 10 WATTS OR LESS: TOTAL - 11
- ONTARIO EDUCATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS AUTHORITY NETWORK: TOTAL - 9
- - - INDEPENDENT STATIONS (French): TOTAL - 6
- - - GLOBAL COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK: TOTAL - 6
- * REPEATERS OF UNITED STATES STATIONS: TOTAL - 4



3. Internal operations

A. The Commission and the Executive Committee

The Broadcasting Act of 1968 vested authority to regulate and supervise all aspects of the Canadian broadcasting system — radio, television, and cable television — in the Canadian Radio-Television Commission, which has since become the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission.

The change was brought about by the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Act, passed by Parliament in April 1975 and promulgated by Order in Council 1 April 1976, which provides that the CRTC also "shall exercise the powers and perform the duties and functions in relation to telecommunication . . . vested . . . in the Canadian Transport Commission" (CRTC Act, section 1.14.2).

The Commission is composed of 19 members. Nine are full-time and form the CRTC's Executive Committee, and ten are part-time. Appointed by the Governor in Council for seven-year terms, the Executive Committee members are the Chairman, two Vice-Chairmen, and six Commissioners.

The ten part-time members are a key component in the CRTC's decision-making process. Appointed for terms of up to five years, these Commissioners are drawn from all regions of the nation. It is only after consultation with the part-time members that the CRTC may, through its Executive Committee, issue, renew, amend, or revoke the licences of radio, television, and cable television companies. The part-time members also may be consulted on telecommunications matters. Although they are termed "part-time" members, each devotes a considerable amount of the year to Commission business.

The Commission's members are:

Executive Committee and full-time Members

- Chairman: Pierre Camu (appointed October 1977)
- Vice-Chairman: Charles M. Dalfen (appointed Commissioner and Vice-Chairman April 1976)
- Vice-Chairman: Jean Fortier (appointed Commissioner and Vice-Chairman April 1976)
- Roy Faibish (appointed June 1976)
- Jean-Louis Gagnon (appointed August 1976)
- Paul Klinge (appointed April 1978)
- Mme Jeanne LaSalle (appointed June 1976)
- Mrs. Pat Pearce (appointed April 1968, reappointed April 1975, resigned April 1979)
- Réal Therrien (appointed April 1968, reappointed April 1975)

Part-time Members

- Marianne Barrie (appointed August 1978)
- Harry Bower (appointed April 1973, reappointed April 1978)

- Jacques de la Chevrotière (appointed April 1971, re-appointed April 1976)
- Edythe Goodridge (appointed January 1978)
- Rosalie Gower (appointed April 1973, reappointed April 1978)
- Jacques Hébert (appointed April 1971, reappointed April 1976)
- Ronald Irwin (appointed August 1977)
- Brian Land (appointed April 1973, reappointed April 1978; resigned August 1978)
- Steve Patrick (appointed April 1978)
- R. MacLeod Rogers (appointed December 1977)
- Gilles Soucy (appointed July 1978).

Subject to the Broadcasting Act and the Radio Act and any directions to the Commission issued from time to time by the Governor in Council under the authority of the Broadcasting Act, the Commission is to "regulate and supervise all aspects of the Canadian broadcasting system with a view to implementing the broadcasting policy enunciated in section 3" of the Broadcasting Act (section 15).

Certain statutory powers of the full Commission are exercised on the recommendation of the Executive Committee. These powers, as set out in the Broadcasting Act, include the authority to prescribe classes of broadcasting licences, to establish regulations applicable to all licence holders relating to various specified matters (such as program standards, allocation of broadcasting time which may be devoted to advertising and partisan political broadcasting, the operation of broadcast networks, and other related matters) and to revoke licences (section 16).

B. CRTC staff and structure

1. EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

All CRTC operations and management, as well as policy formulation, are the responsibility and come under the authority of the Executive Director, who is the senior staff officer; he responds directly to the Chairman. He is charged with planning, organizing, directing, and co-ordinating policy formulation. He supervises planning, scheduling, and coordination of a program of analysis, evaluation, research, and advice to the Commission for all operational and staff activities affecting regulation of both broadcasting and telecommunications. Also, he must establish and maintain liaison with the broadcasting and telecommunications industries, as well as with other government departments and agencies. He is also responsible for the CRTC regional offices.

2. GENERAL COUNSEL

The General Counsel of the Commission has, in addition to responsibility for the overall direction of the work of the Legal Branch, senior executive responsibility to the Chairman and the Commission in connection with the development and implementation of Commission policies, programs, objectives, and priorities and their legal implications.

The Legal Branch provides legal services to the Commission and its staff on all matters relating to the interpretation and implementation of the Broadcasting Act, the CRTC Act, various acts relating to telecommunications, statutory instruments made pursuant to these acts, and related federal and provincial legislation. Counsel advise the Commission with regard to the legal implications of policy matters in support of supervisory and regulatory responsibilities. Counsel also conduct questioning and advise on procedural matters at public hearings, and represent the Commission on interdepartmental committees. Counsel recommend and carry out legal proceedings instituted by or against the Commission.

The Legal Branch, in its day-to-day activities, supervises the implementation of the provisions of the Broadcasting Act, the CRTC Act, various acts relating to telecommunications, and the regulations passed thereunder.

3. SECRETARY GENERAL TO THE COMMISSION

In addition to senior executive responsibilities to the Executive Director relating to the development and implementation of Commission policies, regulations, and programs, the Secretary General is responsible for the overall direction of the Public Hearings and Licensing Branch and the Communications Branch.

As secretary to the Commission, the Secretary General is responsible for planning and the proceedings of Executive Committee and Commission meetings, by coordinating and supervising preparation of agendas and the conduct of these meetings. The Secretary General's office is also responsible for the registration, scheduling, and control of broadcasting and telecommunications applications and the registration of correspondence addressed to the Chairman and the Secretariat.

The Public Hearings and Licensing Branch is responsible for the coordination of the overall licensing functions of the Commission as it relates to the processing of applications for new licences, as well as for amendments to and renewal of licences in broadcasting. It is also responsible for the administration and coordination of the CRTC's public hearings and statutory functions relating to broadcasting and telecommunications. In addition to its responsibilities for administering the public hearing process and procedures, the development and coordination of notices, agendas, and the promulgation of policies and regulations, the branch is also responsible for the planning and the scheduling of the Commission's public hearing process and workload.

The Communications Branch is responsible for administering, controlling, and coordinating the preparation and publication of decisions (broadcasting and telecommunications); it also administers a correspondence division which is responsible for assigning correspondence received by the Executive and for replying to correspondence addressed to the Chairman and the Secretariat.

The Directorates

4. DIRECTOR GENERAL, PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

The Directorate provides information, recommendations, and advice to the Commission on policy, regulations, and

extension of the Canadian broadcasting system. The Directorate carries out short- and long-range planning and studies in order to assess the impact of the Commission's policies and regulations on the broadcasting industry.

Cable, Radio and Television Operations. This branch has responsibilities in three main areas of activity.

The Cable Television Development Division is responsible for advising the Commission on all aspects of the development and implementation of cable television policy and regulations. The scope of analysis performed by the branch extends from studying potential cable television licence areas, to the licensing process, to the implementation of policies after licensing. It is concerned with:

- providing assessments of individual cable television applications;
- developing the analytical tools and measurement indices to be used in assessing the merits of cable television applications;
- preparing plans for the orderly commercial and technical development of present and future services on cable television, including the use of cable television undertakings for non-programming services and negotiating the implementation of these services with the broadcasting industry, the telecommunications carrier industry, and federal and provincial government agencies; and
- proposing changes in the structure of the cable television industry for the realization of the policy objectives contained in the Broadcasting Act.

The Radio and Television Operations Division is concerned with the establishment, extension, and improvement of radio and television services and facilities in Canada. It is responsible for:

- conducting market analyses to determine the economic capacity of a community to support new radio or television stations;
- assessing new radio and television applications with respect to the economic viability of the proposals; and
- evaluating the economic impact of the CRTC regulations or policies on broadcasters.

The division provides the Chairman with the CRTC's staff Election Committee, which was established to help implement the broadcast provisions of the Canada Elections Act (1977).

The Planning Division is concerned with the development of Commission policy and regulations. It is responsible for:

- undertaking policy, market, and regulatory studies of short-, medium-, and long-term nature of both the broadcasting and cable industries;
- developing policies and plans for the broadcasting and cable industries to meet the objectives of the Broadcasting Act by considering present and future market, economic, and technological constraints and conditions; and
- providing advice to the Commission concerning the broader issues and problems facing the broadcasting and cable industries as a result of regulatory and legislative activities of the Commission and of the federal government.

Technical Planning and Analysis. The principal activities of the Technical Planning and Analysis Branch are:

- to develop and maintain the capacity to provide the Commission with advice as to the technical acceptability of applications being heard by the Commission;
- to prepare technical plans and to analyse the methods whereby radio, television, and cable TV services can be economically extended to regions of Canada which are not now adequately served, and to negotiate the implementation of these new services with the broadcasting industry;
- to develop and maintain comprehensive records on the technical parameters of all stations licensed by the Commission in order to be capable of providing rapid response to enquiries on service availability;
- to act as the Commission's technical delegates on all inter-departmental and international groups, committees, and conferences where the CRTC's interests must be represented;
- to work with industry and other government departments and agencies to modify the design of broadcast receiving and transmitting equipment in order to promote improvement in the quality of signals received by the public and to encourage the development of new and innovative services; and
- to act as a liaison group with the Department of Communications on all technical matters concerning broadcasting, including specific applications, spectrum and frequency allocation matters, and the preparation of technical rules and regulations.

Financial and Corporate Affairs. This branch is responsible for:

- developing and applying the analytical tools needed for the financial assessment of broadcasting proposals, for new undertakings or amendments, and for their probable impact on the existing broadcasting systems and the public;
- developing and applying the ownership policy to proposals before the Commission, and providing advice on the probable consequences of changes in or deviations from that policy; and
- developing and continuously maintaining adequate and relevant financial and statistical information; analyzing and assessing the performance of the broadcasting industry and its operators in order to assist in the regulation of the industry.

Economic Planning and Analysis. This group consists of a small number of professional economists, and is responsible for analysing economic aspects of all sectors of the broadcasting industry and the economic interrelationships between the broadcasting sectors and other Canadian industries. It acts as an economic consultant to other branches of the Directorate, other Directorates, and the Commission for the development of policy and the analysis of actual and potential effects of various Commission policies and proposed policies on the economic viability of the sectors of the industry. The group uses both traditional and highly sophisticated modern forecasting techniques. It develops analytical tools both for its own use and for use by operational branches. The group has two divisions, the Economic Analysis Division, engaged in operational research and medium-term forecasting, and the Economic Planning Division, engaged in a medium- to long-term analysis and forecasting.

5. DIRECTOR GENERAL, TELECOMMUNICATIONS

The Directorate assists the Commission in discharging its responsibilities for the effective regulation of the tele-

communications companies under federal jurisdiction, in accordance with the provisions of various statutes including the CRTC Act, the Railway Act, and the National Transportation Act. These responsibilities include:

- assisting in organizing and drafting Commission decisions and orders with respect to telecommunications matters;
- ensuring that the federally regulated carriers are in compliance with Commission decisions and orders;
- handling inquiries and complaints relating to telecommunications matters;
- evaluating, on a continuing basis, new developments, trends, and policies in telecommunications to identify issues, adjust priorities, and advise the Executive Committee on courses of action;
- establishing procedures to be followed in public hearings and ensuring that proper mechanisms exist to inform the parties and the public about these procedures.

The Directorate consists of three branches, the Operations Branch, the Financial and Economic Analysis Branch, and the Cost Inquiry Branch, with responsibilities divided as follows.

Operations Branch

- Analysis, review, and preparation of orders covering all revisions to existing tariffs of the federally-regulated carriers as well as implementation of tariffs for new telecommunications services;
- co-ordination and orderly management of public proceedings dealing with major applications and tariff filings, complaints, and special-issue hearings including the provision of advice and assistance to the Commission during such proceedings, and in the preparation of written decisions;
- investigating complaints or inquiries from users of telecommunications services to ensure that the provision of services by federally-regulated carriers is in keeping with the appropriate sections of the Railway Act.

Financial and Economic Analysis Branch

- Developing financial and economic analysis in support of major applications and tariff filings;
- ensuring that the accounting methods and costing procedures employed by the federally regulated carriers are consistent with the requirements of the Commission;
- co-ordinating analysis of statistical information relating to the federally-regulated carriers;
- anticipating emerging policy issues which may dominate or influence the regulatory process in the immediate future (between one and five years ahead);
- monitoring developments in regulatory jurisdictions in courts and in legislation throughout Canada and the United States and reporting on pertinent patterns and decisions.

Cost Inquiry Branch

- Preparing recommendations regarding the development of improved costing methodologies and procedures in support of the Commission's responsibility to establish just, reasonable rates for carriers within its jurisdiction;
- assisting in drafting directions describing the requirements of the Commission with respect to economic evaluations submitted in support of tariff filings.

6. DIRECTOR GENERAL, BROADCAST PROGRAMS

The Broadcast Programs Directorate advises the Commission on station and network programming matters in

television, cable television, AM and FM radio as well as in matters related to the advertising industry.

It collects a wide variety of information on programs and program trends in Canadian broadcasting, identifies and documents program problems including commercial and political matters, and proposes solutions, reviews regulations and policies, and recommends changes through new policy directions. Because programs tend to provoke public reaction, the Broadcast Programs Directorate handles a considerable amount of correspondence and telephone calls from individuals and groups. The Directorate's operations are carried out through two main branches.

The first, Broadcast Programs (Operations), is concerned with programming operations in television, radio, and cable TV. It includes a logs and monitoring section which receives, collates, and distributes quantitative data on broadcasting stations' programming and scheduling. The branch examines the observance of broadcasting regulations. It gathers and assesses information on programming, including community programming by cable TV systems, and ethnic programming. It maintains contacts with broadcasters and representatives from related areas of concern. It also includes the Advertising Industry Division which is responsible for administering the Commission's policies and regulations concerning the clearance of certain kinds of advertising intended for radio and television; it monitors the Canadian content objectives for broadcast advertising.

Broadcast Programs (Policy Development), the second branch, develops program regulations and policies. Policy and regulatory recommendations are developed for consideration by the Executive Committee and the full Commission either as a result of reviews of existing policies or of the need for new policies to take account of changing needs and opportunities within the broadcasting system. New policy approaches also evolve as the result of problems being identified through correspondence, monitoring, and visits to broadcasting stations and cable TV systems.

C. Financial statement, fiscal year 1978-79

PERSONNEL

Salaries, wages, and members' fees:	
Executive: Executive Committee, Part-Time Members, Chairman's Office	762,574.00
Operations: Office of the Executive Director, Broadcast Planning and Development, Secretary to the Commission	3,902,628.00
Telecommunications Directorate	1,037,965.00
Research Branch	309,592.00
Broadcast Programs Directorate	1,084,265.00
Legal Branch	315,528.00
Departmental Administration Directorate	2,210,132.00
Other personnel expenses	669.00

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

Travel and transportation	447,585.00
Postage	96,906.00
Telephone, telegraph	325,859.00

7. DIRECTOR GENERAL, ADMINISTRATION

The Director General, who responds to the Chairman, develops, implements, and coordinates a system of integrated corporate and resource planning for the Commission. He evaluates and recommends on alternate ways to achieve the CRTC's goals and objectives; integrates program and responsibility centers in terms of overall objectives; and recommends allocations of human and financial resources. He is responsible for six branches: Personnel; Financial Planning and Operations; Information Services; Management Services; Operational and Financial Review and Audit; and Administrative Services.

8. DIRECTOR GENERAL, RESEARCH

The overall objective of the CRTC Research Directorate is to study the general field of communication in order to assist the Commission in understanding the social and cultural implications of its general development, as well as identifying specific issues and proposing alternative solutions to the problems of this field. In the choice of specific projects, direction is taken from the Sub-Committee on Research composed of members of the Executive Committee of the CRTC. Projects chosen relate to issues in electronic communications which are major problems not dealt with ordinarily by operational directorates but which also are amenable to solution. Some major projects initiated in 1978-79 were the issues of balance in broadcast programming; the development of new methods for assessing television programming; and identification of potential social problems and related regulatory issues arising from technological development in the provision of new electronic communications services. The Directorate also undertakes special projects as they arise.

The Directorate is also responsible for the administration of a budget for grants and contributions to research in broadcasting, according to section 18 of the Broadcasting Act.

INFORMATION

Announcements of hearings and decisions (newspapers)	708,262.00
CRTC publications (printing)	72,668.00

PROFESSIONAL AND SPECIAL SERVICES

Legal fees	27,096.00
Training of public servants	20,033.00
Commissionaires	80,663.00
Consultants and contract research	372,056.00
Reporting services	247,959.00
Interpreters' fees at public hearings	6,000.00
Other business services	33,216.00
Payments for temporary assistance	93,612.00
Representation expenses and professional association fees	62,419.00
Service charge, DSS	50,744.00
Membership fees, public servants	3,816.00
Hospitality	7,870.00
Registration fees, conferences	5,388.00

RENTALS

Hall, rooms, equipment for public hearings and Commission meetings	156,324.00
Data processing	260,139.00
Photo-copy machines	15,029.00
Office machines	38,720.00
Other	87,336.00

PURCHASE, REPAIR AND UPKEEP

Repairs: furniture, fixtures, and other equipment, motor vehicle	59,991.00
Office machines and equipment	49,765.00

UTILITIES, MATERIALS, AND SUPPLIES

Office machines, equipment (under \$150) ..	17,772.00
Publications and subscriptions	58,786.00
Office and motor vehicle supplies	91,618.00
Printing (other than departmental publications)	416,406.00

ACQUISITION OF EQUIPMENT AND FURNISHINGS

Communication equipment, furniture and fixtures	51,654.00
Machines and equipment (over \$150)	16,995.00
Motor vehicles	7,300.00

TRANSFER PAYMENTS

Contributions toward research	59,837.00
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ALL OTHER EXPENSES

Miscellaneous expenses: staff and consultants	2,268.00
Court costs	nil
Contribution towards employee benefit plans	1,244,000.00

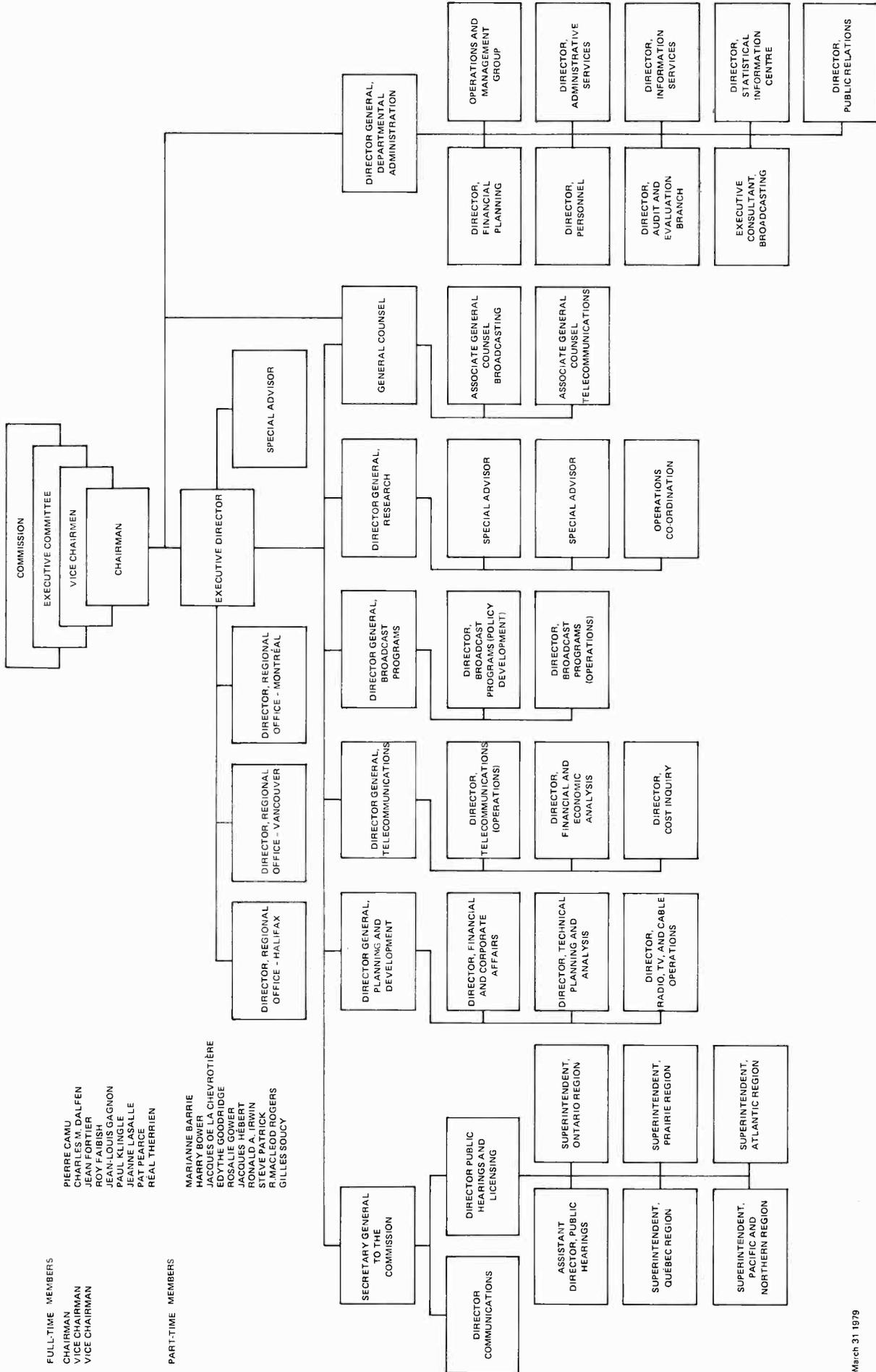
TOTAL	14,919,445.00
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FULL-TIME MEMBERS

- CHAIRMAN
 VICE CHAIRMAN
 VICE CHAIRMAN
- PIERRE CAMU
 CHARLES M. DALFEN
 JEAN FORTIER
 ROY FABISH
 JEAN-LOUIS GAGNON
 GUY GAGNON
 JEANNE LASALLE
 PAT PEARCE
 REAL THERRIEN

PART-TIME MEMBERS

- MARIANNE BARRIE
 HARRY BOWER
 JACQUES DE LA CHEVROTIÈRE
 EDYTHE GOODRIDGE
 ROSALIE GOWER
 JACQUES HÉBERT
 RONALD A. IRWIN
 STEVE PATRICK
 R. MACLEOD ROGERS
 GILLES SOUCY



Appendix: CRTC publications

*Free publications**

Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission Act (1976)

Office consolidation: Broadcasting Act (1967/68)

Office consolidation: Radio (AM) Broadcasting Regulations

Office consolidation: Radio (FM) Broadcasting Regulations

Office consolidation: Television Broadcasting Regulations

Office consolidation: Cable Television Regulations

Office consolidation: CRTC Rules of Procedure (broadcasting)

Draft CRTC Telecommunications Rules of Procedure (1978)

FM radio in Canada: A policy to ensure a varied and comprehensive radio service (1975)

Policies respecting broadcasting receiving undertakings (cable television) (1975)

Bibliography: Some Canadian writings on the mass media (1974)

CRTC annual reports from 1968-69

CRTC decisions (and index) 1975-76 (subsequent years listed below under "priced publications")

A resource for the active community (1974)

Multilingual broadcasting in the 1970s (1974)

Reaching the retired (1974)

UHF broadcasting spectrum requirements for Canada (1977)

Sound broadcasting requirements for Canada (1978)

Report on pay television (1978)

Background study papers associated with Report on pay television:

Pay per program

Subscription pay television

Universal pay television

Pay television: CROP Inc. (an evaluation of the demand for pay television)

Seminar on advocacy advertising (1978)

*Available from CRTC Information Services, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0N2.

Canadian ownership in broadcasting: A report on the foreign divestiture process (1974)

Ownership of private broadcasting: An economic analysis of structure, performance and behaviour (1978)

Background study papers associated with the ownership study:

Le C.R.T.C. et la propriété des moyens de radiodiffusion†

The contemporary status of ownership and the level of concentration in the Canadian broadcasting industry†

The effect of concentration on advertising rates†

Major ownership transfers in broadcasting, 1972-76: An analysis of price determinants†

Les effets de la concentration sur la programmation de la radiodiffusion†

Radio frequencies are public property (Decision CRTC 74-70, CBC network licence renewal, 1974)

Report: Committee of public inquiry into the national broadcasting service (March 1977)

Background study papers associated with the Report:

An appraisal by Canadians of the information broadcast by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation

A content analysis — the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation: Similarities and differences of French and English news

TV in Canada: What Canadians choose to watch†

CBC television: Programming and audiences — the English language service†

Analyse de la programmation et du contenu canadien†

Analyse clinique des plaintes spécifiques formulées par le public sur la programmation de la Société Radio-Canada†

Priced publications††

Symposium on television violence (Catalogue number BC 92-12/1976, \$5.00; outside Canada, \$6.00)

Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Decisions and Policy Statements: vol. 2, part 1, Decisions 1976-77; vol. 3, part 1, Decisions 1977-78; vol. 4, part 1, Decisions 1978-79 (Catalogue number BC 9-3/1977; BC 9-3/1978; BC 9-3/1979; \$15.00; outside Canada, \$18.00)

Attitudes of Canadians toward advertising on television (Catalogue number BC 92-16/1978, \$2.00; outside Canada, \$2.40)

Broadcast advertising handbook (Catalogue number BC 92-18/1978, \$2.25; outside Canada, \$2.70)

†The Commission has not had these working papers translated. However they have been duplicated in the language in which they were developed so that they can be made available to people who might wish to have them.

††Available from Printing and Publishing, Supply and Services Canada, Hull, Québec K1A 0S9; send a money or postal order made out to the Receiver-General of Canada, and quote the title and catalogue number.

Annexe: publications du C.R.T.C.

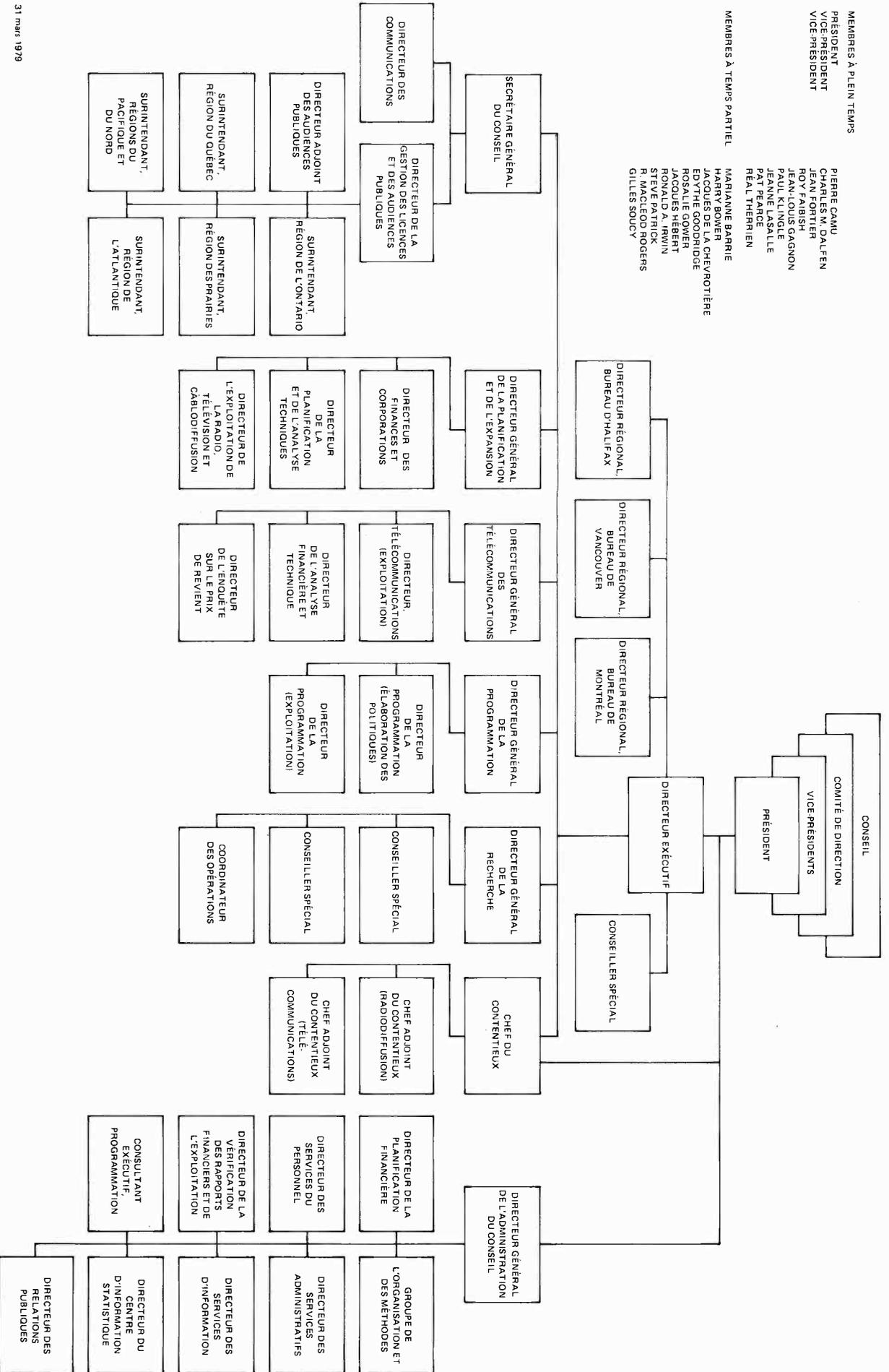
Publications gratuites
 Loi établissant le Conseil de la radiodiffusion et des télécommunications canadiennes (1976)
 Codification administrative: Loi sur la radiodiffusion (1967/1968)
 Codification administrative: Règlements concernant la radiodiffusion (M.A.)
 Codification administrative: Règlements concernant la radiodiffusion (M.F.)
 Codification administrative: Règlement relatif à la télévision
 Codification administrative: Règlement sur la télévision par câble
 Codification administrative: Règles de procédure du C.R.T.C. (en matière de radiodiffusion)
 La radio M.F. au Canada: une politique en vue d'assurer un service radiophonique diversifié (1975)
 Politique relative aux entreprises de réception de radiodiffusion (télévision par câble) (1975)
 Bibliographie: Etudes canadiennes sur les mass média (1974)
 Rapports annuels du C.R.T.C. depuis 1968-69
 Décisions du C.R.T.C. (et index) 1975-76 (les publications des décisions des années subséquentes sont vendues, voir ci-dessous)
 Radiodiffusion et communauté (1974)
 Multilingual Broadcasting in the 1970s (l'édition française est épuisée) (1974)
 Pour le troisième âge (1974)
 Prévisions à long terme des besoins de fréquences de radiodiffusion UHF au Canada (1977)
 Les besoins du Canada en radiodiffusion sonore: prévisions à long terme (1978)
 Documents de recherche relatifs au rapport sur la télévision à péage:
 Télévision à péage par programme
 Télévision à péage par abonnement
 Télévision à péage universelle
 Télévision à péage: CROP Inc. (une évaluation de la demande)
 Séminaire sur la publicité doctrinale (1978)
 La propriété canadienne dans la radiodiffusion: rapport sur le dessaisissement étranger (1974)
 La propriété dans l'industrie privée de la radiodiffusion: une analyse économique de sa structure, de son rendement, et de son comportement (1978)
 *Ces publications sont disponibles auprès des Services d'Information, Ottawa (Ontario) K1A 0N2

Documents de recherche relatifs à l'étude sur la propriété:
 Le C.R.T.C. et la propriété des moyens de radiodiffusion
 The Contemporary status of ownership and the level of concentration in the Canadian broadcasting industry
 The effect of concentration on advertising rates
 Major ownership transfers in broadcasting, 1972-76: an analysis of price determinants
 Les effets de la concentration sur la programmation de la radiodiffusion
 Les ondes radioélectriques sont propriété publique (Décision 74-70 — Renouvellement de la licence de la Société Radio-Canada, 1974)
 Rapport — Comité d'enquête sur le service national de radiodiffusion, mars 1977
 Documents de recherche relatifs au Rapport du Comité d'enquête:
 L'information à Radio-Canada: Perception des Canadiens
 Une analyse du contenu — similitudes et différences entre les nouvelles des réseaux français et anglais de la Société Radio-Canada
 TV in Canada: What Canadians choose to watch
 CBC Television: Programming and Audiences — the English Language Service
 Analyse de la programmation et du contenu canadien
 Analyse clinique des plaintes spécifiques formulées par le public sur la programmation de la Société Radio-Canada

Publications vendues†

Colloque sur la violence à la télévision/Symposium on Television Violence (Numéro de catalogue BC92-12/1976, \$5,00; à l'extérieur du Canada \$6,00)
 Décisions et énoncés de politique sur la radiodiffusion et les télécommunications canadiennes: vol. 2, 1^{ère} partie, Décisions 1976-77; vol. 3, 1^{ère} partie, Décisions 1977-78; vol. 4, 1^{ère} partie Décisions 1978-79 (Numéros de catalogue BC 9-3/1977; BC 9-3/1978; BC 9-3/1979, \$15,00; à l'extérieur du Canada, \$18,00)
 La publicité à la télévision: Les attitudes des Canadiens (Numéro de catalogue BC 92-16/1978, \$2,00; à l'extérieur du Canada \$2,40)
 Guide de la publicité radiodiffusée (Numéro de catalogue BC 92-18/1978, \$2,25; à l'extérieur du Canada \$2,70)

†Ces documents n'ont pas été traduits par le Conseil. Ils ont été publiés tels que présentés au Conseil et sont mis à la disposition du public.
 †Par la poste, veuillez mentionner le titre et le numéro de catalogue. Y joindre un mandat-poste payable au nom du Receveur Général du Canada et l'adresser à: Imprimerie et Edition, Approvisionnement et Services Canada, Hull (Québec) K1A 0S9



ports-conseils sur le plan économique auprès des autres directions de la Direction générale, des autres directions générales et du Conseil, en ce qui concerne l'élaboration des politiques et l'analyse des effets actuels et possibles des diverses politiques du Conseil et des politiques proposées concernant la viabilité économique des secteurs de l'industrie. Ce groupe utilise des techniques de prévision tant traditionnelles que modernes et hautement perfectionnées. Il met au point des instruments analytiques pour son usage et pour celui des directions d'exploitations. Ce groupe comprend deux divisions: la Division de l'analyse économique, qui s'occupe de recherches opérationnelles et de prévisions à moyen terme, et la Division de la planification économique, qui est chargée des analyses à moyen et à long terme et des études de prévision.

5. LA DIRECTION GÉNÉRALE DES TÉLÉCOMMUNICATIONS

La Direction générale aide le Conseil à s'acquitter de ses responsabilités en matière de réglementation des entreprises de télécommunications de compétence fédérale. Elle veille à ce que les décisions et ordonnances du Conseil respectent les décisions et ordonnances du Conseil; s'occuper des demandes de renseignements et des plaintes concernant les télécommunications; évaluer, de façon continue, les progrès, les tendances et les politiques nouvelles en matière de télécommunications afin d'identifier les problèmes, d'établir des priorités et de recommander au Comité de direction des lignes de conduite; établir des procédures à suivre lors des audiences publiques et veiller à ce qu'il existe des dispositifs appropriés pour renseigner les parties en cause et le public sur lesdites procédures.

La Direction générale est composée de la Direction de l'exploitation, de la Direction de l'analyse financière et économique et de la Direction de l'Enquête sur le prix de revient.

La Direction de l'exploitation

- analyse, révise et prépare les ordonnances relatives à toutes les modifications de tarifs existants des entreprises de télécommunications de compétence fédérale, et met en application les tarifs des nouveaux services de télécommunications;
- coordonne et organise efficacement les audiences publiques traitant des principales demandes d'exploitation et des dépôts de tarifs, des plaintes et des audiences spéciales, et de plus, aide et avise le Conseil lors de ces audiences, et participe à la rédaction des décisions; et
- étudie les plaintes ou les requêtes des utilisateurs des services de télécommunications afin de veiller à ce que les entreprises de compétence fédérale se conforment aux dispositions appropriées de la Loi sur les chemins de fer.

La Direction de l'analyse financière et économique

- élabore des analyses économiques et financières à l'appui des principales demandes d'exploitation et des dépôts de tarifs;

- de mettre au point des politiques et des projets pour les industries de la radiodiffusion et de la télévision par câble afin de répondre aux objectifs de la Loi sur la radiodiffusion, en tenant compte des conditions et des restrictions actuelles et futures relatives à la technologie, à l'économie et au marché; et
- de conseiller le Conseil sur les questions et problèmes auxquels font face les industries de la radiodiffusion et de la télévision par câble en raison des activités du Conseil et du gouvernement fédéral en matière de réglementation et de législation.

techniques sont les suivantes:

- développer et entretenir l'aptitude à aviser le Conseil sur la recevabilité au point de vue technique des demandes d'exploitation qui sont présentées;
- préparer des projets techniques et analyser des méthodes d'expansion économique des services de radio, de télévision et de télévision par câble dans les régions du Canada où les services actuels ne sont pas adéquats, et négocier la mise en place de ces nouveaux services avec l'industrie de la radiodiffusion;
- créer et tenir à jour des dossiers détaillés sur les paramètres techniques de toutes les stations ayant obtenu une licence du Conseil, afin de pouvoir répondre rapidement aux demandes de renseignements sur l'accessibilité des services;
- agir à titre de délégué des services techniques du Conseil auprès de tous les groupes, comités et conférences, de niveau tant interministériel qu'international, où les intérêts du C.R.T.C. doivent être représentés;
- collaborer avec l'industrie et les organismes et ministères du gouvernement afin de modifier la conception des appareils émetteurs et récepteurs, et ce, pour favoriser l'amélioration de la qualité des signaux reçus par le public et encourager l'élaboration de services nouveaux et innovateurs; et
- agir à titre de groupe de liaison auprès du ministère des Communications pour tous les aspects techniques relatifs à la radiodiffusion, y compris les demandes précises, les questions relatives au spectre et à l'allocation des fréquences et la préparation des règles et règlements techniques.

Finances et corporations. Cette Direction est chargée:

- de mettre au point et d'utiliser les instruments analytiques nécessaires à l'évaluation financière des projets de modifications ou de nouvelles entreprises en radiodiffusion et de leurs répercussions probables tant sur les systèmes actuels de radiodiffusion que sur le public;
- élaborer la politique relative à la propriété et de l'appliquer aux projets étudiés par le Conseil, et de donner son avis sur les conséquences probables des changements ou des dérogations à cette politique; et
- établir et de tenir sans cesse à jour des renseignements statistiques et financiers pertinents et en quantité suffisante, d'analyser et d'évaluer le rendement de l'industrie de la radiodiffusion et de ses exploitants afin d'aider à la réglementation de l'industrie.

Planification et analyse économiques. On retrouve, au sein de ce groupe, un petit nombre d'économistes professionnels, chargés d'analyser les aspects économiques de tous les secteurs de l'industrie de la radiodiffusion et des autres industries canadiennes. Ils agissent à titre d'ex-

Directions générales

4. LA DIRECTION GÉNÉRALE DE LA PLANIFICATION ET DE L'EXPANSION DE LA RADIODIFFUSION

Cette direction générale informe le Conseil, lui soumet des recommandations et lui donne des avis sur la politique, les règlements et l'expansion du système canadien de radiodiffusion. Elle fait de la planification et des études à court et à long terme afin d'évaluer les répercussions des politiques et des règlements du Conseil sur l'industrie de la radiodiffusion.

Exploitation de la radio, télévision et cablodiffusion. Cette direction a trois principaux domaines d'activités.

La Division de l'expansion de la télévision par câble est chargée de conseiller le Conseil sur tous les aspects de l'élaboration et de l'application de la politique et des règlements concernant la télévision par câble. Les analyses qu'effectue la Direction vont de l'étude des régions où il serait possible d'accorder des licences d'exploitation de cablodiffusion à l'octroi des licences et à l'application des politiques après l'octroi des licences. La Direction s'occupe :

- de fournir des évaluations des demandes d'exploitation des entreprises de cablodiffusion;

- de mettre au point des instruments d'analyse et des indices d'évaluation qui servent à juger de la valeur des demandes de licences pour des entreprises de cablodiffusion;

- de préparer des projets pour le développement méthodique, tant commercial que technique, des services actuels et futurs de télévision par câble, y compris l'utilisation des entreprises de cablodiffusion pour des services autres que des émissions, ainsi que de négocier la mise en œuvre de ces services avec l'industrie de la radiodiffusion, les entreprises de télécommunications et les organismes gouvernementaux fédéraux et provinciaux; et

- de proposer des changements à apporter à la structure de l'industrie de la télévision par câble pour réaliser les objectifs en matière de politique que fixe la Loi sur la radiodiffusion.

La Division de l'exploitation de la radio et télévision s'occupe de la mise au point, de l'expansion et de l'amélioration des services et des installations de radio et de télévision au Canada. Elle est chargée :

- de procéder à des analyses de marché afin d'évaluer la capacité économique d'une collectivité à financer de nouvelles stations de radio ou de télévision;

- d'évaluer les demandes d'exploitation de nouvelles stations de radio et de télévision en fonction de la viabilité économique des propositions; et

- d'évaluer les répercussions d'ordre économique qu'ont les règlements ou les politiques du C.R.T.C. sur les radiodiffuseurs.

La Division met à la disposition du président le personnel du Comité des élections du C.R.T.C. mis sur pied en vue d'aider à la mise en application des dispositions de la Loi électorale du Canada de 1977.

La Division de la planification s'occupe de l'élaboration de la politique et des règlements du Conseil. Elle est chargée :

- d'entreprendre des études à court, à moyen et à long terme sur la politique, le marché et la réglementation des industries de la radiodiffusion et de la cablodiffusion;

La Direction du contenu donne des avis juridiques au Conseil et à son personnel sur toutes les questions relatives à l'interprétation et à l'application de la Loi sur la radiodiffusion, la Loi sur le Conseil de la radiodiffusion et des télécommunications canadiennes, sur les divers lois connexes aux télécommunications, sur les textes réglementaires qui en découlent, ainsi que sur les lois fédérales et provinciales connexes. Les conseillers juridiques de cette direction avisent le Conseil des implications juridiques de certaines politiques liées aux responsabilités du Conseil en matière de surveillance et de réglementation. En outre, ils mènent l'interrogatoire aux audiences publiques et donnent des conseils quant à la procédure à suivre; enfin, ils représentent le Conseil au sein de comités interministériels. Ils sont également responsables des poursuites intentées par ou contre le Conseil.

Le travail quotidien de la Direction du contenu est consistant à veiller à l'application des dispositions de la Loi sur la radiodiffusion, de la Loi sur le C.R.T.C., des diverses lois liées aux télécommunications et des textes réglementaires qui en découlent.

3. LE SECRÉTAIRE GÉNÉRAL DU CONSEIL

Outre ses responsabilités administratives auprès du directeur exécutif en ce qui concerne l'élaboration et la mise en application des politiques, règlements et programmes du Conseil, le secrétaire général est chargé de l'administration générale de la Direction de la gestion des licences, et des audiences publiques et celle des communications.

En tant que secrétaire du Conseil, le secrétaire général doit planifier et diriger les débats des réunions du Comité de direction et du Conseil, en coordonnant et en surveillant la préparation des ordres du jour et le déroulement des réunions. Le bureau du secrétaire général est également responsable de l'inscription et du contrôle des demandes ainsi que de la correspondance relative à la radiodiffusion et aux télécommunications adressées au président et au secrétaire.

La Direction de la gestion des licences et des audiences publiques est chargée de la coordination de toutes les activités d'octroi de licence du Conseil, c'est-à-dire du traitement des demandes de nouvelles licences aussi bien que de la modification ou du renouvellement de licences de radiodiffusion. Elle est également chargée d'administrer et de coordonner les audiences publiques et les fonctions statutaires du C.R.T.C. en radiodiffusion et en télécommunications. Outre sa responsabilité administrative quant au mécanisme et à la procédure des audiences publiques, à l'élaboration et à la coordination des avis, des ordres du jour, et à la publication des politiques et règlements, la direction s'occupe également de la planification et de l'établissement du calendrier des audiences publiques ainsi que du volume des travaux.

La Direction des communications est responsable de l'administration, du contrôle et de la coordination de la préparation et de la publication des décisions (radiodiffusion et télécommunications); elle administre aussi une division chargée d'assigner la correspondance reçue par l'Exécutif et de répondre au courrier adressé au président et au secrétaire.

3. Activités internes

A. Le Conseil et le Comité de direction

En vertu de la Loi sur la radiodiffusion de 1968, le Conseil de la radio-télévision canadienne a pour mandat de réglementer tous les aspects de la radiodiffusion au Canada — radio, télévision et télévision par câble — et d'en surveiller le développement.

La Loi sur le Conseil de la radiodiffusion et des télécommunications canadiennes, établie par le Parlement en avril 1975 et promulguée par un arrêté en conseil le 1^{er} avril 1976, indique que le C.R.T.C. « doit exercer les pouvoirs et s'acquitter des devoirs et fonctions, en matière de télécommunications, conférés à la Commission canadienne des transports » (Loi sur le C.R.T.C., 1.14(2)).

Le Conseil est composé de 19 membres, dont neuf à plein temps, qui forment le Comité de direction du C.R.T.C., et dix à temps partiel. Nommés par le gouverneur en conseil pour une période de sept ans, les membres du Comité de direction sont le président, deux vice-présidents et six membres à plein temps.

Les dix membres à temps partiel jouent un rôle important dans l'élaboration des décisions du C.R.T.C. Nommés pour une période allant jusqu'à cinq ans, ils viennent de toutes les régions du Canada. Le Conseil ne peut, sans les avoir consultés, attribuer, renouveler, modifier ou suspendre, par l'intermédiaire du Comité de direction, les licences d'exploitation d'entreprises de radio, de télévision ou de télévision par câble. Le Conseil peut également les consulter sur des questions relatives aux télécommunications. Bien que dénommés membres « à temps partiel », chacun d'entre eux consacre beaucoup de temps aux affaires du Conseil.

Les membres du Conseil sont:

Comité de direction et membres à plein temps

Président: M. Pierre Camu (nommé à la présidence en octobre 1977)
Vice-Président: M. Charles M. Dalfen (nommé conseiller et à la vice-présidence en avril 1976)
Vice-Président: M. Jean Fortier (nommé conseiller et à la vice-présidence en avril 1976)
M. Roy Faibish (nommé en juin 1976)
M. Jean-Louis Gagnon (nommé en août 1976)
M. Paul Klingie (nommé en avril 1978)
M^{me} Jeanne LaSalle (nommée en juin 1976)
M^{me} Pat Pearce (nommée en avril 1968, renommée en avril 1975)
M. Réal Therrien (nommé en avril 1968, renommé en avril 1975)

Membres à temps partiel

M^{me} Marianne Barrie (nommée en août 1978)
M. Harry Bower (nommé en avril 1973, renommé en avril 1978)
M. Jacques de la Chevrotière (nommé en avril 1971, renommé en avril 1976)
M^{me} Edythe Goodridge (nommée en janvier 1978)

B. La structure et les effectifs du C.R.T.C.

1. LE DIRECTEUR EXÉCUTIF

Toutes les activités d'exploitation et d'administration du C.R.T.C., de même que la formulation des politiques relatives de l'autorité du directeur exécutif, qui est le fonctionnaire supérieur principal, il en répond directement devant le président. Il est chargé de planifier, organiser, diriger et coordonner la formulation des politiques. Il surveille la planification, la coordination et l'établissement du calendrier d'un programme d'analyses, d'évaluations, de recherches et de consultation pour le Conseil en ce qui a trait à toutes les activités d'exploitation et d'administration qui influent sur la réglementation de la radiodiffusion et des télécommunications. De plus, il doit établir et entretenir des relations de travail avec les industries de la radiodiffusion et des télécommunications, aussi bien qu'avec les autres gouvernements et organismes. Le directeur exécutif est également responsable des trois bureaux régionaux du Conseil.

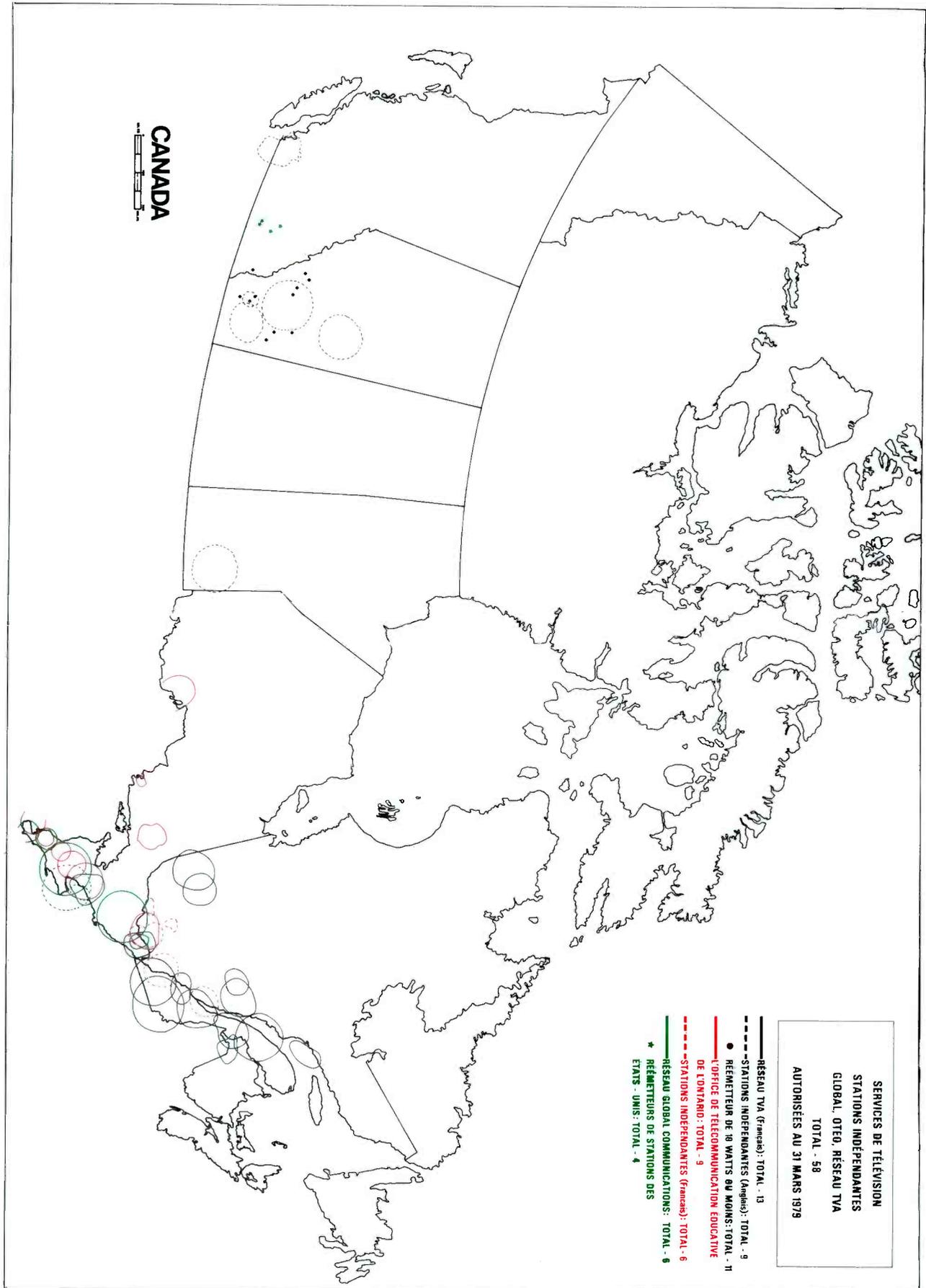
2. LE CHEF DU CONTENTIEUX

Le chef du contentieux, en plus de répondre de l'orientation générale du travail effectué par la Direction du contentieux, est le principal fonctionnaire administratif du président et du Conseil pour ce qui est de l'élaboration et de l'application des politiques, programmes, objectifs et priorités du Conseil et de leurs répercussions juridiques.

M^{me} Rosalie Gower (nommée en avril 1973, renommée en avril 1978)
M. Jacques Hébert (nommé en avril 1971, renommé en avril 1976)
M. Ronald Irwin (nommé en août 1977)
M. Brian Land (nommé en avril 1973, renommé en avril 1978, il a présenté sa démission en août 1978)
M. Steve Patrick (nommé en avril 1978)
M. R. MacLeod Rogers (nommé en décembre 1977)
M. Gilles Soucy (nommé en juillet 1978)

Sous réserve de la Loi sur la radiodiffusion, de la Loi sur la radio et des directives adressées de temps à autre au Conseil par le gouverneur en conseil en vertu de la Loi sur la radiodiffusion, le Conseil doit « réglementer et surveiller tous les aspects du système de la radiodiffusion canadienne en vue de mettre en œuvre la politique de radiodiffusion énoncée à l'article 3 » de la Loi sur la radiodiffusion (article 15).

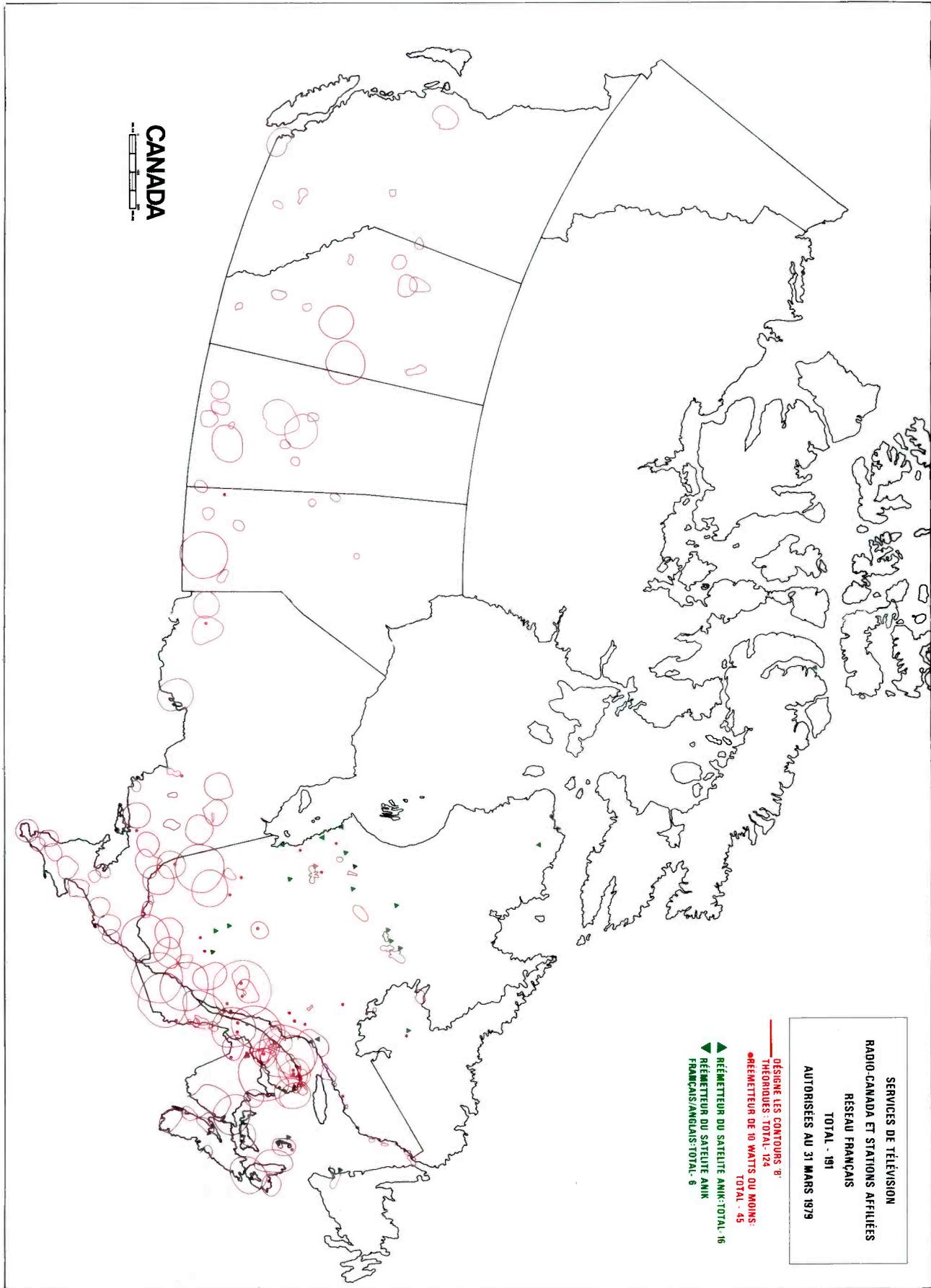
Certains pouvoirs du Conseil sont exercés sur la recommandation du Comité de direction. En vertu des pouvoirs définis par la Loi sur la radiodiffusion, le Conseil peut prescrire des classes de licences de radiodiffusion et établir des règlements applicables à tous les titulaires de licence, quant aux normes des émissions diffusées, à l'attribution du temps d'antenne qui peut être alloué à la publicité et au temps qui peut être consacré aux émissions exposant la politique d'un parti, l'activité des réseaux de radiodiffusion et d'autres domaines connexes. Il peut aussi annuler toute licence de radiodiffusion (article 16).

