

DEPARTMENT OF SPORT AND RECREATION SOUTH AFRICA'S (SRSA) POSITION ON SPORT BROADCASTING SERVICE REGULATIONS 2010 AND 2018 DRAFT REGULATIONS.

1. INTRODUCTION

The White Paper on Sport and Recreation (the Policy) identifies Sport Broadcasting and Sponsorships as one of the strategic enablers for development and transformation of sport and recreation in the country. This policy imperative is supported by a number of legislative and regulatory instruments intended to guide, enforce and regulate sport broadcasting in a manner that will satisfy the imperatives of what is considered to be in both national and public interest.

In both Policy and National Sport and Recreation Plan (NSRP) sport broadcasting is recognised as a critical aspect to development, promotion and transformation of sport in general. Moreover, there is a general consensus that financial sustainability required for survival and development of sporting codes is to a large extent a function of broadcasting coverage because of the thesis that there is a direct correlation between broadcast coverage and commercial funding of codes from the private sector, and therefore without broadcasting hours codes have no or little chance to become financially self-sufficient (NSRP, 2011).

Sport is also perceived as part of the national heritage, and therefore exposure, accessibility to and celebration of this heritage is a necessary entitlement that must be afforded to all South Africans irrespective of their

social and economic profiles. Consistent with this view the South African broadcasting system is therefore required to safeguard, enrich and

strengthen, *inter alia*, social and economic fabric of the society and operate in the public interest.

Within the context of sport broadcasting, determination of what is in the interest of the public and nation has been expressed through prescription of events listed in Sport Broadcasting Service Regulations (2010). The intention of this listing was to avoid exclusivity of broadcasting rights in favour of the Pay-TV or Subscription Broadcasting Service (SBS) because such circumstance may preclude majority of South Africans from accessing these national sporting events, which are part of their national heritage.

On the other hand, the listing placed an obligation on the public broadcaster to acquire rights of these events for transmission through its Free-To-Air platforms accessible to majority of South Africans, rich and poor, and urban and rural. Whilst these events are classified as part of public service mandate of the public broadcaster, their sustainability and continuous broadcast depends largely on the financial sustainability of the broadcaster itself. This is because ownership rights of listed events, mostly, belong to Federations and other types bodies like Premier Soccer League, and not government nor broadcasting regulator. Therefore, determination of costs of these rights are a sole prerogative of these bodies, and their affordability and burden to the public broadcaster comes second or so to revenue maximisation that they may bring to the owner.

In this paper, the Department of Sport and Recreation South Africa (SRSA) provides a synoptic analysis of the implications of the Sport Broadcasting Regulations (2010) on sport broadcasting, growth, development and transformation of sport and recreation in general, and propose amendments to the Regulations in line with requirements of the Policy, NSRP and the broadcasting legislative framework of the country. The document will first provide a summary of policy, legislative and regulatory framework relevant to



the subject of sport broadcasting broadly and their implications to development of sport.

2. POLICY, LEGISLATIVE AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The following policy, legislative and regulatory instruments will be summarily discussed:

- South African Sport and Recreation Act 110 of 1998 [as amended by Act 18 of 2007]
- White Paper on Sport and Recreation (2011)
- National Sport and Recreation Plan (2012)
- Electronic Communications Act
- Broadcasting Act 4 of 1999
- Sport Broadcasting Services Regulations (2010)
- ICASA Must Carry Regulations

2.1. Sport and Recreation Act of 1998 [as amended by Act 18 of 2007]

The Act asserts that sport and recreation belongs to the nation, over which the government has an overall responsibility and therefore gives the Minister of Sport and Recreation an authority to determine national policy on what to be pursued with regard to sport and recreation.

It also enjoins the department to provide financial support to National Federations (NFs) and require the latter to set aside funds for implementation of developmental programmes. In terms of the Act, NFs are also expected to be financially self-reliant in order to develop and promote their codes.

If the contention of the correlation between television coverage and commercial funding is undisputed, then mechanisms to ensure

realisation of a demand of this Act that NFs need to be self-reliant must acknowledge this argument.

Therefore, sport broadcasting must be generally appreciated as one of the fundamental requirements to achieve such financial self-reliance by Federations. For this reason, any regulatory framework on sport broadcasting must serve as an enabler for Federations in general, and of the priority codes in particular, to use broadcasting as one of mechanisms to achieve self-reliance and sustainability.

