



CODE OF PRACTICE FOR CONTENT REGULATION (REVISED)

ECS 78/2024

Issue Date: 20 December 2024

Table of Contents

Contents

1. Introduction	3
2. Overview of the Revised Code	3
3. Code of Practice for Content Regulation	5
<i>Part 1- Interpretation, Purpose and Applicability</i>	<i>6</i>
<i>Part 2: Operational and Technical Rules</i>	<i>21</i>
<i>Part 3: Underlying Principles for Broadcasting in the Bahamas</i>	<i>26</i>
<i>Part 4: Harm and Offence</i>	<i>28</i>
<i>Part 5: Protection of Young Persons</i>	<i>37</i>
<i>Part 6: Political Broadcasts and Political Advertisements.....</i>	<i>44</i>
<i>Part 7: Advertising and Sponsorships</i>	<i>52</i>
<i>Part 8: News and Factual Programmes.....</i>	<i>57</i>
<i>Part 9: Access Service.....</i>	<i>66</i>
<i>Part 10: Complaints Handling Process</i>	<i>74</i>
<i>Part 11: The Industry Group and Code Administration</i>	<i>87</i>
11.1 Functions and Role of the Industry Group	88

1. Introduction

- 1.1 The Utilities Regulation and Competition Authority (“URCA”) in accordance with section 55(2) of the Communications Act, 2009 now publishes as its Revised Code of Practice for Content Regulation ECS 78/2024 (“the Revised Code”) that is to be observed by Licensees providing audiovisual media services in The Bahamas.
- 1.2 This Revised Code of is informed by the consultation process which commenced on 20 August 2024, when URCA published its Consultation Document “Proposed Revision of the Revised Code of Practice for Content Regulation - ECS 72/2024” containing its proposed amendments to the Revised Code. URCA received submissions from two (2) respondents, both from Licensees. URCA considered each submission and made relevant changes to the Revised Code in light of the responses received. URCA’s detailed consideration of the responses, including explanations of instances when it did not adopt proposals made by respondents, is set out in the Statement of Results and Final Decision – ECS 77/2024 document. URCA is satisfied that, having engaged the Content Regulation Industry Group (CRIG) in URCA’s review of the Revised Code, URCA’s public consultation and subsequent revisions made by URCA, the Revised Code is fit-for-purpose and contains appropriate community safeguards that reflect international best practice whilst also taking into account the cultural and social standards in The Bahamas.
- 1.3 This Revised Code repeals and replaces any Code of Practice for Content Regulation issued by URCA prior to the date of issuance of the Revised Code.

2. Overview of the Revised Code

- 2.1 The Revised Code impacts all licensed radio and television broadcasters in The Bahamas as it establishes a code of practice for audiovisual media services over which Licensees exercise editorial control and responsibility, including all locally produced programming. For material over which Licensees do not exercise editorial authority, consisting mainly of foreign programming, the Revised Code requires a programme classification system on the basis of an age appropriateness rating of the content in addition to advance audience advisories, to precede airings of material with content of mature subjects, violence, coarse or potentially offensive language and other types of explicit material. The Revised Code applies to all content produced or distributed by Licensees over which they maintain editorial control and which is made available through online distribution channels, including the Internet. This applies to content that is either

intended for reception by persons situated in The Bahamas or is otherwise accessible within The Bahamas.

- 2.2 The Revised Code establishes regulatory standards and boundaries across six (6) core content areas: Harm and Offence, Protection of Young Persons, Political Broadcasts and Political Advertisements, Advertising and Sponsorship, News and Factual Programmes and Access Services. While the Revised Code requires Licensees to exercise decency and good taste in their selection, preparation, and programming scheduling, it also recognises the right of adult persons to select specific programming of their choice, as may be the case for pay-television services. The Revised Code also encourages the inclusion of material that promotes Bahamian cultural and educational awareness.
- 2.3 The Revised Code requires broadcasters to adopt responsible policies through scheduling, advisories, and programme classifications, setting out standards for the Protection of Young Persons to limit children's exposure to potentially harmful or unsuitable broadcasts. The Revised Code establishes a watershed period commencing at 9:00 p.m. on any given evening and ending at 5:00 a.m. the following morning. Material that is unsuitable for children may only be broadcast during this watershed period.
- 2.4 The rules address issues of language use, violence, sexual themes and nudity, drugs, alcohol and smoking, and other subjects including the participation of children in programmes and advertisements. The Revised Code also defines a television programme classification system including ratings ranging from TV-Y (content that is appropriate for all audiences), TV-MA (content suitable only for mature audiences), TV-Y7 (children aged 7 and up), TV-G (general audiences), TV-PG (suggested parental guidance) to TV-14 (strong parental caution). Many viewers who watch American television programming in the Bahamas will already be familiar with this classification system.
- 2.5 In the case of Political Broadcasts and Advertisements, the Revised Code sets out standards for the broadcasting of political advertisements and election programmes arranged and paid for by potential candidates, actual candidates, political parties and other persons or entities within and outside of defined election periods. The new rules retain prohibitions which extend to advanced polling days, referendums and bye-elections. In the case of a general election, the defined election period is unchanged, beginning with the dissolution of Parliament and ending with the close of the poll. During an election period, political broadcasts and advertisements are permitted only up to midnight at the end of the day before polling day. The revised code eases restrictions on political coverage on polling days; except for paid political advertisements, paid political

programmes, and guest appearances by political candidates or political party representatives, broadcasts of political material on polling day are permitted. However, the Licensee must ensure that the content of such broadcasts otherwise comply with all relevant provisions of rules of the Revised Code.

- 2.6 The Revised Code establishes rules and guidelines for Advertisements and Sponsorships that are intended to ensure that such material is legal, decent, honest truthful, and representative of a sense of obligation to the consumer. The Revised Code removes watershed restrictions of Gambling and Alcohol advertisements, with broadcasters mandated to ensure that all the rules in Part 7 concerning socially responsible advertising and Part 5 regarding the protection of minors are strictly adhered to.
- 2.7 The Revised Code also establishes a watershed period and includes rules relating to socially responsible gambling.
- 2.8 In the case of News and Factual Programmes including current affairs programming, the Revised Code imposes standards intended to ensure that such content is delivered with accuracy and impartiality. It also addresses the need for sensitivity for diverse audiences, recognition of personal privacy, the importance of timely correction of errors in content, among a range of other issues.
- 2.9 The Revised Code's section on Access Services sets out broadcasting standards for the provision of services for people with hearing and visual impairments.

3. Code of Practice for Content Regulation

Outline to the Revised Code of Practice

Broadcasting is a fundamental form of exercise of the right to freedom of expression, from the perspective of both the person providing a content service and the person receiving that service. The former is exercising his or her right to hold opinions and to impart ideas and information without interference, and the latter has a right to receive the views so imparted. These rights are enshrined in Article 23 of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of The Bahamas, which also contains the important caveat that they may be limited by law to the extent reasonable in the interests of particular causes including defence, public safety, public order, public morality and public health. Freedom of expression may also be limited to protect the rights, reputations and freedoms of other persons, to protect confidences, and to maintain the authority and independence of the

courts.

The Communications Act expressly contemplates such limitations through Codes of Practice binding on providers of audiovisual media services, to achieve aims consistent with Article 23 of the Constitution, as set out in section 53 of the Communications Act. The Communications Act also recognizes through section 52 of the Communications Act that it may also be appropriate for URCA, by determination, to regulate other content services (which are not audiovisual media services) intended for reception by subscribers of carriage services or by broadcasting in The Bahamas.¹ This Code of Practice for Content Regulation seeks to achieve those aims as well as others determined by URCA in consultation with the industry to be in the best interests of the public in The Bahamas. The core values and concepts of content regulation are reflected in this Code of Practice, namely fairness, co-regulation, transparency and empowerment of the Bahamian people and are stated here to emphasize their importance.

The Revised Code of Practice is divided into eleven (11) Parts. Each Part of the Revised Code focuses on either interpretative and administrative issues or specific content related objectives identified as important to the development of a broadcasting sector which serves to enhance and enrich the social fabric of The Bahamas. The objectives of each of Parts 1 to 11 of the Revised Code are set out in greater detail below:

Part 1- Interpretation, Purpose and Applicability

Part 1 sets out definitions, which aid interpretation of the provisions of the Revised Code and establishes the boundaries of the Revised Code's applicability.

Part 2 – Operation and Technical Rules

This Part of the Revised Code contains Operational and Technical rules which generally underpin the more "content related" rules within the remainder of the Revised Code. These rules ensure that Licensees have in place appropriate systems and procedures to enable effective application of the principles and rules set out in the Revised Code.

Part 3 - Underlying Principles for Broadcasting in The Bahamas

This Part of the Revised Code contains the underlying principles that the Revised Code seeks to engender in Bahamian broadcasting. It includes positive rules designed to encourage broadcasters to offer certain kinds of subject matter of particular relevance to Bahamian audiences and importance to the development of Bahamian culture and society.

Part 4 - Harm and Offence

Part 4 of the Revised Code addresses various areas in which broadcast content has the potential to harm the public within The Bahamas either individually or collectively as a society and seeks to put in place standards to protect against such harm. It includes issues such as preservation of law and order, harmful and offensive material, religious programming and contests and promotions.

Part 5 – Protection of Young Persons

Part 5 of the Revised Code is intended to ensure that Licensees adopt responsible policies through scheduling, advisories and programme classifications so as to limit the exposure of children and young persons in various age ranges to potentially harmful or unsuitable broadcast material that is intended for, and acceptable only to, adult audiences.

Part 6 - Political Broadcasts and Political Advertisements

This Part of the Revised Code sets out the standards applicable to the broadcasting of political advertisements and election programmes arranged and paid for by potential candidates, actual candidates, political parties and other persons or entities outside of election periods and during the period preceding a parliamentary general election or bye-election, a referendum or a local government election. This Part also sets out the sanctions applicable to the broadcast of political material on Election Day, advanced polling day, referendums and bye- elections.

Part 7- Advertising and Sponsorships

Part 7 of the Revised Code is intended to ensure that advertisements and sponsorships are legal, decent and truthful and that they are presented with a sense of obligation to the consumer, whether they are directed at adults or at children, and to society.

Part 8 - News and Factual Programmes

Part 8 of the Revised Code is intended to ensure that news, current affairs and factual programmes are presented accurately and impartially; are presented fairly, having regard to the likely composition of the audience and, in particular, the presence of children; and that they take account of personal privacy. Coverage of controversial issues, including subjects that some people may find offensive, is encouraged provided the coverage is presented carefully, taking into account cultural differences in communities or localities throughout The Bahamas, where relevant.

Part 9 - Access Services

This Part of the Revised Code sets out the standards to encourage and ensure access by persons with hearing or visual impairments to content delivered via audiovisual media services, particularly where that content is of public significance as in the case of news and current affairs, and emergency information.

Part 10 - Complaints Handling Process

Part 10 contains the procedures for complaints about matters addressed in the Revised Code.

Part 11 – The Industry Group and Code Administration

This Part of the Revised Code contains the framework for the establishment of the Industry Group, the appointment and composition of its members of the Industry Group, its mandate and the process by which it will monitor compliance with the Revised Code by Licensees.

Part 1: Interpretation, Purpose and Applicability

This Part of the Revised Code contains the definitions and interpretation of words and phrases used in the Revised Code; the purpose of the Revised Code and its regulatory framework under the Communications Act; the persons to whom and situations in which the Revised Code applies; the circumstances under which non-compliance with the Revised Code might be excused and the establishment of an on-going review process for the Revised Code.

1.1 Definitions and Interpretations

(1) Terms used in this Code shall have the following meanings:

Access services means services which make the content in audiovisual media services accessible to persons who are deaf, hard of hearing or visually impaired using facilities such as subtitles (closed or open captioning), described video, audio description and signing.

Adult means a person who has attained the age of eighteen (18) years.

Advertisement means any form of message or announcement made aurally or using text or images, of any duration broadcast by a Licensee, whether in return for payment by an advertiser or not, or for self-promotional purposes of the

Licensee, and the whole or a substantial purpose of which involves the direct or indirect promotion of a programme, product, service, belief or course of action.

Animation includes:

- (a) computer-assisted animation (the technique of revising existing animated material using computer technology);
- (b) computer-generated animation (the technique of generating animated movement principally or wholly through digital image synthesis using computers and computer programs);
- (c) frame-by-frame animation (the process of filming or otherwise recording a series of poses of figures, objects or shapes, or drawings, each slightly displaced from the preceding pose, or of drawing them in sequence on successive frames of recording material, one or more frames at a time. When the film is projected or the recording is played, the rapid projection of the multiple images gives the illusion of movement);
- (d) continuous action animation (the process of filming real figures, shapes or objects as they are manipulated using mechanical or other devices. When the film or recording is played, the rapid projection of the multiple images gives the illusion of movement. Examples of continuous action animation would include puppets controlled by a puppeteer and filmed continuously in real time, and pixilation animation using live action shots of real people in real locations, manipulated to achieve the effect of having actors jump, jerk or twitch as if they were being animated).

Artificial intelligence or “AI”

- (a) means technology enabling the programming or training of a device or software to—
 - (i) perceive environments through the use of data;
 - (ii) interpret data using automated processing designed to approximate cognitive abilities; and
 - (iii) make recommendations, predictions or decisions with a view to achieving a specific objective; and
- (b) includes generative AI, meaning deep or large language models able to generate text and other content based on the data on which they were trained;

Audio description (also known as described video) refers to an additional narration track for blind and visually impaired consumers of visual media, such as television programmes and feature films, and consists of a narrator talking through the presentation, describing what is happening on the screen during the natural pauses in the audio, and sometimes during dialogue if deemed necessary.

Audiovisual media service has the meaning given in section 2 of the Communications Act, namely a service for the provision of material with a view to its being comprised in signals conveyed by means of a network which is under the editorial responsibility of the service provider of that service and includes a “**cable system**” as defined in section 2 of the Copyright Act, namely a facility located in The Bahamas that in whole or in part receives television broadcast signals transmitted within The Bahamas or outside The Bahamas, and diffuses secondary transmissions of such signals or programs by wires, cables or other communication channels to subscribing members of the public in The Bahamas who pay for such service.

Authorised officer refers to the general manager or chief executive officer of the Licensee, or any person authorised by that person, on matters relating to compliance with this Code.

Broadcasting Act means the Broadcasting Act (Ch. 305).

Broadcasting has the meaning given in section 2 of the Communications Act, namely a service which consists in the provision of:

- (a) television programmes;
- (b) radio programmes; or
- (c) teletext services,

so as to be available for reception by members of the public.

Broadcasting station or **station** means a station equipped and used by a Licensee to transmit or broadcast radio or television programmes to the general public.

Business day means a day when most businesses are open: a weekday that is not a holiday.

Calendar day means each day shown on the calendar beginning at 12:00 Midnight, including Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays. The term “day” shall mean calendar day whether or not expressly identified.

Candidate has the meaning given to it in section 2 of the Parliamentary Elections Act (Ch. 7), namely any person who stands nominated as a candidate for election for any parliamentary constituency or local government district.

Cannabinoids means a group of substances found in cannabis and includes cannabidiol and tetrahydrocannabinol;

Cannabidiol or **CBD** means a substance found in the cannabis plant which reacts with specific receptors in the human brain and body to give therapeutic effect;

Cannabis means a cannabis plant other than hemp, with a THC concentration of more than 0.3% by dry weight in flowering heads and leaves, which includes —

- (a) phytocannabinoids;
- (b) any substance or mixture of substances that contains or has on, or in it, any part of a cannabis plant;
- (c) any substance that is identical to any phytocannabinoid produced by, or found in, a cannabis plant, regardless of how the substance was obtained;

Cannabis accessory means —

- (a) a thing, including rolling papers or wraps, holders, pipes, water pipes, bongs and vaporisers, that is commonly used in the consumption of cannabis; or
- (b) a thing represented to be used in the consumption of cannabis and, if sold at the same point of sale as cannabis, is deemed to be used in the consumption of cannabis;

Carriage service has the meaning given in section 2 of the Communications Act, namely any service consisting in whole or in part or the conveyance of signals by means of a network, except in so far as it is a content service, including the provision of ancillary services to the conveyance of signals and conditional access or other related services to enable a customer to access a content service and includes a “**cable system**” as defined in section 2 of the Copyright Act, namely a facility located in The Bahamas that in whole or in part receives television broadcast signals transmitted within The Bahamas or outside The Bahamas, and diffuses secondary transmissions of such signals or programs by wires, cables or other communication channels to subscribing members of the public in The Bahamas who pay for such service.

Channel means a range of frequencies (or, equivalently, wavelengths) assigned by URCA for the operation of a particular radio station, television station or television channel on a carriage service, content service or audiovisual media service. It may also be used to refer to the station operating on a particular frequency.

Children refers to persons who have not yet attained the age of eighteen (18) years, and includes **younger children** (being persons who have not yet attained the age of twelve (12) years), and **older children** (being persons who have attained the age of twelve (12) years but have not yet attained the age of eighteen (18) years).

Children’s programme, younger children’s programme and older children’s programme refer to programmes that are intended for or targeted at children, younger children and older children, respectively.

Closed captioning means text on a television screen representing speech and sound effects, synchronised as closely as possible to the television soundtrack, accessible at the option of the viewer using controls on his or her television received. For the purposes of this Code, close captioning shall be in the English language.

Code means this Code of Practice for the Regulation of Content Services and Audiovisual Media Services issued by URCA under sections 52 and 53 of the Communications Act.

Communications Act means the Communications Act, 2009.

Constitutional Referendum Act means the Constitutional Referendum Act (Ch. 1).

Content means programming or advertising material.

Content service has the meaning given in section 2 of the Communications Act, namely a service either for the provision of material with a view to its being comprised in signals conveyed by means of a network or that is an audiovisual media service and includes a “**cable system**” as defined in section 2 of the Copyright Act, namely a facility located in The Bahamas that in whole or in part receives television broadcast signals transmitted within The Bahamas or outside The Bahamas, and diffuses secondary transmissions of such signals or programs by wires, cables or other communication channels to subscribing members of the public in The Bahamas who pay for such service.

