

**ACT**  
**on radio and television broadcasting**

NON OFFICIAL TRANSLATION

## PART I

### General provisions and definitions

#### Article 1

[This Flemish Parliament Act regulates a community and regional matter. It transposes, inter alia, the provisions of Directives:

1° Directive 2009/136/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2009 amending Directive 2002/22/EC on universal service and users' rights relating to electronic communications networks and services, Directive 2002/58/EC concerning the processing of personal data and the protection of privacy in the electronic communications sector and Regulation (EC) No. 2006/2004 on cooperation between national authorities responsible for the enforcement of consumer protection laws;

2° Directive 2009/140/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2009 amending Directives 2002/21/EC on a common regulatory framework for electronic communications networks and services, 2002/19/EC on access to, and interconnection of, electronic communications networks and associated facilities, and 2002/20/EC on the authorisation of electronic communications networks and services;

3° Directive 2010/13/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 10 March 2010 on the coordination of certain provisions laid down by law, regulation or administrative action in Member States concerning the provision of audiovisual media services (Audiovisual Media Services Directive).]<sup>1</sup>

#### Article 2

For the purposes of this Act:

[1° current affairs programme: a programme in which one or more current events are addressed and/or commented on;]<sup>2</sup>

[1°/1]<sup>3</sup> application programme interface or API means: software interface between external applications, made available by broadcasters, service providers or network operators, and the resources for digital television and radio broadcasting as regards advanced digital terminal equipment;

2° wide-screen television programme means: programme that has been partly or wholly produced and edited to be rendered in a full-frame wide-screen format. The 16:9 format is the reference for wide-screen television programmes;

3° public service announcements means:

a) each message on policy, emanating from the authorities or from public institutions, associations or government companies, with a Board of Directors or Directors made up of a

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<sup>1</sup> Replaced by the act of 13 July 2012

<sup>2</sup> Inserted by the act of 13 July 2012

<sup>3</sup> Amended by the act of 13 July 2012

majority of government representatives and whose task involves carrying out a public service that is not executed by the private sector, and who are competent for and which are wholly or mostly directed at the Flemish Community and the Dutch-speaking population of the bilingual Brussels-Capital Region, irrespective of the form, and irrespective of the payment or payment method;

b) each message pertaining to their duty of public interest, which emanates from social and humanitarian associations or from associations related to general welfare, irrespective of their form and irrespective of the payment or payment method;

c) each message emanating from the cultural associations that are accredited or funded by the public administration services, and which are aimed at publicizing their cultural activities to the general public, irrespective of their form and irrespective of the payment or payment method;

4° collective aerial for a closed user group means: an installation for capturing radio and television broadcasting signals, to which various receiver terminals are connected and the use of which – excluding the user's contribution to the real costs resulting from its installation, its operation and the maintenance of the installation – does not require a subscription fee of any kind;

5° commercial communication means: images or sounds which are designed to promote, directly or indirectly, the goods, services or image of a natural or legal person pursuing an economic activity. Such images or sounds accompany or are included in a programme in return for payment or for similar compensation or for self-promotional purposes. Types of commercial communication include among others advertising, sponsoring, teleshopping and product placement;

6° competition means: a series of competitions of a group of clubs in which every club plays all the other clubs or in which two clubs have to play each other, so that the loser is eliminated;

7° service provider means: every legal entity that provides one or more broadcasting services to the general public using electronic communication networks. The broadcaster which only makes available its own broadcasting services to the general public is not a service provider;

8° electronic communication network means: the transmission systems and, where applicable, the switching and routing equipment and other resources [including non-active network elements]<sup>4</sup> that enable the transmission of radio and television broadcasting signals using wire, radio waves, optic and other electro-magnetic resources, insofar as these are used for the transmission of radio and television broadcasting signals, including satellite broadcasting networks, fixed (circuit and packet-switched, including the Internet) and mobile networks, electricity networks, radio and cable broadcasting networks;

9° electronic communication service means: a service, generally offered in return for payment, which consists of wholly or mostly transmitting, including switching and routing transactions, radio and television broadcasting signals using electronic communication networks;

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<sup>4</sup> Inserted by the act of 13 July 2012

10° radio broadcasting network means: electronic communication network meaning that television and radio broadcasting signals can be encoded and transmitted to third parties in digital form by terrestrial transmitters. A radio broadcasting network can transmit radio and television broadcasting signals throughout the Flemish Community or part thereof;

11° European productions means:

a) the following productions :

1) productions created in the Member States of the European Union;

2) productions from third-party European states that have signed the Council of Europe's Treaty as regards cross-border television and which comply with the conditions, as set out in item b);

3) co-productions produced within the scope of the agreements between the European Union and third-party countries concerning the audiovisual sector and which comply with the conditions of the aforementioned agreements. A condition for the application of items 2) and 3) is that productions made in Member States are not affected by discriminatory measures in the third-party countries concerned;

b) the productions, referred to in items a), 1), and a), 2), are productions that were mainly produced with the help of authors and collaborators who reside in one or more of the Member States mentioned in items a), 1), and a), 2), and meet one of the three following conditions :

1) the productions were created by one or more producers, established in one or more of these Member States;

2) their creation came about under the supervision and effective control of one or more producers established in these Member States;

3) the contribution of the co-producers of these states to the total cost of the co-production is significant and the co-production is not controlled by one or more producers established outside of these Member States;

c) productions that are not European productions as referred to under item a), but which are created within the framework of co-production agreements concluded between the Member States and third-party countries, are considered to be European products as long as the European Union co-producers hold a majority share in the total product costs and the production is not controlled by one or more producers established outside of the Member States;

12° event means: an event that is open to the public. The event is a complete happening with a natural beginning and end. If an event extends over several days, every day is considered as a separate event;

13° holder to the exclusive right means: any broadcaster that falls under the Flemish Community, another community or another European Union Member State, which has

acquired the exclusive broadcasting rights for the Flemish Community for a given event;

14° advanced digital terminal equipment means: set-top boxes and integrated digital television sets for receiving digital interactive programmes;

15° minor means: any person between twelve and sixteen years of age;

[15°/1 news programme: a programme consisting of news reports in which the general news of the day is treated;]<sup>5</sup>

16° cable broadcasting network means: electronic communication network used to transmit potentially encrypted radio and television broadcasting signals, using any type of cable, to third parties;

17° Framework Act of 18 July 2003 means: the Framework Act for Administrative Policy of 18 July 2003;

18° child means: a person under the age of twelve;

19° children's programme means: a programme that is mainly aimed at children, as is clear, among others, from the content, the time of broadcast, the design, the presentation and the manner in which it is announced;

20° linear radio service means: a linear, audio broadcasting service, i.e. a broadcasting service offered by a broadcaster for the simultaneous listening to audio programmes based on a programme schedule;

21° linear television broadcasting service means: a linear, audiovisual broadcasting service, i.e. a broadcasting service offered by a broadcaster for the simultaneous viewing of audiovisual programmes based on a programme schedule;

22° network operator means: the provider of an electronic communication network. This includes the building, exploiting, managing and making available of an electronic communication network;

23° non-linear radio service means: a non-linear, audio broadcasting service or on-demand audio broadcasting service, i.e. a broadcasting service offered by a broadcaster, offering the user the possibility of listening to audio programmes at his or her individual request and at a moment of his or her own choice from a programme catalogue selected by the broadcaster;

24° non-linear television service means: a non-linear, audiovisual broadcasting service or on-demand audiovisual broadcasting service, i.e. a broadcasting service offered by a broadcaster, enabling the user to watch audiovisual programmes at his or her individual request and at a moment of his or her own choice from a programme catalogue selected by the broadcaster;

25° broadcasting activity means: any activity consisting of making available moving images, with or without sound, or of a series of sounds or noises aimed at the general public or part thereof by means of electronic communication networks. Broadcasting activity is also referred

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<sup>5</sup> Inserted by the act of 13 July 2012

to as radio and television broadcasting;

26° broadcasting service means:

a) a service as mentioned in Articles 49 and 50 of the Treaty establishing the European Community, which falls under the editorial responsibility of the service provider, its main object being to supply audiovisual or audio programmes to the general public, with the aim of providing information, entertainment, education or of a cultural nature, by means of electronic communication networks; and/or

b) commercial communication;

27° broadcaster means: the natural person or legal person which holds editorial responsibility for the choices as regards the broadcaster's content and which determines how it is organized;

28° broadcasting programme means: all programmes and all supplementary accompanying information, which is offered by a broadcaster based on a programme schedule, under a brand or title;

29° organizer means:

a) the person or association organising an event;

b) the holder of the use and operational rights to the event;

30° product placement means: any form of audiovisual commercial communication, which consists of integrating or referring to a product or service or related trade mark within the frame of a television programme;

31° programme means: a set of moving images, with or without sound, or a set of sounds or noises, constituting an individual item in a schedule or catalogue established by a broadcaster; examples of programmes include feature-length films, sports events, situation comedies, documentaries, children's programmes and original drama;

32° programming means: all programmes offered;

33° radio service means: an audio broadcasting service;

34° radio broadcaster means: a provider of radio services;

35° advertising means: the audiovisual or audio message transmitted by a public or private company or natural person – in any form – related to the exercise of a commercial, industrial, or trading activity or of a profession to promote the supply of goods or services in return for payment, including immovable goods, rights and duties, which are then broadcast in the frame of a linear broadcasting service, in return for payment or similar compensation or for self-promotional purposes in a linear broadcasting service;

36° editorial statute means: a written reference framework in which the joint relations are established between the editors, the editor-in-chief and the management. It guarantees

editorial independence with respect to the broadcaster;

37° editorial responsibility means: the exercise of effective control on the choice of programmes and their organisation, either in a chronological schedule, in case of linear television and radio services, or in a catalogue, in case of non-linear television and radio services;

38° audiovisual media services Directive means: Directive 89/552/EEC of 3 October 1989 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the coordination of certain provisions laid down by law, regulation or administrative action in Member States concerning the pursuit of television broadcasting activities, and later amendments to this Directive;

39° satellite broadcasting network means: electronic communication network that transmits radio and television broadcasting signals in digital form, whether encrypted or not, by satellite to third parties;

40° secondary linear broadcaster means: the broadcaster of the Flemish Community or every linear broadcaster that has not acquired exclusive broadcasting rights for the Flemish Community, in case exclusive broadcasting rights have been granted to the event.

41° sponsorship means: every contribution by a public or private company, the authorities, or a natural person not engaged in providing broadcasting services or producing audiovisual or audio works, to the financing of broadcasting services or programmes, with the aim of raising awareness of its name, trade mark, image, activities or products;

42° system for conditional access means: any technical measure or rule whereby access to a protected radio or television programme is understandably made dependent on a subscription or another form of prior individual authorisation;

43° television service means: an audiovisual broadcasting service;

44° television broadcaster means: a provider of television services;

45° teleshopping means: direct offers broadcast to the public with a view to supplying goods or services in return for payment, including immovable property, rights and obligations;

46° self-promotion means: a broadcasting service's recommendation of its own products, services, programmes or networks;

47° broadcasting equipment means: any equipment that is destined, in whole or in part, for the wireless broadcast of radio and television broadcasting signals to the general public;

48° broadcasting licence means: licence for the exploitation of any equipment that is destined for transmitting wireless radio or television broadcasting signals;

49° independent producer means: the producer:

a) whose legal personality is different from that of a broadcaster;

b) who does not own more than 15 percent of the capital of a Flemish broadcaster, directly or indirectly;

c) of which no more than 15 percent of the capital is in hands of a venture which directly or indirectly owns more than 15 percent of the capital of a Flemish broadcaster;

50° teletext means: analogue text-based service, which is shown on screen and is transmitted with the linear broadcasting signal, under the editorial responsibility of a provider of broadcasting services, and the digital version thereof;

51° audio subtitling means: an audio rendering of the subtitling of non-Dutch language films and dialogues;

52° audio description means: a technique for facilitating access to audiovisual products such as film and television programmes for the blind and the visually impaired. A voice-over describes the visual elements;

53° subtitling means: a textual version of the dialogue, which is shown on screen or which can be called up;

54° sign language means: a visual-manual language, in which concepts and notions are represented using gestures in a three-dimensional gesture space.

## PART II

The public broadcaster of the Flemish Community

### TITLE I

#### STATUTE OF THE VRT

##### Article 3

The Flemish radio and television broadcaster, abbreviated VRT, is a broadcaster which takes the form of a limited company governed by public law. Except for all that is not expressly regulated otherwise in this Act, the VRT is subject to the provisions of the Company Code which applies to limited companies.

##### Article 4

The VRT's duration is undetermined.

##### Article 5

The Flemish Community cannot transfer its shares in the VRT. Article 646, § 1, indent 2 of the Company Code does not apply to the VRT.

The same rights and obligations are attached to all the shares. All the shares are and will continue to be registered.



## TITLE II

### Purpose, competence and the task of public broadcaster

#### Article 6

§ 1. The VRT's purpose is to provide radio programmes, television programmes and other types of programmes within the mandate of the public broadcaster as set forth below, as well as to carry out activities which directly or indirectly contribute to this, including producing programmes or having programmes produced, acquiring programmes, putting together programming, broadcasting programmes, having these broadcast and publicising them in the broadest sense of each of these terms given in Article 2.

§ 2. As a public broadcaster, the VRT has the task to reach the largest possible number of media users with a diversity of high-quality programmes which attract and meet the interests of the media users.

The VRT shall provide high-quality programming in the information, culture, educational and entertainment sectors. The VRT must first and foremost provide the viewer and listener with specific information and cultural programmes. In addition, it shall also provide sport, contemporary education, original drama and entertainment. The VRT's entire offer must be characterised by the high quality of the programmes, both in terms of content and in terms of form and use of language. In all its programmes the VRT shall aim to achieve the highest possible quality, professionalism, creativity and originality, while also tapping into new talents and innovative forms of expression. The VRT's programming shall appropriately target certain specific population and age groups, in particular, children and young people.

Programmes must contribute to the continued development of the identity and diversity of Flemish culture and of a democratic and tolerant society. With its programmes, the VRT shall contribute to forming independent, objective and pluralist opinion in Flanders. For this reason it should aim for leadership in the field of information and culture.

In order to involve the highest possible number of Flemish citizens and in order to safeguard its credibility as a public broadcaster, the VRT will develop a sufficient number of programmes aimed at a broad and general public. In addition to these general programmes, other programmes will meet the specific areas of interest of the viewers and listeners. The target groups shall be sufficiently broad and will also be reached by the programmes concerned.

The VRT shall closely follow technological developments, so that when it is necessary and desirable, it can also offer its programmes to viewers and listeners through new media applications.

The public service task of the VRT also includes all the activities which directly or indirectly contribute to the implementation of its task.

§ 3. With the authorisation of the Flemish Government, the VRT can expropriate immovable property in order to carry out its public service tasks related to public broadcasting, as determined in § 2.

§ 4. In the context of its purpose, the VRT can also participate in companies, associations and cooperative ventures insofar as this participation contributes to the exercise of its broadcasting activities.

The VRT can establish a limited company on its own and subscribe to all the shares of that company, and, in derogation of Article 646 of the Company Code, own all the shares in a limited company, without any restriction as regards duration and without being deemed to be severally liable for the obligations of that company.

§ 5. The VRT may take out loans or issue debt securities in the context of the financial plan that was established in the management agreement. The Flemish Government can provide a Flemish Community guarantee for this.

The Flemish Government can issue public loans on the Belgian capital market on behalf of the VRT, insofar as these loans contribute to the exercise of its broadcasting activities.

§ 6. The VRT may receive donations and legacies.

#### Article 7

The VRT autonomously determines its programming and its broadcasting schedule.

#### Article 8

Besides its public broadcasting task, the VRT can carry out merchandising and subsidiary activities if they are related to or associated with its public broadcasting task and if these are incorporated in a framework which is approved beforehand by the Board of Directors, taking into account the following conditions:

1° the aim of these activities is to support the programmes and services offered by the VRT within the scope of its public service task, to facilitate distribution thereof and to reduce the costs of offering these;

2° activities are self-sustainable and the transparency of the associated expenses and income is assured through separate accounts;

3° the activities are carried out in accordance with market-compliant conditions and shall not seriously impact competition.

The merchandising activities referred to in the first indent should be taken to mean any activities which are aimed at benefiting from the notoriety of programmes in the VRT's programming. Additional activities, as referred to in the first indent, should be interpreted as all other activities.

### TITLE III

#### Organisation

#### CHAPTER I

## General provisions

### Article 9

The bodies of the VRT are:

- 1° the General Meeting of all shareholders;
- 2° the Board of Directors;
- 3° the Managing Director.

Insofar as this has not been regulated in this Act, the competence and operation of these bodies are determined in the articles of association in accordance with the Company Code.

### Article 10

The Board of Directors and the Managing Director determine the way in which they exercise their competences on the basis of mutual consultation and in accordance with the provisions of this Act and the articles of association, in a 'VRT Charter for Management with due diligence', as provided in articles 13 and 14. The 'VRT Charter for Management with due diligence' is presented to the Flemish Government by way of notification.

## CHAPTER II

### General meeting

#### Article 11

The General Meeting discharges the Directors and the Auditors(s) as well as the Managing Director of their activities in accordance with the provisions of Article 554 of the Company Code.

Without prejudice to the provision of the first indent, the General Meeting shall have no other competences than those assigned to it by the Company Code.

## CHAPTER III

### The Board of Directors

#### Article 12

§1. The Board of Directors shall have at least twelve and no more than fifteen members.

Twelve members of the Board of Directors are appointed by the Flemish Government, taking into account the proportional representation of the political parties in the Flemish Parliament.

The members of the Board of Directors, appointed by the Flemish Government, can co-opt a maximum of three directors on the basis of demonstrable expertise with regard to media

policy or management policy.

The Board of Directors chooses a president and a deputy president from among its members.

§ 2. The mandate of Director cannot be combined with:

1° membership of a legislative, decreeing or ordinating meeting and membership of the European Parliament;

2° the office of minister or state secretary;

3° the office of provincial governor;

4° the office of provincial delegate;

5° the office of provincial registrar;

6° the office of officer-general of a ministry;

7° the office of member of a ministerial cabinet;

8° the office of mayor, alderman, or chairperson of the public social welfare centre (OCMW).

The mandate of Director is also incompatible with:

1° a position or mandate of permanent or contractual employee of the VRT;

2° a position or a mandate, in:

a) in a media company, including electronic media;

b) in an advertising or promotional company;

3° a management position or mandate in a production firm which supplies to the electronic media, or any other company which provides services for the VRT, supplies it or carries out activities for it.

One exception to this, mentioned in § 2, indent 2, concerns a position or mandate in companies, associations or cooperative ventures referred to in Article 6, § 4.

§ 3. The functioning of the Board of Directors is regulated in the articles of association. The board can only make valid decisions if the majority of the directors are present or represented. In accordance with the provisions of this title and with the articles of association, the board can determine how it wishes to exercise its competences, summarised in Article 13, in rules or regulations.

§ 4. The mandate of the members of the Board of Directors shall expire after five years.

Article 13

§ 1. The Board of Directors has the following competences:

1° laying down the VRT's general strategy;

2° making decisions regarding matters of a strategic nature. A matter shall be deemed to be strategic if it has an important impact on the VRT's actions in Flemish society or on the media landscape. The Board of Directors shall make a decision as to a matter's strategic nature;

3° approving, on behalf of the VRT, the management agreement and any changes to it;

4° approving the annual business plan and of strategic multiannual plans, which set forth the goals and strategy in the medium term. The annual business plan among others comprises the general programme policy, the strategy as regards communication and public relations, the estimate of income and expenditure and of the personnel contingent;

5° the drawing up of the inventory and the annual accounts with the balance sheet, the income and expenditure account and information pertaining to it, and the drawing up of the annual report;

6° approving the rules as regards personnel recruitment and personnel's legal position;

7° appointing and dismissing members of the Management Committee at the suggestion of the Managing Director;

8° exercising control on the Managing Director as he implements the management agreement, the business plan and the Board of Directors' decisions;

9° negotiating in case of personal conflicts within the Management Committee;

10° decisions as regards the VRT's participation in companies, associations and cooperative ventures;

11° decisions as regards the establishment of companies by the VRT;

12° the supervision of the companies', associations' and collaborative ventures' functioning and results, as referred to in items 10° and 11°;

13° the appointment of representatives of the VRT to the administrative bodies of companies, associations and collaborative ventures, as referred to in items 10° and 11°;

14° convening a general meeting and setting an agenda;

15° the drawing up of the framework within which the VRT carries out merchandising and additional activities.

§ 2. The competences summarised in § 1 cannot be delegated to the Managing Director or to other members of personnel of the VRT.

The decisions of the Board of Directors are taken at the initiative and at the proposal of the Managing Director, the President of the Board of Directors or at least one third of the

members of the Board of Directors.

The Managing Director shall provide the Board of Directors with all useful information and shall place all the matters that are deemed useful or necessary for the proper exercise of the Board of Directors' competences on the agenda of the Board of Directors.

§ 3. In order to exercise its competences as summarised in § 1, members of the Board of Directors can inspect all the documents and writings of the VRT at any time via the president. The President can demand any clarifications and any verifications which the Board or a member of the Board deem necessary for the exercise of the competences of the Board of Directors through the Managing Director, from the members of the Management Committee and from all other personnel members.

## CHAPTER IV

### The Managing Director

#### Article 14

§ 1. The Managing Director is appointed and dismissed by the General Meeting.

§ 2. The Managing Director is charged with and is exclusively competent for the following tasks of the operational management of the VRT:

1° with regard to the management of the services provided: the preparation and execution of the annual business plans and strategic multiannual plans, which result from the management agreement and are approved by the Board of Directors;

2° as regards product development: the development of new, and the improvement of existing services, products and processes which correspond with the VRT's policy;

3° as regards HR policy: implementing a coherent personnel policy, aimed at the VRT's strategic development and the environmental factors for the exercise of this service, in accordance with the regulations and the legal position of the personnel and also in accordance with the instructions of the Board of Directors in the annual business plan for this;

4° as regards financial policy: the execution of all the budgetary and bookkeeping transactions within the scope of the annual business plan, including the registration of commitments, the approval and the booking of commitments, the booking of claims and assuring the receipts and expenditures within the authorising budget;

5° as regards the management of infrastructure: implementing a coherent policy for buildings, consumer goods and heritage goods, an efficient management of supplies, as well as the optimum management of the infrastructure of the VRT within the limits of the investment programme approved by the Board of Directors;

6° as regards communication and public relations: implementing a contemporary internal and external communication policy, in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the Board of Directors with regard to this;

7° setting the programming and the broadcasting schedule;

8° making operational decisions that are useful or essential for the VRT's proper operation and which do not fall under the Board of Directors' competences.

The Managing Director takes part in the meetings of the Board of Directors with an advisory vote. The Managing Director is charged with the preparation of the decisions of the Board of Directors. He shall provide the Board of Directors with all the necessary information and shall submit all the proposals which are useful or necessary for the operation of the VRT to the agenda of the Board of Directors.

The Managing Director represents the VRT in legal and extra-legal activities, including acting for administrative judicial tribunals and acts in law in the name of and on behalf of the VRT, without requiring the support for this in a decision of the Board of Directors.

Without prejudice to the regulation on the legal position of the personnel, the Managing Director may delegate one or more specific competences, including those mentioned in this Article, under his own responsibility, to one or more members of personnel of the VRT.

The Managing Director carries out the decisions of the Board of Directors.

§ 3. The Managing Director is assisted by the Management Committee, consisting of at least two and no more than five members, besides the Managing Director. The Managing Director chairs the Management Committee.