The implications of this legal requirement in the context of development and transformation of sport is that sport broadcasting services, especially by the public broadcaster must strive to accommodate as many NFs as possible in order to enhance their chances of commercial funding but also safeguard and strengthen their existence in society. They must be recognised as integral part of the public services that must offered by the broadcaster to fulfil objectives other than those that are commercial.

2.2. White Paper on Sport and Recreation and National Sport and Recreation Plan

Purpose

The purpose of the White Paper on Sport and Recreation is to pronounce clear Government's policy regarding sport and recreation in the Republic of South Africa. It sets out Government's vision, strategic objectives, policy directives, outputs and outcomes for promoting and providing sport and recreation.

The Mission Statement as in this policy reads:



***Maximising access, development and excellence at
all levels of participation in sport and recreation in
order to improve social cohesion, nation building and the quality
of life of all South Africans.***

As per the purpose, it is evident that this White Paper is a policy or declaration of government's intention regarding development of the sector, and therefore provides directives in line with a set vision and outcomes that the nations aspire.

The policy acknowledges that accomplishment of a mission, identified outcomes, and the strategic focus areas must be underpinned by a range of enablers. These, *inter alia*, include but not limited to:

- Clubs
- Facilities
- Sport Academies
- School sport
- Coaching and Athletes Associations
- Financial Resources, and
- Sport broadcasting and sponsorship

Whilst these enablers are acknowledged as critical to development of sport, the Policy requires SRSA in its endeavour to broaden participation base within the limited available resources, and therefore to prioritise sporting codes that have a potential to offer participation opportunities to large segments of the population.

SRSA should give priority to those sport codes with the best chance of success for every Rand expended. Some sports will be better developed than others.



It is therefore in this context that a focused attention will be and has been given to specific codes for a dedicated support and adequate resourcing for their establishment and required functional structures of competitions at all levels, including elite.

In recent years, SRSA has successfully facilitated the establishment of the following national leagues: Basketball, Netball, Volleyball and Hockey.

Irrespective of the existence of most enablers identified above, the absence of broadcasting of these sporting codes have compromised the ability of these Leagues to attract viewership and therefore sponsorships.

The non-availability of these codes on public broadcaster compromises the very intention of the Policy to broaden participation and transformation because only limited viewers with access to subscription TV are able to view them. This prevailing situation is regardless of the fact that SABC had acknowledged before parliament's Sport and Recreation Portfolio Committee in 2011 that *"there was an opportunity for SABC to look into development sport like netball which had big support but not much sponsorship"* (SABC Sport 2011: online)

This acknowledgement resonates with policy directives of this White Paper that greater access to and exposure on TV for sporting codes, including priority codes is essential for development of sport and recreation in the country. In essence broadcasting of development sport, especially priority codes, is a fundamental policy imperative for the public broadcaster.

Unfortunately, evidence shows that the country falls short of fulfilling this policy imperative and resultant effect is negative impact on popularity, growth, development and sustainability of these codes.

Both the Policy and NSRP are in resonance regarding the pursuit of greater access to and exposure on TV for development and minority sport, especially those classified as priority codes in terms of the policy. The

desired output should be a list of sport codes for inclusion and recognition as local content on TV and Radio.

2.3. Broadcasting Act no 4 of 1999

The fundamental objective of this Act is to ensure development of broadcasting policy in the country that will serve the interest of the public and requires such policy to -

- (a) contribute to democracy, development of society, gender equality, nation building, provision of education and strengthening the spiritual and moral fibre of society;*
- (b) safeguard, enrich and strengthen the cultural, political, social and economic fabric of South Africa*

The role of sport and therefore its contribution to provision of a content that will ensure attainment of these principles cannot be overemphasized. Attainment of a healthy democracy is also dependent on the prevailing sense of belonging amongst citizens and can be instilled through recognition, support, development and fulfilment of their needs, aspirations, and preferences. Therefore, efforts to achieve healthy democracy, development of society and nation building could be compromised if they undermine the importance of acknowledging diversity of society and necessity for inclusion of all needs and aspirations of its members.

For this reason, any process and regulation that systematically exclude any section and sector of society from benefits of broadcasting undermines the very core objective of the broadcasting policy. Access to this benefit or service must be given a status of a human right and existence of such right



should not be subjected to availability of resources, only its actualisation and realisation may be a subject of availability of resources

Therefore, the Act enjoins that the broadcasting system of the country is founded on principles cited above, including safeguarding and strengthening cultural, social and economic sectors of South Africa, which are inclusive of sport and recreation. Furthermore, it requires the public broadcaster to provide a public service that is inclusive of national sport programming, developmental and minority sport in line with a principle of serving pluralistic interests of the public.