Copyright Act means the Copyright Act (Ch. 323).

Current affairs programme means a programme the primary purpose of which is to provide interviews, analysis, commentary or discussion, including open-line or call-in discussion with the audience, about current issues.

Editorial responsibility has the meaning given in section 2 of the Communications Act, namely the exercise of effective control both over the selection of the programmes and over their organisation either in a chronological schedule, in the case of television broadcasts, or in a catalogue, in the case of on-demand audiovisual media services.

Election means a parliamentary general election, parliamentary bye-election, referendum or local government election.

Election period means:

- (a) for a parliamentary general election, the period beginning with the date of the dissolution of Parliament;
- (b) for a parliamentary bye-election, the period beginning with the date of issuing of a writ of the election;
- (c) for local government elections, the period beginning with the last date for the publication of notices of the election;
- (d) for a referendum (to which the Constitutional Referendum Act (Ch.1) applies), the period beginning with the proclamation by the Governor General for the holding of a referendum;
- (e) In all cases, the election period ends with the close of the poll.

Electronic cigarette or **e-cigarette** means a battery-operated device that is typically designed to resemble a traditional cigarette and is used to inhale nicotine vapour.

Emergency broadcast means a broadcast during and relating to an imminent or actual threat affecting a community or a locality within The Bahamas whereby life and/or property are at risk and which requires a significant and coordinated response by Governmental agencies, emergency services, or other essential service organizations.

Factual programming means programming for the purpose of presenting facts and information about a matter or matters of interest to the general public or particular audiences.¹

General complaint means a complaint in relation to:

- (a) the broadcast of offensive language or material; the broadcast by a Licensee of content that may be contrary to the provisions of the Revised Code but does not directly relate to any individual person or entity; or
- (b) any other conduct by a Licensee which is contrary to the provisions of the Revised Code but that does not cause direct harm to any individual person or entity.

¹ Factual programmes may include the following genres: news, documentary, educational, magazines, discussion, review, talk/chat show, special interest (hobby, leisure interests, makeover, and how-to-formats), history, archaeology, science, medicine, technology, consumer affairs, nature and wildlife, special events including commemorative events and royal events, 'reality' TV and other sub-genres (such as docudrama, docusoap and infotainment).

ITU means the International Telecommunication Union, an organ of the United Nations and headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland.

Licensee has the meaning given in section 2 of the Communications Act.

Major political party means a political party representing at least one-fourth of the constituencies of the House of Assembly.

Network has the meaning given in section 2 of the Communications Act.

News programme means a broadcast programme solely or predominantly for the purpose of presenting new or recent factual information of local, national and international public interest.

On-demand audiovisual media service has the meaning given in section 2 of the Communications Act, namely a content service provided to allow the user to view programmes at the moment selected by the user at his or her individual request on the basis of a catalogue of programmes selected by the audiovisual media service provider and includes a “**cable system**” as defined in section 2 of the Copyright Act, namely a facility located in The Bahamas that in whole or in part receives television broadcast signals transmitted within The Bahamas or outside The Bahamas, and diffuses secondary transmissions of such signals or programs by wires, cables or other communication channels to subscribing members of the public in The Bahamas who pay for such service.

Parliamentary Commissioner means the Parliamentary Commissioner as defined in the Parliamentary Elections Act (Ch. 7).

Parliamentary Elections Act means the Parliamentary Elections Act (Ch. 7).

Party political broadcast has the meaning given in section 2 of the Communications Act, namely a broadcast transmission that has been edited by or on behalf of a political party.

Personal complaint means a complaint in relation to:

- (a) the broadcast of scandalous, inaccurate or defamatory commentary that can be injurious to a person’s character, reputation or integrity;
 - (b) the broadcast of material that is contrary to the Revised Code, relates directly to a person or entity, and causes direct harm or loss to that person or entity;
- or

- (c) any other conduct by a Licensee which is contrary to the provisions of the Revised Code, and causes direct harm or loss to a person or entity.

Political advertisement means any advertisement which is intended or calculated to advance the interests of any particular political party or candidate, for which advertisement the Licensee has received or is to receive, directly or indirectly, any money or other consideration.

Political broadcast means a programme that:

- (a) encourages or persuades, or appears to encourage or persuade, voters to vote, or not to vote, for a political party or the election of any person at an election; or
- (b) advocates support for, or opposes, a candidate or political party; or
- (c) takes a position on an issue with which a political party or candidate is associated; or
- (d) notifies the public of meetings of any kind held or to be held in connection with an election.

A political broadcast does not include the broadcast:

- (i) of an editorial, a debate, a speech, an interview, a column, a letter, a commentary or news that is not a political party broadcast;
- (ii) of the promotion of the sale of a book, by an election candidate for no less than its commercial value, if the book was planned to be made available to the public regardless of whether there was to be an election;
- (iii) of the contents of a document broadcast by a person or a group to their members, employees or shareholders, as the case may be, that is not a party political broadcast; or
- (iv) by an individual, on a non-commercial basis on the Internet, of his or her personal political views.

Political party means an organised group of people with similar political aims and opinions on a wide range of national issues that:

- (a) has a leader; and
- (b) seeks to influence public policy by making nominations and contesting elections in the hope of gaining control over governmental power and the organisation of the government through getting its candidates elected to the House of Assembly.

Programme (and **programming**) has the meaning given in section 2 of the Communications Act, namely a set of moving images with or without sound constituting an individual item within a schedule or a catalogue established by an audiovisual media service provider and whose form and content is comparable to

the form and content of television broadcasting. The terms programme and programming do not include advertisements.

Public Service Broadcaster means a Licensee designated as a public service broadcaster pursuant to section 61 or section 115 of the Communications Act.

Religious programme means programming the focus of which is religious or spiritual belief, or which explores one or more of the following issues as a predominant theme in the programme:

- (i) a recognisable religious perspective forming a significant part of the overall narrative;
- (ii) an exploration of people's daily lives whose attitudes could be said to be informed by a religious background or tradition; or
- (iii) an exploration of people's perception of, and attitudes to, philosophies which address the significant life questions that affect them, demonstrating an approach that bears in mind a religious or spiritual faith/belief context.

Series means more than one programme dealing with the same or related issues, themes or characters broadcast by a Licensee over a period of time determined by the Licensee and aimed at the same or a similar audience.

Signal has the meaning given in section 2 of the Communications Act.

Signing is an access service comprising the provision of sign language interpretation of the audible content of television programming for persons who are deaf or hard of hearing, usually by superimposing the image of a person performing sign language over part of the television image of the programme being interpreted.

Sponsorship means any contribution made by a person or undertaking to the financing of broadcasting programmes or their distribution with a view to promoting the person's name, trademark, image, activities or products.

Subscriber has the meaning given in section 2 of the Communications Act, namely any customer of a Licensee who is party to a contract with the Licensee for the provision of networks or carriage services.

Surreptitious advertising means the representation in words or pictures of goods, services, the name, the trademark or the activities of a producer of goods or a provider of services in programmes when such representation is intended by the Licensee to serve as advertising and might mislead the public as to its nature.

Such representation shall, in particular, be considered as intentional if it is done in return for any money or other consideration.

Television broadcast has the meaning given in section 2 of the Communications Act.

Undertaking has the meaning given in section 2 of the Communications Act.

Utilities Appeal Tribunal means the Utilities Appeal Tribunal established by the Utilities Appeal Tribunal Act, 2009.

URCA means the Utilities Regulation and Competition Authority established by the URCA Act.

URCA Act means the Utilities Regulation and Competition Authority Act, 2009.

Watershed means the period outside which material that is unsuitable for children cannot be broadcast. The watershed commences at 9:00 PM/21:00 hours in the evening and ends at 5:00 AM/05:00 hours on the following morning and, as a consequence, material that is unsuitable for children can only be broadcast during this period.

- (1) In this Code, the word **context** includes (but is not limited to):
 - (a) the overall editorial content of the programming;
 - (b) the station or channel on which the material is broadcast;
 - (c) the time of broadcast;
 - (d) what other programmes are scheduled before and after the programme or programmes concerned;
 - (e) the degree of harm or offence likely to be caused by the inclusion of any particular sort of material in programmes generally or programmes of a particular description;
 - (f) the likely size and composition of the potential audience and likely expectation of the audience;
 - (g) the extent to which the nature of the content has been brought to the attention of the potential audience (for example, by giving descriptive information either within the broadcast or in promotional material); and
 - (h) the effect of the material on viewers or listeners who may unexpectedly come across it.
- (2) For the purpose of interpreting the provisions of this Code:
 - (a) headings and titles used in this Code are for reference purposes only and shall not affect its interpretation or construction;
 - (b) references to any law or statutory instrument include any modification,

- re-enactment or legislative provisions substituted for the same;
 - (c) use of the word 'include' or 'including' is to be construed as being without limitation;
 - (d) the definition of any terms or expressions in this Code shall extend to the grammatical variations and cognate expressions of such word or term;
 - (e) except where the context otherwise requires, words or expressions not specifically defined in Clause 1.1(1) above shall have the meaning assigned to them in the Communications Act.
 - (f) references to "persons" shall include undertakings;
 - (g) words importing:
 - (i) the singular only shall include the plural and vice versa;
 - (ii) the whole of any word shall be treated as including a reference to any part of that word; and
 - (iii) any gender shall include all other genders.
- (3) Where there is any conflict between the provisions of this Code and the Communications Act, the provisions of the Communications Act shall prevail.

1.2 Purpose of the Revised Code

- (1) This Code has been developed in accordance with the requirements of sections 52, 53 and 54 of the Communications Act.
- (2) This Code is intended to:
- (a) ensure that Licensees providing content services and audiovisual media services in The Bahamas have regard to prevailing community standards in broadcast material, while protecting the right of Licensees to responsible freedom of speech;
 - (b) regulate content services intended for reception by subscribers of carriage services or by broadcasting to the public in The Bahamas;
 - (c) ensure that audiences in The Bahamas are assisted in making informed choices about the content that they and their children watch and listen to;
 - (d) provide uniform, speedy and effective procedures for the handling of complaints from the public about programme content or compliance with the Revised Code; and
 - (e) provide a methodology for periodic public review of the relevance and effectiveness of the Revised Code.

1.3 Regulatory Framework

- (1) The Revised Code covers the matters expressly outlined in section 53(2) and (3) of the Communications Act, and other content that is of concern to the community.
- (2) Section 53 of the Communications Act requires URCA to issue codes of practice that are to be observed by Licensees providing audiovisual media services in The Bahamas. This Code is issued pursuant to that power. The Licenses issued by URCA impose a condition on each Licensee in which the Licensee undertakes to comply with the conditions of the License, regulatory and other measures issued by URCA, and the provisions of the Communications Act. Licensees providing audiovisual media services in The Bahamas who do not comply with the Revised Code may be subject to a range of penalties under the Communications Act.
- (3) Section 52 of the Communications Act empowers URCA, by determination to issue regulatory and other measures to regulate content services intended for reception by subscribers of carriage services or by broadcasting in The Bahamas. URCA may, by determination, apply any or all of the provisions of this Code to other persons providing content services for reception by subscribers of carriage services or by broadcasting in The Bahamas, and on-demand audiovisual media services.

1.4 Requirement to Comply with the Revised Code

- (1) Every Licensee that provides audiovisual media services in The Bahamas must, in accordance with section 53(1) of the Communications Act, comply with and observe the Revised Code in respect of the content provided. Other Licensees that provide content services, carriage services or on-demand audiovisual media services shall, pursuant to section 52 of the Communications Act, comply with and observe the Revised Code to such extent as they are required to do so by URCA by determination.
- (2) A breach of the Revised Code may be mitigated, and penalties avoided by the Licensee, if the Licensee:
 - (a) can demonstrate to URCA's satisfaction that the failure to comply with the Revised Code was due to:
 - (i) a reasonable mistake;
 - (ii) reasonable reliance on information supplied by another person;
 - (iii) an act or failure to act of another person, or an accident or some other cause beyond the Licensee's control, provided the Licensee took reasonable precautions and exercised due diligence to avoid the act

- or failure to act of such other person; or
- (iv) an act or failure to act which, in all the circumstances, was clearly peripheral or incidental, and unlikely to offend or materially mislead the public, and
- (b) Promptly takes all reasonable steps to remedy the failure to comply, if capable of remedy.

(3)) For the avoidance of doubt, this Code applies to all content produced by licensees over which they maintain editorial control and which is made available through online distribution channels, including the Internet and social media. This applies to content that is either intended for reception by persons situated in The Bahamas or is otherwise accessible within The Bahamas.

1.5 **Review of the Revised Code**

URCA will, in consultation with the Industry Group established by URCA in accordance with section 55(1) of the Communications Act, formally review the Revised Code after it has been in effect for three (3) years. If, before the next review period, any substantive changes to the Revised Code are needed, URCA will, in consultation with the Industry Group, give all stakeholders an adequate opportunity under section 11 of the Communications Act to comment on any proposed changes to the Revised Code.

(1) Application of the Revised Code to content delivered via Carriage Services, Content Services and On- Demand Audiovisual Media Services

The provisions of Clause 2.4, Clauses 3.2 to 3.5, Clauses 4.1 to 4.17, Clauses 6.1 to 6.14, Clauses 7.1 to 7.14, and Clauses 8.1 to 8.26 of this Code shall not apply to content delivered via a carriage service, a content service or an on-demand audiovisual media service to adult persons subscribing to the service who specifically select the content in question, provided that the Licensee providing such services shall, so far as it is able to, take all reasonable steps to:

- (a) inform the adult subscriber through classifications and/or advisories as are required by Clauses 5.10 and 5.11 this Code of the nature of the programming;
- (b) ensure that an adequate parental control mechanism has been implemented in conjunction with the advisory and classification system and filtering technology set out in Clauses 5.10 and 5.11 of this Code, which enables adult subscribers to prevent access to unsuitable content by children; and

- (c) provide appropriate training, instructional materials, and assistance to subscribers regarding the use and operation of parental control mechanisms through filtering technology, and guidelines for the maintenance of security from accidental or unsanctioned use by children.

1.6 Repeal and Replacement of Interim Codes of Practice

This Revised Code of Practice (ECS78/2024) repeals and replaces the Revised Code of Practice for Content Regulation issued by URCA on 17 August 2020 (ECS08/2020).

Part 2: Operational and Technical Rules

This Part of the Revised Code contains Operational and Technical rules which generally underpin the more “content related” rules within the remainder of the Revised Code, so as to ensure that Licensees have in place appropriate systems and procedures to enable effective application of the principles and rules set out in the Revised Code.

Operational Rules

2.1 Programme Selection and Broadcast

- (1) The Licensee is responsible for ensuring compliance with this Code, whether pre-recorded or live, regardless of whether it has delegated such responsibility to its programming personnel or other agents as part of its day-to-day business.
- (2) The Licensee’s discretion in selecting programmes must be exercised responsibly and in good taste. In particular, nothing should be selected for broadcasting that is:
 - (a) contrary to law, including the Communications Act, the Broadcasting Act and regulatory or other measures issued by URCA; or
 - (b) contrary to this Code.

2.2 Code to be made available to Licensee’s employees and agents

Every Licensee shall ensure that all of its employees and agents involved in any matter covered by this Code on the Licensee’s behalf are provided with a copy and made aware of the provisions of this Code, which shall be readily available to such persons at all times.

2.3 Contracts subject to the Revised Code

All contracts entered into by or on behalf of a Licensee for the broadcasting of programming or advertisements shall be made subject to and comply with this Code.

Technical Rules

2.4 Retention and Production of Station Recordings

- (1) Every Licensee shall make and maintain in an appropriate and commonly used format complete and accurate recording of all material broadcast by the Licensee.
- (2) "Broadcast transmitter output" refers to the signal or information transmitted from a broadcasting station to receiving devices, such as radios or televisions. This output carries the audio or video content as intended for delivery to the audience over the airwaves or through other transmission mediums to reach the listeners or viewers. The Licensee must keep broadcast transmitter output recordings made pursuant to this Clause for the longest of the following periods:
 - (a) six (6) weeks starting on the day after the material was broadcast;
 - (b) if a complaint has been made to the Licensee under Part 10 of this Code in relation to material contained in a broadcast – one (1) year from the date on which the complaint is resolved; or
 - (c) any longer period specified by URCA in writing.
- (3) The Licensee shall provide URCA with access (i.e., the ability to listen to or view the recording at the Licensee's place of business) to any recording made pursuant to this Clause or provide a copy to URCA in a format requested by URCA, within three (3) working days of its receipt of a written request from URCA to do so.
- (4) If a person making a complaint under Part 10 of this Code considers that a recording made by a Licensee under Clause 2.4(1) of this Code, and being held by the Licensee under Clause 2.4(2) of this Code, is admissible in evidence in legal proceedings instituted, or proposed to be instituted, in a court, the person may give to the Licensee a notice in writing informing the Licensee that the recording may be required by the person giving the notice for the purposes of the legal proceedings.
- (5) If such a notice under Clause 2.4(4) of this Code is given to a Licensee in respect of a recording, the Licensee must, subject to this Clause 2.4, retain the recording until the legal proceedings or the proposed legal proceedings to which the notice relates have been finally determined and shall produce the recording pursuant to any court order requiring it to do so.
- (6) If the librarian or archivist of a library or archive prescribed by the Minister responsible for copyrights under sections 67 to 71 of the Copyright Act (Ch. 323) is of the opinion that the subject matter of a recording made pursuant

to this Clause 2.4 is of sufficient historic importance to justify its being permanently preserved, the librarian or archivist may request URCA to direct, in writing, the Licensee who has custody of the recording to deliver it, free of charge, for safe keeping to such librarian or archivist as specified by URCA, and the Licensee to whom the direction is given must comply with the direction.

- (7) A Licensee must, without charge, make available to URCA, upon request, any recording made by the Licensee pursuant to Clause 2.5(1) of this Code that has been retained by the Licensee (whether or not the Licensee is, at the time of the request, under an obligation to retain the recording).