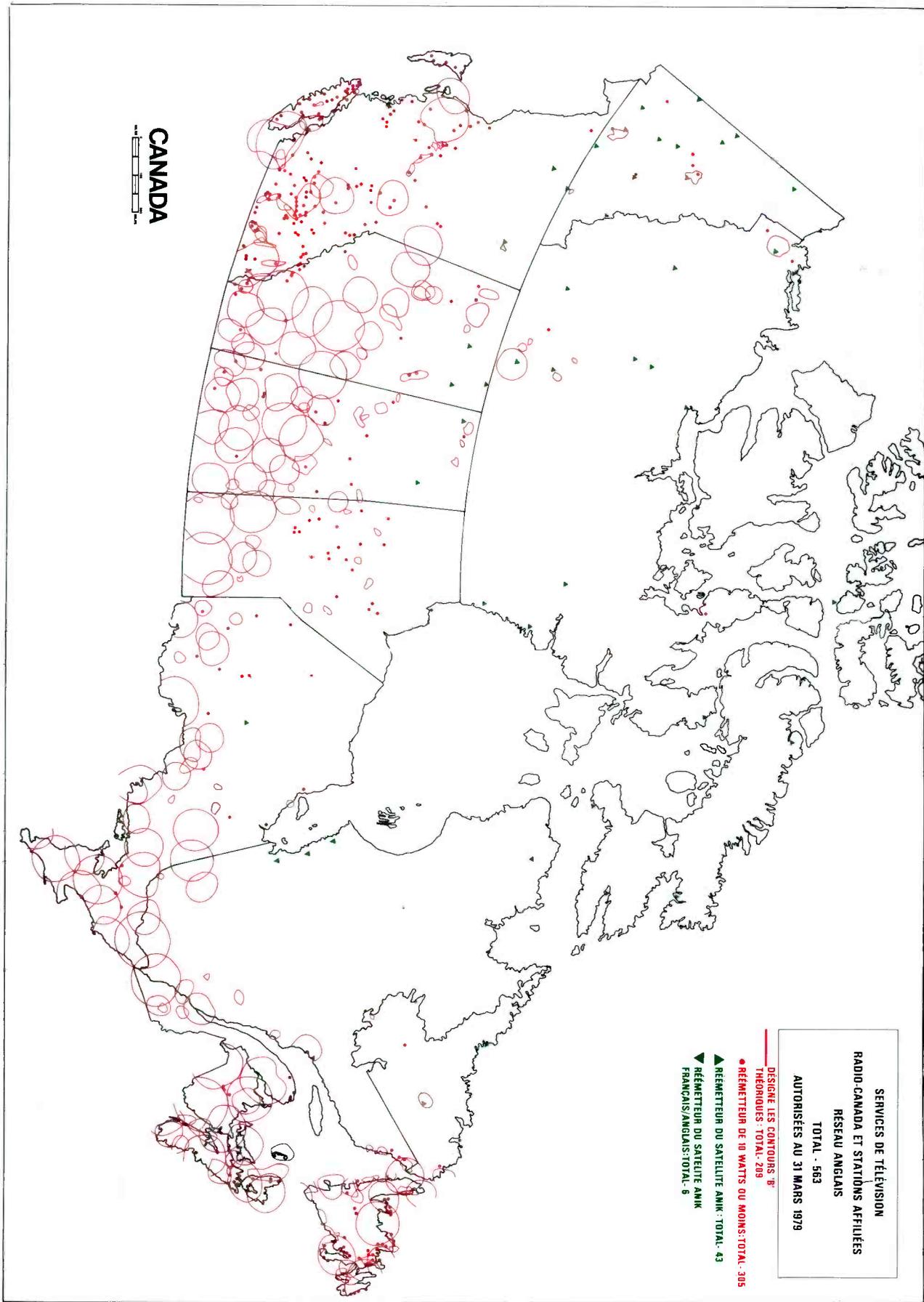


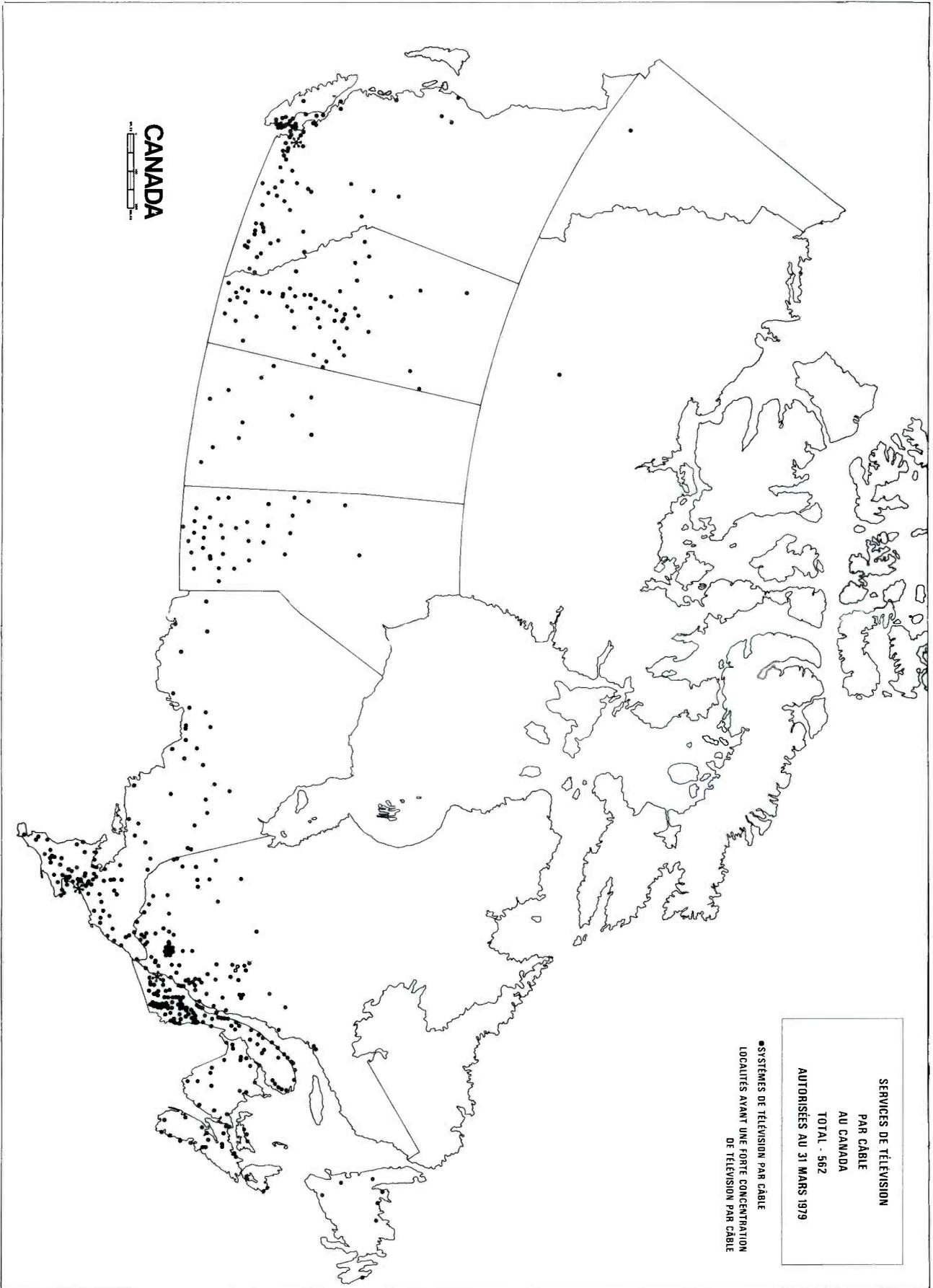
SERVICES DE TELEVISION
STATIONS INDEPENDANTES
GLOBAL, OTEO, RESEAU TVA
TOTAL - 58
AUTONISEES AU 31 MARS 1979

- RESEAU TVA (Français) TOTAL - 13
- - - STATIONS INDEPENDANTES (Anglais) TOTAL - 9
- RESEMETEUR DE 10 WATTS OU MOINS TOTAL - 11
- OFFICE DE TELECOMMUNICATION EDUCATIVE DE L'ONTARIO TOTAL - 9
- - - STATIONS INDEPENDANTES (Français) TOTAL - 6
- RESEAU GLOBAL COMMUNICATIONS TOTAL - 8
- * RESEMETTEURS DE STATIONS DES ETATS - UNIS TOTAL - 4

CANADA

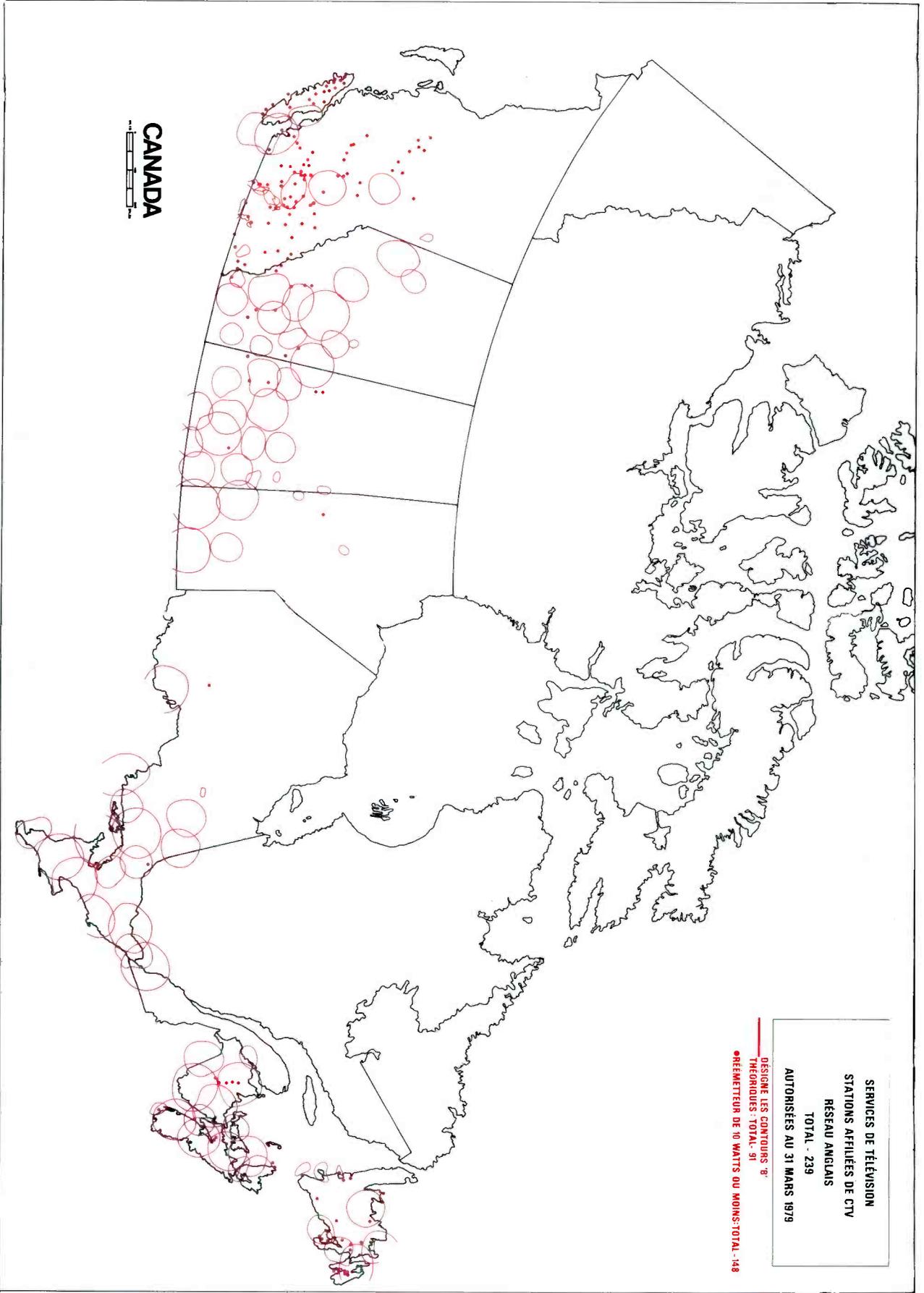






SERVICES DE TÉLÉVISION
STATIONS AFFILIÉES DE CTV
RÉSEAU ANGLAIS
TOTAL - 239
AUTORISÉES AU 31 MARS 1979

DÉSIGNÉ LES CONTOURS "a"
 THÉORÉTIQUES TOTAL - 91
 ● RÉÉMETTEUR DE 10 WATTS OU MOINS TOTAL - 148



Compagnie	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	Variation en %
Télécommunications du Canada National	4 225	4 174	3 915	4 063	4 125	3 970	3 846	(3,12)
Télécommunications du Canada Pacifique	2 391	2 188	2 130	2 074	1 923	1 819	1 781	(2,09)
Télélobe	722	752	778	861	961	1 052	1 121	6,56
Télesat	122	212	232	288	312	311	333	7,07
Total des compagnies	7 460	7 326	7 055	7 286	7 321	7 152	7 081	(,99)

ENTREPRISES DE TÉLÉCOMMUNICATIONS
VALEURS ABSOLUES, 1971 À 1977 ET VARIATIONS EN POURCENTAGE (1977/1976)
NOMBRE D'EMPLOYES

TABLEAU 32

Compagnie	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	Variation en %
Télécommunications du Canada National	240 645	247 206	259 484	274 160	299 726	290 389	309 982	6,75
Télécommunications du Canada Pacifique	79 967	81 538	84 306	84 323	85 673	86 286	87 842	1,80
Télélobe	73 346	81 303	91 774	115 219	116 447	118 569	116 998	(1,33)
Télesat	42 356	83 739	94 291	94 999	94 651	95 171	102 805	8,02
Total des compagnies	436 314	493 786	529 855	568 701	596 497	590 415	617 627	4,61

ENTREPRISES DE TÉLÉCOMMUNICATION
VALEURS ABSOLUES, 1971 À 1977 (EN MILLIERS DE DOLLARS) ET VARIATIONS EN POURCENTAGE (1977/1976)
IMMOBILISATIONS MOINS AMORTISSEMENT

TABLEAU 31

Compagnie	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	Variation en %
Télécommunications du Canada National	322 354	338 994	361 134	386 971	425 435	443 594	461 327	4,00
Télécommunications du Canada Pacifique	136 222	138 778	143 914	150 631	158 314	164 980	165 895	,55
Télobe	122 979	135 793	154 233	185 816	196 840	208 131	202 996	(2,47)
Télesat	42 437	83 883	105 405	120 144	136 609	155 127	170 772	10,09
Total des compagnies	623 992	697 448	764 686	843 562	917 198	971 832	1 000 990	3,00

ENTREPRISES DE TÉLÉCOMMUNICATIONS
VALEURS ABSOLUES, 1971 À 1977 (EN MILLIERS DE DOLLARS) ET VARIATIONS EN POURCENTAGE (1977/1976)
IMMOBILISATIONS AU PRIX COÛTANT

TABLEAU 30

Compagnie	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	Variation en %
Télécommunications du Canada National	15 256	17 012	16 999	18 174	22 829	20 060	26 005	29,64
Télécommunications du Canada Pacifique	2 464	2 620	1 424	873	1 739	2 312	2 997	29,63
Télobe	5 355	6 885	9 941	10 158	10 797	13 066	14 877	13,86
Télesat	23 075	26 517	30 053	32 991	38 884	37 808	48 401	28,02
Total des compagnies	48 150	54 034	58 477	63 216	74 246	73 236	92 183	25,35

ENTREPRISES DE TÉLÉCOMMUNICATIONS
VALEURS ABSOLUES, 1971 À 1977 (EN MILLIERS DE DOLLARS) ET VARIATIONS EN POURCENTAGE (1977/1976)
REVENU NET

TABLEAU 29

TABLEAU 25

COMPAGNIES DE TÉLÉPHONE
 VALEURS ABSOLUES, 1971 À 1977 (EN MILLIERS DE DOLLARS) ET VARIATIONS EN POURCENTAGE (1977/1976)
 REVENU NET

Compagnie	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	Variation en %
Alberta Govt. Tel.	2 857	6 239	9 183	3 890	(2 695)	1 754	3 862	120,16
Bell Canada	147 290	164 788	180 906	185 310	305 653	238 633	232 895	(2,40)
British Col. Tel.	20 209	24 860	24 566	24 960	33 909	40 716	46 716	14,74
Edmonton Tel. Co.	3 197	2 776	5 669	5 519	2 254	5 109	5 879	15,06
Manitoba Tel. Syst.	2 380	3 556	4 362	4 476	805	3 056	9 247	202,59
Maritime Tel. and Tel.	7 148	8 131	8 414	8 296	10 568	13 421	16 240	21,00
New Brunswick Tel. Co.	6 420	7 517	7 952	7 390	9 692	13 768	14 945	8,55
Newfoundland Tel. Co.	3 026	3 634	3 849	4 505	5 218	6 779	8 581	26,58
Northern Tel.	1 407	2 058	2 135	1 773	1 627	73	2 570	3 425,77
Québec-Tel.	3 900	4 878	5 449	5 147	6 523	6 919	8 643	24,91
Sask. Tel.	12 723	14 435	16 336	17 516	15 194	19 061	17 942	(5,87)
Island Tel.	700	803	921	739	1 163	1 349	1 854	37,38
Télébec Ltée	27	294	370	339	514	2 641	3 697	39,98
Total des compagnies	211 285	243 970	270 112	269 859	390 425	353 279	373 070	5,60

TABLEAU 26

ENTREPRISES DE TÉLÉCOMMUNICATIONS
 VALEURS ABSOLUES, 1971 À 1977 (EN MILLIERS DE DOLLARS) ET VARIATIONS EN POURCENTAGE (1977/1976)
 TOTAL DES REVENUS D'EXPLOITATION

Compagnie	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	Variation en %
Alberta Govt. Tel.	69 605	75 242	92 381	101 968	115 334	125 051	139 714	11,73
Canadian National Télécommunications du	37 323	40 812	43 798	49 284	56 615	61 792	70 367	13,88
Canadian Pacific Télécommunications du	32 159	33 732	37 959	43 892	48 798	52 896	59 955	13,35
Télélobe	20 950	21 218	24 338	22 918	33 699	42 095	46 513	10,49
TéléSAT	107 801	113 357	154 479	171 983	200 466	226 855	248 569	9,57
Total des compagnies	139 649	152 332	199 094	223 409	262 738	282 286	317 542	12,49

TABLEAU 27

ENTREPRISES DE TÉLÉCOMMUNICATIONS
 VALEURS ABSOLUES, 1971 À 1977 (EN MILLIERS DE DOLLARS) ET VARIATIONS EN POURCENTAGE (1977/1976)
 FRAIS D'EXPLOITATION

Compagnie	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	Variation en %
Alberta Govt. Tel.	54 692	58 407	75 715	84 053	93 122	105 431	114 691	8,78
Canadian National Télécommunications du	32 159	33 732	37 959	43 892	48 798	52 896	59 955	13,35
Canadian Pacific Télécommunications du	20 950	21 218	24 338	22 918	33 699	42 095	46 513	10,49
Télélobe	107 801	113 357	154 479	171 983	200 466	226 855	248 569	9,57
TéléSAT	13 357	15 479	17 120	21 120	24 847	26 433	27 410	3,70
Total des compagnies	209 500	221 218	279 919	303 974	348 122	405 431	446 991	10,49

TABLEAU 28

ENTREPRISES DE TÉLÉCOMMUNICATIONS
 VALEURS ABSOLUES, 1971 À 1977 (EN MILLIERS DE DOLLARS) ET VARIATIONS EN POURCENTAGE (1977/1976)
 REVENUS NETS D'EXPLOITATION

Compagnie	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	Variation en %
Alberta Govt. Tel.	14 913	16 835	17 915	22 212	22 212	19 620	25 023	27,54
Canadian National Télécommunications du	5 164	7 080	5 839	5 392	7 817	8 896	10 412	17,04
Canadian Pacific Télécommunications du	11 771	15 060	19 602	21 190	22 076	23 767	26 895	13,16
Télélobe	31 848	38 975	44 615	51 426	58 387	55 430	68 973	24,43
TéléSAT	11 771	15 060	2 508	6 929	6 282	3 147	6 643	111,09
Total des compagnies	77 267	97 530	111 159	126 817	134 885	126 783	151 848	18,16

COMPAGNIES DE TÉLÉPHONE
 VALEURS ABSOLUES, 1971 À 1977 (EN MILLIERS DE DOLLARS) ET VARIATIONS EN POURCENTAGE (1977/1976)
 REVENUS NETS D'EXPLOITATION

Compagnie	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	Variation en %
Alberta Govt. Tel.	26 101	33 384	36 910	39 485	42 229	62 799	79 693	26,90
Bell Canada	326 824	359 002	399 408	429 408	490 177	531 801	560 920	5,48
British Col. Tel.	57 946	67 582	74 825	82 959	106 346	122 701	143 101	16,63
Edmonton Tel. Co.	6 399	6 956	11 305	11 384	10 253	16 027	19 255	20,14
Manitoba Tel. Syst.	13 544	14 694	16 912	18 257	16 810	22 606	32 042	41,74
Maritime Tel. and Tel.	17 448	19 047	20 973	22 552	28 137	36 941	43 676	18,23
New Brunswick Tel. Co.	15 966	16 956	18 655	18 668	23 697	29 011	35 126	21,08
Newfoundland Tel. Co.	6 870	8 163	9 296	11 293	13 711	17 560	20 822	18,57
Northern Tel.	4 489	5 586	6 042	5 719	5 807	1 836	2 033	10,71
Québec-Tel.	11 676	13 483	16 180	16 599	19 323	21 393	26 390	23,35
Sask. Tel.	18 132	20 141	22 062	24 403	24 787	32 255	36 670	13,69
Island Tel.	1 771	1 947	2 295	2 263	3 279	4 055	5 035	24,15
Télébec Ltee	327	852	1 151	1 283	1 897	8 219	11 150	35,66
Total des compagnies	507 494	567 794	635 823	684 273	786 452	907 205	1 015 912	11,98

COMPAGNIES DE TÉLÉPHONE
 VALEURS ABSOLUES, 1971 À 1977 (EN MILLIERS DE DOLLARS) ET VARIATIONS EN POURCENTAGE (1977/1976)
 REVENUS NETS D'EXPLOITATION

Compagnie	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	Variation en %
Alberta Govt. Tel.	95 979	107 985	125 498	156 115	197 557	245 002	288 117	17,60
Bell Canada	691 963	766 414	875 988	1 010 715	1 175 693	1 372 123	1 572 495	14,60
British Col. Tel.	141 946	160 183	184 102	219 914	254 341	313 138	358 453	14,47
Edmonton Tel. Co.	15 459	17 898	22 371	26 985	33 079	41 549	51 622	24,24
Manitoba Tel. Syst.	46 552	50 239	54 625	61 786	74 464	87 741	100 234	14,24
Maritime Tel. and Tel.	30 877	35 845	41 180	50 806	62 484	74 754	85 979	15,02
New Brunswick Tel. Co.	28 638	32 638	36 755	44 882	52 754	63 637	75 052	17,94
Newfoundland Tel. Co.	12 304	14 045	16 882	22 214	29 382	34 111	39 349	15,36
Northern Tel.	8 693	9 821	12 513	14 539	17 381	7 505	9 105	21,31
Québec-Tel.	19 277	24 001	26 438	30 852	37 247	43 298	50 801	17,33
Sask. Tel.	35 753	39 636	44 175	52 164	67 316	83 334	98 792	18,55
Island Tel.	3 013	3 494	4 253	5 385	6 497	7 361	9 200	24,97
Télébec Ltee	3 777	4 107	4 639	5 364	6 742	21 771	25 128	15,41
Total des compagnies	1 134 232	1 266 305	1 449 419	1 703 721	2 014 938	2 395 325	2 764 328	15,41

COMPAGNIES DE TÉLÉPHONE
 VALEURS ABSOLUES, 1971 À 1977 (EN MILLIERS DE DOLLARS) ET VARIATIONS EN POURCENTAGE (1977/1976)
 FRAIS D'EXPLOITATION

Compagnie	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	Variation en %
Alberta Govt. Tel.	122 080	141 369	162 408	195 600	239 786	307 801	367 810	19,50
Bell Canada	1 018 787	1 275 204	1 440 123	1 665 870	1 903 924	2 133 415	2 415 554	12,05
British Col. Tel.	199 892	227 765	258 927	302 873	360 687	435 839	501 554	15,08
Edmonton Tel. Co.	2 858	24 854	33 676	38 370	43 332	57 576	70 877	23,10
Manitoba Tel. Syst.	60 097	64 933	71 537	80 043	91 274	110 347	132 276	19,87
Maritime Tel. and Tel.	48 325	54 892	62 153	73 358	90 621	111 695	129 655	16,08
New Brunswick Tel. Co.	44 604	49 594	55 410	63 550	76 451	92 648	110 178	18,92
Newfoundland Tel. Co.	19 174	22 208	26 178	35 508	43 093	51 671	60 171	16,45
Northern Tel.	13 182	15 407	18 555	20 258	23 188	9 342	11 138	19,23
Québec-Tel.	30 954	37 484	42 618	47 451	56 570	64 692	77 191	19,32
Sask. Tel.	53 885	59 777	66 237	76 566	92 103	115 589	135 462	17,19
Island Tel.	4 784	5 440	6 548	7 648	9 776	11 417	14 234	24,68
Télébec Ltee	4 104	4 959	5 790	6 647	8 639	29 990	36 278	20,97
Total des compagnies	1 641 726	1 834 099	2 085 241	2 387 994	2 801 390	3 302 530	3 780 240	14,46

COMPAGNIES DE TÉLÉPHONE
 VALEURS ABSOLUES, 1971 À 1977 (EN MILLIERS DE DOLLARS) ET VARIATIONS EN POURCENTAGE (1977/1976)
 TOTAL DES REVENUS D'EXPLOITATION

Compagnie	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	Variation en %
Alberta Govt. Tel.	122 080	141 369	162 408	195 600	239 786	307 801	367 810	19,50
Bell Canada	1 018 787	1 275 204	1 440 123	1 665 870	1 903 924	2 133 415	2 415 554	12,05
British Col. Tel.	199 892	227 765	258 927	302 873	360 687	435 839	501 554	15,08
Edmonton Tel. Co.	2 858	24 854	33 676	38 370	43 332	57 576	70 877	23,10
Manitoba Tel. Syst.	60 097	64 933	71 537	80 043	91 274	110 347	132 276	19,87
Maritime Tel. and Tel.	48 325	54 892	62 153	73 358	90 621	111 695	129 655	16,08
New Brunswick Tel. Co.	44 604	49 594	55 410	63 550	76 451	92 648	110 178	18,92
Newfoundland Tel. Co.	19 174	22 208	26 178	35 508	43 093	51 671	60 171	16,45
Northern Tel.	13 182	15 407	18 555	20 258	23 188	9 342	11 138	19,23
Québec-Tel.	30 954	37 484	42 618	47 451	56 570	64 692	77 191	19,32
Sask. Tel.	53 885	59 777	66 237	76 566	92 103	115 589	135 462	17,19
Island Tel.	4 784	5 440	6 548	7 648	9 776	11 417	14 234	24,68
Télébec Ltee	4 104	4 959	5 790	6 647	8 639	29 990	36 278	20,97
Total des compagnies	1 641 726	1 834 099	2 085 241	2 387 994	2 801 390	3 302 530	3 780 240	14,46

Les tableaux 22 à 32 ont été tirés du volume « Statistiques financières sur les sociétés exploitantes de télécommunications du Canada », ministère des Communications, 1977

TABLEAU 19

COMPAGNIES DE TÉLÉPHONE: VALEURS ABSOLUES, 1977 (EN MILLIERS DE DOLLARS)

Détails	Alberta G. Tel.	Bell Canada	B.-C. Tel.	Edmonton Tel. Co.	Manitoba Tel.	Maritime T. and T.	N.-B. Tel. Co.	Nfld. Tel. Co.	Northern Tel.	Québec Tel.	Sask. Tel.	Island Tel.	Télébec Ltee	Total
Revenus du service local	113 227	1 107 640	216 098	61 553	49 026	57 293	45 416	23 012	6 644	28 481	42 706	6 566	13 880	1 771 543
Revenus du service interurbain	243 016	970 453	270 323	1 233	79 055	68 882	59 674	36 750	3 327	48 080	89 699	7 400	20 571	1 898 462
Revenus divers	13 989	64 923	21 180	8 091	4 701	4 498	5 558	409	1 251	1 147	3 738	331	1 827	131 642
Créances irrécouvrables	(2 421)	(9 601)	(6 047)		(506)	(1 018)	(470)		(84)	(517)	(681)		(62)	(21 407)
Total des revenus	367 810	2 133 415	501 554	70 877	132 276	129 655	110 178	60 171	11 138	77 191	135 462	14 234	36 278	3 780 240
Frais d'exploitation	288 117	1 572 495	358 453	51 622	100 234	85 979	75 052	39 349	9 105	50 801	98 792	9 200	25 128	2 764 328
Revenus nets	79 693	560 920	143 101	19 255	32 042	43 676	35 126	20 822	2 033	26 390	36 670	5 035	11 150	1 015 912
Autres revenus (nets)	6 995	52 961	9 880	1 127	4 793	1 274	2 486	291	3 331	839	5 069	118	107	89 270
Revenu avant impôt et déduction du service de la dette	86 688	613 881	152 981	20 382	36 835	44 950	37 612	21 113	5 364	27 229	41 739	5 152	11 257	1 105 182
Impôt sur le revenu		178 593	42 102			14 278	12 780	4 940	548	8 045		1 522	3 318	266 126
Revenu avant déduction du service de la dette	86 688	435 288	110 879	20 382	36 835	30 672	24 832	16 173	4 816	19 184	41 739	3 630	7 939	839 056
Service de la dette	82 827	202 393	64 163	14 503	27 588	14 432	9 887	7 592	2 246	10 541	23 797	1 776	4 242	465 986
Revenu net	3 862	232 895	46 716	5 879	9 247	16 240	14 945	8 581	2 570	8 643	17 942	1 854	3 697	373 070

TABLEAU 20

COMPAGNIES DE TÉLÉPHONE: VALEURS ABSOLUES, 1977 (EN MILLIERS DE DOLLARS) ACTIF (BILAN)

Détails	Alberta G. Tel.	Bell Canada	B.-C. Tel.	Edmonton Tel. Co.	Manitoba Tel.	Maritime T. and T.	N.-B. Tel. Co.	Nfld. Tel. Co.	Northern Tel.	Québec Tel.	Sask. Tel.	Island Tel.	Télébec Ltee	Total
Immobilisations au prix coûtant	1 476 011	7 946 661	1 945 637	283 043	542 710	455 010	379 540	212 817	39 488	295 069	557 093	51 497	131 420	14 315 997
Amortissement accumulé	(344 202)	(2 266 382)	(414 595)	(76 637)	(169 902)	(105 948)	(103 028)	(53 142)	(12 219)	(69 811)	(144 862)	(9 682)	(36 909)	(3 807 319)
Immobilisations moins amortissement	1 131 809	5 680 279	1 531 042	206 406	372 808	349 062	276 512	159 676	27 268	225 259	412 231	41 815	94 511	10 508 677

TABLEAU 21

COMPAGNIES DE TÉLÉPHONE: VALEURS ABSOLUES, 1977 (EN MILLIERS DE DOLLARS) PASSIF (BILAN)

Détails	Alberta G. Tel.	Bell Canada	B.-C. Tel.	Edmonton Tel. Co.	Manitoba Tel.	Maritime T. and T.	N.-B. Tel. Co.	Nfld. Tel. Co.	Northern Tel.	Québec Tel.	Sask. Tel.	Island Tel.	Télébec Ltee	Total
Capital-Actions: Actions privilégiées		356 492		241 687										598 179
Capital-Actions: Actions ordinaires		1 621 151		157 422										1 778 573
Surplus indivis	63 281	682 748		100 588										1 416 637
Avoir total	63 281	2 660 391		499 697										3 163 371
Prêt du gouvernement	9 806													9 806
Dette à longue échéance	1 096 264	2 497 159		691 171										4 284 594
Billets à payer	3 425	68 339		112 784										184 548
Dette totale	1 109 495	2 565 498		803 955										4 478 948
Capital total	1 172 776	5 225 889		1 303 652										7 702 324

B. Télécommunications

Depuis le 1^{er} avril 1976, date de la promulgation de la Loi sur le Conseil de la radiodiffusion et des télécommunications canadiennes (S.R.C. 1974-75-76, chap. 49) le nouveau C.R.T.C. a acquis une juridiction, exercée antérieurement par le Comité des télécommunications de la Commission canadienne des Transports, afin d'approuver tous les tarifs et frais ainsi que tous les accords d'interconnexion passés entre Bell Canada, la BC Telephone Company, les Télécommunications du CN, les Télécommunications du CP et Télécat Canada.

Aux termes des articles 320 et 321 de la Loi sur les chemins de fer, le Conseil est chargé d'assurer que tous les tarifs (y compris les frais que le public ou toute personne doit payer pour se prévaloir des services de télécommunications) sont justes et raisonnables et que les sociétés exploitantes sous sa juridiction ne sont pas coupables de discrimination indue en ce qui concerne leurs tarifs, leurs

services ou leurs installations. La Loi sur les chemins de fer confie aussi au Conseil la tâche d'approuver tout accord passé entre les sociétés exploitantes relativement à l'échange de trafic ou à la limitation de la responsabilité et donne au Conseil la juridiction sur un certain nombre d'autres questions concernant les sociétés exploitantes de télécommunications.

Les autres entreprises importantes de télécommunications au Canada, sauf Télélobe Canada, sont sous la juridiction des gouvernements provinciaux et sujettes, dans la plupart des cas, aux règlements provinciaux des entreprises de service public.

Les tableaux suivants présentent une illustration statistique des plus importantes entreprises de télécommunications servant le public canadien. Cette information provient d'une publication du ministère des Communications, *Statistiques financières sur les sociétés exploitantes de télécommunications du Canada*. Le ministère en a autorisé la reproduction.

Source : Rapports annuels des entreprises de télévision par câble. Données préliminaires. Nombre d'entreprises qui déposent des rapports annuels. Préparé par la Direction de la Planification et de l'expansion de la radiodiffusion, C.R.T.C.

	1978*	1977	1976	1975	1974	1973	1972
Nombre d'entreprises en opération	463**	421	399	378	367	353	324
Abonnés directs	3 100 086	2 782 492	2 503 404	2 238 945	1 953 972	1 621 643	1 322 577
Abonnés indirects	665 534	644 832	648 396	633 212	579 766	454 090	369 664
Nombre total d'abonnés	3 765 383	3 427 324	3 151 800	2 872 157	2 533 738	2 075 733	1 692 241
Nombre de ménages desservis dans la région autorisée	5 523 378	5 056 499	4 709 335	4 328 627	4 050 550	3 706 566	3 289 411
Pénétration du marché (%)	68	68	67	66	62	56	51
Pénétration du territoire autorisé (%)	95	96	94	94	94	94	90

TABLEAU 18
STATISTIQUES CHOISIES SUR L'INDUSTRIE DE LA TÉLÉVISION PAR CÂBLE
EN DATE DU 31 AOÛT DE CHAQUE ANNÉE, DE 1972 À 1978

Source : Rapports annuels du C.R.T.C. et la Division de l'octroi des licences et des audiences publiques, Secrétariat, C.R.T.C.

RÉGION	Province	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
L'ATLANTIQUE		9	13	15	30	33	45	47	49	52	52
	Terre-Neuve	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
	Ile-du-Prince-Édouard										
	Nouvelle-Écosse	2	4	6	17	17	21	21	19	21	21
	Nouveau-Brunswick	6	8	8	12	15	15	16	20	20	20
QUÉBEC		116	135	143	147	156	160	167	175	175	175
ONTARIO		107	106	109	113	125	131	141	147	147	147
PRAIRIES		14	26	27	29	32	32	41	75	100	100
	Manitoba	4	6	6	6	6	6	6	8	35	35
	Saskatchewan	3	4	5	5	5	5	6	11	11	11
	Alberta	7	16	18	18	21	21	24	26	54	54
DU PACIFIQUE		61	62	66	65	73	76	79	80	76	76
	Colombie-Britannique	61	61	64	63	71	74	77	78	74	74
	Yukon, T. du N.-O.	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
TOTAL POUR LE CANADA		307	342	360	365	385	419	444	475	520	550

TABLEAU 17
ENTREPRISES DE TÉLÉVISION PAR CÂBLE TITULAIRES D'UNE LICENCE, PAR PROVINCE ET PAR RÉGION, AU 31 MARS DE CHAQUE ANNÉE, DE 1970 À 1979

TABLEAU 9
STATIONS DE BASE DE LANGUE ANGLAISE PAR PROVINCE, PAR CATÉGORIE ET PAR STATIONS AFFILIÉES

Cat.	Réseau	T.-N.	I.P.-É.	N.-É.	N.-B.	Qué.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alb.	C.-B.	T.Y.	T.N.-O.	Total
M.A.	RCA	5		2	3	1	5	2	1	2	2	1	3	27
	RCA	8		4	4	2	23	3	3	3	11		54	
	Ind.	19	4	12	8	6	63	10	17	30	42	1	214	
	Total	24	4	22	15	9	91	15	18	35	55	2	295	
M.F.	RCA	1		1	1	2	2	1	2	1	2		12	
	RCA	6		3	3	7	7	4	4	9	10		116	
	Ind.	2		6	4	4	7	7	6	10	12	2	128	
	Total	4	1	2	3	3	3	2	2	2	1	1	18	
TV	RCA				1	1	11	1	3	3	5		25	
	RCA			2		1	1	1	2	2	1		7	
	CTV	3		2	2	1	8	1	2	3	2		25	
	OECA	7		1	3	3	26	5	7	10	9	1	76	
	Total	34	5	33	22	16	189	28	31	55	76	3	499	

TABLEAU 10
STATIONS DE BASE MULTILINGUES PAR PROVINCE, PAR CATÉGORIE ET PAR STATIONS AFFILIÉES

Cat.	Réseau	T.-N.	I.P.-É.	N.-É.	N.-B.	Qué.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alb.	C.-B.	T.Y.	T.N.-O.	Total
M.A.	RCA	1		1	3	3	3	3	1	1	1		8	
	Ind.	1		1	3	3	3	3	1	1	1		1	
	Total	2		2	6	6	6	6	2	2	2		9	
M.F.	RCA	5		5	5	5	5	5	1	1	1		5	
	Ind.	5		5	5	5	5	5	1	1	1		5	
	Total	10		10	10	10	10	10	2	2	2		10	
TV	Ind.	1		1	3	3	3	3	1	1	1		1	
	Ind.	1		1	3	3	3	3	1	1	1		1	
	Total	2		2	6	6	6	6	2	2	2		2	
Total	Total	1		1	3	3	3	3	1	1	1		22	

TABLEAU 11
STATIONS RÉMÉTRIQUES PAR PROVINCE, PAR CATÉGORIE ET PAR STATIONS AFFILIÉES

Cat.	Réseau	T.-N.	I.P.-É.	N.-É.	N.-B.	Qué.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alb.	C.-B.	T.Y.	T.N.-O.	Total
M.A.	RCA	21		19	12	49	60	6	1	18	89	12	14	301
	RCA	1		3	3	7	7	1	1	2	5		19	
	Ind.	22		19	13	55	69	7	1	25	103	12	14	340
	Total	12	1	6	3	43	41	24	11	22	34		5	202
M.F.	RCA	12		6	3	11	11	1	1	7	11	1	13	202
	Ind.	12		6	3	11	11	1	1	7	11	1	13	202
	Total	24	1	6	3	55	42	25	11	29	46	1	5	248
TV	RCA	75	1	30	4	73	54	36	37	52	75	6	23	466
	RCA	5		1	9	42	10	9	9	14	119	11	5	244
	Ind.	30	1	10	8	9	9	6	6	26	88		9	196
	CTV	30		10	8	9	9	6	6	26	88		9	196
	OECA	110	2	41	22	128	86	51	73	99	286	17	28	943
	Total	110	2	41	22	128	86	51	73	99	286	17	28	943
Ré-seaux	RCA	6		1	6	6	6	2	2	2	6		1	32
	RCA	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	11
	Ind.	6		1	6	6	6	2	2	2	6		1	32
	Total	156	3	67	39	246	208	85	86	155	441	30	47	1 563
Total	Total	156	3	67	39	246	208	85	86	155	441	30	47	1 563

Cat.	Réseau	T.-N.	I.P.-É.	N.-É.	N.-B.	Qué.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alb.	C.-B.	T.Y.	T.N.-O.	Total
M.A.	RCA	1		2		7	2	1						14
	RCA			2		26	2							30
	Ind.			2		39	2							42
M.F.	Total			3		72	6	1				1		86
	RCA					4	1							7
	RCA					21	1							21
	Ind.					25	1							28
TV	Total			1		5	2	1				1		12
	RCA			1		6								7
	Ind.					2								2
	TVA					4								4
	Total					17	2	1				1		25
Total				1		114	9	2	3	3		2		139

STATIONS DE BASE DE LANGUE FRANÇAISE PAR PROVINCE, PAR CATÉGORIE ET PAR STATIONS AFFILIÉES

TABEAU 8

RCA: Stations possédées et exploitées par la Société Radio-Canada
 RCO: Stations affiliées à la Société Radio-Canada

Cat.	Réseau	T.-N.	I.P.-É.	N.-É.	N.-B.	Qué.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alb.	C.-B.	T.Y.	T.N.-O.	Total
M.A.	RCA	5		2	4	8	7	3	3	3	2	1	3	41
	RCA			8	6	28	25	3	3	3				85
	Ind.			12	8	45	13	17	17	31	43	1		264
M.F.	Total			24	4	81	100	19	20	37	56	2		390
	RCA			1	1	5	3	1	3	1	3			24
	RCA			6	3	27	71	7	5	9	10			144
	Ind.			3	3	11	11	1	3	3	5			32
TV	Total			4	7	32	74	8	8	10	13		8	168
	RCA			1	3	6	5	2	2	3	2	1		30
	RCA			2	2	7	11	1	3	3	5			32
	Ind.					2	4	1		2	1			10
	TVA					4								4
	CTV				2	1	8	2	2	3	2			25
	OECA				5	20	29	6	7	11	10	1		102
Total				35	34	133	203	33	35	58	79	3	15	660

STATIONS DE BASE PAR PROVINCE, PAR CATÉGORIE ET PAR STATIONS AFFILIÉES

TABEAU 7

E.R.F.P.: émetteur relais à faible puissance
 O.C.: ondes courtes

Provinces	M.A.	M.F.	Télévision	E.R.F.P.	O.C.	Réseau	Total
Terre-Neuve	28		117				191
Ile-du-Prince-Édouard	4	1	3				8
Nouvelle-Écosse	23	13	46				101
Nouveau-Brunswick	19	7	27				66
Québec	92	87	148				379
Ontario	110	116	115				411
Manitoba	20	33	57				118
Saskatchewan	20	80	80				121
Alberta	44	39	110				191
Colombie-Britannique	79	59	296				520
Territoire du Yukon	3	1	18				33
Territoire du Nord-Ouest	7	13	28				62
Total	449	416	1 045	273	8		2 223

ENTREPRISES DE RADIODIFFUSION ÉMETTANT AU CANADA, AYANT OBTENU UNE LICENCE, PAR PROVINCE ET PAR CATÉGORIE

TABEAU 6

2. Le système de la radiodiffusion et des télécommunications canadiennes

A. Services de radiodiffusion

2. POPULATION DESSERVIE PAR LA RADIO

On estime à au moins 98% la proportion de la population canadienne qui reçoit les émissions de radio de stations privées M.A.; à environ 85% celle qui reçoit les émissions provenant de stations M.F. privées. Le réseau anglais M.A. de la Société Radio-Canada atteint au moins 99% de la population de langue anglaise, tandis que le réseau français M.A. rejoint 99% de la population de langue anglaise de Radio-Canada desservant environ 60% de la population anglophone, et le service radio M.F. de langue française, 65% de la population francophone.

Le tableau 5 indique le pourcentage de la population totale desservie par la radio et la télévision de la Société Radio-Canada, et la proportion de la population dont la langue maternelle est le français ou l'anglais.

Au 31 mars 1979, 2 223 entreprises de radiodiffusion avaient une licence au Canada, dont 449 stations de radio M.A., 416 stations de radio M.F., 273 émetteurs-relais à faible puissance et 1 045 stations de télévision. Ce nombre comprend également 8 émetteurs à ondes courtes. Le tableau 6 indique le nombre d'entreprises de radiodiffusion ayant obtenu une licence au 31 mars 1979, par province et par catégorie; les tableaux 7 à 15 indiquent le nombre et le lieu des stations de base et des stations réémettrices. Le tableau 16 illustre l'origine des émissions de télévision diffusées au Canada, tant en français qu'en anglais. Le tableau 17 compare, pour les années 1970 à 1979, le nombre d'entreprises de télévision par câble autorisées au Canada, par région; au 31 mars 1979, 550 entreprises détenaient une licence. Le nombre d'entreprises en service est légèrement inférieur, soit 463, tel qu'indiqué au tableau 18.

Au cours de l'année 1978-79, l'addition de nouveaux services et de nouvelles stations a permis au service canadien de radiodiffusion de desservir une plus grande partie du pays et un plus grand nombre de Canadiens. Des licences ont été accordées à 106 nouvelles stations M.A. et M.F., ainsi qu'à 112 nouvelles stations de télévision et à 30 nouveaux systèmes de télévision par câble (voir les tableaux 6 à 15, pp. 8 et suivantes).

Les cartes de rayonnement de la télévision indiquent les régions desservies par les différents réseaux et les stations indépendantes, selon les prévisions statistiques. Les zones de rayonnement B indiquent les régions où l'on peut normalement capter les émissions au moyen d'un récepteur conventionnel. Les régions périphériques extérieures aux zones B peuvent en général capter les émissions, mais il arrive que l'aire de diffusion réelle soit réduite à une zone moindre que la région délimitée par la zone B (voir les cartes, pp. 17 à 21).

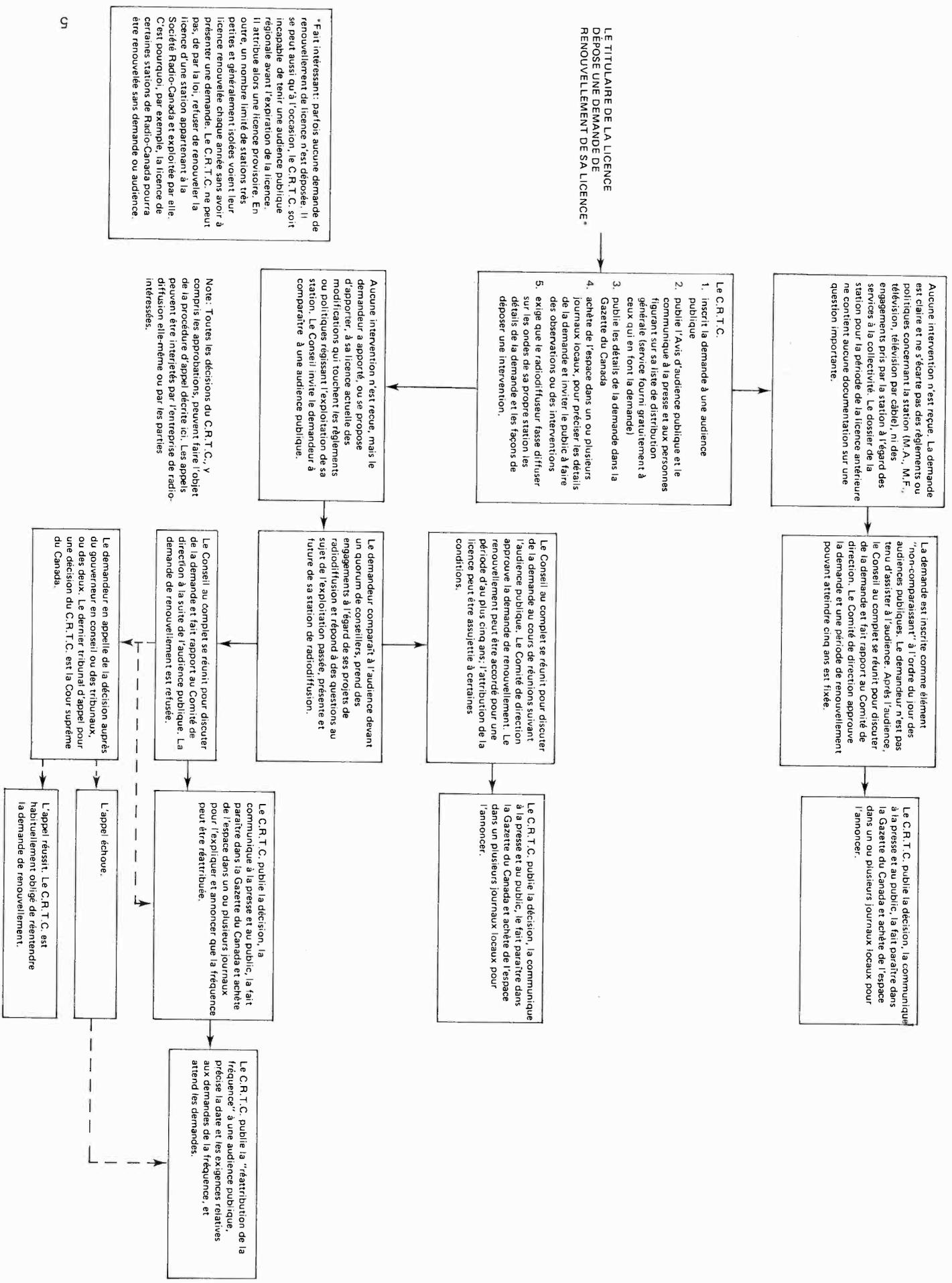
En vertu des zones de rayonnement A et B, le réseau anglais de Radio-Canada dessert 98% de la population de langue anglaise et le réseau français touche 98% de la population de langue française. Le réseau privé de télévision de langue anglaise CTV dessert environ 96,4% de la population canadienne de langue anglaise (ou 94,3% des ménages canadiens possédant un téléviseur). Au Québec, le réseau TVA évalue à 98% la portion de population de cette province qu'il rejoint, y compris la population desservie par la nouvelle station de Rouyn (pas encore entrée en service au 30 juin 1979).

TABLEAU 5
POPULATION DESSERVIE PAR LA SOCIÉTÉ RADIO-CANADA, RADIO ET TÉLÉVISION

Canada		Canada	
Population totale*	Population totale	Population totale*	Population totale
langue française	langue anglaise	langue française	langue anglaise
22 992 000	22 992 000	5 887 000	14 123 000
100%	100%	100%	100%
Réseaux français			
Radio M.A. (rayonnement de jour)	20 375 000	5 833 000	13 992 000
89%	99%	97%	99%
Radio M.F. (rayonnement 500 µV/m)	5 596 000	3 891 000	9 881 000
24%	66%	15 152 000	66%
(rayonnement 500 µV/m)	19 033 000	5 791 000	13 931 000
83%	98%	22 020 000	96%
Réseaux anglais			
Radio M.A. (rayonnement de jour)	22 238 000	22 238 000	13 992 000
97%	97%	97%	99%
Radio M.F. (rayonnement 500 µV/m)	15 152 000	15 152 000	9 881 000
66%	66%	15 152 000	66%
(rayonnement 500 µV/m)	19 033 000	5 791 000	13 931 000
83%	98%	22 020 000	96%
Télévision			
(rayonnement des zones A et B)	19 033 000	5 791 000	13 931 000
83%	98%	22 020 000	96%

*Recensement de la population de juin 1976. Ces données sont basées sur toutes les stations en service et approuvées par le C.R.T.C. au 1^{er} octobre 1978. Les stations de radio M.F. diffusant la programmation M.A. ne sont pas comprises dans les données des réseaux de radio M.F. Division de la recherche, Société Radio-Canada, Ottawa, le 9 mai 1979.

FIGURE 1
COMMENT LE C.R.T.C. RENOUVELLE LES LICENCES
DE RADIODIFFUSION (NON CONTESTÉES)



* Fait intéressant: parfois aucune demande de renouvellement de licence n'est déposée. Il se peut aussi qu'à l'occasion, le C.R.T.C. soit incapable de tenir une audience publique régionale avant l'expiration de la licence. Il attribue alors une licence provisoire. En outre, un nombre limité de stations très petites et généralement isolées voient leur licence renouvelée chaque année sans avoir à présenter une demande. Le C.R.T.C. ne peut pas, de par la loi, refuser de renouveler la licence d'une station appartenant à la Société Radio-Canada et exploitée par elle. C'est pourquoi, par exemple, la licence de certaines stations de Radio-Canada pourra être renouvelée sans demande ou audience.

C. Audiences publiques, du 1^{er} avril 1978 au 31 mars 1979 (suite)

Telecommunications

Radio/diffusion	
Halifax (deux audiences)	le 26 septembre
Ottawa	le 3 octobre
Thunder Bay (deux audiences)	le 17 octobre
Vancouver (deux audiences)	le 24 octobre
Québec (trois audiences)	le 7 novembre
Ottawa (deux audiences)	le 21 novembre
Edmonton	le 5 décembre
Winnipeg	le 5 décembre
Saskatoon	le 7 décembre
	du 11 au 14 décembre
	les 30 et 31 janvier 1979
Hamilton	le 6 février
London	le 13 février
Halifax	le 13 février
Kitchener	le 20 février
Hull	le 20 février
Peterborough	le 28 février
Toronto	le 6 mars
Richmond	le 6 mars
Edmonton	le 13 mars
Montréal	le 27 mars

Ottawa (Enquête sur les prix de revient)
Ottawa (CNCP, augmentation des tarifs)

TABLEAU 4
DEMANDES A L'ETUDE AU 31 MARS 1979

Genre de demandes	Région du Pacifique	Région des Prairies	Région de l'Ontario	Région du Québec	Région de l'Atlantique	Total Canada
M.A.						
Nouvelles licences	6	7	13	3	3	32
Modifications	9	6	19	11	6	51
Renouvellements	15	16	37	15	19	102
Total	30	29	69	33	38	209
M.F.						
Nouvelles licences	23	25	26	26	24	124
Modifications	7	2	10	15	12	46
Renouvellements	1	1	13	41	36	184
Total	31	27	49	82	74	233
Télévision						
Nouvelles licences	36	15	72	16	5	144
Modifications	4	13	14	12	6	49
Renouvellements	8	2	86	28	17	209
Total	48	30	172	56	28	334
Cable						
Nouvelles licences	11	5	43	19	6	84
Modifications	66	68	267	145	81	627
Renouvellements	1	11	3	13	2	30
Total	78	84	313	177	89	741
Valeurs mobilières						
Modifications	7	7	3	3	6	19
Actif	11	14	32	9	13	72
Contrôle	18	21	71	41	33	184
Légères modifications	1	1	8	4	1	16
Modifications	1	2	4	6	1	12
Renouvellements	2	2	8	10	2	36
Total	192	180	576	312	196	1 456

TABEAU 3

Genre de demandes	Région du Pacifique	Région des Prairies	Région de l'Ontario	Région du Québec	Région de l'Atlantique	Total Canada
M.A.						
Nouvelles licences	10	10	14	5	1	40
Modifications	4	3	2	9	1	19
Renouvellements	23	21	40	27	7	118
Total	37	34	56	41	9	177
M.F.						
Nouvelles licences	31	30	43	39	9	152
Modifications	1	4	4	8		17
Renouvellements	9	13	29	10	3	64
Total	41	47	76	57	12	233
Télévision						
Nouvelles licences	17	19	77	33	16	162
Modifications		4	8	3	5	20
Renouvellements	56	26	11	47	21	275
Total	73	49	85	47	21	275
Câble						
Nouvelles licences		83	9	8	2	102
Modifications	28	51	87	84	36	286
Renouvellements	35	12	1	69		117
Total	63	146	97	161	38	505
Valeurs mobilières						
Actif	7	1	7	20	12	47
Contrôle	7	8	32	30	8	85
Légères modifications	1	5	5			6
Total	15	9	44	50	20	138
Réseaux						
Nouvelles licences	3		4	3		10
Modifications				4	2	6
Renouvellements		1	8	2	1	12
Total	3	1	12	9	3	28
Total	232	286	370	365	103	1 356

C. Audiences publiques, du 1^{er} avril 1978 au 31 mars 1979

Radiodiffusion

Ottawa (deux audiences)

le 4 avril 1978

Ottawa (CNCP vs Bell)

du 4 au 7 avril, du 18 au 21 avril et du 25 au 27 avril

Gander (Télécommunications du CN)

les 11 et 12 avril

Montréal

les 13 avril

Ottawa (Bell, augmentation des tarifs)

les 17 et 18 avril

Arctic Bay

le 17 avril

Pond Inlet

le 18 avril

Frobisher Bay

le 19 avril

Toronto

le 19 avril

London

le 20 avril

Québec

le 24 avril

Montréal

le 25 avril

Ottawa

le 27 avril

Ottawa (Bell, augmentation des tarifs)

du 2 au 5 mai, du 9 au 11 mai, du 17 au 19 mai, du 23 au 26 mai, les 30 et 31 mai et les 1^{er} et 2 juin, du 6 au 9 juin, du 13 au 16 juin, du 20 au 22 juin et du 27 au 30 juin

Calgary (deux audiences)

le 8 mai

du 15 au 18 mai

Vancouver (BC Tel)

le 24 mai

Rouyn-Noranda

Ottawa (deux audiences)

Winnipeg

Hull (deux audiences)

Toronto

le 12 septembre

le 19 septembre

Genre de demandes		Région du Pacifique	Région des Prairies	Région de l'Ontario	Région du Québec	Région de l'Atlantique	Total Canada
M.A.							
Nouvelles licences	5	7	11	5	3	3	31
Modifications	9	10	16	6	8	8	49
Renouvellements	25	24	44	29	15	15	137
Total	39	41	71	40	26	26	217
M.F.							
Nouvelles licences	34	30	43	28	18	18	153
Modifications	6	5	14	17	3	3	58
Renouvellements	9	14	31	10	10	16	67
Total	49	49	88	55	37	37	278
Télévision							
Nouvelles licences	40	15	62	12	17	17	146
Modifications	3	15	11	13	9	9	51
Renouvellements	54	24	73	8	6	6	92
Total	97	54	146	33	32	32	289
Câble							
Nouvelles licences	6	3	10	10	10	10	39
Modifications	123	127	296	161	94	94	801
Renouvellements	36	13	2	81	2	2	134
Total	165	143	308	252	106	106	974
Valeurs mobilières							
Modifications	1	1	1	3	3	3	5
Actif	10	1	6	11	12	12	40
Contrôle	13	6	50	15	15	15	99
Légères modifications	35	23	73	28	22	22	181
Total	58	31	130	57	49	49	325
Réseau							
Nouvelles licences	2	2	6	5	1	1	16
Modifications	2	1	4	4	1	1	13
Renouvellements	4	5	17	10	3	3	39
Total	8	8	27	19	5	5	68
Total							
Total	412	323	687	447	253	253	2 122

TABLEAU 2
DEMANDES REÇUES AU COURS DE L'ANNÉE FINANCIÈRE 1978-79

présente également une liste mensuelle des ordonnances du Conseil relatives aux télécommunications.

Dans un avis d'audience publique, publié le 20 juillet 1976, le C.R.T.C. a déclaré qu'il désirait «indiquer la ligne de conduite qu'il compte suivre dans l'exercice de sa juridiction énoncée dans la nouvelle loi et soulever un nombre de questions fondamentales à l'égard des pratiques et procédures en matière de télécommunications». On pouvait trouver joint à l'avis, un énoncé de quinze pages intitulé «La réglementation des télécommunications — procédures et pratiques». Le Conseil a invité les personnes intéressées à présenter des commentaires sur l'énoncé «dont le Conseil devrait tenir compte dans ses activités réglementaires», en vue d'une audience publique tenue à Ottawa le 27 septembre 1976.

Un projet de règles de procédure a été formulé après l'audience et publié au printemps 1978; on peut en obtenir un exemplaire auprès des Services d'information du C.R.T.C. (Le C.R.T.C. s'attend à ce que ses règles de procédures en matière de télécommunications soient publiées à l'automne 1979.)

les chemins de fer exige également du Conseil d'approuver tout accord conclu par les entreprises de télécommunications en ce qui a trait à l'échange de trafic et à la limitation des responsabilités. De plus, elle place sous l'autorité du Conseil divers sujets ayant trait aux entre-prises de télécommunications pour lesquelles un jugement plus de-convient.

Dans l'exercice de ces fonctions, le Conseil tient des audiences publiques et émet des ordonnances relatives aux télécommunications qui approuvent, contestent ou statuent sur les demandes qui lui sont présentées. Le Conseil publie aussi des décisions relatives aux télécommunications pour lesquelles un jugement plus de-convient.

Depuis janvier 1977, le Conseil publie mensuellement un Bulletin des télécommunications. Ce bulletin est envoyé gratuitement aux parties intéressées qui demandent à être inscrites sur la liste d'envoi. Sous sa forme actuelle, le bulletin décrit l'état d'avancement des dossiers importants en matière de télécommunications étudiés par le Conseil. Il résume les décisions et ordonnances d'intérêt général, prises par le Conseil au cours du mois. Le bulletin



Pierre Camu



Vous agréer, Monsieur le Ministre, l'expression de mes sentiments respectueux.

Conformément aux dispositions de l'article 31 de la Loi sur la radiodiffusion, le Conseil de la radiodiffusion et des télécommunications canadiennes a l'honneur de vous présenter son rapport annuel pour l'exercice financier se terminant le 31 mars 1979.

Monsieur le Ministre,

L'honorable David MacDonald
Ministre des Communications
300, rue Slater
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0C8





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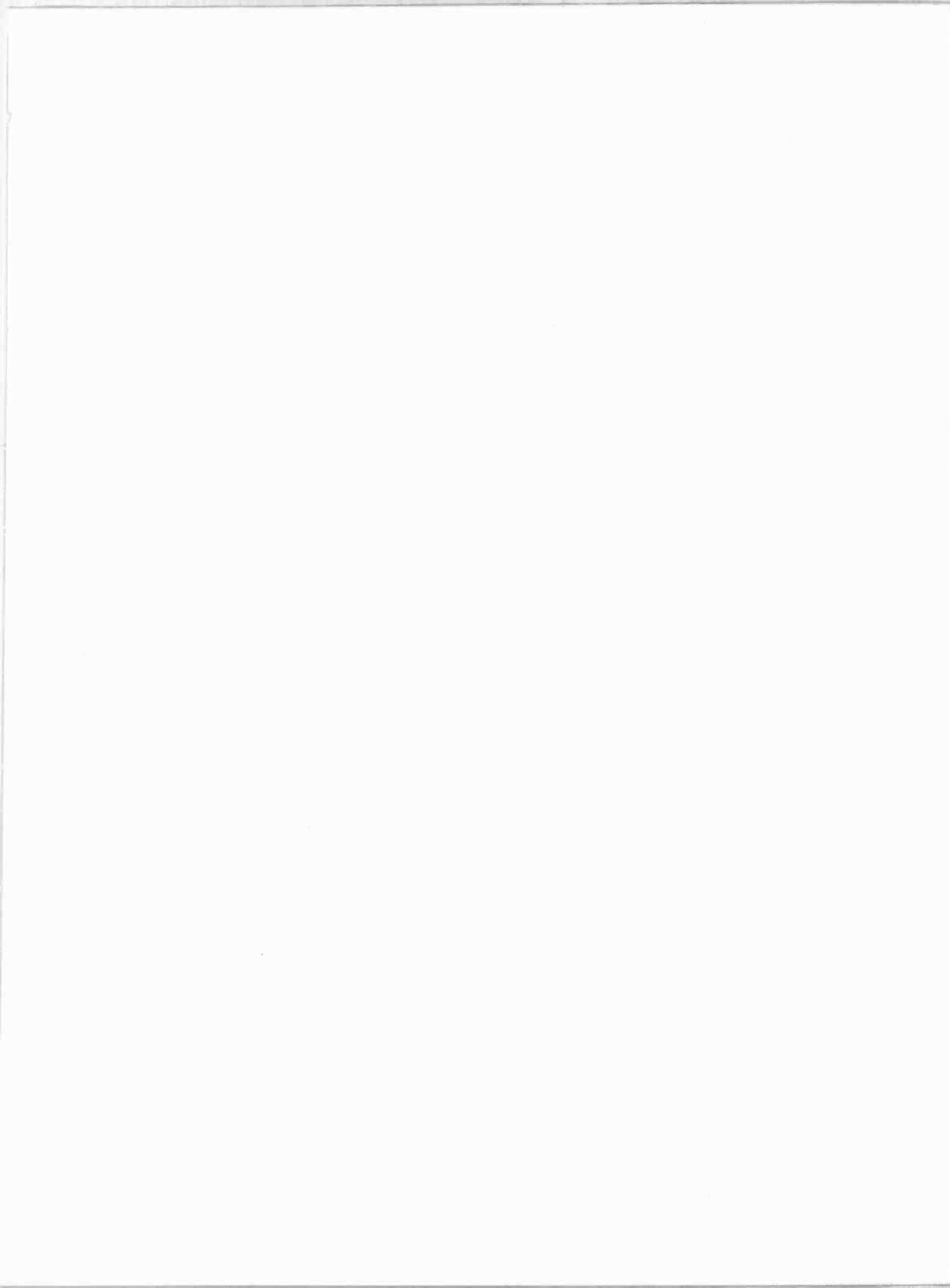
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**Conseil de la radiodiffusion et
des télécommunications canadiennes**
Rapport annuel 1978-79



1978-79

Rapport Annuel



Conseil de la radiodiffusion et des
télécommunications canadiennes

Canadian Radio-television and
Telecommunications Commission

Mike Miles 17-7-78



Canadian Radio-television and
Telecommunications Commission

Conseil de la radiodiffusion et des
télécommunications canadiennes

Annual Report

1977-78



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Canadian Radio-television and
Telecommunications Commission

Conseil de la radiodiffusion et des
télécommunications canadiennes

Chairman

Président

The Honorable Jeanne Sauvé
Minister of Communications
300 Slater Street
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0C8

Dear Madam:

In accordance with the provision of section 31 of the Broadcasting Act, the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission hereby submits its annual report for the year ending 31 March 1978.

Because 1978 is the CRTC's tenth anniversary, the Commission will prepare for you a special report on its work in the last decade. The report will be written this summer; it is aimed at both Members of Parliament and the general public, and will discuss the Commission's preoccupations, aims and objectives, policies, directives, and effect in the period 1968-78.

The report in hand summarizes the Commission's public business — hearings, applications, decisions — and describes the Canadian broadcasting and telecommunications systems regulated by the CRTC, as well as the Commission's internal operations, structure, administration, and finances.