Under his exclusive responsibility, the Managing Director can delegate part of his competences to one or more members of the Management Committee and to members of personnel of the VRT. The Managing Director determines the limits within which and the forms within which these delegations and other sub-delegations are carried out in a regulation.

§ 4. The Managing Director and the other members of the Management Committee are employed on the basis of an agreement concluded with the VRT.

## CHAPTER V

### The Auditors

#### Article 15

The Auditor(s) is/are appointed by the General Meeting on the nomination of the Managing Director and carry out the competences assigned to him/them in the Company Code.

## TITLE IV

### Management agreement

#### Article 16

The special rules and conditions for granting the financial means required to carry out the VRT's public broadcasting task, determined in Article 6, are laid down in a management

agreement between the Flemish Community and the VRT.

The management agreement enters into effect on the date determined by the Flemish Government.

## Article 17

§ 1. The management agreement in particular regulates the following matters:

1° the quantifiable objectives with regard to the broadcasting offer, as a result of the VRT's public broadcasting task and the proposed strategy, which is the implementation of the public broadcasting task, as referred to in Article 6, § 2. The quantifiable objectives among others concern quality control and either scope or ratings;

2° the objectives as regards the VRT's research and innovation task, as a result of the VRT's public broadcasting task, and the proposed strategy, which is the implementation of the public broadcasting task, referred to in Article 6, § 2, indent five and in Article 8;

3° the objectives as regards HR policy, financial policy, technology and transmission;

4° the calculation of the financial resources required for assuring public radio and television, as set out in item 1° and the payment conditions thereof. The provisions of EU Directive 2006/111/EC of 16 November 2006 on the transparency of financial relations between Member States and public undertakings as well as on financial transparency within certain undertakings;

5° the calculation of funding for the added assignment as regards research and innovation;

6° the publication of an annual report before 1 June of the following year as regards the execution of the management agreement during the past calendar year and publication of other documents, which have to be submitted annually, for the Flemish Government's approval;

7° the measures to be taken in case one of the parties does not comply with its commitments resulting from the management agreement.

Scope, as referred to in the first indent, 1°, should be understood as the percentage of the population which tunes in to a particular broadcast at a particular time, either on television or the radio, in general within a particular period, e.g. one month, one week or one day.

Ratings, as mentioned in indent, 1°, should be interpreted as the average of the score given by the viewer or listener.

§ 2. The Flemish Government can determine further rules for the commercial communication of the VRT in the management agreement, in line with Article 48.

## Article 18



§ 1. The VRT may only undertake new services or activities that are not covered by the management agreement with the express permission of the Flemish Government.

[§ 2. The Government of Flanders asks for the advisory opinion of the Flemish Regulator for the Media concerning this. The Flemish Regulator for the Media's advisory opinion takes account of the observations made by third parties. The opinion of the Flemish Regulator for the Media shall be published on its website. The opinion of the Flemish Regulator for the Media takes account of key media market and technological developments, with due regard to the changing media landscape and the VRT's role therein.

§ 3. The Flemish Regulator for the Media assesses the media market on the basis of changes in the business and economic situation in the Flemish media sector, the general media opportunities on the Flemish market, technological changes, international trends, the need to protect and promote the Flemish culture and identity and the expectations and needs of the media user.]<sup>6</sup>

#### Article 19

§ 1. The management agreement is concluded for a period of five years.

§ 2. The VRT presents the Flemish Government with a draft of a new management agreement, at the latest, six months before the expiry of the management agreement.

If no new management agreement has entered into effect upon the expiry of a management agreement, the management agreement is automatically extended until a new management agreement has entered into effect.

§ 3. The Flemish Parliament is notified immediately of every management agreement, as well as every change and extension of the management agreement.

#### Article 20

§ 1. As a preparation for each new management agreement with the VRT, the Media Sectoral Council of the Council for Culture, Youth, Sports and the Media organises a public inquiry about the scope of the public broadcaster's mission and its implementation under the new management agreement, taking account of key media market and technological developments, with due regard to the changing media landscape and the VRT's role therein.

The Media Sectoral Council assesses the media market on the basis of changes in the business and economic situation in the Flemish media sector, the general media opportunities on the Flemish market, technological changes, international trends, the need to protect and promote Flemish cultural and identity and the expectations and needs of the media user.

§ 2. In order to lend support to the public inquiry, the Media Sectoral Council of the Council for Culture, Youth, Sports and the Media calls on the services of scientific experts.

§ 3. In the light of the findings of this public inquiry, the Media Sectoral Council of the Council for Culture, Youth, Sports and the Media presents an advisory opinion to the Flemish

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<sup>6</sup> Replaced by the act of 13 July 2012

Government about the new management agreement with the VRT. This advisory opinion is published on the Media Sectoral Council's website.

#### Article 21

The annual report referred to in Article 17, § 1, 6° is submitted to the Flemish Parliament by the Flemish Government before 30 September.

### TITLE V

#### Income and bookkeeping

#### Article 22

The VRT's income is made up of the financial funds agreed in the management agreement, as well as the income from the activities which the VRT can exercise in accordance with this Act, including the income from any form of distribution of the programmes provided or parts thereof to the public.

#### Article 23

The bookkeeping of the VRT is carried out in accordance with the legislation on the bookkeeping and annual accounts of companies.

#### Article 24

[The Act of 8 July 2011 on the regulation of the budgets, the bookkeeping, the grant of subsidies and the control of their use, and the control by the Court of Auditors applies to the VRT.]<sup>7</sup>

#### Article 25

The VRT is authorised to set up a reserve fund. In the budget, the reserve fund is at the level of the whole of the VRT.

The VRT may use the funds in the reserve fund to exercise its public broadcasting task, including the acquisition and management of heritage.

#### Article 26

§ 1. The VRT has the option, at the close of each financial year, to build a reserve comprising any aggregate net surplus resulting from the exploitation of its task of public broadcaster during the aforementioned financial year; this is limited to 10 percent of the public grant received during the financial year in question.

The term net surplus, as referred to in the first indent, indicates the difference between the government grant and the net costs of the public task.

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<sup>7</sup> Amended by the act of 8 July 2011

Should the 10 % limit referred to in the first indent be exceeded, then the surplus shall be reimbursed to the Flemish Community.

§ 2. Any net surplus as mentioned in paragraph 1 throughout the period covered by the management agreement is set off when the accounts for this period are closed against the public funding for the following management agreement.

§ 3. The reimbursement and compensation mechanisms are controlled as a rule by the Finance Inspectorate on the basis of annual accounts approved by the VRT.

§ 4 Paragraphs 1 through 3 do not apply to the 55 million euro reserve fund, referred to in Article 39, § 2, of the management agreement for 2007-2011, which shall be used, as provided for in the said article, throughout the duration of the management agreement, to finance deficits in the funding of the VRT 's task of public broadcaster.

§ 5. Nor are paragraphs 1 through 3 applicable to the income resulting from the increased independence of the channels, of which the income is earmarked for initiatives as referred to in Article 35, § 3, indent 2, of the 2007-2011 management agreement.

## TITLE VI

### Personnel

#### Article 27

§ 1. Without prejudice to the provision of Article 14, § 4 with regard to the Managing Director and the other members of the Management Committee, the personnel members of middle management are employed in accordance with the provisions below, on the basis of an employment agreement.

§ 2. The Managing Director establishes the structure of the organization. He terminates the office of the members of personnel who were in office on 12 February 1996 with scales 13, except if that scale was acquired with a promotion in a career, up to 15 and/or of members of personnel who had a position corresponding to scales 13 to 15.

§ 3. As a derogation from Article 13, § 1, 6°, the Managing Director establishes the regulating measures with regard to the administrative and the financial situation of members of personnel whose office was terminated in accordance with § 2, for reasons related to the reorganization of the department.

He declares the new positions in middle management to be established by him to be vacant, selects and recruits the candidates for those positions. The candidates who are recruited are employed with an employment agreement.

The statutory members of personnel who are contractually employed for the implementation of the second indent, maintain the statutory and financial position which they had at the start of their contractual employment for the entire duration of their contractual employment, unless they decide not to do so when they sign the agreement.

#### Article 28

The personnel members of the VRT, except those referred to in Article 27, are employed on the basis of an employment agreement. This provision does not detract from the statutory legal position of personnel members who are already employed.

## TITLE VII

### Special provisions concerning programmes

#### Article 29

§ 1. The programmes of the news service must comply with the standards of ethical journalism as established in a code of ethics and guarantee the customary editorial independence as established in the editorial statute.

The code of ethics and the editorial statute are established by the Managing Director in consultation with the representative trade unions.

§ 2. In the context of its task of providing information, laid down in Article 6, the VRT provides one television programme lasting thirty minutes every two weeks or one television programme lasting fifteen minutes every week [and a weekly radio programme of no less than four minutes]<sup>8</sup> on socio-economic subjects, except in the months of July and August. These programmes are created by the VRT's news service in collaboration with the organizations which are represented in the Socio-Economic Council of Flanders.

## TITLE VIII

### Supervision

#### Article 30

§ 1. The Flemish Government appoints a community representative who is responsible for ensuring that the VRT carries out its activities in accordance with the laws, acts, decisions and the management agreement. The Flemish Community covers the costs related to the execution of his office.

The community representative attends the meetings of the general meeting, and of the Board of Directors with an advisory vote. He shall receive the complete agenda of the meetings of the general meeting, the Board of Directors and the Management Committee as well as all documents related to this, at least five working days before the date of the meetings. He shall receive the minutes of these meetings.

The community representative can inspect all the documents and writings of the VRT on site at any time. He can demand any information and clarifications from the Directors, the Managing Director and the members of the Management Committee of the VRT and can carry out all the verifications which he deems necessary for the execution of his mandate.

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<sup>8</sup> Inserted by the act of 13 July 2012

§ 2. Within a period of four working days of the notification or the decision concerned, the community representative can lodge a substantiated appeal with the Flemish Government against any decision of the Board of Directors, the Managing Director, the Management Committee or the organizations or personnel of the VRT to whom they have delegated their competence, which is related to the public broadcasting task determined in Article 6, and of which he considers that it does not comply with the laws, acts, decisions or management agreement.

The Flemish Parliament is informed immediately of the appeal by the Flemish Government.

The appeal suspends the decision. If the Flemish Government has not declared that it is null and void within a period of twenty work days, starting on the same day as the term assigned to the community representative, the decision becomes final. In such case, the Flemish Parliament and Managing Director are informed that the decision has been declared null and void, within the assigned term.

§ 3. Decisions of the Board of Directors, the Managing Director, the Management Committee or of the bodies or the personnel of the VRT to whom they have delegated their competence, which are related to the implementation of the Act of 13 April 13 regulating the legal position of statutory and contractual personnel of the VRT Philharmonic Orchestra and the VRT Choir, or which result in a change of the salary costs mentioned in Article 4, § 1, of that same Act, must be notified to the community representative immediately.

The community representative can appeal against that decision, stating justified reasons, within a period of four working days from the notification or receipt of the decision concerned, if he considers that the decision concerned can reasonably be considered unjustified and harmful to the interests of the Flemish Community.

This appeal suspends the decision.

If the Flemish Government has declared the decision concerned to be null and void within a period of twenty working days starting on the same day as the term assigned to the community representative for lodging an appeal, the decision becomes final.

If the Flemish Government overrules the decision concerned, the Managing Director is informed that the declaration is null and void within the period determined in indent 4.

#### Article 31

An internal audit entity within the VRT shall evaluate the effectiveness of risk and control management and the policy processes, checks whether they are adequate and formulates recommendations for their improvement. For this purpose, it carries out audits for an Audit Committee established by the Board of Directors, which is chaired by a member of the Board of Directors appointed by the Board of Directors, with the exception of the President and the Managing Director. It also carries out audits for an audit unit in the VRT's Management Committee with a view of ensuring the most optimal operational management possible. The internal audit entity operates independently from the Managing Director and reports directly to the chairman of the Audit Committee.

#### Article 32

The Court of Auditors is responsible for checking the accounts of the VRT which are presented to the Audit Office before 31 May. It will report annually to the Flemish Parliament. The Audit Office can inspect all the documents and writings which it needs to carry out its task on site. For this purpose it can also demand any information and clarifications and carry out any verifications.

#### Article 33

§ 1.[Audit Flanders]<sup>9</sup>, referred to in Article 34 of the Framework Act of 18 July 2003, evaluates the internal control systems of the VRT, checks whether they are adequate and formulates recommendations for their improvement. To this end, it carries out financial audits, audits to ensure correspondence, and operational audits and is authorised to examine all the operational processes and activities.

[Audit Flanders]<sup>10</sup> is also competent to carry out [forensic audits]<sup>11</sup> at the VRT. The confidentiality of commercial and industrial information, as guaranteed in Article 14, 3°, of the Act of 26 March 2004 with regard to open administration, applies fully.

§ 2. [In order to be able to carry out its competences, Audit Flanders has access to all the information and documents of the VRT, whatever its medium, and to all buildings, spaces and installations where tasks are performed by the VRT. Audit Flanders can ask for any information which it deems to be necessary for the execution of its tasks from any member of personnel of the VRT. Every member of personnel of the VRT is obliged to answer in full as quick as possible and without prior authorization and provide all the relevant information and documents]<sup>12</sup>.

### TITLE IX

#### Flemish Government announcements

#### Article 34

§ 1. The VRT is required to broadcast a maximum of fifteen minutes of announcements by the Flemish Government, the Flemish Parliament and the ministers of the government and state secretaries of the Brussels Capital Region every month, in accordance with the rules and conditions determined by the Flemish Government.

§ 2. The announcements are broadcast immediately after the main news programme. The same message is broadcast only once. The announcements serve to inform the Flemish population with regard to matters of public interest. The VRT does not have any responsibility for these announcements.

§ 3. The announcements must comply with the conditions and the rules to be established by the Flemish Government. They must be clearly identifiable and may not give rise to any confusion with the VRT's own programmes. Before and after the announcements, an announcement will be made to say that they have been provided by the Flemish Government

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<sup>9</sup> *Amended by the act of 5 July 2013*

<sup>10</sup> *Amended by the act of 5 July 2013*

<sup>11</sup> *Amended by the act of 5 July 2013*

<sup>12</sup> *Replaced by the act of 5 July 2013*

or the government of the Brussels Capital Region.

§ 4. The production costs of the announcements are covered by the requesting government.

§ 5. Except in urgent cases, acknowledged as such by the Managing Director, the broadcast of such announcements is suspended during the two months preceding the elections for the municipal council, provincial council, national and European elections. In these cases, the communications may not contain the name or the likeness of a Flemish minister, a minister or state secretary or of a member of parliament, and must be purely factual.

## TITLE X

[Television and radio programmes by philosophical associations and an organization that promotes the interests of families]<sup>13</sup>

### Article 35

§ 1. Philosophical associations that are accredited by the Flemish Government are given the opportunity to provide television programmes. These philosophical associations are non-commercial associations aimed at producing programmes that are directly related to expressing the opinions of representative philosophical movements.

§ 2. The Flemish Government shall accredit philosophical associations which correspond to the most representative philosophical movements.

§ 3. The Flemish Government shall determine the conditions, the duration and the procedure of accreditation.

The accreditation of a philosophical association which has been convicted for the content of a programme produced by it on the basis of the law of 30 July 1981 which punishes certain acts inspired by racism or xenophobia is terminated by law.

§ 4. Every year the Flemish Government determines the broadcasting time allocated to all the accredited philosophical associations. The joint broadcasting time of the accredited philosophical associations amounts to a maximum of fifty hours per year. The Flemish Government can increase this broadcasting time in proportional increments when new associations are accredited.

§ 5. The accredited philosophical associations have the right to a subsidy, the sum of which is at the direct expense of the budget of the Flemish Community. This grant covers the association's costs, including technical costs. This grant is paid directly to the association concerned, in a manner determined by the Flemish Government. Every year, the Flemish Government determines the sum which is granted to every accredited philosophical association.

§ 6. In accordance with the provisions agreed with the accredited philosophical associations, the VRT makes technical personnel and technical equipment available for payment in

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<sup>13</sup> Amended by the act (1) of 18 December 2009 and replaced by the act of 13 July 2012

accordance with market conditions.

§ 7. Depending on the requirements of the broadcasting schedule of the television programmes of the VRT, the Managing Director determines the broadcasting schedule of the programmes of the accredited philosophical associations, taking into account the provision of § 4.

## Article 36

§ 1. Following a duly substantiated statement by the Managing Director, the Flemish Government shall designate the philosophical<sup>14</sup> associations [and an organization that promotes the interests of families]<sup>15</sup> which are accredited to provide radio programmes.

The philosophical associations referred to in indent 1 are non-commercial associations aimed at producing programmes that are directly related to expressing the opinions of representative philosophical movements.

§ 2. The Flemish Government determines the conditions, the duration and the procedure of accreditation.

The accreditation of a philosophical [...] <sup>16</sup> association [or an organization that promotes the interests of families]<sup>17</sup> which has been convicted for the content of a radio programme made by it on the basis of the Act of 30 July 1981 which punishes particular acts inspired by racism or xenophobia is terminated by law.

§ 3. Every year the Flemish Government determines the broadcasting time of the associations referred to in § 1. The joint broadcasting time amounts to a maximum of 72.30 hours per year. The Flemish Government can increase this broadcasting time in proportional increments when new associations are accredited.

§ 4. Depending on the requirements of the broadcasting schedule of the radio programmes of the VRT, the Managing Director determines the broadcasting schedule of the programmes of the accredited associations.

The accredited associations have a right to a grant, the sum of which is at the direct expense of the budget of the Flemish Community. It is paid directly to the association concerned, as determined by the Flemish Government. The Flemish Government determines the sum which is allocated to all the accredited associations. In accordance with the modalities agreed with the associations accredited to provide radio programmes, the VRT makes available the technical personnel and technical equipment in return for payment in accordance with market conditions.

§ 5. In the two-month period preceding the elections of the municipal council and the provincial council, and the national and European elections, the programmes of the [family

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<sup>14</sup> Amended by the act of 13 July 2012

<sup>15</sup> Inserted by the act (1) of 18 December 2009

<sup>16</sup> Amended by the act of 13 July 2012

<sup>17</sup> Inserted by the act (1) of 18 December 2009



organization that promotes the interests of families]<sup>18</sup> are suspended.

## PART III

### Radio and television broadcasting

#### TITLE I

##### Provisions covering broadcasting activities

###### Article 37

Freedom of expression is guaranteed for all broadcasting activities.

Broadcasting activities are free and cannot be subjected to any requirements as regards form or prior control, subject to what is set out below for broadcasting services.

###### Article 38

Broadcasting activities may not incite hate and violence.

#### TITLE II

##### Provisions covering broadcasting services

#### CHAPTER I

##### General provisions

###### Article 39

Any form of discrimination is avoided in the programmes. Programming is structured in such a way that it cannot give rise to discrimination between different ideological or philosophical ideas.

Information programmes, communications and programmes of a general informational nature, as well as all parts of information programme must be presented in a spirit of political and ideological impartiality.

This article also applies to teletext.

###### Article 40

Providers of broadcasting services will make the following information available to listeners and viewers, in a user-friendly, direct and permanent manner:

1° the name of the provider of the broadcaster;

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<sup>18</sup> Amended by the act of 13 July 2012

2° the geographical address of the provider of the broadcaster;

3° additional data pertaining to the provider of the broadcaster, including its e-mail or web address, so that the provider is easily, directly and permanently accessible;

4° insofar applicable, the competent regulatory or supervisory bodies.

## CHAPTER II

Specific provisions pertaining to the protection of minors when watching linear and non-linear television services

### Article 41

The provisions of this chapter are also applicable to teletext.

### Article 42

Linear television broadcasters may not broadcast any programmes which could cause serious detriment to the physical, mental or moral development of minors, in particular, programmes containing pornographic scenes or unnecessary violence.

This provision shall extend to other programmes which are likely to cause detriment to the physical, mental or moral development of minors, except where it is ensured, by selecting the time of the broadcast or by any technical measure, that minors in the service area will not normally hear or see such broadcasts.

Should such programmes be broadcast unencrypted, they need to be preceded by an acoustic warning or must be recognizable for the duration of the broadcast with a visual symbol.

The provisions of the first and second indents also apply to announcements of programmes which are broadcast by linear television broadcasters.

### Article 43

The Flemish Government can impose rules on linear television broadcasters and non-linear television broadcasters as regards the use of certain images and signals when showing programmes that can be detrimental to children and young people, designating for which age category they are suited.

### Article 44

The Flemish Regulator for the Media can oblige the service provider or network operator to temporarily suspend the transmission of a programme of a linear television broadcaster if it constitutes a clear, important and serious violation of the provisions of Article 38 and Article 42, first and second indents, and if the linear television broadcaster concerned has already violated the same provisions in the last twelve months, on which the Flemish Regulator for the Media has pronounced a judgement.

The Flemish Regulator for the Media will notify the linear television broadcaster in writing beforehand of the violations of which it is accused and of the intention to impose restrictions on the transmission, should a similar violation be committed again.

Should this concern a linear television broadcaster broadcasting from another Member State of the European Union, the Flemish Regulator for the Media will notify it in writing beforehand of the violations of which it is accused and of the intention to impose restrictions on the transmission, should a similar violation be committed again.

If consultation with the European Commission and the Member State of the European Union from which the programme is broadcast has not resulted in an amicable settlement in the case of a foreign broadcaster, within a period of fifteen days from this notification, and the alleged violation continues, the provisional suspension becomes effective.

#### Article 45

Non-linear television broadcasters will make the on-demand services that they provide, which may be seriously detrimental to the physical, mental or moral development of minors available in such a way that minors will not usually hear or see such on-demand television services.

### CHAPTER III

[...] <sup>19</sup>

#### Article 46

[...] <sup>20</sup>

### CHAPTER IV

[Commercial communication and public service announcements] <sup>21</sup>

#### SECTION I

The use of commercial communication

#### Article 47

The provisions of this Section are also applicable to teletext.

#### Article 48

Under the application of Article 37, broadcasters are free as regards the transmission, recording, exploiting and implementation of commercial communication, except for the

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<sup>19</sup> Cancelled by the act of 13 July 2012

<sup>20</sup> Cancelled by the act of 13 July 2012

<sup>21</sup> Replaced by the act of 13 July 2012

limitations and duties as set out in this Act.

#### Article 49

Broadcasters can make available commercial communication to political mandate holders or candidate mandate holders as well as political parties, in return for payment, during the restriction that applies to the period preceding the elections, subject to compliance with legislation as regards electoral expenditure.

#### Article 50

The broadcaster of the Flemish Community cannot broadcast any advertising, except for radio advertising and advertising aimed at self-promotion.

The television broadcaster of the Flemish Community may not broadcast teleshopping.

The television broadcaster of the Flemish Community is prohibited from relying on sponsorship for its children's programmes and using product placement in children's programmes.

The Flemish Community's broadcaster is prohibited from broadcasting commercial communication through its teletext service.

### [SECTION I/1

Public service announcements]<sup>22</sup>

[Article 50/1

Broadcasting organizations are authorized to broadcast public service announcements as long as they apply the provisions of this Act.

Public service announcements can be clearly identified and differentiated from regular programming. In a television programme they are preceded and followed by a suitable announcement that it concerns a public service announcement and who is responsible for the message. In a radio programme they are differentiated from regular programming by means of an audio signal.

Public service announcements by social and humanitarian associations or associations in the general welfare sector may not be directly or indirectly focused on the commercial promotion of individual products or services, nor on the commercial promotion of the membership of such associations.]<sup>23</sup>

### SECTION II

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<sup>22</sup> Inserted by the act of 13 July 2012

<sup>23</sup> Inserted by the act of 13 July 2012

Basic rules as regards the use of commercial communication [and public service announcements]<sup>24</sup>

#### Article 51

[The provisions of this section are also applicable to teletext.]<sup>25</sup>

#### Article 52

[Art. 52. Providers of broadcasting services may not broadcast any commercial communication and public service announcements that are in conflict with legal provisions.