2.5 Station Identification

- (1) Every Licensee shall cause each of its broadcasting stations to be identified to its audience as follows:

- (a) at frequent intervals during the course of transmissions, including those made for tests, adjustments or experiments, commencing at the beginning and concluding at the end of each transmission period of operation, otherwise at least four (4) times each day, one of which must be during each of the following time periods: 12:00 AM (midnight) to 6:00 AM, 6:01 AM to 12:00 PM (noon), 12:01 PM to 6:00 PM, and 6:01 PM to 12:00 AM (midnight); and
- (b) preferably within the period from five minutes before to five minutes after the hour, at a natural break in programming. Licensee may make these announcements aurally (for radio) and visually (for television).

- (2) Official station identification shall consist of:

- (a) the name of the Licensee;
- (b) the broadcasting station's radio frequency or channel number as stated on the station's Licence; and
- (c) the broadcasting station's call letters, call sign or station identification immediately followed by the community or communities specified in its Licence as the station's territorial location.
- (d) the identification of the Licensees' digital media presence, including any website, social media, or streaming platform operated by the Licensee.

- (3) **Technical Standard**

All broadcasts must conform to any technical standards published by URCA in accordance with section 58(b) of the Communications Act.

- (4) Any person or entity wishing to have content broadcast by a Licensee may be required by the Licensee to submit that content to the Licensee concerned:
 - (a) in completed form, ready for broadcast (including a typed copy of the script, if required);
 - (b) up to ninety-six (96) hours before the time when that advertisement or programme is to be broadcast; and
 - (c) where relevant, pre-recorded and in a form and manner that complies with technical standards acceptable to that Licensee.
- (5) Every Licensee that intends to adopt new technical standards as contemplated by Clause 2.6(2)(c) of this Code shall, at least sixty (60) calendar days before the Licensee making any changes thereto, submit such technical standards for URCA's non-objection. URCA may, if it considers a Licensee's technical standards unreasonable, direct in writing that the Licensee amend its proposed technical standards.
- (6) Every Licensee to whom content has been submitted by any person or entity for broadcast shall be entitled to refuse to broadcast that content if it does not comply with URCA's or the Licensee's technical standards, this Code or any written law in The Bahamas.

2.6 Promotions, Previews and Trailers

- (1) Any promotions of the Licensee's programming must comply with the requirements for the watershed and the other rules in this Code during the time period in which such promotion is broadcast, regardless of the brevity of the promotion.
- (2) If, in the promotion for a programme, a Licensee includes an advisory that the programme contains material which may seriously distress or seriously offend the audience, then that advisory must comply with the requirements of Clause 5.10 of this Code for the period in which it is broadcast.
- (3) Where a Licensee broadcasts any preview or trailer, the Licensee must ensure that such previews or trailers meet the same standards of scheduling and content that applies to all programming broadcast under this Code, and that, where applicable, such previews or trailers carry such classifications and/or advisories as are required by this Code.

2.7 Synthetic Media

- (1) Without limitation to the specific rules set out elsewhere in this Code, Licensees who

use Artificial Intelligence (AI), synthetic media², autonomous generative computer applications, or any emerging technology in the production of local content over which they exercise editorial control shall, in the preparation and scheduling of programming content, ensure that AI-generated content:

- (a) Is accurate, truthful, unbiased, and presented objectively and with due impartiality;
- (b) Does not intentionally, through negligence, or otherwise, depart from the facts, distort, exaggerate, misrepresent or make material omissions in the content of news, current affairs and other factual programmes or broadcast information they know to be false or inaccurate, and:
- (c) Avoids unjust or unfair treatment of individuals or organisations.

(2) Exceptions to the rules in Clauses 2.8 of this Code shall be permitted for humour, satire, parody or fictional purposes, provided that it is clear that the content is humorous, fictional or satirical.

² “Synthetic media” is a broad term that refers to the artificial creation or alteration of media by machines, particularly programs that use artificial intelligence and machine learning. In simpler terms, it's media that is created by technology. Synthetic media is also known as "AI-generated media".

Part 3: Underlying Principles for Broadcasting in the Bahamas

This Part of the Revised Code contains the underlying principles that the Revised Code seeks to engender in Bahamian Broadcasting. The Revised Code also establishes positive encouragement for the inclusion of certain kinds of subject matter of particular relevance to Bahamian audiences and importance to the development of Bahamian culture and society.

3.1 Standards of Taste and Decency

- (1) Without limitation to the specific rules set out elsewhere in this Code, Licensees shall in the selection, preparation and scheduling of programming for broadcast via any means of electronic communications, seek to provide content which is consistent with the standards of good taste and decency which are generally prevalent and accepted in Bahamian society.
- (2) Consistent with the principles set out above, Licensees shall seek to avoid the broadcast of content which would be considered by the general public in The Bahamas to be harmful, abusive, offensive, discriminatory or otherwise contrary to the standards of taste and decency which generally obtain in Bahamian society.

Positive Rules

3.2 General Programming

Recognising that the public has varied tastes in programming material, every Licensee is encouraged to ensure that, as far as possible, programmes with a Bahamian-based focus are broadcast on a regular basis, taking into account Bahamian interests and concerns and ensuring that such programmes conform to this Code.

3.3 Community Activities and Diversity of Interests

Every Licensee is encouraged to broadcast programming that serves the diversity of interests within The Bahamas and different audiences within The Bahamas.

3.4 Educational Content

Licensees are encouraged to provide educational broadcasts to the extent practicable within their programming schedules to augment the educational and

cultural influences of schools and other educational and cultural institutions in The Bahamas.

3.5 **Bahamian Music**

Licensees who solely or primarily broadcast musical items are encouraged to include within their programmes music performed by Bahamians.

Part 4: Harm and Offence

Part 4 of the Revised Code addresses various areas in which broadcast content has the potential to harm the public within The Bahamas either individually or collectively as a society, and seeks to put in place standards to protect against such harm. It addresses issues such as preservation of law and order, harmful and offensive material, religious programming and contests and promotions.

Preservation of Law and Order

4.1 Crime

- (1) The following categories indicate material which is of a criminal nature that will invariably be unsuitable for broadcast:
 - (a) material which:
 - (i) is reasonably likely to encourage or incite the commission of a crime;
 - (ii) is reasonably likely to lead to public disorder;
 - (iii) threatens harm;
 - (iv) presents detailed depiction of the use of illegal drugs, or instruction in or encouragement of illegal drug use;
 - (v) advocates or promotes hatred in any form (up to and including genocide) against, or vilifies, any person or identifiable group on the basis of ethnicity, nationality, race, gender, sexual preference, age, religion or physical or mental disability;
 - (vi) circulates or makes available false information regarding the outbreak of a deadly or contagious disease.
 - (b) descriptions or demonstrations of criminal techniques which:
 - (i) contain essential details that could enable the commission of a crime;
 - (ii) explain criminal techniques that might invite imitation;
 - (iii) prejudice the success of attempts to deal with, detect or prevent crime;
 - (iv) endanger the security of The Bahamas;
 - (v) amount to propaganda for war;
 - (vi) could endanger lives;
 - (vii) prejudice the success of attempts to deal with a hijacking or kidnapping.
 - (c) a programme which, when considered in all of its circumstances, falsely simulates news or events in such a way as to mislead or alarm the public.
- (2) Save for sub-Clauses 4.1(1)(a)(i), (ii), (iv), and 4.1(1)(b)(iii), (iv), (vi) and (vii), exceptions to the provisions of Clause 4.1(1) of this Code may be justifiable during the watershed in the context of programmes with a legitimate humorous, dramatic, satirical, cultural, religious or educational purpose or

where the depiction or demonstration is non-explicit.

- (3) Care should be taken at all times when scheduling programmes containing material not listed in Clause 4.1(2) of this Code, bearing in mind the likely audience for the channel at that time. Particular care should be taken when scheduling such programmes in close proximity to the beginning or end of the watershed. Licensees are reminded to ensure that such programmes meet the same standards of scheduling and content that applies to all programming broadcast under this Code, and that, where applicable, such programmes carry such classifications and/or advisories as are required by this Code.

Harmful and Offensive Material

4.2 Malicious or Scandalous Allegations

- (1) The Licensee shall not broadcast information about any person or undertaking or any event which is incorrect, untrue or misleading, and which the Licensee knew, ought to have known, or would have discovered through reasonable investigation, to be incorrect, untrue or misleading.
- (2) Where a Licensee discovers that incorrect, untrue or misleading information has been broadcast, the Licensee shall take steps immediately to broadcast a correction of the information, and shall broadcast an apology to any person about whom the incorrect or misleading information was broadcast. The Licensee shall transmit the correction and apology at a time or times and in such a manner as is likely to reach as much as possible of the audience that would have seen or heard the original broadcast.
- (3) Where a third-party (for example, a caller on a call-in talk show) does not comply with the rules set out in this Code and such non-compliance is broadcast, the Licensee shall promptly terminate the broadcast of such content and immediately during the programme or as soon as possible thereafter make an apology and correction.
- (4) Humorous or satirical programmes shall not be in breach of the rules contained in this Clause so long as the humorous or satirical intent is clear to any reasonable person. However, this Clause does not permit the use of threats toward any individual or group of persons.

4.3 Human Rights, Exploitation, Diversity and Negative Portrayals

- (1) Licensees shall ensure that their programming does not contain:
 - (a) abusive or unreasonably discriminatory material or comment; or

- (b) the negative portrayal, degradation or exploitation of any person, based on matters of race, nationality, ethnicity, religion, age, gender, sexual preference, or physical or mental disability.
- (2) Negative portrayal can take many different forms, including (but not limited to) stereotyping, stigmatization and victimization, derision of myths, traditions or practices, degrading material, and exploitation.
- (3) Exceptions to the provisions of Clause 4.3(1) of this Code may be justifiable in the context of programmes with a legitimate historical, educational or news purpose provided that the inclusion of such content is as limited as possible within the context of the particular programme.

4.4 **Sexual Content**

- (1) A Licensee may not broadcast material which contains a scene or scenes, simulated or real, of any of the following:
 - (a) child pornography;
 - (b) bestiality;
 - (c) incest or rape;
 - (d) violent sexual conduct;
 - (e) explicit sexual conduct which violates the right to human dignity of any person in the sense that it advocates a particular form of hatred based on gender or which degrades a person or which constitutes incitement to cause harm;
 - (f) the infliction of or explicit effects of extreme violence which constitutes incitement to cause harm;
 - (g) the depiction of exploitative or non-consensual sexual relations as being desirable; or
 - (h) participating in, engaging in or assisting another person to engage in sexual conduct or a lewd display of nudity by a person who is, or who is depicted as being, under the age of 18 years.
- (2) Save for the content described in Clause 4.4(1)(a), (b), (e) and (h), exceptions to the provisions of Clause 4.4(1) of this Code may be justifiable during the watershed in the context of programmes with a legitimate cultural, historical or educational purpose provided that the depiction or demonstration is as limited and non-explicit as possible having regard to the context, and that it does not present the conduct as being desirable or socially acceptable.
- (3) Care should be taken at all times when scheduling programmes containing material not listed in Clause 4.4(2) of this Code, bearing in mind the likely audience for the channel at that time. Particular care should be taken when

scheduling such programmes outside or in close proximity to the beginning or end of the watershed. Licensees are reminded to ensure that any such programmes broadcast meet the same standards of scheduling and content that applies to all programming broadcast under this Code, and that, where applicable, such programmes carry such classifications and/or advisories as are required by this Code.

4.5 Suicide and Self-Harm

Methods of suicide and self-harm must not be included in programmes broadcast outside the watershed under any circumstances, and during the watershed except in exceptional circumstances where they are editorially or contextually justified.

4.6 Exorcism, the occult and the paranormal

(1) Licensees must treat demonstrations of exorcism, the occult, the paranormal, divination, or related practices that purport to be real (as opposed to entertainment) with due objectivity. In this context, “due objectivity” means duly striving (as far as possible or practicable) to reduce or eliminate biases, prejudices, or subjective evaluations by relying on and providing the audience with verifiable data.

(2) Licensees are responsible for making clear to their audience if a demonstration of exorcism, the occult, the paranormal, divination, or related practices is for entertainment purposes.

(3) Licensees are not permitted to broadcast demonstrations of exorcism, the occult, the paranormal, divination, or related practices (whether such demonstrations purport to be real or are for entertainment purposes) containing life-changing advice directed at individuals. In this context, “life-changing advice” includes direct advice upon which individuals could reasonably act or rely about health, finance, employment or relationships.

4.7 Hypnotic and other techniques, simulated news and photosensitive epilepsy

(1) When broadcasting material featuring demonstrations of hypnotic techniques, Licensees are responsible for preventing hypnosis and/or adverse reactions in viewers and listeners. The hypnotist must not broadcast his/her full verbal routine or be shown performing directly into a camera.

(2) In instances when Licensees broadcast simulated news (for example, in drama or in documentaries), it must be presented in such a way that there is no reasonable possibility of the audience being misled into believing that they are listening to, or watching, actual news. In those circumstances, Licensees must take

reasonable measures to ensure that such programmes carry advisories at the start of the programme and, if necessary, after each advertising break, and such classifications as are required by this Code.

- (3) Licensees operating television stations must take precautions to maintain a low level of risk to viewers who have photosensitive epilepsy. Where it is not reasonably practicable to follow these rules, and where such Licensees can demonstrate that the broadcasting of flashing lights and/or patterns is editorially justified, (for example, in news reports), viewers should be given an adequate verbal and also, if appropriate, text warning at the start of the programme or programme item.

4.8 Violence in all Programme Genres

- (1) The following categories of violence indicate material that will invariably be unsuitable for television programmes:
 - (a) sustained, relished or excessively detailed acts of violence;
 - (b) unduly bloody or horrific depictions;
 - (c) strong violence that has high impact or which is gratuitous or exploitative (“gratuitous” in this context means material which does not play an integral role in developing the plot, character or theme of the material as a whole);
- (2) Exceptions to the provisions of Clause 4.8(1) of this Code may be justifiable during the watershed in the context of programmes with a legitimate humorous, dramatic, satirical, cultural, religious, historical, medical or educational purpose provided that the representation is limited and non-explicit.
- (3) Care should be taken at all times when scheduling programmes containing material listed in Clause 4.8(2) of this Code, bearing in mind the likely audience for the channel at that time. Particular care should be taken when scheduling such programmes in close proximity to the beginning or end of the watershed. Licensees are reminded to ensure that any such programmes broadcast meet the same standards of scheduling and content that applies to all programming broadcast under this Code, and that, where applicable, such programmes carry such classifications and/or advisories as are required by this Code.

4.9 Violence in News and Current Affairs Programming

- (1) Within their news and current affairs programming, Licensees shall:
 - (a) use appropriate editorial judgment in the reporting of, and the

- pictographic images of, violence, aggression or destruction;
 - (b) use caution in the selection of, and repetition of, video depicting violence;
 - (c) advise viewers in advance of showing scenes of extraordinary violence, or graphic reporting on delicate subject matter such as sexual assault or court action related to sexual crimes, particularly during afternoon or early evening newscasts and updates when children could be viewing;
 - (d) exercise discretion in the use of explicit or graphic language related to stories of destruction, accidents or sexual violence, that could disturb children and their families;
 - (e) exercise judgment during live local coverage of global, regional or domestic terrorist events or civil disorder, which is under the editorial control of the licensee to ensure news coverage does not become a factor in inciting additional violence.
- (2) While Licensees shall not exaggerate or exploit situations of aggression, conflict or confrontation, they shall be equally careful not to sanitize the reality of the human condition.

4.10 Violence against women

- (1) Licensees shall not broadcast programming material that sanctions, promotes or glamorizes any aspect of violence against women.
- (2) Licensees shall ensure that women are not depicted as victims of violence unless the violence is integral to the subject of the report. Licensees shall be particularly sensitive not to perpetuate the link between women in a sexual context and women as victims of violence.

4.11 Violence against Specific Groups

- (1) Licensees shall not broadcast programming material that sanctions, promotes or glamorises violence based on race, nationality, ethnicity, religion, gender, sexual preference, age, or mental or physical disability.
- (2) Exceptions to the provisions of Clause 4.11(1) of this Code may be justifiable outside the watershed in the context of programmes with a legitimate humorous, dramatic, satirical, cultural, religious, historical, medical or educational purpose provided that the representation is limited and non-explicit.
- (3) Care should be taken at all times when scheduling programmes containing

material listed in Clause 4.11(2) of this Code, bearing in mind the likely audience for the channel at that time. Particular care should be taken when scheduling such programmes in close proximity to the beginning or end of the watershed. Licensees are reminded to ensure that such programmes meet the same standards of scheduling and content that apply to all programming broadcast under this Code, and that, where applicable, such programmes carry such classifications and/or advisories as are required by this Code.

4.12 Violence against Animals

- (1) Licensees shall not broadcast programming material that sanctions, promotes or glamorises violence against animals. However, Licensees shall not be restricted in the television broadcast of legally sanctioned sporting and other activities associated with animals. In such broadcasts, judgment shall be used in the selection of video and associated audio, particularly if the broadcast is outside of the watershed.
- (2) Exceptions to the provisions of Clause 4.12(1) of this Code may be justifiable outside the watershed in the context of programmes with a legitimate historical, medical or educational purpose or where the representation is non-explicit.
- (3) Care should be taken at all times when scheduling programmes containing material listed in Clause 4.12(2) of this Code, bearing in mind the likely audience for the channel at that time. Particular care should be taken when scheduling such programmes in close proximity to the beginning or end of the watershed. Licensees are reminded to ensure that such programmes meet the same standards of scheduling and content that applies to all programming broadcast under this Code, and that, where applicable, such programmes carry such classifications and/or advisories as are required by this Code.

Religious Programming

4.13 Broadcasts of religious programming

Licensees may make available opportunities for the purchase of airtime for religious programming available to the community. The general purpose of religious programming should be to promote the spiritual harmony and understanding of humanity and of administering broadly to the varied religious needs of the community. While it is understood that the religious freedom guaranteed to all persons in The Bahamas necessarily implies the right to question and disagree with alternate belief systems, a Licensee must ensure that any

religious programming, which is likely to reach persons of all creeds and races, shall not be used by the Licensee or any person to convey attacks upon another race or religion.