Harry Boyle, CRTC Chairman from 1976 and before that Vice-Chairman since 1968, resigned in September 1977. I would like to offer him, on behalf of the Commission, warmest thanks for his service to the CRTC in its first ten years; he profoundly influenced its direction and policies.

For their wise counsel and constant cooperation, I would also like to thank John Hylton (who was a Commissioner and before that Managing Director of Operations), and two part-time members who resigned this year, Armand Cormier (Moncton) and John Shanski (Winnipeg). In the last year I have had the pleasure of welcoming a new Commissioner to the CRTC, Paul Klingle, and the new part-time members Ron Irwin (Sault Ste-Marie), R. MacLeod Rogers (Digby), Edythe Goodridge (St. John's), and Steve Patrick (Winnipeg).

The last year also saw some changes at the CRTC senior staff level. Peter McDonald, Director General of the Broadcast Programs Directorate since 1971, became the Regional Director for the western provinces and the Yukon and Northwest Territories. David Osborn was appointed CRTC General Counsel, having served as Associate Counsel (with particular responsibilities for telecommunications) from July 1977. Jean Baby resigned as Director General of the Telecommunications Directorate, a position he held for two years, to become vice-president of Telesat Canada. To these and to all CRTC personnel, I extend my thanks for their service to the Commission.

Yours faithfully

Pierre Camu

Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0N2



1. Public business of the CRTC

A. Broadcasting

The Broadcasting Act requires the CRTC to hold a public hearing in connection with the issue, revocation, or suspension of a broadcasting licence (sections 19 to 21). Public hearings held regionally by the Commission are a vital part of its function as a regulating agency. The CRTC plans, coordinates, and conducts these hearings in order that it may consider various applications relating to broadcasting undertakings, and policy and regulatory matters, as set out in the Act. Hearings are also a forum at which members of the public are invited to comment or intervene on the specific applications or issues to be heard. The hearings are held from September to June each year.

On 10 March 1977, the Commission announced proposed draft amendments to the CRTC's existing broadcasting Rules of Procedure designed to streamline the public hearing process by allowing all parties more time in which to study applications. Interested persons were invited to submit written representations with respect to the proposed amendments.

On 5 July 1977, after consideration of the representations received, the Commission announced amendments to the Rules, effective 28 June 1977. Briefly, the amendments are as follows:

1. Applications will be made public and scheduled for a public hearing at least 50 days (instead of 35) before the hearing.
2. Four announcements (instead of two) will be made by the licensee outlining its application.
3. Only one copy of any intervention will be required by the Commission.
4. Interventions will have to be filed at least 20 days (instead of 15) before the commencement of the public hearing.
5. Documents will be deemed to have been served on the fourth day (instead of the third) following the day of mailing if sent by registered mail.

B. Telecommunications

On 1 April 1976, the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission Act (CRTC Act) became law. By this Act the CRTC acquired jurisdiction over Canadian federally-regulated telecommunications carriers, formerly exercised by the Canadian Transport Commission.

Under sections 320 and 321 of the Railway Act, the Commission is required to ensure that all tolls (including any rates or charges to be charged to the public or to any person for telecommunications services) are just and reasonable and that the carriers under its jurisdiction do not discriminate unjustly in respect of their rates, services, or facilities. The Railway Act also requires the Commission to approve any agreements entered into by carriers respecting the interchange of traffic or limitation of liability, and gives the Commission jurisdiction over a

number of other matters relating to the telecommunications carriers.

In discharging these functions, the Commission issues Telecommunications Orders approving, denying, or otherwise disposing of applications before it. The Commission also issues Telecommunications Decisions where lengthier judgments are considered appropriate.

Commencing in January 1977, the Commission began publication of its monthly Telecommunications Bulletin. The Bulletin has been sent free of charge to all parties on the telecommunications mailing list. In its current form, the Bulletin describes the status of all major telecommunications proceedings currently before the Commission, summarizes all decisions and orders of the Commission of general interest in the preceding month, and lists all Telecommunications Orders made by the Commission in the preceding month. Response to the Bulletin has been favorable, particularly from those who are not directly involved in the Commission telecommunications proceedings but are interested in keeping abreast of regulatory developments in this field. The Commission also hopes that in the future the Bulletin may be used to summarize complaints and other public correspondence with the Commission.

In a notice of public hearing released 20 July 1976, the CRTC said it wished "to indicate the approach which it intends to take in exercising its jurisdiction under the new Act and to raise a number of fundamental questions regarding telecommunications procedures and practices." Attached was a fifteen-page proposal, "Telecommunications Regulation—Procedures and Practices." The Commission called for submissions on the proposal "that might assist the Commission in carrying out its regulatory responsibilities" for a public hearing held 27 September in Ottawa.

The announcement set out the CRTC's objectives for the proposal:

1. to ensure that Commission proceedings are of sufficient focus and depth to permit the highest possible quality of decision making
2. to assist regulated carriers to deal effectively with Commission concerns in respect of specific proceedings and on an ongoing basis
3. to facilitate the involvement of the public in the regulatory process through greater informality and public access
4. to increase the capacity of intervenors to participate in public hearings in an informed way
5. to eliminate unnecessary delay in the regulatory process.

The proposal pointed out that

At present, the Commission's proceedings are governed by two distinct sets of rules of procedure. On the broadcasting side, the rules for filing applications and interventions and for the conduct of public hearings are set out in the CRTC Rules of Procedure, which were adopted in 1971.

On the telecommunications side, proceedings are governed by the Canadian Transport Commission General Rules. Under section 17 of the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission Act, these rules govern procedures before CRTC in regard to telephone and telegraph matters until replaced or revised by the CRTC.

Both sets of rules cover only the most essential elements of procedure, and do not deal with either the basic approach or with many of the practices of the Commission in its interaction with carriers, inter-

venors, and the general public. For this reason, the Commission wishes to solicit comment not only on the specific rules of procedure that should govern telecommunications proceedings, but also on Commission practices under such rules.

Submissions from the public were to be considered, with the results of the hearings, toward "a review of the practices and procedures affecting telecommunications matters." Draft rules of procedure were formulated following the hearing, and were expected to be published in Spring 1978.

TABLE 1
DECISIONS ANNOUNCED DURING FISCAL YEAR 1 APRIL 1977 TO 31 MARCH 1978

Application type	Pacific region			Prairie region			Ontario region			Québec region			Atlantic region			Total Canada		
	a	d	t	a	d	t	a	d	t	a	d	t	a	d	t	a	d	t
AM																		
New	2		2	6	2	8	4		4	2	3	5	1	2	3	15	7	22
Amendments	10		10	8		8	10		10	12		12	5		5	45		45
Renewals	44		44	35		35	31		31	3		3	20		20	133		133
Total	56		56	49	2	51	45		45	17	3	20	26	2	28	193	7	200
FM																		
New	5		5	13		13	7		7	11	8	19	9		9	45	8	53
Amendments	2		2	5		5	10	1	11	3		3	5		5	25	1	26
Renewals	5		5	5		5	7	1	8	4		4		1	1	21	2	23
Total	12		12	23		23	24	2	26	18	8	26	14	1	15	91	11	102
TV																		
New	19	4	23	27		27	8		8	28	2	30	31		31	113	6	119
Amendments	5		5	6		6	2		2	12		12	12		12	37		37
Renewals	49	1	50	60		60	26		26	11		11	10		10	156	1	157
Total	73	5	78	93		93	36		36	51	2	53	53		53	306	7	313
CATV																		
New	1	1	2	20	4	24	18	1	19	17	3	20	13	13	26	69	22	91
Amendments	132	1	133	50	4	54	338	5	343	109	1	110	41	3	44	670	14	684
Renewals	11		11	20		20	77		77	11		11	16		16	135		135
Total	144	2	146	90	8	98	433	6	439	137	4	141	70	16	86	874	36	910
Securities																		
Amendments				2		2	1		1							3		3
Assets	10		10				5		5	10		10	7	1	8	32	1	33
Control	12	7	19	7	3	10	16	17	33	14		14	11	2	13	60	29	89
Minor	46	3	49	27		27	43		43	26		26	13		13	155	3	158
Total	68	10	78	36	3	39	65	17	82	50		50	31	3	34	250	33	283
Network																		
New	2		2	4		4	7		7	4		4				17		17
Amendments	1		1	1		1	5		5	1		1				8		8
Renewals	2		2				2		2	2		2	1		1	7		7
Total	5		5	5		5	14		14	7		7	1		1	32		32
Total	358	17	375	296	13	309	617	25	642	280	17	297	195	22	217	1746	94	1840

a: approved, d: denied, t: total, approved plus denied.

TABLE 2
APPLICATIONS RECEIVED DURING 1977-78

Type/Category	Pacific region	Prairie region	Ontario region	Québec region	Atlantic region	Total Canada
AM						
New	14	10	6	3	1	34
Amendments	7	12	13	18	10	60
Renewals	43	34	32	3	16	128
Total	64	56	51	24	27	222
FM						
New	20	15	19	33	12	99
Amendments	4	9	16	9	7	45
Renewals	5	4	11	3	1	24
Total	29	28	46	45	20	168
TV						
New	30	33	27	39	25	154
Amendments	14	14	9	10	18	65
Renewals	56	58	26	11	10	161
Total	100	105	62	60	53	380
CATV						
New	1	100	3	11	22	137
Amendments	140	69	376	169	123	877
Renewals	11	14	70	13	11	119
Total	152	183	449	193	156	1133
Securities Total	56	46	98	73	27	300
Network						
New	3	2	6	3		14
Amendments	1	1	7	4	2	15
Renewals	2		3	4	1	10
Total	6	3	16	11	3	39
All applications	407	421	722	406	286	2242

TABLE 3
APPLICATIONS HEARD DURING 1977-1978

Type/Category	Pacific region	Prairie region	Ontario region	Québec region	Atlantic region	Total Canada
AM						
New	5	4	7	1	3	20
Amendments	3	6	8	2	4	23
Renewals	43	35	31	3	19	131
Total	51	45	46	6	26	174
FM						
New	19	15	13	12	16	75
Amendments	1	3	4		1	9
Renewals	5	5	8	4	1	23
Total	25	23	25	16	18	107
TV						
New	38	31	10	18	28	125
Amendments	4	5	1	4	7	21
Renewals	43	60	27	9	9	148
Total	85	96	38	31	44	294
CATV						
New	2	52	6	14	13	87
Amendments	56	26	130	36	20	268
Renewals	11	19	73	12	16	131
Total	69	97	209	62	49	486
Securities						
Assets	6		5	9	9	29
Control	9	10	27	10	13	69
Minor	3			5	4	12
Total	18	10	32	24	26	110
Network						
New	2	4	6	2		14
Amendments			2	1		3
Renewals	2		2	3	1	8
Total	4	4	10	6	1	25
Total	252	275	360	145	164	1196

TABLE 4
APPLICATIONS ON HAND AS OF 31 MARCH 1978

Type/Category	Pacific region	Prairie region	Ontario region	Québec region	Atlantic region	Total Canada
AM						
New	13	8	8	4	3	36
Amendments	10	10	17	13	9	59
Renewals			1		1	2
Total	23	18	26	17	13	97
FM						
New	19	15	16	38	11	99
Amendments	4	7	13	7	2	33
Renewals			2		1	3
Total	23	22	31	45	14	135
TV						
New	28	27	23	34	7	119
Amendments	11	9	7	14	10	51
Renewals	8	3	1	3		15
Total	47	39	31	51	17	185
CATV						
New	9	120	40	30		199
Amendments	69	52	180	132	103	536
Renewals	1	4	10	7		22
Total	79	176	230	169	103	757
Securities Total	14	19	42	52	6	133
Network						
New	2	2	5	1		10
Amendments			2	2	2	6
Renewals			1	2		3
Total	2	2	8	5	2	19
All applications	188	276	368	339	155	1326

**C. Public hearings, 1 April 1977—
31 March 1978**

			Toronto	15-29 September	Ottawa
			Moncton (2 panels)	20-23 September	
				27-28 September	
				5-6 October	Ottawa
				17 October	Ottawa
<i>Broadcasting</i>		<i>Telecommunications</i>	Montréal (2 panels)	18-20 October	
	1 April	Fort Chimo		8-16 November	Ottawa
	1-19 April	Ottawa	Ottawa (2 panels)	15-17 November	
Montréal	5 April		Sudbury	15-16 November	
	6 April	Sudbury	Saint John	22-25 November	Ottawa
	25-27 April	Ottawa	Winnipeg	13 December	
Vancouver (2 panels)	3-4 May		Edmonton	13-14 December	
	16 May—2 June	Ottawa		13-15 December	
Yarmouth	17 May		Toronto (2 panels)	10-11 January	Ottawa
Winnipeg	7-10 June		Kamloops (2 panels)	17-19 January	
Ottawa	13-16 June		Victoria	20-21 February	
Ottawa (2 panels)	21-22 June		Vancouver (2 panels)	21 February	
St. John's	5 July			23-24 February	
Ottawa	13-14 September			28 February— 17 March	Ottawa

2. The Canadian broadcasting and telecommunications system

A. Broadcasting services

Canadian broadcasting in 1977-78 was extended through additional service and new stations, covering more of Canada and reaching more Canadians: 60 new AM and FM stations were licensed, with 113 new TV stations and 69 new cable television systems.

1. TELEVISION COVERAGE

The television coverage maps show the statistically predicted service areas for the various networks and independent stations. The Grade B contours show those areas within which service normally would be available to a domestic receiver when using an outdoor antenna. Fringe-area reception can be expected beyond this contour under favorable conditions, but at times may be reduced to less than the B contour (see maps, pp. 13-17).

Television coverage in Canada is shown in Tables 5 and 6. On the basis of language, for grade A and B coverage areas the present coverage is 98% for CBC English-language television and 98% for CBC French-language television (Radio-Canada). CTV reports a 93.8% coverage of English households, and Québec's TVA network has an 84% coverage of that province.

2. RADIO COVERAGE

Private radio stations in Canada are estimated to reach at least 98% of the Canadian population, and private FM radio, approximately 85%. On the basis of language, the CBC's English AM network reaches at least 99% of the English population, while its French AM network covers

99% of the French-speaking population. The English FM service of the CBC covers approximately 60%, and its French FM service reaches 65% of their respective language populations.

Table 5 shows the percentage of the Canadian population, by province, within the 0.5 mV/m ground-wave daytime contours of AM undertakings. This signal level normally provides satisfactory day service to rural communities and to smaller communities where noise levels are low. Night service by ground-wave transmission is reduced substantially on most channels because of sky-wave interference from other stations. Sky-wave night reception of varying reliability is generally available from many distant North American stations in all parts of Canada. Table 5 also shows the percentage of Canadian population, by province, within the 50 μ V/m contour of Canadian FM undertakings. Again, the signal level normally provides satisfactory service in rural areas and small communities whose noise level is low, and where an outside antenna is used.

Table 6 gives the CBC radio and television coverage figures for the total population, and for English and French mother tongue populations.

As of 31 March 1978, 2,011 broadcasting undertakings had been licensed in Canada. Of these, 436 were AM and 323 FM radio stations, 278 were low-power relay transmitters, and 933 were television stations. Also included are 8 shortwave transmitters. Table 7 shows the number of licensed broadcasting undertakings in operation by province and type, as of 31 March 1978; tables 8 to 16 show the number and location of originating and rebroadcasting stations. Tables 17 and 18 give some data on Canadian cable television systems.

TABLE 5
CANADIAN TELEVISION AND RADIO COVERAGE BY PROVINCE

Province	Television (% within Grade B contour)	AM radio (% within 0.5 mV/m contour)	FM radio (% within 50 μ V/m contour)
Newfoundland	98.9	96.8	61.5
Prince Edward Island	96.5	100.0	95.0
Nova Scotia	100.0	98.9	87.6
New Brunswick	99.6	99.6	73.6
Québec	99.3	99.4	95.4
Ontario	99.7	99.5	97.3
Manitoba	97.1	98.6	92.8
Saskatchewan	93.2	99.3	43.3
Alberta	98.0	99.7	85.9
British Columbia	98.5	98.9	86.7
Yukon Territory	81.2	86.6	00.1
Northwest Territories	74.7	67.2	11.4

TABLE 6
CBC RADIO AND TELEVISION COVERAGE*

	Total population 21,570,000 100%	English mother tongue population 12,970,000 100%	Canada	Total population 21,570,000 100%	French mother tongue population 5,790,000 100%
Canada			Canada		
English networks			French networks		
English AM radio network (daytime coverage area)	20,830,000 97%	12,880,000 99%	French AM radio network (daytime coverage area)	18,510,000 86%	5,710,000 99%
English FM stereo network (500 μ v/m coverage area)	12,450,000 58%	7,770,000 60%	French FM stereo network (500 μ v/m coverage area)	5,350,000 25%	3,780,000 65%
English television network (Grade A and B coverage area)	20,240,000 94%	12,700,000 98%	French television network (Grade A and B coverage area)	17,530,000 81%	5,670,000 98%

* June 1971 Census population. Statistics are based on all stations in operation or approved by the CRTC as of 1 October 1977. FM excludes the coverage of FM stations carrying AM programs.
CBC Research Department, Ottawa, 9 May 1978.

TABLE 7
LICENSED BROADCASTING STATIONS IN CANADA BY PROVINCE AND TYPE

Province	AM	FM	TV	LPRT	SW	NT	Total
Newfoundland	28	25	111	17	1		182
Prince Edward Island	4	1	2				7
Nova Scotia	23	13	36	17	1	1	91
New Brunswick	19	8	26	11	1	1	66
Québec	92	60	116	43	1	10	322
Ontario	109	85	106	58	1	12	371
Manitoba	20	29	56	6		3	114
Saskatchewan	20	16	68	1			105
Alberta	40	31	98	16	1	2	188
British Columbia	72	42	269	83	2	4	472
Yukon Territory	3	1	18	12			39
Northwest Territories	6	12	27	14			59
Total	436	323	933	278	8	33	2011

LPRT: Low-power relay transmitter.
SW: Short-wave.
NT: Network.

TABLE 8
ORIGINATING STATIONS BY PROVINCE, TYPE, AND NETWORK AFFILIATION

Type	Network	Nfld.	PEI	NS	NB	Qué.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	BC	YT	NWT	Total
AM	CBCO	5		2	3	6	6	3	3	3	2	1	3	37
	CBCA		1	8	6	30	28	3		4	16		1	97
	IND.	19	3	11	8	44	64	13	17	27	36	1	2	245
	TOTAL	24	4	21	17	80	98	19	20	34	54	2	6	379
FM	CBCO	1		1	1	4	3	1	3	1	3		5	23
	IND.	3		6	3	24	48	6	5	9	9		2	115
	TOTAL	4		7	4	28	51	7	8	10	12		7	138
TV	CBCO	4	1	3	1	5	5	2	3	3	2	1		30
	CBCA			1	8	11	1	3	3	5	5			32
	IND.			1	1	3	1		3	1				10
	TVA				4									4
	CTV	3		2	2	1	8	2	2	3	2			25
	OECA				1		1							1
TOTAL	7	1	5	5	19	28	6	8	12	10	1		102	
LP	CBCO						1							1
	TOTAL						1							1
SW	CBCA				1									1
	IND.			1										1
	TOTAL			1	1									2
TOTAL		35	5	34	27	127	178	32	36	56	76	3	13	622

TABLE 9
ORIGINATING STATIONS (ENGLISH) BY PROVINCE, TYPE, AND NETWORK AFFILIATION

Type	Network	Nfld.	PEI	NS	NB	Qué.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	BC	YT	NWT	Total
AM	CBCO	5		2	2	1	4	2	1	2	2	1	3	25
	CBCA		1	8	4	2	26	3		4	16			64
	IND.	19	3	11	8	4	59	10	17	26	35	1	1	194
	TOTAL	24	4	21	14	7	89	15	18	32	53	2	4	283
FM	CBCO	1		1	1	1	2	1	2	1	2			12
	IND.	2		6	4	3	46	6	4	9	9		1	90
	TOTAL	3		7	5	4	48	7	6	10	11		1	102
TV	CBCO	4	1	2		1	3	1	3	2	1	1		19
	CBCA				1	1	11	1	3	3	5			25
	IND.						3	1		3	1			8
	CTV	3		2	2	1	8	2	2	3	2			25
	OECA						1							1
	TOTAL	7	1	4	3	3	26	5	8	11	9	1		78
LP	CBCO						1							1
	TOTAL						1							1
SW	CBCO				1									1
	IND.			1										1
	TOTAL			1	1									2
TOTAL		34	5	33	23	14	164	27	32	53	73	3	5	466

TABLE 10
ORIGINATING STATIONS (FRENCH) BY PROVINCE, TYPE, AND NETWORK AFFILIATION

Type	Network	Nfld.	PEI	NS	NB	Qué.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	BC	YT	NWT	Total
AM	CBCO				1	5	2	1	2					11
	CBCA				2	28	2			1				33
	IND.					39	2							41
	TOTAL				3	72	6	1	2	1				85
FM	CBCO					3	1		1		1			6
	IND.					20								20
	TOTAL					23	1		1		1			26
TV	CBCO			1	1	4	2	1		1	1			11
	CBCA					7								7
	IND.				1	1								2
	TVA					4								4
TOTAL			1	2	16	2	1			1	1		24	
TOTAL			1	5	111	9	2	3	2	2	2			135

TABLE 11
ORIGINATING STATIONS (MULTILINGUAL) BY PROVINCE, TYPE, AND NETWORK AFFILIATION

Type	Network	Nfld.	PEI	NS	NB	Qué.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	BC	YT	NWT	Total
AM	CBCA												1	1
	IND.					1	3	3			1		1	9
	TOTAL					1	3	3			1		2	10
FM	CBCO					2	1		1				5	5
	IND.	1				2	1		1				1	6
	TOTAL	1				2	1		1				6	11
TOTAL		1			3	4	3	1	1		1		8	21

TABLE 12
REBROADCASTING STATIONS
BY PROVINCE, TYPE, AND NETWORK AFFILIATION

Type	Network	Nfld.	PEI	NS	NB	Qué.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	BC	YT	NWT	Total
AM	CBCO	3		2	1	7	3			4	5	1		26
	CBCA				1	3	6	1		2	5			18
	IND.	1				2	2			1	8			14
	TOTAL	4		2	2	12	11	1		7	18	1		58
FM	CBCO	9	1	6	3	21	34	22	9	15	24		5	149
	CBCA					9					1	1		11
	IND.	12					1	1		6	11			31
	TOTAL	21	1	6	3	30	35	23	9	21	36	1	5	191
TV	CBCO	71		23	3	51	49	36	29	46	68	7	23	406
	CBCA	5		1	10	39	9	9	19	13	117	10	4	236
	IND.					2	5			6	4			17
	TVA				1	6								7
	CTV	30	1	7	8	1	8	6	17	25	85			188
	OECA						8							8
	TOTAL	106	1	31	22	99	79	51	65	90	274	17	27	862
LP	CBCO	17		17	11	43	57	7	1	13	82	12	14	274
	IND.									3				3
	TOTAL	17		17	11	43	57	7	1	16	82	12	14	277
SW	CBCO	1									1			2
	IND.					1	1			1	1			4
	TOTAL	1				1	1			1	2			6
TOTAL	149	2	56	38	185	183	82	75	135	412	31	46	1394	

TABLE 13
REBROADCASTING STATIONS (ENGLISH) BY PROVINCE, TYPE, AND NETWORK AFFILIATION

Type	Network	Nfld.	PEI	NS	NB	Qué.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	BC	YT	NWT	Total
AM	CBCO	3		1	1		2			2	4	1		14
	CBCA					1	4	1		2	5			13
	IND.	1								1	8			10
	TOTAL	4		1	1	1	6	1		5	17	1		37
FM	CBCO	8	1	2	1	8	23	19	8	11	18		4	103
	CBCA										1	1		2
	IND.	12					1			6	9			28
TOTAL	20	1	2	1	8	24	19	8	17	28	1	4	133	
TV	CBCO	68		18		13	27	28	23	38	60	7	23	305
	CBCA	5		1	6	4	9	9	19	13	115	10	3	194
	IND.						5			6	4			15
	CTV	28	1	7	8	1	8	6	15	23	78			175
	OECA						8							8
TOTAL	101	1	26	14	18	57	43	57	80	257	17	26	697	
LP	CBCO	15		7	7	17	38	4	1	12	81	12	13	207
	IND.									3				3
	TOTAL	15		7	7	17	38	4	1	15	81	12	13	210
SW	CBCO	1									1			2
	IND.					1	1			1	1			4
	TOTAL	1				1	1			1	2			6
NT	CBCO						3							3
	IND.			1		2	4	3		2	4			16
	CTV				1		1							2
	OECA						1							1
	TOTAL			1	1	2	9	3		2	4			22
TOTAL	141	2	37	24	47	135	70	66	120	389	31	43	1105	

TABLE 14

REBROADCASTING STATIONS (FRENCH) BY PROVINCE, TYPE, AND NETWORK AFFILIATION

Type	Network	Nfld.	PEI	NS	NB	Qué.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	BC	YT	NWT	Total
AM	CBCO			1		7	1			2	1			12
	CBCA				1	2	2							5
	IND.					2	1							3
	TOTAL			1	1	11	4			2	1			20
FM	CBCO	1		4	2	13	11	3		4	2			40
	CBCA					9								9
	IND.					1								1
	TOTAL	1		4	2	23	11	3		4	2			50
TV	CBCO	3		5	3	36	21	7	3	6	1			85
	CBCA				4	35							1	40
	IND.					2								2
	TVA					5								5
	CTV										1			1
	TOTAL	3		5	7	78	21	7	3	6	2		1	133
LP	CBCO	2		10	4	26	19	2		1	1			65
	TOTAL	2		10	4	26	19	2		1	1			65
NT	CBCO						3							3
	CBCA					1								1
	IND.					6								6
	TVA					1								1
	TOTAL					8	3							11
TOTAL		6		20	14	146	58	12	3	13	6		1	279

TABLE 15

REBROADCASTING STATIONS (MULTILINGUAL) BY PROVINCE, TYPE, AND NETWORK AFFILIATION

Type	Network	Nfld.	PEI	NS	NB	Qué.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	BC	YT	NWT	Total
FM	CBCO												1	1
	TOTAL												1	1
TV	CBCO					1								1
	TOTAL					1								1
LP	CBCO												1	1
	TOTAL												1	1
TOTAL						1							2	3

TABLE 16

REBROADCASTING STATIONS BY LANGUAGE, TYPE, AND NETWORK AFFILIATION

Type	Network	Language				Total
		English	French	Multilingual	Bilingual	
AM	CBCO	14	12			26
	CBCA	13	5			18
	IND.	11	3			14
	TOTAL	38	20			58
FM	CBCO	106	42	1		149
	CBCA	2	9			11
	IND.	31				31
	TOTAL	139	51	1		191
TV	CBCO	311	94	1		406
	CBCA	196	40			234
	IND.	15	2			17
	TVA		7			7
	CTV	187	1			188
	OECA	8				8
	TOTAL	717	144	1		862
LP	CBCO	207	66	1		274
	IND.	3				3
	TOTAL	210	66	1		277
SW	CBCO	2				2
	IND.	4				4
	TOTAL	6				6
TOTAL		1110	281	3		1394

TABLE 17
CANADIAN CABLE TELEVISION LICENSEE STATISTICS, 1977-78

	Canada	Ontario	Québec	BC	Prairies	Atlantic	Toronto*	Montréal*	Vancouver*
Subscriber revenue (\$000's)									
Direct	193,609	81,047	42,454	33,224	26,968	9,916	34,411	22,694	18,084
Indirect	20,235	10,965	766	6,093	2,110	301	6,252	307	3,928
Other	14,349	3,913	4,106	3,184	2,350	796	1,698	2,100	1,642
Total	228,193	95,925	47,326	42,501	31,428	11,013	42,361	25,101	23,654
Subscribers (000's)									
Direct	2,763.8	1,146.1	651.5	473.9	362.9	129.4	455.2	338.6	262.6
Indirect	650.3	371.2	26.5	180.7	63.6	8.3	218.6	14.7	123.7
Total	3,414.1	1,517.3	678.0	654.6	426.5	137.7	673.8	353.3	386.3

*Major urban areas as delineated by BBM Bureau of Measurement. "BBM Maps of Metropolitan and Major Urban Areas," January 1978.

TABLE 18
CABLE TELEVISION BY PROVINCE*

	Total households ¹	Households with cable television	Households without cable television
	Estimates in thousands		
Canada	7022	3288 B ²	3734 B
Newfoundland	135	— H	135 A
Prince Edward Island	31	4 E	28 B
Nova Scotia	231	80 D	151 C
New Brunswick	175	51 D	125 C
Québec	1869	672 D	1197 C
Ontario	2637	1478 C	1159 C
Manitoba	319	148 C	171 C
Saskatchewan	288	15 E	274 A
Alberta	564	260 D	304 D
British Columbia	771	580 C	191 D

*From Statistics Canada, "Household facilities and equipment" (Ottawa: Supply and Services Canada, cat. no. 64-202, May 1977).

1. Coverage excludes military camps, collective-type households such as hotels and logging camps.

2. Alphabetical designation of percent standard deviation:

A: 0.0-0.5; B: 0.6-1.0; C: 1.1-2.5; D: 2.6-5.0; E: 5.1-10.0; F: 10.1-16.5; G: 16.6-25.0; H: 25.1.

B. Telecommunications

Since 1 April 1976, with the proclamation of the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission Act (S.C. 1974-75-76, c. 49), the new CRTC has exercised the jurisdiction, formerly assigned to the Telecommunication Committee of the Canadian Transport Commission, to approve all tariffs of tolls, rates, and charges, and all interconnecting agreements, of Bell Canada, BC Telephone Company, CN Telecommunications, CP Telecommunications, and Telesat Canada.

Under sections 320 and 321 of the Railway Act, the Commission is required to ensure that all tolls (including any rates or charges to be charged to the public or to any person for telecommunications services) are just and reasonable and that the carriers under its jurisdiction do not discriminate unjustly in respect of their rates, services, or facilities. The Railway Act also requires the Com-

mission to approve any agreements entered into by carriers respecting the interchange of traffic or limitation of liability, and gives the Commission jurisdiction over a number of other matters relating to the telecommunications carriers.

Other major carrier undertakings in Canada (except Teleglobe Canada) come under provincial government jurisdiction and are subject, in most cases, to regulation by provincial utility boards.

A statistical picture of all the major telecommunications carriers serving the Canadian public is provided in the following seven tables. This information has been taken from a publication of the Department of Communications, *Financial Statistics on Canadian Telecommunication Common Carriers, 1976*, with permission.

TABLE 19
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUE:
ABSOLUTE VALUES, 1974 TO 1976 (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS) AND PERCENT CHANGE (1976/1975)

Company	1974	1975	1976	Percent change
Alberta Govt. Tel.	195,600	239,786	307,801	28.36
Bell Canada	1,440,123	1,665,870	1,903,924	14.29
British Columbia Tel.	302,873	360,687	435,839	20.84
Edmonton Tel. Co.	38,370	43,332	57,576	32.87
Manitoba Tel. Syst.	80,043	91,274	110,347	20.90
Maritime Tel. and Tel.	73,358	90,621	111,695	23.26
New Brunswick Tel. Co.	63,550	76,451	92,648	21.19
Newfoundland Tel. Co.	35,508	43,093	51,671	19.91
Northern Tel.	20,258	23,188	9,342	(59.71)
Québec-Tél.	47,451	56,570	64,692	14.36
Sask. Tel.	76,566	92,103	115,589	25.50
Island Tel.	7,648	9,776	11,417	16.79
Total	2,381,347	2,792,751	3,272,540	17.18

TABLE 20
PLANT AT COST:
ABSOLUTE VALUES, 1974 TO 1976 (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS) AND PERCENT CHANGE (1976/1975)

Company	1974	1975	1976	Percent change
Alberta Govt. Tel.	881,250	1,101,687	1,289,070	17.01
Bell Canada	5,721,098	6,360,539	7,108,046	11.75
British Columbia Tel.	1,277,588	1,473,731	1,727,567	17.22
Edmonton Tel. Co.	172,140	208,411	245,940	18.01
Manitoba Tel. Syst.	385,576	430,648	485,737	12.79
Maritime Tel. and Tel.	317,179	372,591	419,637	12.63
New Brunswick Tel. Co.	263,170	296,665	341,560	15.13
Newfoundland Tel. Co.	146,344	169,423	192,159	13.42
Northern Tel.	84,834	96,894	35,149	(63.72)
Québec-Tél.	201,942	236,355	262,041	10.87
Sask. Tel.	326,523	388,737	461,198	18.64
Island Tel.	34,714	39,300	44,400	12.98
Total	9,812,357	11,174,981	12,612,502	12.86

TABLE 21
NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES:
ABSOLUTE VALUES, 1974 TO 1976, AND PERCENT CHANGE (1976/1975)

Company	1974	1975	1976	Percent change
Alberta Govt. Tel.	8,535	9,572	9,958	4.03
Bell Canada	46,484	44,904	48,133	7.19
British Columbia Tel.	13,999	13,122	13,749	4.78
Edmonton Tel. Co.	1,326	1,485	1,585	6.73
Manitoba Tel. Syst.	4,616	4,928	4,665	(5.34)
Maritime Tel. and Tel.	3,466	3,526	3,447	(2.24)
New Brunswick Tel. Co.	2,631	2,725	2,711	(.51)
Newfoundland Tel. Co.	1,324	1,278	1,347	5.40
Northern Tel.	750	771	332	(56.94)
Québec-Tél.	1,956	2,055	2,054	(.05)
Sask. Tel.	2,974	3,344	3,622	8.31
Island Tel.	297	279	288	3.23
Total	88,358	87,989	91,891	4.43

TABLE 22
NUMBER OF TELEPHONES:
ABSOLUTE VALUES, 1974 TO 1976, AND PERCENT CHANGE (1976/1975)

Company	1974	1975	1976	Percent change
Alberta Govt. Tel.	716,996	787,825	856,761	8.75
Bell Canada	7,518,505	7,888,581	8,301,433	5.23
British Columbia Tel.	1,383,202	1,473,183	1,543,310	4.76
Edmonton Tel. Co.	304,700	329,239	349,393	6.12
Manitoba Tel. Syst.	520,588	551,601	578,389	4.86
Maritime Tel. and Tel.	378,823	392,441	415,125	5.78
New Brunswick Tel. Co.	303,841	320,711	331,838	3.47
Newfoundland Tel. Co.	142,058	150,389	158,614	5.47
Northern Tel.	122,845	129,098	64,641	(49.93)
Québec-Tél.	197,927	217,118	230,023	5.94
Sask. Tel.	390,973	421,792	451,685	7.09
Island Tel.	45,866	49,156	52,325	6.45
Total	12,026,324	12,711,134	13,333,537	4.90

TABLE 23
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUE:
ABSOLUTE VALUES, 1974 TO 1976 (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS) AND PERCENT CHANGE (1976/1975)

Company	1974	1975	1976	Percent change
Canadian National Telecommunications	101,968	115,334	125,051	8.43
Canadian Pacific Telecommunications	49,284	56,615	61,792	9.14
Teleglobe	44,108	59,660	65,863	10.40
Telesat	28,049	31,129	29,580	(4.98)
Total	223,409	262,738	282,286	7.44

TABLE 24
PLANT AT COST:
ABSOLUTE VALUES, 1974 TO 1976 (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS) AND PERCENT CHANGE (1976/1975)

Company	1974	1975	1976	Percent change
Canadian National Telecommunications	386,971	425,435	443,594	4.27
Canadian Pacific Telecommunications	150,631	158,314	164,980	4.21
Teleglobe	185,816	196,840	208,131	5.74
Telesat	120,144	136,609	155,127	13.56
Total	843,562	917,198	971,832	5.96

TABLE 25
NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES:
ABSOLUTE VALUES, 1974 TO 1976, AND PERCENT CHANGE (1976/1975)

Company	1974	1975	1976	Percent change
Canadian National Telecommunications	4,063	4,125	3,970	(3.76)
Canadian Pacific Telecommunications	2,074	1,923	1,819	(5.41)
Teleglobe	861	961	1,052	9.47
Telesat	288	312	311	(.32)
Total	7,286	7,321	7,152	(2.31)

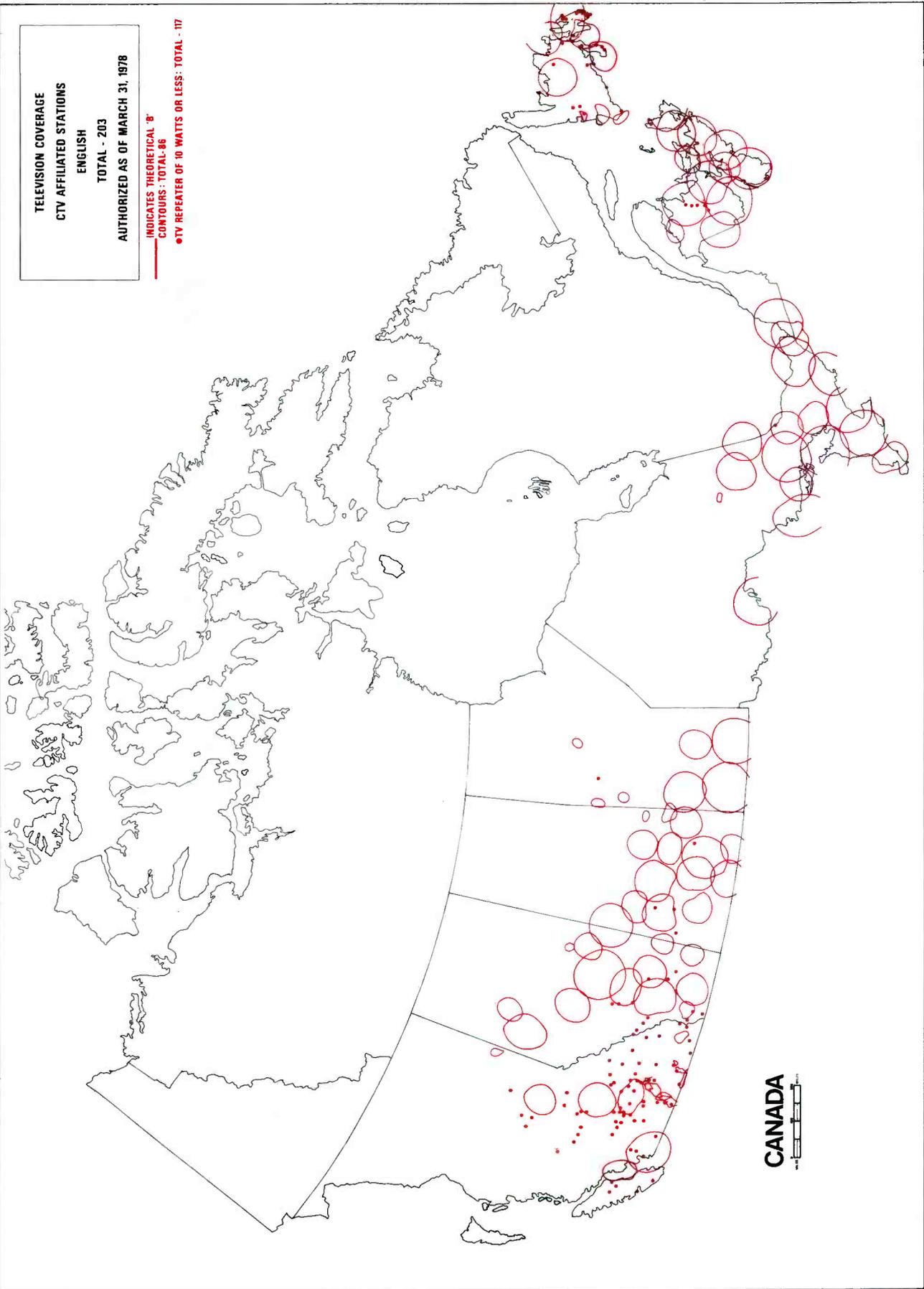
TELEVISION COVERAGE
CTV AFFILIATED STATIONS
ENGLISH

TOTAL - 203

AUTHORIZED AS OF MARCH 31, 1978

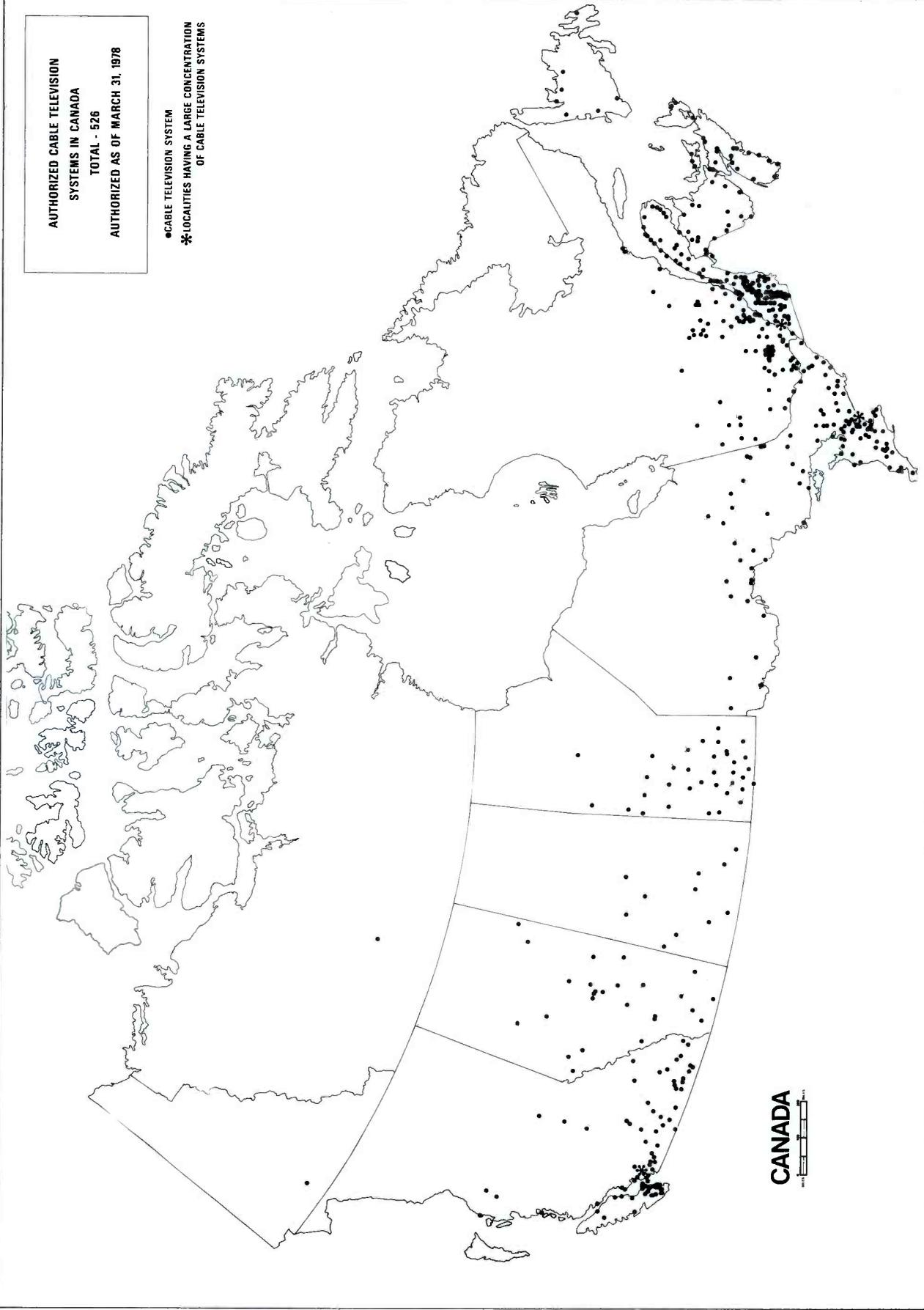
INDICATES THEORETICAL '8'
CONTOURS: TOTAL-86

● TV REPEATER OF 10 WATTS OR LESS: TOTAL - 117



AUTHORIZED CABLE TELEVISION
SYSTEMS IN CANADA
TOTAL - 526
AUTHORIZED AS OF MARCH 31, 1978

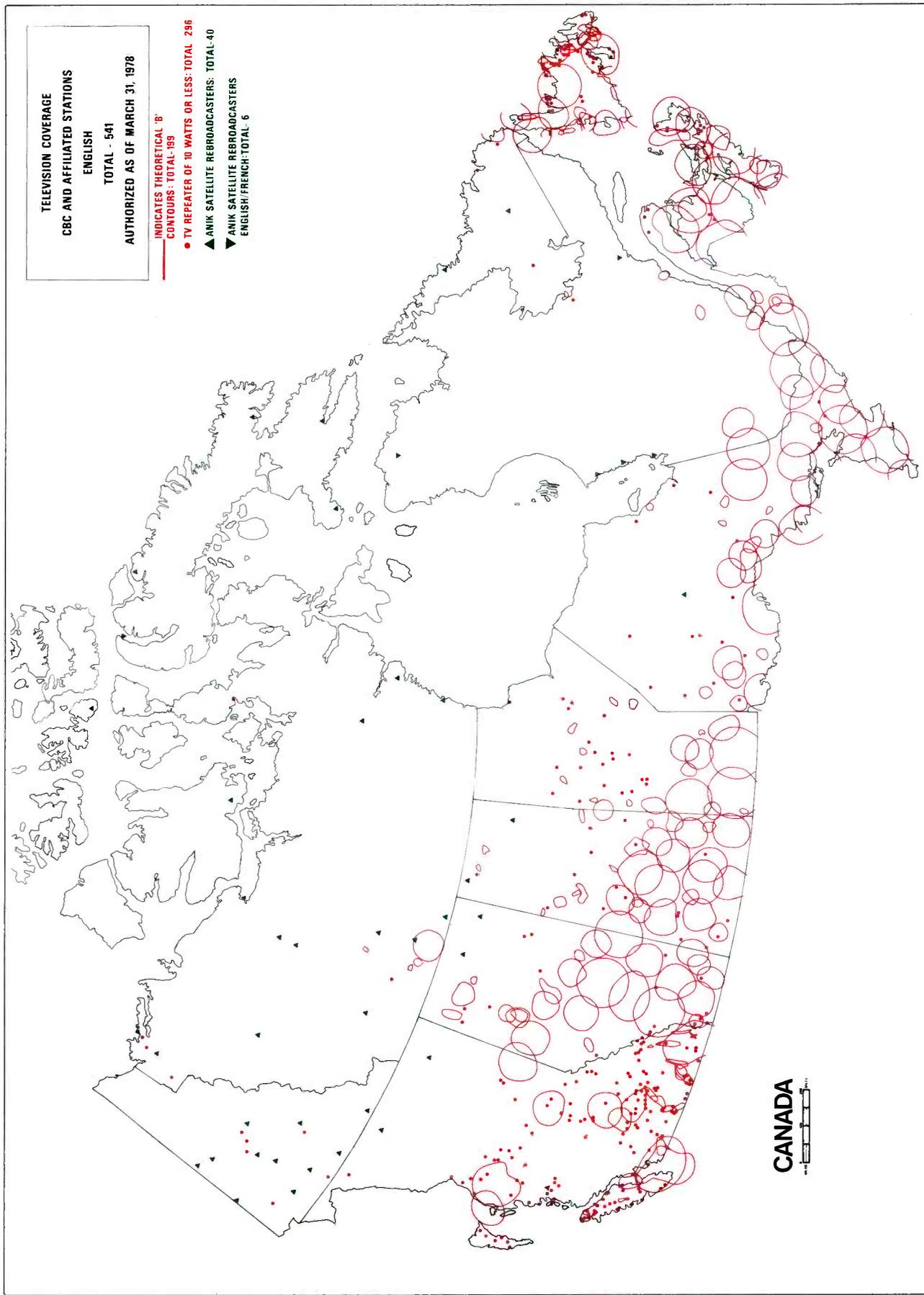
● CABLE TELEVISION SYSTEM
✱ LOCALITIES HAVING A LARGE CONCENTRATION
OF CABLE TELEVISION SYSTEMS



CANADA
0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000

TELEVISION COVERAGE
 CBC AND AFFILIATED STATIONS
 ENGLISH
 TOTAL - 541
 AUTHORIZED AS OF MARCH 31, 1978

INDICATES THEORETICAL 'B'
 CONTOURS: TOTAL: 199
 ● TV REPEATER OF 10 WATTS OR LESS: TOTAL: 296
 ▲ ANIK SATELLITE REBROADCASTERS: TOTAL: 40
 ▼ ANIK SATELLITE REBROADCASTERS
 ENGLISH/FRENCH: TOTAL: 6



CANADA

TELEVISION COVERAGE
CBC AND AFFILIATED STATIONS
FRENCH
TOTAL - 148

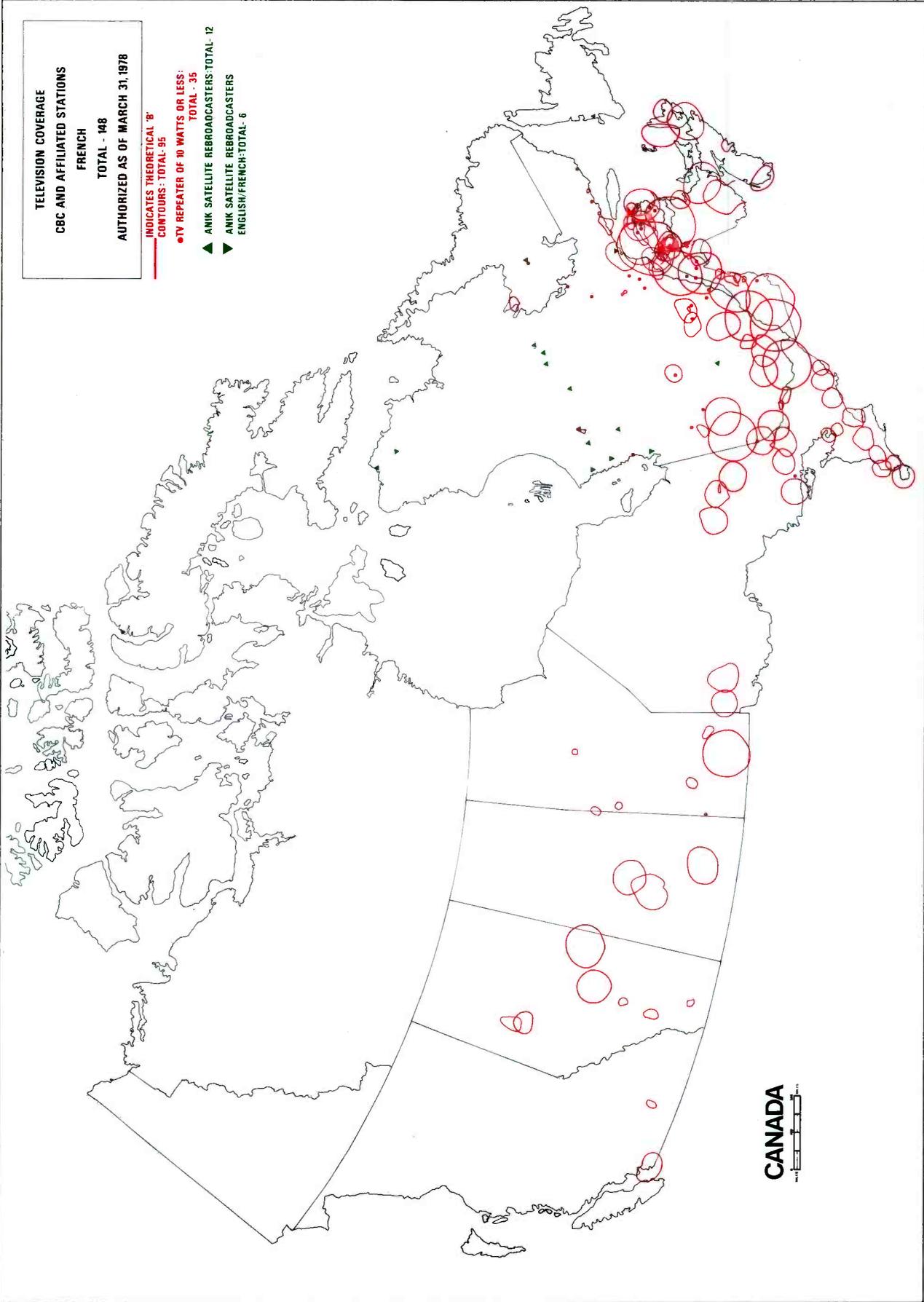
AUTHORIZED AS OF MARCH 31, 1978

INDICATES THEORETICAL 8'
CONTOURS: TOTAL - 95

● TV REPEATER OF 10 WATTS OR LESS:
TOTAL - 35

▲ ANIK SATELLITE REBROADCASTERS: TOTAL - 12

▼ ANIK SATELLITE REBROADCASTERS:
ENGLISH/FRENCH: TOTAL - 6



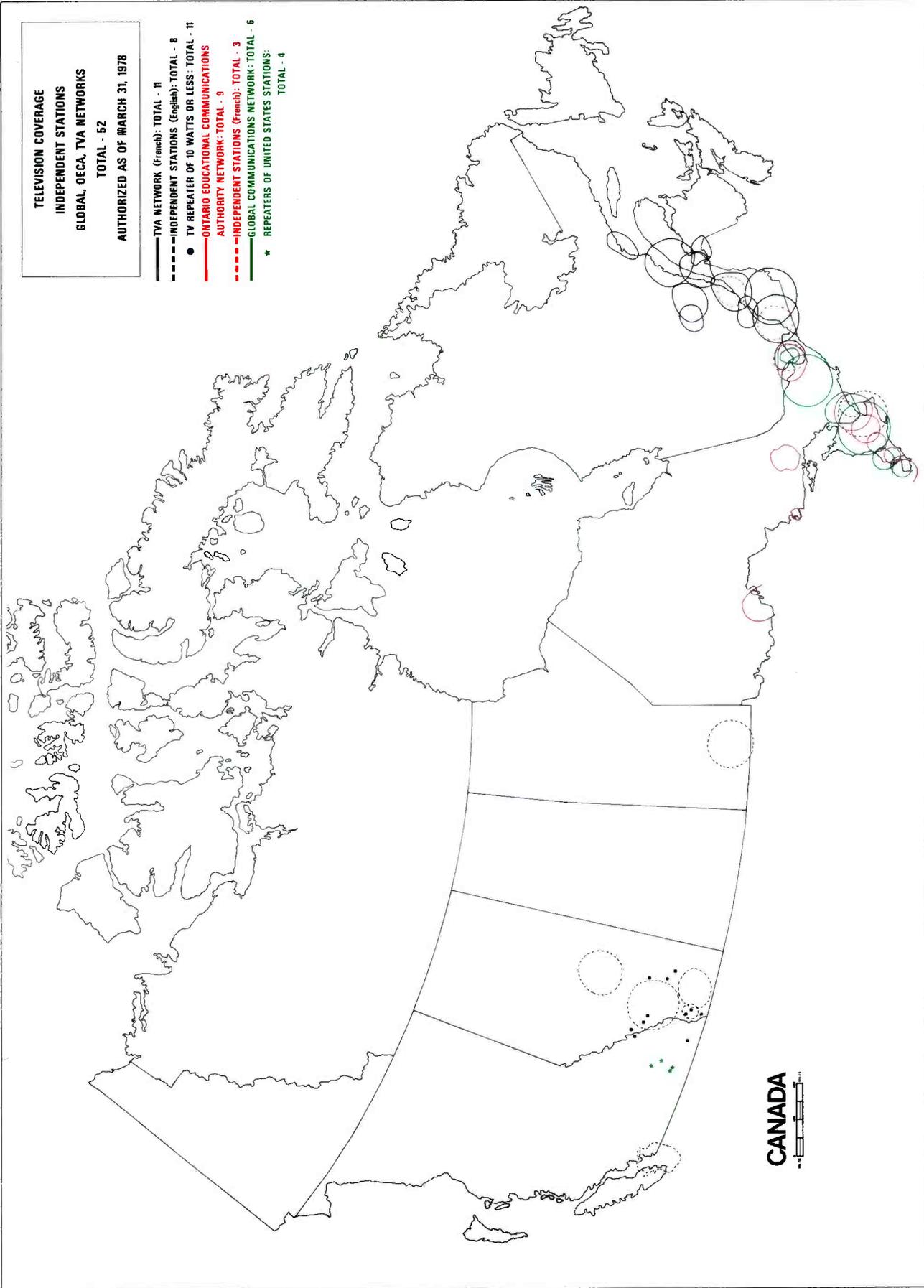
CANADA

TELEVISION COVERAGE
INDEPENDENT STATIONS
GLOBAL, OCEA, TVA NETWORKS

TOTAL - 52

AUTHORIZED AS OF MARCH 31, 1978

- TVA NETWORK (French): TOTAL - 11
- - - INDEPENDENT STATIONS (English): TOTAL - 8
- TV REPEATER OF 10 WATTS OR LESS: TOTAL - 11
- ONTARIO EDUCATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS
- AUTHORITY NETWORK: TOTAL - 9
- - - INDEPENDENT STATIONS (French): TOTAL - 3
- GLOBAL COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK: TOTAL - 6
- * REPEATERS OF UNITED STATES STATIONS:
TOTAL - 4



3. Internal operations

A. The Commission and the Executive Committee

The Broadcasting Act of 1968 vested authority to regulate and supervise all aspects of the Canadian broadcasting system—radio, television, and cable television—in the Canadian Radio-Television Commission.

The Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Act, passed by Parliament in April 1975 and promulgated by Order in Council 1 April 1976, provides that the CRTC also “shall exercise the powers and perform the duties and functions in relation to telecommunication . . . vested . . . in the Canadian Transport Commission” (CRTC Act, section 1.14.2).

The Commission is composed of 19 members. Nine are full-time and form the CRTC's Executive Committee, and ten are part-time. Appointed by the Governor in Council for seven-year terms, the Executive Committee members are the Chairman, two Vice-Chairmen, and six Commissioners.

A key component in the CRTC's decision-making process is the role of the ten part-time members. Appointed for terms of up to five years, these Commissioners are drawn from all regions of the nation. It is only upon consultation with the part-time members that the CRTC may, through its Executive Committee, issue, renew, amend, or revoke the licenses of radio, television, and cable television companies. The part-time members also may be consulted on telecommunications matters. Although they are termed “part-time” members, each devotes a considerable amount of the year to Commission business.

Harry J. Boyle, who had been Chairman since January 1976 and before that Vice-Chairman since 1968, resigned in September 1977. Dr. Pierre Camu was appointed CRTC Chairman on 10 October 1977.

The Commission's members are:

Executive Committee and Full-time Members

Chairman: Pierre Camu (appointed October 1977)
Vice-Chairman: Charles M. Dalfen (appointed Commissioner and Vice-Chairman April 1976)
Vice-Chairman: Jean Fortier (appointed Commissioner and Vice-Chairman April 1976)
Roy Faibish (appointed June 1976)
Jean-Louis Gagnon (appointed August 1976)
Paul Klingle (appointed April 1978)
Mme Jeanne LaSalle (appointed June 1976)
Mrs. Pat Pearce (appointed April 1968, reappointed April 1975)
Réal Therrien (appointed April 1968, reappointed April 1975)

Part-time Members

Harry Bower (appointed April 1973, reappointed April 1978)

Jacques de la Chevrotière (appointed April 1971, reappointed April 1976)
Edythe Goodridge (appointed January 1978)
Rosalie Gower (appointed April 1973, reappointed April 1978)
Jacques Hébert (appointed April 1971, reappointed April 1976)
Ronald Irwin (appointed August 1977)
Brian Land (appointed April 1973, reappointed April 1978)
Steve Patrick (appointed April 1978)
R. MacLeod Rogers (appointed December 1977).

Subject to the Broadcasting Act and the Radio Act and any directions to the Commission issued from time to time by the Governor in Council under the authority of the Broadcasting Act, the Commission is to “regulate and supervise all aspects of the Canadian broadcasting system with a view to implementing the broadcasting policy enunciated in section 3” of the Broadcasting Act (section 15).

Certain statutory powers of the full Commission are exercised on the recommendation of the Executive Committee. These powers, as set out in the Broadcasting Act, include the authority to prescribe classes of broadcasting licences, to establish regulations applicable to all licence holders relating to various specified matters (such as program standards, allocation of broadcasting time which may be devoted to advertising and partisan political broadcasting, the operation of broadcast networks, and other related matters) and to revoke licenses (section 16).

B. CRTC staff and structure

1. EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

All CRTC operations and management, as well as policy formulation, are the responsibility and authority of the Executive Director, who is the senior staff officer; he responds directly to the Chairman. He is charged with planning, organizing, directing, and coordinating policy formulation. He supervises planning, scheduling, and coordination of a program of analysis, evaluation, research, and advice to the Commission for all operational and staff activities affecting regulation of both broadcasting and telecommunications. Also, he must establish and maintain liaison with the broadcasting and telecommunications industry, as well as with other governments and agencies.

2. GENERAL COUNSEL

The General Counsel of the Commission has, in addition to responsibility for the overall direction of the work of the Legal Branch, senior executive responsibility to the Chairman and the Commission in connection with the development and implementation of Commission policies, programs, objectives, and priorities and their legal implications.

The Legal Branch provides legal services to the Commission and its staff on all matters relating to the inter-

pretation and implementation of the Broadcasting Act, the CRTC Act, various acts relating to telecommunications, statutory instruments made pursuant to these acts, and related federal and provincial legislation. Counsel advise the Commission with regard to the legal implications of policy matters in support of supervisory and regulatory responsibilities. Counsel also conduct questioning and advise on procedural matters at public hearings, and represent the Commission on interdepartmental committees. Counsel recommend and carry out legal proceedings instituted by or against the Commission.

The Legal Branch, in its day-to-day activities, supervises the implementation of the provisions of the Broadcasting Act, the CRTC Act, various acts relating to telecommunications, and the regulations passed thereunder.

3. SECRETARY GENERAL TO THE COMMISSION

In addition to senior executive responsibilities to the Executive Director relating to the development and implementation of Commission policies, regulations, and programs, the Secretary General is responsible for the overall direction of the Licensing Branch, the Public Hearings Branch, and the Regional Offices.

As Secretary to the Commission, the Secretary General is responsible for the planning and the proceedings of the meetings of the Executive Committee and of the Commission by coordinating and supervising the preparation of agendas and the conduct of the meetings.