Moreover, they may not broadcast any commercial communication and public service announcements that do not comply with the principles of the protection of privacy, fair treatment of the consumer and fair competition.]<sup>26</sup>

#### Article 53

[Commercial communication and public service announcements must be easy to identify as such.]<sup>27</sup>

#### Article 54

[Surreptitious advertising shall be prohibited.

Surreptitious advertising, as referred to in the first section, should be taken to mean any form of commercial communication which consists of mentioning or representing goods, services, the name, trade mark or activities of a manufacturer of goods or a service provider in programmes, when such representation is intended by the broadcaster to serve as advertising and the general public can be misled as regards the nature of the representation. This intention is, in particular, deemed to be present if the mentioning or representation occurs in return for payment or other compensation.]<sup>28</sup>

#### Article 55

[Commercial communication and public service announcements may not be set up in such a way that they:

1° violate human dignity;

2° incite violent or discriminatory behaviour.

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<sup>24</sup> Inserted by the act of 13 July 2012

<sup>25</sup> Replaced by the act of 13 July 2012

<sup>26</sup> Replaced by the act of 13 July 2012

<sup>27</sup> Replaced by the act of 13 July 2012

<sup>28</sup> Replaced by the act of 13 July 2012

Commercial communication may not be set up in such a way that it contains or promotes any form of discrimination on the basis of gender, race or ethnic origin, nationality, religion or philosophy, disability, age or sexual preference.]<sup>29</sup>

#### Article 56

[Commercial communication and public service announcements may not comprise elements with offensive or disapproving statements about religious, philosophical or political convictions.]<sup>30</sup>

#### Article 57

Commercial communication may not discredit those who do not consume or use a given product or service.

#### Article 58

[Commercial communication and public service announcements may not portray people in their personal or social capacity or refer to them without their prior permission.

Commercial communication and public service announcements may not portray or refer to personal property, without prior permission, in a manner which suggests that the party concerned approved this usage. No permission is required for images of or references to personal property if it constitutes an integral part of the landscape. Permission is, however, required for targeted and explicit references.]<sup>31</sup>

#### Article 59

Commercial communication may not contain elements that capitalize on feelings of fear.

#### Article 60

[§ 1. Commercial communication may not contain elements that are aimed at misleading the consumer as regards:

1° the properties of goods or services, such as availability, nature, execution, composition, procedure and date of manufacture or supply, suitability for use, possibilities of use, quantity, specification, geographical or commercial origin or results to be expected from its use, or the results and essential outcome of research pertaining to the goods or services;

2° the price or the way in which the price is calculated, as well as the conditions subject to which the goods are delivered or services are provided;

3° the capacity, qualifications and rights of the advertiser, such as the advertiser's identity and financial capital, competence and industrial, commercial or intellectual property rights or awards and distinctions.

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<sup>29</sup> Replaced by the act of 13 July 2012

<sup>30</sup> Replaced by the act of 13 July 2012

<sup>31</sup> Replaced by the act of 13 July 2012

§ 2. Misleading commercial communication should be taken to mean any type of advertising which misleads or may mislead the people that it targets or reaches, in any manner, including by its layout, and which can influence their economic behaviour due to its misleading character, or which harms or may harm a competitor for the above reasons.]<sup>32</sup>

#### Article 61

[Commercial communication and public service announcements may not make use of scientific or technical publications in an incorrect or misleading manner. Scientific and technical terms may not be misused to lend a pseudo-scientific foundation to certain statements.]<sup>33</sup>

#### Article 62

[Commercial communication and public service announcements may not encourage behaviour that is detrimental to health or safety or that is highly harmful to the environment.

Commercial communication and public service announcements may not contain elements that may mislead the viewer or listener as to its environmental impact.

Commercial communication and public service announcements may not contain indications or suggestions minimizing the health and safety risks for consumers and for third parties.]<sup>34</sup>

#### Article 63

[The testimonials, attestations and recommendations used in commercial communication or public service announcements must be authentic, must not be removed from their context and may not be obsolete. The use of testimonials, attestations and recommendations is only allowed when the author gives his permission.]<sup>35</sup>

### SECTION II

#### Commercial communication concerning specific products

##### Article 64

The provisions of this section are also applicable to teletext.

##### Article 65

Commercial communication concerning cigarettes and other tobacco products is prohibited.

##### Article 66

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<sup>32</sup> Replaced by the act of 13 July 2012

<sup>33</sup> Replaced by the act of 13 July 2012

<sup>34</sup> Replaced by the act of 13 July 2012

<sup>35</sup> Replaced by the act of 13 July 2012

Commercial communication about medicinal products for human use and medical treatments for human use, which are only available as prescription treatments, is prohibited.

#### Article 67

Commercial communication concerning arms is prohibited.

#### Article 68

Commercial communication as regards alcoholic beverages has to comply with the following criteria:

1° it is not specifically aimed at minors and specifically does not show minors consuming this type of beverage;

2° it does not relate the consumption of alcoholic beverages with improved physical performance or motorized driving;

3° it does not give the impression that alcohol consumption contributes to social or sexual success;

4° it does not suggest that alcoholic beverages have therapeutic qualities or have a stimulating, soothing or stress-reducing effect;

5° it does not encourage immoderate alcohol consumption or does not portray abstention or moderate alcohol consumption in a negative manner;

6° it does not emphasize the high alcohol percentages of beverages as a positive characteristic.

#### Article 69

Commercial communication pertaining to candy which contains sugar has to show a stylized image of a toothbrush in a clear and contrasting manner for the duration of the commercial communication, respecting a size limitation of one tenth of the height of the film image, as shown below.

### SECTION IV

Commercial communication aimed at minors, young people and children

#### Article 70

The provisions of this Section are also applicable to teletext.

#### Article 71

Commercial communication aimed at children and young people has to be clearly recognizable as such to them.



## Article 72

Commercial communication shall not cause physical or moral detriment to minors. Therefore it shall not do the following:

1° directly exhort minors to buy or hire a product or service by exploiting their inexperience or credulity;

2° directly encourage them to persuade their parents or others to purchase the goods or services being advertised;

3° unreasonably show minors in dangerous situations;

4° exploit the special trust minors place in parents, teachers or other persons.

[5° containing pornographic content or scenes of unnecessary violence.]<sup>36</sup>

## Article 73

§ 1. Commercial communication for children and young people has to be created with the necessary sense of social responsibility so that it does not undermine positive social behaviour, lifestyles and attitudes.

§ 2. Commercial communication to children may not represent violence, trivialize, tolerate, idealize or encourage or show antisocial or reprehensible behaviour or encourage it.

Commercial communication for young people may not represent violence, trivialize, tolerate, idealize or encourage or show antisocial or reprehensible behaviour or encourage it.

§ 3. Commercial communication for children and young people may not undermine the authority, the responsibility or the judgment of parents and educators, taking into account the applicable social and cultural values.

§ 4. Commercial communication about toys that resemble fire arms is prohibited.

## Article 74

§ 1. Commercial communication for children and young people has to respect the dignity of children and young people and may not portray children and young people in such a way that their physical or moral integrity is violated or endangered.

§ 2. Commercial communication may not elicit feelings of fear or unease in children and young people.

§ 3. Commercial communication for children and young people may not contain texts or visual representations, which can cause mental, moral or physical detriment to children and young people or which can incite them to act dangerously or find themselves in dangerous situations, which can seriously endanger their health or safety or condone this type of

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<sup>36</sup> Added by the act of 13 July 2012

behaviour.

§ 4. Commercial communication may not discourage children and young people from following the established safety rules. Special attention in this regard should be paid to :

1° traffic safety with children and young people as pedestrians, cyclists or passengers;

2° domestic situations;

3° medicinal products and chemical products;

4° dangerous equipment, fire, matches;

5° playing in or near water.

#### Article 75

§ 1. Commercial communication for children has to correctly represent the possibilities and properties of the product portrayed in the commercial communication, so that children can certainly not be misled as to any of these properties.

§ 2. Commercial communication may not mislead children as to:

1° the properties, the dimensions, the value, the nature, the lifecycle or performance of the product;

2° the results that can be achieved with the product;

3° the effects on health;

4° the degree of dexterity or the age required for the use of the product.

The use of fantasy, including animation, is allowed in commercial communication for children, but the fantasy and the animation may not mislead children as to the real properties of the product concerned.

#### Article 76

Commercial communication for children may not pretend that the ownership or use of a given product will give them a benefit compared to other children, nor that the fact that they do not own a given product will result in the opposite effect. Commercial communication may not state that children who do not own the product are inferior or less popular.

Commercial communication for children may not minimize the price of the product offered, nor may it suggest that the product offered is within range of every family budget.

#### Article 77

Commercial communication for children and young people may not encourage or trivialize the excessive intake of food and beverages containing nutrients of which immoderate use is

not recommended, such as fats, transfatty acids, salt or sodium or sugars.

## SECTION V

### Specific types of commercial communication

#### Subsection I

##### Television advertising and teleshopping

###### Article 78

The provisions in this subsection are applicable to linear television services.

###### Article 79

§ 1. Television advertising, excluding self-promotion, and teleshopping should be clearly identifiable and should be easy to differentiate from editorial content. Without prejudice to the use of new advertising techniques, television advertising and teleshopping shall be kept quite distinct from other parts of the programme by visual and/or acoustic and/or spatial means.

The provisions of this paragraph are also applicable to teletext.

§ 2. Isolated ads and teleshopping ads should remain an exception. One isolated ad or teleshopping ad is allowed per television broadcast per day.

Isolated ads and teleshopping ads are allowed:

1° during the broadcasts of sport events;

2° when a long ad, of at least two minutes, is broadcast;

3° when a broadcaster has not succeeded in selling more than one ad or teleshopping ad for a specific advertising slot, due to a lack of interest from customers.

§ 3. As an exception to paragraph 2, television broadcasters that broadcast in loops, are allowed one separate ad and teleshopping ad per loop instead of per day.

###### Article 80

Television programmes may be interrupted for ads or teleshopping with the understanding that the integrity and the value of the programmes is not violated, taking into account natural breaks in and the duration and the nature of the programme, and the fact that the rights of the holders of the rights are not prejudiced.

Broadcasts of children's programmes, religious services, religious and philosophical programmes and news programmes may not be interrupted by advertising and teleshopping.

Teletext pages aimed at children or which pertain to religious and philosophical themes or news may contain advertising or teleshopping.

## Article 81

§ 1. The broadcasts of television films, feature-length films and news programmes may be interrupted once per scheduled period of at least thirty minutes for advertising and/or teleshopping.

§ 2. The share of television ads and teleshopping ads may not exceed twenty percent per clock hour.

§ 3. A clock hour consists of a period of sixty successive minutes, and in principle starts at minute 0 and ends at minute 59, in order to calculate the percentage, as referred to in paragraph 2.

If a linear television broadcaster wishes to start a clock hour at another time than minute 0, he should notify the Flemish Regulator for the Media at what time clock hours will start in order to calculate the limits as mentioned in the first section.

The provisions of paragraph 2 shall not apply to announcements of the linear television broadcasters pertaining to their own programming and ancillary products that are directly derived from this, as well as sponsorship announcements and product placement.

§ 4. The public broadcaster of the Flemish Community and the providers of linear broadcasting services will notify the Flemish Regulator for the Media which public service announcements they are already broadcasting free of charge.

§ 5. The regional and private linear broadcasters can broadcast advertorials that are not taken into account in the calculation of the percentages referred to in § 2 of this article, on condition that these advertorials comply with all the provisions of this chapter.

Advertorials are commercial communication that last longer than advertisements, as the emphasis is on the editorial and informative content.

## Article 82

§ 1. Linear television broadcasters can broadcast teleshopping programmes subject to the following conditions:

1° teleshopping programmes have to be designated as such using visual and acoustic flags;

2° teleshopping programmes must be distinguishable from editorial content;

3° teleshopping programmes without interruption should last at least 15 minutes;

4° no teleshopping programmes can be broadcast in the immediate proximity of children's programmes. Immediate proximity means a period of fifteen minutes before and after children's programmes.

§ 2. Articles 81, 154 and 155 do not apply to linear television broadcasters that are exclusively dedicated to advertising and teleshopping and to linear television broadcasters that are exclusively dedicated to self-promotion.

[§ 3. It is forbidden to broadcast phone-in quiz programmes.

A phone-in quiz programme is a television programme that primarily consists of providing games in which use is made of series of numbers from the Belgian or a foreign telephone numbering plan and for which it is allowed to charge the caller payment for the content as well as the price of communication.]<sup>37</sup>

#### Article 83

Advertising for alcoholic beverages may not be broadcast in the ad slot just before or after children's programmes.

#### Article 84

Teleshopping with regard to medicinal products for human use, for which a licence is needed to market them, and teleshopping as regards medical treatments for human use are prohibited.

[Teleshopping programmes with regard to services that make use of paranormal means are forbidden.]<sup>38</sup>

This article also applies to teletext.

### SUBSECTION II

#### Radio advertising

#### Article 85

The provisions in this subsection are applicable to linear radio services.

#### Article 86

§ 1. Radio advertising, excluding self-promotion, should be clearly identifiable and should be easy to differentiate from editorial content. Radio advertising has to be acoustically flagged in order to differentiate it from other programme components.

§ 2. Isolated radio ads remain an exception. One isolated radio ad can be broadcast per broadcasting programme per day.

In addition, isolated radio ads are also permitted :

1° during the broadcasts of sport events;

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<sup>37</sup> Added by the act of 13 July 2012

<sup>38</sup> Inserted by the act of 13 July 2012

2° when a long ad, of at least two minutes, is broadcast;

3° when a broadcaster has not succeeded in selling more than one ad for a specific advertising slot, due to a lack of interest from customers.

#### Article 87

Radio programmes can be interrupted for advertising. The broadcaster has to take into account the natural breaks in programming as well as the duration and nature of the programme and the rights of the holders of the rights may not be violated.

#### Article 88

Broadcasts of religious services, devotional and philosophical programmes and news programmes may not be interrupted by advertising.

#### Article 89

Radio advertising for alcoholic beverages may not be broadcast in the ad slot just before or after children's programmes.

### SUBSECTION III

#### Sponsorship

#### Article 90

The provisions of this subsection are applicable to television services and to teletext, excluding Article 196, which also applies to radio services.

#### Article 91

Sponsored broadcasting services and programmes shall meet the following requirements:

1° the content, and in the case of linear broadcasts, the programming shall never be influenced as such by the sponsor that the responsibility and the editorial independence of the broadcaster are affected;

2° they will not directly encourage listeners or viewers to buy or lease goods or services, specifically by promoting these goods or services;

3° the viewers and listeners will be clearly informed of the existence of a sponsorship agreement. Sponsored programmes or teletext pages will be flagged as such, by mentioning the name and/or the logo and/or another distinctive sign thereof, such as a reference to its product(s) or service(s) or a flag, at the beginning, during, and/or the end of the programme, programme component or teletext pages.

If the sponsors are mentioned in the announcing ads, this will be done in accordance with the provisions of the first indent, 2° and 3°.

#### Article 92

References to sponsorship on the VRT may feature solely the name of the sponsor, the trade name, the logo, the product, the name of the product, the service or name of the service. Sound and/or visual flags of the sponsor or that are related to the sponsor are allowed, as well as image-supporting slogans of the sponsor or the latter's products or services.

Sponsorship mentions may only be inserted at the beginning or the end of the programme or programme component. The reference may be animated and may be no longer than five seconds per sponsor and 10 seconds in total. No reference to sponsorship may be made within a period of five minutes before and after children's programmes broadcast on the television broadcaster of the Flemish Community.

During sports competitions the sponsors may be mentioned when there is an indication of the time or the score is shown.

#### Article 93

Broadcasting services and programmes may not be sponsored by undertakings whose principal activity is the manufacture or sale of cigarettes and other tobacco products.

#### Article 94

Children's programmes may not be sponsored by companies whose principal activity is the manufacture or sale of alcoholic beverages.

#### Article 95

For the sponsorship of programmes by companies whose activities comprise the production or sale of medicinal products and medical treatments, the name or image of the company may be recommended, but no specific medicinal products or medical treatments which are available only on doctor's prescription in Belgium may be recommended.

#### Article 96

News and political affairs programmes may not be sponsored.

The same applies to teletext pages with news and political information.

Traffic announcements, weather bulletins or predictions and stock exchange news are not considered forms of programmes as referred to in the first section, provided they are clearly isolated from the news programme.

#### Article 97

It is prohibited to mention or show a sponsor's logo during children's programmes or on teletext pages aimed at children.

### SUBSECTION IV

## Product placement

### Article 98

The provisions in this subsection are applicable to television services.

### Article 99

Product placement is prohibited with regard to:

1° the inclusion or reference to a product or service or related trade name in return for payment. In such a case, product placement is only allowed in (television) films, series, sports programmes and light entertainment programmes, excluding children's programmes;

2° goods or services that are supplied free of charge, such as production props and prizes, with a view to including these in a programme. In such a case, product placement is allowed in all types of programmes, excluding children's programmes of the public broadcaster of the Flemish Community. The Flemish Government can extend this prohibition to children's programmes of the other broadcasters.

### Article 100

§ 1. Programmes that contain product placement shall meet at least all of the following requirements:

1° the content, and in the case of linear broadcasts, the scheduling, will never be influenced as such that the responsibility and the editorial independence of the broadcaster shall be affected;

2° they shall not encourage the viewer to purchase or lease goods or services, specifically by recommending these products or services;

3° the product or the service in question does not benefit from undue prominence;

4° if the programme in question is produced or ordered by the broadcaster or by an enterprise associated with it, the viewers will be clearly informed of the presence of product placement. The programme shall be flagged in a suitable manner, at the beginning and at the end, or if it is reprised after an ad break, in order to avoid any confusion on the part of the viewers. To this end, the Flemish Government can lay down further rules.

§ 2. The conditions of paragraph 1 are applicable to programmes which have been produced after the commencement of this Act.

### Article 101

In any event programmes shall not contain product placement of:

1° tobacco products or cigarettes or enterprises whose principal activity consists of the manufacture or sale of cigarettes and other tobacco products;



2° specific medicinal products or medical treatments, which are only available on prescription in Belgium.

## CHAPTER V

### Right of reply and right of communication

#### Article 102

The provisions of this chapter apply to linear and non-linear broadcasting services and to teletext.

## SECTION I

### Right of reply

#### Article 103

Everyone has a right to information via the radio and television.

#### Article 104

§ 1. Everyone has a right of reply with regard to radio and television services, exercised as provided in this Act.

§ 2. Without prejudice to the other legal means, every natural or legal person whose lawful interests, e.g. their standing and reputation, have been adversely affected by an incorrect comment during the broadcasting of a programme of a linear or non-linear broadcaster, has the right to submit a request to integrate a reply free of charge.

The petitioner, referred to in the first section, can exercise the right of reply with regard to different episodes of a programme which form part of a series, in one reply.

However, no reply has to be included if one of the persons referred to in Article 106, § 1, has voluntarily made a satisfactory rectification or if the petitioner has already been granted the right of reply during the broadcast. If the petitioner, referred to in the first section, does not consider this correction to be satisfactory and compliant with the conditions for a right of reply, he or she can make use of his right of reply.

§ 3. If the person referred to in § 2 has died, the right to request a recording free of charge to submit a reply, passes to any relatives in a direct line and to the spouse or the de facto or legally cohabiting partner, or in the absence of these, to the nearest relatives. The above right is always carried out once and by the most prepared party amongst them. If the period provided in Article 105 is current on the day of the death of the person referred to in § 2, indent 1, the persons to whom this right has passed only have this right for the remaining part of that period.

#### Article 105

The request referred to in Article 104 is submitted in writing and sent within a period of one month.

If the right of reply pertains to a programme of a linear broadcasting service, this term will start to run on the day of the first broadcast.

If the right of reply pertains to a programme of a non-linear broadcasting service, this term will start to run on the first day that the programme can be requested by the user.

As an exception to the third section and for programmes of non-linear broadcasting services, which have already been previously divided in a linear manner, the term starts to run from the moment of the first linear broadcast.

#### Article 106

§ 1. The request referred to in Article 1 is sent to the editor-in-chief or the final editor of the programme or to any person who can have the reply recorded.

At the request of the petitioner, the broadcaster shall immediately provide the necessary information to identify the persons referred to in indent 1.

§ 2. On penalty of inadmissibility, the request contains:

1° all precise information on the grounds of which the identity of the broadcaster, the programme in question and the information to which the right of reply pertains, can be determined;

2° proof that all the conditions mentioned in Article 104 have been met;

3° for natural persons, the identity, the place of residence of the petitioner; for legal entities, the name and office of the petitioner, and the capacity of the person signing the request; for de facto organisations, the name and place of residence of the petitioner and the capacity of the person signing the request;

4° the signature of the petitioner, or for legal entities or de facto associations, the signature of the person acting in their name;

5° the reply.

#### Article 107

The text of the reply is in the same language as the information that gave rise to the request.

The reply must be directly related to the information which gave rise to the request.

The reply may not be insulting, nor in conflict with the law or morality, and unless it is strictly necessary, may not involve any third party in the case.

#### Article 108

The duration of the reply is limited to what is strictly necessary to respond to the information which gave rise to the reply. It must be possible to read it in at most three minutes or consist of at most 4,500 typographical characters.

#### Article 109

§ 1. If the right of reply pertains to a programme of a linear broadcasting service, the reply will be included at the latest in the next broadcast of the same programme after a term of two working days, not including Sundays and public holidays, which starts on the day on which one of the persons, mentioned in article 106, § 1, receives the reply.

If no broadcast of the programme is planned within fourteen days after receiving the request, the reply must be broadcast within that period at a time that is accessible to the public.

If the right of reply pertains to a programme of a non-linear broadcasting service, the answer will be appended to the programme concerned, after a term of two working days, not including Sundays and public holidays, which starts on the day that one of the persons, mentioned in article 106, § 1, receives the reply.

The petitioner in any event does not have access to the technical installations used by the broadcaster.

§ 2. The reply must be recorded in its entirety, without insertions, in the same way, and in circumstances which correspond as far as possible to those in which the information which gave rise to the request was disseminated.

§ 3. If there is a response or comment accompanying the reply, the person who has requested a right of reply, can demand a new right of reply in accordance with the conditions of this Act.

#### Article 110

§ 1. The petitioner is informed by registered letter within four working days, starting on the day on which one of the persons referred to in Article 105, § 1 receives the reply, and at the latest on the day on which the insert must take place in accordance with Article 109, of a rejection of a request to include a reply free of charge.

The registered letter referred to in indent 1 accurately states the reasons for the refusal and the provisions of this Act which were not observed.

§ 2. One of the persons referred to in Article 106, § 1 can formulate a counter-proposal in the same way within a period determined in § 1.

If the petitioner does not respond to the counter-proposal within fifteen calendar days, the latter is deemed to have been accepted.

A counter-proposal sent by mail by registered letter suspends the obligation to include a reply until the petitioner rejects or accepts the counter-proposal.

§ 2. Including a reply too late, if there has been no rejection or counter proposal in accordance with § 1 and § 2, gives a right to compensation for damages suffered to be determined by the court.

#### Article 111

Without prejudice to the possibility available to the parties, to present the dispute to a competent organisation of the sector, any disputes arising from this title fall under the exclusive competence of the Court of First Instance which is in session, in a hearing in interlocutory proceedings.