4.14 Solicitation of funds in religious programming

Except for the customary announcement of the offering or collection during a church service, the solicitation of funds in any religious programme originating or recorded in The Bahamas must not exceed one (1) minute during every thirty (30) minutes of broadcast time.

4.15 Identification of religious programming

Where a particular religion or religious denomination is the subject, or one of the subjects, of a religious programme, Licensees are responsible for making clear to the audience the identity of the religion and/or denomination under discussion through visual notices, and, where possible, verbal announcements, at the beginning and at other appropriate times during the broadcast.

Contests and Promotions

4.16 Rules of Play

- (1) All contests and promotions broadcast shall be conceived and conducted fairly and legitimately and particular care shall be taken to ensure that they are not misleading, potentially dangerous or likely to give rise to a public disturbance and that any prizes offered or promises made are what they are represented to be. Competition prizes must be described accurately.
- (2) Licensees must draw up rules for a broadcast competition or vote which are clear and appropriately made known to the audience during the programme using clearly readable and/or audible information and should also direct the audience to websites where they can view and print such rules. In particular, significant conditions that may affect a viewer's or listener's decision to participate must be stated at the time of an invitation to participate.
- (3) Prizes aimed at children must be appropriate to the age range of both the target audience and the participants in the contest or promotion.
- (4) There must be no collusion of any kind between Licensees and contestants, whether such collusion affects the outcome of the competition, or misleads the viewers or listeners in any way or not.

4.17 Costs of Telephone Calls or Text Messages

If during a programme or programme promotion, a Licensee invites the audience to use a premium charge telephone service or a text message service to obtain information, register a view or vote on a matter or participate in a competition, the Licensee must provide clearly readable or audible information about the cost of the call or the cost of the text message.

Part 5: Protection of Young Persons

This Part of the Revised Code is intended to ensure that Licensees adopt responsible policies through scheduling, advisories and programme classifications so as to limit the exposure of children in various age ranges to potentially harmful or unsuitable broadcast material that is intended for, and acceptable to, adult audiences.

5.1 Scheduling of Programmes and Advertisements

- (1) Licensees shall use appropriate scheduling to protect children from unsuitable material.
- (2) "Appropriate scheduling" should be judged according to:
 - (a) the nature of the content;
 - (b) the likely number and age range of children in the audience, taking into account the time of transmission, weekends and school holidays;
 - (c) the start time and finish time of the programme;
 - (d) the nature of the channel or station and the particular content; and
 - (e) the likely expectations of the audience for a particular channel or station at a particular time and on a particular day.
- (3) Licensees must comply with the watershed, in that content that is of an adult nature, and which is therefore not suitable for children, should not be shown outside the watershed.

5.2 Offensive Language

- (1) Licensees shall not broadcast offensive language that has obscene or vulgar connotations outside the watershed unless it is limited and justified by the context of the programme. In any event, Licensees must avoid frequent broadcasts of offensive language outside the watershed.
- (2) Licensees shall not allow the use of offensive language during children's programmes or advertising directed at children.

5.3 Violence

- (1) Programmes for younger children shall not contain realistic scenes of violence which minimize or gloss over the effects of violent acts. Any realistic depictions of violence shall portray in human terms the consequences of that violence to its victims and perpetrators.
- (2) Violence shall only be portrayed in non-animated programmes for younger

children when it is essential to the development of character and plot.

- (3) Programmes for younger children shall deal carefully, not gratuitously, with themes that could threaten their sense of security.
- (4) Children's programmes on television shall so far as possible avoid themes that could invite children to imitate dangerous or harmful acts which they see on-screen. Where it is not possible to avoid such themes, Licensees shall ensure that such material is treated with care so as to minimise the risk of harm.
- (5) Description or demonstrations of criminal techniques which contain details that:
 - (a) Glamorise anti-social or illegal behaviour; or
 - (b) Show methods of inflicting pain or torture shall not be broadcast outside the watershed.

5.4 Sexual themes

- (1) Programmes which portray children in a sexual fashion, including the sexualisation of children through dress and behaviour, are not acceptable, except where justified in the context of a dramatic or factual programme dealing with the specific issue of sexuality, in which case the portrayal must be as limited as possible within the context of the particular programme and must in any event be sexually non-explicit.
- (2) Licensees shall ensure that programmes that take incest or child abuse as their topic or theme shall provide suitable warnings before airing and shall be appropriately scheduled. Licensees should also make every effort to ensure that external content creators and organisations providing such programmes also provide information on relevant telephone helplines, websites, or online applications by which the public may contact and access relevant assistance from governmental or other specialist agencies. Licensees should treat material of this nature with the utmost care and sensitivity, bearing in mind the psychological effects it might have on child victims.
- (3) Representations of sexual intercourse must not be broadcast outside the watershed unless there is a justifiable educational purpose. Any discussion or portrayal of sexual behaviour broadcast outside the watershed must be appropriately limited to the subject matter of the discussion or portrayal and sexually inexplicit.
- (4) Children should not be portrayed as sexually appealing or provocative and they should not be included in any portrayal that involves any form of sexual

innuendo.

5.5 Nudity and pornography

(1) A Licensee may not broadcast material outside the watershed which contains:

- (a) Full frontal nudity of any person;
- (b) The bare breasts of female persons; or
- (c) The pubic area of any person.

(2) Pornography must not be broadcast at any time.

5.6 Drugs, Alcohol, Solvents and Smoking

The use of illegal drugs, tobacco, and electronic cigarettes, the misuse of alcohol, the abuse of solvents, vaping and smoking must not be condoned, encouraged, or glamorised in programmes broadcast outside the watershed.

5.7 Participation of children in programmes and advertisements

(1) If a contributor to a programme or a participant in an advertisement is under eighteen (18) years of age, the Licensee shall obtain consent or shall ensure that the producer of the programme or advertisement, or someone acting on behalf of the Licensee or the producer has, as the case may be, first obtained consent to the contributor's or participant's participation in the programme or advertisement from a parent or guardian or other person of eighteen (18) or over in loco parentis to the contributor. In particular, Licensees or producers should not ask persons under eighteen (18) years for his or her views on matters likely to be beyond their capacity to answer properly without such consent.

(2) Children must not be caused unnecessary distress or anxiety by their involvement in programmes or advertisements.

5.8 Children and crime

(1) Where children are accused or convicted of crimes, Licensees shall avoid broadcasting the children's names and/or images.

(2) In reporting certain kinds of crime, such as sexual assaults or incidents involving children, Licensees must ensure that the degree of explicit detail is appropriately matched to the probable presence of children listening or viewing, having regard to the time period of the broadcast.

- (3) In reporting certain crimes, such as sexual assaults or incidents involving children, Licensees must take into account the need for protection of the children involved. Steps should be taken to minimize psychological trauma to children.

5.9 Application to content delivered via Carriage Service

- (1) The provisions of Clauses 5.1 to 5.6 of this Code shall not apply to content delivered via a carriage service, provided that the Licensee providing such services shall take all reasonable steps to:
 - (a) inform the adult subscriber through classifications and/or advisories as are required by this Code of the nature of the programming and the fact that such programming may not comply with all provisions of this Code; and
 - (b) ensure that an adequate parental control mechanism has been implemented in conjunction with the advisory and classification system set out in Clause 5.10 and 5.11 of this Code, which would enable adult subscribers to prevent access to unsuitable content by children; and
 - (c) provide appropriate training, instructional materials, and assistance to subscribers regarding the use and operation of parental control mechanisms, and guidelines as to maintenance of security from accidental or unsanctioned use by minors.

5.10 Audience Advisories and Programme Classifications

- (1) Warnings and advisories should be given when any radio or television programming includes broadcasts of mature subject matter or scenes with nudity, sexually explicit material, violence, coarse or offensive language, or other material which may cause offence. The rules in this Clause apply to all content but do not prejudice the limitations set out in other parts of this Code on the broadcast of any type of content.
- (2) Licensees shall warn or advise television viewers on screen in advance and at frequent intervals throughout the programme when broadcasting any content which:
 - (a) contains scenes of extraordinary violence; or
 - (b) includes graphic reporting on sensitive subject matters; or
 - (c) includes the personal views of presenters or reporters.
- (3) Where necessary, Licensees shall also include an advisory or a warning that a programme contains material which may seriously distress or seriously offend the audience and/or is unsuitable for children, and that advisory or warning must comply with every requirement in this Code for the time period in which it is broadcast.

- (4) Licensees shall appropriately classify programmes in accordance with Clauses 5.10 and 5.11 of this Code so that the programmes:
 - (a) do not deceive or disadvantage the audience; or
 - (b) are not presented in such a way as to cause panic, unwarranted alarm or undue distress to the audience.

- (5) Licensees shall, in addition to the advisories, required in sub-Clauses 5.10(1) and 5.10(2) of this Code, display the appropriate classification on-screen for the television programme being broadcast, in accordance with the classification system set out in Clause 5.11 of this Code.

- (6) A classification symbol of at least 32 television lines in height, in a readily legible typeface, must be displayed at the bottom right of the television screen for at least 3 seconds at the following times:
 - (a) as close as practicable to the programme's start;
 - (b) as soon as practicable after each break;
 - (c) in any promotion for the programme (except for radio or outdoor advertising).

- (7) Licensees shall maintain the following broadcasting standards in the preparation and presentation of content that subscribers pay a fee to receive:
 - (a) viewers shall be informed by regular and consistent advisories about programming broadcast (including classifications and warnings) and filtering technology.³
 - (b) classifications shall be available for all programming except for advertisements.
 - (c) if available, classifications should be shown on-screen at the beginning of programmes and following any breaks for advertisements, be included in any electronic programme guides, in any relevant promotional material and in any accompanying printed guides where Licensees make such classifications available to the publishers of these printed guides.
 - (d) visual warning and advisories should also be available. When used, verbal warnings should screen at the start of the programme, with accompanying⁴

⁴ "Filtering technology" means electronic technology that gives subscribers the ability to set a classification threshold beyond which content can only be accessed by using a Person Identification Number (PIN) or other key which the subscriber can keep confidential. It enables a subscriber to prevent other members of their household, particularly children, from accessing content that the subscriber does not wish them to view.

- (e) filtering technology shall be made available on the basis that subscribers elect to use it, provided that a subscriber is easily able to initiate use at any time through the television remote control or similar device.
- (8) A licensee shall ensure, so far as it is able to, that programming broadcast or carried by it is classified for viewing or listening in accordance with this Code or under a comparable Code or regime in the country where the programming or broadcast originated.

5.11 Television Programme Classification System

Ratings	Description
<p style="text-align: center;">TV-Y</p> <p>(All Children – This programme is designed to be appropriate for all children)</p>	<p>Whether animated or live action, the themes and elements in this classification of programmes are specifically designed for a very young audience, including children from age two to six (2-6). This programme classification is not expected to frighten younger children.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">TV-Y7</p> <p>(This programme is designed for children age 7 and above)</p>	<p>This programme classification may be more appropriate for children who have acquired the developmental skills needed to distinguish between make-believe and reality. Themes and elements in this programme classification may include mild fantasy or comedic violence, or may frighten children under the age of seven (7). Therefore, parents may wish to consider the suitability of this programme classification for their very young children.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">TV-G</p> <p>(General Audience- Most parents would find this programme</p>	<p>Although this rating does not signify a programme designed</p>

<p>suitable for all ages)</p>	<p>specifically for children, most parents may let younger children watch programmes in this classification unattended. It contains little or no violence, no strong language and little or no sexual dialogue or situations.</p>
<p>TV- PG (Parental Guidance Suggested- This programme contains material that parents may find unsuitable for younger children)</p>	<p>Many parents may want to watch programmes in this classification with their younger children. The theme itself may call for parental guidance and/or the programme contains one or more of the following: moderate violence (V), some sexual situations (S), infrequent coarse language (L), or some suggestive dialogue (D).</p>
<p>TV-14 (Parents Strongly Cautioned—This programme contains some material that many parents would find unsuitable for children less than 14 years of age.)</p>	<p>Parents are strongly urged to exercise greater care in monitoring programmes in this classification and are cautioned against letting children under the age of fourteen (14) watch unattended. This programme classification contains one or more of the following: intense violence (V), intense sexual situations (S), strong coarse language (L), or intensely suggestive dialogue (D).</p>
<p>TV- MA (Mature Audience Only- This programme is specifically designed</p>	<p>This programme classification contains one or more of the</p>

to be viewed by adults and therefore may be unsuitable for children under 18)	following: graphic violence (V), explicit sexual activity (S), or crude indecent language (L).
---	--

Part 6: Political Broadcasts and Political Advertisements

This Part of the Revised Code sets out the standards applicable to the broadcasting of political advertisements and election programmes arranged and paid for by potential candidates, actual candidates, political parties and other persons or entities outside of election periods and during the period preceding a parliamentary general election or bye-election, a referendum or a local government election. Licensees are required to disclose to the public the name and political affiliation of any paid political broadcast, and cannot broadcast any political material on polling day. Licensees broadcasting election opinion surveys must disclose whether the survey is based on recognised statistical data and must clearly distinguish factual information from opinion or advocacy. Licensees must strive to provide balanced coverage of parties, candidates and issues relevant to an election.

6.1 General

- (1) Unless otherwise stated in this Part of this Code or any other written law, words and expressions used in this Part of this Code shall have the same respective meanings as in the Parliamentary Elections Act (Ch. 7), the Local Government Act (Ch. 37) or the Constitutional Referendum Act (Ch. 1).
- (2) The provisions of this Part of this Code shall apply to all political advertisements or political broadcasts produced by or on behalf of a candidate, an intending candidate, a political party or any other person or entity and/or broadcast by a Licensee.
- (3) Robust debate, advocacy and the expression of political opinions are a desirable and essential part of a democratic Bahamian society, and the broadcasting standards under this Code will be applied by URCA in a manner which respects this context.

6.2 Broadcasts outside of election periods

Up to midnight at the start of the first day of the election period, Licensees may make available broadcasting time each day for purchase by intending candidates, political parties and any other person or entity for political advertisements and political broadcasts.

6.3 Broadcasts during election periods

Up to midnight at the end of the day before polling day, Licensees may make available broadcasting time each day for purchase by candidates, political parties and any other person or entity for political advertisements and political broadcasts.

6.4 Discrimination against candidates, political parties and others during election periods

In making broadcasting time available to individual candidates, political parties, or any other person or entity for political advertisements and political broadcasts, Licensees shall not discriminate against any candidate, or political party, person or entity, or make or give any preference to any candidate, or political party, person or entity, or subject any candidate, or political party, person or entity to any prejudice or bias.

6.5 Definition of qualifying parties and candidates during election periods

- (1) Up to midnight on the day before polling day, Licensees may only allocate broadcasting time during parliamentary general elections and bye-elections for political advertisements or political broadcasts to candidates, political parties registered for that parliamentary general election or bye-election by the Parliamentary Commissioner and any other person or entity.
- (2) Up to midnight on the day before polling day, Licensees may allocate broadcasting time during local government elections for political advertisements or political broadcasts to candidates registered for local government elections in each electoral district by the Parliamentary Commissioner and any other person or entity.

6.6 Identification of political advertisements and political broadcasts

Licensees shall clearly identify all political advertisements (where possible at the beginning and automatically at the end) and political broadcasts (at the beginning, periodically throughout and automatically at the end) as a political advertisement or political broadcast on behalf of a specified candidate, political party or other person or entity and clearly indicate that a specified candidate, political party or other person or entity has authorised and paid for the political advertisement or political broadcast.

6.7 Prohibitions on polling day

- (1) Licensees shall not broadcast the following to the public within any programmes on advanced polling day, election day, bye-election day and referendum day until the close of all polling stations:
 - (a) the result or purported result of the voting in a constituency or electoral district before the close of all of the polling stations in that constituency or electoral district;
 - (b) the results of any opinion poll;
 - (c) any political advertisements, political broadcasts or any other election programming produced by or on behalf of a candidate, political party or other person or entity.

- (2) The prohibition in subsection (1) also applies in cases where polling stations in any constituency remain open after the mandatory scheduled time for poll closure due to an extenuating circumstance.

- (3) Notwithstanding the prohibition in subsection (1) URCA may exercise its discretion and permit Licensees to broadcast to the public on any polling day the matters listed in subsection (1) where the relevant extenuating circumstance persists for a period exceeding twenty-four hours since the originally scheduled closing time of the polls.

6.8 Subject matter of political advertisements and political broadcasts

- (1) While a political advertisement or political broadcast may oppose a political party or candidate, it may not include material which defames or slanders a political party or candidate.

- (2) A political advertisement or political broadcast may not imitate an existing programme, format or identifiable personality in a manner which is likely to mislead the public, but exceptions to this rule may be justifiable for comedy, satire, parody or fiction purposes or where the representation is non-explicit. Further, Licensees must ensure that such advertisements or programmes meet the same standards of scheduling and content that apply to all programming broadcast under this Code, and that, where applicable, such programmes carry such classifications and/or advisories as are required by this Code.

- (3) A political advertisement or political broadcast may not contain any material which may reasonably be anticipated to expose the Licensee to legal liability.

- (4) Licensees shall not use or permit race, gender, ethnicity, religious beliefs, nationality, religion, age, gender, sexual preference, or physical or mental disability in political advertisements or political broadcasts as a basis for

denigrating a person's political affiliation.

- (5) Notwithstanding that the content of a political advertisement or political broadcast is normally the responsibility of the relevant candidate or political party, Licensees are required to fully comply with the relevant provisions of this Code, as with any other programme or advertisement. Licensees should apply these rules in accordance with the relevant provisions of this Code.
- (6) Licensees broadcasting political advertisements and political broadcasts are encouraged to seek legal indemnities from candidates and political parties against defamation, copyright and similar legal risks.
- (7) Any use of Parliamentary video or audio recordings by a candidate or political party in a political advertisement, political broadcast or party political broadcast should abide by Parliament's rules on such use.
- (8) A Licensee accepting a political advertisement or political broadcast from a candidate, political party or other person or entity for broadcast shall satisfy itself that such advertisement or programme does not:
 - (a) contravene the provision of this Code, the Constitution or any law then in effect in The Bahamas; or
 - (b) contain any material that is calculated, or that in the ordinary course of things is likely to provoke or incite any unlawful, illegal or criminal act, or that may be perceived as condoning or lending support to any such act.