The Licensing Branch is responsible for the coordination of the overall licensing functions of the Commission as it relates to the processing of applications for new licences as well as for amendments to and renewal of licences in broadcasting. The branch is also responsible for assessment and collection of licence fees for broadcasting undertakings.

The Public Hearings Branch is responsible for the administration and the coordination of the CRTC's public hearings and statutory functions relating to broadcasting and telecommunications. In addition to its responsibilities for administration of the public hearing process and procedures, the development and coordination of notices, agendas, and decisions and the promulgation of policies and regulations, the branch is also responsible for the planning and the scheduling of the Commission's public hearing process and workload. It is also responsible for the registration and control of broadcasting and telecommunications applications and correspondence, and for replying to correspondence addressed to the Chairman and the Secretariat.

The Secretary General is also responsible for the two regional offices at Vancouver and Montréal and for policy development with regard to the role and function of such offices.

The Directorates

4. DIRECTOR-GENERAL, PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

The Directorate provides information, recommendations, and advice to the Commission on policy, regulations, and

extension of the Canadian broadcasting system. The directorate carries out short- and long-range planning and studies in order to assess the impact of the Commission's policies and regulations on the broadcasting industry. There are at present five branches.

Cable Television Development. This branch is responsible for advising the Commission on all aspects of cable television policy and regulations. The scope of research and analysis done by the branch extends from studying potential cable television licence areas, to the licensing process, to implementation of policies after licensing. It is concerned with:

- developing and maintaining a comprehensive assessment and forecast of the needs, facilities, and resources of Canadian cable TV systems and the supporting industry
- developing the analytical tools and measurement indices to be used in assessing the merits of cable TV licence and rate applications
- preparing plans for the orderly commercial and technical development of present and future television, cable TV, and broadcast network services; and negotiating the implementation of these services with the cable TV industry and federal and provincial government agencies
- proposing changes in the structure of the cable TV industry for the realization of the policy objectives contained in the Broadcasting Act.

Technical Planning and Analysis. The principal activities of the Technical Planning and Analysis Branch are:

- to develop and maintain the capacity to provide the Commission with advice as to the technical acceptability of applications being heard by the Commission
- to prepare technical plans and to analyse the methods whereby radio, television, and cable TV services can be economically extended to regions of Canada which are not now adequately served, and to negotiate the implementation of these new services with the broadcasting industry
- to develop and maintain comprehensive records on the technical parameters of all stations licensed by the Commission in order to be capable of providing rapid response to enquiries on service availability
- to act as the Commission's technical delegates on all inter-departmental and international groups, committees, and conferences where the CRTC's interests must be represented
- to work with industry and other government departments and agencies to modify the design of broadcast receiving and transmitting equipment in order to promote improvement in the quality of signals received by the public and to encourage the development of new and innovative services
- to act as a liaison group with the Department of Communications on all technical matters concerning broadcasting, including specific applications, spectrum and frequency allocation matters, and the preparation of technical rules and regulations.

Radio-Television Development. The Radio-Television Development Branch is involved in three main areas of activity. The Advertising Industry Division is responsible for administering the Commission's policies and regulations concerning the clearance of certain kinds of advertising intended for radio and television, and monitoring the Canadian content objectives for broadcast advertising.

The Station and Network Division conducts market analyses to determine the commercial viability of radio and television stations. The effects of networking arrangements are examined, and studies conducted to assess the impact of new technology in the radio-television industry. Alternatives are also studied to determine the feasibility of extending broadcasting coverage to specific areas.

The Program Production Division is concerned with the state of the Canadian program production industry. Its principle objective is to develop and promote strategies to support the growth of this industry.

Financial and Corporate Affairs. This branch is responsible for:

- developing and applying the analytical tools needed for the financial assessment of broadcasting proposals, for new undertakings or amendments and for their probable impact on the existing broadcasting systems and the public
- developing and applying the ownership policy to proposals before the Commission, and providing advice on the probable consequences of changes in or deviations from that policy
- developing and continuously maintaining adequate and relevant financial and statistical information; analyzing and assessing the performance of the broadcasting industry and its operators in order to assist in the regulation of the industry.

Economic Planning and Analysis. The branch consists of a small group of professional economists, and is responsible for analysing economic aspects of all sectors of the broadcasting industry and the economic inter-relationships between the broadcasting sectors and other Canadian industries. It acts as an economic consultant to other branches of the Directorate, other Directorates, and the Commission for the development of policy and the analysis of actual and potential effects of various Commission policies and proposed policies on the economic viability of the sectors of the industry. The branch uses both traditional and highly sophisticated modern forecasting techniques. It develops analytical tools both for its own use and for use by operational branches. The branch has two divisions, the Economic Analysis Division, engaged in operational research and medium-term forecasting, and the Economic Planning Division, engaged in a medium- to long-term analysis and forecasting.

5. DIRECTOR GENERAL, TELECOMMUNICATIONS

The Directorate assists the Commission in discharging its responsibilities for the effective regulation of the telecommunications companies under federal jurisdiction, in accordance with the provisions of the CRTC Act, the Railway Act, and the National Transportation Act. These responsibilities include:

- evaluating, on a continuing basis, new developments, trends, and policies in telecommunications to identify issues, adjust priorities, and advise the Executive Committee on courses of action
- establishing procedures to be followed in public hearings and ensuring that proper mechanisms exist to inform the applicant, intervenors, and the public about these procedures
- coordinating the formulation of telecommunications policy advice for consideration and decision by the Commissioners and the Executive Director

- ensuring that existing and emerging policies are taken into consideration in regulating the telecommunications carriers
- assisting in the organizing and drafting of Commission decisions with respect to telecommunications matters.

The Directorate consists of two branches, the Operations Branch and the Development Branch, with responsibilities divided as follows.

Operations Branch:

- analysis, review, and preparation of orders covering all revisions to existing tariffs of the federal carriers as well as implementation of tariffs for new telecommunications services
- co-ordination and orderly management of public proceedings dealing with rate applications, major tariff filings, complaints, and special issue hearings including the provision of advice and assistance to the Commission during such proceedings, and in the preparation of written decisions
- ensuring that the financial transactions of the federal carriers are handled in a manner consistent with accepted accounting principles and that the methods employed do not jeopardize the provision of quality telecommunications services at reasonable cost to subscribers
- investigating complaints or inquiries from users of telecommunications services to ensure that the provision of services by federally regulated carriers are in keeping with the appropriate sections of the Railway Act.

Development Branch:

- developing economic, financial, and social analysis in support of rate applications and major tariff filings of the regulated carriers
- during the rate hearings, providing direct immediate analysis of material presented at the hearing for the members of the panel
- assisting in the decision-writing process and identifying areas which have a direct impact on the provision of adequate telecommunication services
- examining and reporting on priority issues identified in conjunction with specific applications and issues before the Commission
- developing intensive studies and utilizing the findings of such studies to facilitate the regulatory function of the Commission (for example, Cost Inquiry)
- anticipating emerging policy issues which may dominate or influence the regulatory process in the immediate future (between one and five years ahead)
- monitoring developments in regulatory jurisdictions in the courts and in legislation throughout Canada and the United States and reporting on pertinent patterns and decisions.

6. DIRECTOR-GENERAL, BROADCAST PROGRAMS

The Broadcast Programs Directorate advises the Commission on station and network programming matters in television, cable television, and AM and FM radio.

It collects a wide variety of information on programs and program trends in Canadian broadcasting, identifies and documents program problems including commercial and political matters, and proposes solutions, reviews regulations and policies, and recommends changes through new policy directions. Because programs tend to provoke

public reaction, the Broadcast Programs Directorate handles a considerable amount of correspondence and telephone calls from individuals and groups.

The Directorate's operations are carried out through two main branches. The first, Broadcast Programs (Operations) is concerned with programming operations in television, radio, and cable TV. It includes a logs and monitoring section which receives, collates, and distributes quantitative data on programming and scheduling of broadcasting stations. The branch examines the observance of broadcasting regulations. It also gathers and assesses information on programming, including community programming by cable TV systems and ethnic programming, and maintains contacts with broadcasters and representatives from related areas of concern. Broadcast Programs (Policy Development), the second branch, reviews and develops program regulations and policy in relation to problems identified through correspondence, monitoring, and visits to broadcasting stations and cable TV systems.

7. DIRECTOR-GENERAL, ADMINISTRATION

The Director-General, who responds to the Chairman, develops, implements, and coordinates a system of in-

tegrated corporate and resource planning for the Commission. He evaluates and recommends on alternate ways to achieve the CRTC's goals and objectives; integrates program and responsibility centers in terms of overall objectives; and recommends allocations of human and financial resources. He is responsible for six branches: Personnel; Financial Planning and Operations; Information Services; Management Services; Operational and Financial Review and Audit; and Administrative Services.

8. DIRECTOR, RESEARCH BRANCH

The branch observes, assesses, and forecasts trends and factors of change affecting the Canadian broadcasting system as a whole, in order to support the policy-making and planning of the Commission. The branch undertakes research in several major areas: content and systems of representation; social communications; industrial development; industry relations; technological forecasting. The branch undertakes special projects as they arise.

The branch is also responsible for the administration of a budget for grants and contributions to research in broadcasting, according to section 18 of the Broadcasting Act.

C. Financial statement, fiscal year 1977-78

PERSONNEL

Salaries, wages, and members' fees:	
Executive: Executive Committee, Part-time Members, Chairman's Office	820,513.00
Operations: Office of the Executive Director, Broadcast Planning and Development, Secretary to the Commission	3,976,316.09
Telecommunications Directorate	990,701.30
Research Branch	347,389.25
Broadcast Programs Directorate	1,016,992.96
Legal Branch	325,278.66
Departmental Administration Directorate	2,187,363.77
Other personnel expenses	712.20
TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	
Travel and transportation	344,782.55
Postage	72,158.69
Telephone, telegraph	311,526.56
INFORMATION	
Announcements of hearings and decisions (newspapers)	515,871.62
CRTC publications (printing)	181,491.00
PROFESSIONAL AND SPECIAL SERVICES	
Legal fees	19,812.94
Training of public servants	42,868.20
Commissionaires	74,453.68
Consultants and contract research	800,652.80
Reporting services	156,068.47
Interpreters' fees at public hearings	3,975.00
Other business services	64,878.92
Payments for temporary assistance	178,194.28
Representation expenses and professional association fees	19,573.90
Service charge, DSS	47,697.49
Membership fees, public servants	1,987.00

RENTALS

Hall, rooms, equipment for public hearings and Commission meetings	131,814.45
Data processing	229,130.72
Photo-copy machines	41,683.64
Office machines	27,790.35
Other	76,892.91

PURCHASED REPAIR AND UPKEEP

Repairs: furniture, fixtures, and other equipment; motor vehicle	3,594.29
Office machines and equipment	29,811.40
Alterations to accommodation	4,731.65

UTILITIES, MATERIALS, AND SUPPLIES

Office machines, equipment (under \$150) Publications and subscriptions	25,348.69
Office and motor vehicle supplies	61,953.35
Printing (other than departmental publications)	108,395.83
	362,938.61

ACQUISITION OF EQUIPMENT AND FURNISHINGS

Communication equipment, furniture and fixtures	99,163.63
Machines and equipment (over \$150)	211,942.04

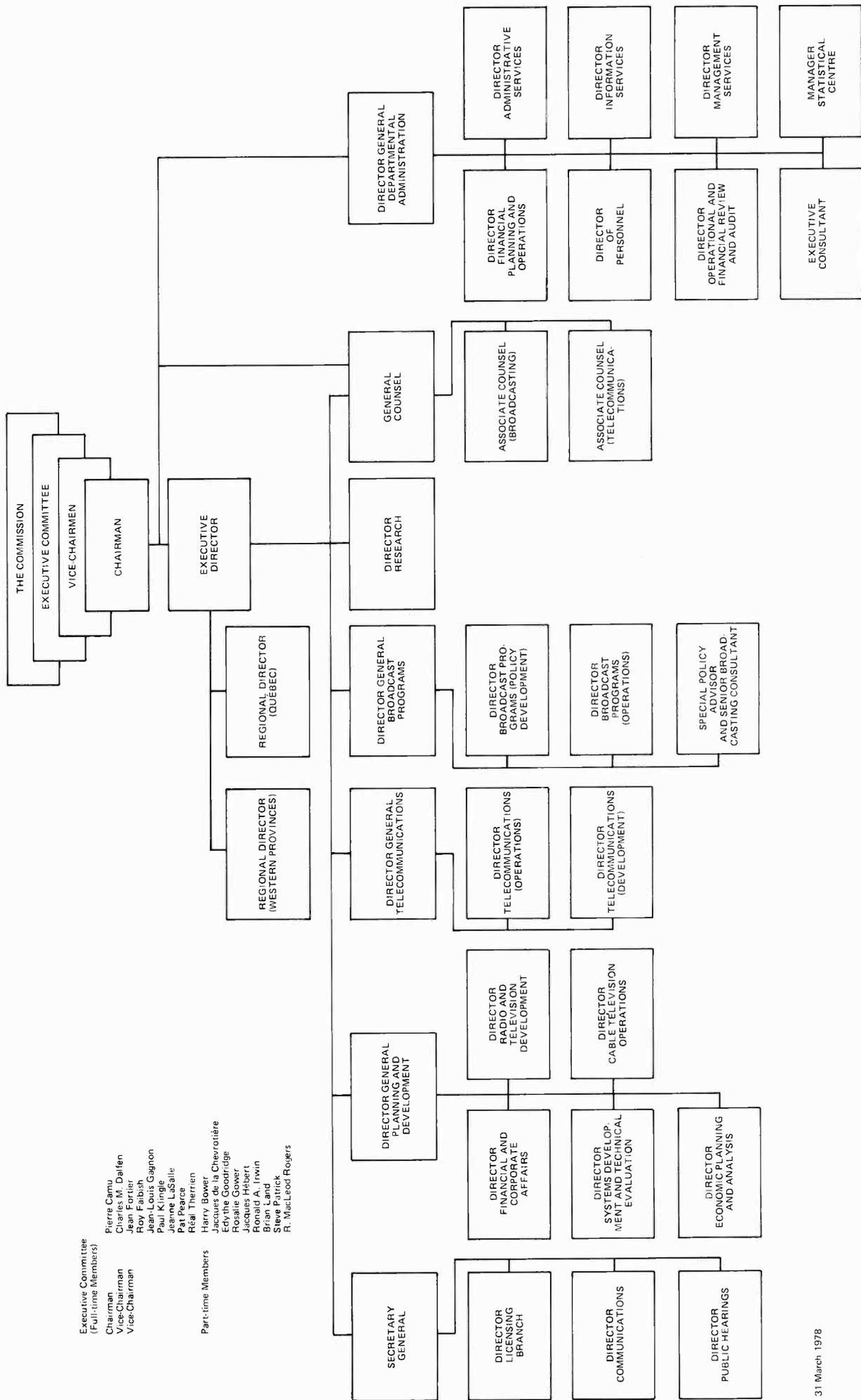
TRANSFER PAYMENTS

Contributions toward research	33,500.00
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ALL OTHER EXPENSES

Miscellaneous expenses: staff and consultants	1,700.06
Court costs	nil
Contribution towards employee benefit plan	1,199,000.00

TOTAL	15,150,651.95
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Executive Committee (Full-time Members)

- Chairman
 - Vice-Chairman
 - Vice-Chairman
 - Pierre Camu
 - Charles M. Dalfen
 - Jean Fortin
 - Roy Falbush
 - Jean-Louis Gagnon
 - Paul Klingbe
 - Jeanne LaSalle
 - Pat Pearce
 - Réal Therrien
- Part-time Members**
- Harry Bower
 - Jacques de la Chevrotière
 - Elythe Goodridge
 - Rosalie Gower
 - Jacques Hébert
 - Ronald A. Irwin
 - Brian Land
 - Steve Piroch
 - R. MacLeod Rogers



Appendix: CRTC publications

GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS

The publications listed below are available from Supply and Services Canada, Printing and Publishing, Ottawa K1A 0S9. However, the Commission's annual reports since 1968 and CRTC office consolidations of the Broadcasting Act, the CRTC Act, regulations, and the Rules of Procedure, are available free of charge from the CRTC's Information Services.

Broadcasting Act, RSC 1970, c. B-11

Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission Act, RSC 1974, 1975, 1976, c. 49

Radio (AM) Broadcasting Regulations SOR/75-360 (made by SOR/64-49)

Radio (FM) Broadcasting Regulations SOR/75-359 (made by SOR/64-249)

Television Broadcasting Regulations SOR/76-627 (made by SOR/64-50)

Cable Television Regulations SOR/75-665

CRTC Rules of Procedure SOR/77-533 (made by SOR/71-330)

Broadcasting information return regulations SOR/72-234

Broadcasting licence fee regulations SOR/68-564, SOR/72-231

Direction to the CRTC (on Canadian ownership) SOR/69-590, SOR/71-33, SOR/75-102

Direction to the CRTC respecting reservation of cable channels SOR/70-113

Direction to the CRTC respecting ineligibility to hold broadcasting licences SOR/72-261

Order setting aside certain broadcasting licences issued by the CRTC SI/76-153.

POLICIES, BOOKS

"Bibliographie, Études canadiennes sur les mass media/ Bibliography, Some Canadian writings on the mass media." H. Cantin, Research Branch, cat. no. BC92-7/1974 (reprinted 1975), free.

"Canadian ownership in broadcasting: A report on the foreign divestiture process" (1974), cat. no. BC92-472, free.

"CRTC decisions and policy statements," vol. 3 (1977-78), Part I, cat. no. BC 9-3/1978, \$15.

"FM radio in Canada: A policy to ensure a varied and comprehensive radio service" (20 January 1975, reprinted Fall 1976), free.

"Multilingual broadcasting in the 1970s," CRTC Research Branch, cat. no. BC92-10/1974, free.

"Policies respecting broadcasting receiving undertakings (cable television)," (16 December 1975, reprinted Fall 1976), free.

"Reaching the retired: A survey of the media habits, preferences, and needs of senior citizens in metro Toronto," prepared by Environics Research Group Ltd. (September 1973), cat. no. BC92-9/1974, free.

"Report: Committee of Inquiry into the national broadcasting service (CBC)" (July 1977), free.

"Sound broadcasting requirements for Canada: A long-range forecast," cat. no. BC92-17/1978, free.

"A resource for the active community," developed by the CRTC Broadcast Programs and Research Branches, cat. no. BC92-6/1974, free.

"Symposium on television violence/Colloque sur la violence à la télévision," cat. no. BC92-12/1976, \$5 (other countries \$6).

"UHF broadcasting spectrum requirements for Canada: A long-range forecast," cat. no. BC92-14/1977, free.

"Report on pay-television" (March 1978), free.

Pay-television background papers (March 1978), free:

"Pay-per-program pay-television"

"Pay-television," CROP Inc.

"Subscription pay-television"

"Universal pay-television."



Annexe: Publications du C.R.T.C.

PUBLICATIONS GOUVERNEMENTALES

Les publications dont la liste est donnée ci-dessous sont disponibles à Approvisionnement et Services Canada, Imprimerie et Edition, Ottawa, K1A 0S5. Cependant, les rapports annuels du Conseil depuis 1968, les codifications administratives des règlements en matière de radiodiffusion, la Loi sur le C.R.T.C. ainsi que les Règles de procédures sont disponibles sur demande au Service de l'information du C.R.T.C.

Loi sur la radiodiffusion: Statuts Chap. B-11-1970

Loi sur le Conseil de la radiodiffusion et des télécommunications canadiennes, SRC 1974, 1975, 1976, chap. 49

Règlement sur la radiodiffusion (M.A.) DORS 75-360 (établi par DORS 64-49)

Règlement sur la radiodiffusion (M.F.) DORS 75-359 (établi par DORS 64-249)

Règlement relatif à la télédiffusion DORS 76-627 (établi par DORS 64-50)

Règlement sur la télévision par câble DORS 75-665

Règles de procédure C.R.T.C. DORS 77-533 (établies par DORS 71-330)

Règlement sur le rapport des entreprises de radiodiffusion DORS 72-234

Règlement sur les droits de licence de radiodiffusion DORS 68-564, 72-231

Directives au C.R.T.C. (sur la propriété canadienne) DORS 69-590, DORS 71-33, DORS 75-102

Réservation de canaux permettant la diffusion par antenne communautaire DORS 70-113

Inhabilité à détenir des licences de radiodiffusion DORS 72-261

Décret annulant l'attribution par le C.R.T.C. de certaines licences de radiodiffusion TR 76-153

LIVRES, POLITIQUES

Bibliographie, Etudes canadiennes sur les mass média/Bibliography, Some Canadian writings on the mass media. H. Cantin, Direction de la recherche. N° de cat. BC92-71974 (réimpression 1975), gratuit.

La propriété canadienne dans la radiodiffusion. N° de cat. BC92-472 1974, gratuit.

Décisions et énoncés de politique du C.R.T.C., vol. 3, 1^{ère} partie, 1977-78. N° de cat. BC9-3/1978, \$15.

La radio M.F. au Canada. Énoncé de politique pour un service radiophonique diversifié, le 20 janvier 1975, (réimpression, automne 1976) gratuit.

La radiodiffusion multilingue dans les années 70. Direction de la recherche. N° de cat. BC92-10/1974, gratuit.

Politique relative aux entreprises de réception de radiodiffusion (télévision par câble), le 16 décembre 1975, (réimpression, automne 1976) gratuit.

Pour le troisième âge: Enquête sur l'emploi des médias par les personnes âgées de la région métropolitaine de Toronto. Préparée par le Groupe de Recherche pour l'Environnement Ltée. N° de cat. BC92-9/1974, gratuit.

Rapport: Comité d'enquête sur le service national de radiodiffusion (Radio-Canada), juillet 1977, gratuit

Prévisions à long terme des besoins du Canada en radiodiffusion sonore. N° de cat. BC92-17/1978, gratuit.

Radiodiffusion et communauté. Publié par les Directions de la programmation et de la recherche. N° de cat. BC92-6/1974, gratuit.

Colloque sur la violence à la télévision/Symposium on Television Violence. N° de cat. BC92-12/1976. Canada: \$5 (autres pays: \$6).

Prévisions à long terme des besoins de fréquences de radiodiffusion UHF au Canada. N° de cat. BC92-14/1977, gratuit.

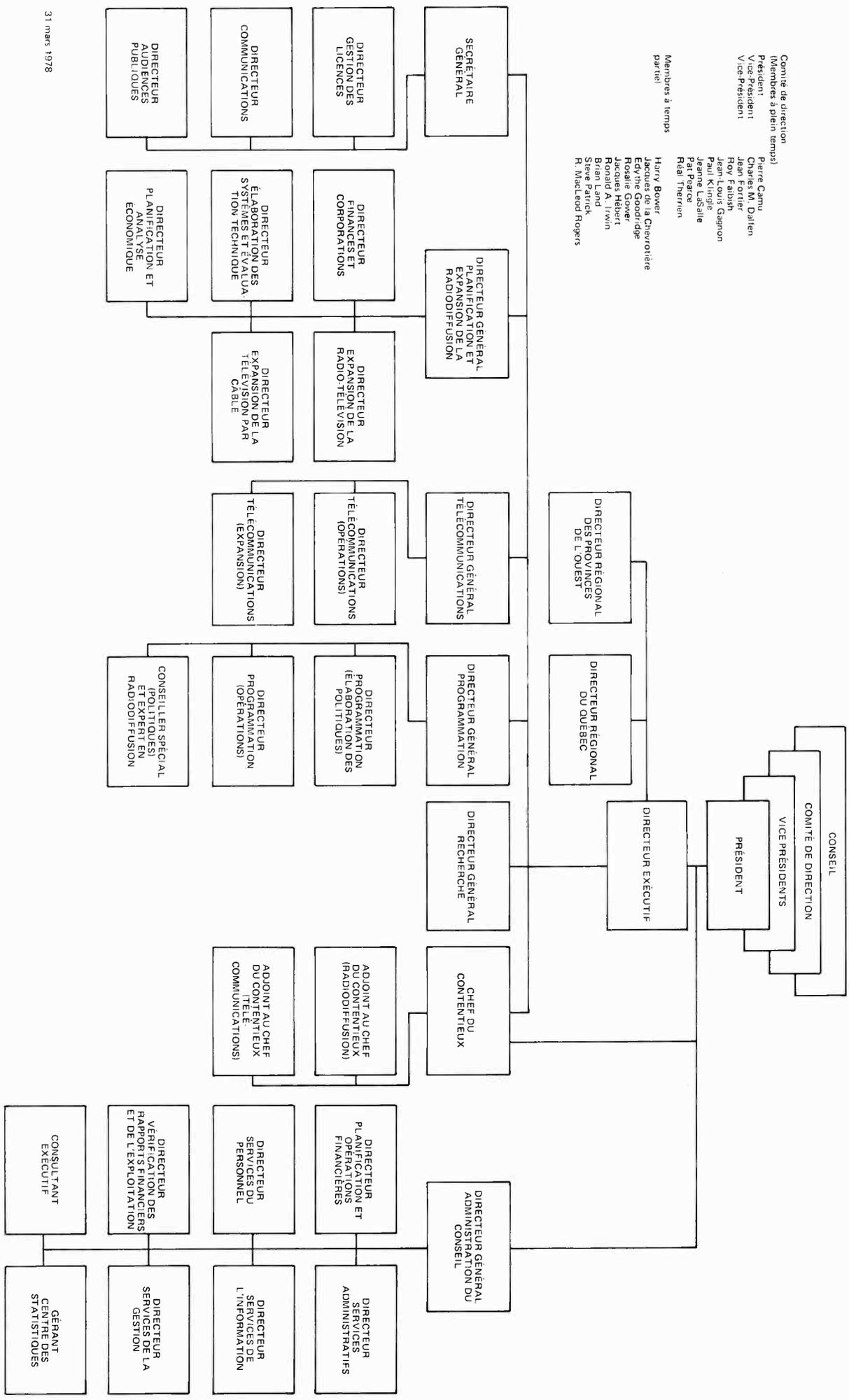
Rapports sur la télévision à péage, mars 1978, gratuit.

Documents de recherche, télévision à péage, mars 1978, gratuit:

Télévision à péage par émission
Télévision à péage, CROP Inc.
Télévision à péage par abonnement
Télévision à péage universelle

Comité de direction
 (Membres à plein temps)
 Président : Pierre Camu
 Vice-Président : Charles M. Dallen
 Vice-Président : Jean Fortier
 Vice-Président : Roy Fabish
 Vice-Président : Jean-Louis Gagnon
 Vice-Président : Paul Korman
 Vice-Président : Jeanne Lusselle
 Vice-Président : Pat Pearce
 Vice-Président : Réal Thérien

Membres à temps
 partiel
 Harry Bower
 Jacques de la Chevrotière
 Edy the Goodridge
 Rosalie Gover
 Jacques Hebert
 Ronald A. Irwin
 Brian J. Macdonald
 Steve Patrick
 R. Macleod Rogers



C. Rapport financier, année financière 1977-78

PERSONNEL		PERSONNEL	
Traitements, salaires et honoraires des membres du Conseil:	820 513,00	Traitements, salaires et honoraires des membres du Conseil:	820 513,00
Direction: Comité de direction, membres à temps partiel, cabinet du président ..	3 976 316,09	Direction: Comité de direction, membres à temps partiel, cabinet du président ..	3 976 316,09
Opérations: Bureau du directeur exécutif, Directeur de la planification et de l'expansion de la radiodiffusion; Secrétaire du Conseil	990 701,30	Opérations: Bureau du directeur exécutif, Directeur de la planification et de l'expansion de la radiodiffusion; Secrétaire du Conseil	990 701,30
Direction générale de la recherche	347 389,25	Direction générale de la recherche	347 389,25
Direction générale de la programmation	1 016 992,96	Direction générale de la programmation	1 016 992,96
Direction générale du contenu	325 278,66	Direction générale du contenu	325 278,66
Direction générale de l'administration du Conseil	2 187 363,77	Direction générale de l'administration du Conseil	2 187 363,77
Autres rémunérations	712,20	Autres rémunérations	712,20
TRANSPORT ET COMMUNICATIONS	344 782,55	TRANSPORT ET COMMUNICATIONS	344 782,55
Affranchissement	72 158,69	Affranchissement	72 158,69
Téléphones, télégrammes	311 526,56	Téléphones, télégrammes	311 526,56
INFORMATION	515 871,62	INFORMATION	515 871,62
Announces d'audiences et décisions (journaux)	181 491,00	Announces d'audiences et décisions (journaux)	181 491,00
Publications du C.R.T.C. (imprimerie) ..	19 812,94	Publications du C.R.T.C. (imprimerie) ..	19 812,94
SERVICES PROFESSIONNELS ET SPÉCIAUX	19 812,94	SERVICES PROFESSIONNELS ET SPÉCIAUX	19 812,94
Services juridiques	42 868,20	Services juridiques	42 868,20
Formation du personnel	800 652,80	Formation du personnel	800 652,80
Commissionnaires	74 453,68	Commissionnaires	74 453,68
Experts-conseils et contrats de recherche	156 068,47	Experts-conseils et contrats de recherche	156 068,47
Sténographes judiciaires	3 975,00	Sténographes judiciaires	3 975,00
Interprètes aux audiences publiques	64 878,92	Interprètes aux audiences publiques	64 878,92
Autres services	178 194,28	Autres services	178 194,28
Assistance temporaire	19 573,90	Assistance temporaire	19 573,90
Frais de représentation et cotisation à des associations professionnelles	47 697,49	Frais de représentation et cotisation à des associations professionnelles	47 697,49
Frais de service du M.A.S.	1 987,00	Frais de service du M.A.S.	1 987,00
Cotisations payées pour les fonctionnaires à diverses associations		Cotisations payées pour les fonctionnaires à diverses associations	
LOCATION		LOCATION	
Salles et matériel (audiences publiques et réunions du Conseil)	131 814,45	Salles et matériel (audiences publiques et réunions du Conseil)	131 814,45
Ordinateurs	229 130,72	Ordinateurs	229 130,72
Photocopieurs	41 683,64	Photocopieurs	41 683,64
Machines de bureau	27 790,35	Machines de bureau	27 790,35
Autre matériel	76 892,91	Autre matériel	76 892,91
RÉPARATION ET ENTRETIEN	3 594,29	RÉPARATION ET ENTRETIEN	3 594,29
Réparations: mobilier, pièces fixes et autre matériel; véhicules	29 811,40	Réparations: mobilier, pièces fixes et autre matériel; véhicules	29 811,40
Machines et matériel	4 731,65	Machines et matériel	4 731,65
Retouches aux installations		Retouches aux installations	
SERVICES, ACCESSOIRES ET APPROVISIONNEMENT	25 348,69	SERVICES, ACCESSOIRES ET APPROVISIONNEMENT	25 348,69
Machines et matériel de bureau (moins de \$150)	61 953,35	Machines et matériel de bureau (moins de \$150)	61 953,35
Publications et abonnements	108 395,83	Publications et abonnements	108 395,83
Accessoires de bureau et de véhicules ..	362 938,61	Accessoires de bureau et de véhicules ..	362 938,61
Imprimerie (autre que les publications du Conseil)		Imprimerie (autre que les publications du Conseil)	
ACQUISITIONS DE MATÉRIEL ET DE MOBILIER	99 163,63	ACQUISITIONS DE MATÉRIEL ET DE MOBILIER	99 163,63
Matériel de communications, mobilier et pièces fixes	211 942,04	Matériel de communications, mobilier et pièces fixes	211 942,04
Machines et matériel (\$150 et plus)		Machines et matériel (\$150 et plus)	
PAIEMENT DE TRANSFERT	33 500,00	PAIEMENT DE TRANSFERT	33 500,00
Contribution à la recherche		Contribution à la recherche	
AUTRES DÉPENSES	1 700,06	AUTRES DÉPENSES	1 700,06
Divers: personnel et experts-conseils ..		Divers: personnel et experts-conseils ..	
Frais de Cour		Frais de Cour	
néant		néant	
Contribution aux régimes de prestations des employés	1 199 000,00	Contribution aux régimes de prestations des employés	1 199 000,00
TOTAL	15 150 651,95	TOTAL	15 150 651,95

Cette direction étudie, évalue et prévoit les tendances et les facteurs de changement qui influencent l'ensemble du système canadien de la radiodiffusion, afin d'étayer l'élaboration des politiques et des projets à long terme du Conseil. La direction effectue des travaux de recherche dans plusieurs secteurs, à savoir le contenu et les systèmes de représentation, les communications sociales, l'expansion industrielle, les relations avec l'industrie et les prévisions technologiques. La direction entreprend aussi des projets spéciaux selon les besoins du moment. Elle est également chargée d'administrer le budget des subventions et des contributions à la recherche en radiodiffusion, en vertu de l'article 18 de la Loi sur la radiodiffusion.

8. LA DIRECTION GÉNÉRALE DE LA RECHERCHE

Le directeur général, qui relève du président, conçoit, met sur pied et coordonne un système complet de planification des ressources du Conseil. Il évalue et recommande des moyens d'atteindre les buts et les objectifs du C.R.T.C.; il intègre les programmes et les responsabilités du Conseil, en tenant compte des objectifs généraux. Il fait également des recommandations quant à la répartition des ressources humaines et financières. Il a six directions sous sa responsabilité; ce sont celles du personnel, de la planification et des opérations financières, de l'information, des services de la gestion, de la vérification des rapports financiers et de l'exploitation, et des services administratifs.

7. LA DIRECTION GÉNÉRALE DE L'ADMINISTRATION

Deux divisions s'occupent des activités de la direction générale. La première, la Direction de la programmation (opérations), s'occupe des activités de la programmation à la télévision, à la radio et à la télévision par câble. Elle comprend une section des registres et de la vérification des émissions qui reçoit, analyse et distribue des données quantitatives sur la programmation et les horaires des stations de radiodiffusion. Elle vérifie également la mise en application des règlements sur la radiodiffusion. Elle recueille de l'information sur la programmation et procède à l'évaluation des émissions, y compris la programmation communautaire diffusée par les entreprises de télévision par câble et la programmation ethnique, et elle entretient des relations de travail avec des diffuseurs et des représentants de divers secteurs connexes. La seconde division, la Direction de la programmation (élaboration des politiques) passe en revue et élabore les règlements et politiques relatifs à la programmation en rapport avec les problèmes soulevés dans la correspondance et identifiées par le monitoring et des visites aux stations de radiodiffusion et aux entreprises de télévision par câble.

Elle rassemble une grande variété de renseignements sur les émissions et les tendances de la programmation; elle offre un système canadien de la radiodiffusion; elle identifie et documente les problèmes relatifs aux émissions, y compris les questions de publicité et de politiques; elle passe en revue les règlements et les politiques; elle recommande des changements au moyen de nouvelles directives relatives aux politiques. Les émissions ont tendance à provoquer des réactions du public. La Direction générale de la programmation reçoit une volumineuse correspondance et de nombreux appels téléphoniques venant d'individus et de groupes.

La Direction générale de la programmation fait des recommandations au Conseil sur la programmation des réseaux et des stations de télévision, de télévision par câble et de radio M.A. et M.F.

6. LA DIRECTION GÉNÉRALE DE LA PROGRAMMATION

La Direction générale de la programmation fait des recommandations au Conseil sur la programmation des réseaux et des stations de télévision, de télévision par câble et de radio M.A. et M.F.

Le directeur général, qui relève du président, conçoit, met sur pied et coordonne un système complet de planification des ressources du Conseil. Il évalue et recommande des moyens d'atteindre les buts et les objectifs du C.R.T.C.; il intègre les programmes et les responsabilités du Conseil, en tenant compte des objectifs généraux. Il fait également des recommandations quant à la répartition des ressources humaines et financières. Il a six directions sous sa responsabilité; ce sont celles du personnel, de la planification et des opérations financières, de l'information, des services de la gestion, de la vérification des rapports financiers et de l'exploitation, et des services administratifs.

- d'étudier les plaintes et les requêtes des usagers des services de télécommunications afin d'assurer que les entreprises sous juridiction fédérale se conforment à la Loi sur les chemins de fer.
- d'élaborer des analyses économiques, financières et sociales à l'appui des demandes de hausse de tarifs par les entreprises de télécommunications
- de fournir une analyse directe et immédiate aux membres s'adressant aux audiences de demandes de modification de tarifs
- de contribuer à la rédaction des décisions et d'identifier les sections qui peuvent influencer directement les services de télécommunications adéquats
- d'examiner et de rendre compte des questions de première importance ayant trait aux demandes spécifiques et aux questions débattues au Conseil
- de produire des documents de recherche et d'utiliser les résultats de ces recherches afin de faciliter l'élaboration des règlements, par exemple: une enquête sur les méthodes comptables et analytiques des sociétés exploitées de télécommunications
- de prévoir les nouvelles orientations en matière de politique qui peuvent dominer ou influencer l'élaboration des règlements dans un avenir prochain
- d'examiner l'évolution de la juridiction en matière de réglementation des entreprises de télécommunications dans les tribunaux ainsi que dans la législation canadienne et américaine et de rendre compte des décisions et des tendances pertinentes.

Direction de l'expansion

autres divisions de la Direction générale, des autres Directions générales et du Conseil en ce qui concerne l'élaboration de politiques et l'analyse des effets actuels et probables des diverses politiques du Conseil et des politiques proposées sur la viabilité économique des secteurs de l'industrie. La direction utilise des techniques de prévision traditionnelles de même que des techniques modernes hautement perfectionnées. Elle élabore des instruments analytiques pour son propre usage et pour celui des directions opérationnelles. Cette direction comprend deux divisions: la division de l'analyse économique qui s'occupe de recherches opérationnelles et de prévisions à moyen terme; et la division de la planification économique, qui est chargée d'analyses à moyen et à long terme et d'études de prévisions.

5. LA DIRECTION GÉNÉRALE DES TÉLÉCOMMUNICATIONS

La direction générale aide le Conseil à s'acquiescer de ses responsabilités en matière de réglementation des entreprises de télécommunications qui relèvent de la juridiction fédérale conformément aux dispositions de la Loi sur le C.R.T.C., de la Loi sur les chemins de fer et de la Loi nationale sur les transports. Les responsabilités de la direction générale sont:

- d'évaluer, de façon continue, les progrès, les nouvelles tendances et les politiques relatives aux télécommunications afin d'identifier les points en litige, d'établir les priorités et de recommander au comité de direction certaines lignes de conduite
 - d'établir les procédures à suivre lors des audiences publiques et d'assurer que les dispositifs nécessaires soient mis en place afin d'informer adéquatement les requérants, les intervenants et le public, de la marche à suivre
 - de coordonner la formulation des politiques en matière de télécommunications afin de faciliter le rôle des membres du Conseil et le Directeur exécutif
 - d'assurer que les politiques existantes et nouvelles soient prises en considération lors de la réglementation des entreprises de télécommunications
 - de participer à l'organisation et l'édition des décisions du Conseil en matière de télécommunications.
- Les deux divisions relevant de la direction générale sont la Direction de l'exploitation et la Direction de l'expansion. Les principales fonctions de ces divisions sont:

Direction de l'exploitation

- d'analyser, de réviser et de préparer les ordonnances relatives à toute modification de tarifs existants des entreprises de télécommunications sous juridiction fédérale ainsi qu'à la mise en application des tarifs pour de nouveaux services
- de coordonner et d'organiser efficacement les audiences publiques qui touchent les demandes de tarifs pour les principaux services, les demandes de hausse tarifaire, les plaintes, les audiences publiques spéciales et en plus, d'assister le Conseil lors des audiences et de participer à la rédaction des décisions
- de s'assurer que les transactions financières des entreprises de télécommunications sous juridiction fédérale, soient conformes aux principes de comptabilité générale acceptés et que les méthodes utilisées ne mettent pas en péril la capacité des entreprises à fournir un service de qualité au coût le plus bas possible pour les usagers

Planification et analyse économique: Cette nouvelle direction, établie au cours de l'exercice financier 1976-77, comprend un petit groupe d'économistes professionnels. La direction est chargée d'analyser les aspects économiques de tous les secteurs de l'industrie de la radio-diffusion et des autres industries canadiennes. Elle agit à titre de consultant sur le plan économique auprès des

- d'élaborer et de mettre en pratique la politique sur la propriété pour les projets étudiés par le Conseil et de donner avis au Conseil sur les conséquences probables de changements ou de dérogations à cette politique
- de produire et de tenir constamment à jour des renseignements statistiques et financiers adéquats et appropriés; d'analyser et d'évaluer le rendement de l'industrie de la radio-diffusion et de ses opérateurs de façon à aider à la réglementation de l'industrie.

radiodiffusion actuels et le public

radiodiffusion, et leur impact probable sur les systèmes de jets de modifications ou de nouvelles entreprises en analyses nécessaires à l'évaluation financière des projets de modifications ou de nouvelles entreprises en

Finances et corporations: Cette direction est chargée:

de développer et de mettre en application les instruments analytiques nécessaires à l'évaluation financière des projets de modifications ou de nouvelles entreprises en

La Direction de la production d'émissions s'occupe de la situation de l'industrie canadienne de la production d'émissions. Son objectif principal est l'élaboration et la promotion de stratégies pour aider au développement de cette industrie.

La Direction des stations et des réseaux procède à des analyses de marché afin d'évaluer la viabilité commerciale des stations de radio et de télévision. Cette direction étudie les conséquences des ententes faites en vue de la constitution de réseaux et l'impact des nouvelles technologies sur l'industrie de la radio-télévision. Elle effectue également des études pour déterminer la possibilité d'étendre les services de radiodiffusion à certaines régions données.

Expansion de la radio-télévision: La Direction de l'expansion de la radio-télévision s'occupe de trois principaux secteurs. La Direction de l'industrie de la publicité est chargée de l'administration des politiques et règlements du Conseil en ce qui concerne l'autorisation de certains genres de publicité destinée à la radio et à la télévision et du contrôle des objectifs de contenu canadien de la publicité diffusée.

techniques de fréquences et à la préparation de règles et règlements de fréquences, les questions relatives au spectre, à l'allocation

relatifs à la radiodiffusion, y compris les demandes spectrales des Communications sur les aspects techniques

• d'agir à titre de groupe de consultation avec le ministère des Communications sur les aspects techniques innovateurs

et d'encourager l'expansion de services nouveaux et l'amélioration de la qualité des signaux reçus par le public

appareils émetteurs et récepteurs de façon à promouvoir les services du gouvernement afin de modifier le design des appareils émetteurs et récepteurs de façon à promouvoir les services du gouvernement, les agences et les ministères du gouvernement afin de modifier le design des appareils émetteurs et récepteurs de façon à promouvoir les services du

Conseil à tous les comités interministériels et de groupes internationaux et aux conférences ou les intérêts du C.R.T.C. doivent être représentés

• d'agir à titre de délégués des services techniques du Conseil à tous les comités interministériels et de groupes internationaux et aux conférences ou les intérêts du C.R.T.C. doivent être représentés

licence du Conseil de façon à pouvoir fournir une réponse rapide aux demandes d'information sur l'accessibilité des services

2. LE CHEF DU CONTENTIEUX

Le chef du contentieux, en plus de répondre de l'orientation générale du travail effectué par la Direction du contentieux, est le principal fonctionnaire administratif du président et du Conseil pour ce qui est de l'élaboration et de l'application des politiques, programmes, objectifs et priorités du Conseil.

La Direction du contentieux donne des avis au Conseil et à son personnel sur toutes les questions relatives à l'interprétation et à l'application de la Loi sur la radiodiffusion, la Loi sur le Conseil de la radiodiffusion et des télécommunications canadiennes, sur les diverses lois connexes en matière de surveillance et de réglementation. En outre, ils mènent l'interrogatoire aux audiences publiques et donnent des conseils quant à la procédure à suivre; enfin, ils représentent le Conseil au sein de comités inter-ministériels. Ils sont également responsables des poursuites intentées par ou contre le Conseil.

Le travail quotidien de la Direction du contentieux consiste à veiller à l'application des dispositions de la Loi sur la radiodiffusion, la Loi sur le C.R.T.C., sur les diverses lois reliées aux télécommunications et sur les textes réglementaires qui en découlent.

3. LE SECRÉTAIRE GÉNÉRAL DU CONSEIL

Outre ses responsabilités administratives auprès du président en ce qui concerne l'élaboration et la mise en application des politiques, règlements et programmes du Conseil, le secrétaire général est chargé de l'administration générale de la Direction de la gestion des audiences publiques et des bureaux régionaux, et du Bureau des plaintes.

En tant que secrétaire du Conseil, le secrétaire général doit planifier et diriger les débats des réunions, du Comité de direction et du Conseil, en coordonnant et en surveillant la préparation des ordres du jour et le déroulement des réunions. La Direction de la gestion des audiences publiques est chargée de la coordination de toutes les activités d'octroi de licence du Conseil, c'est-à-dire du traitement des demandes de nouvelles licences aussi bien que de la modification ou du renouvellement de licences de radiodiffusion. La Direction s'occupe également d'évaluer et de percevoir les droits de licence des entreprises de radiodiffusion.

La Direction des audiences publiques est chargée d'administrer et de coordonner les audiences publiques et les fonctions statutaires du C.R.T.C. en radiodiffusion et en télécommunications. Outre sa responsabilité administrative quant au mécanisme et à la procédure des audiences publiques, à l'élaboration et à la coordination des avis, des ordres du jour, des décisions, et à la publication des politiques et des règlements, la Direction s'occupe de la planification et de l'établissement du calendrier des audiences publiques ainsi que des travaux du Conseil. Elle est également chargée de l'enregistrement et du contrôle

Directions générales

4. LA DIRECTION GÉNÉRALE DE LA PLANIFICATION ET DE L'EXPANSION DE LA RADIODIFFUSION

Cette direction générale informe le Conseil, lui soumet des recommandations et lui donne des avis sur la politique, les règlements et l'expansion du système canadien de la radiodiffusion. Elle s'occupe de planification et d'études à court et à long terme, en vue d'estimer l'impact des politiques et des règlements du Conseil sur l'industrie de la radiodiffusion. La direction générale comprend à l'heure actuelle cinq directions.

Expansion de la télévision par câble. Cette direction est chargée d'aviser le Conseil en ce qui concerne tous les aspects de la politique et des règlements sur la télévision par câble. Les recherches et les analyses effectuées par la direction vont de l'étude des régions où il serait possible d'accorder des licences d'exploitation d'entreprises de télévision par câble, à l'octroi de licence et à l'application de politiques après l'octroi des licences. La direction s'occupe :

- d'élaborer et d'entretenir une évaluation d'ensemble et des prévisions quant aux besoins, aux installations et aux ressources des systèmes canadiens de télévision par câble et des industries qui les secondent
- d'établir des instruments d'analyse et d'évaluation des indices à utiliser pour estimer la valeur des licences de télévision par câble et de l'application des tarifs
- de préparer des projets en vue du développement méthodique, commercial et technique, de la télévision actuelle et future, de la télévision par câble et des services des réseaux de radiodiffusion; de négocier l'application de ces services avec l'industrie du câble et les agences gouvernementales fédérales et provinciales
- de proposer des changements à la structure de l'industrie du câble afin de réaliser les objectifs de la politique contenue dans la Loi sur la radiodiffusion.

Élaboration des systèmes et évaluation technique. Les principales activités de la Direction de l'élaboration des systèmes et de l'évaluation technique sont :

- d'élaborer et d'entretenir les possibilités de donner des avis au Conseil sur la recevabilité au point de vue technique des demandes entendues par le Conseil
- de préparer des projets techniques et d'analyser les méthodes d'expansion économique de la radio, de la télévision et des services de télévision par câble pour les régions du Canada qui ne sont pas à l'heure actuelle adéquatement servies et de négocier l'application de ces nouveaux services avec l'industrie de la radiodiffusion
- de tenir à jour des dossiers d'ensemble sur les paramètres techniques de toutes les stations ayant obtenu une

3. Activités internes

A. Le Conseil et le Comité de direction

En vertu de la Loi sur la radiodiffusion de 1968, le Conseil de la radio-télévision canadienne a pour mandat de réglementer tous les aspects de la radiodiffusion au Canada — radio, télévision et télévision par câble — et d'en surveiller le développement.

La Loi sur le Conseil de la radiodiffusion et des télécommunications canadiennes, établie par le Parlement en avril 1975 et promulguée par un arrêté en conseil le 1^{er} avril 1976, indique que le C.R.T.C. «doit exercer les pouvoirs et s'acquitter des devoirs et fonctions, en matière de télécommunications, conférés à la Commission canadienne des transports» (Loi sur le C.R.T.C., 1.14(2)).

Le Conseil est composé de 19 membres, dont neuf à plein temps, qui forment le Comité de direction du C.R.T.C., et dix à temps partiel. Nommés par le Gouverneur en conseil pour une période de sept ans, les membres du Comité de direction sont le président, deux vice-présidents et six conseillers.

Les dix membres à temps partiel jouent un rôle important dans l'élaboration des décisions du C.R.T.C. Nommés pour une période d'un à cinq ans, ils viennent de toutes les régions du Canada. Le Conseil ne peut, sans les avoir consultés, attribuer, renouveler, modifier ou suspendre, par l'intermédiaire du Comité de direction, les licences d'exploitation d'entreprises de radio, de télévision ou de télévision par câble. Le Conseil peut également les consulter sur des questions relatives aux télécommunications. Bien que dénommés membres «à temps partiel», chacun d'entre eux consacre beaucoup de temps aux affaires du Conseil.

M. Harry J. Boyle, nommé à la vice-présidence en 1968 et à la présidence en janvier 1976, a présenté sa démission en septembre 1977. M. Pierre Camu a été nommé à la présidence du C.R.T.C. le 10 octobre 1977.

Les membres du Conseil sont:

Comité de direction et membres à plein temps

Président: M. Pierre Camu (nommé à la présidence en octobre 1977)

Vice-président: M. Charles Dalfen (nommé conseiller et à la vice-présidence en avril 1976)

Vice-président: M. Jean Fortier (nommé conseiller et à la vice-présidence en avril 1976)

M. Roy Faibish (nommé en juin 1976)

M. Jean-Louis Gagnon (nommé en août 1976)

M. Paul Klingie (nommé en avril 1978)

Mme Jeanne LaSalle (nommée en juin 1976)

Mme Pat Pearce (nommée en avril 1968; renommée en avril 1975)

M. Réal Therrien (nommé en avril 1968; renommé en avril 1975)

Membres à temps partiel

M. Harry Bower (nommé en avril 1973; renommé en avril 1978)

M. Jacques de la Chevrotière (nommé en avril 1971; renommé en avril 1976)

Mme Edythe Goodridge (nommée en janvier 1978)

Mme Rosalie Gower (nommée en avril 1973; renommée en avril 1978)

M. Jacques Hébert (nommé en avril 1971; renommé en avril 1976)

M. Ronald Irwin (nommé en août 1977)

M. Brian Land (nommé en avril 1973; renommé en avril 1978)

M. Steve Patrick (nommé en avril 1978)

M. R. MacLeod Rogers (nommé en décembre 1977).

Sous réserve de la Loi sur la radiodiffusion, de la Loi sur la radio et des directives adressées de temps à autre au Conseil par le Gouverneur en Conseil en vertu de la Loi sur la radiodiffusion, le Conseil doit «réglementer et surveiller tous les aspects du système de la radiodiffusion canadienne en vue de mettre en œuvre la politique de radiodiffusion énoncée à l'article 3» de la Loi sur la radiodiffusion (1.15).

Certains pouvoirs du Conseil sont exercés sur la recommandation du comité de direction. En vertu des pouvoirs définis par la Loi sur la radiodiffusion, le Conseil peut prescrire des classes de licences de radiodiffusion et établir des règlements applicables à tous les titulaires de licence, quant aux normes des émissions diffusées, à l'attribution du temps d'antenne qui peut être alloué à la publicité et au temps qui peut être consacré aux émissions exposant la politique d'un parti, l'activité des réseaux de radiodiffusion et d'autres domaines connexes. Il peut aussi annuler toute licence de radiodiffusion.

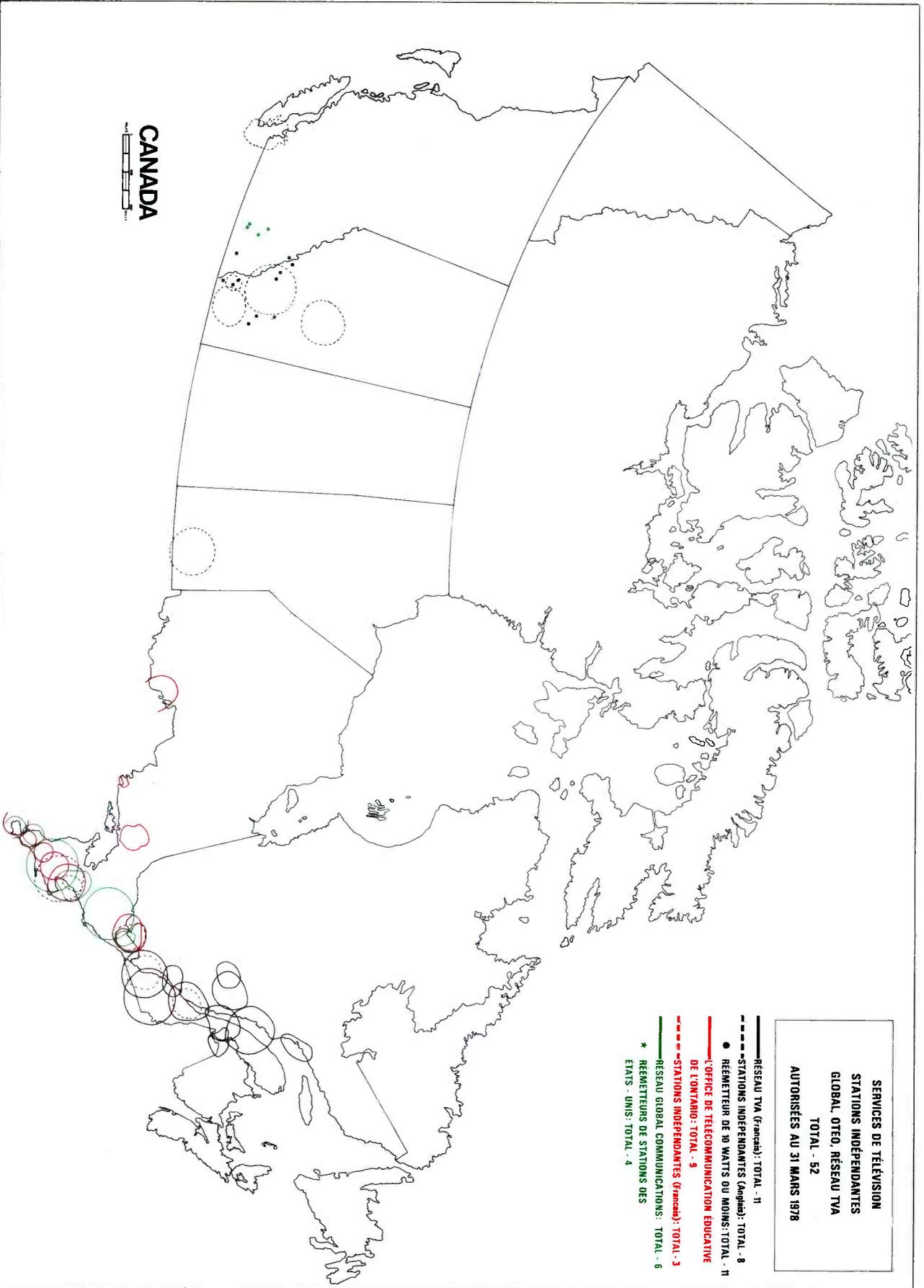
B. La structure et les effectifs du C.R.T.C.

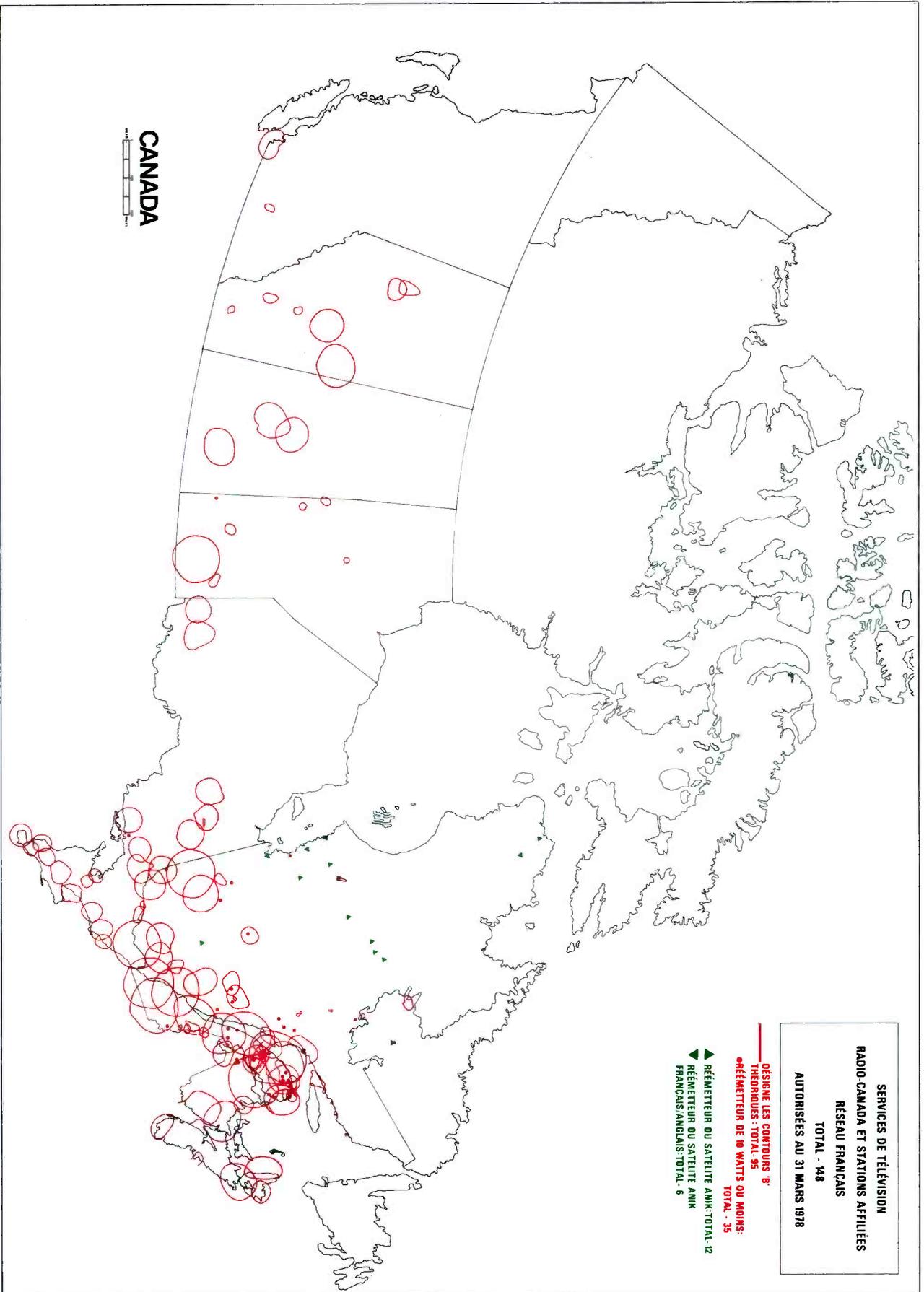
1. LE DIRECTEUR EXÉCUTIF

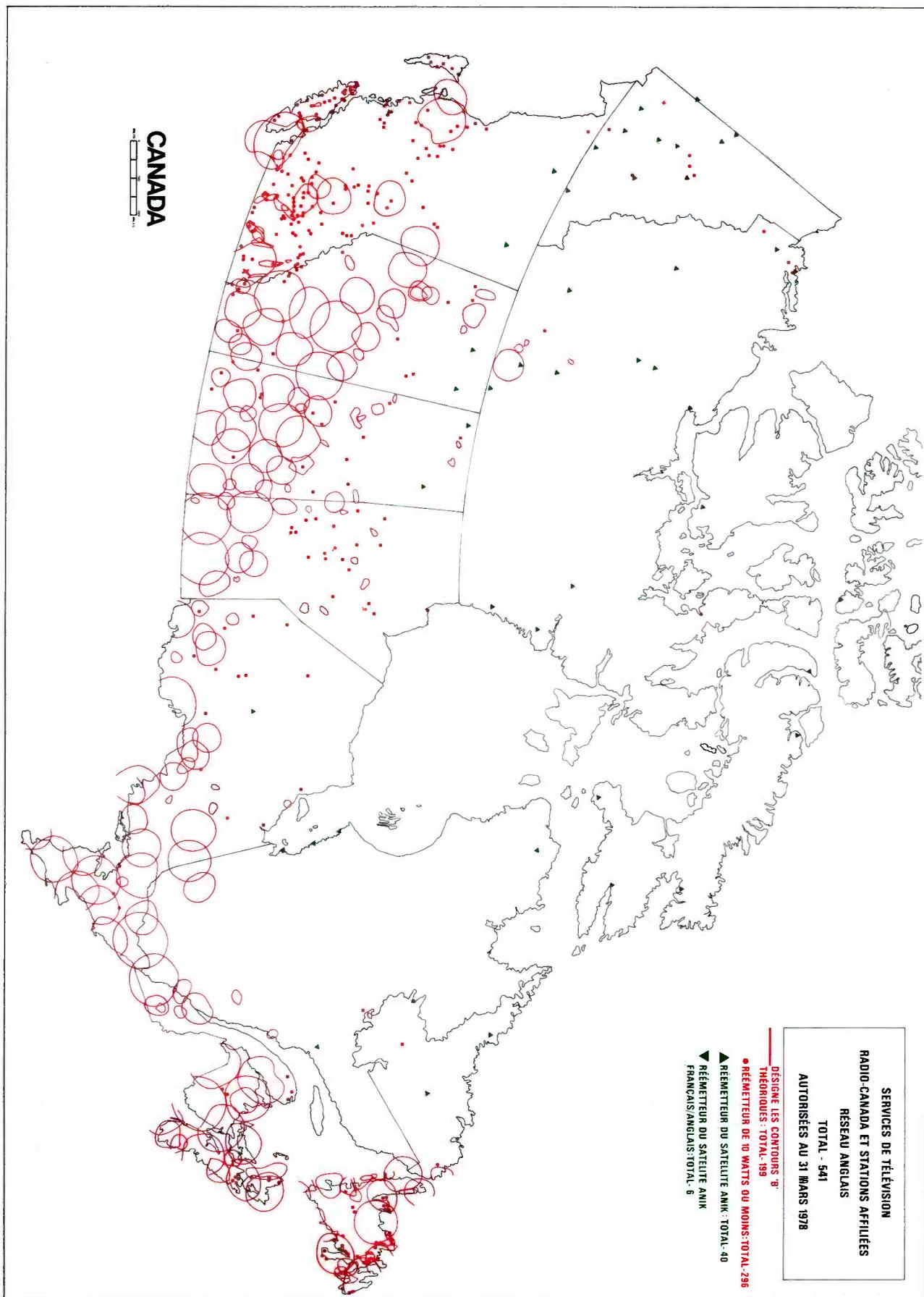
Toutes les activités d'exploitation et d'administration du C.R.T.C., de même que la formulation des politiques relatives de l'autorité du directeur exécutif, qui en répond directement devant le président. Il est chargé de planifier, organiser, diriger et coordonner la formulation des politiques. Il surveille la planification, la coordination et l'établissement du calendrier d'un programme d'analyses, d'évaluations, de recherches et de consultations pour le Conseil en ce qui a trait à toutes les activités d'exploitation et d'administration qui influent sur la réglementation de la radiodiffusion et des télécommunications. De plus, il doit établir et entretenir des relations de travail avec les industries de la radiodiffusion et des télécommunications, aussi bien qu'avec les autres gouvernements et organismes.