The petitioner must present the case to the president of the Court of First Instance within one month, from the date on which the reply had to be included, from the date on which the rejection of the first recording was notified to the person who signed the petition, from the date on which the counter-proposal was rejected or from the date on which a recording was made which does not correspond to the provisions of this Act.

If the president of the Court of First Instance orders that a reply must be included, it decides on the merits of the case and in the last instance.

If the reply has not been included on the date of the decision, the court orders the recording within the period and in the way which it determines, where appropriate on penalty of a fine.

The president of the Court of First Instance can comply with the proposals of the parties which are aimed at modifying the content of the reply.

#### Article 112

The persons referred to in Article 106, § 1 keep the carriers which contain the disseminated information, as long as a request to include a right of reply can be legally submitted and where appropriate, until the dispute has been definitively settled.

The persons referred to in Article 106, § 1 keep the carrier which contains the right of reply for thirty calendar days, starting from the date on which the reply was included and where appropriate, until the dispute has been definitively settled.

### SECTION II

#### Right of communication

#### Article 113

§ 1. Everyone has a right of communication with regard to radio and television, which is exercised as provided in this Act.

§ 2. Without prejudice to the other legal remedies, every natural person or legal person who has been named as a suspect, or has been accused by name in a programme of a broadcaster, has been shown in a recognizable way or has been implicitly indicated, has the right to request a recording of a right of communication, free of charge.

However, no communication has to be recorded if one of the persons referred to in Article 116, § 1 has voluntarily made a satisfactory communication, as an exception to indent 1. If the petitioner does not consider this communication to be satisfactory, he can make use of his right of communication.

§ 3. If the person referred to in § 2 has died, the right to submit a request for recording of a communication free of charge passes to any nearest relatives in a direct line and to the spouse or the de facto or legally cohabiting partner, or in the absence of these to the nearest relatives. This right can only be exercised once, by the most prepared party. If the period provided in Article 115 is current on the day of the death of the person referred to in § 2, the persons to whom this right has passed only have this right for the remaining part of that period.

#### Article 114

The text of the communication is in the same language as the information that gave rise to the request and exclusively contains the following information:

1° the identity of the person, mentioned in article 113, § 2;

2° the reference to the communication, mentioned in article 113, § 2, on the grounds of which the right of communication can be demanded;

3° the decision to discharge or acquit the petitioner, the date of the decision and the decision-making court;

4° the notion that no defence, no appeal or cassation is possible against the aforementioned decision.

If the discharge was obtained as a result of the expiry of the criminal proceedings, there is no right of communication.

#### Article 115

The request, referred to in article 113, is made in writing and sent within a term of three months, counting from the day on which the decision to discharge or acquit is no longer susceptible to opposition, an appeal or cassation.

#### Article 116

§ 1. The request referred to in Article 113 is sent to the editor-in-chief or the final editor of the programme or to any person who can have the reply recorded.

At the request of the petitioner, the broadcaster will immediately provide the correct personal data of the person referred to in the first paragraph.

§ 2. On penalty of inadmissibility, the request contains:

1° all the precise information on the grounds of which the identity of the linear broadcaster, the programme concerned and the information to which the request of inclusion of the right to

communication pertains, can be established;

2° for natural persons, the identity, the place of residence of the petitioner; for legal entities, the name and office of the petitioner and the capacity of the person signing the request;

3° the signature of the petitioner; or for legal entities, of the person acting on their behalf;

4° the information, mentioned in Article 114.

The proof of the decision to discontinue criminal proceedings or to acquit the petitioner, as well as a declaration of the judicial authorities showing that no appeal has been lodged against that decision and that it is no longer eligible for opposition, appeal or cassation, must be appended.

§ 3. If the right of reply pertains to a programme of a linear broadcasting service, the answer will be included at the latest in the next broadcast of the same programme after a term of two free working days, not including Sundays and public holidays, which starts on the day that one of the persons, mentioned in paragraph 1, receives the reply.

If no broadcast of the programme is planned within fourteen calendar days after receiving the request, the communication must be broadcast within this period at a time accessible to the public.

If the right of communication pertains to a programme of a non-linear broadcasting service, the answer will be appended to the programme concerned, after a term of two free working days, not including Sundays and public holidays, which starts on the day that one of the persons, mentioned in § 1, receives the reply.

## Article 117

The periods laid down in this Act, with the exception of those which are referred to in Articles 109 and 115, are calculated in accordance with Article 52, paragraph 1, Articles 53 and 54 of the Judicial Code.

## CHAPTER VI

### Right to free information gathering and short news bulletins

Article 118. Each linear broadcaster of or accredited by the Flemish Community or which has registered with the Flemish Regulator for the Media is entitled to free information gathering. This right entails:

1° free access to events for which exclusive broadcasting rights have been granted, insofar as the event takes place in the Flemish-speaking region or in the bilingual Brussels Capital Region, insofar as the body which is organising the event in the Brussels Capital Region can be considered as exclusive part of the Flemish Community due to its activities;

2° the right to record the events, insofar as the events for which exclusive broadcasting rights have been granted take place in the Flemish-speaking region or in the bilingual Brussels-Capital Region, insofar as the body organising the event in the Brussels-Capital Region can be

considered as an exclusive part of the Flemish Community due to its activities;

3° the right to short news reports.

With the application of the provisions of this Act, the right to gather information freely applies to linear broadcasting services which fall under the competence of the other communities and the other Member States of the European Union.

#### Article 119

The organizer can restrict the right to free access and recording only in exceptional cases and exclusively for reasons of safety and to prevent nuisance with regard to the duration of the event. In that case, the organizer must give priority to the providers of linear broadcasting services, which have been granted exclusive broadcasting rights. If no providers of linear broadcasting services have acquired exclusive broadcasting rights, precedence should be given to the broadcaster of the Flemish Community or to the providers of linear broadcasting services, as mentioned in Article 158, 2°.

#### Article 120

Short news bulletins are permitted only in news programmes and in current affairs programmes which are regularly programmed.

The secondary linear broadcaster shall determine the content of short news reports autonomously.

#### Article 121

The duration of the brief report is limited to the time that is needed to broadcast the necessary information about the event and may not contain more than three minutes in total of the sound and/or images of the event.

For competitions, the brief report of a competition day may never be longer than six minutes per sports discipline within a news item. For current affairs programmes, the duration may not be longer than fifteen minutes. Specific terms and conditions may be specified by the Flemish Government.

#### Article 122

§ 1. The secondary linear broadcaster in principle has the right to make its own recordings with respect to the material priority of the broadcasters which have acquired exclusive broadcasting rights.

For sports events, this right is limited to making recordings on the margins of the event. This restriction does not apply however if holders of exclusive rights violate the right, as mentioned in § 2, first indent. If the holders of exclusive rights do not exercise their exclusive broadcasting right for an event, then the secondary linear broadcasters can record free coverage of the event.

§ 2. The secondary linear broadcaster has the right to make use of the recordings and/or signals of the holders of exclusive rights, in return for fair payment, with a view to filing short

news reports.

For a brief report in news programmes, the payment is made on the basis of the technical costs incurred. For a short report in a current affairs programme, it is also possible to take into account the broadcasting rights.

§ 3. When a secondary linear broadcaster takes over the signal and/or the recordings, it is free to choose the fragments of sounds/images for the brief report. As regards the sounds with fragments of images, only environmental sound is transmitted.

#### Article 123

In the case of taking over the signal and/or the recordings, the secondary broadcaster must visibly present the logo of the holder of the exclusive rights during the brief report as an acknowledgement of the source.

#### Article 124

§ 1. In the case a secondary linear broadcaster takes over the signal and/or the recordings of the holder of exclusive rights, the secondary linear broadcaster may present the brief report as soon as the holders of the exclusive rights have broadcast the event wholly or partially the first time, whether or not this was broadcast directly.

If the secondary linear broadcaster has made the recordings itself, it is free to choose the time of broadcasting.

§ 2. The short news reports may not be broadcast separate from the actual event, unless there is a direct relation between its content and another current event.

The short news reports may be rebroadcast in overview programmes.

§ 3. The short news reports may be preserved in the archives, but may only be re-broadcast subject to the conditions as mentioned in paragraph 2.

§ 4. The linear broadcaster can offer the same programmes, in which short news reports are integrated subject to the conditions outlined in this chapter, and which it has broadcast, on demand.

#### Article 125

On the basis of mutual consultation, the parties concerned may deviate from the provisions of Articles 121 through 124.

#### Article 126

The provisions of this chapter do not apply to the exclusivity contracts concluded before 1 January 1998.

### TITLE III

#### Radio services

#### CHAPTER I



Private linear radio broadcasters

## SECTION I

Common provisions

Article 127

Linear radio broadcasters belong to one of the following categories:

1° national radio broadcasters;

2° regional radio broadcasters;

3° local radio broadcasters;

4° other radio broadcasters.

Article 128

Under the conditions of this chapter, linear radio broadcasters can be accredited by the Flemish Government or must register with the Flemish Regulator for the Media.

The following radio broadcaster can apply for accreditation, as mentioned in section one:

1° national radio broadcasters;

2° regional radio broadcasters;

3° local radio broadcasters..

Article 129

Linear radio broadcasters have to broadcast in Dutch. The Flemish Government may authorise exceptions to this.

The programmes of the linear radio broadcasters come about under their own responsibility.

Article 130

The linear radio broadcasters have to be independent of a political party.

Article 131

The news programmes of linear radio services are managed and are the responsibility of an editor-in-chief. Editorial independence is guaranteed and determined in an editorial statute.

## SECTION II

Broadcasts through frequency modulation and amplitude modulation

## SUBSECTION I

General provisions

### Article 132

National, regional and local radio broadcasters are accredited by the Flemish Government.

National, regional and local radio broadcasters have one or more FM or AM frequencies at their disposal.

### Article 133

National, regional or local radio broadcasters broadcast within the broadcasting area allocated to them, either in FM or in AM. Their broadcasts can be transmitted via cable broadcasting networks, digitally through radio networks, through satellite broadcast networks or the Internet.

The Flemish Government draws up the FM and AM frequency plan, approves it, and determines how many national, regional and local radios can be accredited. Based on these frequency plans, the Flemish Government grants accreditation.

The Flemish Regulator for the Media grants broadcast licences to accredited national, regional or local radio broadcasters.

The Flemish Regulator for the Media can oblige the accredited national, regional and local radio broadcasters to move their transmission installation or use a shared transmission installation, with a view to optimising the transmission area.

### Article 134

National, regional and local radio broadcasters are accredited for a period of nine years, starting from the date of the signing of the decision that entails their accreditation.

If the national, regional or local radio broadcaster is not yet transmitting nine months after the decision for its accreditation, the accreditation can be officially withdrawn by the Flemish Regulator for the Media.

A new application for accreditation must be submitted at least one year before the expiry of the accreditation. If the Flemish Government has not taken a decision six months before the expiry of the accreditation, the accreditation is tacitly extended for one year, retaining the application of the other provisions of this chapter.

Without prejudice to the application of the other provisions of this Act, accredited national, regional or local radio broadcasters, which have obtained accreditation for a frequency which was freed up during a current accreditation period, only receive this frequency for the remaining duration of the current period of accreditation.

## Article 135

The transmission installations of the national, regional and local radio broadcasters are in the Dutch-speaking region or in the bilingual Brussels-Capital Region and in the transmission area of the national, regional and local radio broadcaster. It is authorised to move the transmission installations, insofar as it can be incorporated in the frequency plan and after the amendment of the transmission licence has been approved by the Flemish Regulator for the Media.

The national, regional or local radio broadcasters use technical equipment that complies with the legal regulations and the regulations under any Act, and comply with the provisions of the transmission licence. They accept the examination of their operation on site by the appointed officials.

## Article 136

The Flemish Government determines the procedure for submitting the applications for accreditation, and the periods for examining and dealing with the application file. The Flemish Government can determine the subscription fee to be paid by the applicants, as well as a payment for retaining the accreditation and the transmission licence, including the financial guarantee to be provided.

A standard form, drawn up by the Flemish Government is used in the procedure for submitting a request for accreditation of a national, regional or local radio broadcaster. A local radio broadcaster that has been accredited does not pay a subscription fee when applying as a local radio broadcaster.

## SUBSECTION II

### National radio broadcasters

## Article 137

The national radio broadcasters are responsible for providing a diverse range of programmes, in particular with regard to information and entertainment, for the benefit of the entire Flemish Community.

Cooperation with the radio broadcaster of the Flemish Community, with other regional and local radio broadcasters and other national radio broadcasters must not lead to a structured uniformity in the programming policy.

The simultaneous and uniform broadcast of radio programmes, irrespective of their length, by national radio broadcasters or by broadcasters together with the radio broadcaster of the Flemish Community or with other regional and local radio broadcasters is prohibited. A collaboration with a view to setting up one-time major events, such as charity events, or in the case of exceptional events, such as reporting on major or important events, does not entail structured uniformity and is thus authorised.

## Article 138

§ 1. The national radio broadcasters have to meet the following requirements to retain their accreditation:

1° the conditions, mentioned in articles 129, 130, 131 and 135;

2° the following conditions :

a) the national radio broadcasters are established in the form of a legal person. The legal entity's purpose is to make radio programmes. The national radio broadcasters can carry out any activities which could directly or indirectly contribute to achieving their purpose, insofar as these activities coincide with or are related to the broadcasting activities. The members of the Board of Directors do not have any political mandate, and are not the director or manager of the public broadcaster or of any other legal person which manages a national radio broadcaster;

b) the legal entity, mentioned in item a), does not operate more than of the national radio broadcasters. Direct or indirect relations between national radio broadcasters do not entitle a company or legal entity to have a say over more than two national radio broadcasters;

c) the national radio broadcasters broadcast a news programme at least four times a day, which covers diverse subjects. News programmes and information programmes are provided by their own editorial team which consists mainly of accredited professional journalists. An editor-in-chief is responsible for the news programmes;

d) a Dutch-language music offering has to be guaranteed in the programme structure. The Flemish Government can lay down additional provisions to this end in an Act.

§ 2. The Flemish Government imposes additional qualification criteria and allocates a particular weight to each of these criteria.

The additional qualification criteria, mentioned in the first indent, pertain to:

1° the programmes offered and the broadcasting schedule, specifically the diversity of programming;

2° media experience;

3° the financial plan;

4° the business plan;

5° technical (transmission) infrastructure.

Article 139

§ 1. After gaining accreditation and for the entire duration of the accreditation, the national radio broadcasters adhere to the tender they have submitted and comply with the basic conditions and the additional qualification criteria referred to in Article 138, in accordance with which the Flemish Government allocated the accreditation.

§ 2. The national radio broadcasters that wish to change data in the offer that they submitted after their accreditation, thus deviating from the basic conditions and the additional qualification criteria referred to in article 138, specifically as regards general programming, need to notify the Flemish Regulator for the Media of this. This notification is made in accordance with article 219.

Changes pertaining to information programmes, the articles of association or the shareholder structure will be submitted to the Flemish Government for approval. In evaluating these changes the Flemish Government takes into account in particular the maintenance of the pluralist character and diversity of the radio landscape.

### SUBSECTION III

#### Regional radio broadcasters

##### Article 140

The regional radio broadcasters are responsible for producing a variety of programmes, in particular with regard to information from the region, cultural, sporting and other events in the region, and entertainment, with the aim of promoting communication amongst the population in their area and contributing to the general social and cultural development of the region. They broadcast for no more than one province.

The regional radio broadcasters can only work with the regional linear television broadcasters at the level of making programmes, gathering information and attracting advertising.

##### Article 141

§ 1. The regional radio broadcasters have to meet the following requirements to retain their accreditation:

1° the conditions, mentioned in articles 129, 130, 131 and 135;

2° the following conditions :

a) the regional radio broadcasters take the form of a legal person. The purpose of the legal person mainly consists of providing radio programmes in the area allocated to it. The local radio companies can carry out any activities which directly or indirectly correspond to achieving their purpose; The members of the Board of Directors do not have a political mandate and are not the manager or director of the public broadcaster or of another legal person which manages a national or regional radio broadcaster;

b) the legal entity, mentioned in item a) does not exploit more than two private regional radio broadcasters. Direct or indirect relations between regional or national radio broadcasters do not result in a company or a legal entity having a say or being able to have a say over more than two regional or national radio broadcasters;

c) the regional radio broadcasters broadcast at least four news programmes a day, which contain a diversity of subjects pertaining to the region. The news programmes and information programmes are provided by their own editorial team. An editor-in-chief is

responsible for the news programmes. For national and international news, the regional radio broadcasters can make use of an editorial team which provides sufficient guarantees with regard to ethical journalism, impartiality and editorial independence, on the basis of its editorial status.

§ 2. The Flemish Government imposes additional qualification criteria and allocates a particular weight to each of these criteria.

The additional qualification criteria, mentioned in the first indent, pertain to:

1° the programmes offered and the broadcasting schedule, specifically the diversity of programming;

2° media experience, specifically the radio experience available among the participants in the legal entity;

3° the financial plan;

4° the business plan;

5° technical (transmission) infrastructure.

#### Article 142

§ 1. After gaining accreditation and for the entire duration of the accreditation, the regional radio broadcasters adhere to the tender submitted by them and to the basic conditions and the additional qualification criteria referred in Article 141, in accordance with which the Flemish Government allocated the accreditation.

§ 2. The regional radio broadcasters that wish to change data in the offer that they submitted after their accreditation, thus deviating from the basic conditions and the additional qualification criteria referred to in article 141, specifically as regards general programming, need to notify the Flemish Regulator for the Media of this. This notification is made in accordance with Article 219.

Changes pertaining to information programmes, the articles of association or the shareholder structure will be submitted to the Flemish Government for approval. In evaluating these changes the Flemish Government takes into account in particular maintaining the pluralist character and diversity of the radio landscape.

#### Article 143

The regional radio broadcasters can operate independently or within a cooperate venture with other regional radio broadcasters.

A cooperative venture that consists of all regional radio broadcasters and takes the form of a legal person which complies with the conditions mentioned in article 138, §1, [is legally a national radio broadcasting organization.]<sup>39</sup>

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<sup>39</sup> Replaced by the act of 13 July 2012

From the date of accreditation by the Flemish Government as a national radio broadcaster, the provisions of subsection II of this chapter apply to this cooperative venture.

Contrary to article 134, first indent, the accreditation of the regional radio broadcasters which participate in this cooperative venture expires from the date of accreditation by the Flemish Government of the cooperative venture as a national radio broadcaster.

As they await a new transmission licence, granted by the Flemish Regulator for the Media, and contrary to article 193, §1, second indent, the regional radio broadcasters assign their transmission licence to the cooperative venture accredited as national radio broadcaster.

## SUBSECTION IV

### Local radio broadcasters

#### Article 144

[§ 1]<sup>40</sup>The local radio broadcasters are responsible for producing a variety of programmes, in particular with regard to information from the area concerned and entertainment, with the aim of promoting communication amongst the population, or the target group within the area that is covered. They broadcast for a city, part of a city, a municipality, a limited number of adjacent municipalities, or a particular target group.

The local radio broadcasters can operate independently or in a cooperation venture with other local radio broadcasting organizations within the Flemish Community. Cooperation with the radio broadcaster of the Flemish Community, the national radio broadcasters and other regional radio broadcasters must not lead to a structured uniformity in the programming policy.

Cooperation with other local radio broadcasters must not result in more than sixty local radio broadcasters being united in one cooperative venture.

A collaboration with a view to setting up one-time major events, such as charity events, or in the case of exceptional events, such as reporting on major or important events, does not entail structured uniformity and is thus authorised.

Cooperation with other local radio broadcasters is thus possible at every level, provided article 145 is applied.

Without prejudice to the provisions of this chapter and if the other conditions of accreditation are strictly observed, and subject to the application of the procedure provided in Article 150, local radio broadcasters are free to establish cooperative ventures, to terminate them, and to join or leave them.

Cooperative ventures as referred to in this article should be notified to the Flemish Regulator for the Media at least fourteen calendar days to the start thereof. This notification should be carried out in compliance with Article 219.

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<sup>40</sup> Inserted by the act of 25 April 2014(2)

[Without prejudice to the previous sections of this Article, a local radio broadcaster for the Brussels locality and the regional television broadcaster with its service area being the bilingual Brussels-Capital region can cooperate at all levels.]<sup>41</sup>

[§ 2. Local radio broadcasters with the status of local community radio station shall dedicate at least 50 percent of their airtime to programmes related to information, culture, education and citizen participation.

Local radio broadcasters with the status of local community radio station shall operate without any financial interdependence. Cooperation with other radio broadcasters for the purpose of coordinating one-off comprehensive activities, such as charity or educational campaigns at special or important events, is allowed. Every other form of cooperation is prohibited.]<sup>42</sup>

#### Article 145

[§ 1]<sup>43</sup>The local radio broadcasters have to meet the following requirements to retain their accreditation:

1° the conditions, mentioned in articles 129, 130, 131 and 135;

2° the following conditions :

a) the local radio broadcasters are established in the form of a legal person. The purpose of the legal person mainly consists of providing radio programmes in the area allocated to it. The local radio broadcasters can carry out all the activities that tie in directly or indirectly with the accomplishment of their purpose. [A legal person that operates a local radio broadcasting organization for the Brussels locality can also operate the regional television broadcasting organization with its service area being the bilingual Brussels-Capital region];<sup>44</sup>

b) the legal entity referred to in item a), only operates one private radio broadcaster;

c) the local radio broadcasters provide a daily offer of local information with attention paid to the announcement and reporting of social-cultural, sporting, economic and political events in their transmission area. The daily programming of the local radio broadcaster contains at least three news programmes focusing on the area concerned. An editor-in-chief is responsible for the news programmes. Every news programme also contains local subjects. If a local radio broadcaster cooperates with other radio broadcasters, this cooperation may in no case jeopardise the independence of the reporting. For national and international news, the local radio broadcasters can make use of an editorial team which provides sufficient guarantees of ethical journalism, impartiality and editorial independence on the basis of its editorial status. As regards the local news programmes, local radio broadcasters can cooperate with other local radio broadcasters insofar as cooperating radio broadcasters are within transmission areas that correspond with the transmission areas of the regional television broadcasters;

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<sup>41</sup> Added by the act of 13 July 2012

<sup>42</sup> Added by the act of 25 April 2014(2)

<sup>43</sup> Inserted by the act of 25 April 2014(2)

<sup>44</sup> Added by the act of 13 July 2012



d) the local radio broadcasters share the following information: the place of transmission, the place of establishment, the infrastructure that is present, the articles of association, the financial structure and the financial plan, the programmes provided, the editorial statute, the broadcasting schedule, the name of the editor-in-chief, the employees of the radio broadcaster, including their radio experience and their statute. Any subsequent changes are duly and immediately notified to the Flemish Regulator for the Media;

[§ 2. To obtain and keep the status of local community radio station, local radio broadcasters must meet the following basic conditions:

1° the conditions mentioned in paragraph 1;

2° they shall work mainly with volunteers, which includes the members of the board and the general meeting;

3° in view of their non-profit nature their main goal is to develop activities with a public or particular interest without any commercial or monetary profit motive;

4° at least 50% of their airtime must be spent on programmes related information, culture, education and citizen participation.]<sup>45</sup>

#### Article 146

[§ 1]<sup>46</sup> The Flemish Government grants accreditation on the basis of the following criteria: giving concrete form to information about the specific area of coverage in the programmes broadcast and the demonstrable and described relationship developed with the local community.

The Flemish Government may impose further conditions for accreditation with regard to the aforementioned two criteria.

Without prejudice to the application of paragraphs 4, [5 and 6]<sup>47</sup>, local radio broadcasters that wish to make changes to the data indicated in the tender submitted by them which relate to the information programmes, the articles of association or the structure of shareholders, after gaining accreditation, must ask the Flemish Government for its approval to carry out those changes.