6.9 Factual Information and Opinion including Election Opinion Surveys

- (1) A political advertisement or political broadcast may include debate, advocacy and opinion, but factual information should be clearly distinguishable from opinion or advocacy.
- (2) If, during an election period, a Licensee broadcasts the results of an election opinion survey taken in the Bahamas which survey is based on recognized statistical methods, the licensee must aurally (for radio) and/or in audio/video format (for television) during the broadcast provide, at a minimum, an accurate summary of key methodological details of the following information together with the results of the survey. Alternatively, the Licensee may broadcast all of the following information together with the results of the survey:
 - (a) the name and address of the sponsor of the survey;
 - (b) the name and address of the person or organization that conducted the survey;
 - (c) the date on which or the period during which the survey was conducted;

- (d) Information about the method used to collect data from which the survey results are derived, including:
 - (i) the sampling method,
 - (ii) the population from which the sample was drawn,
 - (iii) the size of the initial sample,
 - (iv) the number of individuals who were asked to participate in the survey and the numbers and respective percentages of them who participated in the survey, refused to participate in the survey, and were ineligible to participate in the survey,
 - (v) the dates and time of day of the interviews,
 - (vi) the method used to recalculate data to take into account in the survey the results of participants who expressed no opinion, were undecided or failed to respond to any or all of the survey questions, and
 - (vii) any weighing factors or normalization procedures used in deriving the results of the survey,
 - (e) the wording of the survey questions and, if applicable, the margins of error in respect of the data obtained; and
 - (f) the means by which a copy of the survey report may be obtained.
- (3) Licensees broadcasting the results of an election opinion survey must make the complete results of the survey report available to the public either in print or online, or notify the public where they can obtain the complete survey report either in print or online, and the price (if any) for such printed copies.
- (4) A Licensee may charge a reasonable fee for a copy of an election opinion survey report to persons requesting a copy of such report.
- (5) A Licensee who broadcasts to the public the results of an election survey that is not based on recognized statistical methods during an election period must indicate to the public that the survey was not based on recognized statistical methods.

6.10 Requirements for Balanced Reporting

- (1) If, during an election period:
 - (a) the news or current affairs programming of any Licensee extends to reporting on the topics of elections, candidates, political parties and issues relevant thereto, the Licensee concerned must afford reasonable opportunities for the discussion of competing views and must treat all political parties equitably;
 - (b) any criticism is levelled against a candidate or political party in a particular

programme of any Licensee, the Licensee concerned must afford such candidate or party a reasonable opportunity to respond to the criticism either immediately in the same programme or soon after at a corresponding time (e.g. in a subsequent edition of the same programme or series, or in a different programme that caters to a similar audience and is scheduled in the same time period as the original broadcast);

- (c) a candidate takes part in a news or current affairs programme about his or her particular constituency or local government district, or takes part in reports or discussions about his or her constituency or local government district, then the Licensee also must offer each of the candidate's opponents a reasonable opportunity to also take part in such programme. However, if the candidate's opponents refuse or are unable to participate, the Licensee may nevertheless go ahead with the news or current affairs programme, or constituency or local government district reports and discussions.

- (2) Clause 6.10(1) of this Code does not apply to the contents of any election programme or political advertisement.

- (3) During election period:

- (a) the news or current affairs programming of any Licensee extends to reporting on the topics of elections, candidates, political parties and issues relevant thereto, the Licensee concerned must afford reasonable opportunities for the discussion of competing views and must treat all political parties equitably;

- (b) any criticism is levelled against a candidate or political party in a particular programme of any Licensee, the Licensee concerned must afford such candidate or party a reasonable opportunity to respond to the criticism either immediately in the same programme or soon after at a corresponding time (e.g. in a subsequent edition of the same programme or series, or in a different programme that caters to a similar audience and is scheduled in the same time period as the original broadcast);

- (c) a candidate takes part in a news or current affairs programme about his or her particular constituency or local government district, or takes

part in reports or discussions about his or her constituency or local government district, then the Licensee also must offer each of the candidate's opponents a reasonable opportunity to also take part in such programme. However, if the candidate's opponents refuse or are unable to participate, the Licensee may nevertheless go ahead with the news or current affairs programme, or constituency or local government district reports and discussions.

- (4) During the election period of a referendum, Licensees must give due weight to the coverage of participants in the referendum process with significant views and perspectives.
- (5) In the course of their reporting of the political campaigning and elections process made after the close of nominations for parliamentary or local government district elections, Licensees may broadcast a list of all candidates nominated for election, giving first names, surnames and the name of the political party they represent or, if they are nominated independently, the fact that they are an independent candidate. Licensees may also direct their audience to an appropriate website or other information source listing all candidates and providing the information set out above.
- (6) Where, during an election period, a candidate is taking part in any programme which is not a political broadcast, the Licensee must not allow such candidate the opportunity to make comments about the constituency or local government district in which she or he is standing for election when no other candidates for the same constituency or local government district will be given a similar opportunity.

6.11 Appearances by Political Candidates

- (1) During the election period, Licensees shall not permit any person nominated as a candidate for election to be news presenters, interviewers, hosts or presenters of any type of programme broadcast by the Licensee.
- (2) In exception to Clause 6.10(1)(a) of this Code, Licensees may broadcast appearances by candidates in news or current affairs programmes where such appearances were planned or scheduled before the election period.

6.12 Retention of Records

Clause 6.6 of this Code shall apply to all political broadcasts and political

advertisements. Licensees shall also retain a record of the name, address, and other identifying information of the person or entity purchasing the broadcast time and must give to URCA any copies of the recordings and any other particulars of the person or entity purchasing the broadcast time that URCA, by written notice, requires.

6.13 **Technical Quality**

- (1) Any candidate, political party or other person or entity purchasing broadcast time for a political broadcast or political advertisement shall, if required by a Licensee, submit that political broadcast or political advertisement to the Licensee concerned, pre-recorded and:
 - (a) in a form and manner that complies with technical standards acceptable to that Licensee;
 - (b) in completed form, ready for broadcast; and
 - (c) up to ninety-six (96) hours before the time when that election broadcast or political advertisement is to be transmitted.
- (2) Licensees shall not in any way edit or alter the content of any political broadcast or political advertisement, whether before or after it has been broadcast.

6.14 **Complaints arising from rejection of a Political Broadcast or Advertisement**

- (1) Every Licensee receiving a political broadcast or political advertisement for broadcast shall be entitled to reject and refuse to broadcast that material if it does not comply with URCA's or the Licensee's technical standards, this Code or any written law in The Bahamas. However, the parties may agree in writing that the Licensee may make specific edits to the material in order that the material complies with such technical standards.
- (2) Any Licensee who rejects any political broadcast or political advertisement submitted to it for broadcast (whether for technical or any other reason) shall, within twenty-four (24) hours of rejecting such submission:
 - (a) furnish the person, party or entity submitting the material concerned with written reasons for such rejection, and that person, party or entity shall be entitled to alter or edit the material and again submit it to the Licensee at least twenty-four (24) hours before the time when it is to be transmitted;
 - (b) in the event of the Licensee rejecting an altered or edited political broadcast or political advertisement submitted to the Licensee in accordance with Clause 6.14(2), notify URCA at the same time as the

Licensee issues its written reasons of such rejection by furnishing URCA with a copy of the written reasons given for the rejection.

- (3) Any person, party or entity whose election programme or political advertisement has been rejected by a Licensee under Clause 6.14(1) may refer the matter to URCA as an urgent complaint under section 96 of the Communications Act, 2009 and Part 10 of this Code.

Part 7: Advertising and Sponsorships

This Part of the Revised Code is intended to ensure that advertisements and sponsorships are legal, decent, honest and truthful and that they are presented with a sense of obligation to the consumer, whether they are directed at adults or at children, and to society.

7.1 General Principles relating to Advertising

- (1) Notwithstanding that the content of an advertisement is normally the responsibility of the relevant advertiser or its advertising agency, Licensees are required to fully comply with the relevant provisions of this Code. Advertisers and advertising agencies should, having regard to Clause 2.3 of this Code, ensure that their advertisements comply with the rules in this Part of this Code and with all other relevant provisions of this Code.
- (2) All advertisements broadcast in The Bahamas must comply with the laws of The Bahamas and with this Code, and shall not promote any content, product, service, organisation or point of view which is contrary to any law in The Bahamas or this Code.
- (3) All advertisements should be prepared with a due sense of responsibility to consumers and society.
- (4) No advertisement should be misleading or deceptive or likely to mislead or deceive the consumer.
- (5) Licensees should ensure that there is no influence of any kind by advertisers or sponsors, or the perception of such influence, on the reporting of news or current affairs that would undermine the editorial independence of Licensees.
- (6) Advertisements should avoid abusing the trust of the consumer, or exploiting the consumer's lack of knowledge.

- (7) Advertisements should not be presented in a format or style that conceals their commercial intent and surreptitious advertising is not allowed in any programme.
- (8) Advertisements should respect and reflect the principles of free and fair competition generally accepted in business.
- (9) Advertisements must comply with the rules contained in this Code in the same way that this Code applies to other programming material. Such rules include compliance with the watershed, and any limitations on the matters which may be broadcast.
- (10) Advertisements should be clearly distinguishable by the public as such, whatever their form and whatever the medium used.
- (11) Animals should not be harmed in the making of advertisements.

7.2 Advertisements Directed at Children

- (1) Licensees shall exercise special care and judgment when broadcasting advertisements which are directed at or are likely to influence children outside the watershed.
- (2) Advertisements addressed to or likely to influence children should not contain any statement or visual presentation which might result in exposing them to mental, moral, physical or emotional harm.
- (3) Advertisements should not exploit the natural credulity of children or their lack of experience and should not strain their sense of loyalty to family, friends, animals, ethnicity, nationality, religion, race, gender, sexual preference, and others.
- (4) Advertisements must not condone, encourage or unreasonably feature behaviour that could be dangerous for children to emulate. Advertisements, whether addressed to or likely to influence children or adults, must not implicitly or explicitly discredit safety guidelines established by governmental, health, safety, education and other agencies responsible for such matters.
- (5) Advertisements must not condone or encourage practices that are detrimental to children's health.
- (6) Advertisements must not condone or encourage bullying.

- (7) Licensees should also note the provisions of Part 5 of this Code in relation to advertisements directed at children, or in which children participate.

7.3 Sponsorship

- (1) Licensees should clearly identify sponsorship credits in programmes that are sponsored.
- (2) Licensees may make references to sponsors in promotions or advertisements for sponsored programmes but such references should be brief and secondary to the principal subject matter of the sponsored programme.

7.4 Prices and Offers in Advertisements including Distance Selling

- (1) Phrases such as “direct supply” or “wholesale prices” may only be used in advertisements where the advertiser is able to substantiate that the advertised prices are below retail prices.
- (2) Advertisements should be clear and unambiguous in the presentation of prices and offers, and should:
 - (a) include all necessary incidental costs;
 - (b) contain clear definitions of the full price against which offers are made;
 - (c) contain clear details of the time period for which any offers are valid.
- (3) Distance selling advertisements (which consist of advertisements on television or radio selling goods or services to consumers by placing orders through the internet, mail order, telephone or fax) should contain the name, address and telephone contact of the advertiser. Licensees should also keep the advertiser’s name, address and telephone contact on record for complaints-handling purposes.

7.5 Alcohol

- (1) Licensees shall not broadcast advertisements and sponsorships for alcohol during programmes directed towards children.
- (2) Licensees shall not broadcast advertisements and sponsorships that encourage the consumption of alcohol by persons under the legal age to purchase alcohol, especially by advertisements for alcohol:
 - (a) reflecting or being associated with youth culture; or
 - (b) showing adolescent or juvenile behaviour; or

- (c) including a person or character whose example is likely to be followed by those aged under eighteen (18) years, or who has a strong appeal to those aged under eighteen (18).
- (3) Advertisements must not feature, imply, condone or encourage irresponsible or immoderate drinking of alcohol. This applies to both the amount of drink consumed and the way drinking of alcohol is portrayed.
- (4) Advertisements for alcohol should not:
 - (a) detract from the need for responsibility and moderation in consumption;
 - (b) imply that alcohol can contribute to an individual's:
 - (i) popularity or confidence,
 - (ii) daring, toughness and aggression,
 - (iii) social success or acceptance,
 - (iv) sexual activity, sexual success or seduction; or
 - (c) imply that the success of a social occasion depends on the presence or consumption of alcohol; or
 - (d) imply that alcohol enhances personal qualities or attractiveness; or
 - (e) imply that refusal of alcohol is a sign of weakness.

7.6 **Tobacco**

Advertisements or sponsorships promoting the consumption or use of tobacco or tobacco products shall not be broadcast.

7.7 **Electronic Cigarettes (e-cigarettes)**

Licensees shall not broadcast advertisements or sponsorships that promote the consumption or use of electronic cigarettes (e-cigs), electronic cigarette refill cartridges, or vaping accessories.

7.8 **Cannabis**

Licensees shall not broadcast advertisements or sponsorships that promote the consumption or use of cannabis or products containing cannabis.

7.9 **Gambling**

(1) Where Licensees take on Advertisements or sponsorships of lawful gambling, gaming, betting, bookmaking, lotteries or any similar lawful activity or service, they must take all reasonable steps to promote socially responsible gambling.

(2) Licensees should take particular care to protect children and young persons from harm from advertisements or sponsorships that feature or promote lawful gambling,

gaming, betting, bookmaking, lotteries or any similar lawful activity or service.

(3) In addition to the foregoing, advertisements or sponsorships of lawful gambling, gaming, betting, bookmaking, lotteries, or any similar lawful activity or service shall bear a general disclaimer.

7.10 Prescription Drugs

Advertisements and sponsorships for prescription drugs and medicines advertisements must comply with applicable laws and regulations in The Bahamas regarding health-related products and services.

7.11 Films and Video Games

Advertisements or promotions for films and video games must be advertised during such time period as is appropriate under this Code and in accordance with the rating given to the film or video game.

7.12 Sexual Services and Pornography

(1) Advertisements and sponsorships promoting prostitution or any sexual services shall not be broadcast.

(2) Advertisements for pornography shall only be broadcast in accordance with the rules pertaining to pornographic content.

7.13 Financial Products

Advertisements promoting financial products and services, or organisations offering financial products or services, must comply with any regulations in the Bahamas applicable to the sale and offering of financial products and services.

7.14 Food

(1) Nutrient, nutritional and health claims made in advertisements should be factual, and able to be substantiated by the advertiser.

(2) Food and dietary products should not be presented in advertisements in a manner which would or is likely to encourage excessive or unhealthy consumption of such products.

Part 8: News and Factual Programmes

This Part of the Revised Code is intended to ensure that news, current affairs and factual programmes are presented accurately and impartially; are presented fairly, having regard to the likely composition of the audience and, in particular, the presence of children; and that they take account of personal privacy. Coverage of controversial issues, including subjects that some people may find offensive, is encouraged provided the coverage is presented carefully, taking into account cultural differences in communities or localities throughout The Bahamas where relevant.

8.1 Accuracy, objectivity and impartiality

- (1) Licensees are required to ensure that the content of news, current affairs and other factual programmes, including matters which are of local, national or international public importance, matters relating to political or industrial controversy or matters relating to current public policy, are accurate, truthful, unbiased, and presented objectively and with due impartiality.
- (2) Views, facts and content dealing with controversial issues of public importance should be balanced, and must not be misrepresented or aim to mislead the audience. Where possible, adequate evidence should be included in the programmes to support the views that are being presented.
- (3) Licensees shall ensure that they have adequate evidence or information to support the accuracy of news, current affairs and factual programming produced by them.
- (4) When reporting statistics in news, current affairs and factual programmes, Licensees shall present such statistics in a manner which accurately reflects the results, and the source of the statistics must be stated.

8.2 Misrepresentation and False Information

- (1) Licensees shall not intentionally, through negligence, or otherwise depart from the facts, distort, exaggerate, misrepresent or make material omissions in the content of news, current affairs and other factual programmes or broadcast information that they know to be false or inaccurate.
- (2) Licensees shall be required to ensure that the editing of interviews or footage does not distort or misrepresent subjects or their views. Interviews may be edited provided that the meaning of the interview is not changed or misrepresented.

8.3 Corrections

Licensees shall acknowledge and publicly correct errors of fact at the earliest opportunity. Such corrections shall be appropriately scheduled in the same or a similar time period so as to reach an audience similar to the audience that originally received the misinformation.

8.4 Comment

- (1) Licensees shall be required to clearly distinguish the reporting and analysis of news, current affairs and factual information from commentary and opinion, including programmes that present authored views. Such authored views may include the opinions of a journalist, commentator or academic with professional expertise or a specialty in an area.
- (2) Licensees may present commentary and opinion, including personal views or authored programmes as part of their news, current affairs and factual programming, but the commentaries and opinions must carry such aural and/or written advisories as are required by this Code and must be kept distinct and apart from the Licensee's news, current affairs and factual programmes.
- (3) Except in the case of political or special-interest opinion, the background details to the Licensee's analysis, and opinion referred to in Clause 8.4(2) must be based, as appropriate, on the most reliable scientific data, available evidence, sound social concepts, or expert opinion.

8.5 Disclosures

- (1) Licensees shall make clear to the audience, through aural and/or written advisories as required by Clause 5.10 of this Code, that the personal views of presenters or reporters, which may call into question the impartiality of a programme, are actually commentaries by such presenters or reporters.
- (2) Subject to Clause 8.5(1) of this Code, presenters (including the presenters of "personal views" or "authored" programmes or items), reporters, and the hosts of discussion programmes may express their own views in news, current affairs and factual programmes on matters which are of local, national or international public importance, including matters relating to political or industrial controversy or matters relating to current public policy. However, subject to Clauses 8.1, 8.11, 8.18 and 8.20 of this Code, the Licensee should provide an opportunity for alternative viewpoints to be adequately represented in the programme.