The current list of the national sport events developed in terms of the Sport Broadcasting Service Regulation discussed below does not list developmental and minority sport as part of the sport event in the national interest. Whilst this non-listing does not imply that public broadcaster is not under obligation to broadcast development and minority sport, it however creates a situation wherein these sporting events would be easily compromised in an instance where the public service provider is faced with a challenge of limited resources that requires prioritisation. Non-listing of development and minority sport, irrespective of the requirement of section 10 (1) (i) of this Act have, by implication, relegated broadcasting of these categories to secondary priority, if resources are limited.

2.4. Electronic Communication Act

Section 60 of the Act is intended to ensure that South Africans are not denied opportunity of access to broadcasting to events considered to be in the public by prohibiting exclusivity of broadcasting rights to subscription service providers. However, unlike the Broadcasting Act that extends the mandate of public broadcaster to include to development and minority sport, the ECA focuses on the listed national events.

Section 60(1) provides that:



"Subscription services may not acquire exclusive rights that prevent or hinder the free-to-air broadcasting of national sporting events, as identified in the public interest from time to time, by the Authority, after consultation with the Minister of Communications and the Minister of Sport and in accordance with the regulations prescribed by the Authority"

Whilst the Act sets a condition for consultation with Minister of Sport and Minister of Communications, it however bestows a responsibility of determination of national sporting events that must be listed as events in the public interest to the Independent Communication Authority of South Africa (ICASA). This consultation requirement may be perceived in two contrasting ways, on one hand it offers an opportunity to the Minister of Sport in particular to ensure that sport broadcasting gives due regard to the policy directives of the White Paper on Sport and Recreation and on the other hand, authority to determine the content of sport broadcasting is not bestowed to the executive responsible for overall government policy on sport and recreation, but instead to the Regulator. Concerns of sport broadcasting and its impact to the sport and recreation as raised in the White Paper are an evidence that Sport Broadcasting Service Regulations of the ICASA (Regulations) do not serve the policy imperatives of sport development, but the latter is empowered by this Act (i.e. ECA) to formulate such regulation in consultations with the Minister.

The Regulations are a product of this prescribed process and since their existence they have not been commensurate with tenets of a policy on sport and recreation.



2.5. Sport Broadcasting Services Regulation of 2010

In terms of the Regulations, there is a list of 21 Events considered to be of national interest and therefore must be available to the general public, particularly via the public service broadcaster which offer a Free-To-Air service (i.e. SABC). Noting that the owners of the rights to these events uses them to generate revenue and attract sponsorships, the rights to broadcast these events are sold in an open market at competitive prices.

For this reason, broadcasting service providers in all three tiers of the broadcasting systems are entitled to participate in this bidding process. Unlike other broadcasters, the public broadcaster has an obligation in terms of these Regulations to broadcast listed events deemed to be in public interest, and has choice of which events will it prioritise, and therefore which rights will they acquire.

Availability the of these rights in the open market for competitive bidding does not give any regard to the three-tier structure of the broadcasting landscape and obligations imposed by the Broadcasting Act exclusively on the public broadcaster in particular. Therefore, in pursuit of optimising profits to achieve their financial sustainability, rights holders will give preference to the highest bidder for broadcast of their events on any of the bidders' platforms. Sport and news are reported to attract largest viewership, and their acquisition offers an opportunity to broadcasting service providers to increase their viewership base, advertising earnings and sponsorships.

Acknowledging benefits of sport contents, commercial subscription providers use their comparative financial advantage in bidding processes for sport rights to the disadvantage of the public broadcaster that have limited resources, but has a legislative and regulatory obligation to broadcast some of these events regardless. Whilst the ECA was designed to prevent this exclusivity by the

subscription service provider, the listing of events in the Regulations created a burden to the public broadcaster to acquire rights at a Rand cost that does not regard its public service mandate.