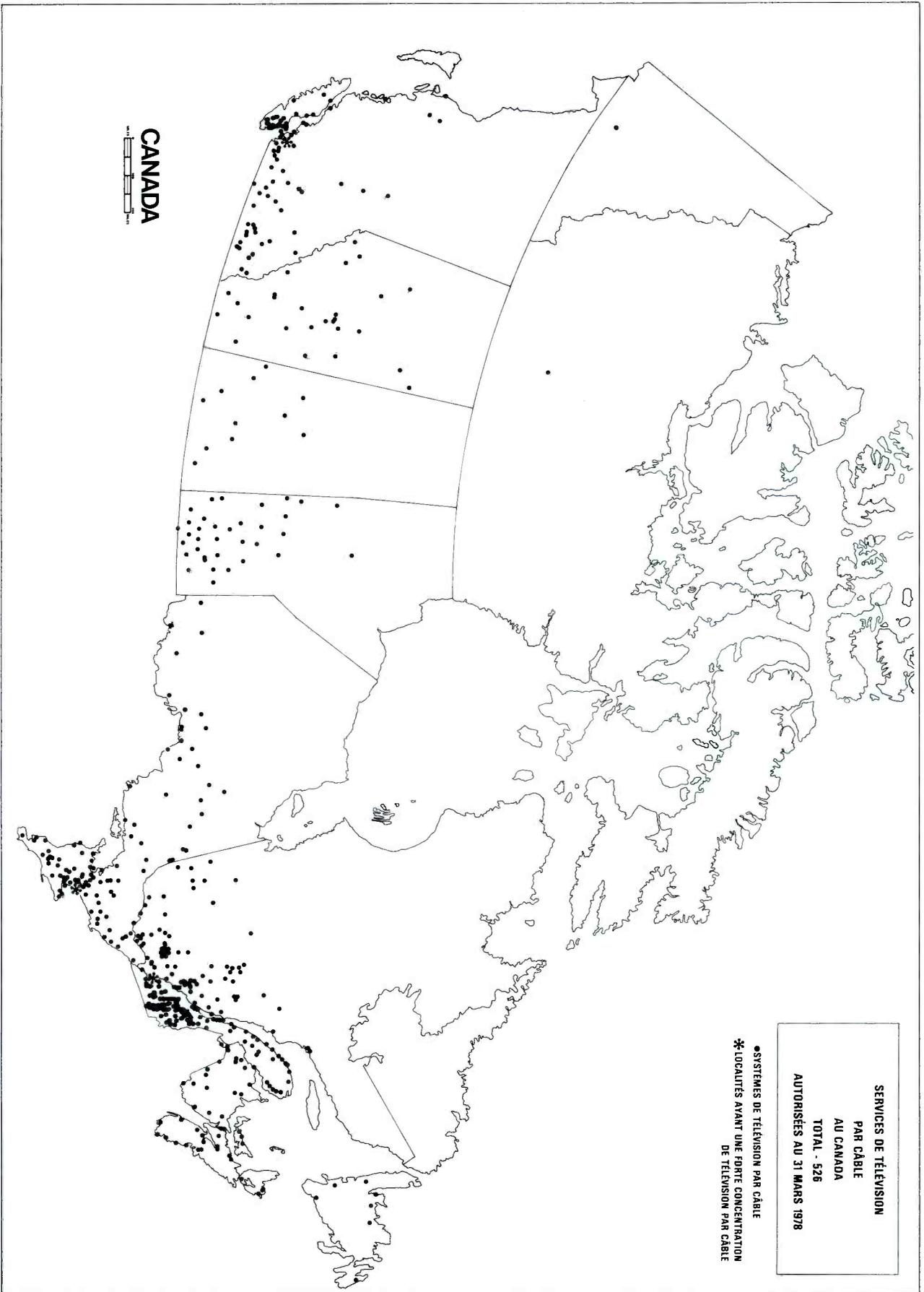
**SERVICES DE TÉLÉVISION
STATIONS INDÉPENDANTES
GLOBAL, OTEQ, RÉSEAU TVA
TOTAL - 52
AUTORISÉES AU 31 MARS 1978**

- RÉSEAU TVA (français): TOTAL - 11
- - - STATIONS INDÉPENDANTES (anglais): TOTAL - 8
- RÉMETTEUR DE 10 WATTS OU MOINS: TOTAL - 11
- OFFICE DE TELECOMMUNICATION EDUCATIVE DE L'ONTARIO: TOTAL - 9
- - - STATIONS INDÉPENDANTES (français): TOTAL - 3
- RÉSEAU GLOBAL COMMUNICATIONS: TOTAL - 6
- * RÉMETTEURS DE STATIONS DES EMMIS - UNIS: TOTAL - 4



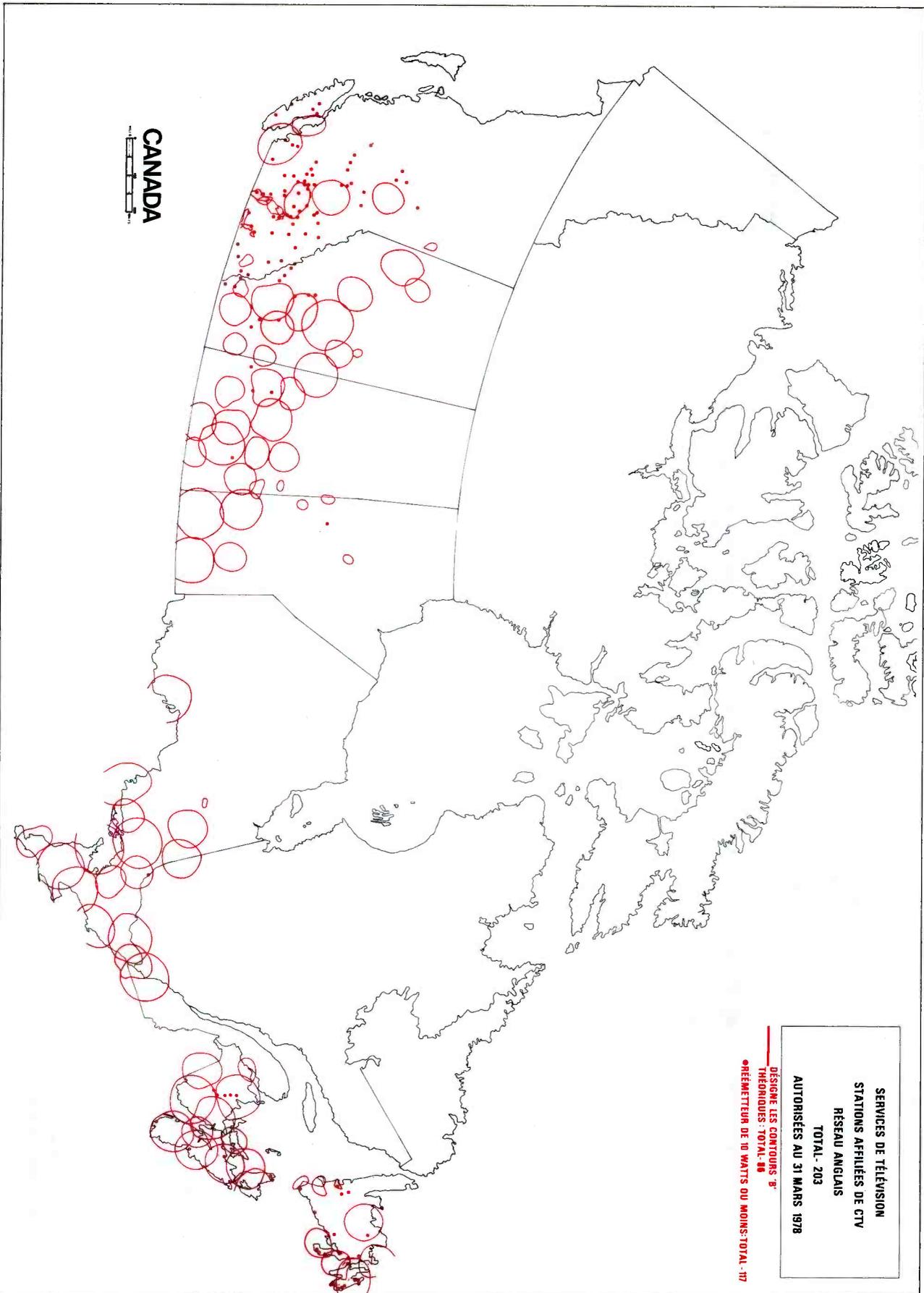






SERVICES DE TÉLÉVISION
STATIONS AFFILIÉES DE CTV
RÉSEAU ANGLAIS
TOTAL: 203
AUTORISÉES AU 31 MARS 1978

DÉSIGNÉ LES CONTOURS "B"
 THÉORIQUES - TOTAL: 88
 ● RÉMETTEUR DE 10 WATTS OU MOINS - TOTAL: 17



Compagnie	1974	1975	1976	Variation en %
Alberta Govt. Tel.	716 996	787 825	856 761	8,75
Bell Canada	7 518 505	7 888 581	8 301 433	5,23
British Col. Tel.	1 383 202	1 473 183	1 543 310	4,76
Edmonton Tel. Co.	304 700	329 239	349 393	6,12
Manitoba Tel. Syst.	520 588	551 601	578 389	4,86
Maritime Tel. and Tel.	378 823	392 441	415 125	5,78
New Brunswick Tel. Co.	303 841	320 711	331 838	3,47
Newfoundland Tel. Co.	142 058	150 389	158 614	5,47
Northern Tel.	122 845	129 098	64 641	(49,93)
Québec-Tel.	197 927	217 118	230 023	5,94
Sask. Tel.	390 973	421 792	451 685	7,09
Island Tel.	45 866	49 156	52 325	6,45
Total des compagnies	12 026 324	12 711 134	13 333 537	4,90

TABLEAU 22
NOMBRE DE TÉLÉPHONES
VALEURS ABSOLUES, 1974 À 1976 ET VARIATION EN POURCENTAGE (1976/1975)

Compagnie	1974	1975	1976	Variation en %
Alberta Govt. Tel.	716 996	787 825	856 761	8,75
Bell Canada	7 518 505	7 888 581	8 301 433	5,23
British Col. Tel.	1 383 202	1 473 183	1 543 310	4,76
Edmonton Tel. Co.	304 700	329 239	349 393	6,12
Manitoba Tel. Syst.	520 588	551 601	578 389	4,86
Maritime Tel. and Tel.	378 823	392 441	415 125	5,78
New Brunswick Tel. Co.	303 841	320 711	331 838	3,47
Newfoundland Tel. Co.	142 058	150 389	158 614	5,47
Northern Tel.	122 845	129 098	64 641	(49,93)
Québec-Tel.	197 927	217 118	230 023	5,94
Sask. Tel.	390 973	421 792	451 685	7,09
Island Tel.	45 866	49 156	52 325	6,45
Total des compagnies	12 026 324	12 711 134	13 333 537	4,90

TABLEAU 23
TOTAL DES REVENUS D'EXPLOITATION
VALEURS ABSOLUES, 1974 À 1976 (EN MILLIERS DE DOLLARS) ET VARIATION EN POURCENTAGE (1976/1975)

Compagnie	1974	1975	1976	Variation en %
Alberta Govt. Tel.	101 968	115 334	125 051	8,43
Bell Canada	49 284	56 615	61 792	9,14
British Col. Tel.	44 108	59 660	65 863	10,40
Edmonton Tel. Co.	28 049	31 129	29 580	(4,98)
Manitoba Tel. Syst.	223 409	262 738	282 286	7,44
Maritime Tel. and Tel.	101 968	115 334	125 051	8,43
New Brunswick Tel. Co.	49 284	56 615	61 792	9,14
Newfoundland Tel. Co.	28 049	31 129	29 580	(4,98)
Northern Tel.	223 409	262 738	282 286	7,44
Québec-Tel.	101 968	115 334	125 051	8,43
Sask. Tel.	49 284	56 615	61 792	9,14
Island Tel.	28 049	31 129	29 580	(4,98)
Total des compagnies	2 234 099	2 436 609	2 551 127	5,96

TABLEAU 24
IMMOBILISATIONS AU PRIX COUTANT
VALEURS ABSOLUES, 1974 À 1976 (EN MILLIERS DE DOLLARS) ET VARIATION EN POURCENTAGE (1976/1975)

Compagnie	1974	1975	1976	Variation en %
Alberta Govt. Tel.	386 971	425 435	443 594	4,27
Bell Canada	150 631	158 314	164 980	4,21
British Col. Tel.	185 816	196 840	208 131	5,74
Edmonton Tel. Co.	120 144	136 609	155 127	13,56
Manitoba Tel. Syst.	843 562	917 198	971 832	5,96
Maritime Tel. and Tel.	386 971	425 435	443 594	4,27
New Brunswick Tel. Co.	150 631	158 314	164 980	4,21
Newfoundland Tel. Co.	120 144	136 609	155 127	13,56
Northern Tel.	843 562	917 198	971 832	5,96
Québec-Tel.	386 971	425 435	443 594	4,27
Sask. Tel.	150 631	158 314	164 980	4,21
Island Tel.	120 144	136 609	155 127	13,56
Total des compagnies	4 063 286	4 254 312	4 397 311	(3,76)

TABLEAU 25
NOMBRE D'EMPLOYES
VALEURS ABSOLUES, 1974 À 1976 ET VARIATION EN POURCENTAGE (1976/1975)

Compagnie	1974	1975	1976	Variation en %
Alberta Govt. Tel.	4 063	4 125	3 970	(3,76)
Bell Canada	2 074	1 923	1 819	(5,41)
British Col. Tel.	861	961	1 052	9,47
Edmonton Tel. Co.	288	312	311	(,32)
Manitoba Tel. Syst.	7 286	7 321	7 152	(2,31)
Maritime Tel. and Tel.	4 063	4 125	3 970	(3,76)
New Brunswick Tel. Co.	2 074	1 923	1 819	(5,41)
Newfoundland Tel. Co.	288	312	311	(,32)
Northern Tel.	7 286	7 321	7 152	(2,31)
Québec-Tel.	4 063	4 125	3 970	(3,76)
Sask. Tel.	2 074	1 923	1 819	(5,41)
Island Tel.	288	312	311	(,32)
Total des compagnies	28 311	28 312	28 311	(,32)

TOTAL DES REVENUS D'EXPLOITATION
 TABLEAU 19
 VALEURS ABSOLUES, 1974 À 1976 (EN MILLIERS DE DOLLARS) ET VARIATION EN POURCENTAGE (1976/1975)

Compagnie	1974	1975	1976	Variation en %
Alberta Govt. Tel.	195 600	239 786	307 801	28,36
Bell Canada	1 440 123	1 665 870	1 903 924	14,29
British Col. Tel.	302 873	360 687	435 839	20,84
Edmonton Tel. Co.	38 370	43 332	57 576	32,87
Manitoba Tel. Syst.	80 043	91 274	110 347	20,90
Maritime Tel. and Tel.	73 358	90 621	111 695	23,26
New Brunswick Tel. Co.	63 550	76 451	92 648	21,19
Newfoundland Tel. Co.	35 508	43 093	51 671	19,91
Northern Tel.	20 258	23 188	9 342	(59,71)
Québec-Tel.	47 451	56 570	64 692	14,36
Sask. Tel.	76 566	92 103	115 589	25,50
Island Tel.	7 648	9 776	11 417	16,79
Total des compagnies	2 381 347	2 792 751	3 272 540	17,18

IMMOBILISATIONS AU PRIX COÛTANT
 TABLEAU 20
 VALEURS ABSOLUES, 1974 À 1976 (EN MILLIERS DE DOLLARS) ET VARIATION EN POURCENTAGE (1976/1975)

Compagnie	1974	1975	1976	Variation en %
Alberta Govt. Tel.	881 250	1 101 687	1 289 070	17,01
Bell Canada	5 721 098	6 360 539	7 108 046	11,75
British Col. Tel.	1 277 588	1 473 731	1 727 567	17,22
Edmonton Tel. Co.	172 140	208 411	245 940	18,01
Manitoba Tel. Syst.	385 576	430 648	485 737	12,79
Maritime Tel. and Tel.	317 179	372 591	419 637	12,63
New Brunswick Tel. Co.	263 170	296 665	341 560	15,13
Newfoundland Tel. Co.	146 344	169 423	192 159	13,42
Northern Tel.	84 834	96 894	35 149	(63,72)
Québec-Tel.	201 942	236 355	262 041	10,87
Sask. Tel.	326 523	388 737	461 198	18,64
Island Tel.	34 714	39 300	44 400	12,98
Total des compagnies	9 812 357	11 174 981	12 612 502	12,86

NOMBRE D'EMPLOYES
 TABLEAU 21
 VALEURS ABSOLUES, 1974 À 1976 ET VARIATION EN POURCENTAGE (1976/1975)

Compagnie	1974	1975	1976	Variation en %
Alberta Govt. Tel.	8 535	9 572	9 958	4,03
Bell Canada	46 484	44 904	48 133	7,19
British Col. Tel.	13 999	13 122	13 749	4,78
Edmonton Tel. Co.	1 326	1 485	1 585	6,73
Manitoba Tel. Syst.	4 616	4 928	4 665	(5,34)
Maritime Tel. and Tel.	3 466	3 526	3 447	(2,24)
New Brunswick Tel. Co.	2 631	2 725	2 711	(,51)
Newfoundland Tel. Co.	1 324	1 278	1 347	5,40
Northern Tel.	750	771	332	(56,94)
Québec-Tel.	1 956	2 055	2 054	(,05)
Sask. Tel.	2 974	3 344	3 622	8,31
Island Tel.	297	279	288	3,23
Total des compagnies	88 358	87 989	91 891	4,43

TABLEAU 17

Région de Canada	Ontario	Québec	C.-B.	Région des Provinces de l'Atlantique		Total	Revenu des abonnements (en milliers de dollars)							
				Toronto	Montréal		Direct	Indirect						
				34 411	22 694	18 084	81 047	42 454	33 224	26 968	9 916	34 411	22 694	18 084
				6 252	307	3 928	10 965	766	6 093	2 110	301	6 252	307	3 928
				1 698	2 100	1 642	3 913	4 106	3 184	2 350	796	1 698	2 100	1 642
				228 193	95 925	47 326	42 501	31 428	11 013	42 361	25 101	228 193	95 925	47 326
				2 763,8	1 146,1	651,5	473,9	362,9	129,4	455,2	338,6	2 763,8	1 146,1	651,5
				650,3	371,2	26,5	180,7	63,6	8,3	218,6	14,7	650,3	371,2	26,5
				3 414,1	1 517,3	678,0	654,6	426,5	137,7	673,8	353,3	3 414,1	1 517,3	678,0
				2 763,8	1 146,1	651,5	473,9	362,9	129,4	455,2	338,6	2 763,8	1 146,1	651,5
				650,3	371,2	26,5	180,7	63,6	8,3	218,6	14,7	650,3	371,2	26,5
				3 414,1	1 517,3	678,0	654,6	426,5	137,7	673,8	353,3	3 414,1	1 517,3	678,0
				228 193	95 925	47 326	42 501	31 428	11 013	42 361	25 101	228 193	95 925	47 326
				14 349	3 913	4 106	3 184	2 350	796	1 698	2 100	14 349	3 913	4 106
				20 235	10 965	766	6 093	2 110	301	6 252	307	20 235	10 965	766
				193 609	81 047	42 454	33 224	26 968	9 916	34 411	22 694	193 609	81 047	42 454
				1 146,1	651,5	473,9	362,9	129,4	455,2	338,6	14,7	1 146,1	651,5	473,9
				371,2	26,5	180,7	63,6	8,3	218,6	14,7	14,7	371,2	26,5	180,7
				1 517,3	678,0	654,6	426,5	137,7	673,8	353,3	353,3	1 517,3	678,0	654,6
				2 763,8	1 146,1	651,5	473,9	362,9	129,4	455,2	338,6	2 763,8	1 146,1	651,5
				650,3	371,2	26,5	180,7	63,6	8,3	218,6	14,7	650,3	371,2	26,5
				3 414,1	1 517,3	678,0	654,6	426,5	137,7	673,8	353,3	3 414,1	1 517,3	678,0

* Les principales régions urbaines sont délimitées par BBM Bureau of Measurement, "BBM Maps of Metropolitan and Major Urban Areas", Janvier 1978.

TABLEAU 18

TÉLÉVISION PAR CÂBLE, PAR PROVINCE*

Ménages sans télé- distribution	Ménages avec télé- distribution	Nombre total de ménages ¹	Estimations en milliers	
			Canada	Colombie-Britannique
135 A	— H	135	7 022	3 288 Bz
28 B	4 E	31	231	80 D
151 C	80 D	231	175	51 D
125 C	672 D	1 869	1 869	672 D
1 197 C	1 478 C	2 637	2 637	1 478 C
1 159 C	1 159 C	319	319	148 C
171 C	171 C	288	288	15 E
274 A	274 A	564	564	260 D
304 D	304 D	771	771	580 C
191 D	191 D			

* Statistique Canada, "L'aménagement ménager", catalogue 64-202, mai 1977. Disponible au ministère des Approvisionnement et Services, Ottawa, Canada.
 1. Le champ de l'enquête exclut les ménages habitant les camps militaires.
 2. L'indicateur littéral indiqué le pourcentage de l'estimation correspondant à un écart-type.
 A: 0,0-0,5; B: 0,6-1,0; C: 1,1-2,5; D: 2,6-5,0; E: 5,1-10,0; F: 10,1-16,5; G: 16,6-25,0; H: 25,1.

B. Télécommunications

Depuis le 1^{er} avril 1976, date de la promulgation de la Loi sur le Conseil de la radiodiffusion et des télécommunications canadiennes (S.R.C. 1974-75-76, chap. 49) le nouveau C.R.T.C. a acquis une juridiction, exercée antérieurement par le Comité des télécommunications de la Commission canadienne des Transports, afin d'approuver tous les tarifs et frais ainsi que tous les accords d'interconnexion passés entre Bell Canada, la BC Telephone Company, les Télécommunications du CN, les Télécommunications du CP et Téléat Canada.

Aux termes des articles 320 et 321 de la Loi sur les chemins de fer, le Conseil est chargé d'assurer que tous les tarifs (y compris les frais que le public ou toute personne doit payer pour se prévaloir des services de télécommunications) sont justes et raisonnables et que les sociétés exploitantes sous sa juridiction ne sont pas coupables de discrimination indue en ce qui concerne leurs tarifs, leurs

services ou leurs installations. La Loi sur les chemins de fer confie aussi au Conseil la tâche d'approuver tout accord passé entre les sociétés exploitantes relativement à l'échange de trafic ou à la limitation de la responsabilité à l'égard de la juridiction sur un certain nombre d'autres questions concernant les sociétés exploitantes de télécommunications.

Les autres entreprises importantes de télécommunications au Canada, sauf Télélobe Canada, sont sous la juridiction des gouvernements provinciaux et sujettes, dans la plupart des cas, aux règlements provinciaux des entreprises de service public.

Les sept tableaux suivants présentent une illustration statistique des plus importantes entreprises de télécommunications servant le public canadien. Cette information provient d'une publication du ministère des Communications, *Statistiques financières sur les sociétés exploitantes de télécommunications du Canada, 1976*. Le ministère en a autorisé la reproduction.

Cat.	Réseau	T.-N.	I.P.-É.	N.-É.	N.-B.	Qué.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alb.	C.-B.	T.Y.	T.N.-O.	Total
M.A.	CBCO	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	4	2	2	4	1	14
	CBCA	1								2	5		13	
	Ind.	1								1	8		10	
	Total	4	1	1	1	1	6	1	5	5	17	1	37	
M.F.	CBCO	8	1	2	1	8	23	19	8	11	18		4	
	CBCA	12					1			6	9		28	
	Ind.	12					1			6	9		28	
	Total	20	1	2	1	8	24	19	8	17	28	1	133	
TV	CBCO	68	18	18	13	27	28	28	23	38	60	7	23	
	CBCA	5	1	1	6	4	9	9	19	13	115	10	3	
	Ind.	5	1	1	6	4	9	9	15	4	78		175	
	Total	28	7	7	8	8	6	6	15	23	257	17	697	
E.R.F.P.	CBCO	15	7	7	7	17	38	4	1	15	81	12	13	
	CBCA	15	7	7	7	17	38	4	1	12	81	12	207	
	Ind.	15	7	7	7	17	38	4	1	3	12	13	270	
	Total	15	7	7	7	17	38	4	1	15	81	12	210	
O.C.	CBCO	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	
	CBCA	4								1	4		10	
	Ind.	4								1	4		10	
	Total	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	5	1	12	
Réseau	Total	141	2	37	24	47	135	70	66	120	389	31	43	
	Ind.	16		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	4		22	
	Total	1105		37	24	47	135	70	66	120	389	31	43	

TABLEAU 13
STATIONS RÉMÉTRIQUES DE LANGUE ANGLAISE PAR PROVINCE.
PAR CATÉGORIE ET PAR STATIONS AFFILIÉES

Cat.	Réseau	T.-N.	I.P.-É.	N.-É.	N.-B.	Qué.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alb.	C.-B.	T.Y.	T.N.-O.	Total
M.A.	CBCO	3	2	2	3	7	11	4	5	4	5	1	26	
	CBCA	1								2	5		18	
	Ind.	1								1	8		14	
	Total	4	2	2	3	7	11	4	5	7	18	1	58	
M.F.	CBCO	9	6	6	3	21	34	22	9	15	24		5	
	CBCA	12					1			6	11		31	
	Ind.	12					1			6	11		31	
	Total	21	6	6	3	30	35	23	9	21	36	1	191	
TV	CBCO	71	23	3	51	49	36	29	29	46	68	7	23	
	CBCA	5	1	10	39	9	9	19	19	13	117	10	4	
	Ind.	5	1	10	39	9	9	19	19	13	117	10	406	
	Total	106	31	22	99	79	51	65	65	90	274	17	862	
E.R.F.P.	CBCO	17	17	11	43	57	7	1	1	13	82	12	14	
	CBCA	17	17	11	43	57	7	1	1	13	82	12	274	
	Ind.	17	17	11	43	57	7	1	1	13	82	12	274	
	Total	17	17	11	43	57	7	1	1	16	82	12	277	
O.C.	CBCO	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	
	CBCA	2								1	4		6	
	Ind.	2								1	4		6	
	Total	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	5	1	1394	
Total	Total	149	2	56	38	185	183	82	75	135	412	31	46	

TABLEAU 12
STATIONS RÉMÉTRIQUES PAR PROVINCE, PAR CATÉGORIE ET PAR STATIONS AFFILIÉES

STATIONS DE BASE DE LANGUE ANGLAISE PAR PROVINCE, PAR CATEGORIE ET PAR STATIONS AFFILIEES

Cat.	Réseau	T.-N.	I.P.-É.	N.-É.	N.-B.	Qué.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alb.	C.-B.	T.Y.	T.N.-O.	Total
M.A.	CBCO	5	1	8	2	4	4	2	1	2	2	1	3	25
	Ind.	19	3	11	8	4	2	10	17	26	35	1	194	64
	Total	24	4	21	14	7	15	18	32	53	53	2	283	283
M.F.	CBCO	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	12	28
	Ind.	2	6	6	4	3	6	4	9	9	9	1	90	121
	Total	3	7	7	5	4	8	6	11	10	11	1	102	149
TV	CBCO	4	1	2	2	1	3	3	2	2	1	1	19	37
	CBCA	1		1	1	1	1	1	3	3	5	1	25	37
	Ind.	3		2	2	1	2	2	3	3	2	1	25	37
	Total	7	1	4	4	3	6	6	8	9	9	1	78	102
E.R.F.P.	CBCO	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
	Total	7		4	3	3	26	5	8	11	9	1	78	102
O.C.	CBCO	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
	Ind.	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
	Total	2		2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	20
Total		34	5	33	23	14	164	27	32	53	73	3	5	466

TABLEAU 10

STATIONS DE BASE MULTILINGUES PAR PROVINCE, PAR CATEGORIE ET PAR STATIONS AFFILIEES

Cat.	Réseau	T.-N.	I.P.-É.	N.-É.	N.-B.	Qué.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alb.	C.-B.	T.Y.	T.N.-O.	Total
M.A.	CBCA	1		1	1	1	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	10
	Total	1		1	1	1	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	10
M.F.	CBCO	1		2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	11
	Ind.	1		2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	11
	Total	2		4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	11	22
Total		1		3	3	3	4	3	4	1	1	1	8	21

TABLEAU 11

STATIONS DE BASE PAR PROVINCE, PAR CATEGORIE ET PAR STATIONS AFFILIEES

Cat.	Réseau	T.-N.	I.P.-É.	N.-É.	N.-B.	Qué.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alb.	C.-B.	T.Y.	T.N.-O.	Total
M.A.	CBCO	5		8	3	6	6	3	3	3	2	1	3	37
	CBCA	1		8	6	30	28	3	3	4	16	1	97	145
	Ind.	19	3	11	8	44	64	13	17	27	36	1	245	379
	Total	24	4	21	17	80	98	19	20	34	54	2	379	466
M.F.	CBCO	1		1	1	4	3	1	3	1	3	5	23	37
	Ind.	3		6	3	24	48	6	5	9	9	2	116	166
	Total	4		7	4	28	51	7	8	10	12	7	139	203
TV	CBCO	4		3	3	5	5	2	3	3	2	1	30	57
	CBCA	1		1	1	1	1	1	3	3	5	1	32	47
	Ind.	3		4	1	1	1	1	3	3	2	1	32	47
	Total	7		8	5	7	7	4	9	9	9	2	102	136
E.R.F.P.	CBCO	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
	Total	7		5	5	5	28	6	8	12	10	1	102	136
O.C.	CBCO	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
	Ind.	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
	Total	2		2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	20
Total		35	5	34	27	127	178	32	36	56	76	3	13	622

Cat.	Réseau	T.-N.	l.P.-É.	N.-É.	N.-B.	Qué.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alb.	C.-B.	T.Y.	T.N.-O.	Total
M.A.	CBCO	1				5	2	1	2					11
	CBCA					28	2			1				33
	Ind.					39	2							41
Total						72	6	1	2	1				85
M.F.	CBCO					3	1	1	1					6
	Ind.					20	1							20
Total						23	1	1	1					26
TV	CBCO	1				4	2	1		1				11
	CBCA					7								7
	Ind.					1								2
	TVA					4								4
Total						16	2	1	1	1				24
Total		1				111	9	2	3	2				135

STATIONS DE BASE DE LANGUE FRANÇAISE PAR PROVINCE, PAR CATÉGORIE ET PAR STATIONS AFFILIÉES

TABLAU 8

E.R.F.P. : émetteur relais à faible puissance.
O.C. : ondes courtes.

Provinces	M.A.	M.F.	Télévision	E.R.F.P.	O.C.	Réseau	Total
Terre-Neuve	28	25	111	17	1		182
Île-du-Prince-Édouard	4	1	2				7
Nouvelle-Écosse	23	13	36	17	1	1	91
Nouveau-Brunswick	19	8	26	11	1	1	66
Québec	92	60	116	43	1	10	322
Ontario	109	85	106	58	1	12	371
Manitoba	20	29	56	6		3	114
Saskatchewan	20	16	68	1			105
Alberta	40	31	98	16	1	2	188
Colombie-Britannique	72	42	269	83			472
Territoire du Yukon	3	1	18	12			39
Territoires du Nord-Ouest	6	12	27	14			59
Total	436	323	933	278	8	33	2011

ENTREPRISES DE RADIODIFFUSION ÉMETTANT AU CANADA, AYANT OBTENU UNE LICENCE, PAR PROVINCE ET PAR CATÉGORIE

TABLAU 7

* Recensement de juin 1971. Les chiffres tiennent compte de toutes les stations en exploitation ou approuvées par le C.R.T.C. au 1^{er} octobre 1977. Les données relatives à la radio M.F. ne tiennent pas compte du rayonnement des stations M.F. diffusant des émissions M.A. Direction de la recherche de Radio-Canada, Ottawa.

Canada		Canada	
Réseau anglais	Réseau français	Réseau anglais	Réseau français
20 830 000	12 880 000	20 830 000	12 880 000
97%	99%	97%	99%
(Zones desservies le jour)		(Zones desservies le jour)	
Radio M.F.	Radio M.F.	Radio M.F.	Radio M.F.
12 450 000	7 770 000	12 450 000	7 770 000
58%	60%	58%	60%
(Zones de rayonnement de 50 µV/m)		(Zones de rayonnement de 50 µV/m)	
Réseau de télévision	Réseau de télévision	Réseau de télévision	Réseau de télévision
20 240 000	12 700 000	20 240 000	12 700 000
94%	98%	94%	98%
(Zones de rayonnement A et B)		(Zones de rayonnement A et B)	
Population dont la langue maternelle est l'anglais	Population dont la langue maternelle est le français	Population totale	Population totale
21 570 000	12 970 000	21 570 000	12 970 000
100%	100%	100%	100%

POPULATION DESSERVIE PAR LA RADIO ET LA TÉLÉVISION DE LA SOCIÉTÉ RADIO-CANADA*

TABLAU 6

faible puissance et 933 stations de télévision. Ce nombre comprend également 8 émetteurs à ondes courtes. Le tableau 7 indique le nombre d'entreprises de radiodiffusion ayant obtenu une licence au 31 mars 1978, par province et par catégorie; les tableaux 8 à 17 indiquent le nombre et le lieu des stations de base et des stations réémettrices. Le tableau 18 donne un résumé des stations ayant obtenu une licence, par catégorie. Les tableaux 19 et 20 indiquent quelques données sur le système canadien de télévision par câble.

2. Le système de la radiodiffusion et des télécommunications canadiennes

A. Services de radiodiffusion

Au cours de l'année 1977-78, l'addition de nouveaux services et de nouvelles stations a permis au service canadien de radiodiffusion de desservir une plus grande partie du pays et un plus grand nombre de Canadiens. Des licences ont été accordées à 60 nouvelles stations M.A. et M.F., ainsi qu'à 13 nouvelles stations de télévision et à 69 nouveaux systèmes de télévision par câble.

1. POPULATION DESSERVIE PAR LA TÉLÉVISION

Les cartes de rayonnement de la télévision indiquent les régions desservies par les différents réseaux et les stations indépendantes, selon les prévisions statistiques. Les zones de rayonnement B indiquent les régions où l'on peut normalement capter les émissions au moyen d'un récepteur conventionnel. Les régions périphériques extérieures aux zones B peuvent en général capter les émissions, mais il arrive que l'aire de diffusion réelle soit réduite à une zone moindre que la région délimitée par la zone B (voir les cartes, pp. 13-17).

Les tableaux 5 et 6 indiquent le pourcentage de la population desservie par la télévision au Canada. Pour les zones de rayonnement A et B, le réseau anglais de Radio-Canada dessert 98% de la population de langue anglaise et le réseau français touche 98% de la population de langue française. Le réseau privé de télévision de langue anglaise CTV dessert environ 93,8% de la population anglophone. Au Québec, le réseau TVA rejoint 84% de la population de cette province.

2. POPULATION DESSERVIE PAR LA RADIO

On estime à au moins 98% la proportion de la population canadienne qui reçoit les émissions de radio de stations

A. Services de radiodiffusion

privées M.A.; à environ 85% celle qui reçoit les émissions provenant de stations M.F. privées. Le réseau anglais M.A. de Radio-Canada atteint au moins 99% de la population de langue anglaise, tandis que le réseau français M.A. rejoint 99% de la population de langue française. Le service radio M.F. de langue anglaise de Radio-Canada dessert environ 60% de la population anglophone, et le service radio M.F. de langue française, 65% de la population francophone. Le tableau 5 indique le pourcentage de la population canadienne, par province, qui demeure dans la zone de rayonnement diurne de surface 0,5 mV/m de stations M.A. Ce niveau de signal peut généralement fournir un service diurne satisfaisant aux régions rurales et aux petites localités où le niveau de bruit parasite est peu élevé. La nuit, la réception des ondes de surface est considérablement réduite sur la majorité des fréquences à cause des interférences des ondes réfléchies, provenant d'un grand nombre d'autres stations. Grâce au phénomène des ondes réfléchies, toutes les régions du pays peuvent généralement capter la nuit, quoique de façon irrégulière, de nombreuses stations nord-américaines éloignées. Le tableau 5 indique aussi le pourcentage de la population canadienne, par province, qui se trouve dans la zone de rayonnement de 50 µV/m de stations M.F. Ce niveau de signal peut généralement fournir un service satisfaisant aux régions rurales et aux petites localités où le niveau de bruit parasite est peu élevé. Le tableau 6 indique le pourcentage de la population totale desservie par la radio et la télévision de Radio-Canada, et la proportion de la population dont la langue maternelle est le français ou l'anglais.

Le 31 mars 1978, 2 011 entreprises de radiodiffusion avaient une licence au Canada, dont 436 stations de radio M.A., 323 stations de radio M.F., 278 émetteurs-relais à

TABLEAU 5
POPULATION CANADIENNE DESSERVIE PAR LA RADIO ET LA TÉLÉVISION PAR PROVINCE

Provinces	Télévision (% à l'intérieur de la zone de rayonnement B)	Radio M.A. (% à l'intérieur de la zone de rayonnement)	Radio M.F. (% à l'intérieur de la zone de rayonnement)
Terre-Neuve	98,9	96,8	61,5
Île-du-Prince-Édouard	96,5	100,0	95,0
Nouvelle-Écosse	100,0	98,9	87,6
Nouveau-Brunswick	99,6	99,6	73,6
Québec	99,3	99,4	95,4
Ontario	99,7	99,5	97,3
Manitoba	97,1	98,6	92,8
Saskatchewan	93,2	99,3	43,3
Alberta	98,0	99,7	85,9
Colombie-Britannique	98,5	98,9	86,7
Territoire du Yukon	81,2	86,6	00,1
Territoires du Nord-Ouest	74,7	67,2	11,4

TABLEAU 2
DEMANDES REÇUES AU COURS DE L'ANNÉE FINANCIÈRE 1977-78

Genre de demandes	Région du Pacifique	Région des Prairies	Région de l'Ontario	Région du Québec	Région de l'Atlantique	Total Canada
M.A. Nouvelles licences	14	10	6	3	1	34
M.A. Modifications	7	12	13	18	10	60
M.A. Renouvellements	43	34	32	3	16	128
M.F. Total	64	56	51	24	27	222
M.F. Nouvelles licences	20	15	19	33	12	99
M.F. Modifications	4	9	16	9	7	45
M.F. Renouvellements	5	4	11	3	1	24
Total	29	28	46	45	20	168
Télévision						
Nouvelles licences	30	33	27	39	25	154
Modifications	14	14	9	10	18	65
Renouvellements	56	58	26	11	10	161
Total	100	105	62	60	53	380
Câble						
Nouvelles licences	1	100	3	11	22	137
Modifications	140	69	376	169	123	877
Renouvellements	11	14	70	13	11	119
Total	152	183	449	193	156	1133
Valeurs mobilières						
Nouvelles licences	3	2	6	3		14
Modifications	1	1	7	4	2	15
Renouvellements	2	3	3	4	1	10
Total	6	3	16	11	3	39
Total des demandes	407	421	722	406	286	2242

TABLEAU 3
NOMBRE DE DEMANDES ENTENDUES AU COURS DE L'ANNÉE FINANCIÈRE 1977-78

Genre de demandes	Région du Pacifique	Région des Prairies	Région de l'Ontario	Région du Québec	Région de l'Atlantique	Total Canada
M.A. Nouvelles licences	5	4	7	1	3	20
M.A. Modifications	3	8	31	2	4	23
M.A. Renouvellements	43	35	8	3	19	131
M.F. Total	51	45	46	6	26	174
M.F. Nouvelles licences	19	15	13	12	16	75
M.F. Modifications	1	3	4	1	1	9
M.F. Renouvellements	5	5	8	4	1	23
Total	25	23	25	16	18	107
Télévision						
Nouvelles licences	38	31	10	18	28	125
Modifications	4	5	1	4	7	21
Renouvellements	43	60	27	9	9	148
Total	85	96	38	31	44	294
Câble						
Nouvelles licences	2	52	6	14	13	87
Modifications	56	26	130	36	20	268
Renouvellements	11	19	73	12	16	131
Total	69	97	209	62	49	486
Valeurs mobilières						
Actif	6	5	5	9	9	29
Contrôle	9	10	27	10	13	69
Légères modifications	3	3	27	5	4	12
Total	18	10	32	24	26	110
Réseaux						
Nouvelles licences	2	4	6	2		14
Modifications	2	2	2	1	1	3
Renouvellements	4	4	10	6	1	25
Total	4	4	10	6	1	25
Total	252	275	360	145	164	1196

L'énoncé soulignait:

A l'heure actuelle, le Conseil est régi par deux ensembles distincts de règles de procédure. Du côté de la radiodiffusion, les règles qui régissent le dépôt des requêtes et des interventions et la conduite des audiences publiques sont contenues dans les Règles de procédure du C.R.T.C., adoptées en 1971. Du côté des télécommunications, le Conseil est tenu d'appliquer les règles de procédure de la Commission canadienne des transports. En vertu de l'article 17 de la Loi sur le Conseil de la radiodiffusion et des télécommunications canadiennes, ces règles régissent la pratique et la procédure du C.R.T.C. en matière de téléphonie et de télégraphie jusqu'à ce que le Conseil les modifie ou les révise.

Les deux ensembles de règles ne traitent que des éléments fondamentaux de la procédure et ne déterminent pas l'attitude ou l'approche du Conseil dans ses relations avec les entreprises de télécommunications, les intervenants et le public. Pour cette raison, le Conseil souhaite recevoir des commentaires non seulement sur les règles précises de procédure qui devraient le guider en matière de télécommunications, mais aussi sur son attitude dans l'application de ces règles.

Le Conseil devait étudier les commentaires du public ainsi que les résultats des audiences afin « de réviser les procédures et les pratiques en vigueur dans le domaine des télécommunications ». Un projet de règles de procédure devait être formulé après l'audience et être imprimé au printemps 1978.

TABLEAU 1
DECISIONS ANNONCÉES AU COURS DE L'ANNÉE FINANCIÈRE 1977-78

Genre de demandes	Région du Pacifique		Région des Prairies		Région de l'Ontario		Région du Québec		Région de l'Atlantique		Total Canada	
	a	r	a	r	a	r	a	r	a	r	a	r
M.A.												
Nouvelles licences	2	6	2	8	4	4	2	2	1	2	3	7
Modifications	10	10	8	8	10	10	12	5	5	5	45	45
Renovelllements	44	44	35	35	31	31	3	3	20	20	133	133
Total	56	56	49	51	45	45	17	17	26	26	193	200
M.F.												
Nouvelles licences	5	5	13	7	7	7	11	8	9	9	45	8
Modifications	2	2	5	5	10	1	11	3	5	5	25	1
Renovelllements	5	5	5	5	7	1	8	4	1	1	21	2
Total	12	12	23	23	24	2	26	18	14	1	91	11
Télévision												
Nouvelles licences	4	23	27	8	8	28	2	30	31	31	113	6
Modifications	5	5	6	6	2	2	2	12	12	12	37	119
Renovelllements	49	1	60	26	26	11	11	10	10	10	156	1
Total	73	5	93	36	36	51	2	53	53	53	306	7
Câble												
Nouvelles licences	1	1	2	4	19	17	3	20	13	13	26	69
Modifications	132	1	133	4	54	338	5	343	41	3	670	14
Renovelllements	11	11	20	20	20	77	11	110	16	16	135	684
Total	144	2	146	8	98	433	6	439	70	16	874	36
Valours mobilières												
Modifications	10	10	10	2	5	10	1	10	7	1	32	3
Actif	12	7	19	3	10	16	17	14	11	2	60	29
Contrôle	46	3	49	27	43	26	26	26	13	13	155	3
Légères modifications	68	10	78	36	65	17	82	50	31	3	250	33
Total	136	23	146	66	128	67	128	110	61	16	670	69
Réseau												
Nouvelles licences	2	2	4	4	7	4	7	4	4	1	17	17
Modifications	1	1	1	1	5	5	1	5	1	1	8	8
Renovelllements	5	2	5	5	2	2	7	2	2	1	7	7
Total	8	4	10	10	14	16	14	14	6	2	32	32
Total	358	17	375	13	309	617	25	642	195	22	1746	94
Total	1840											

a : approuvées, r : refusées, t : total des demandes approuvées et refusées

1. Activités publiques du C.R.T.C.

férence ou un avantage indu ou déraisonnable. La Loi sur les chemins de fer exige également du Conseil d'approuver tout accord conclu par les entreprises de télécommunications en ce qui a trait à l'échange de trafic et la limitation des responsabilités. Elle place également sous l'autorité du Conseil divers sujets ayant trait aux entreprises de télécommunications.

Dans l'exercice de ces fonctions, le Conseil émet des ordonnances relatives aux télécommunications qui approuvent, contestent ou statuent sur les demandes qui lui sont présentées. Le Conseil publie aussi des décisions relatives aux télécommunications pour lesquelles un jugement plus détaillé s'impose. Depuis janvier 1977, le Conseil publie mensuellement un Bulletin des télécommunications. Ce Bulletin est envoyé gratuitement aux parties intéressées qui sont sur la liste d'envoi. Sous sa forme actuelle, le Bulletin décrit l'état d'avancement des dossiers importants en matière de télécommunications étudiés par le Conseil. Il résume les décisions et ordonnances d'intérêt général, prises par le Conseil au cours du mois. Le Bulletin présente également une liste mensuelle des ordonnances du Conseil relatives aux télécommunications. La réaction au Bulletin a été généralement favorable, principalement de la part de ceux qui ne sont pas directement impliqués dans les procédures du Conseil en matière de télécommunications mais qui sont intéressés à se tenir au courant de l'évolution de la réglementation dans ce domaine. Le Conseil espère aussi utiliser ce Bulletin afin de résumer les plaintes ainsi que la correspondance qu'il reçoit du public.

Dans un avis d'audience publique, publié le 20 juillet 1976, le C.R.T.C. a déclaré qu'il désirait «indiquer la ligne de conduite qu'il compte suivre dans l'exercice de sa juridiction énoncée dans la nouvelle loi et soulever un nombre de questions fondamentales à l'égard des pratiques et procédures en matière de télécommunications». On pouvait trouver joint à l'avis, un énoncé de quinze pages intitulé «La réglementation des télécommunications — procédures et pratiques». Le Conseil a invité les personnes intéressées à présenter des commentaires sur l'énoncé «dont le Conseil devrait tenir compte dans ses activités réglementaires», en vue d'une audience publique tenue à Ottawa le 27 septembre.

L'avis énumérait les objectifs de l'énoncé du C.R.T.C. :
1. assurer plus de précision et de profondeur aux audiences du Conseil afin d'améliorer la qualité des décisions
2. aider les entreprises de télécommunications à échanger de manière efficace et continue avec le Conseil sur des questions spécifiques
3. faciliter une participation accrue du public au processus de réglementation en simplifiant les modalités d'intervention
4. favoriser une participation plus documentée des intervenants aux audiences publiques
5. éliminer tout retard inutile dans l'exercice de la réglementation.

A. Radiodiffusion

En vertu de la Loi sur la radiodiffusion, le C.R.T.C. doit tenir une audience publique à propos de l'attribution d'une licence de radiodiffusion, de l'annulation ou de la suspension d'une licence (articles 19 à 21). Les audiences publiques tenues par le Conseil dans les différentes régions du pays sont une partie essentielle de son mandat d'agence de réglementation. Le C.R.T.C. planifie, coordonne et tient des audiences publiques afin d'étudier les diverses demandes concernant les entreprises de radiodiffusion, les questions de politique et les règlements proposés, conformément à la Loi. Les audiences sont aussi un forum où le public est invité à présenter des interventions sur les demandes précises ou les questions entendues. Les audiences ont lieu chaque année, de septembre à juin.

Le 10 mars 1977, le Conseil annonçait un projet de modification des Règles de procédure actuelles du C.R.T.C. en vue de simplifier les audiences publiques en donnant à toutes les parties plus de temps pour étudier les demandes. Les personnes intéressées étaient invitées à présenter leurs commentaires écrits en ce qui a trait à ce projet de modifications.

Le 5 juillet 1977, après avoir étudié les commentaires reçus, le Conseil annonçait les modifications aux Règles de procédure. En résumé, les modifications sont les suivantes :
1. Les demandes seront publiées et inscrites à l'ordre du jour d'une audience publique au moins 50 jours (au lieu de 35) avant l'audience.
2. Le titulaire diffusera quatre annonces (au lieu de deux) exposant sa demande.
3. Une copie seulement de toute intervention sera requise par le Conseil.
4. Les interventions devront être déposées au moins 20 jours (au lieu de 15) avant le début d'une audience publique.
5. On ne considérera que les documents présentés la quatrième (au lieu de la troisième) journée suivant la date à laquelle ils ont été mis à la poste s'ils ont été acheminés par courrier recommandé.

B. Télécommunications

Le 1er avril 1976, avec la proclamation de la Loi sur le Conseil de la radiodiffusion et des télécommunications canadiennes, le C.R.T.C. a acquis une juridiction exercée antérieurement par la Commission canadienne des transports sur les entreprises de télécommunications au Canada.

En vertu des articles 320 et 321 de la Loi sur les chemins de fer, le Conseil a la responsabilité de veiller à ce que tous les tarifs et les frais chargés au public ou à toute personne utilisant les services de télécommunications, soient justes et raisonnables et qu'aucune compagnie n'établisse une discrimination injuste, n'instaura ou n'accorde une pré-



L'honorable Jeanne Sauvé
Ministre des Communications
300, rue Slater
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0C8

Madame la Ministre,

Conformément aux dispositions de l'article 31 de la Loi sur la radiodiffusion, le Conseil de la radiodiffusion et des télécommunications canadiennes (C.R.T.C.) a l'honneur de vous présenter son rapport annuel pour l'exercice financier se terminant le 31 mars 1978.

Il s'agit cette année de la dixième année d'existence du Conseil. A cette occasion, nous avons préparé un rapport spécial sur les préoccupations, les orientations, les politiques, les directives et les résultats du Conseil au cours des dix dernières années.

Quant au rapport annuel, il traite des diverses activités du C.R.T.C., soit les audiences publiques, les demandes, les décisions, les services offerts au public dans les domaines de la radiodiffusion et des télécommunications et enfin les questions financières et administratives.

Monsieur Harry Boyle, nommé à la vice-présidence en 1968 et à la présidence en janvier 1976, a présenté sa démission le 1^{er} septembre 1977. Je tiens ici, au nom des membres du Conseil, à le remercier chaleureusement pour tout ce qu'il a fait pendant cette première décennie. Son influence a profondément marqué la politique et l'orientation générale du C.R.T.C.

Je tiens également à remercier, pour leurs conseils judicieux et leur collaboration constante, M. John Hyton qui fut Conseiller après avoir été directeur de l'exploitation ainsi que les membres à temps partiel qui ont quitté le Conseil au cours de cette dernière année, c'est-à-dire MM. Armand Cormier (Moncton) et John Shanski (Winnipeg). De même, il m'a fait plaisir d'accueillir depuis mon arrivée au Conseil, M. Paul Klingbe comme Conseiller, ainsi que les membres à temps partiel suivants: M. Ron Irwin (Sault Ste-Marie), M. R. MacLeod Rogers (Digby), Mme Edythe Goodridge (St-Jean), et M. Steve Patrick (Winnipeg).

Au cours de l'année, certains hauts fonctionnaires du C.R.T.C. ont été nommés à des postes différents. M. Peter McDonald, directeur général de la Direction de la programmation depuis 1971, est devenu directeur régional pour les provinces de l'ouest, du Yukon et des Territoires du Nord-Ouest. M. David Osborn a été nommé chef du contentieux du C.R.T.C. Il occupait depuis juillet 1977, le poste d'adjoint au chef du contentieux, chargé spécialement des activités du secteur des télécommunications. Et enfin, M. Jean Baby, qui depuis deux ans était directeur général des télécommunications, a quitté le C.R.T.C. à la suite de sa nomination à un poste de vice-président de Télésat Canada. Je profite également de cette occasion pour remercier le personnel du C.R.T.C. de son dévouement.

Veuillez agréer, Madame la Ministre, l'expression de mes sentiments respectueux.

Pierre Camu

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Rapport annuel 1977-78

**Conseil de la radiodiffusion et
des télécommunications canadiennes**

1977-78

Rapport Annuel



Conseil de la radiodiffusion et des
télécommunications canadiennes

Canadian Radio-television and
Telecommunications Commission



CRTC Annual Report

'76-'77

**Canadian
Radio-television
and
Telecommunications
Commission**

**Annual Report
1976-77**

Minister of Supply and Services Canada 1977
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Mr. Charles M. Dalfen, Vice-Chairman
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Canadian Radio-television and
Telecommunications Commission

Conseil de la radiodiffusion et des
télécommunications canadiennes

Chairman

Président

The Honorable Jeanne Sauvé
Minister of Communications
300 Slater Street
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0C8

Dear Madam:

In accordance with the provision of section 31 of the Broadcasting Act, the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission hereby submits its annual report for the year ending 31 March 1977.

Yours faithfully

Harry J. Boyle

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Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0N2

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CHAIRMAN'S REMARKS

Prime Minister R.B. Bennett, speaking to the second reading of the Canadian Radio Broadcasting Act on 18 May 1932, said in part:

First of all, this country must be assured of complete content of broadcasting from Canadian sources, free from foreign interference or influence. Without such control, radio broadcasting can never become a great agency for the communication of matters of national concern and for the diffusion of national thought and ideals, and without such control it can never be the agency by which national consciousness may be fostered and sustained and national unity still further strengthened. It seems to me clear that in Canada the system we can most profitably employ is one which, in operation and control, responds most directly to the popular wish and the national need. In this stage of our national development we have problems peculiar to ourselves and we must reach a solution of them through the employment of all available means.

The Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission, since its establishment in 1968, has attempted to translate and adapt emerging technology to meet the governing objective that all available Canadian means should be devoted to the enhancement of a Canadian broadcasting system responding "directly to the national need."

Developments in the physical array of communications facilities and services have been so compelling that the Commission has had to focus more and more of its regulatory policy on maintaining a balanced broadcasting system dedicated to its original objectives. This report testifies to the same Commission concentration. The technological developments are more dominant than ever before; the broadcast service proliferation, especially from United States sources, ever more pervasive; Canadian programming commitments by Canadian broadcasters, more tentative; and the essential need for a true Canadian system, more important than ever before.

In this year the Commission has considered:

- the establishment of an inquiry into the matter of whether the English and French radio and television networks of the CBC generally, and in particular their public affairs, information and news programming, are fulfilling the mandate of the Corporation as set out in the Broadcasting Act
- the need for a re-dedication to a positive and continuing policy for quality Canadian program production by the Toronto-area television licensees
- an FM radio policy in Canada, a policy to ensure a varied and comprehensive radio service for Canadians; and the renewal of major multilingual radio stations' licences serving the needs of all ethnic groups
- a policy with respect to pay television, examining the means by which pay television could be introduced consistent with the preservation and development of the existing broadcasting system
- a policy for the carriage by cable television systems of Canadian local, distant, and US FM signals
- a policy with respect to the ownership by cable licensees of integral aspects of the cable distribution system in order to be in a position to achieve and respond to Commission policies and requirements

- at a public hearing, a Commission proposal for procedures and practices to govern telecommunications regulation
- the implications of a proposed contractual arrangement between Telesat Canada and the Trans-Canada Telephone System carrying with it important and fundamental implications for the future development of the broadcasting system.

These issues have been considered by the Commission in a communications environment which has reached new milestones in transition and development. The indices of change which have marked this year are best illustrated by indicating that:

1. While CBC radio and television coverage has been extended to reach, with the English AM radio network, 99% of the English speaking population, with the English FM stereo network 55% of the English speaking population, with the English television network 98% of the English speaking population; and in comparable terms, the CBC French AM radio network reaches 99% of the French speaking population, with the CBC FM network 62% of the French speaking population, and 98% of the French speaking population is covered by CBC French television network, the percentage of households viewing CBC and affiliate programming has dropped from 50% in 1968 to 38% at present.
 2. In 1972 there were 440 CBC owned and operated radio and television undertakings. Today, there are 815. In 1972 there were 92 CTV affiliates. Today there are 195. In 1972 there were 290 independent radio and television undertakings and today there are 422. In all, in 1972 there were 1,151 broadcasting undertakings in Canada and today that figure has swollen to 1,826.
 3. In addition, in 1968 there were 377 cable television operators. Today there are 475 and revenues have risen in that period from \$31 million to \$205 million and the value of their assets in the same period has risen from \$74 million to \$325 million.
 4. In 1968 there were 500,000 cable television subscribers in this country. It is estimated that in 1978 there will be 3,415,000 representing an increase of homes subscribing to cable from 1968 to the present from 11% to 50% and a percentage of homes passed by cable increased from 32% to slightly over 70%.
 5. In 1968 there were no intercity microwave networks designed for the transmission of programming for cable TV systems. Today there are substantial microwave regional grids in all provinces of Canada. These grids essentially import and extend US signals in Canada.
 6. In three major metropolitan centers, important commercial Canadian English language television stations have seen the percentage of Canadian programming hours per week, in the prime 8:00 pm to 9:30 pm time period, fall from an average of 33% in 1966 to 19% in 1976, and at one station, to 14%.
- While the Canadian broadcasting system continues to attract major audiences for news and information programs, it has not managed comparable success for drama, music and variety. It has somehow failed to reflect the increasing acceptance of literary, theatrical and musical efforts by English Canadian writers, composers, artists and actors. A response to these efforts on the part of broadcasters cannot be legislated or regulated into being.

The effort must be conscious and unselfish on the part of a broadcasting system which recognizes responsibility in "fostering national consciousness and strengthening national unity."

A complex communications system increasingly dedicated to delivering broadcasting of alien cultural efforts will merely mock Canada's national concern for cultural maturity. This concern dates back beyond the Aird Commission to the subsidization of Marconi's first wireless experiments by the government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier at the turn of the century. If we are to succeed as a people, we must now, in a time of political and cultural testing, renew our efforts to employ all our telecommunications systems and services, including broadcasting, on behalf of the Canadian fact.

The Commission, as a newly-established, integrated telecommunications authority, must assess the extent to which there is a perceived community of interest between Canadian telecommunications carriers and their stated public utility obligations, and the Canadian broadcasters' regulatory responsibilities. The Commission has had it clearly brought to its attention that the charges and rates proposed by Canadian carriers for the use of microwave and other transmission facilities in Canada to deliver Canadian program material from various points in Canada are substantially greater than comparable charges for using US routes and for trans-Atlantic satellite service. It is increasingly important for the common carriers to recognize they must assist in the carriage of important

information and Canadian programming in this country. For instance, program distribution charges must be reduced if we are to succeed in a constant and positive exchange of important Canadian realities.

If this obligation is assumed by Canadian carriers, the Commission will be able to serve as a catalyst for discussion of such important issues, in the context of an integrated authority. Broadcasting undertakings will be helped to assume a more dynamic and representative role.

Cable television, for example, should seize the opportunity to permit concerned citizens in small localities to discuss and inform themselves about realistic options for their communities. A teacher in Cornerbrook, Newfoundland should be in a position to use the cable TV system to show students an important community debate. That same teacher should be able to turn to a special national channel on cable TV to illustrate parliamentary democracy in broadcasts of either provincial or federal parliamentary proceedings.

If means of distribution in this country are successfully married to programming of real interest and concern to Canadians, then we will have achieved a communications system capable of the "diffusion of national thought and ideals."

Harry J. Boyle
Chairman
30 June 1977

I Policies and major directions

A. Programming

1. CFCF-AM MONTREAL

On 12 January 1976, the CRTC published a public announcement, "CFCF and Bill 22." The announcement discussed CFCF's promotional campaign on Quebec's controversial language bill. The CRTC's mandate is to implement the broadcasting policy for Canada, as set out in section 3 of the 1968 Broadcasting Act. The Act says that

3.c. all persons licensed to carry on broadcasting undertakings have a responsibility for programs they broadcast but the right to freedom of expression and the right of persons to receive programs, subject only to generally applicable statutes and regulations, is unquestioned;

3.d. the programming provided by the Canadian broadcasting system should be varied and comprehensive and should provide reasonable, balanced opportunity for the expression of differing views on matters of public concern, and the programming provided by each broadcaster should be of high standard, using predominantly Canadian creative and other resources.

The announcement said that in the Commission's "preliminary view . . . the station has failed to provide a sufficient degree of balanced programming in the circumstances."* The CRTC said that it intended to call CFCF to a licence renewal hearing in Montreal, 31 March 1976, "to discuss . . . the programming which took place" during the Bill 22 campaign.