8.6 Controversial events and issues

- (1) Licensees are encouraged to cover controversial issues or events that carry

elements of public interest, in recognition that healthy controversy is essential to the maintenance of democratic institutions. Subject to Clauses 8.1, 8.11 and 8.20 of this Code, Licensees should ensure, so far as they are able, that for subjects of a controversial nature, all viewpoints represented in the programme are treated fairly and in a balanced manner and given appropriate airtime.

- (2) Licensees are responsible for ensuring that the coverage of controversial events and issues meet the same standards of scheduling that applies to all programming broadcast under this Code. Where necessary, the Licensee is responsible for handling such programmes in a sensitive manner and for ensuring that it carries such classifications and/or advisories as are required by Clause 5.10 of this Code.
- (3) In exercising their discretion to cover controversial events and issues, Licensees should take into consideration that because certain subject matter or issues may be offensive to some persons within the community, this is not a justification for excluding the subject matter or issues from coverage in a programme.

8.7 Payments

- (1) Licensees, any of their employees and independent producers of news broadcasts are prohibited from direct or indirect payment, promise of payment or payment in kind to:
 - (a) subjects or sources, including convicted or confessed criminals or any other person relating to his or her crime(s); or
 - (b) witnesses or any other person reasonably expected to testify as a witness in an active or likely and foreseeable criminal proceeding and whether dependent on the outcome of the trial or not; or
 - (c) convicted or confessed criminals and persons with a vested interest in the subject matter of a news report.
- (2) Neither a Licensee, nor its agents or employees, shall accept financial compensation from anyone who seeks to influence news coverage. The Licensee should take all reasonable steps to ensure compliance with this rule.

8.8 Sources

- (1) Licensees shall make every effort to ensure that news is attributed on the record.
- (2) Confidential sources should be used only if:
 - (a) it is clearly in the public interest to gather important information; or

- (b) it conveys important information; or
 - (c) a person providing information might be harmed.
- (3) Licensees should take special care to ensure the veracity of the information provided by such confidential sources.

8.9 Exceptions

Exceptions to the rules in Clauses 8.1 to 8.6 of this Code shall be permitted for humour, satire, parody or fictional purposes, provided that it is clear that the programme is of a humorous, fictional or satirical nature, and is therefore not genuine news.

8.10 Fairness

- (1) Licensees must avoid unjust or unfair treatment of individuals or organisations in programmes.
- (2) People and organisations taking part or referred to in programmes should be dealt with fairly. The participants should, except as required in the public interest, be informed of the nature of their participation. Licensees should respect the right of individuals to express their own opinions.

8.11 Privacy

- (1) Licensees and the broadcast journalists that they employ shall respect the dignity, privacy and well-being of everyone with whom they deal, and will make every effort to ensure that news gathering and reporting do not unreasonably infringe privacy except when it is justified in the public interest.
- (2) Insofar as both news and comment are concerned, Licensees shall exercise exceptional care and consideration in matters involving the dignity or private lives and private concerns of individuals, bearing in mind that the rights to dignity and privacy may be overridden by a legitimate public interest.

8.12 Personal details

Licensees shall be required to avoid disclosing individuals' private details, such as the location of their home or family details, except where justified in the public interest.

8.13 Consent

- (1) Exceptions to the rules in Clauses 8.12 shall only be permitted when it is justified in the public interest and only when made with the relevant individual's or organisation's consent.
- (2) Licensees may record telephone calls between employees of the Licensee and another party only if the Licensee has, from the outset of the call, identified themselves and their broadcasting station, explained the purpose of the call and that the call is being recorded for possible broadcast (if that is the case). If at a later stage it becomes clear that a call that has been recorded will be broadcast (but this was not explained to the other party at the time of the call) then the Licensee must obtain consent from the other party before broadcast, unless in the circumstances of the call the Licensee reasonably believes it is not necessary to do so.

8.14 Decency

- (1) Licensees and the broadcast journalists that they employ shall treat people who are the subjects of news, current affairs or other factual programmes, or who are the sources of information for such programmes, with decency.
- (2) Disturbing or alarming material should only be broadcast when it is justified in the public interest.

8.15 Sensitivity

- (1) Licensees shall ensure that the content of news, current affairs and factual programmes are presented with sensitivity in the case of material likely to cause some distress to a substantial number of the audience, such as televised images of dead or seriously wounded people or animals, images or interviews with victims of traumatic incidents, or reporting on criminal activities of a traumatic nature. Such material should only be used when deemed editorially essential, and if so, sparingly, and have appropriate regard to the feelings of viewers and family members.
- (2) Licensees must use judgment and discretion in deciding the degree of graphic detail to be included in news, current affairs and factual programmes when children are likely to be watching. Warnings within such programmes should be used when appropriate.
- (3) Licensees must use special sensitivity when dealing with children and shall be sensitive to the depiction or involvement of children or vulnerable people. Particular sensitivity shall be shown to bereaved relatives, survivors and witnesses of traumatic incidents.

- (4) When dealing with the issue of violence, Licensees should exercise particular care and discretion.
- (5) When reports on executions and assassinations are broadcast, the coverage should not be explicit, prolonged, or repeated gratuitously.
- (6) Warnings before the broadcast of material of a potentially sensitive or traumatic nature must be spoken, and should also appear on-screen for television when a news, current affairs, or other factual programme includes material which in the Licensee's reasonable opinion has the potential to distress or offend a substantial part of the audience. The warning must precede the relevant report in a news or current affairs programme and precede the programme in other cases, particularly outside the watershed. Warnings must provide an adequate indication of the nature of the material, while avoiding details which may seriously distress or seriously offend viewers or listeners.
- (7) Licensees shall employ discretion in the use of explicit or graphic language related to stories of destruction, accidents or sexual violence which could disturb children and sensitive audiences.
- (8) Licensees should ensure that journalists and other employees of Licensees strive to conduct themselves in a courteous and considerate manner when dealing with members of the public, keeping broadcast equipment as unobtrusive as possible, and also to prevent their presence from distorting the character or importance of events.

8.16 Deception

Licensees are prohibited from obtaining information, audio or pictures through misrepresentation or deception (including surreptitious filming or recording) except when there is a public interest ground for doing so.

8.17 Right to reply

- (1) Licensees shall offer individuals whose views are criticised in a news, current affairs or factual programme, or who are accused of wrongdoing or incompetence, a right to reply in the same programme.
- (2) If an individual makes no comment or refuses to appear in a broadcast and gives reasons for doing so, the Licensee shall make clear the individual's stated reasons for doing so together with the fact of the refusal.

8.18 Covering violent situations

Licensees reporting on violent situations or criminal activities must do so in a way that does not knowingly endanger lives, offer comfort and support or provide vital information to the perpetrator(s). Licensees must not contact either the victims or the perpetrators of a criminal activity or violent event during the course of the event for the purpose of conducting an interview in a manner which would interfere with police investigations or a peaceful resolution of the situation.

8.19 Identification of individuals

Licensees shall avoid unfairly singling out for identification individual persons or businesses when commenting on or criticising the behaviour of groups of persons or businesses, but it is not unfair for a Licensee to correctly identify an individual person or business as part of that group if:

- (a) the Licensee is reasonably satisfied that the individual person or business engages in the behaviour commented on or criticised; or
- (b) the Licensee discloses to its audience that the individual person or business does not engage in the behaviour commented on or criticised.

8.20 Identification of victims

Licensees shall take all reasonable steps to ensure that murder or accident victims are not identified before their families have been notified by the police or other authorities.

8.21 Fair trial

Licensees shall ensure that the reporting of matters that are or may be before the courts do not interfere with the rights of individuals to a fair trial.

8.22 Suicide

Licensees shall exercise care and discretion when reporting on suicides or attempted suicides and shall avoid detailed descriptions of methods used when doing so.

8.23 Broadcast of emergency messages

- (1) Licensees shall broadcast emergency messages relating to hurricane warnings, floods, fires, national and local emergencies or disasters and other similar safety messages emanating from national or local government and national or local emergency service organisations free of charge.

- (2) Licensees are required to broadcast emergency messages in a timely and accurate manner. Licensees broadcasting such messages shall have clear internal procedures in place to ensure coordination with emergency or essential service organisations.
- (3) As a general guide, emergency or essential service organisations include Police, Fire, Ambulance, National Emergency Management Authority (NEMA), Water, Electricity, Port or Health authorities and the Department of Meteorology. Licensees and appropriate emergency or essential service organisations should jointly identify, develop and maintain effective lines of communication.
- (4) Licensees should:
 - (a) consult with appropriate emergency and essential service organisations and implement internal procedures to ensure timely and accurate broadcast warnings and information supplied by such organisations relative to an existing or threatened emergency; and
 - (b) ensure a designated person is identified by the Licensee as the contact officer during business and non-business hours for all matters relative to this Clause.
- (5) It is recognised that compliance by Licensees with the provisions of this Clause is dependent upon the co-operation of the emergency or essential services organisations. A Licensee will not be regarded as being in breach of this Code if any emergency or essential service organisation declines or fails to respond to a Licensee's request to consult or be provided with relevant information, and a Licensee will not be responsible for inaccurate information provided by any emergency or essential service organisation.

8.24 Intellectual property

- (1) In the context of this Code, intellectual property means persons or undertakings who have been granted certain exclusive legal ownership rights to a variety of intangible assets, such as musical, literary, and artistic works; discoveries and inventions; and words, phrases, symbols, and designs; and includes copyrights, trademarks, patents, industrial design rights and trade secrets.
- (2) Under this Code, plagiarism is unacceptable. Licensees and the broadcast journalists employed by them shall be expected to honour the intellectual property of others, including video and audio materials.

8.25 Public service advertisements

- (1) Licensees are encouraged to broadcast free of charge public service advertisements (also known as community service announcements) that are advertisements providing publicity for governmental agencies and registered charitable or community service organisations that primarily inform and educate the public by changing public opinion and raising awareness for a problem (such as safe driving, obesity, smoking, fitness, education, gambling addiction, alcoholism, drug addiction or safe sex) rather than sell a product or service.
- (2) Public service advertisements shall, at the discretion of the Licensee, not exceed two (2) in any hour and their duration shall not exceed two (2) minutes at a time, such advertisements to be broadcast at times mutually agreed between the Licensee and the organisation concerned.
- (3) Licensees shall satisfy themselves that organisations applying for public service advertisements are genuine public sector organisation, or registered charities or community service organisations, and that such organisations can demonstrate to the Licensee's satisfaction that they have the ability to cope with the response by the public to such advertisements
- (4) Services described in public service advertisements should be free or for a nominal charge only. Public service advertisements publicising commercial services are not acceptable.
- (5) Public service advertisements may be accepted from religious bodies for a nominal charge provided the services publicised are solely for needy, destitute or underprivileged members of the public. Proselytising is not permitted.
- (6) Licensees shall treat public service advertisements the same as any other advertisement and such advertisements are therefore subject to all relevant provisions of this Code.

Part 9: Access Service

This Part of the Revised Code sets the broadcasting standards for providing access services primarily for people with sight and/or hearing loss.

9.1 Access Services in News and Current Affairs

Licensees must offer access services in their News and Educational programmes and are encouraged to provide access services for local, current affairs, and cultural television programs. When designing a program accessible to people with disabilities, providers should make every effort to ensure that important on-screen information is also accessible. This may include spoken warnings about potentially harmful flashing images and audible alerts for product placement and sponsorship.

9.2 Access Services in Emergency, Disaster and Safety Announcements

- (1) In the interest of public safety, Licensees must provide clear and accessible information during national and local emergencies. This includes closed captioned (subtitled), signed, and spoken information, relevant phone numbers, and links to more details on television and radio. The captioned (subtitled) information should be in an open format and allow sufficient time for viewers to note down the details.
- (2) Additionally, broadcasters should be aware that the government may instruct specified licensed broadcasters to include emergency announcements in their services, particularly during natural disasters. These announcements must be presented in a way that is accessible to people with disabilities.
- (3) Licensees should, as far as possible, simultaneously use sign language, closed captions (subtitles), and spoken information as forms of communication when broadcasting emergency broadcasts, news and matters of national and international public importance on television.

9.3 Closed Captioning

- (1) Closed captioning (also known as subtitling) is English-language text on a television screen representing speech and sound effects that may not be audible to persons with hearing impairments, synchronised as closely as possible to the television soundtrack.
- (2) Licensees should regularly monitor the quality of their access services. This should involve ensuring that processes are in place to review access service

quality for prerecorded content before transmission and regularly after transmission. Providers should consider using quantitative models to help assess the quality of their access services, for example, concerning specific aspects of subtitling quality such as accuracy and latency. Viewer feedback should also form an integral part of quality monitoring. Closed captioning best practice guidelines which all Licensees providing closed captioning are encouraged to adopt are as follows:

- (a) **Presentation:** Closed captioning should be easy to read without distracting from the main picture. Fonts, colours, and sizes should be easily read and visible against the background. Providers are encouraged to use anti-aliasing techniques to help clarify the appearance of the closed captions. Providers should make sure they use accessible fonts (such as Tiresias and Helvetica) which use simple shapes and characters that are not easily confused, including similar characters (for example, capital I and lower-case l) and letter characters that mirror each other (for example lower case b and d). Accessible fonts can be particularly important for some disabled audiences (for example, deafblind or dyslexic viewers). Closed Captions are generally positioned at the bottom of the screen but should be moved when necessary to avoid obscuring the speaker's mouth or other vital information or activity. It is particularly important to avoid obscuring the speaker's face, as this conveys emotions and tone of voice and is necessary for lip-reading.
- (b) **Pre-recorded and live closed captions/subtitles:** pre-prepared block closed captions are the best approach to providing accurate, easily legible, and well synchronised closed captioning and should always be used for prerecorded programmes and in live programmes where possible. The recommended colours are white, yellow, cyan, and green against a solid black background, which provides the best contrast. When scrolling, closed captions need to be used; any scripted material should be used for advance preparation. In addition to achieving the highest possible levels of accuracy and synchronisation, live closed captioning should flow continuously and smoothly;
- (c) **Lay-out:** closed captions should normally comprise a single sentence occupying no more than two lines unless three lines do not obscure the picture. When determining the size and position of subtitles, providers should consider the various platforms on which the content will be played out. Providers should consider customisation options in the presentation of subtitles to help address diverse needs and preferences (for example, larger font sizes are particularly important for deafblind people).
- (d) **Non-speech information:** Sound effects and music should be clearly described in addition to speech. Unlike translation closed captioning, closed captions for people with hearing loss and deaf people should

clearly describe relevant non-speech information, such as sound effects, the presence and mood of music, and the tone of speech. Song lyrics should also be captioned where possible, and the song title and artist's name can be used to introduce songs. Unexpected pauses or inaudible dialogue should be indicated. Punctuation, italics, or capitals are commonly used to indicate emphasis or emotion, and symbols such as # or a musical note (♪) can indicate music. Music and sound descriptions should be specific rather than generic to describe the sounds as clearly as possible. Captioners should be encouraged to use their creativity to capture the essence of sound effects. Different speakers should be identified. This can be achieved in several ways, including using colours, punctuation, or positioning of captions. Where the source of speech is not immediately apparent, the first subtitle should have a caption to label the source. Captions should also be used to identify the source and direction of off-screen/off-camera speech, which is indicated by the audio but not obvious from the visible context.

- (e) **Speed of closed captioning:** Generally, closed captions should be synchronised with the audio and reflect the speech verbatim as closely as possible. This can help audiences who use closed captioning in conjunction with audio and visual cues, including lip reading. However, closed captions should also be readable, so some paraphrasing may be appropriate in limited circumstances (for example, when the dialogue is very fast). It may also be appropriate to remove some filler words (for example, umms/ errs) that do not carry meaning (for example, conveying a character's hesitation). Closed captions should not appear before key information is relayed; this is particularly important for punchline delivery, for example, in comedy programmes or quiz/ game shows. Captions should remain on-screen long enough to be read while not hanging on-screen for so long that they are distracting or overrun shot changes, where avoidable. Licensees should also bear in mind the intended audience for their programmes; some people are likely to have slower reading rates and/or reading difficulties, for example, for whom Sign Language is their first language or who have cognitive conditions. Young children may also read more slowly than adults, although the need for editing may depend on the speed of speech. Closed captions that accurately reflect the speech may also help children develop literacy skills.
- (f) **Accuracy:** Closed captions must be as accurate as possible so that viewers do not have their understanding or enjoyment of a programme harmed by inaccuracies. While the programme must comply with URCA's editorial rules, the closed captions should not unnecessarily censor offensive language in the dialogue.

(3) Licensees providing closed captioning must ensure that the availability of

closed-captioning for individual television programmes is clearly indicated in station and on-screen programme guides, programme promotions and at the start of any programme, and the Licensee must provide information on closed captioning for inclusion in press advertising, where relevant.

- (4) Licensees must provide adequate advance warning to hearing-impaired viewers if scheduled closed captioning programmes cannot be broadcast. If technical problems prevent this warning being provided in closed captioned form, it must be given in open captioned form as soon as reasonably practicable before the programme begins.

9.4 Signing

Signing best practice guidelines which all Licensees providing signing are encouraged to adopt are as follows:

- (a) **Language:** English should be the default language for signed programmes. However, Licensees may also use other forms of sign language where consultation with disability groups has indicated that this would be acceptable. Sign interpretation should be synchronised with the speech as much as possible;
- (b) **Presentation:** Programmes that are signed or interpreted in sign language should also have closed captions to make them accessible for people who use both signing and closed captioning;
- (c) **Signers:** Sign language presenters, reporters, and interpreters should be appropriately qualified to use sign language of native competency and communicate effectively through television. Some latitude is allowed for guests and interviewees, though broadcasters should ensure they are understandable. The signer should use a style of interpretation and wear clothing appropriate to the programme's style. It is important that signers' clothing allows them to be seen distinctly against the picture;
- (d) **Size of image:** Interpreters should be large enough for their facial expressions, hand gestures and upper body to be easy to see and understand while not obscuring key information on-screen. Sign interpreters appear on the right-hand side of the screen and should take up at least 1/6 of the area of a television screen. When determining the size and position of the signer, providers should also consider the various platforms on which the content will be played out and the genre of the programme (including the amount/type of on-screen activity). URCA encourages Licensees to consider customisation tools to change the size of the signer where possible. Sign language presenters, actors, or guests should be clear in shots when communicating in sign language in programmes.
- (e) **Techniques:** Sign interpretation should be accurate and understandable. Accuracy may be particularly important when essential information is

being conveyed (for example, in news programmes), even if this means increased delays. Interpreters should emotionally reflect the content by portraying the speaker's intonations. Interpreters should also identify non-speech information, such as indicating who is speaking and key sound effects.