Notwithstanding the requirement that subscription broadcasters must provide FTA broadcasters an opportunity to tender for a secondary right of the right they already secured, SABC has raised a concern that normally such rights come at a very high cost and with conditions that compromises its ability to exploit opportunity to advertise in order to generate some revenue. This effectively promotes behaviour that is uncompetitive and compromises its

ability to discharge its mandate, even within the context of this list. Additionally, in its own submission to the *Inquiry into Subscription Television Broadcasting Service*, SABC indicated that it does not enjoy the regulatory protect imposed by section 2(t) of the ECA which enjoins the Regulatory Authority “*to protect integrity and viability of the public broadcasting services*”. Application of Must Carry principles have been cited as an example to validate this assertion because MultiChoice is reported to have benefited from retransmission of national sporting events that SABC has acquired and paid for.

The resultant effect of all these factors is depletion of financial resources of the public broadcaster on national listed events, and no resources available for development and minority sport as stipulated in the Broadcasting Act. These Regulations and practices do not only compromise the financial position of the public broadcaster to discharge its mandate as a national broadcaster, but also impedes development of sport and in particular, small sport sporting codes as well as developmental and amateur levels of all codes.

Combination of obligations imposed by the Regulations on listed events, absence of dedicated financial resources to fund such mandate, obligation to acquire right to such events in the open market and exclusion of development

and minority sport in listing are an effective recipe to close out broadcasting space to development and minority sport, thus constraining their existence and financial self-reliance. Evidence shown correlation between TV exposure and financial sustainability of the codes, and currently the list is very exclusionary in its content as shown below.

The list consists of the following events:

- (a) Summer Olympics Games
- (b) Paralympics
- (c) Commonwealth
- (d) All Africa Games
- (e) FIFA World Cup
- (f) Africa Cup of Nations
- (g) IRB Rugby World Cup
- (h) ICC Cricket World Cup
- (i) ICC T20 Cricket World Championship
- (j) Comrades Marathon
- (k) Two Oceans Marathon
- (l) Super 14 Rugby
- (m) COSAFA Cup
- (n) CAF Championship League
- (o) CAF Confederation Cup
- (p) Telkom Charity Cup (Soccer)
- (q) MTN Supa 8 Cup (Soccer)



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- (r) Telkom Knockout (Soccer)
- (s) Nedbank Cup
- (t) Currie Cup (Rugby)
- (u) MTN 40 (Cricket)
- (v) International Boxing Federation

A closer look into a list of these national events confirms the observation made by the Policy and NSRP on biasness of broadcasters towards few sporting codes at the expense of other smaller codes. 15 of the 21 events listed are exclusive to soccer, rugby and cricket, and only few other codes (e.g. athletics) are accommodated in the remaining 6 events.

Furthermore, the list excludes both development and minority sport that the public broadcaster is obligated to broadcast as part of its legislative mandate. This list confirms observation made by the White Paper in 2011 that 75% of the total TV hours allocated to sports content in the country were primarily on soccer, rugby, cricket, golf and motorsport. It is this phenomenon that necessitated a call by the Policy to review the current Regulations to ensure development of a list that will empower the public broadcaster to meet the requirements of the Broadcasting Act as they relate to national sport programming, development and minority sport. Such a review should also ensure that benefits of sport and recreation as a tool for transformation, social cohesion, nation building and tourism are optimised through sport broadcasting that gives due regard and support to the priority codes identified.

Any mechanism used to sustain and justify the exclusion of development and minority sport from TV broadcasting would be a reflection of its failure to acknowledge that these codes, most which classified as priority, may not have an opportunity to have their competitions or tournaments broadcasted on FTA platforms, a matter that may compromise their exposure to opportunities for public appeal, attraction of new talent and commercial funding.

Participants and supporters of development and minority sport are an integral part of the public and therefore assumption could be made that support as well as enabling environment for their codes should constitute integral part of public interest. Moreover, the White Paper on Sport and Recreation and Broadcasting Act of 1999 are instruments that have expressed what is the interest of the public and that should not be undermined and changed through a process of Regulation to the extent that regulations are made to supersede the principal Act (i.e. Broadcasting Act) that establishes it.

In essence, it is disturbing to note that Regulations in their current form are in extreme contradiction with the White Paper on Sport and Recreation, National Sport and Recreation Plan and Broadcasting Act of 1999.

2.6. Draft Sport Broadcasting Service Regulations Amendment Regulations, 2018

This new set of Regulations as published by the Authority in 2018 represent a step in a right direction and to a large extent address some impediments caused by 2010 Regulations particularly in relation to broadcasting development and minority sport. Inclusion of these categories of sport into suite of events that both the PBS and SBS must be broadcast will contribute significantly in the growth and development of these codes. Moreover, the draft 2018 Regulations by commission or chance seem to be aligned to the priority codes identified by the Minister of Sport and Recreation.