[Local radio broadcasters that have obtained recognition and wish to join, switch to or exit a cooperation partnership with other local radio broadcasters, should first ask permission to do so from the Government of Flanders. In the ensuing approval/disapproval process the Government of Flanders takes into consideration the extent to which the accession, switch or exit would create a deviation from the offer submitted by the radio broadcaster, or from any changes submitted to the Flemish Media Regulator prior to the enforcement of this paragraph in application of this article. Decisive criteria in this context include:

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<sup>45</sup> Added by the act of 25 April 2014(2)

<sup>46</sup> Inserted by the act of 25 April 2014(2)

<sup>47</sup> Changed by the act of 25 April 2014(2)

1° how the information about the broadcaster's own service area would be incorporated into the programming;

2° the verifiable and described connection that has been built up with the community.

The Government of Flanders shall determine the further modalities.]<sup>48</sup>

The local radio broadcasters which wish to make changes to the data indicated in the tender submitted by them after receiving the accreditation, so that these deviate from the general programming [...] <sup>49</sup> should inform the Flemish Regulator for the Media of this by registered letter. This notification is done in accordance with Article 219.

Provided they observe all the relevant provisions in this title, the local radio broadcasters can carry out the change indicated ten working days after sending the notification.

[§ 2 Without prejudice to the provisions of paragraph 1, local radio broadcasters shall submit their application for obtaining the status of community radio station to the Government of Flanders. The Government of Flanders shall grant the status based on the criteria described in the articles 144, § 2, and 145, § 2.]<sup>50</sup>

### SECTION III

#### Other radio broadcasters

##### Article 147

Private radio broadcasters, which exclusively transmit their broadcasts through a cable network or by air, or the Internet are referred to as other radio broadcasters and should notify the Flemish Regulator for the Media of this.

##### Article 148

[§ 1]<sup>51</sup> The purpose of these broadcasters is to provide radio programmes through a cable broadcasting network, a radio network, a satellite broadcasting network or the Internet. They can carry out any activities which directly or indirectly correspond to achieving their purpose.

[§ 2 Other radio broadcasters as referred to in this section, with the status of local community radio, shall dedicate at least 50 percent of their airtime to programmes related to information, culture, education and citizen participation.

Other radio broadcasters as referred to in this section, with the status of community radio station, shall operate without any financial interdependence. Cooperation with other radio broadcasters for the purpose of coordinating one-off comprehensive activities, such as charity

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<sup>48</sup> Inserted by the act of 25 April 2014(2)

<sup>49</sup> Canceled by the act of 25 April 2014(2)

<sup>50</sup> Added by the act of 25 April 2014(2)

<sup>51</sup> Inserted by the act of 25 April 2014(2)

or educational campaigns at special or important events, is allowed. Every other form of cooperation is prohibited.]<sup>52</sup>

## Article 149

§ 1. Anyone can offer radio services, under the conditions of this section, insofar as:

1° the broadcaster has been established as a legal entity and falls under the competence of the Flemish Community;

2° the broadcaster meets the conditions, referred to in articles 129, 130 and 131.

§ 2. The Flemish Regulator for the Media has to be notified at least fourteen calendar days prior to the start of service of the fact that these services are being offered.

This notification is made in accordance with Article 219.

This notification must contain at least the following information: the place of broadcast, the place of establishment, the manner in which the programme signal is distributed and the articles of association.

A new notification must be given for every individual new service.

The Flemish Regulator for the Media must be notified immediately of any subsequent change in this information, in particular any change in the Board of Directors or the management of the broadcaster.

§ 3. The notification, mentioned in paragraph 2, is not required for accredited national, regional, and local radio broadcasters, which transmit their programmes through a cable broadcasting network, radio network, satellite broadcasting network or the Internet.

[§ 4. To obtain and keep the status of community radio station, other radio broadcasters as referred to in this section must meet the following basic conditions:

1° the conditions mentioned in paragraphs 1 and 2;

2° they shall work mainly with volunteers, which includes the members of the board and the general meeting;

3° in view of their non-profit nature the main objective of these public media is to develop activities with a public or particular interest without any commercial or monetary profit;

4° at least 50% of their airtime must be spent on programmes related information, culture, education and citizen participation.]

§ 5. Without prejudice to the provisions of paragraph 2, other radio broadcasters as referred to in this section shall submit their application for obtaining the status of community radio

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<sup>52</sup> Added by the act of 25 April 2014(2)

station to the Government of Flanders. The Government of Flanders shall grant the status based on the criteria listed in paragraph 4.]<sup>53</sup>

## CHAPTER II

### Private non-linear radio broadcasters

#### Article 150

§ 1. Anyone can offer non-linear radio services under the conditions of this chapter, insofar as they operate as a legal entity and fall under the competence of the Flemish Community.

The purpose of non-linear radio broadcasters consists of offering non-linear radio services on demand. Providers shall be entitled to carry out any activities that have a direct or indirect bearing on the achievement of their purpose.

§ 2. The Flemish Regulator for the Media has to be notified at least fourteen calendar days prior to the start of service of the fact that a non-linear radio service is being offered. This notification is made in accordance with Article 219. This notification must contain at least the following information: the place of broadcast, the place of establishment, the manner in which the programme signal is distributed and the articles of association.

§ 3. The Flemish Government will determine which other data has to be subsequently supplied in the notification and which later changes have to be notified to the Flemish Regulator for the Media.

## TITLE IV

### Television services

## CHAPTER I

### Provisions applying to all television services

[Section I. Television broadcasters falling within the competence of the Flemish Community.

Art. 150/1. § 1. Television broadcasters fall within the competence of the Flemish Community if they meet any of the following conditions:

1° they are established in the Dutch-language area;

2° they are established in the bilingual Brussels-Capital area and the activities exclusively fall within the Flemish Community.

§ 2. Television broadcasters are established in the Dutch-language area or in the bilingual Brussels-Capital area if they meet any of the following conditions:

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<sup>53</sup> Added by the act of 25 April 2014(2)

1° their head offices are located in the Dutch-language area or in the bilingual Brussels-Capital area, where the editorial decisions are made;

2° a significant part of the television broadcasters' staff work in the Dutch-language area or in the bilingual Brussels-Capital area, where their head offices are located, while editorial decisions are made in another Member State of the European Union;

3° a significant part of the television broadcasters' staff work in the Dutch-language area or in the bilingual Brussels-Capital area, where editorial decisions are made, while their head offices are located in another Member State of the European Union;

4° their head offices are located in the Dutch-language area or in the bilingual Brussels-Capital area, where a significant part of the television broadcasters' staff work, while editorial decisions are made in another Member State of the European Union, where another significant part of the television broadcasters' staff work;

5° no significant part of the television broadcasters' staff work in the Dutch-language area, in the bilingual Brussels-Capital area or in another Member State of the European Union but the television broadcasters were the first to start offering television services in the Dutch-language area or in the bilingual Brussels-Capital area in accordance with Flemish Community law and the television broadcasters have a sustainable and real relationship with the economy of the Flemish Community;

6° a significant part of the television broadcasters' staff work in the Dutch-language area or in the bilingual Brussels-Capital area, where their head offices are located, while editorial decisions are made in another country that is not a Member State of the European Union;

7° a significant part of the television broadcasters' staff work in the Dutch-language area or in the bilingual Brussels-Capital area, where editorial decisions are made, while their head offices are located in another country that is not a Member State of the European Union.

§ 3. Any television broadcasters that meet none of the conditions referred to in paragraph 2 fall within the competence of the Flemish Community if they meet any of the following conditions:

1° they use a satellite up-link located in the Dutch-language area or a satellite up-link located in the bilingual Brussels-Capital area, which belongs exclusively to the Flemish Community;

2° they use satellite capacity falling within the competence of the Flemish Community although they do not use a satellite up-link located as referred to in point 1°.

§ 4. Any television broadcasters that meet none of the conditions mentioned in paragraph 2 or paragraph 3 fall within the competence of the Flemish Community if they are established in the Dutch-language area or in the bilingual Brussels-Capital area in accordance with Articles 49 to 55, inclusive, of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union.

§ 5. This Act does not apply to television services intended exclusively for reception in countries that are not Member States of the European Union and that are not directly or

indirectly received with standard consumer equipment by the public in the Dutch-language area or in the bilingual Brussels-Capital area or elsewhere in the European Union.]<sup>54</sup>

## SECTION [1/1] <sup>55</sup> Access to television services for the visual or hearing impaired

### Article 151

[Art. 151. § 1. The public broadcaster of the Flemish Community and private television broadcasters shall make a considerable share of their programmes accessible to persons with a visual or hearing disability. To this end, use shall be made of subtitling, audio description, sign language and audio subtitling.

§ 2. Regional television broadcasters shall make their news programmes accessible to people with a hearing disability on weekdays from 8:00 p.m. To this end, use shall be made of subtitling.

§ 3. Private television broadcasters with an average market share of 2% that broadcast a main news programme and have had an average market share of 2% for six consecutive months since its first broadcast must subtitle that news programme. The main news programme is the news programme with the highest average number of viewers.

Private television broadcasters that start broadcasting a main news programme but on the day of its first broadcast do not have a 2% market share, must subtitle that main news programme within a term of 12 months commencing from the day that the private television broadcasters have had an average market share of 2% for 6 consecutive months.

Private television broadcasters that had a 2 % market share on 1 January 2010 and still maintain it when this Act takes effect, and that broadcast news programmes and current affairs programmes other than the main news, or that commence broadcasting news programmes and current affairs programmes other than the main news, must subtitle these news programmes and 90% of current affairs programmes other than the main news no later than 1 January 2013. Private television broadcasters that commenced broadcasting news programmes and current affairs programmes other than the main news, and that during 6 consecutive months preceding this starting date have a market share of 2%, must subtitle these news programmes and 90 % of current affairs programmes other than the main news from the start of the broadcasts. This obligation does not apply to current affairs programmes that are dedicated solely to sports coverage.

Private television broadcasters that commence broadcasting news programmes and current affairs programmes other than the main news but do not have a 2 % market share on 1 January 2010 must subtitle these news programmes and 90 % of current affairs programmes other than the main news within a term of 36 months which commences from the day that the private television broadcasters have had an average market share of 2% for 6 consecutive months. This obligation does not apply to current affairs programmes that are dedicated solely to sports coverage.

The market share of a private broadcaster is the share that a private broadcaster has of the total number of viewers on the television broadcasting market during a certain period.

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<sup>54</sup> Inserted by the act(1) of 17 January 2014

<sup>55</sup> Changed by the act(1) of 17 January 2014

§ 4. The Government of Flanders imposes a time frame and quota for:

1° subtitling other than that referred to in paragraphs 2 and 3;

2° audio description;

3° sign language;

4° audio subtitling.

§ 5. The Government of Flanders grants funding for every technique that helps make television services accessible.

The Government of Flanders lays down criteria for this.]<sup>56</sup>

## SECTION II

The broadcast of cinematographic works

### Article 152

Television service providers may not broadcast cinematographic works outside the periods agreed upon with the holders of rights.

## SECTION III

Events arrangement

### Article 153

§ 1. The Flemish Government draws up a list of events which are deemed to be of significant interest to citizens and which cannot for that reason be broadcast on an exclusive basis in such a way that a significant proportion of the public in the Flemish Community is not able to follow these events directly on television free of charge or in a postponed report [...] <sup>57</sup>.

[It is deemed that a significant share of the audience in the Flemish Community should be able to follow on television an event considered to be of considerable interest to society if:

1° the event is broadcast by a broadcaster that broadcasts in the Dutch language;

2° it concerns a television broadcaster that can be received by at least 90 % of the public without additional costs above the price of the basic subscription of a service provider.] <sup>58</sup>

[Television broadcasters that do not comply with the provisions of paragraph 2, 1° or 2°, and that acquire exclusive broadcasting rights to broadcast events which are deemed to be of

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<sup>56</sup> Replaced by the act of 13 July 2012

<sup>57</sup> Cancelled by the act of 13 July 2012

<sup>58</sup> Replaced by the act of 13 July 2012

significant interest to society in the Dutch-language area or in the bilingual Brussels-Capital area, may only exercise such rights if they can guarantee via agreements concluded that a significant part of the public in the Flemish Community will not be prevented from following these events on television, as described in paragraph 2.

Television broadcasters holding exclusive broadcasting rights may grant sub-licences to television broadcasters that meet the conditions specified in paragraph 2, 1° and 2°, at reasonable market prices and within terms that must be agreed by mutual consultation between the television broadcasters. If no television broadcasters who are prepared to take sub-licences under these conditions are found, the television broadcaster in question may yet make use of the broadcasting rights acquired, by way of derogation from the provisions in paragraph 2.]<sup>59</sup>

[§ 1/1. An event can be considered an event of considerable interest to society if at least two of the following conditions are satisfied:

1° the event has considerable general news value and elicits a broad interest from the general public;

2° the event takes place in the framework of an important international competition or is a competition in which the national team, a Belgian club team or one or more Belgian athletes take part;

3° the event is part of an important sports discipline and is of considerable cultural value in the Flemish Community;

4° the event generates high ratings in its category.

The Government of Flanders determines whether these events must be available in complete or partial direct reports, or whether they should be available in completely or partially postponed reports.]<sup>60</sup>

§ 2. [The television broadcasters]<sup>61</sup> may not exercise the exclusive rights they have been granted in such a way that a significant part of the public in another Member State in the European Community is not able to follow the events designated by that other Member State on television free of charge in a complete or partial direct report, or, if necessary or appropriate for objective reasons of public interest, in completely or partially postponed reports, as determined by that other Member State.

[§ 3. In paragraphs 1 and 2, basic package from a service provider is understood to mean: the general or first package from broadcasting services that is offered by a service provider. This does not preclude additional costs for obtaining additional but necessary equipment, such as a decoder. An additional package from broadcasting services offering premium content, such as sport or film, which is offered by a service provider together with the basic package and for

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<sup>59</sup> Added by the act(1) of 17 January 2014

<sup>60</sup> Inserted by the act of 13 July 2012

<sup>61</sup> Replaced by the act(1) of 17 January 2014



which the consumer must pay extra in addition to the price of the basic package, is not included in the basic package of a service provider.]<sup>62</sup>

## SECTION IV

The promotion of European productions

### Article 154

The television broadcaster of the Flemish Community and the private linear television broadcasters aim to reserve the major share of the time that is not reserved for information, sports, games, advertising, teletext and teleshopping for European productions.

A significant proportion of this must be devoted to Dutch-language European productions.

The Flemish Government can impose quota in implementation of indent 1 and indent 2.

### Article 155

The television broadcaster of the Flemish Community and the private linear television broadcasters aim to reserve at least ten percent of the time that is not reserved for information, sports, games, advertising, teletext and teleshopping for European productions that have been created by independent producers, which have no ties with television broadcasters.

A significant proportion of these must be devoted to recent productions. These are productions which were broadcast within a period of five years after they were made.

Sufficient room must be provided for recent European Dutch-language productions.

The Flemish Government can impose quota in implementation of indents 1, 2 and 3.

### Article 156

Every year, the television broadcaster of the Flemish Community and the private linear television broadcasters will submit a report to the Flemish Regulator for the Media before 31 March on the manner in which they have complied with the provisions of articles 154 and 155. The Flemish Regulator for the Media will publish these data.

### Article 157

The non-linear television broadcasters will promote the production of and access to European productions, insofar as this is feasible and is implemented with suitable resources. Such promotion could relate, inter alia, to the financial contribution made by the non-linear television broadcasters to the production and rights acquisition of European productions or to the share and/or prominence of European productions in the catalogue of programmes offered by the on-demand programme catalogue of the non-linear television service.

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<sup>62</sup> Added by the act of 13 July 2012

A considerable share of the promotional resources, referred to in the first indent, has to be used for Dutch-language European productions.

The Flemish Government can lay down the potential resources and measures, as mentioned in the first indent.

## CHAPTER II

Private linear television services

### SECTION I

General provisions

#### Article 158

Private linear television broadcasters include:

1° regional television broadcasters;

2° private television broadcasters.

#### Article 159

Under the conditions, mentioned in this section, private linear television broadcasters are accredited by the Flemish Government or have registered with the Flemish Regulator for the Media. In order to be accredited, they must be established as a legal person under private law and must fall within the competence of the Flemish Community.

The Flemish Government determines the conditions and the procedure for obtaining accreditation and for the manner of notification.

#### Article 160

The purpose of private linear television broadcasters is to provide programmes. They can carry out any actions, which contribute directly or indirectly to the accomplishment of their purpose.

### SECTION II

Private television broadcasters

#### Article 161

Private television broadcasters have to register with the Flemish Regulator for the Media. They should notify the Regulator at least fourteen calendar days prior to the start of their linear television services.

The notification has to be carried out in compliance with Article 219 and has to contain at least the following information: all the information which can serve to determine whether the

Flemish Community is competent for the television service concerned, the articles of association, the financial structure, a clear description of the service to be provided.

After notification, each change to the information, mentioned in section two, has to be notified to the Flemish Regulator for the Media as soon as possible by the private broadcaster.

The Flemish Government sets out the subsequent rules for notification, which private television broadcasters have to comply with.

#### Article 162

Notification is required for every broadcasting programme.

Private broadcasters offering a broadcasting programme that is made up exclusively of teleshopping programmes and private broadcasters offering a broadcasting programme that is made up exclusively of self-promotion, should explicitly mention this in their notification.

#### Article 163

Anyone can offer private linear television services under the conditions of this chapter, insofar as:

1° the provider of linear television services has been established as a legal entity under private law and falls under the competence of the Flemish Community;

2° the purpose of the legal entity under private law consists of offering linear television services, excluding the offer of linear broadcasting services as referred to in Article 165. Private broadcasters can carry out all activities that tie in directly or indirectly with the accomplishment of their social object;

3° the private broadcaster is not linked to a political party;

4° the broadcasts are the editorial responsibility of the editorial staff;

5° the private broadcaster broadcasts in Dutch, except in case of derogations to this rule, to be granted by the Flemish Government.

#### Article 164

When private television broadcasters broadcast news programmes and information programmes, these have to be produced by their own editorial staff. The editorial independence is guaranteed and laid down in an editorial statute.

### SECTION III

#### Regional television broadcasters

#### Article 165

The duty of a regional television broadcaster is to provide regional information with the aim of promoting communication between the population and between the authorities and the population on the one hand, and to contribute to the region's general social and cultural development on the other hand within the service area allocated to regional television broadcasters by the Flemish Government according to Article 168.

[In addition to the task mentioned in the first paragraph, the regional television broadcaster fulfils the following tasks:

1° to reach as large an audience as possible within the service area with programmes that offer regional information related to the service area;

2° to ensure a high degree of involvement among the viewers of the programmes by offering interactive applications;

3° to pursue an active diversity policy in the organisation and in the programme offer.]<sup>63</sup>.

Regional information includes news bulletins, background information, debates, election broadcasts and service programmes, amongst other things.

Within the framework of the description of the duties of regional broadcasters referred to in the first paragraph, the regional broadcasters can make broadcasting time available to regional actors, but they do remain responsible for the broadcasts itself.

#### Article 166

[§1.]<sup>64</sup> Regional television broadcasters can only start producing programmes once they have been accredited by the Flemish Government.

The Flemish Government determines the procedure for obtaining accreditation, as well as potential other measures for determining the service area.

[§2. The Government of Flanders shall enter into a five-year cooperation agreement with the recognised regional television broadcasters. This cooperation agreement shall refer to the subtitling task and the performance of the tasks assigned by Flemish Parliament Act, mentioned in Articles 151 and 165, and lay down the criteria and conditions for the obtaining and use of subsidies.]<sup>65</sup>

[Art. 166/1. § 1. For the commercial operation of its programming, the regional television broadcaster may enter into an agreement with an operator. Commercial operation shall mean: the whole of commercial activities that contribute to the financing of the programming of the regional television broadcaster.

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<sup>63</sup> Inserted by the act of 21.02.2014

<sup>64</sup> Inserted by the act of 21.02.2014

<sup>65</sup> Added by the act of 21.02.2014

An operator takes care of the commercial operation of the programming of one or more regional television broadcasters. A maximum of 50% of the shares of an operator can be held by one or more regional television broadcasters.

The Government of Flanders shall determine the further conditions to be fulfilled by operators and the minimum requirements to be included in the operating agreement between the regional television broadcaster and the operator.

§ 2. From 1 January 2015 onwards, regional television broadcasters shall be paid a fee by service distributors who collect payments for third parties and who transmit the programmes of the regional television broadcasters based on the coverage measurement of their programmes.

The coverage measurement mentioned in the first paragraph is the result of the average daily coverage of a regional television broadcaster in terms of percentage calculated by the Flemish Regulator for the Media. The average daily coverage in terms of percentage is calculated based on the coverage data made available to the Flemish Regulator for the Media by the service distributors who collect payments for third parties and who transmit the programmes of the regional television broadcasters.

The total annual coverage fee to be paid to the regional television broadcasters by the service distributors who collect payments for third parties and who transmit the programmes of the regional television broadcasters is set at 2.3 euros x the total number of subscribers of these service distributors, calculated based on the data provided in application of Article 182 and accepted by the Flemish Regulator for the Media.

The Government of Flanders shall determine the moment at which the total number of subscribers will be determined in application of the third paragraph.

The fee mentioned in the first paragraph, calculated by the Flemish Regulator for the Media based on the coverage measurement as mentioned in the second paragraph, shall be paid to the regional television broadcasters by the service distributors who collect payments for third parties and who transmit the programmes of the regional television broadcasters.

The Government of Flanders shall determine the detailed conditions and modalities according to which the coverage data must be made available to the Flemish Regulator for the Media by the service distributors who collect payments for third parties and who transmit the programmes of the regional television broadcasters for the calculation of the average daily coverage of the regional television broadcasters by the Flemish Regulator for the Media, for the calculation of the individual coverage fees by the Flemish Regulator for the Media, and for the payment of the coverage fees to each of the regional television broadcasters by these service distributors.

The fee, as mentioned in the third paragraph, shall be indexed annually from 1 January 2016 onwards based on the price index as laid down in Article 2 of the Royal Decree of 24 December 1993 in application of the law of 6 January 1989 on the protection of the country's competitive position. This shall be done taking into account the price index for January of each year.

The total amount of the fee mentioned in the first paragraph is calculated on a quarterly basis after the end of each quarter. The amount must be paid, at the latest, on the last day of the following quarter and shall be equal to the sum of the amounts determined based on the coverage measured in accordance with the second paragraph.

The Flemish Regulator for the Media shall calculate for each regional television broadcaster the average daily coverage in terms of percentage in the last quarter of 2014 based on the coverage data made available to the Flemish Regulator for the Media by the service distributors who collect payments for third parties and who transmit the programmes of the regional television broadcasters.

As of 1 January 2016, regional television broadcasters whose average daily coverage in the last quarter of each year from 2015 onwards has dropped by more than 20% compared to the average daily coverage of the last quarter of 2014, in order to be entitled to the fee in accordance with this subsection, must enter into an agreement with an operator in accordance with the first subsection. The Government of Flanders shall determine the further conditions for the application of this paragraph.

§ 3. Contrary to Article 169, paragraph 1, 4°, the Government of Flanders may, in individual cases, give permission to an organisation that has entered into an operating agreement to perform more than one programming contract.