- (f) **Delivery:** different methods of delivery are permissible, provided that the provision of sign language complies with these rules and is available in a form that is accessible to all viewers who want it, without the need to purchase special equipment or services. For example, Licensees may choose to use object-based media to provide a signed version of a programme simultaneously with an unsigned version, provided the availability of the interactive option complies with the standards set out in these rules to promote awareness.

9.5 Audio Description

- (1) Licensees are encouraged, but not required, to provide audio descriptions of their television programming wherever possible.
- (2) Audio description best practice guidelines, which all Licensees providing audio description are encouraged to adopt, are as follows:
 - (a) **What to describe:** to the extent relevant to the storyline, audio description should describe key visual information which is relevant to the plot, such as characters (including body language and expressions), location, colours, time, on-screen information, sounds that are not easily identifiable, scene changes and/or unexplained pauses in dialogue. It may also be appropriate to provide qualitative judgements to convey meaning or humour;
 - (b) **What not to describe:** the description should only provide information about what can be seen on the screen. Information unavailable to the sighted viewer should not be added, though discretion is always necessary. 'A concrete bridge over some ships in a waterway' would fall short if the sighted audience sees Nassau's Paradise Island Bridge at Potter's Cay, even without an identifying caption. Generally, descriptions such as camera angles should not be used;
 - (c) **When to describe:** Audio description should not interfere with dialogue, important or additional sound effects, or crucial sound effects unless absolutely necessary. In those cases, audio description should only be used to provide relevant information when the dialogue or other sounds are minimal or to read closed or on-screen captions. To distinguish between closed captioning and audio description, the describer should use either their voice (for example, stating 'He says in Haitian...' or 'A caption reads...') or a second voice. Audio description should avoid describing over the main soundtrack unless it is necessary to convey relevant information or to read subtitles/on-screen text. During songs, audio description should ideally

pause when there is a repeat of the lyrics or when the lyrics are irrelevant to the storyline.)

- (d) **Language:** Audio description should use present tense, continuous present, or present participle when describing actions. Using a variety of verbs helps create clearer images for the viewer. Adverbs can describe emotions and actions but should not be subjective. Vocabulary should be appropriate for the program's genre and accurate, easily understood, and concise.
- (e) **Delivery:** License holders should consider the type of program when creating the language and tone of audio descriptions and selecting details to describe. For example, describing clothing may be especially important for fashion-based shows. License holders may want to try different AD styles based on audience preferences, feedback, and the type of program. This could involve using a more neutral or unobtrusive style or a more casual or subjective style, such as incorporating humour that matches the content. Audience preferences for audio description styles vary, so providers may want to offer different styles for different programs. Providers should ensure that the language and style of audio descriptions for children's programming are interesting and suitable for their age.)
- (f) **Balance:** It is important that licensees find the right balance when providing audio descriptions. How much detail to include without overwhelming the audience must be considered. Giving the program room to unfold naturally without overloading it with descriptions is essential. However, gaps must be appropriately filled to prevent confusion for the audience. When time is limited, focusing on key moments and overall dynamics is better than trying to describe every single action. Consistency is also crucial, so the level of detail should remain constant throughout the audio description.)
- (g) **Describers:** Describers' voices should be chosen to suit the genre, the nature of the programming and the intended audience. As far as possible, providers should also ensure that the same describer(s) voice the AD for each episode in a series. This is key to creating a sense of continuity for audiences and is especially important for series where audiences are likely to watch multiple episodes consecutively;
- (h) **Children's programmes:** language and pace of delivery for children's television programmes need particular care concerning the age and background of the target audience, as well as feedback from children and their parents. A more intimate style may be appropriate than would be the case for programmes aimed at adults;
- (i) **Characters:** When creating audio descriptions, it's important to identify and describe characters effectively. This involves identifying key features of the characters early on to help listeners visualize them without the need for lengthy descriptions. However, if the plot requires a character's identity

to be revealed later, the describer should avoid giving away the name. When describing characters, it's important to consider aspects such as their clothing, physical characteristics, facial expressions, body language, ethnicity, and age. Describers should not avoid using colours or describing a character as attractive if it's relevant to the story. Additionally, using names instead of pronouns can help avoid confusion, especially in dialogue involving multiple characters.)

- (j) **On-screen action:** Wherever possible, the describer should try to describe the action at the same time it occurs. This is particularly important concerning comic situations, where the audience, sighted and visually impaired, should be able to laugh simultaneously. Where relevant, key back-references can be included. It may be necessary to set up the next scene during the current description;
- (k) **Settings:** When describing locations, the describer should aim to include scene changes, the locations (including any scene changes), the time of day, season, or date setting when relevant, any unidentified sounds, and on-screen information (such as signs, hieroglyphics, open subtitles for foreign languages, captions, and opening and closing credits). The description should not censor what is on screen. However, the use of offensive language is unnecessary unless it is integral to understanding the program, such as referring to graffiti on a wall.)
- (l) **Audibility:** Licensees should create an appropriate balance in sound levels to ensure the audibility of both the audio description and the main soundtrack. Providers may also wish to consider customisation options to enable audiences to adjust the sound levels of the AD and main soundtrack to match their preferences. Providers should also ensure that the AD can be played through the same audio systems as the main soundtrack, such as any surround sound system.

9.6 Promoting Awareness

(1) Licensees are encouraged to ensure that their audiences are informed about access services as a general feature and their availability on specific services, platforms, and programs. Additionally, Licensees should assist in promoting an understanding of locating programs with access services (for example, through navigational tools and identifying symbols) and provide information on utilising available customisation or personalisation features. This information should be easily accessible to relevant audiences.

(2) Licensees should aim to promote awareness of alternative accessible versions of a programme, such as when an accessible version of a given programme is broadcast at a later time/date or uploaded to a VoD service.

(3) Awareness should be promoted through various effective means, considering the full range of disabled audiences (for example, by including communications in sign language or plain English). This means of communication might include:

- (a) Periodic On-air announcements and on-screen text (in the case of broadcast channels)
- (b) promotional videos
- (c) information online and on social media (such as video tutorials)
- (d) information in emails to subscribers/ users or in publications aimed at people likely to benefit from access services.

(4) Communicating with viewers about availability is particularly important when there are changes to regular scheduling, interruptions in providing access services (for example, during moments of national importance), or service outages. Licensees should, therefore, ensure that they have prepared clear communication plans that are ready to be implemented in case of interruptions to service and that they consider the affected audiences and their needs.

(3)

(5) Where there is expected to be a protracted outage, viewers should be informed quickly on the cause, steps to remedy it, and the estimated time for full restoration of service. Also, viewers should be promptly informed when services have been restored. Communication should consider the audiences most likely to be affected. For example, when there is an outage of a signing service, communications should be made available in sign language.

(6) Where broadcast or VoD services are available across multiple platforms, providers should offer information on how much of their programmes are accessible on each platform. This information should be available before the purchase of paid services (for example, subscription services).

(7) Licensees have a duty to promote awareness of the availability of their access services to potential users, which includes general awareness and specific requirements to ensure that programmes that carry access services are clearly indicated, both in their own programme listings and by providing information to electronic programme guide (EPG) operators listing their services. Standard upper-case acronyms for closed captioning (CC) or alternately subtitling (S), audio description (AD), and signing (SL), should be used. Where practicable, Licensees should use their TV channels (and not just social media) to communicate with viewers during the service disruption. The information provided should be accurate. For example, EPG data on the availability of access services should be kept up to date if any services have been lost.

9.7 Quality Standards

- (1) While URCA encourages the use of different technologies to provide access services, broadcasters should ensure that their access services are sufficiently high quality to effectively contribute to the accessibility of their programming.

- (2) URCA considers that access services that are of sufficient quality should take account of a range of factors to assess, including:
 - (a) For captioning: accuracy, synchronicity, readability, presentation, and description of non-speech information. Whether a program is live or pre-recorded should be considered.
 - (b) For audio description: Accuracy, comprehensibility, and audibility.
 - (c) For signing: Accuracy, synchronicity, and visibility.

9.8 Duty to consult

Licensees must consult periodically with groups representing persons with hearing or visual impairments on issues such as the quality of access services and the selection and scheduling of programs. Licensees should also provide contact details on their websites to facilitate feedback from access service users, including e-mail addresses and telephone and text phone numbers. Licensees should monitor and respond to this feedback.

9.9 Annual Reports to URCA on the volume of Access Services Programming

Licensees are encouraged to provide URCA, by 31st January in each calendar year, or upon request, with data on the volume of programmes for which they have provided each kind of access service during the preceding calendar year, grouped by genre such as news, factual programmes, current affairs programmes, dramas, comedies and so forth.

Part 10: Complaints Handling Process

This Part of the Revised Code covers the complaints-handling processes that Licensees are required to have in place. Licensees are required to establish complaints-handling procedures and to regularly promote these procedures to viewers and listeners. Members of the public may make an oral complaint in limited circumstances but must otherwise make complaints in writing to the relevant broadcaster up to 30 days after transmission of a programme. The Revised Code sets time limits within which the broadcaster must respond to and resolve complaints and provides a referral process to URCA where the complaint is not satisfactorily resolved. Licensees are required to provide URCA with quarterly status reports on complaints, and to maintain recordings of programmes on an ongoing basis to allow complaints to be investigated.

10.1 Purpose of Complaints Handling Process

- (1) This Part of the Revised Code applies to any matter covered by the preceding rules in the Revised Code that is the subject of a complaint to a Licensee.

Licensees must ensure that their relevant staff members are aware of the provisions of the Revised Code, the importance of handling customer complaints professionally and the relevant procedures to follow when doing so.

- (2) The purpose of this Part of the Revised Code is to ensure that Licensees:
 - (a) publicise the existence of the Revised Code;
 - (b) develop adequate procedures for processing and resolving complaints from members of the public regarding breaches of the Revised Code;
 - (c) publicise the procedures for handling complaints made by members of the public to Licensees regarding compliance with this Code;
 - (d) maintain adequate procedures for receiving oral complaints;
 - (e) advise complainants of their right to make a written complaint about material broadcast by a Licensee that allegedly breaches the Revised Code;
 - (f) respond promptly to written complaints and make every reasonable effort to resolve such complaints; and
 - (g) report to URCA on complaints made according to the procedures in Clause 10.11 of this Code.

- (3) Licensees must make appropriate internal arrangements to ensure that complaints are received and recorded by a responsible person within the Licensee's organisation during normal business hours who will also function as a liaison with URCA and the public on complaints-handling matters. Licensees shall within two (2) business days of designating or appointing such person or their replacement notify URCA in writing of the name, position and contact information (i.e., telephone number, fax number, e-mail address, other means of contact, etc.) of such person.

10.2 **Scope of Complaints Handling Process**

- (1) Any complaint against any programme, advertisement or other form of content covered by this Code must satisfy the following criteria:
 - (a) the complaint must first be submitted to a Licensee not more than thirty (30) calendar days after the date of the relevant broadcast;
 - (b) it must be in the form specified in Clause 10.2(4); and
 - (c) it must identify in sufficient detail:
 - (i) the subject matter of the content (including, if possible, the date and time of the broadcast, or, in the case of broadcast content distributed via the Internet pursuant to this Code, the website address of such content);
 - (ii) the nature of the complaint;
 - (iii) the broadcasting station's radio frequency, channel number, call letters, call-sign or station identification of the Licensee who is

the subject of the complaint and
(iv) the identity of the complainant.

- (2) The requirements of Clause 10.2(1) do not apply to a complaint that:
 - (a) is submitted more than thirty (30) calendar days after the date of the relevant broadcast; or
 - (b) does not otherwise satisfy the requirements of Clause 10.2(1).
- (3) For greater clarity, a complaint need not refer to the Revised Code nor specify any particular provision of the Revised Code to which the complaint relates to satisfy Clause 10.2(1), but it must adequately identify the subject matter of the content and the nature of the complaint.
- (4) A Code Complaint is a complaint that satisfies Clause 10.2(1) and that is:
 - (a) made in writing by letter by a person who signs the letter and provides his or her name, e-mail or postal address and telephone contacts (if applicable) and sent by mail or delivered to the Licensee,
 - (b) (where the Licensee has technological capacity) made by an online electronic complaint form or other relevant digital service or application offered by the Licensee or
 - (c) submitted by electronic mail (“e-mail”).
- (5) Where, because of disability or distance, a complainant cannot lodge a complaint that satisfies the requirements of Clause 10.2(4), a telephoned complaint or an electronically recorded complaint will be a Code Complaint, provided that in each case, it otherwise satisfies Clause 10.2(1).

10.3 Publicising of the Revised Code

- (1) Licensees must regularly broadcast on-air information alerting members of the public to this Code and its complaints procedures, as follows:
 - (a) Licensees must broadcast such on-air announcements at least once each day of each calendar year between the hours of 7.00 AM/07.00 hours and 9.00 PM/21.00 hours. In the case of television broadcasting stations, where possible this information must also be broadcast using closed captioning or sign language and (where available) audio description.
 - (b) A reasonable proportion of such on-air announcements will also explain how the audience may obtain a copy of the Revised Code.

- (2) Licensees shall by 30th January of each year submit to URCA a certificate signed by an authorised officer of the Licensee confirming that the Licensee has during the preceding calendar year complied with Clauses 10.3(1) and (2) of this Code.
- (3) Licensees shall, if required to do so by notice in writing, provide URCA with copies of their station logs or video and/or audio recordings of the on-air announcements made in compliance with Clause 10.3(1) of this Code for any period specified by URCA up to thirty (30) calendar days prior to the date of the notice.
- (4) URCA will, if requested to do so by a Licensee, provide the Licensee with a template of the information that should be contained in the on-air announcements made under Clause 10.3(1) of this Code.

10.4 Comments from Viewers or Listeners

- (1) Licensees should welcome comments from viewers or listeners, whether submitted by telephone, letter, fax, e-mail, an online electronic complaint form or other relevant digital service or application offered by the Licensee. Licensees should regard comments from viewers or listeners as valuable feedback on reactions to the Licensee's service.
- (2) Licensees must ensure that the substance of comments from viewers or listeners is properly recorded, and that such comments are promptly brought to the attention of management. Licensees are encouraged to share such comments with relevant members of staff, such as programme commissioners and programme-makers.

10.5 Oral Complaints and Advising Callers of the Revised Code Complaint Procedure

- (1) Licensees should, where feasible, seek to resolve a telephone complaint during the course of the telephone call. If the complaint cannot be resolved immediately, Licensees must respond to the complaint in accordance with the procedures in Clause 10.5(2) of this Code.
- (2) In some instances, persons who telephone a Licensee wishing to make a complaint relating to an alleged breach of the Revised Code may be asked by the Licensee to put their complaint in writing; for example, if it concerns a matter that is deemed by the Licensee to be too complex to be dealt with in a telephone conversation. In such cases, the Licensee should ask the complainant to submit a written complaint in accordance with the provisions of Clause 10.2(4) of this Code and also advise the complainant that:
 - (a) a written complaint may be made within thirty (30) calendar days of

the particular broadcast; and
(b) that the Licensee is obliged to respond in writing to that complaint.

- (3) If a complaint is made to a Licensee by means of a telephone typewriter (or similar devices used to assist people who are deaf or hard of hearing), the Licensee must treat it as an oral complaint under Clause 10.5(1) of this Code but, in these types of cases, the Licensee must write to the complainant within ten (10) calendar days and advise the complainant of how to make a formal Code Complaint in accordance with the procedures set out in Clause 10.2(4) of this Code.

10.6 Time Limits on Responses to Code Complaints

- (1) Licensees shall within two (2) business days notify the complainant in writing of the receipt of a complaint made under this Code, which acknowledgement shall also notify the complainant of the case or complaint number assigned to the complaint and the time frames and processes that the Licensee envisages are required to investigate and respond to the complaint.
- (2) Subject to Clause 10.7(1) of this Code, Licensees must provide a substantive written response to the complainant regarding any Code Complaint that satisfies the requirements of Clause 10.2(1) of this Code.
- (3) Licensees must respond to Code Complaints as soon as practicable but in any event no later than five (5) calendar days after receiving the complaint.
- (4) If the content that is the subject of the Revised Code Complaint was provided on broadcast relay by another Licensee, or was otherwise the responsibility of another Licensee, the Licensee receiving the Revised Code Complaint must refer the Revised Code Complaint to the relevant Licensee within two (2) business days of receiving the Revised Code Complaint for written response direct to the complainant, and send a copy of such referral to the complainant. The second Licensee will have five (5) business days from receiving the referred Code Complaint to provide a substantive response to the original Code Complainant.
- (5) In all cases where a Code Complaint complies with the requirements of Clause 10.2(1) of this Code (and does not fall within Clause 10.2(2)), the Licensee's substantive reply must also advise the complainant that the complainant may refer the matter to URCA if the complainant is not satisfied with the Licensee's response.
- (6) The Licensee is under no obligation to respond to or record Code Complaints provided anonymously to the Licensee or not made in accordance with this

Part of the Revised Code. However, Licensees are prohibited from disclosing on-air to the public the name of any complainant or the particulars of any complaint received by the Licensee except when directed to do so by URCA or consequential to making an on-air apology to the complainant.

10.7 Resolution of Code Complaints

- (1) Except where a Code Complaint is, in the reasonable opinion of the Licensee, clearly frivolous, vexatious or an abuse of the Revised Code process, Licensees must conscientiously consider written Code Complaints and must promptly provide a substantive response in writing to Code Complaints within five (5) business days of the receipt of the complaint. If the Licensee needs to investigate the complaint or obtain professional advice and a substantive response is not possible within five (5) business days, the Licensee must, without delay, notify the complainant of the reason for the delay and, in any event, provide a final reply within twenty business days of receiving the Revised Code Complaint.
- (2) Where the subject matter of a Code Complaint is, or has become, the subject of legal proceedings brought against a Licensee by the complainant or an associated person, the Licensee is not required to provide a substantive written response to the complainant. If a Licensee does not provide a substantive written response to a complainant regarding a matter raised by the complainant, the Licensee must:
 - (a) acknowledge the Revised Code Complaint in writing as soon as practicable, but in any event no longer than five (5) business days after receiving the complaint; and
 - (b) at the same time, inform the complainant that he or she has the right to refer the complaint to URCA.