However, it is important to note that these Regulations should take into consideration that prioritisation of sporting codes is a process that occurs

periodically as and when it is deemed appropriate by the Minister of Sport, and if new codes are identified as priority, Regulations must have a mechanism for their inclusion in their listed events to ensure that they also derive benefits inherent in television coverage.

Regulations also makes an attempt to curb an unfair practice wherein SBS will avail rights acquired to the PBS on secondary basis and impose unfavourable condition that prohibits the latter from advertising the events or do so within the limited time frame. The complete prohibitive condition has been addressed but the time frame is subjected to a negotiation and agreement between parties involved which may still expose the buyer in an unfavourable position in terms of advertisement of the event. It is therefore critical that Regulations establish a completely levelled field by completely prohibiting such a condition and be expressly clear that once a licensee acquired the right, no advertising limiting should be imposed on the licensee, advertising must only be subject to provision of the ECA.

3. SUMMARISING CHALLENGES OF REGULATIONS TO DEVELOPMENT OF SPORT AND RECREATION

Promotion and development of sport and recreation is a core business of the SRSA clearly stipulated in National Sport and Recreation Act, White Paper and NSRP. The National Development Plan (NDP) recognise the role of sport both as an economic sector and key contributor to social cohesion. For purpose of alignment with NDP, the NRSP also sets clear targets for 2030 Vision of An Active and Winning Nation, and all objectives and activities identified therein are intended to achieve this vision. Achievement of this vision requires creation of an enabling environment and for that reason number of enablers have been identified, and some of which are so critical and regarded as *sine qua non* to development sport and recreation.

Discussions in the sections above shown the role of broadcasting in development and promotion of sport and regulatory framework set by the Independent Communication Authority of South Africa (ICASA) on sport

broadcasting, as well as conditions that pose challenges to full realisation of the NSRP. Challenges are summarised as follows:

3.1. *Listed national events under 2010 Regulations limits development of the sport sector*

White Paper reported that 72% of sponsorship went to the Big 5 sporting codes which take up 75% of the sport broadcasting, confirming assertion that there is a correlation between broadcast coverage and commercial funding.

This means that needy sport codes are robbed of an opportunity of exposure for potential commercial funding and support of viewership from the general public thus compromising the code popularity, growth, transformation and development.

It is this observation that SRSA supports categorisation of events and codes in the new proposed Regulations which provides a mechanism for broadcasting to developmental and minority sport. However, the new Regulations seems not to provide mechanisms for inclusion of events of the new priority codes as and when they will be determined by Minister of Sport.

3.2. *Regulations fail to level playing field between subscription and FTA broadcasters*

Evidence shown that selling sport broadcasting rights is part of the revenue generating streams of Federations and Leagues, and rights will go to the highest bidder, leaving the public broadcaster at a compromised position of acquiring secondary rights at a price and conditions of the preferred bidder, including delay and delayed live broadcast of events. The latter broadcasting arrangements have triggered protest in the Western Cape regarding delayed live broadcast of a Rugby match between South Africa and New Zealand.

Whilst SRSA supports the broadcasting times of events, and whilst it notes a clause that prohibit one broadcaster to prevent another from advertising the event, it is concern about subjecting the timeframe of advertising to parties,

when it should completely outlaw such condition from any form of agreement. This could still leave a public

broadcaster in a compromising position when it negotiates with SBS for secondary rights.

3.3. *The Must Carry Regulations is biased and favour Subscription Service Providers*

In terms of the 2018 SABC submission to the *ICASA Inquiry into Subscription Television Broadcasting Services*, application of the Must Carry principle has benefitted PayTV at the expense of public broadcaster. It argued that PayTV is using content availed to it for free for retransmission to promote its bouquets and attract more viewership at no cost, whilst the public broadcaster incurred costs to produce and acquire such content. In essence, this implies that listed sporting events where the PayTV does not acquire broadcasting rights, these may in any case be availed to it for free by the public broadcaster under application of this principle.

The Regulations: Extent to which Subscription Broadcasting Services Must Carry Television Programmes provided by the Public Broadcasting Licensee (commonly known as the Must Carry Regulations) were promulgated in 2008 and mandates the SBS to carry channels of the PBS Licensee that are designated as Must Carry channels as part of the service offering. This an obligatory requirement imposed on SBS that has more than 30 channels, and this retransmission was thought to be a service offering to the public.