A public announcement dated 24 February 1977, "Controversial programming in the Canadian broadcasting system—Report on the issues raised by CFCF's anti-Bill 22 campaign" was released with the Decision 77-121 renewing CFCF's licence. The announcement addressed itself to all broadcasters, first because "the elements which constitute the CFCF case are not unique, but arise out of contemporary conditions in which controversial programming takes place throughout the system," and second, because broadcasters should be encouraged "to experiment with and find new approaches, formats, and standards for controversial programs."

The 24 February 1977 announcement reviewed the earlier report on CFCF and concluded that the station had in fact "dealt with a controversial matter of public interest in which it espoused principally one side of the issue" and so "failed to provide adequately in its own programming for a reasoned and responsible discussion of the subject." The announcement then said that a number of questions were raised by the CFCF case, outlined some of these (for example, the appropriateness of the open-line format for examining controversial issues), and set out "some of the fundamental principles on controversial broadcasting" as they flow from the Act.

*See the 1975-76 CRTC Annual Report, p. 6.

The announcement continued: "in order to inquire more fully into this matter of balanced programming as it affects the Canadian broadcasting system, the Commission has formed a Task Force on freedom of broadcast information." The Task Force, set up in July 1976, was to prepare for a public hearing on controversial broadcasting tentatively scheduled for Fall 1977, and all interested parties would be asked to submit their views for consideration at the hearing.

Finally, the announcement said that "it is the view of the Commission that these matters, of such sensitive and fundamental importance in a democratic society, must be examined openly at regular intervals, in view of the constant changes that take place in broadcasting, technological changes as well as social, economic, political, and institutional changes."

2. COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY INTO THE NATIONAL BROADCASTING SERVICE

In an 8 March 1977 press release the CRTC said that the Prime Minister of Canada, in letters dated 4 and 8 March 1977, had invited the CRTC to establish an inquiry into the matter of whether the English and French radio and television networks of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation "generally, and in particular their public affairs, information and news programming," are fulfilling the mandate of the Corporation as set out in the Broadcasting Act.

Because of its responsibilities under section 3 of the Act, the Commission said it had "accordingly decided to undertake an inquiry into the matters contained in the Prime Minister's letter," which had suggested a reporting date of 1 July 1977.

A later notice, 14 March, said that the CRTC considered itself "duty-bound to safeguard the three principles which lie at the heart of the Canadian broadcasting tradition and indeed of broadcasting in a free society":

The first is the principle of freedom of expression, restricted only by specific legal requirements and prohibitions.

Second, professional ethics and competence are paramount. Discrimination by reason of race, national origin, color, religion, sex, or political views has no place in broadcasting.

And third, the Commission reaffirms its commitment to the principle of public broadcasting in Canada.

The notice quoted section 3 of the Act, and set out the Committee's mandate:

1. the Committee will examine and take into consideration all representations from the public submitted in response to this announcement. This appeal to the public is based on the fact that the national broadcasting service in its entirety is owned and maintained by the people of Canada

2. the Committee will conduct interviews with members of the CBC and of the public in order to gain a fuller understanding of how information and other programming is perceived by them, and actually carried out
3. the Committee will undertake research on specific matters related to the programming and scheduling, as well as on the historical relationship between the French-language and English-language services of the CBC
4. the Committee may selectively analyze particular programs.

The public was urged to submit "in writing information and comment" relevant to the inquiry, and "any representations about specific programs" were to "be as factual as possible." The deadline was set first as 15 April, then in a later notice, published in newspapers across Canada, extended to 25 March and later to 10 May.

A press release, 22 March, set out the Committee membership and gave brief biographies of the participants. They were: CRTC Chairman Harry J. Boyle; part-time CRTC Commissioners Armand Cormier, Northrop Frye, and Jacques Hébert; Gertrude Laing, chairman of the Canada Council; and two Montreal lawyers, Louise Martin-Côté and Alan Golden.

3. OTHER ISSUES

a. *Open-line shows*

In a number of decisions last year the Commission discussed the question of open-line shows. For example, Decision 76-336 said that at the licence renewal hearing, an intervention had been heard "charging the licensee [CJAV Ltd; CJAV Port Alberni, BC] with discriminatory practices in the selection of callers on open-line programming." Similarly, the Commission said it had "received a number of complaints with respect to the licensee's [Radio OB Ltd., CJOB Winnipeg, Man.] open-line programming" in Decision 76-372.

Decision 76-337 reviewed the Commission's discussion at the public hearing with the licensee (Jim Pattison Broadcasting Ltd; CJOR Vancouver, BC) on "various aspects of open-line programming" and said that "the Commission recognizes that open-line programming can become robust, argumentative, and emotional. The highly subjective nature of some of the opinions expressed on such programs, both by callers and hosts, can on occasion have potentially serious consequences." Decision 76-681 repeated these comments concerning Radio Futura Ltée/Radio Futura Ltd.'s (CKVL Verdun, Qué.) open-line programming. And Decision 76-553 reviewed with Radio NW Ltd. (CKNW New Westminster, BC) its "open-line programming and specifically its investigative open-line programming." The licensee said "it no longer dealt with small specific incidents" but "with broader questions affecting the public good . . . this new policy avoided the irresponsibilities and intemperate statements which admittedly had occurred in the fairly recent past." But the Commission, while it "strongly encourages the airing of programs of importance to the community," cautioned the licensee "that in the context of open-line programming there is little opportunity to develop and maintain the high standards of investigative reporting necessary to deal adequately and fairly with certain issues," and said that the licensee must "take all steps necessary to ensure the prevention of any errors, carelessness, or lack of profes-

sionalism which have potentially serious consequences to individuals and groups in the community."

All these decisions reminded licensees of their responsibility under section 3 of the Broadcasting Act, and said that the Commission would continue to follow the measures taken by licensees to adhere to the act's requirements.

b. *Religious programming*

Decision 77-204 approved the licence renewal application for Community Communications Inc. (CHOO Ajax, Ont.) and transfer of ownership to Southern Manitoba Broadcasting Co. Ltd.

The decision noted that Southern Manitoba proposed "to provide 16 hours per week of religious programming." The Commission said that it was important "that a station supplying programs of this nature attempt to maintain a balanced offering of programs which will serve the diversity of religious needs, interests, and beliefs represented in the particular community it is licensed to serve." Also, "there must be significant use of Canadian production of this type of programming." The Commission said "it will wish to learn what steps have been taken in this regard" by the licensee at the next renewal hearing.

c. *News and editorials*

Decision 76-338 commented on the licensee's (Great Pacific Broadcasting Ltd., CJVB Vancouver, BC) editorial series which was the subject of an intervention at the public hearing. The Commission had "considered the adequacy of the steps taken by the licensee to provide opportunities for the presentation of differing views on the subject matter of the editorials." The licensee was reminded of its "responsibility to provide reasonable, balanced opportunity for the expression of differing views on matters of public concern."

In Decision 76-712 renewing the licence of Radio Rogers Ltd. (CFTR Toronto), the Commission said that the station "treated news in a manner inconsistent not only with the station's responsibility to the almost one-third of its audience which is less than 18 years of age, but also with the requirement of the Broadcasting Act, that 'the programming provided by each broadcaster should be of high standard'." The licensee had said that use of "sensationalism or vulgar language" was not its policy; the Commission was "to follow closely the station's practices in this regard."

Decision 77-60 noted that the licensee station (CJOY Ltd., CJOY Guelph, Ont.) news director was also Guelph's mayor, and that the licensee had "advised the Commission of the steps it has taken to guarantee fair and balanced reporting of news and in public affairs programs, particularly in relation to civic and election coverage." Similarly, Decision 76-200 licensing a new English-language FM station at Burlington, Ont., noted that a Burlington city official was proposed to be a shareholder, officer, and director of the station. Decision 76-200 reminded the licensee of its responsibility for balanced programming in the circumstances.

4. LOCAL ORIENTATION

A number of decisions reiterated the Commission's policy emphasizing the importance of local and community orientation in broadcasting.

Decision 76-603, concerning CKLW Radio Broadcasting Ltd. (CKLW Windsor, Ont.), reviewed an earlier decision renewing this licence which had said that CKLW was expected "to give full exposure to Canadian music, events, and news," considering its proximity to the Detroit market. The licensee admitted "that on a continuing basis CKLW news is intended primarily for the American market." The decision went on to say that the station was expected to "assume its proper responsibility as part of the Canadian broadcasting system by making a greater effort to orient its programming, particularly its news service, to the Canadian audience it is licensed to serve." Specifically, local, provincial, and national Canadian news coverage was to be increased, and full exposure given to Canadian music and to coverage of local events.

Two decisions concerning the Gaspé commented on the "vast area" to be served by the licensees (Télévision de la Baie des Chaleurs Inc./Baie des Chaleurs Television Inc., CHAU-TV and rebroadcasters; La Cie Gaspésienne de Radiodiffusion, CHNC New Carlisle, Decisions 77-153, 77-180). Despite the difficulties involved in providing adequate service to these areas, licensees were urged to improve the quality of programming. For CHAU-TV, "local and regional programming could more adequately meet the interests of the population served." CHNC was expected to improve its news coverage substantially and to hire at least one reporter on a full-time basis.

In Decision 77-38 licensing a new station to Stéphane Venne at Longueuil and area, Qué., the Commission reminded the licensee of its commitment to serve the South Shore community through "an information policy of an aggressively local nature, which considers the region as one community." Decisions 76-275 and 76-276, renewing the licences of CJNW Musgravetown and CKVO Clarendville, Nfld. (Newfoundland Broadcasting Co. Ltd. and Colonial Broadcasting System Ltd.) said that the licensees' "news and public affairs services" were expected "to reflect the interests and concerns of the population of the area to be served."

CBC. In three decisions renewing CBC licences in the North, the Commission expressed its concern for local programming. Decision 76-643, on CBC TV stations in the Northwest Territories, said that interventions had been received "emphasizing the impact of CBC television programming in the North," and asking that "more of the native people's values and knowledge be introduced into the programming now provided to the North." The CRTC undertook to transmit the northern interveners' concerns to the CBC President. Decision 76-644, on CFFB Frobisher Bay, noted the CBC's "continuing commitment to provide programming in native languages" and recognized "the efforts required to ensure that service is relevant to the various groups in its coverage area." The CBC had also committed itself to increased news and information programs for CFFB. Decision 76-645, renewing the licence for CBC's station CBQR Rankin Inlet, NWT, noted an intervention suggesting that a full-time

employee be hired to take responsibility for locally-originated programming; the decision hoped that the CBC "will examine seriously the service now provided by CBQR to the community." Similarly, Decision 77-197 renewing the CBC's licences for northern Saskatchewan noted the interventions "emphasizing the need for the development of an improved and relevant broadcasting service for the people in northern Saskatchewan." The CRTC conveyed these concerns to the Corporation. In northern Ontario, the CBC received approval of its application for ACP stations at five locations (Decision 76-841). These communities "expressed an interest in obtaining access to the local CBC transmitter to broadcast local programming," and the CBC said it would "make available local access facilities in isolated communities."

Toronto-area licensees. A twelve-page public announcement, 22 February 1977, was released with Decisions 77-80 to 77-86, renewing Toronto area television licences and approving CITY-TV's application for share transfers. The announcement reviewed the history of broadcasting in the area, from its small beginnings to the multitude of off-air and cabled stations now available. Many factors have now combined to force "a redefinition of the role and responsibilities of Toronto area stations":

The need for a rededication to a positive and continuing policy for quality Canadian program production, which has proven elusive, is mandatory. The availability of Canadian programs of quality and their availability to viewers in prime viewing hours is an issue deserving the closest possible re-examination by the Toronto-Hamilton area stations.

Individual stations' obligations and their concept of service to the local area for which they are licensed must be carefully re-evaluated. For example, the special responsibility of CBLT to provide programming of a particularly Canadian character, at times when it does not carry service from the CBC network is critical, in the Commission's view, if an overall balance is to be maintained between Canadian programming in general and the US programming provided in the CBC network schedule and by the other stations in the area.

Further, although special circumstances had and will merit some degree of relief from "regulatory responsibilities and policy directives," "A broadcasting environment has now been effectively constructed which should permit the renewed commitment by licensees to the statutory objectives for broadcasting in Canada prescribed by Parliament."

The Commission then called on licensees to redraft the Promise of Performance "consistent not only with the tradition of Canadian broadcasting but also consistent with the new challenges and opportunities, and their strengthened economic capability." The announcement set out the criteria for a new Promise of Performance, and in the programming area, the Commission said it would expect "detailed commitments in the following areas of programming service":

- a. news—the amount of time devoted to news programming; the staff, resources, and budgets allocated; the balance between international, national, regional, and local coverage
- b. programming devoted to coverage of public affairs, issues, or problems within the primary coverage area scheduled on a regular basis, giving projected number of hours, budgets, staff, and resources assigned

*See also Decisions 76-393, 76-420, 77-75, 77-157.

- c. commitments regarding the scheduling of programming directed at a target audience in the primary service area in such a manner as to permit maximum access to this programming
- d. the extent of entertainment or educational programs produced in the licensee's facilities and the resources committed in respect to this programming
- e. programming produced in the licensee's facilities of particular interest to children
- f. in the case of stations affiliated with a network, proposals with respect to programs or program material contributed to the network by the licensee.

The decisions on the Toronto-area TV licensees incorporate "specific references to individual stations' new Promises of Performance."

The individual decisions discussed each station's merits and responsibilities as local broadcasters. The CBC station CBLT Toronto, for example, has no local time allotted it by the network between 7:30 and 11:20 p.m., Monday to Friday. Here, it is "essential that CBLT work toward the development of a station identity separate from its role as a supplier of network programs." CKVR Barrie committed itself to "increased news and local events coverage," to serve its coverage area which "consists mainly of small cities and towns, villages, country crossroads, and rural areas." CKCO Kitchener, which had "promised to provide each of its rebroadcasters with two separate newscasts nightly," had not yet done so. The Commission said that "the licensee must move immediately to implement the second nightly separate feeds in the late evening newscast and to staff the regional bureaux accordingly." Concerning CHCH Hamilton, the Commission stressed the importance of the station in "continuing to fulfill and extend" the local function "particularly in the areas of news and public affairs programming."

In the Global decision (77-85), the CRTC reviewed the station's performance measured against its original commitments and concluded that the station, after initial financial hardships, had met or begun work toward most of its goals. The Commission noted "the current optimistic financial picture at Global Communications and expects that, to the maximum extent possible, any improvements in its financial capabilities will be reflected in Global's continuing progress toward the achievement of its original program commitments."

The CITY-TV Toronto Decision (77-86) approving share transfers noted its original promise "to produce live, vital programming directed to and reflective of the Toronto community, feature Toronto people, and provide public access programming." While CITY-TV had "substantially moved toward the fulfillment of its original promise" in its first years, the station had, since the last renewal in March 1976, "made programming changes which . . . substantially alter the programming provided by CITY-TV to Toronto residents." Most notably, its unique evening prime-time "information block" had been rescheduled to early and late evening, and the prime-time space now "largely devoted to foreign-produced entertainment programming which is already available during that time from almost all other stations serving the Toronto area." Financial difficulties were said by the licensee to be the main reason why innovative programming suffered. The proposed financing arrangements Multiple Access Ltd. (licensee of CFCF-TV Montreal) made to CITY-TV were, as CITY's president said, "the best opportunity that we . . .

have of maintaining our original Promise of Performance." In approving the proposed share transfers, the Commission said it would "accordingly expect early and significant steps to make CITY-TV in the heart of prime time a genuine alternative to other Toronto area stations, with that alternative to be based on Toronto-produced and oriented material." Multiple Access, for its part, was to maintain its commitments to CFCF-TV Montreal's programming, and should not allow any of its officers representing CFCF-TV in CTV to be "involved in any way with CITY-TV." Neither was the share transfer approval "to be construed as approval of future acquisitions of shares" in CITY-TV "to the point where control passes to Multiple Access Ltd. or of any contractual arrangement which will produce the same result."

5. BILINGUAL, MULTILINGUAL, NATIVE LANGUAGE PROGRAMMING

a. *Bilingual*

Three decisions renewing the licences of CHOM-FM, CJFM-FM, and CFQR-FM, Montreal (Decisions 76-498 to 76-500) discussed bilingual programming. CHOM-FM had been authorized in Decision 75-32 to continue to broadcast on an experimental basis in English and French. However, upon evaluation of "this mode of operation in the framework of the FM policy," the CRTC said it was "of the opinion that the interests of both English and French population of Montreal are best served by not renewing CHOM-FM's authority to broadcast in the French language over and above its use in proper names and those expressions, quotations, words, and phrases that are common currency."

In Decision 76-499 and 76-521, on CJFM-FM and CKGM-FM, the Commission denied the licensees' requests to use French, except as noted in the CHOM-FM decision, saying that their licences had been granted for stations to serve the English-speaking population of Montreal. Decision 76-500, concerning CFQR-FM, said that "although the licensee has not indicated its intention to broadcast in the French language, the Commission wishes to remind it that its language of broadcast should be that on the basis of which it was initially licensed."

b. *Multilingual*

A public notice was issued 28 March 1977, "Multilingual television broadcasting and call for such applications for television services in the Toronto area." The notice recalled that one of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism had been "that the CRTC undertake certain studies with respect to third-language broadcasting." The CRTC had conducted "a number of preliminary studies," and had published a directory of multilingual broadcasters and a study, "Multilingual broadcasting in the 1970s."

The CRTC has now received an application for a multilingual television station which would broadcast in the UHF spectrum. The notice said that while no such stations are licensed in Canada, there are a number of multilingual radio stations licensed in Vancouver, Winnipeg, Toronto, and Montreal; there are also cable TV systems licensed to operate "dedicated channels for the origination of multi-

lingual programming." There are about 80 AM and FM radio stations, ten TV stations, and numerous cable TV systems providing some third-language programming.

The application for a multilingual television station in Toronto, and other comparable applications, "necessitates that the Commission consider publicly some important aspects of broadcasting policy." The notice outlined points for discussion, such as the function of such a service, the need, demand, and desirability of it, its resources, creative and financial, its effects, and so on. All interested parties were invited to submit their views, as well as applications for multilingual television services in Toronto, to the Commission by 1 June 1977 for a public hearing to commence on 20 September 1977 in Toronto.

c. *Native language*

Several decisions on CBC applications in the North concerned native languages. Decisions 76-290 and 76-291 renewed CBC radio licences in northern Manitoba and Alberta and in the Northwest Territories. Decision 76-290 "noted the Corporation's continuing commitment to provide programming in native languages." Decision 76-291 "noted the CBC Northern Service's efforts to ensure the regular news coverage of the public hearings of the Berger Commission in all the native languages relevant to" the communities concerned, and Decision 76-299 renewing CBC radio licences in the Northwest Territories made the same point.

Decision 76-317 approved CBC's application to amend its radio licences at La Ronge (Sask.), Eskimo Point, and Igloolik (NWT) to promote studio facilities for provision of locally-originated programs in the languages of the people of these communities.

A new radio station was licensed to Povungnituk Community Radio Station/Poste de radio communautaire de Povungnituk, Qué. The station "will provide the first local community service" to the area, and the greater part of the programming is to be in Inuktituk (Decision 76-238). At Makkovik, Labrador (Nfld.), the CIML-FM licence was renewed (Decision 77-7) and the licensee reminded of its commitment to eight hours per week of programming in Inuktituk.

The CHGL-FM Green Lake, Sask. licence was renewed in Decision 77-203, and the Commission reiterated its concern with the funding of northern community stations; a condition of licence renewal was that "those who provide funds to the licensee from time to time shall not interfere with the licensee's control over the management and programming decisions of the station." The licensee was to maintain one-third of its programming in Cree. At Meadow Lake, Sask., Decision 77-247 approved the establishment of an English-language AM radio station which was "to provide 13 hours a week of community-oriented programming . . . one hour of which is to be in the Cree language."

6. FM PROGRAMMING

The CRTC's "FM radio in Canada: A policy to ensure a varied and comprehensive radio service" was released 20 February 1975, with proposed amendments to the FM

Regulations. The regulations became effective 6 September 1976.* Accordingly, many of the FM radio licence renewals published in 1976-77 stipulated adherence to the FM Regulations as a condition of licence. The decisions required (for example) that a minimum of 30 minutes of commercial-free community access time be made available per week, and that this be publicized; that stations employ and support Canadian creative and artistic talent; that significant and/or increased use be made of spoken-word content; that certain specified levels of Canadian music content be achieved in the time between 6 a.m. and 12 midnight; that foreground programming be well-distributed throughout the broadcast week; and so on.†

7. COMMERCIAL CONTENT

a. *Amendments to the Television Broadcasting Regulations*

On 12 January 1976, a public announcement called "Canadian production of commercials" was released, with the proposed amendment to the Television Broadcasting Regulations. The Regulations were amended as proposed, effective 1 July 1976.‡ On 2 June 1976, the Commission published a public announcement, "Registration procedures — Canadian production of commercials," which detailed the mechanics of complying with the new amendments.

Another amendment concerning advertising was proposed in a public announcement, 3 August 1976, "Amendment of Canadian content regulations." The Commission proposed to add a new subsection 10 to section 6A of the Regulations, so that "in calculating Canadian and foreign content in programs, a 'program' shall be deemed to include all of its advertising material together with all advertising material between the end of that program and the beginning of the next one." The amendment is as follows:

1. Section 6A of the *Television Broadcasting Regulations* is amended by adding thereto the following subsections:

"(10) For the purposes of this section, the broadcast time devoted to a program shall be deemed to include any time devoted to advertising material that is

- (a) included within the program;
- (b) inserted in breaks within the program; or
- (c) between the end of the program and the beginning of the following program."

b. *Community stations*

La Radio Communautaire FM du Saguenay—Lac St-Jean Inc. had applied to the CRTC "to ease the constraints imposed on the licensee by Decision CRTC 74-155 restraining the financing of its operations through sponsored programs." The CRTC denied the application in Decision 76-779, saying that "a community station's responsibility to ensure the continuance of its operations should not cause it to place the economic profitability of the station as its foremost concern." Statements of sponsorship are

*See the 1975-76 *Annual Report*, p. 1.

†See for example Decisions 76-396 to 76-408, 76-490 to 76-497, 76-507 to 76-511, 76-537 to 76-543, 76-548 to 76-551, 76-557 to 76-564, etc.

‡See the 1975-76 CRTC *Annual Report*, p. 16.

permitted but "must not specifically promote or mention a sponsor's products or services." Similarly, CJUM-FM Inc., licensee of CJUM-FM Winnipeg at the University of Manitoba, applied "for relaxation of the restraints imposed as a condition of licence with respect to the amount and character of commercial activity." The application was denied in Decision 77-79. The decision said that "the requested relaxation of commercial restraints would not resolve the licensee's difficulties as described at the hearing" (among others, financial difficulties), and was inconsistent with the CRTC's policy on student FM radio stations as set out in Decision 75-247 which licensed CJUM-FM.

Decision 76-780 approved an amendment to CKCU-FM's licence (to change the power, antenna location and height), and discussed the station's commercial policy. The Carleton University, Ottawa station expected an "increased financial burden" as result of changes in operation but at the hearing the Commission was assured that sufficient financial resources would continue to be available. The Commission reminded the licensee of the restrictions on the amount and kind of advertising the station was permitted, and said it would review the licensee's plans, commercial policies, and general programming direction at the next licence renewal hearing.

B. Cable television

The CRTC's "Policies respecting broadcasting receiving undertakings (cable television)" was published 16 December 1975, and the proposed Cable Television Regulations 26 November 1975.* The Regulations came into force on 1 April 1976.

1. PAY TELEVISION

In the 1975 cable policy, the CRTC had suggested that pay television was imminent in cable television technology, but that it was "premature to introduce a comprehensive pay television service into Canada at this time." The Commission was "to continue to study the means by which pay television can be introduced in a manner consistent with the preservation and development of the existing broadcasting system" ("Policies," pp. 10-11).

In mid-1976 the Minister of Communications said that "the continued federal regulation of the broadcasting system, including the regulation of pay television, is a crucial factor in the coherent orderly provision of program services to the entire Canadian viewing public." Mme Sauvé said that a regulatory structure for pay TV must achieve three major objectives:

1. it must provide a range of programming which does not duplicate that now offered by broadcasters and must do so without siphoning programs from the broadcasting system
2. it must ensure the production of high-quality Canadian programs which Canadians will watch
3. it must ensure that programs are produced in Canada for international sale.

The Commission's public announcement of 30 June 1976, "Pay television," included these statements and called for

submissions from interested parties on "the development of a pay TV program agency." The deadline for submissions was set at 1 September and later extended to 1 October 1976.

The Commission received over 100 submissions from people and agencies, private individuals as well as the largest cable TV companies. But on 3 February 1977, a notice of public hearing, "Pay television," was issued which said that although the response had been varied and considerable, analysis of the documents showed that

1. Very few submissions addressed the question of the form and function of a pay television agency.
2. Many submissions indicated that the potential value of pay television would be far outweighed by its negative impact on the present broadcasting system. For example, it was stated that pay television in Canada would be dominated by US feature films with little benefit for the Canadian program production industry. It was also suggested that programs now freely available over the present Canadian broadcasting system could be siphoned onto a pay television service.
3. The cable television industry was confident that pay television could be successful in Canada and that significant revenues could be generated to assist Canadian production. The cable industry expressed its belief that if pay television were not very soon introduced into Canada by licensed operators, there would be a movement toward the development of non-licensed closed-circuit systems which could adversely affect the Canadian broadcasting system. It was also pointed out that the possibility of over-the-air pay television in border US cities could mean the inevitable spillover of pay television service into Canada.
4. Many submissions from public and private broadcasters and independent program producers expressed direct opposition to the introduction of pay television into Canada at this time. In addition, the submissions illustrated that if pay television were to be introduced into Canada, fundamental consideration would have to be given to many alternative arrangements involving the direct or joint participation of the broadcast, cable, and program production industries in the operation of a pay television program agency.
5. It was strongly recommended that a public hearing would be necessary to further explore all issues related to pay television.

The Commission concluded that since few submissions addressed themselves to "the design of a program agency" which could "of itself guarantee that when pay television is introduced in Canada, it will satisfy the demands of the public, while ensuring positive benefits to the Canadian broadcasting system and the Canadian production industry," some specific questions were submitted for further consideration:

- What kind and form of pay television programs should the agency provide consistent with the role and objectives of the Canadian broadcasting system?
- How can a pay television program agency be supportive of Canadian creative and production resources?
- How can such an agency respond to the national and regional demands of pay television subscribers?
- What form of anti-siphoning restrictions should be applied?
- How should such an agency be structured?
- Should the agency providing programs to licensed distributors be a private corporation, a public corpora-

*See the 1975-76 CRTC *Annual Report*, pp. 2-5.

tion, or a mixed corporation involving both private and public participation on a non-profit or profit basis? Should broadcasters, cable licensees, and program producers participate? How should the capital structure be formed? How will the agency collect its share of revenue? What percentage of revenue should be allocated to the distributor? How should a Canadian content requirement be applied? What percentage of revenue should be allocated to Canadian program purchases?

The public hearing on pay television was scheduled for 30 May 1977, later moved to 13 June in Ottawa.

2. MASTER ANTENNA TELEVISION SYSTEMS (MATV)

The Commission issued a public announcement on MATV on 15 April 1976. These systems, common enough in Canada, basically "provide adequate television reception for multiple households or dwelling units under the same roof where the inadequacy of reception by set-top antennas requires the use of roof-top antennas." While these antennas usually resemble high-quality private antennas, some "have the sophistication of large community antenna cable television systems . . . in terms both of configuration and range of services supplied."

The announcement outlined the Commission's responsibilities under the Broadcasting Act "to make available throughout Canada free over-the-air Canadian television signals":

This objective is dependent upon the presence and viability of local television broadcasting stations. Such viability is threatened by the capacity of cable television systems to deliver such a multiplicity of signals and services as to fragment the local broadcaster's potential audience to uneconomic levels. It has therefore been necessary for the Commission to exercise its regulatory powers over cable television with a view to integrating it into the Canadian broadcasting system in such a way as to preserve the over-the-air aspects of the system.

The Commission "considers that most, if not all, MATV systems in Canada fit within the meaning of the words 'broadcasting receiving undertaking' as used in the Broadcasting Act and, as such, are subject to the jurisdiction of the CRTC." The CRTC's conclusion was that

To the extent that a MATV system is analogous to a home-owner's roof-top antenna in both its configuration and its range of services, it should be exempted from Commission regulation. To the extent that a MATV system goes beyond what a home-owner's roof-top antenna system will do, however, whether by using public rights of way and air space, by supplying extra programming services, by being operated for direct commercial gain, etc., it must, to protect the integrity of the broadcasting system, be the subject of regulation by the Commission.

The announcement then gave the CRTC's criteria for exemption from regulation, and called for comments on them, to be received by 15 June 1976.

On 16 March 1977, a public announcement, "MATV licensing and exemption," was issued. The Commission said that "A broadcasting receiving undertaking which meets all of the criteria set forth in section 1 or 2

below . . . is exempt from any requirement under the Broadcasting Act to be licensed," and that "any master antenna television system which does not qualify for exemption . . . must be operated under a broadcasting receiving undertaking licence."

The criteria for exemption from CRTC regulation were given as follows:

- (1) (a) The entire undertaking is located exclusively on land owned and leased by the person carrying on the undertaking, or, in the case of an undertaking carried on by a condominium corporation, by such corporation or any of its members.
 - (b) The undertaking is not connected by any form or means of transmission, apart from the direct off-air reception of conventional broadcast signals,
 - (i) to any land not owned or leased by the person or persons described above, or,
 - (ii) over any public street or highway, except in the case of an undertaking carried on by a condominium corporation, or by a registered co-operative society all of whose members reside on the land on which the undertaking is situated.
 - (c) No separate charge is levied or direct commercial gain obtained for the use of any part of the distribution system or for any signal or service provided through the distribution cable used by the undertaking.
 - (d) The operator of the undertaking distributes through its system all local Canadian television signals, in each case with no degradation of received signal.
 - (e) No signals received by microwave, or by satellite transmission, or by any other form of transmission other than directly off-air from conventional broadcasting transmitters, and no feature motion pictures locally originated, are distributed on the undertaking.
- (2) The undertaking is effectively controlled by and serves only an educational institution, including residential buildings owned by and forming a part of such institution, and there is distributed through the system all local Canadian television signals, in each case with no degradation of received signals.

The announcement said that a number of system owners would require time either to modify their system "to bring them within the criteria for exemption" or to arrange "for their service to be replaced by a service from a licensed broadcasting undertaking," and so the effective date of the requirements was set as 1 July 1977.

3. FM SIGNALS ON CABLE TELEVISION SYSTEMS

The CRTC in 1975 published "FM radio in Canada: A policy to ensure a varied and comprehensive radio service." In a 19 July 1976 public announcement, "Policy regarding the carriage on cable television of FM signals," the Commission said that the FM policy was "designed to promote the development of a varied and comprehensive FM service in Canada, responsive to the diverse needs and interests of individual communities." Cable television systems, however, have "the capacity to bring into a locality quality FM signals from distant FM stations not licensed to serve that locality," a capacity which may add to the choice of signals but which may also "threaten the economic viability of existing or proposed local FM stations." The announcement reviewed the Cable Television Regulations concerning carriage of FM signals and said that

All local FM signals must, by regulation, be carried on cable by all Class A cable television licensees and by Class B cable television licensees who elect to carry an FM radio service. After the licensee complies with this obligation, it is encouraged to apply to the Commission for authority to bring in by cable, from the nearest Canadian source and preferably within the same province, one FM radio signal (or one in English and one in French, where applicable) from each classification in Schedule A [of station classifications] which is not filled by a local FM station. Signals brought into a community by cable should complement, and not directly compete with, existing local FM services. In keeping with this approach, whenever a new local FM station commences broadcasting, the cable television system must add that station to its carriage and drop therefore the distant signal in the same category that it was carrying.

Application of this policy would "result in more Canadians having access to an array of FM sound more diverse than that which they presently enjoy," but "there will in some cases be a reduction in the total number of signals available on a particular system." However, these signals, it was hoped, "will be accompanied by an improvement in terms of both quality and diversity of FM signals."

A later announcement, "Distribution of US FM signals by cable television systems," issued 23 September 1976, reviewed the FM policy and the 19 July policy; application of the latter "resulted in the dropping of US FM stations from Canadian cable systems." Because of numerous representations received by the Commission on this subject, the announcement invited further comment, considering the following issues:

1. US FM stations whose signals are receivable in Canada do not have to meet the same licensing requirements as Canadian FM stations. What would be the effect of allowing US FM stations indiscriminately on cable at a time when Canadian FM stations are introducing new program formats?
2. The Commission has been made aware of US FM stations soliciting advertising in Canada. What would be the economic impact of such commercial activity?
3. On the basis of representations received, the Commission is favorably disposed to consider the carriage of certain non-commercial US FM stations. Will the carriage of these US stations inhibit the development of Canadian non-commercial stations?
4. In some instances Canadian FM stations are given less favorable dial positions on cable than US FM stations. How should Canadian FM stations be assured favorable positions on Canadian cable television systems?

Until the comments were received, further implementation of the 19 July policy was deferred. Systems carrying US FM signals could continue to do so; systems which had dropped those signals could apply to reinstate them. The deadline for comments was set at 1 December 1976.

On 8 March 1977, the CRTC released a public announcement, "Policy regarding FM signals on cable television systems." It said 257 comments had been received, and "the majority of these expressed strong support for the continued carriage of US FM signals." While the CRTC "remains concerned about the potentially harmful effects of the carriage of US FM signals especially from those stations which solicit advertising specifically directed to Canadian audiences," Canadian listeners appeared to want continued reception of these signals.

The Commission therefore "decided that a modification of its policy is desirable and accordingly":

1. On receipt of an application, the Commission will permit, as a priority, the reinstatement of all those Canadian FM radio signals previously authorized for carriage by cable television systems as of 15 December 1975.
2. On receipt of an application, the Commission will permit the reinstatement of all those US FM radio signals previously authorized for carriage by cable television systems as of 15 December 1975.
3. The authority described under items 1 and 2 above extends to those cable television systems currently authorized to provide these signals.

Also, the licensee of a cable television system may apply for permission to:

- i. carry, as a priority, all the signals of Canadian FM radio stations receivable off-air at its local head-end
- ii. carry the signals of US FM radio stations receivable off-air at its local head-end on the understanding that US FM radio stations engaged in solicitation in Canada of advertising primarily directed to a Canadian audience will not be approved.

The announcement said that the Commission would consider at cable television systems' licence renewals "what action is required when it is demonstrated that they are causing economic damage to the Canadian broadcasting system by the continued carriage of a specific US FM station." Also, reinstatement of signals "will be subject to certain licensing modifications, at the discretion of the Commission, if circumstances in the licensing of the carriage of FM services create an imbalance or deficiency of FM services in the licensed area to be served."

4. CLOSED-CIRCUIT AUDIO SERVICES

On 24 March 1976 the CRTC issued a public announcement, "FM—Closed-circuit audio services on cable television,"* calling for proposals for such a service to be carried on "a community audio FM channel, similar to the community video channel." The announcement required the discontinuation of closed-circuit audio services on television, but said that since mostly student and ethnic groups were involved, systems would have until 1 March 1977 to comply and to find alternate methods of providing these services. On 25 February 1977, a CRTC public announcement on this subject said that only two applications to establish a community FM channel, and only one suggestion on alternatives, had been received. However, the CRTC has had discussions with "several representatives of operators currently providing closed-circuit audio ethnic programs who have recommended that the Commission consider licensing them to operate these services using SCMO facilities."† Reception of SCMO broadcasts requires specially-equipped receivers, and there are also questions relating to the "practicality of using SCMO facilities such as the types of services involved, nature of the programming, responsibility of the licensee, conditions of licensing, and the availability of suitable receivers." The Commission, in order "to assess the feasibility of this and other possible solutions," extended to 1 March 1978 the time in which licensees must comply with the Cable Television Regulations.

*See the 1975-76 CRTC Annual Report, p. 22.

†Subsidiary Communications Multiplex Operation = SCMO.

Two decisions referred to these public announcements. Decisions 77-164 and 77-165, renewing the cable television licenses of CUC (Scarboro) Ltd. and Keeble Cable Television Ltd. (Toronto) both deferred decisions "on the application for the continued distribution of closed-circuit audio programming . . . pending conclusion of the Commission study in this regard."

5. COMMERCIAL DELETION

The Commission has in the past required (and continues to require) cable television licensees, as a condition of a new or renewed licence, to provide for the deletion of commercial messages from signals received from broadcasters not licensed to serve Canada and their replacement by suitable replacement material. Several licensees, in Calgary, Edmonton, and parts of Toronto, began and continue to practice random commercial deletion. Other licensees who were required to implement this policy were to develop plans for commercial deletion and inform the Commission of their progress by certain dates set by the Commission. The date for compliance with the policy was extended for all licensees to 31 August 1977 by a public notice dated 18 October 1976.

On 21 January 1977, the Commission issued a public announcement, "Commercial deletion," reviewing the history of the commercial deletion policy. The announcement said that the CRTC had been informed by the Minister of Communications

that the Government fully supports the objectives which have led the CRTC to institute the commercial deletion policy, but considers that the feasibility of other methods of achieving the same objectives should be examined by the Commission before commercial deletion is further implemented. In addition, the Government considers that time should be allowed for an assessment of the effects of Section 19.1 of the Income Tax Act and of simultaneous program substitution.

The Commission said it "welcomed this indication of government support for the objectives of its regulatory policies," and would make the requested studies and assessments. Further, the assessment period would also allow the CRTC to take into consideration the Supreme Court's decision on commercial deletion, expected by summer 1977 (see below, "Legal developments").

6. PROGRAMMING

a. Local advertising

The 1975 cable television policy confirmed the Commission's ban on advertising on the community channel: "no advertising, including contra advertising, will be allowed." Also, where cable television systems distribute programs on a supplementary programming channel, the policy says that "no advertising or sponsored material of any kind will be permitted" except when the ads were originally part of the program (see the policy, "Special programming channels," paras. a and g). The Cable Television Regulations stipulate that "subject to the conditions of its licence, no licensee shall distribute on its community channel . . . any advertising material" (s. 11.b).

Last year, two cable television licensees applied "for authority to continue distributing local advertising on the community channel." The licensees were Fergus-Elora Cable TV Ltd (Fergus, Elora, and Salem, Ont.) and Fred Lang TV Ltd. (Kirkland Lake, Ont.). In Decision 76-512, the Commission said that

the situation in Fergus-Elora is unique and . . . the licensee has been able to develop a highly satisfactory community programming service . . . based on financing from subscriber revenue augmented by local commercial advertising revenues. The Commission does not wish to force an abrupt and substantial reduction in the community channel service presently being provided. . . . Accordingly, the Commission is prepared to permit advertising on the community channel in Fergus-Elora for the duration of the present licence period under the following conditions:

1. all advertising should be only from local businesses in the Fergus-Elora area
2. priority must not be given to commercially-attractive programs in the selection of time slots or production facilities
3. the advertising must be consistent with the television regulations on advertising
4. only spot advertising and no program sponsorship will be permitted.

The decision said that during the licence period, the licensee was expected "to find ways of maintaining the present community channel service . . . without the necessity of carrying advertising," and to keep the Commission informed of its progress.

Decision 76-513 denied the Kirkland Lake licensee's request, saying that the Commission "has not been persuaded that an exemption of this system from the Regulations in this regard is warranted."

Decision 76-318 renewed the licence of Mackenzie Media Ltd., a cable television system in Yellowknife, NWT. The decision said that "Because of the considerable problems of provision of service in this northern community, and until such time as a private broadcasting undertaking is licensed at Yellowknife, the Commission authorizes the distribution of advertising on the local origination channels . . . it is understood that no advertising material may be distributed on the channel allocated for community programming."

b. Children's programming

Two decisions, 76-212 and 76-213, noted "with interest" licensees' proposals to segregate off-air and local origination programming intended for children onto one channel. The Commission is particularly interested in this experiment because of the mounting concern for the number of violent programs available to children when positive Canadian programming for children might offer constructive viewing alternatives. The Commission, therefore, approves the distribution of a special programming channel for this purposes, subject to the following conditions:

1. the licensee must obtain approvals as may be necessary from affected Canadian broadcasters
2. the licensee must give priority to Canadian broadcasters, as per section 6 of the Cable Television Regulations
3. all programming carrying commercial messages on this channel must be "children's programming" in

accordance with the Broadcast Code for Advertising to Children

The Commission will follow this development with a view to establishing consistent, positive programming services for children as a priority use for special programming channels.

The two licensees are CUC (Scarboro) Ltd., Toronto and Credit Valley Cable TV/FM Ltd., Mississauga, Ont.

c. *The community channel*

Numerous decisions last year reiterated to licensees the Commission's policy on the community channel and local programming, for example: providing a satisfactory level of technical quality on the channel; actively soliciting community participation in production; providing easy access to facilities, equipment, resource people, and financing; and producing programming to respond to the distinct needs of subscribers.*

In Decision 77-229, Urban Cablevision Ltd. (Langford, Sooke, BC) received approval in part of its application to renew its licence and to raise fees. The Commission said that previous decisions had noted "the failure of the licensee to develop its capability to produce local programs and to encourage the active participation of the community in such programs." While Urban had begun some local programming, the Commission said it was "concerned about the shortcomings of the studio facilities located at the head-end site." The Commission said that the licensee, at the public hearing, had committed itself to providing more accessible production facilities, and was expected to live up to its commitment: "The applicant must realize that, given the particular history of this case, failure to implement its commitment and the requirements of this decision may well result in the non-renewal of this licence." The decision also noted with concern the heavy withdrawals, direct and indirect, made by shareholders on the licensee company, and said that these would affect the licensee's ability "to provide a proper level of service to subscribers." Urban said that these withdrawals would be reduced by \$20,000 in the current fiscal year. The request to increase subscriber and installation fees was denied.

7. CUSTOMER RELATIONS

Several decisions noted licensees' public relations, as in Decision 76-505 renewing Skyline Cablevision Ltd.'s licence (Ottawa and area, Ont.). Skyline was expected to "provide remedial action where necessary" to improve "the public relations aspect of its service."

Decision 77-229, on Urban Cablevision (see above), also noted that "the licensee has never provided a business office within its licensed area to respond to subscriber service matters such as programming and billing inquiries." The Commission required Urban to provide "a business office within its service area in order to improve substantially its community channel service."

In Decision 77-63 amending Maclean-Hunter Ltd.'s licence (Guelph, Ont.), the Commission said it wished "to

raise with the licensee its concern about the licensee's failure to communicate and to consult effectively with its subscribers regarding changes in service, and will expect the licensee to be more responsive to its subscribers' interests."

In Decision 76-845, approving in part amendments to Maclean-Hunter Cable TV Ltd.'s licence at London and Lambeth, Ont., the Commission said it was

disturbed by evidence of the licensee's unauthorized distribution of a television signal. That incident formed part of a larger series of events, a major factor in which was the licensee's failure effectively to forewarn, to communicate with, and to consult its subscribers about changes and the reasons therefor, notwithstanding the fact that the need for these changes was obvious for many months in advance. The licensee must be responsive to its subscribers, whose needs, interests, and rights must be taken into account in the licensee's decision-making process.

The decision also said that the licensee had "failed to provide subscribers in its service area with community programming responsive to their special needs and interests." The licensee was expected "to take immediate steps to overcome this deficiency," especially in communicating with subscribers and in "a greater effort expended in facilitating and encouraging community access and participation."

Country Cable Ltd., by Decision 76-743, acquired the assets of a cable TV system at Wingham, Ont. The Commission required the licensee "to establish a service whereby subscribers may communicate directly with the company office without the necessity of a long-distance telephone call, and to make the community aware of such a service."

8. NEW CABLE TELEVISION SYSTEMS

a. *Manitoba*

The Commission published a public notice on 4 October 1976, "Request for applications for cable television service to certain areas of Manitoba." The notice reviewed a previous Commission Decision 74-201 (5 July 1974) approving a head-end at Tolstoi, Man., setting out criteria for applications including ownership of head-end, amplifiers, and drops.* Applications were to be submitted by 20 December 1976, for a public hearing to be held at a later date.

However, on 30 December, the Commission issued a public notice saying that additional time had been requested by applicants, and the deadline accordingly was put forward to 31 March 1977. The notice then went on to summarize developments in the Manitoba cable television situation since the 4 October notice. The Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Communications as authorized by the Broadcasting Act, section 23, had issued an Order in Council setting aside decisions authorizing the cable television licences issued for Selkirk and Portage la Prairie. (In Decision 76-650 and 76-651, 16 September 1976, the Commission issued Winnipeg Videon's licences at Selkirk and Portage la Prairie

*See for example Decisions 76-225, 76-227, 76-354, 76-411, 76-464, 76-667, 76-668, 76-845, 77-54, 77-55, 77-61 to 77-64, 77-128, 77-161, 77-169, 77-193, 77-194, 77-206.

*See the 1974-75 CRTC Annual Report, p. 23.

and Grand Valley Cablevision's licence at Brandon. Both decisions said that "any contractual agreement entered by the licensees with the Manitoba Telephone System is subject to Commission approval." In renewing Winnipeg Videon's licence at Winnipeg in Decision 76-544, 18 August 1976, the Commission stipulated that the licensee was to own the local head-end, drops, and amplifiers, and any contractual arrangements with MTS were subject to CRTC approval.) Therefore the Commission said it was again prepared to receive applications for these areas. The notice included the Commission's original public announcement for these areas, issued 1 August 1975.

The 30 December announcement went on to say that one point in the August 1975 notice called for further comment: the Commission's policy had always been to require that a cable licensee own, as a minimum, the local head-end, amplifiers, and drops which form part of the cable television distribution system. But on 10 November 1976, an Agreement was concluded between the Governments of Canada and Manitoba on the regulation of certain communications services in the Province of Manitoba. This Agreement . . . embodied an approach to the ownership of cable facilities which differs from Commission policy.

While the Commission was not a party to the Agreement and is not legally bound by it, the Commission would find it helpful, in its deliberations on future applications for cable television licences in Manitoba, to receive comments on the terms and scope of the Agreement from applicants and other interested parties, including the parties to the Agreement. In particular, the Commission would appreciate a fuller understanding of the Agreement as it relates to the Commission's concern that licensees exercise effective control over their cable television undertakings in order:

- a. to comply with the requirements of federal statutes and regulations relating to broadcasting undertakings
- b. to respond fully to Commission policies and to be accountable directly to the Commission for the manner in which the cable television undertaking is carried on
- c. to supply to subscribers all services authorized by the Commission
- d. to be in a position to extend service areas as required
- e. to be able to negotiate and conclude cost sharing arrangements with other licensees, if desirable or necessary, for the extension of services
- f. to be directly accountable to the Commission for rates charged to subscribers and to be able to satisfy the Commission that the rates are attributable solely to the provision of the licensed cable television service
- g. to be in position to identify and separate costs of the distribution facilities from those of the microwave facilities
- h. to respond to and solve service complaints by subscribers and for this purpose to maintain primary contact with subscribers
- i. to contribute to the design of the distribution system in order to ensure compliance with federal technical standards
- j. to ensure that the cable television distribution facilities will not be used in a manner prejudicial to broadcasting services in Manitoba.

All proposals for cable television licences in Manitoba should deal with the above concerns which underlie the Commission's ownership policy.

The agreement between the Department of Communications ("Canada") and Manitoba was attached as Appendix B to the notice. The parts of the agreement concerning hardware ownership are (from the preamble):

The Province has responsibility for regulating and supervising common carrier services provided through its agency, the Manitoba Telephone System, or other agencies of a similar character subject to the regulatory and supervisory authority of the Province (any such agency hereinafter referred to as the Agency); facilities and apparatus owned or under the control of the Agency that are or may also be used by broadcasting receiving undertakings in Manitoba.

Article V, "Cable-carrier hardware arrangements", reads as follows:

For the purpose of providing authorized programming services to the public, a broadcasting receiving undertaking may lease from the Agency all necessary facilities and apparatus excluding signal modification and studio equipment, channel modulators, and the antenna and head-end of a broadcasting receiving undertaking, the terms and conditions under which the Agency provides such facilities and apparatus being agreed between the Agency and the undertaking in accordance with applicable statutory provisions.

b. Saskatchewan

Cable television licences for certain areas in Saskatchewan were issued on 15 July 1976, two months earlier than the Manitoba licences at Selkirk, Portage la Prairie, and Brandon. The decisions were: Decision 76-432 (Saskatoon, Saskatoon Telecable Ltd); 76-433 (Moose Jaw, Prairie Co-Ax TV Ltd.); 76-434 (Regina, Regina Cablevision Co-operative); 76-435 (North Battleford, Battleford Community Cablevision Co-Operative Ltd.).

In the preamble to these decisions, the Commission pointed out that only three communities in Saskatchewan, until the present, had cable television and that the province, "with a population of over 900,000, is therefore the last large region of Canada whose major urban centers have not been licensed for cable television." However, about "half the people of Saskatchewan live in widespread small communities and rural areas and most of these will continue to depend on over the air television services for the foreseeable future." The Commission had asked the cable TV applicants and local television stations to make representations "concerning the probable effect" cable TV would have "on the continuing viability of the local television stations." The Commission said it recognized that "the majority of over-the-air television stations in Saskatchewan fall short of the national norms of economic viability," and suggested that "there will be a considerable loss of audience for existing television stations when cable service reaches an expected 70% of potential subscribers." A number of suggestions for "minimizing the effect of fragmentation of audiences by imported signals" and for "supporting the revenue of local broadcasters" were suggested. One, commercial deletion, was made a condition of licence for the systems approved in the decisions. Direct subsidy was also discussed, and in various forms made a condition of licence for the Saskatoon and Moose Jaw licensees.

In the section of the preamble called "Ownership of cable hardware," the Commission set out its principles on this issue:

In numerous decisions the Commission has directed that as a condition of licence the cable television licensee must, as a minimum, have effective ownership and control of the local head-end, the amplifiers, and the drops to houses and apartment buildings.

Parliament, in enacting the Broadcasting Act, has delegated supervisory authority to the Commission under certain stated terms and conditions. It is a statutory requirement that the Commission exercise its licensing authority with a view to implementing important national objectives. These objectives cannot be realized if a cable licensee is not in a position to effectively ensure compliance with its regulatory responsibilities and to provide broadcasting services.

The Commission considers that ownership of the head-end, amplifiers, and drops is essential to ensure that the licensee is always in a position to comply fully with national legislative broadcasting requirements for provision of those broadcasting and other entertainment services for which it has been licensed. The licensee must fully exercise control over the means of delivery of its service and should be in a position to contribute to the design of the system in order to ensure compliance with national technical standards.

Ownership is also essential to ensure that a cable television licensee is directly accountable to the public and the Commission for the provision of services and for the rates charged, and is directly involved in the community for which it is licensed, to respond to subscriber needs. The licensee should not be in a position to avoid such fundamental responsibilities by pleading lack of effective control over its delivery system.

At the same time the Commission recognizes the historic role of the provincial carrier, Sask-Tel, in providing telecommunications services to the remote areas of the province, through cross-subsidization of the service to scattered and isolated communities and individuals by the densely populated and economically viable urban communities.

The Commission also recognizes that in Saskatchewan, most rural of the larger provinces, with approximately half the population living on farms or in small communities, the principle of at least partial rate averaging by such cross-subsidization is widely accepted. Most of the applicants also accepted the concept that future provision of service to smaller communities will require some support from the larger communities.

The Commission considers, however, that the ability of the licensees to carry out their responsibilities under the Broadcasting Act and the ability of Sask-Tel to carry out its responsibilities as the instrument of Saskatchewan government policy to provide telecommunications service in the province can both be safeguarded by appropriate ownership of facilities and contractual arrangements with respect to their use.

The Commission therefore requires as a condition of licence that each licensee own, as a minimum, the local head-end, the amplifiers, and the drops to subscribers, and that all contracts with respect to the installation and

use of such facilities be subject to Commission approval.

The date of the public hearing was to be announced later.

c. Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick

In a thirteen-page decision published 9 March 1977, the Commission discussed the renewal of cable television licences in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island (Decisions 77-130 to 77-149). The preamble to the renewals noted that "licensees have now generally implemented the conditions in Decision 73-395 of 3 August 1973, pursuant to which most of their respective cable television systems were licensed."* The conditions concerned the provision of microwave signals by Chamcook Communications Ltd., and cost-sharing. The preamble noted that "all cable television licensees in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island" are affiliated with Chamcook for the provision of signals, and that "cost-sharing has been partially implemented at this time and will be fully implemented" when all the member systems receive television signals from the common carrier. The decision also reiterated the Commission's policy requirements on hardware ownership and commercial deletion.

In a 24 March 1977 public announcement the Commission called for cable television licence applications to serve unlicensed communities in New Brunswick. The applications were to be filed by 1 June 1977. The applicants were expected to include details of microwave agreements, costs, head-end sites and proposed microwave routing, and monthly subscriber fees. Applicants were also expected to provide information on "the probable effect" of licensing cable television operations on the viability of local off-air services, and the action the applicants would take "individually or cooperatively to ensure the continued availability and quality of off-air television service."

9. CABLE TELEVISION NETWORKS

a. Northern Microwave Ltd.

Decision 76-328 approved an application for a cable television network by Northern Microwave Ltd. and Northern Cable Services Ltd. The locations to be served were Cochrane, Collingwood, Iroquois Falls, Midland, North Bay, Owen Sound, Sudbury, and Timmins, Ont. In earlier decisions (74-412, 74-414, and 74-415) cable television licensees at Sudbury, Timmins, Cochrane, Iroquois Falls, and North Bay as a condition of licence were to enter into an agreement among themselves to operate the necessary distant head-ends and to negotiate a microwave agreement. The cable television network approved in the present Decision 76-328 satisfies that condition.

Commercial deletion had been another condition of the 1974 licences, and in Decision 76-328 the Commission noted that "discussions have taken place and agreement has been reached . . . which provides for limited commercial deletion at the expense of the cable television licensees." Further deletion would be at the broadcasters'

*See the 1973-74 CRTC Annual Report, pp. 22-23.

expense, who are also to supply replacement material. The decision also discussed head-end facilities, the microwave cost-sharing formula allowing for other licensees to join, and subscriber charges. In Decision 76-822, the Commission approved Northern Microwave's application to add the cable television systems at Barrie, Orillia, Parry Sound, Gravenhurst, Bracebridge, and Huntsville to the network.

b. Microbec Inc.

In Decision 76-581, the Commission approved an application by Microbec Inc. for a cable television licence. Microbec was incorporated by Cablevision National Ltée/National Cablevision Ltd. The participating cable television systems are at Québec, Cap-de-la-Madeleine, Lévis, Chicoutimi, Jonquière, Kenogami, Alma, Dolbeau, St-Félicien, Baie-Comeau, and Sept-Îles, Qu. The licensee's stated aim was "to increase the choice of optional programs available to the regions of northeastern Québec." The decision said that "any new French-language service which may become available in the immediate or near future" was to be carried as a priority.

The licence was also subject to the condition that commercial deletion "be implemented by the systems serving the Lower St-Lawrence, the North Shore, Lac St-Jean, Québec City, and Cap-de-la-Madeleine pursuant to an agreement between them and the licensees of television broadcasting undertaking serving the area." The decision also discussed cost-sharing and future extension of the network.

c. Alberta

Decision 76-648 approved an application by K.M. Greentree to establish a cable television undertaking to serve Brooks and Vauxhall, Alta. The licensee proposed using privately-owned microwave facilities to import the two non-Canadian commercial signals. The Commission said that the licensee must negotiate with the provincial common carrier and MKC Properties Ltd. "to make arrangements for participating in the Alberta regional microwave network." The decision said that this action was required "with a view to minimizing the proliferation of entry points for non-Canadian commercial signals imported via microwave and in the interest of achieving the most uniform and consistent single package possible throughout various geographical regions."*

C. Extension of service

The Commission, pursuant to section 3.c and 3.g iii of the Broadcasting Act, has made and will continue to make extension of broadcasting services to all Canadians a priority. The Act says that

3.c. all persons licensed to carry on broadcasting undertakings have a responsibility for programs they broadcast but the right to freedom of expression and the right of persons to receive programs, subject only to generally applicable statutes and regulations, is unquestioned; . . .

*See the 1975-76 CRTC Annual Report, p. 20., and 1974-75, p. 23, p. 24.

3.g.iii. the national broadcasting service should be in English and French, serving the special needs of geographic regions.

1. CBC

The CBC received licences for 89 new AM, FM, and TV stations across Canada during 1976-77. In radio only one licence was for an AM frequency (Bella Bella, BC, an English AM LPRT), whereas 33 FM mono licences were issued to carry the CBC's AM service. This highlights a general trend to the FM band because of lack of suitable AM frequencies and of better day and night coverage obtained by FM. Of these transmitters 25 broadcast in English and 8 in French.

In television 56 licences were issued, 41 for English- and 15 for French-language transmitters. The latter group includes production facilities for French-language programming in Vancouver. Seven of these new TV transmitters will receive the CBC's Northern Service package which is broadcast via the Anik satellite. In addition to the licences issued to CBC, nine more CBC affiliates' TV rebroadcasters were licensed.

The CBC's Accelerated Coverage Plan, launched in 1974, was designed to bring national radio and television services to unserved communities of 500 or more people. As of 31 March 1977, 93 new transmitters have been licensed under the plan, 42 English TV, 33 English radio, nine French TV, seven French radio, and two TV transmitters which carry a mixture of English, French, and native-language programming. When completed, the ACP will bring the CBC's service to over 400 isolated communities and encompass more than 600 engineering projects. In addition to the new licences, ACP projects covering power increases for the Gander radio and Yellowknife television transmitters were completed, improving and extending service in these areas.

The Corporation has embarked on a plan gradually to replace affiliated radio stations with CBC owned-and-operated ones. The plan is to provide complete CBC program service to cities which are presently receiving as little as 25 hours per week of the network's programming through the privately-owned affiliate. During the fiscal year English-language stations at North Bay and Charlottetown and a French-language station at Sept-Îles went into operation under this plan. The Charlottetown station includes facilities for local production.

TV and FM transmitter operations in Toronto were transferred to the CN Tower, resulting in extended coverage and a major improvement in signal quality in the Toronto area.

At Sackville, NB, work continued on the rebuilding of various antenna arrays at the Radio-Canada International shortwave-transmitting plant. Also, engineering was in progress for the relocation of the CBM and CBF radio transmitters and the replacement of the CBFT and CBMT transmitters and antennas in Montreal.

The Corporation is currently carrying on a wide range of transmission projects in various stages of progress. Some 500 of these are considered as being in the active stage.

British Columbia. Decision 76-764 approved CBC's application for a television station at Victoria, BC to provide "full CBC English-language television network service." This station, scheduled to come on-air in fall 1979, "will facilitate the extension of both CBC and CTV services throughout Vancouver Island." Decision 76-765 approved CBC ACP applications for rebroadcasters of the CBC Vancouver station CBUT at Port McNeil, Nimpkish, Holberg, Port Alice, Coal Harbour, Port Hardy, Alert Bay, Tofino, Wokas Lake, Gold River, Woss, and Tahsis, as well as a rebroadcaster of the Wokas Lake station at Campbell River. Because a number of stations on the Island carry CBC affiliate service from CHEK-TV Victoria, to avoid duplication of service the Commission urged them to distribute CTV programming from CHAN-TV Vancouver when the CBUT Vancouver rebroadcasters begin broadcasting. CHEK-TV will apply for affiliation to the CTV network to coincide with the start of the CBC Victoria station, when the CHEK-TV rebroadcasters would again carry full CTV service from CHEK. (In Decision 77-125, the Commission approved these licensees' applications to change programming source.) The Commission said it "recognizes that the interim change of program source from CHEK-TV to CHAN-TV by northern Vancouver Island rebroadcasting stations will result in the temporary loss of the locally-produced Island service presently supplied by CHEK-TV, but considers that this temporary loss is more than offset by the provision for the first time of the full network service of both CBC and CTV."

The decision said also that the Commission recognized "the unique television reception problems in southwestern British Columbia caused by the topography of the area," and so had authorized the establishment of a second CBC station to provide off-air service to "many communities poorly served throughout Vancouver Island and Lower Mainland areas." However, because two CBC stations are geographically so close, the CRTC Cable Television Regulations theoretically require that both be carried on local cable systems' basic service. To avoid duplication in this special case, if both stations "substantially duplicate each other, the Commission is prepared to consider applications from cable television licensees for an exemption from the Regulations to permit the carriage on the basic service of whichever of these two priority stations is the more appropriate in the licensee's area."

The North. On 13 September 1976, the CRTC issued a press release which made public a letter from CRTC chairman Harry Boyle to the CBC President, A. W. Johnson. The letter concerned the CRTC's public hearing in Winnipeg, 3 May 1976, on the CBC's radio and television services in the North. Mr. Boyle said that some 20 interventions to renewal of CBC licences in the North were heard, and that they could be summed up in the words of Inuit Tapirisat past president Tagak Curley: "we are fighting for our cultural lives and request your assistance in the battle."

The letter outlined the intervenors' main points. First was the need for consultation on radio and TV programming. The priorities were:

- a. community access to both radio and TV transmitters for community programming, produced by, and relevant to, the community
- b. the formation of a Northern Advisory Board to cooperate with the CBC in decisions about the program-

ming made available to the Northern Service, not only about its relevance but also about the damage already inflicted, and the inevitable further damage to come, by the instant introduction of unfamiliar values and habits on the lifestyle of the North

- c. the encouragement of independent production units such as Nunatsiakmiut, in Frobisher Bay, which produces short television programs designed to acquaint the Inuit with all aspects of their current situation, from law to welfare to traditional crafts

- d. the continuation of the multilingual news unit established for the hearings of the Berger Commission as a now experienced nucleus for the dissemination of public affairs issues to the North.

The second was technology. Suggestions were:

- a. an easement of technical broadcast standards to allow access to transmitters for television production equipment that is portable and simple to operate

- b. funding and better purchase prices for programs produced in the North

- c. a thorough review of the actual cost of community access to both radio and TV transmitters.

Mr. Boyle's letter noted the Corporation's sympathetic response to these points, and noted the CBC's "financial constraints and its inability to obtain necessary public funds to finance its original Northern Broadcasting Plan." However, the CRTC Chairman said that "the Commission was impressed by the depth of feeling and the sincerity of the representatives of the North in expressing their concerns." It is for this reason that the Commission, while recognizing the difficulties and constraints imposed on the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, undertook to call to your personal attention significant points raised at the hearing."