§ 4. The bodies of regional television broadcasters that have entered into an operating agreement as mentioned in subsection 1 must, in addition, fulfil the following conditions:

1° the General Meeting and the Board of Directors must be composed, in a representative way, of people who live in the service area in question of the regional television broadcaster;

2° no more than two thirds of the members of the General Meeting and of the Board of Directors may be of the same sex, and at least one of the members of these bodies must have a different ethnic-cultural background. In their composition, the General Meeting and the Board of Directors must reflect a balanced and proportional age diversity in line with the demographic reality of our adult population;

3° one active member of the General Meeting shall be appointed by the operator with whom the regional television broadcaster has entered into an operating agreement;

4° the offices on the Board of Directors shall have a duration of four years. Every four years, at least half of the members of the Board of Directors must be replaced. Individual Directors can never hold office for longer than twelve years.

§ 5. Without prejudice to the application of Articles 169 and 170, the bodies of regional television broadcasters that have entered into an operating agreement as mentioned in subsection 1 and fulfil the other conditions of this Article shall receive a new authorisation from the Government of Flanders in which it is mentioned that the operating agreement has been entered into.

§ 6. This Article shall not apply in the bilingual Brussels Capital Region.]<sup>66</sup>

#### Article 167

With a view to their accreditation, regional television broadcasters will supply all the data which can serve to determine whether the Flemish Community is competent for the broadcaster concerned, the articles of association, the financial structure, the programmes provided and the broadcasting schedule to the Flemish Government.

Following accreditation, each fundamental change to the information provided in the first indent has to be notified as soon as possible to the Flemish Government by the broadcaster concerned.

#### Article 168

The Flemish Government will demarcate [the service areas of the regional television broadcasters]<sup>67</sup>, including the bilingual area known as Brussels-Capital. The Flemish Government can only grant a licence to one regional television broadcaster within a service area.

[The Government of Flanders shall determine where the programmes of the regional television broadcasters can be distributed, and under what conditions. The news bulletins of the regional television broadcasters can be distributed throughout the Flemish Community.]<sup>68</sup>

#### Article 169

In order to receive a licence and to continue to be a licensed broadcaster, regional television broadcasters need to comply with the following conditions:

1° take the form of a non-profit organisation, of which the directors may not serve as the director of another association, which owns or manages a regional television broadcaster;

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<sup>66</sup> Inserted by the act of 21.02.2014

<sup>67</sup> Replaced by the act of 21.02.2014

<sup>68</sup> Changed by the act of 21.02.2014

2° the registered office and the operating office are situated in the Dutch-language region or in the bilingual Brussels-Capital Region, more specifically in their service area;

3° the object of the association is exclusively restricted to producing regional programmes;

4° one association does not [provide]<sup>69</sup> more than one [regional broadcasting program]<sup>70</sup>;

5° the regional television broadcasters are not associated with a political party, professional federation or organisation with a commercial object;

6° the regional television broadcaster broadcasts in Dutch subject to derogations granted by the Flemish Government;

7° the regional television broadcasters broadcast their own programmes. In their own programmes, the regional broadcasters aim to develop the potential for expression of the local population, and encourage its participation. Own programmes should be interpreted as programmes or programme components which were developed and produced by the broadcaster's own staff or at the request of and under the end responsibility of the regional television broadcaster's staff;

8° at least eighty percent of the broadcasting programme of the regional television broadcaster is related to one's own regional service area;

9° an editor-in-chief is responsible for the news programmes. The editorial independence is guaranteed and determined in an editorial statute. The regional television broadcaster can make use of cooperative ventures for its news programmes. The conditions for this are determined by the Flemish Government;

10° every year, the regional television broadcasters will submit an operational report and a financial report. The Flemish Regulator for the Media, and in particular the officials appointed for this purpose, can request all the necessary documents and examine in situ whether the conditions for accreditation provided in this section have been observed.

[The provision of section 1, 3°, does not apply to the regional television broadcaster having as its service area the bilingual Brussels-Capital region. This regional television broadcaster can, after fulfilling its contract as stipulated in Article 162, also operate a local radio broadcast organization with Brussels as its locality.]<sup>71</sup>

[Contrary to paragraph 1, 4°, the Government of Flanders may, in individual cases, give permission to an organisation that has entered into an operating agreement to perform more than one programming contract.

Without prejudice to the application of paragraph 1, 5°, a regional television broadcaster may enter into an operating agreement as referred to in Article 166/1, § 1.]<sup>72</sup>

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<sup>69</sup> Replaced by the act of 21.02.2014

<sup>70</sup> Replaced by the act of 21.02.2014

<sup>71</sup> Added by the act of 13.07. 2012

<sup>72</sup> Added by the act of 21.02.2014



## Article 170

§ 1. The duration of the accreditation as a regional broadcaster is nine years. The licence can be extended with nine-year periods at the petitioner's request. This request will be submitted at the latest six months before the end of the running licence term, in accordance with Article 219.

The Flemish Government has to notify the regional television broadcaster by registered post, addressed to the president of the Board of Directors at the address of the registered office of the fact that it does not wish to extend a licence at least one year before the end of the licence term.

§ 2 The Flemish Regulator for the Media can suspend or withdraw the licence of a regional television broadcaster for a maximum of three months at any time if the provisions of this section or the operational provisions are not observed.

If the regional broadcaster requests so, the Flemish Government can suspend the execution of the suspension or withdrawal of the accreditation for a maximum of three months in order to give the broadcaster concerned the opportunity to comply with all the regulations. After this period, the dossier is placed on the agenda once again if the grounds for it are still present.

## Article 171

The general meeting of the regional television broadcaster is composed in a representative way. This takes into account political, social, cultural, philosophical and regional criteria. Every administrative authority situated in the broadcasting area which contributes financially to the annual operating costs can form part of the general meeting of the regional television broadcaster.

## Article 172

The Board of Directors of the regional television broadcaster must be composed in a representative way and may not consist for more than one fifth of members who:

1° hold a political mandate;

2° hold a managerial position or the position of director in a professional employers or employee federation;

3° hold a managerial position or the position of director in a media, promotional or advertising company or with the Flemish Community's public broadcaster, or with a [private television broadcaster]<sup>73</sup>;

4° hold a managerial position or the position of director with a cable broadcasting network. The members of the Board of Directors may in no case be a mayor or alderman, member of a permanent executive, of the Flemish Government, of the government of the Brussels Capital Region or of the federal government.

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<sup>73</sup> Replaced by the act of 13 July 2012

## Article 173

The Flemish Regulator for the Media must be notified of any change in the Board of Directors and the general meeting of the regional television broadcaster.

## CHAPTER III

### Private non-linear television services

## Article 174

Anyone can offer television services under the conditions of this chapter, insofar as:

1° the entity offering such services has been established as a legal entity under private law and falls under the competence of the Flemish Community;

2° the object of the legal entity under private law is to provide non-linear television services in a digital manner. The legal entity can carry out any activities which directly or indirectly correspond to achieving their object.

Non-linear television broadcasters can encrypt their broadcasts, in whole or in part, in return for payment and are not associated with a political party.

Non-linear television broadcasters will at least broadcast in Dutch, excluding exceptions to this rule as granted by the Flemish Government.

## Article 175

The Flemish Regulator for the Media has to be notified at least fourteen calendar days prior to the start of service of the fact that a non-linear television service is being offered.

The notification has to be carried out in compliance with Article 219 and has to contain at least the following information: all the information which can serve to determine whether the Flemish Community is competent for the television service concerned, the articles of association, the financial structure and a clear description of the service to be provided.

The Flemish Government will determine which other data has to be subsequently supplied in the notification and which later changes have to be notified to the Flemish Regulator for the Media.

If the non-linear television broadcasters extend their provision with a new sort of service they must carry out a separate notification.

After notification, each change to the information, mentioned in indent one, has to be notified to the Flemish Regulator for the Media as soon as possible by the non-linear television broadcaster.

## Article 176

The Flemish Regulator for the Media can force the service provider or network operator to suspend or stop broadcasting a non-linear television service if it violates or entails a grave risk for:

1° public order, specifically the prevention of, investigation into, detecting of and pursuing offences, including the protection of minors and the combating of the instigation to hate for reasons of race, gender, religion or nationality or violations of human dignity of individuals;

2° the protection of public health;

3° public safety, including guaranteeing national security and defence.

If the non-linear television broadcaster, as referred to in indent one, falls under the competence of another Member State of the European Union, then the Flemish Media Regulator has to take the following actions prior to giving the order of suspending or stopping non-linear television broadcasting :

1° notify the European Commission and the EU Member State, under whose competence the non-linear television broadcaster falls, of the intention to have the non-linear television broadcaster suspended or stopped;

2° to request that the EU Member State, under whose competence the television broadcaster falls, to take measures. The Flemish Regulator for the Media can only have the transmission of the non-linear television service suspended or stopped if the EU Member State has not or insufficiently responded to the request of the Flemish Regulator for the Media.

In urgent cases, the Flemish Regulator for the Media may choose not to apply the second indent. In this case, the European Commission and the EU Member State under whose competence the non-linear television broadcaster falls, have to be notified as soon as possible of the order for suspension or termination of the transmission of non-linear television services, while stating the reasons for the urgency.

The provisions of this article are applicable irrespective of potential court proceedings, including the preliminary investigation and actions carried out within the scope of a criminal investigation.

## PART IV

### Service providers

#### TITLE I

#### General provisions

##### Article 177

Every service provider who markets a range of broadcasting services in the Flemish Community has to notify the Flemish Regulator for the Media of this at least fourteen calendar days prior to the launch of this service. This notification is made in accordance with

## Article 219.

The notification will comprise at least the following: the identification of the legal entity, the services offered with the contractual conditions for including the services, and the electronic communication network used to broadcast these services.

The Flemish Government will determine which other data has to be subsequently supplied in the notification and which later changes have to be notified to the Flemish Regulator for the Media.

## Article 178

The provisions of this part of the Act are not applicable to service providers who offer their services using a collective aerial as mentioned in Article 197.

## Article 179

Service providers have to make at least the following information available in a user-friendly, direct and permanent manner to their customers:

1° the name of the service provider;

2° the geographical address where the service provider is located;

3° further data, which enable easy, direct and permanent access to the service provider, including its electronic mail address;

4° if a service provider is registered in a trade registry or similar public registry: the enterprise number, the registration number and where applicable, the VAT number;

5° the nature and content of the services that he or she distributes.

## Article 180

[§ 1. Service providers shall transmit the linear television broadcasting programmes that form part of their range of television services in the Flemish Community in full, unaltered and in their entirety at the moment that they are broadcast. This is also true for the related services mentioned in Article 185, § 1, second paragraph, last sentence.

§ 2. Any function that a service provider offers to the end users and that makes it possible to view the linear television broadcasting programmes intended by the first paragraph in a delayed, shortened or modified manner shall be subject to the prior consent of the relevant television broadcasting organization. Prior consent is required from every television broadcasting organization that falls under the scope of Article 154, first and second paragraphs.

The relevant television broadcasting organization and service provider shall negotiate in good faith and shall exercise their means of permission in a reasonable and proportional manner. When an agreement about this leads to financial compensation by the service providers to the television broadcasting organizations, then they must be used for Dutch-language European productions in accordance with Article 154.

The Government of Flanders may impose more specific rules with a view to control and/or enforcement of this rule.

§ 3. Functions that affect the editorial autonomy and accountability of the relevant television broadcasting organizations may always be refused.

§ 4. If no agreement with regard to the permission can be reached within a term of three months starting from the moment that the service provider has informed the television broadcasting organization in detail by registered letter of its intention to offer a function for which permission is required from the television broadcasting organization as indicated in paragraph 2, the parties shall call upon mediation. The most diligent party shall request by registered post sent to the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Flemish Regulator for the Media the commencement of a mediation procedure within a term of seven working days after receipt of this request. A Flemish Government Decree shall determine the specific rules of the mediation procedure, which may last no longer than three months.

Should the mediation procedure not lead to an agreement between the parties, the mediator shall formulate an opinion to conclude the mediation task. The most diligent party may submit the case before the competent judicial courts.

§ 5. Service providers shall make commercial communication that forms part of their service clearly recognizable as such. The provisions from Section II. Basic rules as regards the use of commercial communication, Section III. Commercial communication about specific products and Section IV Commercial communication that is targeted at minors, youth and children, Part III. Radio Broadcasting and Television, Title II. The provisions of Broadcasting services, Chapter IV Commercial communication, are applicable to all commercial communication offered by service providers in their own services to subscribers.

§ 6. Service providers shall take all reasonable technical measures in order to ensure that access of minors to their broadcasting services, which would severely impair their physical, spiritual or moral development, is limited, or that their offer does not comprise such services and will notify subscribers to their services of these measures. This obligation is applicable to all the broadcasting services comprised in their offer, and to the electronic programme guide or to other audiovisual or text-based information which is an integral part of the services offered. ]<sup>74</sup>

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<sup>74</sup> Replaced by the act of 19 July 2013

*Art.5 from the same act: 'This Act is without prejudice to rights and obligations arising from agreements that service providers and broadcasters have concluded before this Act comes into force , nor to the acts performed by the service providers before the commencement of this Act, in so far they are completely finished before the commencement of this Act.*

*Art. 6 from the same act: 'This Act shall enter into force on the day following its publication in the Moniteur belge (Belgian Official Gazette).The service providers that offer today already one or more functionalities, as referred to in Article 180, § 2, to the end users, have a period of three months after the commencement of this Act to come to an agreement, as referred to in Article 180, § 2, with the concerned television broadcasters. If no agreement can be concluded within three months, the parties may appeal to the conciliation procedure as foreseen in Article 180, § 4. If the conciliation procedure does not lead to an agreement between the parties, then the entitlement to offer the concerned functionality by that service provider expires.*

*Article 2, § 4, shall enter into force on the tenth day following the publication of the decision of the Flemish Government referred to in Article 2, § 4.*

## Article 181

A service provider is allowed to offer an electronic programme guide by means of the electronic communication network used.

Service providers may be required by the Flemish Regulator for the Media, where necessary, to guarantee that end users of specified digital broadcasting services have access to the application program interfaces and to provide electronic programme guides subject to fair, reasonable and non-discriminatory conditions.

The Flemish Government may impose conditions on installing, accessing and presenting electronic programme guides used in the context of digital programmes when required to guarantee the end user's access to a number of clearly specified digital programmes available in the Flemish Community.

Article 182.[ Service providers that make available to the public one or more linear or non-linear broadcasting services of one or more television broadcasters falling within the competence of the Flemish Community, annually provide the Flemish Regulator for the Media with an activity report, and refer to the composition of the shareholders, the number of subscribers, the number of subscribers in the Dutch-language area, the programmes transmitted and the annual accounts approved by the general meeting of shareholders.]<sup>75</sup>

## Article 183

Service providers cannot be held liable for the information shared by broadcasters or for providing access to this information, nor to the information saved at the request of the broadcaster, on condition that each of the following requirements has been met:

1° in case of linear and non-linear services, the service provider will not make any changes to the information provided by the broadcasters;

2° in case of non-linear services, the initiative to provide the information does not reside with the service provider;

3° in case of non-linear services, the receiver of the information provided pertaining to these services will not be determined by the service provider.

The first indent does not prevent the Flemish Regulator for Media to require that a service provider ends or prevents a violation, in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

## Article 184

The service provider using a radio network or an entity that has control over it cannot exclusively acquire more than one third of the digital capacity of this network that is destined for use with the same technology.

[The restriction referred to in paragraph 1 does not apply to the digital capacity of this network that is destined for the transmission of freely available radio programmes.]<sup>76</sup>

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<sup>75</sup> Replaced by the act(2) of 17 January 2014

<sup>76</sup> Added by the act(1) of 17 January 2014

[Title 1/1. Service provider incentives for the audiovisual sector .

Art. 184/1.§ 1. Any service provider that makes available to the public one or more linear or non-linear broadcasting services of one or more television broadcasters falling within the competence of the Flemish Community, participates in the production of audiovisual works, either in the form of a financial contribution to the co-production of audiovisual works or in the form of an equivalent financial contribution to the Flanders Audiovisual Fund npo, established by the Act of 13 April 1999 authorising the Flemish Government to join and participate in the establishment of the non-profit organisation Flanders Audiovisual Fund. The Flanders Audiovisual Fund allocates this contribution to Flemish high-quality and independent series productions, made in co-production with the public broadcaster of the Flemish Community and/or the television broadcasters accredited and/or registered in Flanders and regarding which the Flemish Government concludes a management contract with the Flanders Audiovisual Fund.

Service providers send a registered letter to the Flanders Audiovisual Fund, the Flemish Regulator for the Media and the Flemish Government, informing them of the participation method chosen by 15 February of each year. If they fail to do so, they are deemed to have selected participation by means of a financial contribution to the Flanders Audiovisual Fund.

§ 2. The financial contribution to co-production mentioned in § 1 takes the form of co-production projects which are presented to the Flemish Regulator for the Media for the purposes of evaluating admissibility and accreditation. The Flemish Government defines the specific terms with regard to the procedure for presenting co-production projects and with regard to evaluating admissibility and accreditation of these co-production projects. The Flemish Government also defines the specific terms with regard to the procedure for financial contributions to the Flanders Audiovisual Fund.

§ 3. The fixed amount of every service provider's participation in producing audiovisual works, mentioned in paragraph 1, is EUR 3 million per year. In derogation from this, service providers may opt for participation amounting to EUR 1.3 per subscriber in the Dutch-language area, which is calculated based on the most recent data communicated pursuant to Article 182 and accepted by the Flemish Regulator for the Media. If no adequate data have been provided, the fixed contribution shall be payable.

The Flemish Government annually indexes the amounts mentioned in paragraph 1 based on the price index figure as specified in Article 2 of the Royal Decree of 24 December 1993 implementing the Law of 6 January 1989 on safeguarding the country's competitiveness, as from 2015. The price index figure applicable to January is taken into account for this purpose.

Any service provider which, pursuant to § 2, is shown to have presented insufficient investments to the Flemish Regulator for the Media for the period in question, is obliged to make the financial contribution specified in § 1 to the Flanders Audiovisual Fund in full as specified in said paragraph, and no investments already presented shall be deducted.

If the service provider has communicated its choice of investment in the co-production of audiovisual works and the shortage in investment in co-production projects is due to a decision by the Flemish Regulator for the Media stating that one or more co-production projects are not eligible or are not accredited in accordance with the procedure referred to in §

2, the service provider transfers the balance of the total financial contribution owed as specified in § 1 to the Flanders Audiovisual Fund.

§ 4. Participations in co-productions in implementation of other legal or regulatory obligations or entailing other legal or regulatory benefits may not be taken into account as part of the mandatory participation mentioned in this Article.]<sup>77</sup>

## TITLE II

### Transmission possibilities and transmission duties

#### Article 185

§ 1. The service providers using networks that serve as the most important resource to receive broadcasting programmes for a significant number of end users, will offer their services in accordance with the provisions of Article 186.

The linear broadcasting programmes, [and associated services]<sup>78</sup> as mentioned in article 186, § 1 and § 2, have to be offered unabridged and in their entirety, with a view to ensuring pluralism and cultural diversity in the broadcasting offer. [In this title, associated services is understood to mean: subtitling, audio description, sign language and audio subtitling.]<sup>79</sup>

[§ 1/1. The provisions of paragraph 1 of this article shall not apply to service providers who have access to electronic communication networks as a result of measures taken by the Flemish Regulator for the Media imposed in application of article 192 of this Act. These service providers can transmit their programs in accordance with article 187]<sup>80</sup>.

§ 2. Service providers using networks that do not serve as the most important resource to receive broadcasting programmes for a significant number of end users, can offer their services in accordance with the provisions of article 187.

§ 3. The networks, as mentioned in § 1, first indent, will be laid down at least once every three years by the Flemish Government, on the recommendation of the Flemish Regulator for the Media. The Flemish Government will lay down these networks for the first time in the calendar year following on the date that this Act takes effect and can review this provision after at least one year, and every subsequent year after this date.

#### Article 186

§ 1. The service providers, referred to in article 185, § 1, first indent, have to distribute the following linear broadcasting programmes in their basic offer, as soon as they are broadcast:

1° the broadcasting programme of the public broadcaster of the Flemish Community;

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<sup>77</sup> Inserted by the act(2) of 17 January 2014

<sup>78</sup> Inserted by the act of 13 July 2012

<sup>79</sup> Added by the act of 13 July 2012

<sup>80</sup> Added by the act of 25 April 2014(1)



2° the broadcasting programme of the regional television broadcaster. This will be broadcast free of charge, unabridged and simultaneously within the regional television broadcaster's service area. The free aspect applies to the provision and the transmission of the broadcasting programme;

3° two radio programmes and two television programmes of the public broadcaster of the French-speaking community and the radio broadcasting programme of the German-speaking Community;

4° two radio broadcasting programmes and the television broadcasts of the Dutch public broadcaster;

[5° the associated services of the television programmes indicated in point 1° to 4° and in § 2.]<sup>81</sup>

The Flemish Community shall not be required to pay a fee to a cable network provider for the compulsory transmission of the aforementioned programmes [and associated services]<sup>82</sup>.

§ 2. On the recommendation of the Flemish Regulator for the Media, the Flemish Government may decide to include other broadcasting programmes of linear broadcasters in this transmission duty, on condition that these broadcasters meet the following requirements:

1° they broadcast a full news programme, produced by an in-house editorial team mainly consisting of accredited professional journalists;

2° they provide a varied, diverse and multicultural offer, which includes information and cultural programmes and their programming includes a certain percentage of Dutch-language programmes;

3° they subtitle a given percentage of their programmes for the deaf and the hearing impaired. The Flemish Government sets the percentages, as mentioned in indent 1, 2° and 3°.

§ 3. The service providers, referred to in article 185, § 1, first indent, may distribute the following broadcasts in their entirety, as soon as they are broadcast:

1° broadcasts by licensed broadcasters that are not included in paragraph 1, which are accredited by the Flemish Community or registered with the Flemish Regulator for the Media;

2° the non-linear broadcasts of the broadcaster, mentioned in paragraph 1;

3° digital radio broadcasts of the public broadcaster of the Flemish Community and radio broadcasts of the accredited and registered radio broadcasters; in the case of the accredited radio broadcasters the provisions of the broadcasting permits, i.e., as regards the service area for national, local and regional radio broadcasters are respected;

[4° without prejudice to the second paragraph of Article 168, the programmes of the regional television broadcasters recognised by the Flemish Community;]<sup>83</sup>;

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<sup>81</sup> Added by the act of 13 July 2012

<sup>82</sup> Added by the act of 13 July 2012

5° broadcasts of the broadcasters of the French-speaking and German-speaking Communities of Belgium, which do not fall under paragraph 1, and which are aimed at the entire Community;

6° broadcasts of broadcasters, which fall under the competence of another member of the European Community;

7° if prior permission is granted by the Flemish Regulator for the Media, which can impose conditions in this regard, the broadcasts of broadcasters that are the competence of a country that is not an EU Member State.

§ 4. The Flemish Regulator for the Media must be notified in advance about the transmission of new programmes. The notification comprises the location of the broadcast, the location of the establishment and the mention of the country that is competent for the broadcaster.

#### Article 187

The service providers that use the network of providers of electronic communication networks, whose network is not the most important means of receiving broadcasts for a significant number of end users, can transmit the following broadcasts:

1° broadcasts of the public broadcaster of the Flemish Community;

[2° broadcasting programmes from the broadcasters indicated by the Flemish Regulator for the Media;]<sup>84</sup>

[2°/1 the broadcasting programme from the regional television broadcaster within the service area of that regional television broadcaster;

2° /2 without prejudice to the second paragraph of Article 168, the programmes of the regional television broadcasters recognised by the Flemish Community;]<sup>85</sup>

3° broadcasts of the public broadcasters of the French-speaking and German-speaking Community of Belgium;

4° broadcasts of the broadcasters of the French-speaking and German-speaking Communities of Belgium, and which are aimed at the entire Community;

5° broadcasts of broadcasters, which fall under the competence of another Member State of the European Community;

6° if prior permission is granted by the Flemish Regulator for the Media, which can impose conditions in this regard, the broadcasts of broadcasters that are the competence of a country that is not an EU Member State.