Whilst the principle itself is favourable and could indeed be a service offering to the public, the condition that PBS must availed it at no cost to the SBS impacts negatively at revenue potential of the PBS. Such content that is expected to be provided for free for retransmission of the SBS platforms was acquired at cost by the PBS, but availed for free to the SBS.

The PBS submission has noted that the SBS has used these channels to promote and market their bouquets, and their derive a commercial benefit from them when the incur not cost.

This arrangement not only contravenes the sections 60(3) of the ECA which requires the Authority to **“prescribe regulations regarding the extent to which subscription broadcast services must carry, subject to commercially negotiable terms, the television programmes provided by a public broadcast service licensee”**, but fails to fulfil a mandate imposed by the same legislation of protecting the integrity and viability of the PBS.

In essence, as mentioned above, means that sporting events that the PBS is compelled to broadcast in terms of the Regulations, and the PBS would have probably paid millions of Rands to acquire such broadcasting rights, SBS can transmit or broadcast such events at their platform at no cost. Effectively the Regulations have taken away a potential commercial benefit given by the Act from the PBS

4. SRSA's POSITION

Recognition and listing of local sport content for broadcasting is one of the critical enablers in the pipeline of talent identification and development to elite level, and therefore exclusion of minority sport and developmental level under for all codes from the list of the recognised events under 2010 Regulations undermined the entire sport development trajectory.

This phenomenon caused incoherence and lack of coordination in the efforts of government to create an enabling environment for development of sport and recreation sector.

SRSA also recognise that implementation public services mandate of a public broadcaster, including national sport programming and development and minority of sport is subject to availability and sustainability of resources in the Corporation, without which such mandate will be compromised.

For the reasons above SRSA submit the following proposals to enhance contribution of sport broadcasting to the development of sport and recreation in general:

- (i) Alignment of Sport Broadcasting Services Regulations with policy directives of the White Paper on Sport and Recreation, NSRP and section 10(1)(i) of the Broadcasting Act to ensure harmony between these instruments and achievement of desirable impact in the sector. Listing of events should be done in line with other objectives of social cohesion and nation building. This has been addressed in the new Regulations, including the **Indigenous Games** for purpose of safeguarding and promotion the national heritage.
- (ii) Acknowledging that broadcasting services have financial implications and providing a platform for other small sporting codes will require commitment of financial resources to the reportedly financially strained public broadcaster (i.e. SABC), SRSA agrees with the submission made by SABC that it must be allocated a special ring-fenced budget/funding to fund rights for acquisition of national sporting events, developmental and minority sports. The special ring-fenced budget should primarily serve as funding to ensure broadcasting imperatives of small codes and development sport as encouraged in the White Paper and NSRP. This will find balance with the continuing work of SRSA to empower and support National Federations to set up their leagues, marketing plans, and commercialisation strategies that include sponsorship/TV rights packages and event management. In

this regard it is critical for the Authority to be cognisant of the financial implication of certain mandates imposed to SABC, and avoid rigidity where such is justifiable.

- (iii) SABC must be required to do a forward planning process to timeously identify such sport events it will consider buying so as to afford itself an opportunity to negotiate for affordable rates and explore other cost-effective avenues. Timeous planning and planned buying will ensure that only rights that will be used, in terms of time slots, are bought and their commercial value is optimised
- (iv) SABC must establish a sport dedicated channel that will also accommodate streaming of events of development and minority sport, as well as Indigenous Games
- (v) The proposed channel must have a strong biasness to local content than international
- (vi) The Must Carry regulation in favour of subscription service provider must be reviewed and implemented in line with the command of section 2(t) and section 60(3) of the Electronic Communication Act
- (vii) Regulation must make a provision for incorporation or listing of events of the priority codes as determined by the Minister of Sport and Recreation. This may require a provisional annual review of the Regulations which will be subject to a request of Minister of Sport and Recreation

REFERENCES

1. Sport Broadcasting Services Regulations (2010)
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4. South African Sport and Recreation Act 110 of 1998 [as amended by Act 18 of 2007]
5. White Paper on Sport and Recreation (2011)
6. National Sport and Recreation Plan (2012)

7. Electronic Communications Act
8. Broadcasting Act 4 of 1999

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