intent to benefit the general public. appropriate measures to modify the law with the opportunity to act in favour of the law, or take the Canadians of these events, society may have the events or issues present in society. By informing accessible method to remain aware of the current the CRTC provides Canadians with an easily Through broadcasting and telecommunications,

How the CRTC Influences Law Today

proadcasting and a fervent promoter of Canadian content. mentioned that "Pierre Juneau was a passionate defender of public Upon his death in 2012, the current CBC president Hubert Lacroix "instrumental in developing regulations that assured we would see and hear Canadan creations broadcast from coast to coast to coast." regulations, the Canadian "Juno" music awards were named affer him in 1970. Liberal Leader Bob Rae stated that Pierre Juneau was Because of Pleme Juneau had put into effect the Canadian content

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Pierre Juneau, born at Verdun, Quebec on October 17 1922, is recognized to be the first chairman of the CRTC as appointed by Pennellation for the side charantary in mercian Las approaching the first minimum standards for local fare on indicated by for creating the first minimum standards for local fare on indicate decision programs. Jurious believed that Charakdan broadcasting should be Canadam: Juneaus CRTC regulations, also known as "Cancom," would later assist both music and television industries in Canada.

Michael Kraft (D): Orascom Telecom

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The Canada Radio-television and Telecommunications The Canada Radio-television and relecommunications Commission (CRTC) is a federal regulatory system that is responsible for regulating Canada's telecommunications and broadcasting sector. The CRTC was created in 1968 as an area of the communication of the communication of the communications and broadcasting sector. The CRTC was created in 1968 as an independent public authority, where the organization has made multiple judgments involving regulation and serves to address the effects that technology has on society.

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Contemporary Legal Situation

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Both broadcasting and selectormenicalises are managed by the CRIC, although some expects of either contains are directed by various federal government departments. These departments are contained and contained produced an opposite flower. Correct and the selection of the contained contained and contained and contained and contained and contained and expendent original contained and contained and contained and contained and contained and the selection of the contained and contained and

The Telecommunications Act Thecasesolutions.com Passed in 1993, the Telecommunications Act required that

Telecommunications and Broadcasting Regulations in Canada

Passed in 1993, the Telecommunications Act required that telecommunications services were to have a more competitive structure, and as a result Caractas telephone companies have been excepted in the competitive of the act support inversal services as well, as improving the service provided by telecommunication provides in Caractas.

reactive december and executional account account and are made the constant on the CRIC. The organization's responsibilities have developed to include telecommunications carriers and service providers that are in federal jurisdiction Additionally, the CRIC is responsible for oversecting new developments in telecommunications technology, such as the Internet, Voiceover, and cellular phones.

Theeasesolutions.com History

Created in 1968, the CRTC is a product of multiple hearings, commissions, studies and legislation. Prior to the creation of the CRTC, regulating the Canadian broadcasting system was the duty of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. During 1958. Prime Minister John Diefenbaker's government created the Board of Broadcast Governors (BBG), which would later become known as the CRTC

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The Broadcasting Act

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Broadcasting in Canada must be regulated, since the broadcasted frequencies are regarded as public clamata. Outprilley, the number of Inoquancies were limited, while the amount of newopers available were in abundance. This created the need to regulate who had access to these frequencies.

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The Telecommunications Act Thecasesolutions.com

Passed in 1993, the Telecommunications Act required that Passed in 1995, the releconfinuncations Act required that telecommunications services were to have a more competitive telecommunications services were to have a more compensive structure, and as a result Canadás telephone companies have sourcure, and as a result canadas telephone companies have become increasingly advanced. The fundamental objectives of the surrous continuous as usual as immunications are surrous the secretary. become increasingly advanced. The tumoamental objectives or the act support universal service as well as improving the service as well as improving the service of the serv

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Contemporary Legal Situation

On November 14 2013, Shelly Glover, the Minister of Canadian Heritage and Official Languages, stated that the Government of Canada had requested that the CRTC is to report on television channel choice in regards to Section 15 of the Broadcasting Act. Section 15 of the Broadcasting Act allows the government of Broadcasting Act Section to of the Broadcasting Act allows the government of Canada, through the Governor council, to request that the CRTC is to form reports or hold hearings regarding any circumstance that is within the jurisdiction of the organization. This request was initiated to ensure that Canadian consumers can have more flexibility in their choice of their television services. As a result, the CRTC has been issued to unbundle their television channels, were the organization must submit a report stating how they intend to act in favour of Canadian consumers by April 30 2014.

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The Broadcasting Act

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 Every aspect of the Canadian boodbeating system should operate in an appropriate mann.

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- As stated in section 3 of the act, radio waves are considered to be public property and should

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Initially, the organization's duty was to ensure that all aspects of the Broadcasting Act had been met. Later in 1976, the Board of Broadcast Governors became the Canadian Radio-television and telecommunications Commission. Since the creation of the CRTC, the organization's responsibilities have developed to include telecommunications carriers and service providers that are in federal jurisdiction. Additionally, the CRTC is responsible for overseeing new developments in telecommunications technology, such as the Internet, Voiceover, and cellular phones.

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The Broadcasting Act

Created in 1968 and later modified in 1991, the Broadcasting Act was put in place to ensure that the following requirements are fulfilled by the CRTC:

- Canadians must control and operate the Canadian broadcasting system.
- All broadcasting services must be available primarily in English and French.
- The Canadian broadcasting system must operate to defend, strengthen and enhance the economic, social, political and cultural foundations of Canada.
- Every aspect of the Canadian broadcasting system should operate in an appropriate manner.
- All broadcasted selections are to be developed with a high standard of programming.
- There is to be a variety of television programs to select from, such as educational and cultural programs.
- As stated in section 3 of the act, radio waves are considered to be public property and should be treated as such.

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The Telecommunications Act

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Passed in 1993, the Telecommunications Act required that telecommunications services were to have a more competitive structure, and as a result Canada's telephone companies have become increasingly advanced. The fundamental objectives of the act support universal service as well as improving the service provided by telecommunication providers in Canada.

Telecommunications and Broadcasting Regulations in Canada

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Broadcasting in Canada must be regulated, since the broadcasted frequencies are regarded as public domain. Originally, the number of frequencies were limited, while the amount of newspapers available were in abundance. This created the need to regulate who had access to these frequencies.

Both broadcasting and telecommunications are managed by the CRTC, although some aspects of either division are directed by various federal government departments. These departments include: Heritage Canada, Industry Canada, the Copyright Board, Competition Bureau, and broadcasting standards organizations. However, the CRTC's function as regulator is more sophisticated than the agencies that supervise the other divisions, since the CRTC is expected to use a reasonable amount of discretion when interpreting and applying its mandating legislation (The authority to carry out certain laws).

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