The Flemish Regulator for the Media must be notified in advance about the broadcast of new programmes. This notification comprises the location of the broadcast, the location of the

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<sup>83</sup> Changed by the act of 13 July 2012 and replaced by the act of 21 February 2014

<sup>84</sup> Replaced by the act of 13 July 2012

<sup>85</sup> Inserted by the act of 13 July 2012 and Replaced by the act of 21 February 2014

establishment and the mention of the country that is competent for the broadcaster.

## Article 188

Service providers are prohibited from transmitting other broadcasts than those for which transmission is authorized under this title, except in case of permission by the Flemish Regulator for the Media, who can impose certain conditions.

A service provider may use one analogue and two digital channels if it mainly uses these to provide information about the broadcasts and services that it transmits or offers and about the difficulties that influence the service's operations.

## PART V

### Networks

#### TITLE I

##### General provisions

## Article 189

The Flemish Regulator for the Media shall determine the relevant markets and the geographical scope thereof for products and services in the electronic communication networks and services sector.

## Article 190

§ 1. Following each assessment of the relevant geographical markets the Flemish Regulator for the Media shall undertake an analysis of these markets to determine if they are actually competitive.

§ 2. If the Flemish Regulator for the Media acknowledges that a relevant market actually is competitive, it may not enforce or maintain any of the obligations featured in Article 192.

§ 3. Should the Flemish Regulator for the Media ascertain that a relevant market is not actually competitive the Regulator shall check to see what companies [, individually or collectively,]<sup>86</sup> enjoy a significant market power on the market, and subject these companies to one or more obligations arising from Article 192, where appropriate.

A company shall be deemed to enjoy a significant market power, if, alone or together with other companies, it has an economic strength to behave to a large extent independently of its competitors, customers and consumers. The Flemish Regulator for the Media publishes a list of companies with a significant market power for each relevant market, referring to the obligations imposed on each one of these companies, pursuant to the first indent [, together with the specific product or with the specific service and the geographic market in question].<sup>87</sup>

[The Flemish Regulator for the Media ensures that current information, with the exception of

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<sup>86</sup> Inserted by the act of 13 July 2012

<sup>87</sup> Added by the act of 13 July 2012

confidential data and trade secrets, is made public in a manner that guarantees that all interested parties have easy access to that information.]<sup>88</sup>

## Article 191

The duties, referred to in Article 192, shall not be imposed upon companies that are not designated as companies with a significant market power.

Notwithstanding the first indent, the Flemish Regulator for the Media shall be entitled to impose these obligations on:

1° companies that have not been designated as companies with significant market power if this is necessary to satisfy international commitments;

2° all companies that control the access to end users, if this is necessary to guarantee all end-to-end connections.

Providers of electronic communication networks may be required by the Flemish Regulator for the Media, where necessary, to guarantee that end users of specified digital radio and television broadcasting services have access to the application program interfaces and to provide electronic programme guides subject to fair, reasonable and non-discriminatory conditions.

[Companies that control access to end-users can be obliged by the Flemish Regulator for the Media to make their services interoperable if this is justifiable and necessary. This obligation shall be objective, transparent, proportionate and non-discriminatory.]<sup>89</sup>

[In order to prevent a regression of services and an obstruction or delay of traffic across the networks, the Flemish Regulator for the Media can impose minimum requirements with regard to the quality of services upon providers of electronic communications networks. Well before the establishment of these requirements, the Flemish Regulator for the Media shall provide the European Commission a summary of the reasons for intervening, the planned requirements and the approach proposed. This information shall also be made available to BEREC. The Flemish Regulator for the Media shall take into consideration as much as possible the comments and recommendations of the European Commission.]<sup>90</sup>

## Article 192

§1. The Flemish Regulator for the Media may impose one or more of the following duties on any company with a significant market power:

1° transparency obligations concerning interconnection or access. The Flemish Regulator for the Media will stipulate in this case which information should be made available, how detailed it should be and how it must be published;

2° obligations as regards non-discrimination pertaining to interconnection or access;

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<sup>88</sup> Added by the act of 13 July 2012

<sup>89</sup> Added by the act of 13 July 2012

<sup>90</sup> Added by the act of 13 July 2012

3° obligations to keeping separate accounts pertaining to activities related to interconnection or access;

4° the obligation to negotiate with companies requesting access to the electronic communication network in good faith;

[5° the obligation to accept reasonable requests for access to and use of certain network components and associated facilities, including access to and use of network components that are not active, or unbundled access to the local loop. Access is understood to mean making facilities and/or services available under express conditions to another company with a view to providing electronic communication services. This access can be on an exclusive or non-exclusive basis;]<sup>91</sup>

6° obligations as regards the earning back of costs and price control, including among others duties as regards the cost orientation of process and cost charging systems as regards efficient costs and as regards competition-limiting tariffs.

In exceptional circumstances and subject to the European Commission's consent, the Flemish Regulator for the Media may impose obligations on companies with a significant market power other than those referred to in the first indent. The Flemish Regulator for the Media may subject the obligations, referred to in indent 1, 4°, 5° and 6°, to conditions concerning fairness, reasonableness and advisability.

§ 2. The obligations imposed pursuant to this article shall be based on the nature of the problem ascertained and applied proportionally.

§ 3. The obligations imposed pursuant to this Article shall be imposed, where appropriate, subsequent to public consultations and in cooperation with the European Commission [, the Body of European Regulators for Electronic Communications] <sup>92</sup> and the national regulatory authorities in the other Member States. The Flemish Government shall decide the procedure and the conditions governing the public consultation.

[Article 192/1

§ 1. Should the Flemish Regulator for the Media ascertain that the obligations mentioned in Article 192, § 1, have not succeeded in establishing effective competition and that significant and persistent competition problems and/or market shortcomings have been identified with regard to the wholesale provision of access products on certain markets, the Flemish Regulator for the Media can impose an obligation on vertically-integrated companies to place activities related to offering the relevant access products wholesale in an independent business unit by means of so-called functional separation.

The independent business unit indicated in the first section must provide access products and services to all companies, including other business units within the parent company, within the same time frame, under the same conditions, including price and services and by means of the same systems and processes.

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<sup>91</sup> Replaced by the act of 13 July 2012

<sup>92</sup> Inserted by the act of 13 July 2012

§ 2. Should the Flemish Regulator for the Media wish to impose a functional separation, it must submit a request to this end to the European Commission. This request shall contain the evidence and a reasoned assessment from which it appears that there is little or no chance for relevant or sustainable competition within a reasonable term. It shall also include an analysis of the anticipated impact on the regulatory body, on the company, namely on the employees of the separate company, and on the electronic communications sector as a whole, and on the incentives to invest in the sector as a whole, particularly in the framework of the need to ensure social and territorial cohesion, and on other interested parties, namely the anticipated impact on competition in the area of infrastructure and potential consequences for the consumer and the reasons why this obligation is the most efficient means.

§ 3. The draft recommendations comprise the following draft measures:

- a) the specific nature and the level of separation, whereby namely the legal status of the separate business unit is indicated;
- b) identification of the activities of the separate business unit and the products or services that must be provided by this unit;
- c) the governance arrangements in order to ensure the independence of the personnel that work for the separate business unit, and the corresponding incentive structure;
- d) regulations in order to ensure compliance with the legislation;
- e) regulations in order to ensure the transparency of operational procedures, particularly with regard to interested parties;
- f) a monitoring programme in order to ensure compliance, including publication of an annual report.

§ 4. Regarding the Commission's decision with respect to the draft measures that must be taken, the Flemish Regulator for the Media, in accordance with Article 190, shall conduct a coordinated analysis of the various markets that are associated with the access network. Based upon this research, the Flemish Regulator for the Media can impose, uphold, change or retract the obligations specified in Article 192.

§ 5. If it is determined that a company has considerable market power, the company upon which a functional separation is imposed can, in accordance with Article 190, § 3, second section, be subjected to the obligations mentioned in Article 192, §1, or to other obligations to which the European Commission has given its approval, on any specific market.]<sup>93</sup>

[Article 192/2

§ 1. The Flemish Regulator for the Media shall give prior and timely notice to companies that are determined to have considerable market power if it is intending to transfer its local access network activities, or a significant share of them, to a separate legal entity with a different

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<sup>93</sup> Inserted by the act of 13 July 2012

owner, or if it intends to establish a separate business unit in order to offer all retailers, including its own retail division, fully equivalent access products or not.

The companies mentioned in the first section shall inform the Flemish Regulator for the Media of any change of intention, indicated in the first section, and of the end result of the separation process.

§ 2. The Flemish Regulator for the Media shall investigate the effect that the intended transaction will have on the existing regulatory obligations on the grounds of this Act. To this end it shall conduct a coordinated analysis of the various markets that are associated with the access network according to the procedure indicated in Article 190. Based upon this research, the Flemish Regulator for the Media can impose, uphold, change or retract the obligations according to the conditions indicated in Article 192, § 3.

§ 3. If it is determined that a company has considerable market power, the legally or operationally separated business units can, in accordance with Article 190, § 3, second section, be subjected to the obligations mentioned in Article 192, §1, or to other obligations to which the European Commission has given its approval, on any specific market.]<sup>94</sup>

[Article 192/3

§ 1. If a company has considerable market power on a first specific market, it can be designated as a company with considerable market power on a closely related second market if the market power on the first market can be used to increase the company's market power on the second market.

In order to prevent a company from pursuing greater power on the second market, the Flemish Regulator for the Media can impose the obligations mentioned in Article 192 § 1 on that company.

§ 2. Should the solutions and measures taken in application of paragraph 1, second section, be insufficient, the Flemish Regulator for the Media can impose the following measures on the end-user market:

- 1° the company may not demand exorbitant prices;
- 2° access to the market may not be impeded;
- 3° competition may not be limited by means of predatory pricing;
- 4° no unfounded preference for certain end-users may be displayed;
- 5° services may not be bundled in an unreasonable fashion.

In order to protect the interests of the end-user and to stimulate actual competition, the Flemish Regulator for the Media can impose the following measures on such companies:

- 1° appropriate price ceilings;

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<sup>94</sup> Inserted by the act of 13 July 2012

2° the obligation to monitor individual rates;

3° the obligation to adjust rates to the cost or pricing on comparable markets.

If a company is subjected to regulation of end-user rates or to other such controls on end-user rates, the Flemish Regulator for the Media shall ensure that the necessary and appropriate cost accounting systems are applied. The Flemish Regulator for the Media shall determine which model and which accounting method must be used. A qualified company auditor, appointed by the company, shall oversee compliance with the cost accounting system. The company shall bear the cost of the qualified company auditor. The Flemish Regulator for the Media shall publish an explanation of compliance with these provisions every year.]<sup>95</sup>

## TITLE II

Provisions regarding broadcasting licences for the use of frequencies

### Article 193

§ 1. Nobody can use broadcasting equipment without a written broadcasting licence issued by the Flemish Regulator for the Media.

This broadcasting licence is personal and may only be transferred to a third party subject to the Flemish Regulator for the Media's consent in writing.

§ 2. The Flemish Regulator for the Media can exclusively grant a broadcasting licence to linear broadcasters and radio networks under the application of the provisions of paragraph 4. In addition, in relation to events and for experiments which test new technologies, the Flemish Regulator for the Media can issue a temporary licence for the duration of the event.

§ 3. The Flemish Government determines the modalities and the procedure for the application, the amendment, the suspension or the withdrawal of the broadcasting licences. The broadcasting licence thus is applicable for the duration of the accreditation of the national, regional or local broadcaster or of the network. Suspending or withdrawing the accreditation results in a suspension or withdrawal of the broadcasting licence.

§ 4. The licences referred to in § 1 are not required for the public broadcaster of the Flemish Community. The Flemish Government makes the frequencies which it needs available to that broadcaster.

### Article 194

The Flemish Government can lay down specific police ordinances, which impact broadcasters and the providers of a broadcasting network.

### Article 195

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<sup>95</sup> Inserted by the act of 13 July 2012



The Flemish Government determines the specific technical regulations of the licences, mentioned in Article 193.

#### Article 196

The Flemish Government determines the amount that must be paid by the holders of the licences to cover the costs of issuing, amending and supervising the licences, as mentioned in Article 193. It determines the payment conditions for these rights.

### TITLE III

#### Offering cable broadcasting networks

#### Article 197

The provisions in this title shall not apply to the installation and operation of a collective aerial that is solely intended for holders of receiver terminals located in:

- 1° rooms or apartment of the same building or grouped residences of institutions that are part of the public health or welfare sector;
- 2° the same building with maximum fifty rooms or apartment;
- 3° dwellings that have been grouped into a collective entity, at the initiative of an association or an institution that promotes social housing construction; no more than fifty dwellings;
- 4° grouped dwellings, of which the number is not higher than fifty;
- 5° caravans or parcels of the same camping site.

#### Article 198

Anyone can offer a cable broadcasting network, under the conditions of this chapter, if he meets the following requirements:

- 1° take the form of a company or a statutory legal person whose object is the installation and operation of a cable network in the Flemish Region. The providers of cable networks can carry out all activities that tie in directly or indirectly with the accomplishment of their object;
- 2° differentiate between the activities within the framework of the construction and the operation of the cable network on the one hand, and offering other networks or services for which it has been granted exclusive or specific rights, on the other hand, in the accounts;
- 3° submit an annual activities report, mentioning the shareholder structure, the number of subscribers and broadcasts, as well as the balance sheet and annual accounts, as approved by the general shareholders meeting;
- 4° have the necessary technical infrastructure or a technical investment plan and submit a financial plan to this effect.

The Flemish Regulator for the Media has to be notified in advance about the provision of a cable network or the transfer thereof to third parties, in accordance with Article 219. The Flemish Government shall determine what information the notification to the Flemish Regulator for the Media should comprise and may impose additional obligations. These obligations shall be objectively justified in relation to the relevant network, non-discriminatory, proportionate and transparent. Any subsequent change to the information in the notification should be reported to the Flemish Regulator for the Media without delay.

#### Article 199

The Flemish Government may determine the general management rules and police ordinances concerning the installation and operation of the cable networks and may set forth the minimum technical requirements the cable networks have to meet. In specific cases, the Flemish Government may impose special conditions to improve the quality of a network whose operations are defective.

#### Article 200

§1. Providers of cable networks shall be entitled to install and maintain cables and the related equipment, at their own cost, on or under public squares, roads, streets, paths, bodies of water and canals, provided they act according to the public laws and decisions and they respect the purpose thereof.

Before exercising this right, the relevant provider of a cable network shall submit the plan of the location and the special features concerning the installation of the pipes for the approval of the authorities in charge of the public domain. These authorities will decide within a period of two months, starting from the date on which the plan was submitted. They will notify the provider concerned of their decision. When this period has expired, the authority's silence shall be deemed to signal approval. In the event of a continuing disagreement a decision shall be taken via a resolution of the Flemish Government.

The public authorities shall invariably be entitled, each in their fields of competence, to have changes made to the organisation or the planning scheme, as well as the related activities. The costs for these works are to be borne by the provider of the cable network if the changes have been imposed due to one of the following reasons:

1° with a view to maintaining public security;

2° with a view to preserving nature and city heritage;

3° in the interest of roads, rivers, canals or a public service;

4° as a consequence of a change which the owners of land alongside the roads used made to the entrance of their properties.

In other cases, they will be borne by the government imposing the changes. The authority may require a prior estimate of the costs and in the event of a disagreement may have the work carried out itself.

[§ 1/1. The Flemish Regulator for the Media can disregard the provisions that govern the use of the public domain, in accordance with the principle of proportionality, in order to protect

the environment, public health and public safety, or for reasons of town planning, and impose shared use on providers of radio broadcasting networks for the construction of their network elements and their associated facilities only after an appropriate period of public consultation. This shared use applies to facilities or property, inclusive of buildings, access to buildings, building cabling, masts, antennas, towers and other support buildings, ducts, conduits, manholes and street cabinets.

Associated facilities is understood to mean services that belong to an electronic communications network or an electronic communications service, physical infrastructures and other elements that enable or support the provision of services via that network or that enable or support that service or that possess the potential to do so, such as buildings or access to buildings, building cabling, antennas, towers and other support constructions, ducts, conduits, masts, manholes and street cabinets.

The Flemish Regulator for the Media can impose the obligations indicated in the first section after an appropriate period of public consultation in which all interested parties are enabled the opportunity to present their position.

After an appropriate period of public consultation in which all interested parties are enabled the opportunity to present their position, the Flemish Regulator for the Media can impose obligations on the radio broadcasting networks for the shared use of building cabling or up to the initial point of connection or distribution should this be located outside the building if duplication of such infrastructure is economically inefficient or physically impracticable.

The obligations mentioned in the first and fourth sections can include an allocation regulation for the costs of the shared use of facilities or property which is adjusted to the risks.]<sup>96</sup>

§ 2. Cable network providers shall also be entitled to place support and anchors, for the installation of cables and the related equipment of their cable network, on walls and facades facing the public highway. They shall also be entitled to install their cables in open and vacant land or have it pass without any fastening or securing over private property.

The activities may start only after duly established written notification is provided to the owners, according to the information in the land register, to the tenants and inhabitants.

If the provider of a cable network has the intention of installing cables, overground wiring and associated equipment, to remove them or work on them, then the cable network provider will try to arrive at an agreement with the person on whose property support is required or whose property will be spanned or crossed, as regards the location and the manner in which the works are carried out.

The implementation of the activities shall not result in the removal of ownership. Supports and anchors placed in walls or facades may not restrict the owner's rights to demolish or repair the property.

Underground cables and supports placed in open or vacant land must be removed at the request of the owner, when the latter exercises the right to carry out conversions or install

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<sup>96</sup> Inserted by the act of 13 July 2012

fencing. The removal costs shall be charged to the provider of the cable network.

The owner has to notify the cable network provider of this at least two months before the start of the works, mentioned in the fourth and fifth indents.

§ 3. The installation and execution of all other works to the cables, overground wiring and associated equipment, against and on buildings and on the land associated with it, for connections to the infrastructure in these buildings, have to be tolerated by the owner and the party entitled, unless they are prepared to bear the supplementary costs of a counterproposal.

§ 4. If branches or roots constitute a reasonable obstacle for the installation, maintenance or operation of cables, overground wiring and associated equipment, then the owner or the party entitled have to cut them back at the request of a cable network provider.

If the owner or the party entitled have not complied with a request for the term of a month, then the cable network provider can cut back the roots or branches itself.

The costs of this will be borne by:

1° the owner or the party entitled, if the trees and plantings are situated on his private property and their branches and cables constitute an obstacle for the cables, overground wiring and associated equipment:

- a) they are situated in or above the public domain;
- b) they are situated in or above his private property and serve to provide his connection;

2° the provider of the cable network in all other cases.

§ 5. If the provider of a cable network carries out works, the provider is obliged to restore the property to its original state within a reasonable term, depending on the case, of his own means or by relying on the services of a third party. It is possible to deviate from the provisions of this first indent subject to an agreement between a cable network provider and the owner or the party entitled to the property.

The provisions of the first indent do not apply to the damages that are irremediably caused to a property if the cable network provider carries out works that are required for the connections of the owner or the party entitled to the property.

§ 6. Compensation for damage caused by installing or operating a cable network shall be chargeable to the cable network provider, who shall continue to be liable for any resulting damage for third parties.

§ 7. The cable network provider shall be required to respond immediately to any action by the Flemish Regulator for the Media, the Belgian Postal Services and Telecommunications Institution or any electricity supplier service or company so as to put an immediate stop to a breakdown or any harmful impact on telephone or telegraph installations or electricity supply installations.

Otherwise, the relevant services or companies shall take the measures that are thought necessary, including relocating the cables and related installations, at the expense of the broadcasting network provider.

§ 8. The cables, overground wiring and associated equipment installed will remain the property of the cable network provider.

#### TITLE IV

#### Offering radio broadcasting networks

##### Article 201

§ 1. No one can offer a radio broadcasting network without a written licence from the Flemish Regulator for the Media. This licence is personal and may only be transferred to a third party subject to the Flemish Regulator for the Media's consent in writing.

The Flemish Government shall determine the duration of the licences referred to in the first indent, the conditions for obtaining them and the arrangements and procedures for seeking, changing, suspending or withdrawing them.

§ 2. The Flemish Government shall draw up and approve a digital frequency plan. It shall determine the number of frequency blocks and frequency channels, including the related technical procedures that shall be granted in part or full to the providers of radio broadcasting networks.

§ 3. The Flemish Government shall provide the public broadcaster with the frequency blocks and frequency channels the public broadcaster requires to transmit its own programmes.

##### Article 202

In order to obtain a licence as referred to in Article 201 the provider has to comply with the following conditions. It has to:

1° take the form of a company or a statutory legal person whose object is to install and operate a radio broadcasting network in the Flemish Community. The providers of a radio network can carry out all activities that tie in directly or indirectly with the accomplishment of their object;

2° fall under the competence of the Flemish Community;

3° differentiate in their accounts between the activities within the framework of offering a radio broadcasting network on the one hand and offering other networks or services for which exclusive or specific rights have been granted, on the other hand;

4° every year, submit an activities report to the Flemish Regulator for the Media before 30 June, mentioning, where applicable, the number of subscribers and broadcasts, the balance sheet and the annual accounts, as approved by the general shareholders meeting;

5° pay annual compensation for using the required frequency blocks and channels;

6° have the required technical infrastructure or technical investment plan and also submit a financial plan to this effect;

7° not provide electronic communication networks which offer broadcasting or electronic communication services, in return for payment, to end users in Flanders;

8° not be a company in which the companies mentioned in item 7 have control. Control includes the rights, agreements or other means that facilitate the individual or joint determining control on the company's activities, taking into account all factual and legal circumstances, in particular:

a) property or user rights on all or part of a company's capital components;

b) rights or agreements, which provide for determining control on the composition, voting behaviour or decisions of the company's bodies.

The Flemish Government shall determine the amount and the payment conditions for the annual fee referred to in the first indent, 5°, for the use of the required frequency blocks and channels.

The Flemish Government may impose additional obligations. These obligations shall be objectively justified in relation to the relevant network, non-discriminatory, proportionate and transparent.

[Article 202/1

§ 1. Providers of radio broadcasting networks shall be entitled to install and maintain cables and the equipment associated with their radio broadcasting network, at their own cost, on or under public squares, roads, streets, paths, waterways and canals, provided they act according to the public laws and decisions and they respect the purpose thereof.

Before exercising this right, the relevant provider of a radio broadcasting network shall submit the plan of the location and the special features concerning the installation of the cables for the approval of the authority competent for the public domain. This authority will decide within a period of two months starting from the date on which the plan is submitted. It shall inform the relevant provider of a radio broadcasting network of its decision. When this period has expired, the authority's silence shall be deemed to signal approval. In the event of a continuing disagreement a decision shall be taken via a Decree of the Government of Flanders.

The authorities have the right to later alter the layout or the planning scheme and the works arising therefrom on their domain. The costs for these works are to be borne by the provider of the radio broadcasting network if the changes have been imposed due to one of the following reasons:

1° with a view to public safety;

2° to preserve the natural and urban beauty;

3° in the interest of roads, waterways, canals or a public service;

4° as a consequence of a change which the owners of land alongside the roads used made to the entrance of their properties.

In cases other than the cases indicated in the second section, they are at the expense of the authorities that imposed the changes. The authority may require a prior estimate of the costs and in the event of a disagreement may have the work carried out itself.