2. CTV

Decision 76-395 approved CTV's application to renew its network licence and reviewed areas which the last licence renewal, in Decision 73-44, had singled out for attention.

In programming, the CRTC said CTV had increased its Canadian production by 29% over the 1974-75 season. The network committed itself to improving the quality of such production. Also, the production fund to aid new program ideas, proposed at the 1972 public hearing, had been set up and had spent almost \$570,000 between 1973 and 1975. The proposal to develop Canadian themes had resulted in "Excuse my French," which was CTV's third-rated show in the two seasons it ran. The Commission said it expected the lack of such shows in the 1976-77 network schedule to be corrected.

In news programming, the CRTC commended CTV's efforts to increase news originations from points other than Montreal, Ottawa, and Toronto. But "the Commission remains concerned that entertainment programs are not being supplied to the network by more member stations." Almost 50% of the network's Canadian programs will originate in Toronto in 1976-77, "approximately the same as in 1975-76." Also, there is a lack of independent production in the 1976-77 schedule, which concerns the CRTC.

In the programming area, the Commission congratulated CTV on such children's shows as "Kidstuff." Carryovers

like "W5" and "Maclear" are valuable Canadian programs but only one, "Maclear," was available in prime time. The decision said that all CTV regularly scheduled non-Canadian series presently listed on the 1976-77 schedule were American originations, and the network was asked to consider "the additional variety non-US produced shows could add to the non-Canadian part of its schedule." The CRTC also said CTV should examine the problem of duplicate scheduling of Canadian programming, which "lessens the alternatives available to the audience." On the question of violence on television, the decision noted that "the general sensitivity concerning programs employing violence as a dramatic ingredient requires particular care on the part of the network."

The Commission said that CTV's efforts to extend its service resulted in more than 90% of Canadians having access to the network. Areas such as Windsor and Sault Ste-Marie in Ontario and northern British Columbia are as yet unserved, but the CRTC is aware of the special problems involved in these areas.

The CTV's affiliation agreements were also discussed. The Commission said that it was "important to the integrity of the network that it be able to ensure that special programs of national importance be carried by all affiliates without interruption by local programs." Network management was requested to ensure that such pre-emption right was exercised but responsibly, in consultation with affiliates when time permitted. Also, the CRTC said that it was "important that, in instances where the interest of the network might conflict with the interest of an individual affiliate, the network interest should prevail."

Finally, the CRTC said that "because of the importance of the role of the CTV Network and its member stations in the Canadian broadcasting system at a time when technological developments are changing so rapidly, the Commission considers that a complete public review of the performance of the network should take place within three years." The CRTC said it would meet with the CTV executive yearly. The licence was renewed in this decision to 30 September 1979.

3. QUÉBEC

The Commission, in two public announcements, approved in principle four new radio stations, three of which were licensed later that year. These were Radio Communautaire de Jonquière Inc., a French-language FM station (21 May 1976); and three French-language FM stations in the Montreal area, applied for by CKAC Ltée, Stéphane Venne, and Colette Chabot (28 July 1976). Applicants were to work with the Department of Communications to find new frequencies; the frequencies requested were either not available or not suitable.

Decision 76-826 licensed Radio Communautaire de Jonquière. The 21 May announcement had expressed concern about the station's "long-term financing . . . based on potential revenues to be derived from the purchase of shares by the members, from government loans and grants." The application had cited such programs as Opportunities for Youth, since discontinued. The Commission's announcement had indicated that the applicant was to submit documentary evidence of alternative fund-

ing, and if none were found, to surrender the licence. However, the decision said such evidence had been produced, and the station accordingly received its licence.

Stéphane Venne's application was approved in Decision 77-38. The station, according to the approval in principle, is to service Longueuil and area. The licensee committed the station to using "an information policy of an aggressively local nature, which considers the region as one community," and "to promote the musical compositions of Québec"; the decision reminded the licensee of these commitments.

Decision 76-754 approved Colette Chabot's application. The public announcement said that the licensee, whose station is to serve the Laurentians, was to program mainly for "the full-time and summer residents of the Laurentians region, by providing a specialized form of programming based on a background philosophy involving the concepts of leisure, vacation, and relaxation." This theme-oriented programming will reflect "'the natural and climatic atmosphere of the region'." The licence was subject to implementation of these commitments.

By 31 March 1977, the CKAC application had not been formally approved. In the approval in principle, the CRTC said the licensee should be able to meet its commitments "to provide the Montreal audience with distinctive programming through the use of our rich national heritage." A condition of licence was that "the station's transmitter continue to be located such as to provide prime service to the Island of Montreal."

A community broadcasting radio application was approved in Decision 76-533. The Coopérative de Développement Agro-Forestier de Témiscouata, at Rang St-Grégoire, "favorably impressed" the Commission with its "application for a community broadcasting undertaking in a region which is carrying out a truly unique experiment in the development of human and biophysical resources as a means of survival, and is counting on the implementation of the proposed station as an essential instrument in the realization of the collective and popular nature of its undertaking." The licensee's programming must adhere to the commitment to programming "that will facilitate an improvement and an increase in the information deemed essential to the growth and development of the region." The station was also to "be accessible to all people in the area."

New FM stations were licensed in Decisions 76-773 (L. Martel, Trois-Rivières) and 77-175 (Radio Gaspésie Inc, Gaspé, Rivière-au-Renard). Decision 76-773 said the applicant's proposal was for "an FM broadcasting station which is unique from the point of view of programming, as well as organization and financing." It is to be "essentially educational, oriented toward school and school-related needs, institutional needs, and student information. Courses which can be used to earn school credits will constitute a sizeable percentage of the programs provided by educational institutions in the region." The station is to be non-commercial; no advertising messages will be broadcast. The licensee non-profit company to be incorporated must "be and remain independent of public and para-public authorities in its management and programming."

Radio Gaspésie impressed the Commission "with the determination demonstrated by members of the applicant organization, and with the action already taken and planned to respond to the informational, cultural, and entertainment needs of the communities to be served." The Commission said it would follow "with interest the licensee's effort to meet its objectives with respect to community participation in the development of programming, commercial policy, and station financing." The station management "has been structured administratively in such a way as to ensure public participation in policy-making, programming, and station ownership." Because the station is a non-profit corporation "supported by provincial loans and grants," the licences were issued "on the condition that those providing the loans and grants do not interfere in the control exercised by the licensee over management and programming decisions."

In a public announcement, 29 November 1976, the Commission revoked the television licences issued to Télé Inter-Cité Québec Ltée at Montréal and Québec, linked by network (Decision 74-75). Télé Inter-Cité had advised the CRTC on 27 May 1974 that for various reasons operations would have to be postponed a year to September 1976. The Civitas Corporation Ltd. applied to the Commission to acquire Télé Inter-Cité, 10 October 1975, but was denied because of the fundamental differences between the terms granting the Télé Inter-Cité licences and Civitas's proposal. Then on 13 September 1976 Télé Inter-Cité, in a letter to the Commission, returned its licences to the Commission and applied for their revocation. The CRTC, pursuant to section 24 (1) (a) of the Broadcasting Act, has therefore revoked the licences.

4. INDEPENDENT BROADCASTERS

Decision 76-416 approved an application for licence by David Ruskin, "for FM radio broadcasting licences and for the broadcast of subsidiary communications multiplex operations" at Toronto, Ottawa, London, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Edmonton, Calgary, Regina, Halifax, Saint John, and St. John's. Ruskin proposed "all news-type programming, twenty-four hours a day, on a national basis. The Commission said it "finds merit in the concept of an all-news service to various regions in Canada. Such a service can significantly add to the diversity of choice in these regions and can respond to the need for broadening the news and information base provided by the Canadian electronic media."

At the public hearing, the licensee had proposed a three-stage introduction of the all-news service, first at Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, London, and Winnipeg; then to the western cities; finally to the eastern cities. However, the CRTC, even though aware of the technical complications, said it did not agree with this proposal. It required "an even development eastward and westward" from Toronto, and full implementation by fall 1979.

The decision said the CRTC "accepts the applicant's assurance of developing and sustaining an alternate news voice for Canadians," and that this commitment "must be demonstrated during the applicant's first licence period," ending 31 March 1981. Also, if the licensee "is unwilling or unable to commit itself to implementation of the all news concept . . . the Commission is not willing to grant any of

the licences." If the all-news programming produces insufficient revenue to maintain the stations, "the Commission expects the licensee to surrender all the licences . . . rather than change programming to generate more revenue."

At Ottawa, London, and Halifax, the licensee was required to find suitable alternate frequencies to the ones requested; at Saint John, the licensee was to clear the selected frequency with the Department of Communications to avoid interference with CFBC-FM. The request for a station at Montréal was denied. The Commission said that "in view of the scarcity of available FM frequencies in the Montréal area, and in view of the number of existing English-language radio services in that area," it did not intend to licence another such service there. The licensee was advised "to seek other means of reaching the Montréal area," such as affiliation with or purchase of an existing AM or FM station.

In New Brunswick, the Commission approved a share transfer and licence renewal application in Decision 76-613. Extension of service in French to the Maritimes has been and remains a Commission priority.* The licensee in question, Radio Acadie Ltée, was licensed in 1973 "to provide a local French-language AM radio service to northeastern New Brunswick." Since then the station, at Caraquet, had financial difficulties and the Commission approved a reorganization of its share structure in 1975. However, to date the station has not come on air. In the present decision, the Commission expects the share transfer and licence renewal for a further year will "allow the licensee to arrive at a satisfactory solution for the provision of an adequate French-language local service to the people in northeastern New Brunswick."

5. EDUCATIONAL STATIONS

The Alberta Educational Communications Corporation applied for English-language FM radio stations at Peace River and Grande Prairie, to rebroadcast the programming of its station CKUA-FM Edmonton, Alberta. Decision 76-323 approved AECC's application, and reminded the licensee of its obligations under Order in Council PC 1972-1569.

In Decision 76-715, the Commission approved AECC's application to renew its licences for CKUA and CKUA-FM Edmonton, CKUA-FM-1 Calgary, CKUA-FM-2 Lethbridge, and the FM stations approved in Decision 76-715 at Peace River and Grande Prairie. Decision 76-715 discussed the licensee's obligations under PC 1972-1569, "which requires the Commission to satisfy itself that the applicant is not directly controlled by 'Her Majesty in right of a province'." The Commission said that it "remains satisfied that the Corporation continues to be eligible to hold a broadcasting licence under the Order in Council." But "because the potential for lessening the independence of the Corporation is still inherent in the Act" establishing the AECC, the licences were renewed for two years only. This period will give the CRTC time "to assess on a continuing basis . . . the Corporation's eligibility to hold broadcasting licences.†

*See for example the 1973-74 CRTC Annual Report, p. 16, 1974-75, p. 11, 1975-76, p. 11.

†See the 1974-75 CRTC Annual Report, p. 15.

In Decision 77-209, the CRTC approved the Ontario Educational Communications Authority's application to acquire CICA-TV from the CBC and for a licence to continue operating the station.

6. REMOTE AREAS

On 13 July 1976, a CRTC public announcement called "Private low-power radio rebroadcasting for remote areas" was released. In many isolated areas of Canada, the announcement said, "residents are unable to receive a sufficient variety of technically-satisfactory signals from private radio broadcasting stations." Rebroadcasting transmitters to serve these areas would relieve this situation, but because many of the areas in question have small populations "they cannot economically justify the capital and operating costs associated with a regular AM or FM rebroadcasting station."

The Commission said it had "over the years . . . received representations to the effect that privately-owned radio rebroadcasting stations should be licensed to provide service in these areas." The Commission licensed a number of such projects in British Columbia, at Houston (Decision 74-353), Granisle (Decision 74-354), and New Hazelton (Decision 74-355), "on an experimental basis." After "comprehensive analysis," the CRTC has concluded that such stations "should be licensed in those remote areas where it is clear that a satisfactory number of services do not now exist, and where it is evident that an acceptable minimum number of services cannot be provided by any other means."

The announcement then gave the criteria which applications for such stations were expected to meet. Briefly, these are: First, the station is to be only a rebroadcaster of full programming from the parent station. Second, there must be a demonstrated need for the low-power rebroadcaster. Third, the community characteristics must be as follows:

The community wherein the low-power station is sufficiently small and remote that a standard-parameter station is not viable in the community; and
the proposed station will not cause unfair detriment to any existing radio services; and
the community has some socio-economic connection with the community where the originating station is located.

Fourth, these stations will operate on unprotected frequencies. Finally, the stations should operate in the FM band, "regardless of whether the programming originates from an AM or FM station." The Commission reasoned that

The coverage of an FM station is consistent day and night, whereas, in most cases, AM stations suffer reduced coverage at night due to skywave interference from distant stations.

FM produces a better quality signal, especially in areas where electrical interference is high.

Low-power FM installations are comparable in cost to AM installations, and in many cases, are significantly less expensive.

In most areas a number of low-power FM channels can be obtained, whereas suitable AM frequencies would be difficult to find. As well, fewer frequency changes as a result of the assignment of regular stations would occur if FM low-power stations were used.

Exceptions would be considered if the use of an FM facility is clearly impractical, and where, if nighttime operation is proposed, "the nighttime limitation contour . . . will enclose no fewer than 90% of the households enclosed by the 0.5 mV/m daytime contour."

Finally, the Commission said it was hopeful "that the above procedures, whereby the private sector of the Canadian radio broadcasting system will be allowed to operate low-power rebroadcasting stations in remote, poorly served areas of the country, will allow for a substantial improvement in the number and quality of signals available to the residents of these regions."

7. ULTRA-HIGH FREQUENCY REQUIREMENTS

A public announcement, 22 October 1976, said that a conference to be held in Geneva in 1979 would discuss world-wide frequency spectrum allocations. The Department of Communications had solicited opinions from the Canadian public "on the matter of future spectrum requirements in Canada in the 406-960 MHz frequency band" and the Commission had been asked to prepare an assessment of "the future spectrum requirements for television in this band."

The Commission said it believed

that adequate provision must be made for future UHF television stations in Canada, since the present VHF television bands have become saturated, especially in certain densely populated regions of the country. However, the Commission is also of the view that an accurate assessment of UHF channel requirements cannot be made without the benefit of informed opinions and projections from existing and potential broadcast licensees, who may require these channels in order to provide expanded television services in the future.

Submissions were requested by 1 December 1976, subsequently put forward to 14 January 1977. By the end of fiscal 1977, 13 submissions had been received.

D. Ownership

1. LOCAL OWNERSHIP AND PARTICIPATION

One of the Commission's continuing concerns is that the people served by broadcasting undertakings be more directly involved in the communications process through local ownership and participation. Several 1976-77 decisions reflect this concern.

In Decision 76-188, approving share transfers, the new licensee (Monarch Broadcasting Co. Ltd., Red Deer, Coronation, and Banff, Alta.) was required "to ensure adequate local representation on the board of directors" of the broadcasting company it had acquired. Similarly, in Decision 76-215, the Commission approved J.D. Schmidt's application to acquire two radio broadcasting licences at Nelson and Creston, BC, noting the licensee's commitment that Mr. and Mrs. Schmidt, "two directors of the licensee company," will reside in Nelson and "actively participate in the operation of these radio

stations." Decision 76-781 noted the licensee's commitment that six of the eight members of the board of directors would be local residents, and a condition of licence was that this proportion be maintained. The decision approved share transfers by Calgary Cable TV Ltd. to Cablecasting Ltd., Calgary, Alta.

In Decision 76-409, the Commission expected the new owners of a group of Ontario stations "to maintain one local director on the board of directors of each of the licensee companies and to take immediate steps to implement the proposals outlined for the improvement of local service by these radio stations."

Decision 77-123 approved an application by Harvard Developments Ltd. to acquire a group of Saskatchewan TV stations from Armadale Communications Ltd. The decision said that approval "will result in the transfer of ownership . . . from Toronto-based interests to local interests, and the separation of the ownership of these broadcasting undertakings from the daily newspaper in Regina." The new licensee also "responded adequately to the Commission's concerns about potential conflicts of interest between its role as a real estate developer and its obligations as a broadcasting licensee," and that it would "finance and manage the operation of the broadcasting undertaking separately from the other operations of the company."

In Decision 77-53, the Commission approved common ownership of two radio stations in adjoining markets (Guelph and Cambridge, Ont.), and said that the new owners of the Cambridge station must ensure that its programming "will serve the distinct needs of the Cambridge community" and "continue to be identified clearly with Cambridge." Decision 77-244, on the other hand, approved an ownership transfer which had previously been denied because in the original application, "two of the buyers would have had financial interests" in La Radio des Plaines, the licensee in question, and Radio Drummond Ltée in the same market (Drummondville, Qué.). The Commission had said in the earlier decision that "a situation in which people find themselves divided as to their interests and their responsibilities, as between the two licensees in Drummondville, is undesirable." This situation was rectified and the share transfers approved accordingly.

In Decision 76-262, the Commission denied an application by CHQT Broadcasting Ltd. to acquire and operate two stations at Victoria from Capital Broadcasting System Ltd. The decision said that the share transfer "would not . . . significantly improve the quality of radio broadcasting in the Victoria area. Further, in view of its lack of representative local ownership, and the fact that it put forward no plans for meaningful local participation, the applicant did not satisfy the Commission that it would involve itself actively and directly in the affairs of the community."

The Commission had denied an application by St. Lawrence Broadcasting Co. Ltd. (Decision 75-547) to acquire stations CKLC and CKLC-FM at Kingston, Ont., because the applicant "had failed to demonstrate how the various programming needs and interests of the community would benefit from the proposed change of owner-

ship." Decision 76-222 approved a revised application, "based on commitments to ensure the continued stability of the licensee and the further development of the community-oriented policies" of the stations, which are "absolutely fundamental if the licensee is to provide the Kingston area with the kind of responsive radio service required." The licensee also "confirmed that four of the Kingston directors will continue their active participation" in station management, and that the station president and managing director will continue for at least five years in his present position.

Decision 76-430 approved Timmins Cable Services Ltd.'s application to revise its share distribution. The Commission noted the licensee's efforts "to distribute shares to the residents of the Timmins area" and encouraged the licensee "to continue in its efforts to attract investment from residents of the area served and other northern Ontario communities."

2. COMPANIES

a. *Maclean-Hunter*

In Decision 76-219, Maclean-Hunter Holdings Ltd. received approval to acquire Maclean-Hunter Ltd. shares from Hunco and D. F. Hunter, a total of 3,424,098 Class A and/or Class B shares. Effective control of Maclean-Hunter Ltd. by this decision will now be held by the directors and senior management of the Maclean-Hunter Group. The new share structure "assures that the directors and senior officers of the Maclean-Hunter Group will always be in a position to . . . direct the voting of its shares in Maclean-Hunter." The decision noted that the Toronto-Dominion Bank was to purchase income debentures and shares of Maclean-Hunter Holdings Ltd., the new company which will have effective control of Maclean-Hunter, and that eventually the TD Bank could "own 4.2% of the voting equity of Maclean-Hunter." This fact provoked the Commission's concern, expressed as early as Decision 69-320, "about the long-range implications in allowing banks to take equity positions in licensee corporations," namely, that though banks make important contributions to financing broadcasting operations, "it is preferable that they should offer means of financing other than through equity participation." In this case, however, the Commission said that Maclean-Hunter was "a diversified publicly-traded company . . . not itself a licensee under the Broadcasting Act," and that the TD Bank "does not envisage participating in any way in the day-to-day operations or the direction of Maclean-Hunter."

b. *Huron Broadcasting Ltd.*

In Decision 76-767 the Commission deferred decision on Huron's application "to acquire the assets of Hyland Radio TV Ltd., Algonquin Radio-TV Co. Ltd., and Lake Superior Cablevision Ltd." The Commission said it would approve the acquisition of the companies and of the Ontario broadcasting undertakings operated by them if Huron "made the necessary arrangements for the provision of an adequate and reliable off-air CTV service to Sault Ste-Marie by no later than 1 September 1978."

*See the 1974-75 CRTC *Annual Report*, p. 16, for a discussion of cross-media ownership.

The decision noted that "virtually the entire purchase price of these broadcasting undertakings is being raised by means of debt issues rather than equity, the effect of which will be to burden the acquired undertakings with substantial interest and capital repayment requirements." The Commission said that if the application were approved, in future applications for rate increases such repayment requirements would "not necessarily be considered to be relevant cash requirements," and also the applicant would be expected to raise any funds for "future capital expenditures . . . from the shareholders rather than by its cable television subscribers by way of rate increases, if such funds are not available from the operation of the acquired undertakings or conventional debt sources."

In Decision 76-804, issued later that month, the Huron application was approved, and the licensee committed itself to providing CTV service to Sault Ste-Marie by 1 September 1978. Decision 77-252 approved Huron's application to increase the Sault Ste-Marie TV station power and change transmitter antenna location, and Decision 77-253 approved affiliation of the station with the CTV network. In January 1977, Decision 77-23 approved an application by R. Hilderly to acquire the AM and FM radio licences at Sault Ste-Marie (which had been transferred to Huron in Decision 76-767 from Hyland Radio TV Ltd.) and to continue operating them.

c. North West Community Video Ltd.

The Commission had first denied North West's application for share transfers to Microwave Cablevision Ltd. because

The proposed capitalization presented by the applicant involved an almost total reliance on debt as opposed to equity funds, with the debt capital apparently being obtained in a single transaction from a single source. The Commission has been unable to satisfy itself that this debt capitalization does not raise problems of the identity and nationality of the proposed source of funds, taking into account Order in Council PC 1969-2229, as amended, regarding Canadian ownership and control. (Decision 76-130)

The licensees filed new applications committing the new owners to provide substantially increased equity financing, and additional funds in the form of a debenture to be held by the National Trust Company. Also, a condition of approval was that the debenture and all related documents which are to secure or otherwise affect the borrowing must receive prior CRTC approval of both form and content.

d. Ottawa Cornwall Broadcasting Ltd.

Decision 76-359 renewed Ottawa Cornwall Broadcasting Ltd.'s licence for CJOH-TV Ottawa and its rebroadcasters at Cornwall and Deseronto. The decision noted that the licensee was a wholly-owned subsidiary of Bushnell Communications Ltd., controlling two local cable systems and with major shareholdings in a third. The Commission had said in earlier decisions* that "except in special circumstances, the ownership and control of television broadcasting and cable television undertakings should be

separate." However, in this decision, the Commission said that while "the applicant did not demonstrate satisfactorily that there are tangible benefits accruing to the broadcasting undertakings concerned arising out of their cross-ownership . . . the matter can be left in abeyance until the next hearing for the renewal of the licence."

e. Ottawa Valley Television Co. Ltd. (CHOV)

Decision 77-34 approved an application by Ottawa Valley Television to transfer its shares to J. Conrad Lavigne Ltd., to change transmitter and antenna site, to establish a studio at Ottawa while continuing the studio at Pembroke, and to broadcast CBOT Ottawa full-time until the technical changes above were completed. Finally, when the changes were made, the applicant was to broadcast, part-time, programs received from the J. Conrad Lavigne studio at Timmins and Sudbury, and continue as a CBC affiliate. The decision "noted the licensee's commitments to develop a local television service in Pembroke with programming specifically oriented to residents of the Ottawa Valley."

f. Radio Cape Breton Ltd. (CHER)

Decision 76-809 approved transfer of all shares from Highland Press Co. Ltd. to G.S. Marsh and P. MacDonald. Decision 76-669 renewing CHER Sydney's licence said that there was "a serious need to strengthen the day-to-day operations of the station in order to effect improvements in its overall performance." The new owners have made a commitment to placing "a high priority on improving the management, technical, and programming operations of the station" and to provide "the financial support necessary to effect these improvements." The Commission said it would expect evidence that such commitments had been met at the next licence renewal hearing.

E. Legal developments

CRTC v. CKOY Ltd.

In August 1974, CKOY Ltd. of Ottawa was charged with having on two occasions broadcast a telephone conversation with a person without that person's consent, contrary to section 5(1)(k) of the Radio (AM) Broadcasting Regulations. In December 1974, Judge Hutton of the Provincial Court, being of the view that the regulation was beyond the Commission's regulatory powers as set out in section 16 of the Broadcasting Act, dismissed the charges.

The Commission's first appeal from this decision was dismissed by Judge Reid of the Ontario High Court. A subsequent appeal to the Ontario Court of Appeal was allowed and a conviction entered against CKOY.

In its decision of 12 January 1976, the Court held that the relevant portion of section 5 of the Regulations was within the powers of the Commission. It found authority for this in section 16(1)(b)(i) of the Broadcasting Act which allows

*See the 1975-76 CRTC Annual Report, p. 15, and 1974-75, p. 17.

the Commission to regulate "respecting standards of programs." The Commission has the right, it decided, to prohibit the type of programming technique which was the subject of the charge if it was not conducive to a high standard of broadcasting or offended against other stated purposes and objects required to be regulated and supervised by the Commission. On 5 April 1976, the Supreme Court of Canada granted leave to appeal the Ontario Court of Appeal's Decision to CKOY. As of 1 May 1977 no date for this hearing had been established.

CRTC v. Four Seasons Radio Ltd. (CKIQ)

On 23 May 1975, Four Seasons Radio Ltd. (CKIQ) of Kelowna was acquitted of picking up and rebroadcasting a program contrary to section 14 of the Radio (AM) Broadcasting Regulations. The Court held that the Commission had no authority to make the regulation in question because it bore no relation to the furtherance of the Commission's objects as set out in section 15 of the Broadcasting Act.

The Commission's appeal from this decision has not yet been heard. It is expected that the appeal will proceed following disposition of an appeal by CKOY Ltd. to the Supreme Court of Canada on a similar point of law.

CRTC v. CHTK Radio Ltd.

On 8 February 1977, CHTK Radio of Prince Rupert, BC, was charged with failure to provide air-check tapes or other exact copies of material broadcast pursuant to section 4(5) of the Radio (AM) Broadcasting Regulations. On 7 March 1977, the station entered a guilty plea on one count of failing to make a tape. One other count pertaining to air-check tapes was withdrawn with the permission of the Court. The penalty was set at \$100.

CRTC v. Moffat Communications Ltd.

In February 1976 radio station CKY Winnipeg was charged with two counts of failure to provide air-check tapes or other exact copies of material broadcast pursuant to section 4(5) of the Radio (AM) Broadcasting Regulations. On 14 June 1976, Moffat Communications entered pleas of guilty to both charges. Fines of \$500 and costs on the first offence, and \$1,000 and costs on the second offence were levied.

CRTC v. CKEY (Shoreacres Broadcasting Co. Ltd.)

In September 1976, radio station CKEY was charged with failure to provide air-check tapes or other exact copies of material broadcast pursuant to section 4(5) of the Radio (AM) Broadcasting Regulations. The station entered a plea of guilty and was fined \$25 on 6 January 1977.

CRTC v. Multiple Access Ltd. (CFCF)

In March 1976, radio station CFCF Montreal was charged with failure to provide air-check tapes or other exact

copies of material broadcast pursuant to section 4(5) of the Radio (AM) Broadcasting Regulations. On 23 August 1976 the station entered a guilty plea to one charge of failure to provide tapes. Three other charges, including a second count of failure to make a tape, were withdrawn with the permission of the Court. The station was fined \$500 and costs.

CRTC v. CJSA (Radio Ste-Agathe Inc.)

Radio station CJSA (Ste-Agathe, Qué.) was charged with two counts of failing to provide air-check tapes or other exact copies of material broadcast pursuant to section 4(5) of the Radio (AM) Broadcasting Regulations. The station entered a plea of guilty to one count. The Court agreed with a request by both parties that the second charge be dropped. A fine of \$300 was imposed.

CRTC v. CKVL (Radio Futura Ltée)

Radio Station CKVL (Montréal, Qué.) was charged with failing to provide air-check tapes or other exact copies of material broadcast pursuant to section 4(5) of the Radio (AM) Broadcasting Regulations. The station entered a guilty plea and explained that the infringement of the Regulations was due to a labor dispute. The Court, in a judgment dated 17 December 1976, stressed the importance of maintaining air-checks and providing them upon request to the Commission. A fine of \$1,000 was imposed.

CRTC v. CKNW (Radio N.W. Ltd.)

Radio station CKNW of New Westminster, BC, was charged with violating section 28 of the Broadcasting Act. It is alleged that the station broadcast partisan political programming on a date when a by-election was being held in the riding of Vancouver East. The trial was held on 28 April 1977 and a judgement was expected on 9 June 1977.

Consumer's Association of Canada v. CRTC

On 16 December 1975 the Consumers' Association of Canada appealed the Commission's Decision 75-513 respecting an application by London Cable TV Ltd. to amend its cable television broadcasting licence. Among other things the applicant had requested that the Commission approve a basic service rate increase from \$5 to \$6 per month. The Consumers' Association of Canada had intervened at the public hearing during which the Commission had considered London Cable's application. Prior to the hearing the CAC had requested the opportunity to see the applicant's financial statements and projections and to cross-examine witnesses at the hearing. The appeal resulted from the Commission's decision not to accede to either of these requests.

In a judgment delivered on 9 April 1976, the Federal Court of Appeal held that in refusing to make available to the public London Cable's financial statements and projections, the Commission had not held the kind of public hearing required under section 19 of the Broadcasting Act. On this ground, the Court set aside the Commission's

decision and referred the matter back to the Commission for reconsideration. No order was made with respect to cross examination.

Canadian Cablesystems (Ontario) Ltd. v. Consumers' Association of Canada and CRTC

Following the decision by the Federal Court of Appeal in *Consumers' Association of Canada v. CRTC*, London Cable TV Ltd. again applied to the Commission for a rate increase. Prior to the 20 May 1976 re-hearing, the Commission authorized London Cable to continue to collect the charges which had been approved under Decision 75-513 provided the money collected was kept in trust pending the new decision.

On 2 June 1976, London Cable TV (Canadian Cablesystems) moved, on consent of the Consumers' Association and on consent of the Commission, for an order to extend to 5 October 1976 the time to apply for leave to appeal the Federal Court of Appeal judgment of 9 April 1976.

The Commission's Decision 76-378 upon the second rate application was made on 28 June 1976. The requested charges were approved but the Commission decided it did not have the power to approve the collection of higher rates retroactively and hence a refund of the trust money to subscribers was ordered. London Cable sought leave to appeal to the Federal Court of Appeal that part of Decision 76-378 ordering a refund of the trust money. That appeal was stayed pending final determination of issues arising out of the original rate application by the Supreme Court of Canada.

On 6 October 1976, the Supreme Court of Canada granted leave to appeal the Federal Court of Appeal's judgment of 9 April 1976. Argument was heard 30 and 31 March 1977. In its judgment delivered 29 April 1977, the Supreme Court held that London Cable had acquiesced in the Federal Court of Appeal's decision and had pursued its claim for increased service fees in having its financial position disclosed. The Supreme Court concluded that the appeal by London Cable TV had lost its *raison d'être* and accordingly the appeal was quashed.

Capital Cities Communications Inc. et al v. CRTC

1. In May 1974 three Buffalo, New York television stations appealed CRTC Decisions 74-100, 74-101, and 74-102 to the Federal Court of Appeal under section 28 of the Federal Court Act and section 26 of the Broadcasting Act. These decisions had authorized several Toronto area cable system operators to delete commercial messages from US television signals on a random basis, and replace them with public service announcements. In January 1975 the Federal Court of Appeal unanimously dismissed the appeal. The appellant stations' appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada was argued 27 and 28 January 1977.

The Attorney General of Canada joined the Commission in argument. The Attorney General of Saskatchewan appeared as an intervenant. The Attorneys General of Alberta, British Columbia, Ontario, and Québec joined in the argument of the appellant as intervenants.

Issues that were raised in the course of argument included the question of whether the federal or provincial governments have the constitutional right to regulate cable, whether the CRTC acted beyond its jurisdiction in authorizing random deletion of commercials, and whether the authorization was contrary to international agreement.

At the close of argument, the Court reserved judgment. As of 31 April 1977, the Supreme Court of Canada had not rendered a judgment in the matter.

2. On 1 October 1975, Capital Cities Communications Inc., Taft Broadcasting Co., and WBEN Inc. appealed the Commission's Decisions 75-412 to 75-425 inclusive to the Federal Court of Appeal. These decisions, like the 1974 decisions which were the subject of the first appeal, authorized certain Toronto and Hamilton area cable system operators to implement a policy of commercial deletion and substitution. The grounds of appeal in both cases were substantially the same. The appeal has been stayed pending final determination of the earlier appeal in the Supreme Court of Canada.

François Dionne v. The Public Service Board of Québec et al.

Mr. François Dionne's appeal against three orders issued by the Québec Public Service Board in 1974 was heard on 8 and 9 March 1976 by the Québec Court of Appeal. Mr. Dionne is a cable television licensee in the Rimouski, Mont-Joli, Matane, and Matapedia Valley areas. The orders appealed had the effect of dividing the territory licensed by the Commission to Mr. Dionne by granting the Rimouski and Mont-Joli areas to Mr. Raymond D'Auteuil. Mr. D'Auteuil has no licence from the Commission.

Mr. Dionne's appeal raised clearly the question of legislative and regulatory jurisdiction over cable television. The *factum* submitted by the appellant Dionne argued that the Board's decisions, the Québec Communications Department Act, the Public Service Board Act, the regulations respecting cabledistribution public services, along with the Board's general orders respecting annual reports, dues, fees, and technical standards of cabledistribution public services are invalid insofar as they apply to broadcasting receiving undertakings. The Attorney General of Canada intervened in the case in support of the appellant.

Their position was that Parliament has had exclusive jurisdiction over broadcasting since the well-known decision in *In Re Regulation and Control of Radio Communication in Canada* and that cablecasting is included within this exclusive jurisdiction. The Attorney General of Québec, the Public Service Board, and the Québec Minister of Communications jointly asked for the dismissal of the appeal by arguing that the radio regulation case did not conclusively and completely resolve the question of federal jurisdiction and that the principles of constitutional law permit the exercise of provincial jurisdiction over cable television. The Québec Court of Appeal issued its judgment on 12 January 1977. The Court followed the earlier cases of *Victoria Cablevision* and *Capital Cities Communications et al v. CRTC* (Fed. C.A.) and found that the undertakings of Mr. Dionne and Mr. D'Auteuil are subject to the jurisdiction of the federal government.

The orders of the Public Service Board which were under appeal were declared null and void and the Department of Communications Act (Québec), the Public Service Board Act and Regulations Respecting Cabledistribution Public Services were found to be ultra vires insofar as they applied to the undertakings of the appellant Dionne and the respondent D'Auteuil.

The Attorney General of Québec has appealed the Court of Appeal judgment to the Supreme Court of Canada. A hearing date has been set for early June 1977.

Even though the Commission is not directly a party to the litigation, this case is highly significant to the Commission's continuing activities in the cable television area.

Broadcasting Licence Fee Regulations

The Commission issued a notice of public hearing, 6 August 1976; the hearing was to consider proposed amendments to the Broadcasting Licence Fee Regulations.

The notice reviewed the background of the licence fee assessment system, and said that there were two major problems:

In the first place licence fees are assessed on "gross revenue" of the broadcasting undertaking of the licensee. This has led to the inclusion within income now subject to assessment of a number of items which the Commission feels are inappropriate for fee assessment. Predominant among these is the revenue derived from the rental of studio facilities and the sale of programs produced by the licensee. This is no longer an activity exclusively engaged in by the holders of broadcast licences. As well, many licensees have created affiliated corporations to perform these functions and thus have avoided having the income accrue to the broadcasting undertaking.

Secondly, recent commission studies have indicated that the licence fee burden is significantly more onerous upon smaller radio, television and cable licensees than it is upon the larger licensees. This is an inequity the Commission feels compelled to redress.

The Commission proposed the following as reasonable goals for a new system:

1. the fees should be levied only on income derived from the licensed activity of a broadcasting undertaking
2. the fees should be borne equitably by all parts of the private sector of the Canadian broadcasting industry
3. no licensee should, because of its small size, bear a disproportionately large licence fee burden
4. the licence fee rate under the proposed system should be no higher than that under the current system
5. a self-assessing system should be established and other administrative problems eliminated.

The effect of the new system would be "to levy the fee on revenue derived from the sale of commercial time exclusive of commission paid to advertising agencies." Concerning the cable television industry, "the fee would be levied on subscription revenue including installation and reconnect revenue but excluding revenue from converter sales. In addition the terms of the regulations are broad enough to deal with revenue from subsidiary communica-

tions and potential development in the areas of pay television and satellite communications."

The new regulations would include networks, up to now exempt: "the total amount of fees to be paid by a network and its affiliates will amount to approximately what the affiliates alone paid under the old system." Also, the rate structure would be changed "to provide some relief for smaller, struggling operations in each of the radio, television, and cable television industries." Also, for the purpose of avoiding abuse of administrative charges, "revenues from joint AM and FM operations or from originating stations with one or more transmitters are to be combined for fee assessment purposes." Finally, the fee assessment process will be "greatly simplified."

The Commission called for submissions on the proposed regulations, which were attached to the public notice. The hearing was held 16 November 1976, in Ottawa. The revised regulations were approved by the Commission on 6 May 1977, to become effective 1 September 1977.

Bill C-43: An Act Respecting Telecommunications in Canada

On 22 March 1977 the Minister of Communications introduced legislation which consolidates existing federal legislation pertaining to broadcasting and telecommunications. Known as the Telecommunications Act, the legislation will replace the Broadcasting Act, Telegraphs Act, the CRTC Act and those provisions of the Railway Act and the National Transportation Act which apply to telecommunication.

The Bill contains a statement of national objectives covering telecommunications systems and services, broadcasting, radiocommunication, and research. It also provides for the entering into of agreements respecting the delegation of powers contained in the Bill, granted to the Minister of Communications and the CRTC, to provincial authorities.

Other powers granted to the Governor in Council include the power to issue policy directions to the CRTC respecting national telecommunications policy; to exempt broadcasting or telecommunications undertakings, facilities, or services from the application of the Bill; and to exempt Her Majesty in Right of Canada or of a province from its application as well. The Governor in Council may also invite a provincial regulatory body to designate any of its members to participate with members of the Commission in a hearing.

A number of other provisions relating to the Commission's status and powers as a tribunal and clarifying certain aspects of its jurisdiction over telecommunications matters are also contained in the Bill.

F. Telecommunications regulation

With the proclamation of the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission Act, on 1 April 1976, the CRTC acquired jurisdiction formerly exercised

by the Canadian Transport Commission over the federally-regulated telecommunications carriers in Canada. Thus, the CRTC is required to approve all tariffs of tolls, rates, charges, and all interconnecting agreements of Bell Canada, BC Telephone Co., CN Telecommunications, CP Telecommunications, and Telesat Canada. These five carriers account for over 70% of the telephone, telegraph, and data communications in Canada.

1. MAJOR TELECOMMUNICATIONS PROCEEDINGS

a. *Telecommunications Procedures and Practices*

On 20 July 1976, the Commission released a statement entitled "Telecommunications regulation—Procedures and practices." The statement was broken into two parts. Part one set out the approach the CRTC intended to take toward telephone and telegraph regulation. The Commission noted its perception that the level of service in Canada was second to none, but stressed that the level and structure of carrier rates must be continually reviewed with a wide reading of the terms "just and reasonable" to ensure that services are fully responsive to the public interest. Part two, on the practices and procedures of the Commission, set out 21 specific suggestions for changes in the existing procedures relating to public involvement.

The Commission held a four-day hearing commencing 25 October 1976 in Ottawa at which it heard oral submissions from representatives of carriers, provincial governments, user organizations, and consumer groups and individuals. In its statement, the Commission noted that it would announce its decision on procedures in due course and would issue draft new CRTC Rules of Procedure which would be open for further written comment before going into effect. Pending such action, the CTC General Rules would remain in effect, although some of the suggested proposals might be made applicable to pending applications where the Commission so directed. Since the conclusion of the hearing, the Commission has in fact implemented a number of the proposals on a case by case basis, including the requirement for notices in monthly billings, the filing of memoranda of evidence with applications for rate increases, and the involvement of Commissioners and Commission counsel at hearings.

b. *CP Telecommunications, interconnection with Bell Canada*

On 14 June 1976, Canadian Pacific Ltd. filed an application seeking orders requiring Bell Canada "to afford all reasonable and proper facilities for the receiving, forwarding and delivering of telegraphic and telephonic messages . . . upon and from its telegraph and telephone system or lines," for the interchange of telecommunications traffic, and for the connection of their respective telephone systems. The application was made under section 265 of the Railway Act which requires the exchange of railway traffic between companies and as stated by the applicant is made applicable to telecommunications by the operation of section 320(12).

On 2 July 1976, Bell Canada filed an application for an order requiring CP to furnish further information, partic-

ulars, and documents and for a suspension of the proceedings until such information be supplied. Following further correspondence, the Secretary-General of the Commission wrote to the parties on 8 July 1976, stating that the Executive Committee had directed that the time limit for the filing and service of an answer by CP be extended to a date to be fixed by the Commission at such time as it deals with the Bell motion.

c. *CN Telecommunications, increase in telephone rates for Newfoundland*

CNT applied on 8 July 1976 for increases averaging 13.6% in residence and business rates for its telephone service in Newfoundland. CNT has 38,000 subscribers in 404 communities in the province. The application also included increases for extended area service, installation charges, a 25¢ charge for certain directory assistance calls and a 50¢ charge for uncompleted person-to-person calls.

A public hearing was held on 8 September 1976 in Gander, Newfoundland. The evidence presented at the hearing indicated that in the period 1972-76, there had been no rate increases, the average net investment of CNT in the region had increased by \$70 million, while net income had declined by 22%.

In its Telecommunications Decision 76-1 issued 10 December 1976, the Commission approved all proposed changes in rates, except the 50¢ charge for incomplete person-to-person calls. The Commission felt that insufficient evidence had been produced to justify such a charge. The Commission also commented on the subject of rate of return as it applies to CNT, a division of a Crown Corporation.

d. *CN Telecommunications, increase in telephone rates in northwest Canada*

On 6 September 1976, CNT filed an application with the Commission to increase its telephone rates and to restructure its telephone exchange rate groups for its telephone areas in the Yukon, the western portion of the Northwest Territories, and northeastern BC. The proposed increases in monthly telephone rates and in equipment and ancillary service charges averaged 14% and the increases for non-recurring charges averaged 50%. The increase in revenue earned by the new tariff was \$44,900 per month.

Following the issuance of telecommunications public notice 1976-8, the Commission held a public hearing in Whitehorse, YT, on 13-14 December 1976 to consider the application. Interventions were received from the Consumers' Association of Canada (Whitehorse and Yellowknife branches), the government of the NWT, the Minister of Transport and Communications for BC, and the Whitehorse Chamber of Commerce.

The Commission issued its Telecommunications Decision 77-3 on 7 April 1977. Only the new service charges were approved, since they had remained essentially unchanged since 1960. The basic reason for not approving the other increases was the failure of the Company to convince the Commission that the rate of return which would result from the full rate increase was justified. The

argument that CNT should earn a rate of return comparable to that of investor-owned companies such as BC Tel or Bell Canada was not accepted. The Commission urged CNT to complete its study relating to the issue of an appropriate basis for determining the rate of return for CNT vis-à-vis other carriers.

e. Bell Canada, increase in rates

On 3 November 1976, Bell Canada filed an application with the Commission for an increase in its rates. The application called for 9.5% increase in monthly residence main telephone rates, 12.5% increases in most business telephone services and in extensions, 30% to 50% increases in certain service charges, and 15% increase in monthly rates within the Bell service area. The application also included proposals for improving non-urban service over a five-year period. The rate changes were estimated to increase revenues by \$137 million in the period from 15 March to 31 December 1977 and over \$170 million on an annualized basis.

Further to its Directions on Pre-Hearing Procedure issued by the Commission on 30 October 1976, Bell advertised the application in newspapers in its service area and in a notice to telephone subscribers required to be included in its monthly billings. The notice invited comments or interventions, to be filed with the Commission or before 15 January 1977, with a copy to Bell. In response to the request for comments, some 800 comments or interventions were eventually received by the Commission.

Following a pre-hearing conference, where outstanding interrogatories and procedural matters were dealt with, the hearing commenced on 8 March. It was to consist of two parts, a central hearing in Ottawa, expected to last about five weeks, and a series of regional hearings to be held throughout Bell Canada's serving area including the far North (see below, "Public hearings").

f. BC Telephone Co., increase in rates

On 10 December 1976, BC Tel filed an application for an increase in rates with the Commission. The application proposed an increase of 15% in monthly rates for local telephone service and miscellaneous equipment, increases ranging up to 5¢ a minute for most customer-dialed long-distance calls within BC, and increase in service charges varying if a visit to the premises was required. Net revenue increases arising from the application for the period 1 May-31 December 1977 were estimated to be \$28.3 million. The application was also accompanied by a supplementary application for interim rate increases which the Commission rejected in favor of proceeding with the main application sooner than originally anticipated.

Further to Directions on Pre-Hearing Procedure issued by the Commission on 7 December 1976, BC Tel advertised the application in newspapers and in a notice to telephone subscribers required to be included in its monthly billings. The notice invited comments or interventions to be filed with the Commission on or before 15 February 1977, with a copy to BC Tel. The Directions also required that the application include detailed memoranda of evidence on the principal aspects of the application, specified that the deadline for the filing of interrogatories was 15 February 1977, and stated that the application would be set down for hearing when the file was deemed complete. As of 1

January 1977, some 50 written comments had been received.

A pre-hearing conference was held 15 March 1977 to deal with certain interrogatories as well as procedural matters. Telecommunications Decision 77-2 on these matters was issued on 18 March and the hearing began on 22 March consisting of two parts, the central hearing, to be held in Vancouver, expected to last about three weeks, and four regional hearings, held in Vancouver, Delta, Victoria, and Nanaimo (see below, "Public hearings").

g. Bell Canada, support structures for cable television licensees

On 28 June 1976, Bell Canada filed a proposed tariff, No. 7442, covering a new offering under which cable television licensees may obtain access to Bell's support structures (i.e. poles and ducts) for their own coaxial cable. Up to that time, cable licensees in Ontario and Quebec generally entered into so-called partial lease arrangements with Bell, under which Bell itself owns and leases the coaxial cable, and the cable licensees own the amplifiers, head-end, and house drops.

On 19 November 1976, the Commission released Directions as to Procedure which ordered that the first phase of the hearing commence on 30 November 1976 to deal with outstanding interrogatories and procedural questions. Following a three-day hearing, the Commission ruled on the outstanding procedural questions on 31 December 1976 in Telecommunications Decision 76-2.

The second phase of the proceeding commenced on 10 January 1977 and ran for nine hearing days. The hearing dealt with five issues: whether the new tariff complied with sections 320 and 321 of the Railway Act, whether the existing partial lease tariff so complied, the extent to which the new tariff should supplant the old, whether the tariffs should incorporate any of the terms of the contracts involved, and whether the contracts under the old tariff (and in particular that of Video Cable Services) were being fully complied with. Following the conclusion of the hearing, the Commission began the process of preparing its decision.

2. OTHER TELECOMMUNICATIONS MATTERS

a. Issues of preferred shares

During its first year of operation, the Commission received three applications for approval of the issue of preferred shares:

1. BC Telephone Co. applied on 29 April 1976 for approval of an issue of up to \$60 million in convertible preferred shares. The application was heard on 26 May 1976 and approved on 28 May 1976.
2. Bell Canada applied on 20 August 1976 for approval of an issue of up to \$81 million in preferred shares. The application was heard on 21 September 1976 and approved the same day.
3. BC Telephone Co. applied for approval of an issue of \$40 million in preferred shares. The Commission invited comments on this application, indicating that if there were "no serious problems requiring further inquiry" it would propose to deal with the matter without a public hearing, approving the application "in principle." There being no interventions, the Commission approved the issue and

sale in principle on 25 January 1977. Final approval was then given on 3 February 1977 following receipt of information regarding the total value, terms, and conditions of the issue.

b. Telecommunications Bulletin

This publication, first issued 15 January 1977, is intended to provide an ongoing record of proceedings, decisions,

and other matters affecting the telecommunications carriers under the jurisdiction of the Commission. It is issued monthly, and consists of three parts, providing a status report on major proceedings before the Commission, a summary of all decisions and orders of the Commission on major issues (including the adoption of new policies or procedures), and an annotated table of all Telecommunications Orders made by the Commission on tariffs filed by the federal carriers.

II Public business of the CRTC

The Broadcasting Act requires the CRTC to hold a public hearing in connection with the issue, revocation, or suspension of a broadcasting licence (s. 19 to 21). The public hearings held regionally by the Commission are a vital part of its function as a broadcast regulating agency. The CRTC plans, coordinates, and conducts these hearings in order that it may consider various applications relating to broadcasting undertakings, policy and regulatory matters, as set out in the Act. Hearings are also a forum where members of the public are invited to comment or intervene on the specific applications or issues heard at a given hearing. The hearings are held from September to June each year.

On 1 April 1976, the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission Act (CRTC Act) became law. By this Act the CRTC acquired further jurisdiction over Canadian federally-regulated telecommunications carriers, formerly exercised by the Canadian Transport Commission.

In a notice of public hearing released 20 July 1976, the CRTC said it wished "to indicate the approach which it intends to take in exercising its jurisdiction under the new Act and to raise a number of fundamental questions regarding telecommunications procedures and practices." Attached was a fifteen-page proposal, "Telecommunications regulation—Procedures and practices." The Commission called for submissions on the proposal "that might assist the Commission in carrying out its regulatory responsibilities" by 13 September 1976, for a public hearing held 27 September in Ottawa. (These dates were later extended to 13 and 25 October 1976 respectively in a notice of public hearing dated 9 August 1976.)

The announcement set out the CRTC's objectives for the proposal:

1. to ensure that Commission proceedings are of sufficient focus and depth to permit the highest possible quality of decision making
2. to assist regulated carriers to deal effectively with Commission concerns in respect of specific proceedings and on an ongoing basis
3. to facilitate the involvement of the public in the regulatory process through greater informality and public access
4. to increase the capacity of intervenors to participate in public hearings in an informed way
5. to eliminate unnecessary delay in the regulatory process.

The proposal pointed out that

At present, the Commission's proceedings are governed by two distinct sets of rules of procedure. On the broadcasting side, the rules for filing applications and interventions and for the conduct of public hearings are set out in the CRTC Rules of Procedure, which were adopted in 1971.

On the telecommunications side, proceedings are governed by the Canadian Transport Commission General

*Copies of the proposal are available from Information Services, CRTC.

Rules. Under section 17 of the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission Act, these rules govern procedures before CRTC in regard to telephone and telegraph matters until replaced or revised by the CRTC.

Both sets of rules cover only the most essential elements of procedure, and do not deal with either the basic approach or with many of the practices of the Commission in its interaction with carriers, intervenors, and the general public. For this reason, the Commission wishes to solicit comment not only on the specific rules of procedure that should govern telecommunications proceedings, but also on Commission practices under such rules.

On the broadcasting side, the public hearing process has evolved to be "relatively informal, widely advertised to the public, and open to frequent interventions and representations from members of the public." Hearings are also relatively short, involve "extensive and active questioning of applicants and intervenors by Commissioners and Commission counsel," but have not emphasized "cross-examination by counsel for the parties" except in hearings for licence revocation. Telecommunications hearings, on the other hand, have been "much more formal, based primarily on the adversary system, and have consequently involved little questioning from Commissioners and Commission counsel," resembling procedures adopted by the courts. Hearings have been lengthy, with detailed oral cross-examination by the parties.

The proposal elaborated on the points 1. to 5. noted above. Notably, the CRTC wishes to involve the public in the telecommunications hearings and to this end suggested a number of administrative procedures such as a mailing list and a bulletin to keep interested parties informed of telecommunications matters before the Commission. By 31 March, the list had been set up, and two issues of the bulletin published.* There was a decided emphasis on informality proposed in the document, in procedures to deal with complaints for example, or in access to information, and in the hearing process itself.

Submissions from the public were to be considered, with the results of the hearings, toward "a review of the practices and procedures affecting telecommunications matters." Rules of procedure were to be formulated following the hearing.

Another public announcement, 10 March 1977, proposed a draft amendment to the CRTC's existing broadcasting Rules of Procedure, "to streamline the public hearing process by allowing all parties more time in which to study applications." Briefly, the proposed changes are:

1. applications will be made public and scheduled for a public hearing at least 45 days (instead of 35) before the hearing
2. four announcements (instead of two) will be made by the licensee outlining his application

*To receive the bulletin or to be put on the mailing list, write to the CRTC Secretary-General.

3. only one copy of an intervention will be required by the Commission
 4. interventions will have to be filed at least 20 days (instead of 15) before the commencement of the public hearings
 5. documents will be deemed to have been served on the fourth day (instead of the third) following the day on which it was mailed if sent by registered mail.
 Submissions were requested by 15 April 1977.

A. Public hearings

The CRTC held 52 public hearings in 40 sittings during 1976-77. There were 26 on broadcasting and 26 on telecommunications matters. The telecommunications hearings included 2 prehearings and 14 regional hearings. Broadcast hearings are shown by "B," telecommunications by "T."

Hearings: broadcast and telecommunications

30 March	Montréal (two hearings)	B
12 April	Halifax (two hearings)	B
3 May	Winnipeg (two hearings)	B
6 May	Edmonton (two hearings)	B
18 May	Windsor (two hearings)	B
26 May	Victoria (two hearings)	T
8 June	Ottawa (two hearings)	B
8 September	Ottawa (two hearings)	B
8 September	Gander	T
21 September	Ottawa	T
6 October	Halifax (two hearings)	B
25 October	Ottawa	T
16 November	Ottawa (full Commission)	B
30 November	Ottawa	T
7 December	Toronto (two hearings)	B
13 December	Whitehorse	T
13 December	Québec (two hearings)	B

10 January	Ottawa	T
25 January	Vancouver	B
1 February	Regina (two hearings)	B
21 February	Ottawa (pre-hearing)	T
1 March	Ottawa	B
1 March	Rimouski	B
8 March	Ottawa	T
15 March	Vancouver (pre-hearing)	T
21 March	Vancouver	T

Regional hearings: telecommunications

Québec (Bell Telephone)		
14 March	Sherbrooke	
15 March	Montréal	
17 March	Rivière-du-Loup	
28 March	Hull	
Ontario (Bell Telephone)		
21 March	Belleville	
22 March	Ajax	
23 March	Brantford	
Northwest Territories (Bell Telephone)		
28 March	Igloolik	
29 March	Hall Beach	
30 March	Frobisher Bay	
British Columbia (BC Telephone)		
24 March	Vancouver	
25 March	Delta	
28 March	Victoria	
30 March	Nanaimo.	

B. Applications and decisions

Tables 1, 2, and 3 give a breakdown of applications and decisions in broadcasting, by type and region. The CRTC received 1461 applications in broadcasting, and announced 1653 decisions; 993 applications were on hand at year-end.

TABLE 1
 APPLICATIONS RECEIVED DURING 1976-77

Type/Category		Pacific region	Prairie region	Ontario region	Quebec region	Atlantic region	Canada total
AM	New	3	5	13	6	6	33
	Amendments	16	7	19	8	5	55
	Renewals	12	22	32	22	24	112
	Total	31	34	64	36	35	200
FM	New	10	14	16	22	12	74
	Amendments	2	7	10	5	2	26
	Renewals		2	1	2	2	7
	Total	12	23	27	29	16	107
TV	New	41	26	15	25	28	135
	Amendments	13	9	15	13	11	61
	Renewals	19	21	17	7	6	70
	Total	73	56	47	45	45	266
CATV	New	3	54	5	9	2	73
	Amendments	119	58	145	71	30	423
	Renewals	9	6	21	16	28	80
	Total	131	118	171	96	60	576
Securities Total		60	36	101	43	28	268
Network	New	2	5	11	6	2	26
	Amendments	4	1	3	2		10
	Renewals	1	1	3	2	1	8
	Total	7	7	17	10	3	44
All applications		314	274	427	259	187	1461

Prepared by Secretariat, Planning and Control.

TABLE 2
APPLICATIONS ANNOUNCED DURING 1976-77*

Type/Category		Pacific region		Prairie region		Ontario region		Quebec region		Atlantic region		Canada Total	
		a	d	a	d	a	d	a	d	a	d	a	d
AM	New	3	6	6	3	10	1	5	1	2	2	26	13
	Amendments	5	1	10		12	1	8		7		42	2
	Renewals	17		41		57		42		59		216	
	Total	25	7	57	3	79	2	55	1	68	2	284	15
FM	New	17	3	25	1	31	11	16	2	19	2	108	19
	Amendments	1		9	1	9	2	7	1	2		28	4
	Renewals	7		14		34		16		14		85	
	Total	25	3	48	2	74	13	39	3	35	2	221	23
TV	New	40		21		14	1	4		25		104	1
	Amendments	13		11	1	14		4		6		48	1
	Renewals	14		28		15		6		6		69	
	Total	67		60	1	43	1	14		37		221	2
CATV	New	6	2	14	29	10		15	2	5		50	33
	Amendments	84	10	52	5	172	7	82	12	26		416	34
	Renewals	11		8		42		28		21		110	
	Total	101	12	74	34	224	7	125	14	52		576	67
Securities Total		21		35		97	1	34		17		204	1
Network	New	2		3		5		6	1	1		17	1
	Amendments	4		1		2		4				11	
	Renewals	1		1		4		2		2		10	
	Total	7		5		11		12	1	3		38	1
Total		246	22	279	40	528	24	279	19	212	4	1 544	109
All applications		268		319		552		298		216		1653	

*Approved or denied ("a", "d").
Prepared by Secretariat, Planning and Control.

TABLE 3
APPLICATIONS ON HAND AS OF 31 MARCH 1977

Type/Category		Pacific region	Prairie region	Ontario region	Quebec region	Atlantic region	Canada total
AM	New	3	6	8	6	7	30
	Amendments	15	7	18	6	4	50
	Renewals		1			4	5
	Total	18	14	26	12	15	85
FM	New	3	13	6	26	8	56
	Amendments	2	2	7	2		13
	Renewals		1		1	1	3
	Total	5	16	13	29	9	72
TV	New	24	23	10	27	13	97
	Amendments	3	1	2	16	4	26
	Renewals	6	5	3	1		15
	Total	33	29	15	44	17	138
CATV	New	9	57	65	42	7	180
	Amendments	66	36	142	83	26	353
	Renewals		9	14	6	5	34
	Total	75	102	221	131	38	567
Securities Total		36	8	29	31	15	119
Network	New		3	7	1		11
	Amendments			1			1
	Total		3	8	1		12
All applications		167	172	312	248	94	993

Prepared by Secretariat, Planning and Control.



III The Canadian broadcasting and telecommunications system

The CRTC's 20 July 1976 proposal, "Telecommunications regulation—Procedures and practices," said that the Commission intended to take "an integrated approach" to its regulatory function. The CRTC Act, the proposal suggested, "reflects a widening perception of how our communications systems are related to each other":

All forms of communications are intimately interwoven with the social, cultural, and economic fabric of the country, and any change in one mode has repercussions, sometimes unexpected and often unpredictable, in others. For a number of years the Commission has been deeply concerned with the impact of cable television on the survival of over the air broadcasting. But at the same time, it has become increasingly clear that many regulatory decisions respecting broadcasting and cable television can have important consequences for the telecommunications carriers. Distribution of radio and television programming to and among broadcasting stations in Canada, for example, is carried out chiefly through lines, microwave routes, and satellite facilities furnished by the carriers. Cable television systems also make extensive use of carrier poles, ducts, and right of way. In addition, the coaxial cable used by cable systems and frequently leased from the carriers is capable of being used to offer services involving computers, databanks, shopping in the home, meter reading, and sophisticated display devices, which could be offered by the established carriers. Bringing these diverse sectors of the federally regulated communications industry under the jurisdiction of a single agency permits an integrated approach to regulatory decision-making which can take full account of the problems and concerns of each part of the industry.

Following this lead, various data on the broadcasting and telecommunications systems in Canada follow.

A. Broadcasting services

Canadian broadcasting in 1976-77 was extended through additional service and new stations, covering more of Canada and reaching more Canadians: 128 new AM and FM stations were licensed, with 92 new TV stations and 77 new cable television systems.*

1. TELEVISION COVERAGE

The television coverage maps show the statistically predicted service areas for the various networks and independent stations. The Grade B contours show those areas within which service normally would be available to a domestic receiver when using an outdoor antenna. Fringe-area reception can be expected beyond this contour under favorable conditions, but at times may be reduced to less than the B contour.

*See above, "Extension of service," for details.

Television coverage in Canada is shown in Tables 4 and 5. On the basis of language, for grade A and B coverage areas the present coverage is 98% for CBC English-language television and 98% for CBC French-language television (Radio-Canada). CTV reports a 91.1% coverage of English households, and Quebec's TVA network has a 84% coverage of that province.

2. RADIO COVERAGE

Private radio stations in Canada are estimated to reach at least 98% of the Canadian population, and private FM radio, approximately 85%. On the basis of language, the CBC's English AM network reaches at least 99% of the population, while its French AM network covers 99%. The English FM service of the CBC covers approximately 55% of the population, and its French FM service reaches 62% of the population.

Table 4 shows the percentage of the Canadian population, by province, within the 0.5 mV/m ground-wave daytime contours of AM undertakings. This signal level normally provides satisfactory day service to rural communities and to smaller communities where noise levels are low. Night service by ground-wave transmission is reduced substantially on most channels because of sky-wave interference from other stations. Sky-wave night reception of varying reliability is generally available from many distant North American stations in all parts of Canada. Table 4 also shows the percentage of the Canadian population, by province, within the 50 μ V/m contour of Canadian FM undertakings. Again, the signal level normally provides satisfactory service in rural areas and small communities whose noise level is low, and where an outside antenna is used.

TABLE 4
CANADIAN TELEVISION AND RADIO COVERAGE
BY PROVINCE

Province	Television (% within Grade B contour)	AM radio (% within 0.5 mV/m contour)	FM radio (% within 50 μ V/m contour)
Newfoundland	98.8	96.8	61.5
Prince Edward Island	94.7	100.0	33.9
Nova Scotia	100.0	98.9	87.6
New Brunswick	99.6	99.6	65.4
Quebec	99.3	99.4	95.4
Ontario	99.7	99.5	97.3
Manitoba	97.1	98.6	92.8
Saskatchewan	93.2	99.3	43.3
Alberta	98.0	99.7	85.9
British Columbia	98.4	98.9	86.7
Yukon Territory	81.2	86.6	00.0
Northwest Territories	73.2	67.2	10.6

Table 5 gives the CBC radio and television coverage figures for the total population, and for English and French mother tongue populations.