10.8 Responding to Subsequent Code Complaints or a Campaign of Code Complaints

- (1) If a person makes multiple Code Complaints about a programme or series, the Licensee is only obliged to respond to the first complaint, unless the subsequent complaints raise new and distinct issues.
- (2) If a Licensee receives a series of Code Complaints from a number of people or group of persons about the same broadcast(s), the Licensee may respond with a generic response on the issues, subject always to the obligation in Clause 10.8(1) to provide a substantive written response to all issues raised in the complaint.

10.9 Referral of Code Complaints to URCA

- (1) This Clause outlines URCA's procedures for the handling and resolution of Code Complaints (or for the conduct of its own investigations) about Licensees' compliance with the content standards set out in this Code as required by sections 52, 53 and 55 of the Communications Act. All complaints are important to URCA as they help it to understand whether a Licensee may be failing to comply with the applicable provisions of this Code in a particular case.
- (2) If URCA considers that it is necessary to depart from these procedures in any material respect in a particular case for reasons of fairness and/or in order for URCA to properly consider any complaint(s) or carry out an investigation, it shall write to the Licensee concerned (and any other persons with sufficient interest) in advance setting out the nature and extent of its departure, its reasons for doing so and seeking the relevant parties' response.
- (3) Where a complainant lodges a personal complaint to a Licensee, the Licensee must provide a substantive written response to the complaint in accordance with the requirements of Clause 10.6 of this Code.
- (4) Where a complainant lodges a general complaint to a Licensee, the Licensee shall forthwith inform the complainant that he or she has the right to immediately refer the complaint to URCA for resolution. URCA shall within two (2) business days of receipt of a general complaint notify the complainant in writing of receipt of the complaint and the timeframes and processes that URCA envisages are required to investigate and resolve the complaint.

10.10 Process for investigations and referral of complaints

- (1) URCA may launch investigations on its own initiative as well as investigate Code Complaints.
- (2) Any person or undertaking who considers that a Licensee has failed to comply with the standards under section 53 of the Communications Act as reflected in the provisions of this Code may make or refer a Code Complaint under this Part of this Code.
- (3) In order to effect the timely resolution of Code Complaints, complainants should first consider the complaints submission procedure as outlined in Clauses 10.9(3) and 10.9(4) of this Code before referring to or making a complaint to URCA.

- (4) Where a complainant has previously submitted a personal complaint to the Licensee, the complainant should wait to see if he/she is satisfied with the Licensee's response before referring the complaint to URCA.
- (5) If a complainant is not satisfied with the Licensee's response to the Revised Code Complaint the complainant may refer his/her complaint to URCA (accompanied by the Licensee's response) and should do so as soon as possible, and in any event within twenty-one(21) business days of the Licensee's final response or determination.
- (6) If the complainant has not received a response to, or a determination of, his/her Code Complaint from the Licensee within the relevant timeframes set out in Clause 10.6 of this Code, the complainant should submit the complaint to URCA within twenty-one (21) business days of the timeframes fixed by the procedures in Clause 10.6 of this Code for the Licensee to provide a response or determination of the Revised Code Complaint.
- (7) Ordinarily, URCA will not accept a complaint which is made after the deadlines in Clause 10.10 (5) or Clause 10.10(6) of this Code. Where a complaint is submitted to URCA later than the twenty-one (21) business days specified in these Clauses, the complainant should explain why the complaint was not submitted earlier. URCA will then consider all relevant factors (including the complainant's explanation for the delay in submitting the complaint and the limited time periods during which broadcasters are required to keep recordings) in deciding whether or not URCA should investigate the complaint despite the delay in its submission.
- (8) All Code Complaints made or referred to URCA should include sufficient detail about the content that is the subject of the complaint. Specifically, complaints should include:
 - (a) the name/title of the programme or advertisement complained about;
 - (b) the date and time of the programme or advertisement;
 - (c) the television channel or radio station on which it was broadcast;
 - (d) the nature of the complaint and (where possible) the particular parts of the programme or advertisement complained about;
 - (e) the complainant's full contact details (including e-mail address where appropriate); and
 - (f) the date when the complainant submitted a Code Complaint to the relevant Licensee; and
 - (g) a copy of the Licensee's response (if any) and the complainant's reasons for dissatisfaction with this response.

The inclusion of these details (or as many of them as possible) is very

important. A failure to provide them may mean that URCA is not able to properly investigate the complaint.

- (9) URCA will log and acknowledge every complaint that it receives within two (2) working days. URCA will itself carry out a process of initial assessment and investigation in accordance with Clauses 10.10(11) to 10.10(15) of this Code.
- (10) Unless a complainant specifically requests at the time a complaint is made referred to URCA under this Clause that his/her name and contact details should remain confidential and provides URCA with exceptional circumstances to justify the request, URCA reserves the right to disclose this information to the Licensee. If the complainant disagrees with URCA's reasons for rejecting the request, the complainant may either withdraw the complaint or agree to the disclosure.
- (11) URCA will first consider whether, on its face, a complaint raises any potentially substantive issues under this Code which warrant investigation by it for:
 - (a) any breach of this Code if the Licensee has not provided an adequate response to the complainant; or
 - (b) any serious breach of this Code that may require some form of sanction, regardless of the Licensee's initial response.
- (12) If URCA considers that it should assess the matter further, it will normally at this stage ask the Licensee for a recorded copy of the relevant programme or advertisement, which must be provided to URCA within three (3) business days. It is not appropriate at this stage for the Licensee to provide written representations.
- (13) Based on an initial assessment of any complaint(s) and a review of the relevant broadcast recording, URCA will consider whether there may have been a breach of particular provisions of this Code that URCA considers requires a response from the Licensee. If URCA is not so satisfied, URCA will decide not to investigate further and will publish its decision on its website.
- (14) URCA aims to complete an initial assessment of all Code Complaints within fifteen (15) business days. However, the circumstances of individual cases can vary considerably and completion of an investigation may in some cases take longer.
- (15) If in any case where URCA considers that it is necessary to obtain further information from the complainant(s), the Licensee or persons with sufficient interest to ensure that it can fairly and properly prepare its preliminary

determination, URCA may seek such information before preparing that preliminary determination.

- (16) If URCA considers that there may have been a breach of particular provisions of this Code that URCA considers requires a response from the Licensee and (in accordance with section 11 of the Communications Act) any other persons with a sufficient interest in the matter, URCA will follow the procedure for determinations set out in section 100(2) of the Communications Act. URCA will issue a preliminary determination that will contain:
- (a) a summary of the complaint(s);
 - (b) a summary of the material parts of the programme/broadcast to which the complaint(s) relates;
 - (c) the particular provisions of this Code that URCA considers are relevant and applicable to the complaint(s); and
 - (d) URCA's preliminary assessment of whether any breaches of those provisions have occurred and the reasons for that assessment;
 - (e) give notice to the Licensee and persons with a sufficient interest of URCA's preliminary determination; and
 - (f) the specified period of not less than one (1) month, commencing on the day after which notice of the preliminary determination was given unless a shorter period would be appropriate for the reasons stated in section 100(3) of the Communications Act, within which the Licensee and persons with a sufficient interest have an opportunity to:
 - (i) make representations in response (and to provide any relevant material/evidence in support of their representations);
 - (ii) if applicable, comply with obligations in the preliminary determination;
 - (iii) if applicable, remedy the consequences of contraventions notified in the preliminary determination; and
 - (g) a draft copy of any order under section 95 of the Communications Act that URCA would issue with a final determination, if applicable.
- (17) URCA aims to complete those cases that it takes forward for investigation within sixty (60) working days after receipt or referral of a Code Complaint. However, the circumstances of individual cases can vary considerably and completion may in some cases take longer.

10.11 Urgent Complaints and Interim Orders

- (1) In cases of urgency due to the risk of serious and irreparable harm, any person, party or entity whose election programme or political advertisement has been rejected by a Licensee under Clause 6.14(1) of this Code, and any other person may refer the matter to URCA as an urgent complaint under section 96 of the

Communications Act and this Clause 10.9(21) of this Code.

- (2) Where the circumstances of the complaint so require, URCA may, within forty-eight (48) hours of receiving the complaint, issue an interim order for a limited period of time under section 96(1) and (2) of the Communications Act while it fully investigates the matter. The interim order will only address those actions or omissions that are likely to result in serious and irreparable damage.
- (3) Upon completion of its full investigation, URCA will issue an order under section 95 of the Communications Act that either reinforces, changes or revokes the interim order.

10.12 Final decisions

- (1) Once URCA has received and considered the Licensee's representations (and/or any representations from persons with sufficient interest) on its preliminary determination, it will, in accordance with section 100(4) and (5) of the Communications Act, reach its final determination and inform the Licensee. URCA may at the same time, in accordance with section 100(6) of the Communications Act, issue an order under section 95 of the Communications Act unless the obligations in the preliminary determination have been complied with and the consequences of the contraventions have been remedied.
- (2) The final determination and, if any, the order will be published on URCA's website.

10.13 Disclosure and confidentiality requirements

- (1) Subject to any relevant obligations under the Licence, the Communications Act, this Code or any regulatory or other measures issued by URCA, it is an essential part of the integrity of URCA's processes that all parties concerned abide by all of URCA's published rules and procedures. These require, for example, that parties to a Code Complaint should not disclose any correspondence, documents and other material concerning the Revised Code Complaint during the course of the investigation. This requirement of non-disclosure does not limit what URCA can publish in its final decision at the end of the investigation, although URCA may withhold material it believes to be confidential, market sensitive or legally privileged or that it is under some other legal obligation to protect from disclosure. In such cases, the final decision will reflect that relevant material has been withheld and the reasons

why.

- (2) Parties (complainants, Licensees, URCA and any persons with sufficient interest) may, unless otherwise indicated, make public the fact that a Code Complaint has been made or that URCA is investigating a case. They may also use any information which is already in the public domain. However, all parties are subject to the requirement of non-disclosure in relation to all other material submitted and communications/correspondence entered into in relation to that complaint or case. Moreover, once a complaint has been made or URCA has started investigating a case, no party should take any steps which could – whether intentionally or not – compromise, or risk compromising, a fair decision on the matter by URCA or otherwise constitute, in URCA's opinion, an abuse of process. Failure to follow these requirements may result in URCA ceasing to consider the party's representations.
- (3) Complainants and Licensees should keep to the time limits specified in this Part of this Code. However, URCA may consider it appropriate (in the interests of fairness and/or to properly carry out an investigation) to amend or adapt the time limits set out in this Part of this Code in a particular case. Any complainant or Licensee seeking an extension to a time limit should explain in writing to URCA why it believes it is appropriate.

10.14 Imposition of sanctions and penalties

- (1) Where URCA determines, on conclusion of a Code Complaint investigation, that there has been a breach (or breaches) of the standards in section 53 of the Communications Act (as reflected in the relevant provisions in this Code), URCA may consider that it justifies consideration of a statutory or other sanction against the Licensee. If so, URCA will make that clear in its final determination (under Clause 10.9(22) of this Code).
- (2) The imposition of a sanction against a Licensee is a serious matter. URCA may, following due process, impose a sanction if it considers that a Licensee has seriously, deliberately, repeatedly, or recklessly breached a relevant requirement. This may include, for example, cases in which, in URCA's view:
 - (a) the Licensee has committed a serious breach of a relevant provision of the Revised Code which URCA believes justifies imposition of a fine or other penalty against the Licensee under section 109 of the Communications Act;
 - (b) a Licensee has failed to comply, either in a timely manner or at all, with any relevant requirement of this Code; and/or
 - (c) there are other reasons which make the taking of a specific measure

against a Licensee appropriate.

- (3) URCA will treat as a serious breach:
 - (a) any breach of (a) any breach of Clause 4.1(1)(a) and (b), Clause 4.3(1), Clause 5.2, Clause 5.5(1) or Clause 5.5(2) of this Code;
 - (b) any breach which URCA considers is so severe as to amount to a wanton disregard by the Licensee for the provisions of this Code by reason of the extent to which a Licensee's conduct goes beyond the type of conduct which would otherwise be acceptable under this Code;
 - (c) any breach of the Revised Code that also amounts to an offence contrary to any law of The Bahamas (other than the Communications Act) and for which a sentence of imprisonment is prescribed as the punishment; or
 - (d) any breach or failure to comply with any regulatory or other measures issued by URCA either in respect of compliance with this Code or issued under Part IX of the Communications Act.
- (4) The possible sanctions available to URCA include a decision to:
 - (a) issue a direction to the Licensee not to repeat a programme or advertisement;
 - (b) issue a direction to the Licensee to broadcast a correction or a statement of URCA's findings which may be required to be in such form, and to be included in programmes at such times, as URCA may determine;
 - (c) impose a financial penalty under section 109 of the Communications Act;
 - (d) suspend a Licence under section 109 of the Communications Act; and/or
 - (e) revoke a Licence under section 109 of the Communications Act.
- (5) Failure by a Licensee to comply with any orders or determinations issued by URCA pursuant to sections 95 and/or 99 of the Communications Act can lead to the imposition of statutory sanctions against the Licensee (for example, the imposition of an additional daily default financial penalty, or the suspension or revocation of a Licence). In such cases, the provisions of section 109 of the Communications Act would apply.

10.15 Appeals

Any person (complainant, Licensee, or any directly affected third party) dissatisfied with a decision of URCA arising from a complaint made under this Code may appeal against such decision to the Utilities Appeal Tribunal under Part XVIII of the Communications Act.

10.16 Licensee to Record and Report Code Complaints to URCA

- (1) Licensees must keep a written record of all Code Complaints received by them and such record of Code Complaints must include:
 - (a) the date and time the complaint is received;
 - (b) the name, e-mail or postal address and telephone contact information of the complainant;
 - (c) the substance of the complaint;
 - (d) the substance and date of the Licensee's response(s),

and each such record of Code Complaints must be retained by the Licensee for a period of three (3) years from the date of receipt of the complaint or until the complaint is satisfactorily resolved, whichever should first occur.

- (2) Licensees must report to URCA, within ten (10) business days of the end of the months of March, June, September and December in each calendar year, or upon request, the number and details of all Code Complaints, including for each Code Complaint:
 - (a) the date received;
 - (b) the date or dates of response;
 - (c) details of any complaint upheld; and
 - (d) details of any action taken by the Licensee.
 - (e) These reports to URCA should not include the name or any other identifying information of any complainant.

- (3) Upon receipt of a Code Complaint made in accordance with Clause 10.2(1) of this Code (and does not fall within Clause 10.2(2)), the relevant Licensee shall, in compliance with Clause 2.6 of this Code, secure recordings of the programme or broadcast to which the complaint relates.

Part 11: The Industry Group and Code Administration

This Part of the Revised Code contains framework for the appointment of persons as members of the Industry Group, its mandate how it will monitor compliance with the Revised Code by Licensees.

11.1 Functions and Role of the Industry Group

- (1) The Industry Group is a co-regulatory body of URCA with delegated and advisory responsibility for the content provision operations of each section of the broadcasting industry in The Bahamas. It is established under section 55(1) of the Communications Act and section 30 of the URCA Act.
- (2) URCA will seek advice and recommendations from the Industry Group on any content-related aspects delegated to the Industry Group.
- (3) The Industry Group serves as URCA's primary advisory forum for the development of content regulation of television, radio and other forms of content provision, broadcasting quality and broadcasting standards. The Industry Group is charged with understanding, analysing and representing the views and interests of the content provision operations of each section of the broadcasting industry in The Bahamas.
- (4) The Industry Group will examine issues with focus on all aspects of each section of the content provision operations of the broadcasting industry in The Bahamas and monitor the compliance of Licensees with this Code and any other codes of practice applicable to content provision operations.
- (5) Industry Group members will consider content regulation issues in accordance with the requirements of section 53 of the Communications Act.
- (6) Members will also monitor compliance with Codes of Practice issued by URCA and will advise URCA on other content-related issues including media literacy and public awareness.
- (7) URCA will, in collaboration with the Industry Group, prepare a formal annual report about the activities of the Industry Group. That report will inform the content regulation-related sections of URCA's Annual Report.
- (8) The Industry Group has up to ten (10) members, appointed by URCA for terms of three (3) years. It is chaired by a designated member of URCA.

The majority of Industry Group members are drawn from diverse backgrounds throughout The Bahamas with extensive broadcasting experience. Members are appointed to represent to URCA the interests and opinions of:

- (a) Licensees designated as Public Service Broadcasters;
- (b) Licensees providing content service intended for reception by subscribers of carriage services and on-demand audiovisual media services, including

cable television service providers and direct-broadcast satellite television services;

- (c) Licensees operating private Bahamian television and radio broadcasting stations;
- (d) independent production companies;
- (e) the Ministry of Education;
- (f) Licensees providing dedicated internet video/television and radio/audio webcast programming services;
- (g) Licensees operating in the Family Islands; and
- (h) Licensees providing teletext services.

11.2 **Code Administration**

- (1) URCA will meet as often as necessary but not less than once every six (6) months with any Industry Groups established under section 55 of the Communications Act to review the administration of the Revised Code, the success of awareness-raising campaigns, challenges facing Licensees in terms of compliance and sharing of best practice, and other issues arising from the complaints-handling procedures.
- (2) The role of the Industry Group will be assessed as part of the review of the administration of the Revised Code, with a view to considering whether the Industry Group should play an on-going role in the development of Codes of Practice and of the complaints-handling process, and what that on-going role should be.
- (3) URCA will publish as part of its Annual Report a report on Code administration by Licensees. This report will be available to the public and will contain the number and substance of Code Complaints received by Licensees and by URCA, details of each complaint upheld and of the action taken by Licensees and by URCA in each case.