As of 31 March 1977, 1826 broadcasting undertakings had been licensed in Canada. Of these, 421 were AM and 278 FM radio stations, 285 were low-power relay transmitters, and 475 were cable television systems. Also included are 8

shortwave transmitters. Table 6 shows the number of licensed broadcasting undertakings in operation by province and type, as of 31 March 1977; tables 7 and 8 show the number and location of originating and rebroadcasting stations. Tables 9, 10, and 11 give the number of originating and rebroadcasting stations by province for TV, AM, and FM radio. Table 12 summarizes licensed stations by type. Table 17 gives some data on Canadian cable television systems.

TABLE 5
CBC RADIO AND TELEVISION COVERAGE

	Total population *	English mother tongue population		Total population	French mother tongue population
Canada	21,570,000 100%	12,970,000 100%	Canada	21,570,000 100%	5,790,000 100%
English network			French network		
English AM radio network (daytime coverage area)	20,810,000 96%	12,870,000 99%	French AM radio network (daytime coverage area)	18,330,000 85%	5,710,000 99%
English FM stereo network (500 μ V/m coverage area)	11,680,000 54%	7,120,000 55%	French FM stereo network (500 μ V/m coverage area)	5,150,000 24%	3,590,000 62%
English television network (Grade A and B coverage area)	19,910,000 92%	12,660,000 98%	French television network (Grade A and B coverage area)	17,080,000 79%	5,650,000 98%

*June 1971 Census population. Statistics are based on all stations in operation or approved by the CRTC as of 1 October 1976. FM excludes the coverage of FM stations carrying AM programs.
CBC Research Department, Ottawa, 19 April 1977.

TABLE 6
LICENSED BROADCASTING STATIONS IN CANADA BY PROVINCE AND TYPE

Province	AM	FM	TV	LPRT	SW	NT	Total
Newfoundland	28	20	89	17	1		154
Prince Edward Island	5	1	2				7
Nova Scotia	22	10	28	17	1	2	80
New Brunswick	19	7	24	11	1	1	63
Quebec	86	49	94	48	1	10	288
Ontario	105	78	96	58	1	10	350
Manitoba	20	25	48	7		2	102
Saskatchewan	21	16	62	1			100
Alberta	36	23	86	15	1	2	163
British Columbia	70	38	264	85	2	4	463
Yukon Territory	3		17	12			32
Northwest Territories	6	11	24	14			55
Total	421	278	834	285	8	31	1857

Prepared by Secretariat, Planning and Control.
LPRT: Low-power relay transmitter.
SW: Short-wave.
NT: Network.

TABLE 7
 LICENSED ORIGINATING STATIONS BY PROVINCE, TYPE, NETWORK AFFILIATION, AND LANGUAGE

Type/Network	Nfld			PEI		NS		NB		Que.			Ont.			Man.			Sask.			Alta.		BC			YT		NWT			Total		
	E	F	M	E	F	E	F	E	F	E	F	M	E	F	M	E	F	M	E	F	M	E	F	E	F	M	E	F	M	E	F	M		
AM CBCO	5					2	1	1	1	1	5	4	2	2	1	1	3	2	2	1	3					25	12							
CBCA				1		8	4	2	3	31		26	2	3				4	1	16				1	65	36	1							
Ind.	19			3		10	8		4	35	1	59	2	3	10	3	17	25	35	1	1	1	1	1	1	192	37	9						
FM CBCO	1					1	1		1	3		2	1	1		2	1	1	2	1				5	12	6	5							
Ind.	2	1				6	3		3	17	2	45		1	6	4	1	9	9					1	88	17	6							
TV CBCO	4			1		2	1		1	1	4	3	2	1	1	3		2	1	1	1	1				19	11							
CBCA							1		1	7		11		1		3		3	6						26	7								
Ind.										1		3		1				3	1						8	1								
TVA										5																5								
CTV						2	2		1			7		2		2		3	1						23									
OECA	3											1													1									
LPRT CBCO																																		
SW CBCO								1																										
Ind.						1																			1									
Total	34	1	5	32	1	22	4	15	108	3	161	9	4	27	2	3	32	4	1	52	2	73	2	1	3	5	8	461	132	21				
All stations	35		5	33		26			126		174			32		37		54		76		3		13			614							

E=English, F=French, M=Multilingual.
 CBCO=CBC owned and operated.
 CBCA=CBC affiliate.
 LPRT=Low-power relay transmitter.
 Tables 7 and 8 prepared by Secretariat, Public Hearing Planning Division.

TABLE 8
 LICENSED REBROADCASTING STATIONS BY PROVINCE, TYPE, NETWORK AFFILIATION, AND LANGUAGE

Type/Network	Nfld			PEI		NS		NB		Que.			Ont.			Man.			Sask.			Alta.		BC			YT		NWT			Total		
	E	F	M	E	F	E	F	E	F	E	F	M	E	F	M	E	F	M	E	F	M	E	F	E	F	M	E	F	M	E	F	M		
AM CBCO				3		1	1	1	1	1		1	1					1	1	2	1	1				10	6							
CBCA									1	1	3	2	2	1				1	5							10	6							
Ind.				1						1		1						1	8							10	2							
FM CBCO	3	1	1			3	1	2	5	14		18	11	15	3	8		6	2	16	1			3	1	76	37	1						
CBCA										2																2								
Ind.	12									2								5	9							26	2							
TV CBCO	46	3				11	4	2	5	30	1	22	18	21	6	19	1	30	5	57	7	22				240	69	1						
CBCA	5					1	6	4	4	30		9	9	19					10	118	9	1	1				191	35						
Ind.										1		5						6	4							15	1							
TVA										2																								
CTV				28	1	7	8	1				8	6	15					23	75							172							
OECA												7														7								
LPRT CBCO				15	2	7	10	7	4	17	31	39	19	5	2	1		12	84	1	12	13	1			212	69	1						
Ind.																		3								3								
SW CBCO				1															1							2								
Ind.									1			1						1	1							4								
NT CBCO													3	3											3	3								
CBCA										1																1								
Ind.						2		2	6	2	2							2	4							14	6							
TVA										1																1								
CTV												1														1								
OECA												1														1								
Total				114	6	2	1	29	18	23	13	36	125	1	119	55	59	11	62	1	101	8	384	3	29	39	1	2	997	242	3			
All stations (includes NT)				120		3		47		36		162		174		70		63		109		387		29		42		1242						

TABLE 9
FM BROADCASTING STATIONS BY PROVINCE AS OF 31 MARCH 1977

Province	Originating stations ¹				Rebroadcasters ²				Total FM stations
	English	French	Multilingual ³	Total	English	French	Multilingual	Total	
Newfoundland	3		1	4	15(7)*	1*		16(8)*	20
Prince Edward Island					1*			1*	1
Nova Scotia	7			7		3*		3*	10
New Brunswick	4			4	1*	2*		3*	7
Quebec	4	20	2	26	5(2)*	18(8)*		23(10)*	49
Ontario	47	1	1	49	18(16)*	11*		29(27)*	78
Manitoba	7			7	15*	3*		18*	25
Saskatchewan	6	1	1	8	8*			8*	16
Alberta	10			10	11(6)*	2*		13(8)*	23
British Columbia	11	1		12	25(11)*	1		26(11)*	38
Yukon Territory									
Northwest Territories	1		6	7	3(2)*		1	4(2)*	11
Canada	100	23	11	134	102(69)*	41(30)*	1	144(99)*	278

1. Originating station: originates (in whole or in part) daily program schedule.

2. Rebroadcasting station: rebroadcasts program schedule of another station.

3. Multilingual: all other languages except English or French.

(*) FM stations rebroadcasting AM station

Tables 9, 10 and 11 prepared by CRTC Secretariat, 22 April 1977.

TABLE 10
AM BROADCASTING STATIONS BY PROVINCE AS OF 31 MARCH 1977

Province	Originating stations ¹				Rebroadcasters ²				Total AM stations
	English	French	Multilingual ³	Total	English	French	Multilingual	Total	
Newfoundland	24			24	20	2		22	46
Prince Edward Island	4			4		1		1	5
Nova Scotia	21			21	8	11		19	40
New Brunswick	15	3		18	8	5		13	31
Quebec	8	71	1	80	19	36		55	135
Ontario	89	6	3	98	43	23		66	164
Manitoba	15	1	3	19	6	2		8	27
Saskatchewan	18	3		21	1			1	22
Alberta	31	1		32	19	1		20	52
British Columbia	53		1	54	101	2		103	157
Yukon Territory	2			2	13			13	15
Northwest Territories	4		2	6	13		1	14	20
Canada	284	85	10	379	251	83	1	335	714

1. Originating station: originates (in whole or in part) daily program schedule.

2. Rebroadcasting station: rebroadcasts program schedule of another station.

3. Multilingual: all other languages except English or French.

TABLE 11
TV BROADCASTING STATIONS BY PROVINCE AS OF 31 MARCH 1977

Province	Originating stations ¹				Rebroadcasters ²				Total TV stations
	English	French	Multilingual ³	Total	English	French	Multilingual	Total	
Newfoundland	7			7	79	3		82	89
Prince Edward Island	1			1	1			1	2
Nova Scotia	4	1		5	19	4		23	28
New Brunswick	3	1		4	14	6		20	24
Quebec	3	17		20	10	63	1	74	94
Ontario	25	2		27	51	18		69	96
Manitoba	5	1		6	36	6		42	48
Saskatchewan	8			8	53	1		54	62
Alberta	11	1		12	69	5		74	86
British Columbia	9	1		10	254			254	264
Yukon Territory	1			1	16			16	17
Northwest Territories					23	1		24	24
Canada	77	24		101	625	107	1	733	834

1. Originating station: originates (in whole or in part) daily program schedule.

2. Rebroadcasting station: rebroadcasts program schedule of another station.

3. Multilingual: all other languages except English or French.

TABLE 12
LICENSED BROADCASTING TRANSMITTING UNDERTAKINGS IN CANADA BY TYPE

Undertaking	Year	AM	FM	LPRT	SW	TV	Total
CBC Affiliates	1972	103				226	329
	1973	111				221	332
	1974	111				226	337
	1975	116				234	350
	1976	116	1			255	372
	1977	118	2			259	379
CBC Owned and operated	1972	34	10	254	3	139	440
	1973	36	14	280	2	182	514
	1974	40	18	283	3	209	553
	1975	50	30	283	3	238	604
	1976	50	77	284	3	280	694
	1977	53	137	282	3	340	815
CTV Affiliates	1972					92	92
	1973					115	115
	1974					129	129
	1975					157	157
	1976					171	171
	1977					195	195
TVA Affiliates	1972						
	1973					3	3
	1974					5	5
	1975					6	6
	1976					7	7
	1977					7	7
Global	1974					6	6
	1975					6	6
	1976					6	6
	1977					6	6
OECA	1974					5	5
	1975					6	6
	1976					8	8
	1977					8	8
Independent	1972	196	76		6	12	290
	1973	202	78		6	13	299
	1974	214	83		6	8	311
	1975	235	91		6	14	346
	1976	241	96		6	15	364
	1977	250	139	3	5	19	422
Total	1972	333	86	254	9	469	1 151
	1973	349	92	280	8	534	1 263
	1974	365	101	283	9	588	1 346
	1975	401	121	283	9	661	1 475
	1976	407	174	284	9	742	1 616
	1977	421	278	285	8	834	1 826

Prepared by Secretariat.

B. Telecommunications

The CRTC, under the CRTC Act, regulates Bell Canada, BC Telephone Co., CN/CP Telecommunications, and Telesat Canada. All other major carrier undertakings in Canada (except Teleglobe Canada) come under provincial government jurisdiction and are subject to regulation by provincial utility boards.

Telecommunications carriers in Canada are a mix of private and publicly-owned companies. The private sector dominates in terms of size because of Bell Canada and its subsidiaries, and because of BC Telephone. Rate increases and company operations are, in varying degrees, subject to regulatory agencies' approval.

Basic telephone service is provided regionally across Canada on a monopoly basis. Data communications are

provided nationally by two carrier systems, Trans-Canada Telephone Systems (TCTS) and CN/CP Telecommunications (TCTS includes Bell and BC Tel). There is minimal network interconnection between the two systems, and considerable competition for the market which they split about 50-50.

Telecommunications carriers in 1975 accounted for about 1% of the Canadian employed labor force. Their total operating revenue in 1975 was about 1.8% of the Canadian GNP that year. Gross construction expenditures by the major telecommunications carriers in 1975 was approximately 7.2% of aggregate private capital formation in Canada.

Two associations, the Canadian Telecommunications Carriers Association (CTCA) and the Trans-Canada Tele-

phone System (TCTS), between them include most telecommunications undertakings in Canada. The CTCA members are:

Newfoundland Telephone Co. Ltd.
 Maritime Telegraph and Telephone Co. Ltd.
 New Brunswick Telephone Co. Ltd.
 Manitoba Telephone Systems
 Saskatchewan Telecommunications
 Alberta Government Telephones
 British Columbia Telephone Co.
 Bell Canada
 Island Telephone Co.
 (the above are also members of TCTS)
 Canadian National Telecommunications
 Canadian Pacific Telecommunications

Québec-Téléphone
 Northern Telephone Ltd.
 Ontario Northland Telecommunications
 Edmonton Telephones
 Teleglobe Canada
 Telesat Canada
 Canadian Independent Telephone Association
 Télébec Ltée
 Téléphone du Nord du Québec Inc.
 Trans-Canada Telephone System
 Okanagan Telephone Co.

Tables 13 to 16 give various data on Canada's major telecommunications undertakings.

TABLE 13
 CHARACTERISTICS OF MAJOR CANADIAN TELECOMMUNICATIONS CARRIERS FOR 1975*
 (in thousands of dollars)

Company	Affiliations	Ownership	Regulation	Total Plant at Cost	Total Operating Revenue
Bell Canada	CTCA, TCTS	private	federal	\$6,360,539	\$1,665,870
British Columbia Telephone Co.	CTCA, TCTS	private	federal	1,473,731	360,687
Alberta Government Telephones	CTCA, TCTS	public	provincial	1,101,687	239,788
CN/CPT	CTCA	private/ public	federal	583,749	171,949
Manitoba Telephone System	CTCA, TCTS	public	provincial	430,648	91,274
Saskatchewan Telephones	CTCA, TCTS	public	provincial**	388,737	92,103
Maritime Tel. & Tel. Co. Ltd.	CTCA, TCTS	private	provincial	372,591	90,621
New Brunswick Tel. Co. Ltd.	CTCA, TCTS	private	provincial	296,665	76,451
Teleglobe Canada	CTCA	public	federal***	196,840	59,660
Newfoundland Telephone Co. Ltd.	CTCA, TCTS	private	provincial	169,423	43,093
Telesat	CTCA	private/ public	federal***	136,609	31,129

*Ranked in order of size.

**Saskatchewan Tel. reports to the provincial Minister of Communications, rather than a regulatory agency.

***Teleglobe and Telesat report to the federal Minister of Communications, rather than a regulatory agency.

Source: Financial Statistics on Canada Telecommunication Common Carriers, 1975.

TABLE 14
 CANADIAN TELEPHONE STATISTICS, 1975

Company	No. of telephones*	% (TCTS members/TCTS)	% (Telephones/total telephones)
Total Canadian telephones	13,165,000		100.0
TCTS	12,035,679	100.0	91.4
Bell Canada	7,888,581	65.5	59.9
BC Tel	1,473,183	12.2	11.2
Remaining TCTS Members**	2,673,915	22.2	20.3
CNT	71,605		0.5
Independents (895 operating companies)	1,057,716		8.0

*As of 31 December 1975. Telephone count includes business, residence, extensions, and PBX.

Source: DOC, Financial Statistics on Canadian Telecommunication Common Carriers, 1975; Statistics Canada, Telephone Statistics, 1975.

**Remaining TCTS Members: Alberta Government Tel., Manitoba Tel. System, Maritime Tel. & Tel. Co., New Brunswick Tel. Co., Newfoundland Tel. Co. Ltd., Saskatchewan Tel., Island Tel. Co. Ltd.

TABLE 15
 EMPLOYMENT IN TELECOMMUNICATIONS
 COMPARED TO TOTAL EMPLOYED
 LABOR FORCE IN CANADA FROM 1970 TO 1975

Company	1970	1975	Average Annual Growth
TCTS	67,681	83,678	4.4%
Bell Canada	39,079	44,904	2.9%
CN/CPT	6,770	6,048	(1.6%)
Teleglobe	700	961	6.6%
Telesat	232 (1973)	312	20.9%
Total employed labor force (000)	7,879	9,332	3.5%

Source: DOC, Financial Statistics on Canadian Telecommunications Common Carriers, 1975.

TABLE 16
GROSS CONSTRUCTION EXPENDITURES, 1970 to 1975,
IN THE TELEPHONE SECTOR COMPARED WITH GROSS PRIVATE CAPITAL FORMATION (GPCF)
(MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

Year	TCTS including Bell Canada	Bell Canada	% Bell Canada/ TCTS	GPCF	%TCTS/ GPCF
1970	684	402	58.8	15,551	4.4
1971	770	472	61.3	16,640	4.6
1972	844	508	60.2	17,841	4.7
1973	985	554	56.2	20,129	4.9
1974	1,397	783	56.0	21,148	6.6
1975	1,551	810	52.0	21,630	7.2

Source: DOC Financial Statistics on Canadian Telecommunications Common Carriers, 1975; Statistics Canada, National Income and Expenditure Accounts, 1961-1975.

TABLE 17
CABLE TV IN CANADA
CABLE TELEVISION SYSTEMS MARKET PENETRATION RATES IN CANADA

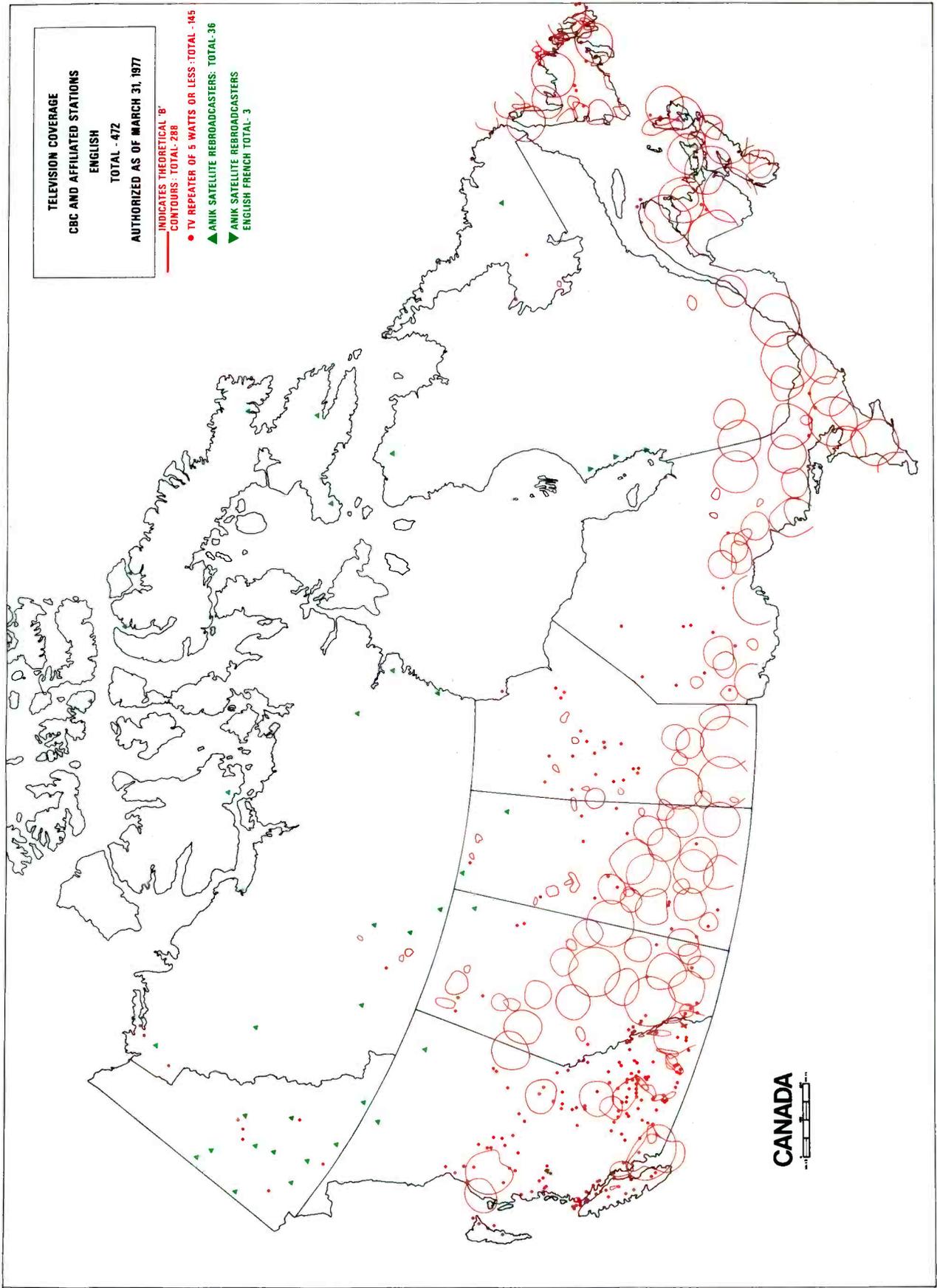
Province	Number** of systems	Subscribers as a percentage of wired dwelling units				
		1976***	1975	1974	1973	1972
Newfoundland, * Prince Edward Island, * Nova Scotia *	29	62	62	57	40	30
New Brunswick	15	63	56	60	57	61
Québec	147	48	48	44	42	37
Ontario	125	73	72	69	60	55
Manitoba	6	74	68	58	48	39
Saskatchewan	4	77	76	78	74	82
Alberta	24	58	56	50	41	26
British Columbia, Yukon Territories, * North West Territories *	77	85	85	85	81	78
Total	427	67	66	63	56	51

*Combined because the number of systems is very small (9) and not all are in operation.

**As of August 1976.

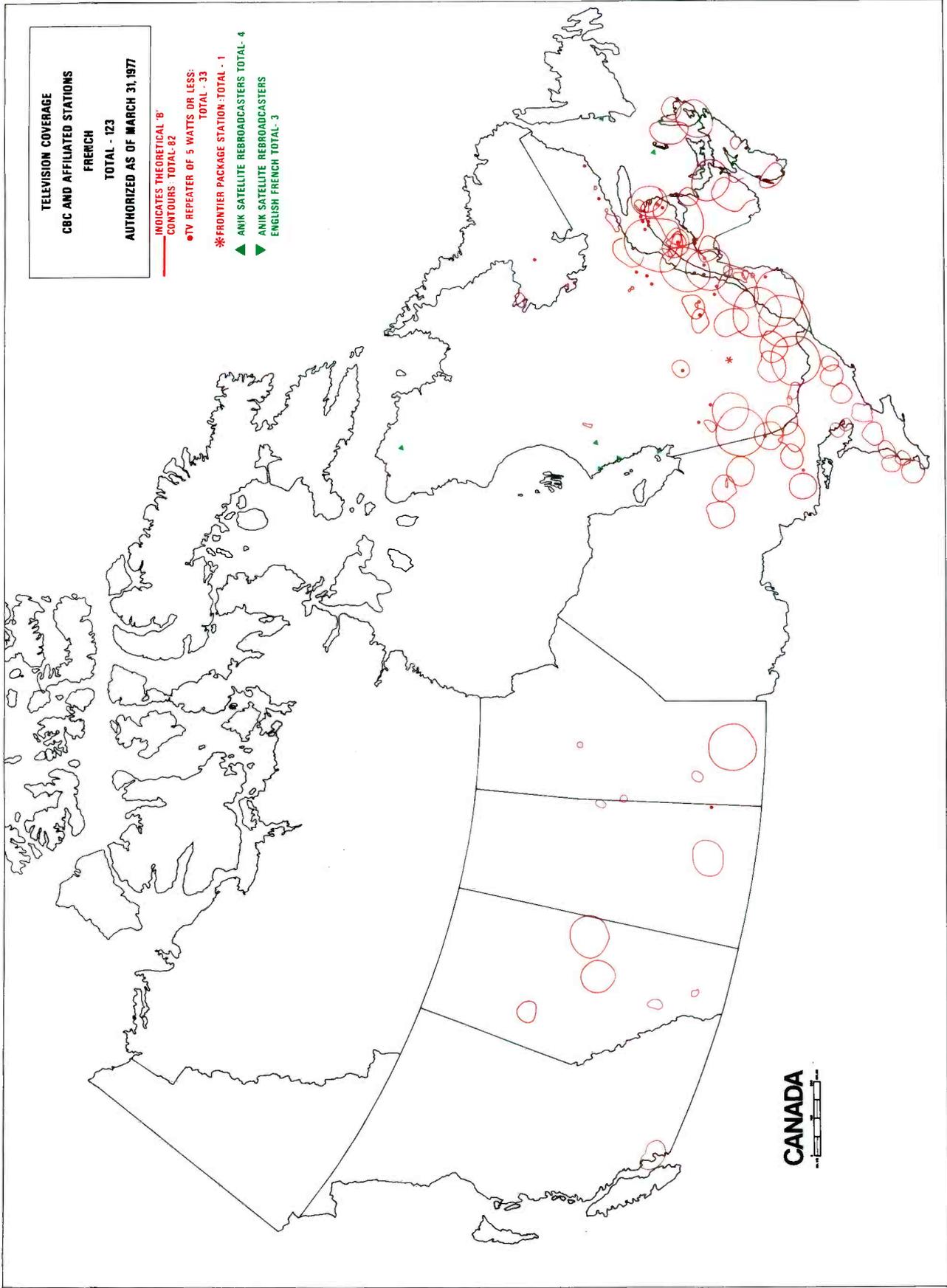
***Preliminary results.

Prepared by: Industry Statistics and Analysis Division, Broadcast Operations Directorate.

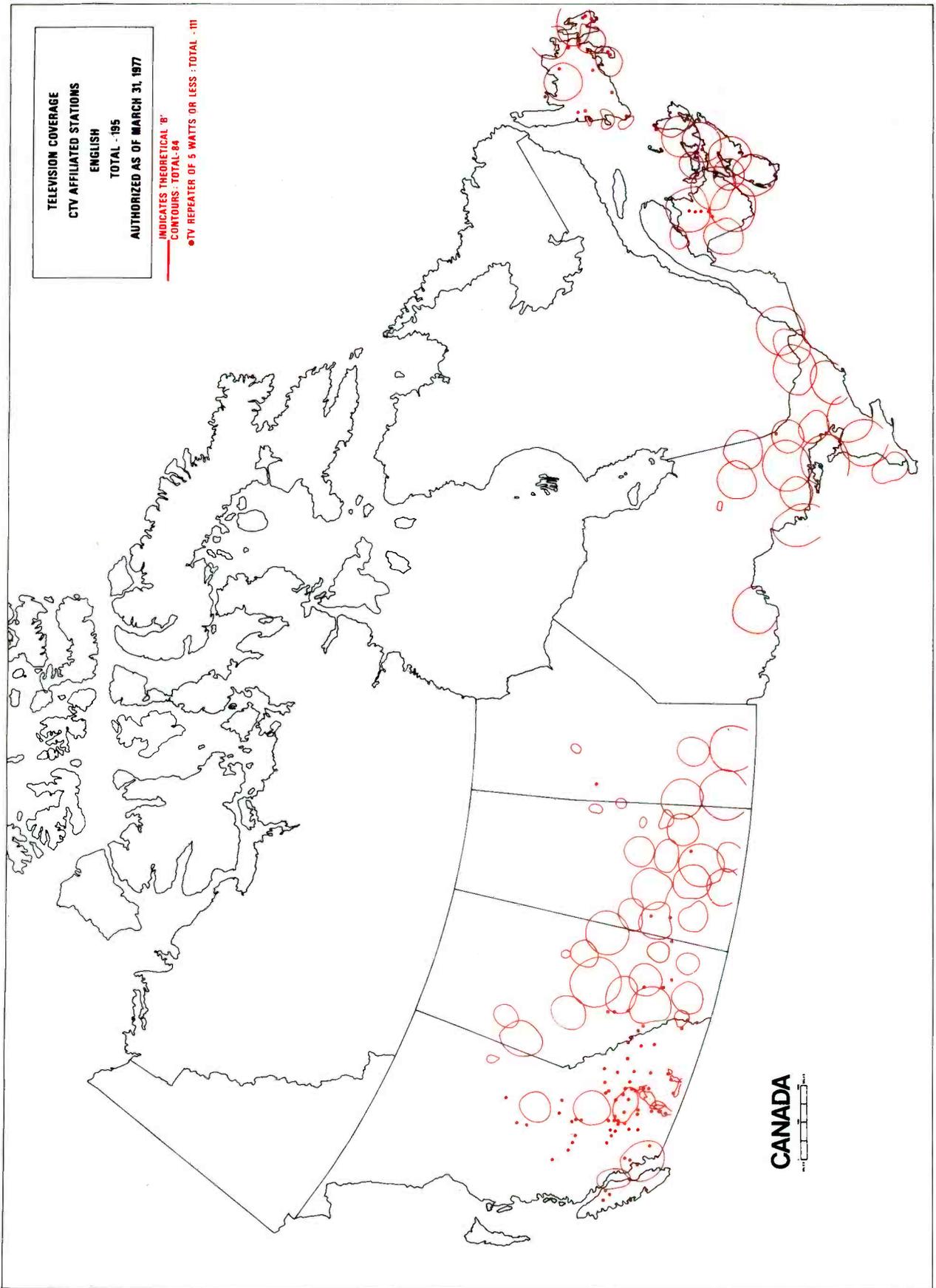


TELEVISION COVERAGE
 CBC AND AFFILIATED STATIONS
 FRENCH
 TOTAL - 123
 AUTHORIZED AS OF MARCH 31, 1977

- INDICATES THEORETICAL 'B' CONTOURS: TOTAL-82
- TV REPEATER OF 5 WATTS OR LESS: TOTAL - 33
- * FRONTIER PACKAGE STATION: TOTAL - 1
- ▲ ANIK SATELLITE REBROADCASTERS TOTAL- 4
- ▼ ANIK SATELLITE REBROADCASTERS ENGLISH FRENCH TOTAL- 3



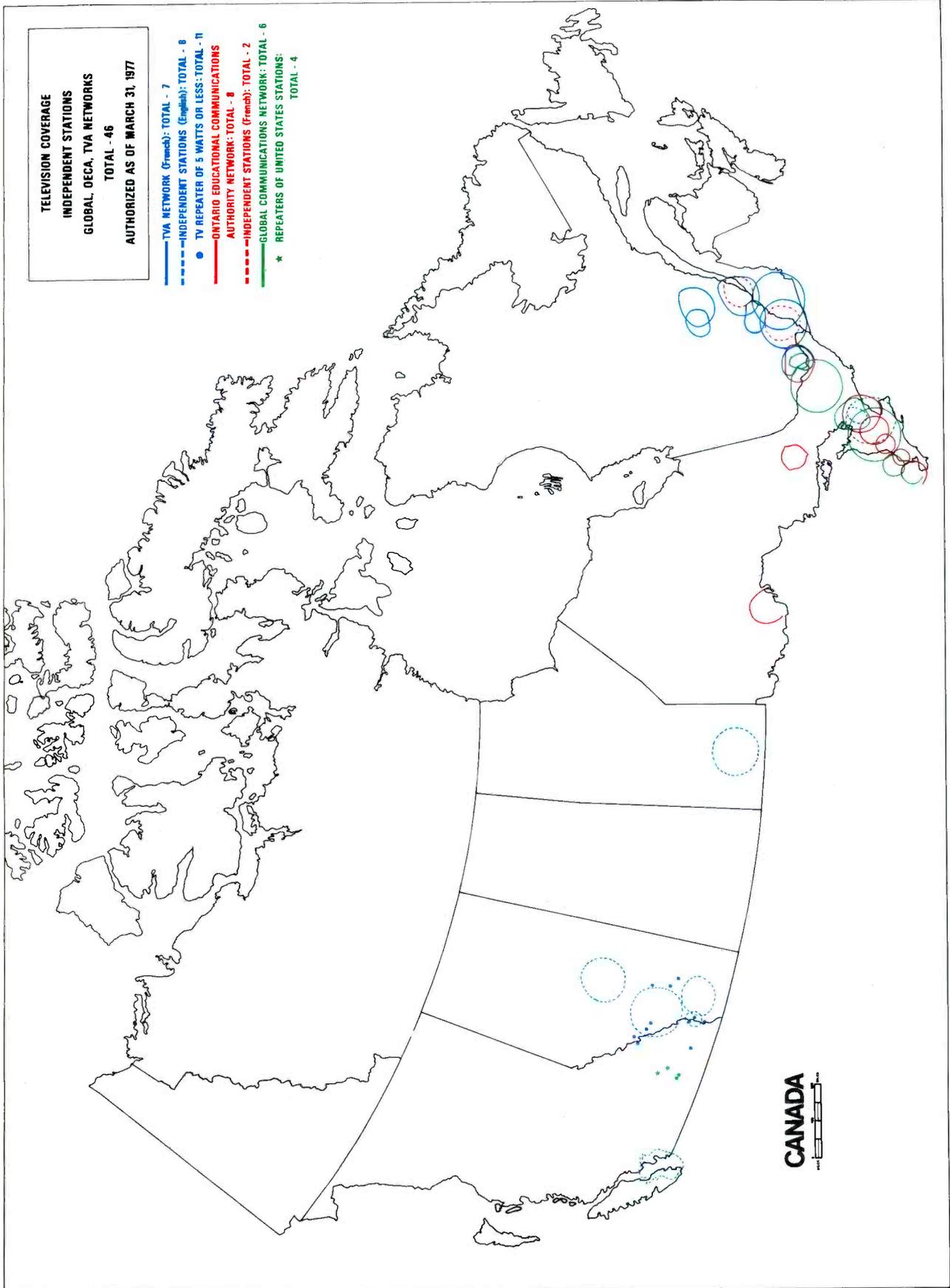
CANADA

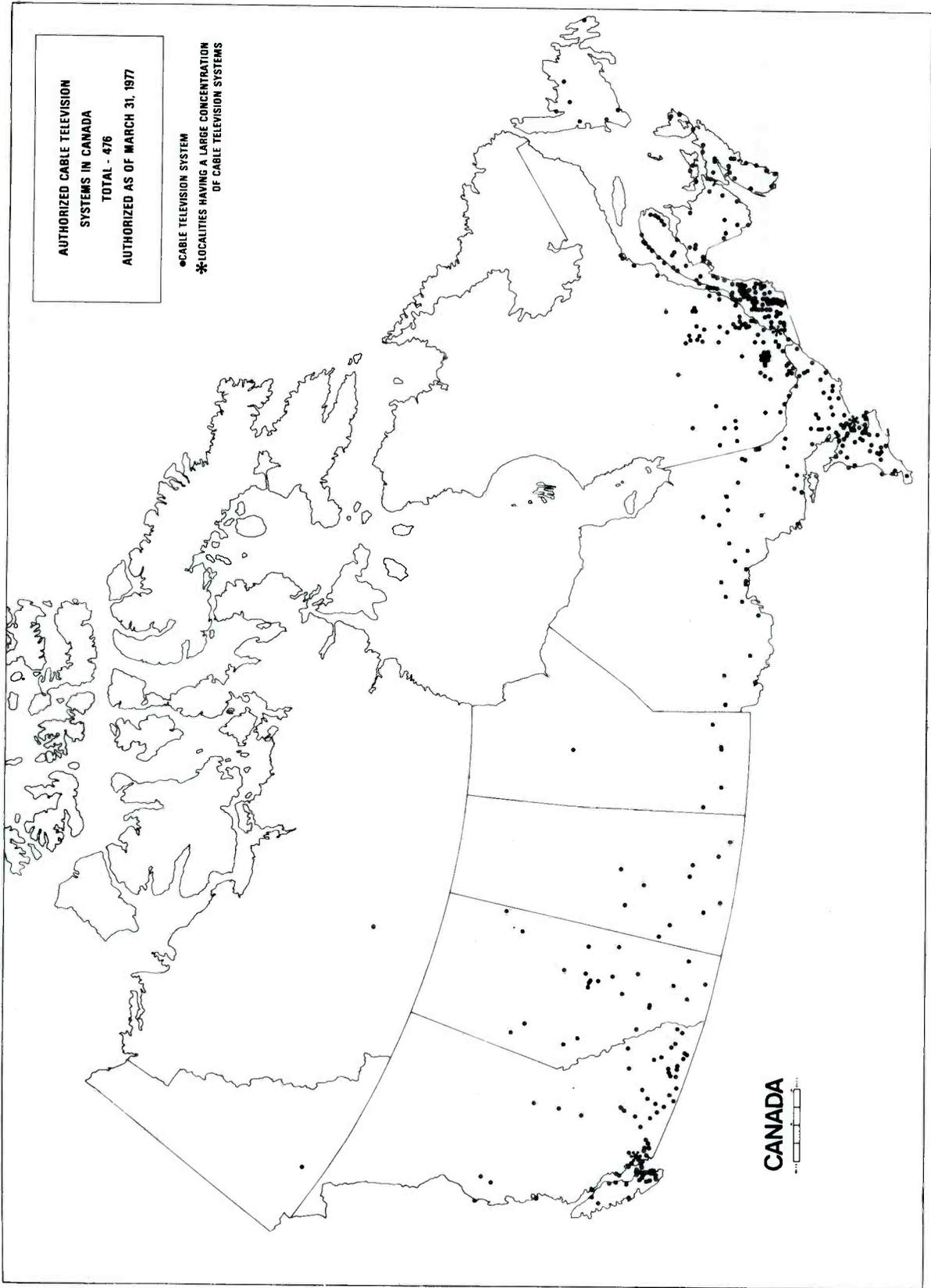


TELEVISION COVERAGE
INDEPENDENT STATIONS
GLOBAL, DECA, TVA NETWORKS
TOTAL - 46

AUTHORIZED AS OF MARCH 31, 1977

- TVA NETWORK (French): TOTAL - 7
- - - INDEPENDENT STATIONS (English): TOTAL - 8
- TV REPEATER OF 5 WATTS OR LESS: TOTAL - 11
- ONTARIO EDUCATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS
AUTHORITY NETWORK: TOTAL - 8
- - - INDEPENDENT STATIONS (French): TOTAL - 2
- GLOBAL COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK: TOTAL - 6
- * REPEATERS OF UNITED STATES STATIONS:
TOTAL - 4





IV Internal operations

A. The Commission and the Executive Committee

The Broadcasting Act of 1968 vested authority to regulate and supervise all aspects of the Canadian broadcasting system—radio, television, and cable television—in the Canadian Radio-Television Commission.

The Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Act, passed by Parliament in April 1975 and promulgated by Order in Council 1 April 1976, provides that the CRTC also “shall exercise the powers and perform the duties and functions in relation to telecommunication . . . vested . . . in the Canadian Transport Commission” (CRTC Act, 1.14.2).

The Commission is composed of nineteen members. Nine are full-time and form the CRTC's Executive Committee, and ten are part-time. Appointed by the Governor in Council for seven-year terms, the Executive Committee members are the Chairman, two Vice-Chairman, and six Commissioners.

A key component in the CRTC's decision-making process is the role of the ten part-time members. Appointed for terms of up to five years, these Commissioners are drawn from all regions of the nation. It is only upon consultation with the part-time members that the CRTC may, through its Executive Committee, issue, renew, amend, or revoke the licenses of radio, television, and cable television companies. The part-time members also may be consulted on telecommunications matters. Although they are termed “part-time” members, each devotes a considerable amount of time to Commission business.

The Commission's members are:^{*}

Executive Committee

Chairman: Harry J. Boyle (first appointed April 1968; appointed Chairman January 1976)

Vice-Chairman: Charles M. Dalfen (appointed as Commissioner and Vice-Chairman April 1976)

Vice-Chairman: Jean Fortier (appointed as Commissioner and Vice-Chairman April 1976)

Full-time Members

Roy Faibish (appointed June 1976)

Jean-Louis Gagnon (appointed August 1976)

John D. Hylton (appointed April 1975)

Mme Jeanne LaSalle (appointed June 1976)

Mrs. Pat Pearce (first appointed April 1968, re-appointed April 1975)

Réal Therrien (first appointed April 1968, re-appointed April 1975)

Part-time Members

Harry Bower (appointed April 1973)

Armand Cormier (first appointed April 1968, re-appointed April 1973)

Jacques de la Chevrotière (appointed April 1971, re-appointed April 1976)

^{*}See also the organization chart, below.

Northrop Frye (first appointed April 1968, re-appointed April 1972); Dr. Frye resigned from the CRTC effective 31 March 1977

Mrs. Rosalie Gower (appointed April 1973)

Jacques Hébert (appointed April 1971, re-appointed April 1976)

Brian Land (appointed April 1973)

Donald H. McDougall (appointed May 1974)

John Shanski (appointed April 1968, re-appointed April 1973).

Subject to the Broadcasting Act and the Radio Act and any directions to the Commission issued from time to time by the Governor in Council under the authority of the Broadcasting Act, the Commission is to “regulate and supervise all aspects of the Canadian broadcasting system with a view to implementing the broadcasting policy enunciated in section 3” of the Broadcasting Act (11.15).

Certain statutory powers of the full Commission are exercised on the recommendation of the Executive Committee. These powers, as set out in the Broadcasting Act, include the authority to prescribe classes of broadcasting licences, to establish regulations applicable to all licence holders relating to various specified matters (such as program standards, allocation of broadcasting time which may be devoted to advertising and partisan political broadcasting, the operation of broadcast networks, and other related matters) and to revoke licences.

B. CRTC staff and structure

1. EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

All CRTC operations and management, as well as policy formulation, are the responsibility and authority of the Executive Director, who is the senior staff officer; he responds directly to the Chairman. He is charged with planning, organizing, directing, and coordinating policy formulation. He supervises planning, scheduling, and coordination of a program of analysis, evaluation, research, and advice to the Commission for all operational and staff activities affecting regulation of both broadcasting and telecommunications. Also, he must establish and maintain liaison with the broadcasting and telecommunications industry, as well as with other governments and agencies.

2. GENERAL COUNSEL

The General Counsel of the Commission has, in addition to responsibility for the overall direction of the work of the Legal Branch, senior executive responsibility to the Chairman and the Commission in connection with the develop-

ment and implementation of Commission policies, programs, objectives, and priorities and their legal implications.

The Legal Branch provides legal services to the Commission and its staff on all matters relating to the interpretation and implementation of the Broadcasting Act, the CRTC Act, various acts relating to telecommunications, statutory instruments made pursuant to these acts, and related federal and provincial legislation. Counsel advise the Commission with regard to the legal implications of policy matters in support of supervisory and regulatory responsibilities. Counsel also conduct questioning and advise on procedural matters at public hearings, and represent the Commission on interdepartmental committees. Counsel recommend and carry out legal proceedings instituted by or against the Commission.

The Legal Branch, in its day-to-day activities, supervises the implementation of the provisions of the Broadcasting Act, the CRTC Act, various acts relating to telecommunications, and the regulations passed thereunder.

3. SECRETARY GENERAL TO THE COMMISSION

In addition to senior executive responsibilities to the Chairman relating to the development and implementation of Commission policies, regulations, and programs, the Secretary General is responsible for the overall direction of the Licensing Branch, the Public Hearings Branch, the Regional Offices, and the Complaints Bureau.

As Secretary to the Commission, the Secretary General is responsible for the planning and the proceedings of the meetings of the Executive Committee and of the Commission by coordinating and supervising the preparation of agendas and the conduct of the meetings.

The Licensing Branch is responsible for the coordination of the overall licensing functions of the Commission as it relates to the processing of applications for new licences as well as for amendments to and renewal of licences in broadcasting. The Branch is also responsible for assessment and collection of licence fees for broadcasting undertakings.

The Public Hearings Branch is responsible for the administration and the coordination of the CRTC's public hearings and statutory functions relating to broadcasting and telecommunications. In addition to its responsibilities for administration of the public hearing process and procedures, the development and coordination of notices, agendas, and decisions and the promulgation of policies and regulations, the Branch is also responsible for the planning and the scheduling of the Commission's public hearing process and workload. It is also responsible for the registration and control of broadcasting and telecommunications applications and correspondence, and for replying to correspondence addressed to the Chairman and the Secretariat.

The Secretary General is also responsible for the two regional offices at Vancouver and Montreal and for policy development with regard to the role and function of such offices.

The Directorates

4. DIRECTOR-GENERAL, PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

The Directorate provides information, recommendations, and advice to the Commission on policy, regulations, and extension of the Canadian broadcasting system. The directorate carries out short- and long-range planning and studies in order to assess the impact of the Commission's policies and regulations on the broadcasting industry. There are at present five branches.

Cable Television Development. This branch is responsible for advising the Commission on all aspects of cable television policy and regulations. The scope of research and analysis done by the branch extends from studying potential cable television licence areas, to the licensing process, to implementation of policies after licensing. It is concerned with:

- developing and maintaining a comprehensive assessment and forecast of the needs, facilities, and resources of Canadian cable TV systems and the supporting industry
- developing the analytical tools and measurement indices to be used in assessing the merits of cable TV licence and rate applications
- preparing plans for the orderly commercial and technical development of present and future television, cable TV, and broadcast network services; and negotiating the implementation of these services with the cable industry and federal and provincial government agencies
- proposing changes in the structure of the cable industry for the realization of the policy objectives contained in the Broadcasting Act.

Technical Planning and Analysis. The principal activities of the Technical Planning and Analysis Branch are:

- to develop and maintain the capacity to provide the Commission with advice as to the technical acceptability of applications being heard by the Commission
- to prepare technical plans and to analyse the methods whereby radio, television, and cable TV services can be economically extended to regions of Canada which are not now adequately served, and to negotiate the implementation of these new services with the broadcasting industry
- to develop and maintain comprehensive records on the technical parameters of all stations licensed by the commission in order to be capable of providing rapid response to enquiries on service availability
- to act as the Commission's technical delegates on all inter-departmental and international groups, committees, and conferences where the CRTC's interests must be represented
- to work with industry and other government departments and agencies to modify the design of broadcast receiving and transmitting equipment in order to promote improvement in the quality of signals received by the public and to encourage the development of new and innovative services
- to act as a liaison group with the Department of Communications on all technical matters concerning broadcasting, including specific applications, spectrum and frequency allocation matters, and the preparation of technical rules and regulations.

Radio-Television Development. The Radio-Television Development Branch is involved in three main areas of activity. The Advertising Industry Division is responsible for administering the Commission's policies and regulations concerning the clearance of certain kinds of advertising intended for radio and television, and monitoring the Canadian content objectives for broadcast advertising.

The Station and Network Division conducts market analyses to determine the commercial viability of radio and television stations. The effects of networking arrangements are examined, and studies conducted to assess the impact of new technology in the radio-television industry. Alternatives are also studied to determine the feasibility of extending broadcasting coverage to specific areas.

The Program Production Division is concerned with the state of the Canadian program production industry. Its principle objective is to develop and promote strategies to support the growth of this industry.

Financial and Corporate Affairs. This Branch is responsible for:

- developing and applying the analytical tools needed for the financial assessment of broadcasting proposals, for new undertakings or amendments and for their probable impact on the existing broadcasting systems and the public
- developing and applying the ownership policy in proposals before the Commission, and providing advice on the probable consequences of changes or deviations from that policy
- developing and continuously maintaining adequate and relevant financial and statistical information; analyzing and assessing the performance of the broadcasting industry and its operators in order to assist in the regulation of the industry.

Economic Planning and Analysis. This is a new branch organized during the 1976-77 fiscal year, comprising a small group of professional economists. The branch is responsible for analysing economic aspects of all sectors of the broadcasting industry and the economic inter-relationships between the broadcasting sectors and other Canadian industries. It acts as an economic consultant to other branches of the Directorate, other Directorates, and the Commission for the development of policy and the analysis of actual and potential effects of various Commission policies and proposed policies on the economic viability of the sectors of the industry. The branch uses both traditional and highly sophisticated modern forecasting techniques. It develops analytical tools both for its own use and for use by operational branches. The branch has two divisions, the Economic Analysis Division, engaged in operational research and medium term forecasting, and the Economic Planning Division, engaged in a medium to long-term analysis and forecasting.

5. DIRECTOR-GENERAL, TELECOMMUNICATIONS

This new Directorate was created to assist the Commission in carrying out its responsibilities for telecommunications regulation set out in the CRTC Act.

The Director-General coordinates formulation of policy, develops analysis and recommendations on current tele-

communications issues, and evaluates developments in the field in order to advise the Commission on priorities and regulatory problems. He develops, with the broadcast and cable personnel, an integrated regulatory program for broadcasting and telecommunications utilities. Also, he establishes contacts with senior officials in industry, government, and related areas to develop and maintain data of mutual interest. The two divisions the Directorate administers are Telecommunications Operations and Telecommunications Development.

6. DIRECTOR-GENERAL, BROADCAST PROGRAMS

The Broadcast Programs Directorate advises the Commission on station and network programming matters in television, cable television, and AM and FM radio.

It collects a wide variety of information on programs and program trends in Canadian broadcasting, identifies and documents program problems including commercial and political matters, and proposes solutions, reviews regulations and policies, and recommends changes through new policy directions. Because programs are subject to public reaction, the Broadcast Programs Directorate handles a considerable amount of correspondence and telephone calls from individuals and groups.

The Directorate's operations are carried out through two main branches. The first, Broadcast Programs (Operations) is concerned with programming operations in television, radio, and cable. It includes a logs and monitoring section which receives, collates, and distributes quantitative data on programming and scheduling of broadcasting stations. The branch examines the observance of broadcasting regulations. It also gathers and assesses information on programming, including community programming by cable systems and ethnic programming, and maintains contacts with broadcasters and representatives from related areas of concern. Broadcast Programs (Policy Development), the second branch, reviews and develops program regulations and policy in relation to problems identified through correspondence, monitoring, and visits to broadcasting stations and cable systems.

7. DIRECTOR-GENERAL, ADMINISTRATION

The Director-General, who responds to the Chairman, develops, implements, and coordinates a system of integrated corporate and resource planning for the Commission. He evaluates and recommends alternate ways to achieve the CRTC's goals and objectives; integrates program and responsibility centers in terms of overall objectives; and recommends allocations of human and financial resources. He is responsible for six branches: Personnel; Financial Planning and Operations; Information Services; Management Services; Operational and Financial Review and Audit; and Administrative Services.

8. DIRECTOR, RESEARCH BRANCH

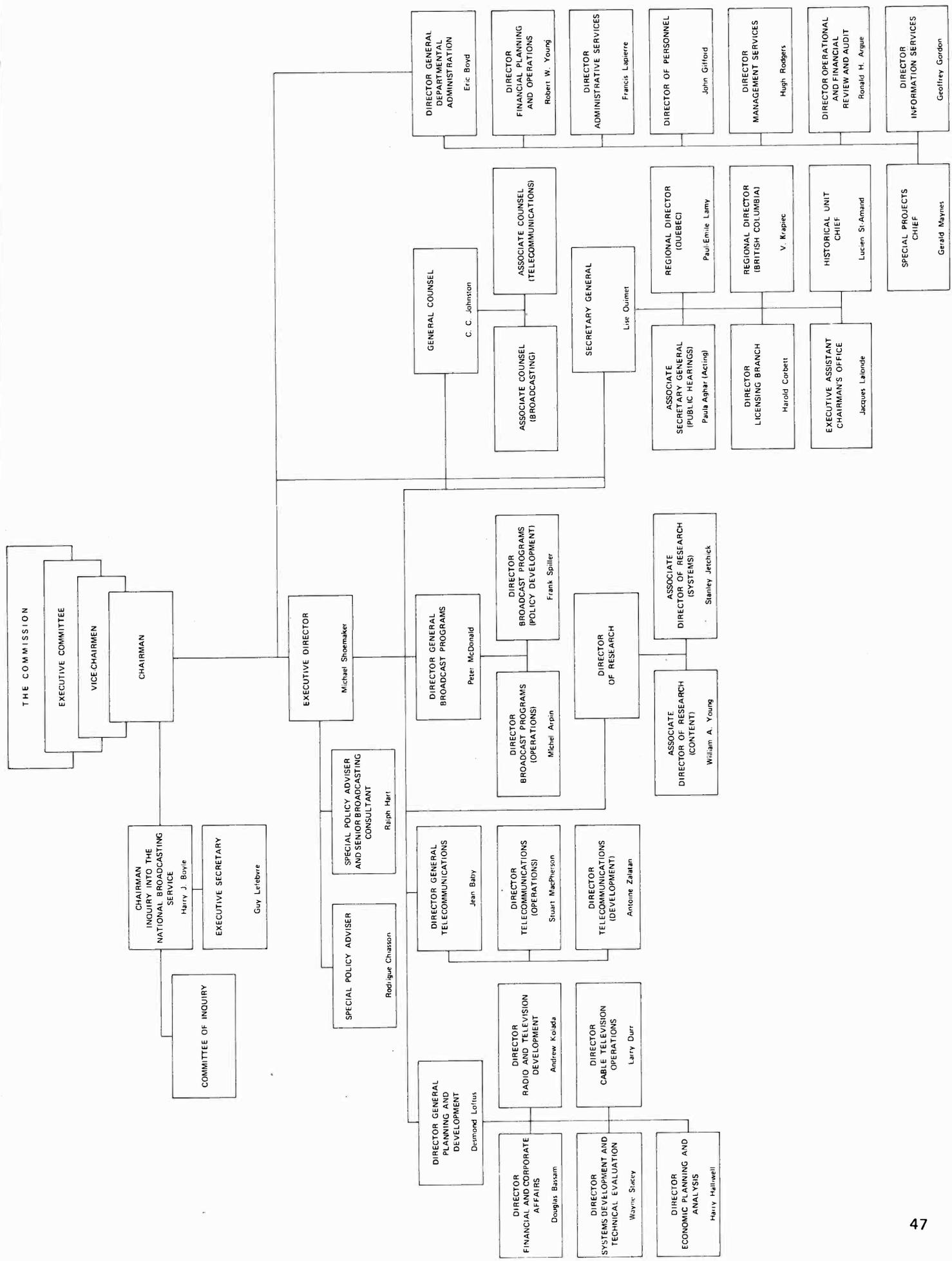
The Branch observes, assesses, and forecasts trends and factors of change affecting the Canadian broadcasting system as a whole, in order to support the policy-making and planning of the Commission. The branch undertakes

research in several major areas: content and systems of representation; social communications; industrial development; industry relations; technological forecasting. The branch undertakes special projects as they arise.

The Branch is also responsible for the administration of a budget for grants and contributions to research in broadcasting, according to section 18 of the Broadcasting Act.

C. Financial Statement, Fiscal Year 1976-77

PERSONNEL		RENTALS	
Salaries wages, and member's fees:		Hall, rooms, equipment for public hearings and Commission meetings	
Executive: Executive Committee, Part-time Members; Chairman's Office	676,387.24	Data processing	273,886.62
Operations: Office of the Executive Director, Broadcast Planning and Development; Secretary to the Commission	3,115,959.85	Photo-copy machines	23,675.37
Telecommunications Directorate	539,033.17	Office machines	13,080.89
Research Directorate	438,631.75	Other	20,302.37
Broadcast Programmes Directorate	937,051.84	PURCHASED REPAIR AND UPKEEP	
Legal Directorate	263,994.40	Repairs: furniture, fixtures, and other equipment; motor vehicle	
Departmental Administration Directorate	1,802,237.40	Office machines and equipment	19,350.72
Other personnel expenses	3,501.40	Alterations to accommodation	63,808.56
TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS		UTILITIES, MATERIALS, AND SUPPLIES	
Travel and transportation	375,440.66	Office machines, equipment (under \$150)	15,572.38
Postage	57,557.10	Publications and subscriptions	48,284.98
Telephone, telegraph	245,141.13	Office and motor vehicle supplies	102,603.15
INFORMATION		Printing (other than departmental publications)	280,024.72
Announcements of hearings and decisions (newspapers)	560,570.35	ACQUISITION OF EQUIPMENT AND FURNISHINGS	
CRTC publications (printing)	142,409.00	Communication equipment, furniture and fixtures	
PROFESSIONAL AND SPECIAL SERVICES		Machines and equipment (over \$150)	73,489.56
Legal fees	38,622.45	TRANSFER PAYMENTS	
Training of public servants	73,231.79	Contributions toward research	
Commissionaires	73,443.32	59,800.00	
Consultants and contract research	387,495.56	ALL OTHER EXPENSES	
Reporting services	134,152.88	Miscellaneous expenses: staff and consultants	
Interpreters' fees at public hearings	2,670.00	Court costs	5.00
Other business services	15,315.66	TOTAL	
Payments for temporary assistance	23,409.62	11,204,955.50	
Representation expenses and professional association fees	104,153.82		





Appendix I CRTC publications

The publications listed below with catalog numbers and prices are available from Supply and Services Canada, Printing and Publishing, Ottawa K1A 0S9.

The Commission's annual reports since 1968 and CRTC office consolidations of the AM, FM, TV, and cable TV regulations are available free of charge from the CRTC's Information Services.

Government documents

Broadcasting Act, RSC 1970, c. B-11

Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Act, RSC 1974, 1975, 1976, c. 49

Radio (AM) Broadcasting Regulations SOR/75-360 (made by SOR/64-49)

Radio (FM) Broadcasting Regulations SOR/75-359 (made by SOR/64-249)

Television Broadcasting Regulations SOR/76-627 (made by SOR/64-50)

Cable Television Regulations SOR/75-665

CRTC Rules of Procedure SOR/71-330

Broadcasting Information Return Regulations SOR/72-244

Broadcasting Licence Fee Regulations SOR/68-564, SOR/72-231

Direction to the CRTC (on Canadian Ownership) SOR/69-590, SOR/71-33, SOR/75-102

Direction to the CRTC re Reservation of Cable Channels SOR/70-113

Direction to the CRTC Respecting Ineligibility to Hold Broadcasting Licences SOR/72-261

Order Setting Aside Certain Broadcasting Licences Issued by the CRTC SI/76-153.

Policies, books

"Policies respecting broadcasting receiving undertakings (cable television)" (16 December 1975, reprinted Fall 1976), 23 pages, free.

"FM radio in Canada: A policy to ensure a varied and comprehensive radio service" (20 January 1975, reprinted Fall 1976), 57 pages, free.

Bibliographie, Études canadiennes sur les mass media/ Bibliography, Some Canadian writings on the mass media. H. Cantin, Research Branch, Cat. no. BC92-7/1974 (reprinted 1975). 99 pages, free.

Directory, multilingual broadcasting in Canada. Research Branch, Cat. no. BC92-8/1974. 119 pages, free.

Multilingual broadcasting in the 1970s. Research Branch, Cat. no. BC92-10/1974. 32 pages, free.

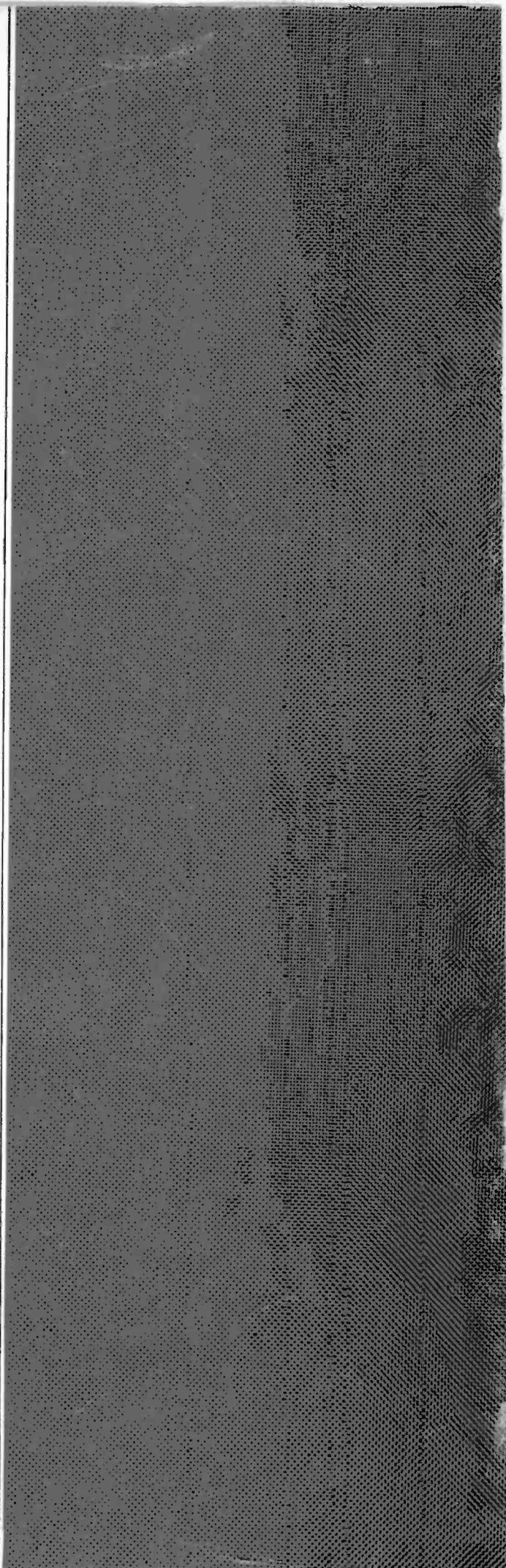
Reaching the retired: A survey of the media habits, preferences, and needs of senior citizens in metro Toronto. Prepared by Environics Research Group Ltd. (September 1973). Cat. no. BC92-9/1974. 180 pages, free.

A resource for the active community. Developed by the Broadcast Programs and Research Branches. Cat. no. BC92-6/1974. 125 pages, free.

Symposium on television violence/Colloque sur la violence à la télévision. Cat. no. BC92-12/1976. \$5 (other countries \$6). 252 pages, bibliographies.







Canadian Radio-television
and Telecommunications
Commission

Conseil de la radiodiffusion
et des télécommunications
canadiennes