§ 2. The Flemish Regulator for the Media can disregard the provisions that govern the use of the public domain, in accordance with the principle of proportionality, in order to protect the environment, public health and public safety, or for reasons of town planning, and impose shared use on providers of radio broadcasting networks for the construction of their network elements and their associated facilities only after an appropriate period of public consultation. This shared use applies to facilities or property, inclusive of buildings, access to buildings, building cabling, masts, antennas, towers and other support buildings, ducts, conduits, manholes and street cabinets.

Associated facilities is understood to mean services that belong to an electronic communications network or an electronic communications service, physical infrastructures and other elements that enable or support the provision of services via that network or that enable or support that service or that possess the potential to do so, such as buildings or access to buildings, building cabling, antennas, towers and other support constructions, ducts, conduits, masts, manholes and street cabinets.

The Flemish Regulator for the Media can impose the obligations indicated in the first section after an appropriate period of public consultation in which all interested parties are enabled the opportunity to present their position.

After an appropriate period of public consultation in which all interested parties are enabled the opportunity to present their position, the Flemish Regulator for the Media can impose obligations on the radio broadcasting networks for the shared use of building cabling or up to the initial point of connection or distribution should this be located outside the building if duplication of such infrastructure is economically inefficient or physically impracticable.

The obligations mentioned in the first and fourth sections can include an allocation regulation for the costs of the shared use of facilities or property which can be adjusted to the risks.

§ 3. For laying the cables and associated equipment, providers of radio broadcasting networks permanently install supports and anchors on walls and façades that face public roads and can lay their cables in open and undeveloped land or let them run above private properties without attachment or contact.

The works may start only after duly established written notification is provided to the owners, according to the information in the land register, and to the tenants and inhabitants.

If the provider of a radio broadcasting network wishes to lay, clean up or conduct works on cables, surface lines and associated equipment, it will pursue agreement concerning the

location and the method of conducting the works with the person from whose property support is received or from the person whose property is spanned or crossed.

The implementation of the activities shall not result in the removal of ownership. The placement of supports and anchors on walls or façades may not interfere with the owner's right to tear down or repair his property.

Underground cables and supports placed in open or undeveloped land must be removed upon request of the owner if he exercises his right to build or to fence. The removal costs shall be charged to the provider of the radio broadcasting network.

The owner has to notify the radio broadcasting network provider of this at least two months before the start of the works, mentioned in the fourth and fifth sections.

§ 4. The installation and execution of all other works to the cables, overground lines and associated equipment, against and on buildings and on the land associated with it, for connections to the infrastructure in these buildings, must be allowed by the owner and the party entitled, unless they are prepared to bear the supplementary costs of a counterproposal.

§ 5. If branches or roots constitute a reasonable obstacle for the installation, maintenance or operation of cables, overground wiring and associated equipment, then the owner or the party entitled must cut them back at the request of a radio broadcasting network provider.

If the owner or the party entitled has not complied with a request during the term of one month, then the radio broadcasting network provider can cut back the roots or branches itself. The cost of cutting them back are at the expense of:

1° the owner or the party entitled, if the trees and plantings are situated on his private property and their branches or roots constitute an obstacle for the cables, overground lines and associated equipment which:

- a) are located in or above the public domain;
- b) are located on or above his private property and are necessary for his connection;

2° the provider of the radio broadcasting network in all other cases.

§ 6. If the provider of a radio broadcasting network conducts works, it must repair the property to its original condition within a reasonable amount of time according to the case, of its own accord or by enlisting the services of a third party.

The obligation, mentioned in the first section, does not apply to damages that were unavoidably caused by the provider of a radio broadcasting network to a property if the provider is conducting works that are necessary for the connection of the owner or the party entitled of that property.

The provider of a radio broadcasting network and the owner or party entitled of the property can deviate from the obligations indicated in the first section.



§ 7. Compensation for damage caused by installing or operating a radio broadcasting network shall be at the expense of the radio broadcasting network provider, who shall continue to be liable for any resulting damage to third parties.

§ 8. The radio broadcasting network provider shall be required to respond immediately to any action by the Flemish Regulator for the Media, the Belgian Postal Services and Telecommunications Institution or any electricity supplier service or company so as to put an immediate stop to a disturbance or any harmful impact on telephone or telegraph installations or electricity supply installations.

Otherwise, the relevant services or companies shall take the measures that are thought necessary, including relocating the cables and related installations, at the expense of the broadcasting network provider.

§ 9. The cables, overground lines and associated equipment installed will remain the property of the radio broadcasting network provider.]<sup>97</sup>

#### Article 203

The provider of a radio broadcasting network will use its network's digital capacity to transmit broadcasts.

#### Article 204

The Flemish Government may determine the general management rules and police ordinances concerning the installation and operation of the cable networks and may set forth the minimum technical requirements the radio networks have to meet. In specific cases, the Flemish Government may impose special conditions to improve the quality of a network whose operations are defective.

#### Article 205

The Flemish Regulator for the Media shall be authorised to check at any time to see if the radio broadcasting network and its operations are consistent with the provisions in this chapter and the implementing orders.

### PART VI

The use of standards for the transmission of television signals

#### Article 206

Television broadcasters which fall within the jurisdiction of the Flemish Community must:

1° conduct their broadcasts using a 16:9 system, that is completely compatible with PAL, for wide-screen broadcasts and broadcasts in 625 lines which are not fully digital;

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<sup>97</sup> Inserted by the act of 13 July 2012

2° to assure their broadcasts using a transmission system that has been standardized by an accredited European standardization body, for fully digital broadcasts.

#### Article 207

Electronic communication networks that are set up to distribute digital television programmes have to be able to broadcast wide-screen television programmes. Providers of cable networks and television broadcasting networks receiving wide screen television programmes have to broadcast these programmes in the same wide-screen format as the one in which it is delivered.

#### Article 208

Any analogue television set with an integral screen where the visible diagonal is more than 42 cm and is available to buy or lease on the market has to be provided with at least one connection socket, standardised by an accredited European standardisation body, with an open interface enabling peripheral equipment to be connected, such as other decoders and digital receivers.

Any digital television set with an integral screen where the visible diagonal is more than 30 cm and is available to buy or lease on the market has to be provided with at least one connection socket, standardised by an accredited European standardisation body, with an open interface enabling peripheral equipment to be connected and transmitting all the elements of a digital signal, including information about interactive and conditional access services.

#### Article 209

Any equipment intended for the reception of digital television signals sold, leased or otherwise made available in Flanders and enabling digital television signals to be decoded has to be suitable for:

1° facilitating the decoding of such signals in accordance with the European encryption algorithm that is managed by an accredited European standardization body;

2° to represent signals that are transmitted without encryption, if the lessee complies with the lease agreement in the case of leased equipment.

#### Article 210

The providers of broadcasting services and service providers using conditional access systems should make exclusive use of conditional access systems, which offer the required technical possibilities for a cheap control transfer. This entails that service providers or the providers of broadcasting networks are offered the facility to have complete control of their services by means of such conditional access systems.

#### Article 211

All providers of conditional access services, irrespective of the transmission system, on which the broadcasters depend to reach potential viewers or listeners, must:

1° offer the technical services with which their digital broadcasts can be received by viewers who are entitled to do so, by means of a decoder controlled by the service provider, in a fair, reasonable and non-discriminatory manner;

2° maintain separate accounts for their activities as conditional access providers if they also have other activities.

#### Article 212

Broadcasting companies that use a decoder or other conditional access systems for their digital transmissions have to publish a price list for viewers taking account of any provision of corresponding equipment.

#### Article 213

When holders of industrial property rights for conditional access systems and products grant authorisations to manufacturers of consumer equipment, they must do so in a fair, reasonable and non-discriminatory way.

Holders of certain rights may not make the granting of authorisations, where account is taken of technical and commercial factors, dependent upon conditions where it is forbidden, discouraged or made unappealing to do the following to the product in question:

1° to integrate a common interface which enables connection with various access systems; 2° integrate other resources belonging to another access system, when the licence holder meets the reasonable and suitable conditions for protecting the transactions of the operators and conditional access systems.

#### Article 214

The Flemish Regulator for the Media may impose conditions on suppliers of digital interactive programmes on digital interactive platforms and suppliers of advanced digital terminal equipment governing the use of an open API pursuant to the minimum requirements of the relevant standards or specifications.

The Flemish Regulator for the Media may impose conditions on API owners so that all the necessary information is made available to enable suppliers of digital interactive programmes to provide all services supported by the API in a fully functional form.

[Article 214/1

The Government of Flanders can impose conditions on broadcasters and service providers with regard to offering interoperable television services to end-users with a disability.]<sup>98</sup>

## PART VII

### The Flemish Regulator for the Media

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<sup>98</sup> Inserted by the act of 13 July 2012

## TITLE I

### Establishment and composition

#### Article 215

The Flemish Regulator for the Media is an external independent agency with a legal personality under public law as referred to in Article 13 of the Framework Act of 18 July 2003.

The Flemish Government determines to which uniform policy area the Flemish Regulator for the Media belongs.

The head office of the Flemish Regulator for the Media is located in Brussels.

The provisions of the Framework Act of 18 July 2003 are applicable to the agency, with the exception of Articles 17, 18, § 2, and Article 22, § 2 of the Framework Act of 18 July 2003.

§ 2. In the Flemish Regulator for the Media there are two chambers:

1° a general chamber;

2° a chamber overseeing impartiality and the protection of minors.

#### Article 216

§ 1. The general chamber consists of five members: two magistrates, among which the president, and three media experts.

Persons can be appointed as members of the general chamber if they meet the following requirements:

1° for the magistrates : the magistrates must have held the office of magistrate in the courts and courts of appeal or in the Council of State for at least five years;

2° for the media experts: the media experts must have held a scientific post or teaching post at a Flemish university or at a Flemish institute of higher education leading to higher degrees for at least five years, or must have at least five years' professional experience in the media.

In order to be appointed president to the general chamber, it is necessary to have held the position of magistrate in the courts or courts of appeal or in the Council of State for at least five years.

Without prejudice to the irreconcilable situations referred to in Article 21, § 1 of the Framework Act of 18 July 2003, which apply to all the members of the Flemish Regulator for the Media, a member of the general chamber may not have any link with a media, advertising or promotional company or organization, or with a distributor of broadcasting signals, nor have economic interests in such companies or bodies.

§ 2. The chamber overseeing impartiality and the protection of minors is composed of nine members, including the president, of whom four are professional journalists.

In order to be as a member of the chamber overseeing impartiality and the protection of minors, it is necessary to comply with the following conditions:

1° have held the office of magistrate in the courts and courts of appeal or in the Council of State for at least five years;

2° have held a scientific post or teaching post at a Flemish university or at a Flemish institute of higher education leading to higher degrees for at least five years,

3° have at least five years' professional experience in the media.

§ 3. The chamber overseeing impartiality and the protection of minors is extended with the following members to deal with complaints relating to the application of [Article 42, 44, 45, 72, 5°, and [Article 180, §6]<sup>99</sup>]<sup>100</sup>

1° two experts with at least five years of professional experience in the fields of child psychology, child psychiatry or education;

2° two experts who are involved in the interests of families and children.

Without prejudice to the irreconcilable situations referred in Article 21, § 1 of the Framework Act of 18 July 2003, which apply to all the members of the Flemish Regulator for the Media, a member of the chamber overseeing impartiality and the protection of minors, with the exception of the professional journalists, may not have any link with a media, advertising or promotional company or organization. Professional journalists who are members of the chamber overseeing impartiality and the protection of minors may not exercise a management position or mandate in a broadcaster, or exercise a management mandate in a media, advertising or promotional company or institution.

§ 4. The members of the chambers of the Flemish Regulator for the Media are appointed by a decision of the Flemish Government for a renewable period of five years.

The Flemish Government proceeds to replace a member of the chamber when this member:

1° is physically or mentally incapacitated;

2° resigns or is forced to resign due to incompatibility;

3° requests that his mandate be terminated in application of § 5, first indent;

4° is officially dismissed in application of § 5, second indent;

5° is dismissed in application of Article 217.

The president and deputy president of the two chambers are appointed by Decree of the Flemish Government.

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<sup>99</sup> Replaced by the act of 13 July 2012

<sup>100</sup> Replaced by the act of 19 July 2013

The Flemish Government determines the amount of the payments which must be made to the members of the chambers of the Flemish Regulator for the Media. It determines the reimbursement of travel and accommodation expenses.

§ 5. If the president, deputy president or a member of the chamber asks to terminate that person's appointment, provided the Flemish Government agrees, a six-month period of notice is required. Subject to a mutual agreement the period may be shortened.

The president of a chamber will conclude the official dismissal of a member, if this member has been absent nine successive times.

## Article 217

§ 1. The general chamber and the chamber overseeing impartiality and the protection of minors draw up the rules of procedure.

The rules of procedure cover various items such as the arrangements, the procedure for the general meeting of the Flemish Regulator for the Media, as well as the professional code the members of each chamber have to observe.

§ 2. Should a member of a chamber violate the rules of procedure the board of Directors acts as a disciplinary chamber.

The board of presidents may subject the members of the chambers to a reprimand, a suspension of up to six months or a reduction in the attendance fees and/or fixed compensation as a disciplinary measure, providing justification for this.

Pursuant to a substantiated opinion issued to the Flemish Government, the board of presidents may recommend the dismissal of a member who violates the ethical rules.

§ 3. Should the rules of procedure be violated by the president or deputy president of the general chamber or the chamber overseeing impartiality and protection of minors, a general meeting of the Flemish Regulator for the Media is convened.

The general meeting of the Flemish Regulator for the Media includes all the members of the general chamber and the chamber overseeing impartiality and protection of minors, excluding the respective presidents.

Should the rules of procedure be violated by the president or deputy president of the general chamber or the chamber overseeing impartiality and protection of minors, the general meeting of the Flemish Regulator for the Media may impose a reprimand, a suspension of up to six months or a reduction in the attendance fees and/or fixed compensation as a disciplinary measure, providing justification for this.

Pursuant to a substantiated opinion issued to the Flemish Government, the general meeting of the Flemish Regulator for the Media may recommend the dismissal of the president or deputy president from any one of the two chambers who violate the ethical rules.

§ 4. The Flemish Government decides on the circumstances where the dismissal, referred to in 4 and 2 may be recommended.

In any event a dismissal results from the reason ensuing from the application of Article 404 of the Judicial Code.

## TITLE II

### Mission, tasks and competences

#### Article 218

§ 1. The mission of the Flemish Regulator for the Media is to enforce the media regulations within the Flemish Community, settle disputes related to the media regulations and issue media accreditation and licences in accordance with the regulations.

§ 2. The general chamber has the following tasks:

1° in application of paragraph 3 and of articles 13 and 30, the supervision of compliance with and restriction of violations on the provisions of this Act [and its implementing decisions]<sup>101</sup>, including the supervision on compliance by the public broadcaster and restriction of violations by the public broadcaster;

2° issuing, changing, suspending and rescinding broadcasting licences;

3° granting, suspending or rescinding licences for offering a radio broadcasting network;

4° granting and rescinding permission to service providers to transmit broadcasts;

5° receiving different types of notifications aimed at the Flemish Regulator for the Media, mentioned in this Act;

6° determining the relevant markets and their geographical scope for products and services in the electronic communication networks sector, and analysing these markets in order to determine whether they are effectively competitive;

7° identifying enterprises with considerable market power in the markets analysed in accordance with item 6° and enforcing, where applicable, one or more of the obligations mentioned in Article 192;

8° mapping concentrations in the Flemish media sector;

9° supervision of compliance by the public broadcasters of the Flemish Community's management agreement and annual reporting on this subject to the Flemish Government;

[9°/1 the providing of recommendations to the Government of Flanders should the Flemish Public Broadcasting Company wish to conduct new services or activities that are not covered by the management agreement as stipulated in Article 18;]<sup>102</sup>

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<sup>101</sup> Inserted by the act of 13 July 2012

<sup>102</sup> Inserted by the act of 13 July 2012

10° carrying out special assignments, which can be entrusted to the General Chamber, if necessary, by the Flemish Government, insofar as they pertain to the duties mentioned in items 1° to [9°/1;]<sup>103</sup>

[11° taking measures pursuant to Articles 192/1, 192/2, 192/3, 200, § 1/1, and Article 202, § 2.]<sup>104</sup>

[12° performance of the contracts outlined in and/or arising from Article 184/1 and the Flemish Government Decree implementing Article 184/1, § 2.]<sup>105</sup>

[13° the supervision of the correctness of the coverage data made available by the service distributors, the calculation of the average daily coverage of the regional television broadcasters, and the calculation of the individual coverage fees, as mentioned in Article 166/1, § 2, paragraph 6, to be paid to the regional television broadcasters by the service distributors.]<sup>106</sup>

The general chamber acts completely autonomously in exercising its competences, referred to in § 2. In the case of disputes, the general chamber is represented in law by its president.

§ 3. The chamber overseeing impartiality and the protection of minors pronounces on disputes which have arisen in connection with the application of [Articles 38, 39, 42, 44, 45, 72, 5°, Article 176, 1°, and [Article 180, § 6.]<sup>107</sup>]<sup>108</sup>

The chamber overseeing impartiality and the protection of minors pronounces completely autonomously in this respect. In the case of disputes, the chamber overseeing impartiality and the protection of minors is represented in law by its president.

§ 4. The minister is presented with a copy of every decision of the Flemish Regulator for the Media.

§ 5. With the application of Article 15 § 1, 5°, a) of the framework Act of 18 July 2003, the Flemish Regulator for the Media submits an annual activity report to the Flemish Government and the Flemish parliament, which is presented before 31 March of the following calendar year.

§ 6. Against the background of part IV and part V of this Act, the Flemish Regulator for the Media shall cooperate, insofar as is necessary, with the regulatory authorities competent for the broadcasting and telecommunications of the communities, the federal administration and other European Community Member States, with the Belgian competition authorities and with the regulatory and supervisory authorities in other economic sectors in Belgium.

## Article 219

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<sup>103</sup> Replaced by the act of 13 July 2012

<sup>104</sup> Added by the act of 13 July 2012

<sup>105</sup> Added by the act(2) of 17 January 2014

<sup>106</sup> Added by the act of 21 February 2014

<sup>107</sup> Replaced by the act of 13 July 2012

<sup>108</sup> Replaced by the act of 19 July 2013



Notifications, applications for accreditation or a broadcasting licence and complaints are submitted to the Flemish Regulator for the Media by registered letter or by electronic mail or any other means of telecommunication which results in a written document on the part of the addressee and for which an electronic signature is placed which complies with the requirements of Article 1322 of the Civil Code.

For complaints, notifications and applications which are submitted by electronic mail or by any other means of communication, the Flemish Regulator for the Media immediately sends the applicant a confirmation of receipt.

## Article 220

§ 1. The general chamber pronounces its decision either officially, or at the request of the Flemish Government, or following a complaint in writing, signed and stating reasons, which can be presented to it by any interested party, and in the case of a complaint regarding the provisions on advertising, teleshopping, sponsorship and public service announcements, by any natural or legal person.

The general chamber can only pronounce itself on a complaint as regards the content of advertising subject to a written and signed and duly substantiated complaint. In order to be admissible, the complaint must be submitted at the latest fifteen days after the event which gave rise to the complaint.

§ 2. The chamber overseeing impartiality and the protection of minors pronounces its decision, officially as regards supervision on [Articles 42, 44, 45, 72, 5°, and Article 176, 1°]<sup>109</sup> either at the request of the Flemish Government or following a complaint which was submitted on penalty of inadmissibility, at the latest fifteen days after the date on which the programme was broadcast, by anyone who can demonstrate an interest or a disadvantage.

§ 3. In the case of a dispute regarding which chamber is competent to deal with a complaint, the board of presidents of the Flemish Regulator for the Media designates the chamber which is competent to deal with the complaint. The board of presidents consists of the presidents of the general chamber and of the chamber overseeing impartiality and the protection of minors. If the president of the general chamber or the president of the chamber overseeing impartiality and the protection of minors is unable to deal with the complaint, he is replaced in the board of presidents by the deputy president of the respective chamber.

§ 4. The Flemish Government determines the procedures and the periods for submitting, examining and dealing with the requests and complaints and to impose sanctions. In this respect, the right to defend an action, the obligation to state reasons and the principles of open administration must be guaranteed.

## Article 221

§ 1. If the Flemish Regulator for the Media is of the opinion that a linear television broadcaster that falls under the competence of an EU Member State offers a linear television service that is wholly or mostly aimed at the Flemish Community, it can contact the

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<sup>109</sup> Replaced by the act of 13 July 2012

competent EU Member State in order to facilitate an acceptable solution for any problems encountered that is mutually satisfactory.

The Flemish Regulator for the Media may invite the Contact Committee, mentioned in Article 23 of the Audiovisual Media Services Directive to examine the case.

§ 2. The Flemish Regulator for the Media can take appropriate measures against the linear television broadcaster, mentioned in paragraph 1, if the following conditions have been fulfilled:

1° it is of the opinion that the outcome of the application of paragraph 1 is not satisfactory;

2° the linear television broadcaster, mentioned in paragraph 1, has established itself in an EU Member State with the object of circumventing stricter rules in fields that are coordinated by the Audiovisual Media Services Directive, and which would apply to it should it be established in the Flemish Community.

To this end, the Flemish Regulator for the Media may impose sanctions, as mentioned in title IV of this part and oblige the service providers or network operators to suspend the transmission of the linear television service.

§ 3. The Flemish Regulator for the Media shall take appropriate measures, referred to in paragraph 2, as soon as it has notified the European Commission and the EU Member State where the linear television broadcaster is established of its intention to take such measures, substantiating the grounds underpinning its assessment, and that the European Commission has decided that the measures are compatible with Community law, and specifically that the assessment of the Flemish Regulator for the Media is correctly founded.

#### Article 222

The Flemish Regulator for the Media will request the linear television broadcaster, whose television broadcasts are mainly or mostly directed towards the territory of an EU Member State, to observe the rules of general public interest if it receives a substantiated request from this EU Member State regarding problems encountered as a result of these television broadcasts.

Within two months of the receipt of the substantiated request, the Flemish Regulator for the Media will inform the EU Member State about the consequence given to its request.

The Flemish Regulator for the Media may invite the Contact Committee, mentioned in Article 23 of the Audiovisual Media Services Directive, to examine the case.

#### Article 223

The Flemish Regulator for the Media cannot act against violations of this Act based on facts that took place more than six months ago. This term of limitation is applied in case of a complaint or an official investigation and is suspended during holiday periods. The Flemish Government will determine the terms of limitation during holiday periods.

### TITLE III

## Management and operation

### Article 224

The management bodies of the Flemish Regulator for the Media are:

- 1° the Board of Directors;
- 2° the Managing Director.

### Article 225

The Board of Directors and President are appointed by the Flemish Government. An appointment as director is incompatible with an appointment as a member to one of the Flemish Regulator for the Media's two chambers.

### Article 226

With regard to the application of Article 22, § 2 of the Framework Act of 18 July 2003, the Board of Directors is competent to carry out any actions which are necessary or useful to achieve the agency's object. The Board of Directors, however, does not have any competence with regard to the decisions which are taken concerning the execution of Article 217, § 2 and § 3 and Article 218, § 2 and § 3.

In particular, the Board of Directors has the following tasks and competences:

- 1° conclude the management agreement with the competent Minister;
- 2° approve reports concerning the implementation of the management agreement;
- 3° establish a budget;
- 4° redistribute the budgetary funds;
- 5° draw up the accounts;
- 6° report on budget implementation;
- 7° draw up the annual activity report, mentioned in Article 15, § 1, 5°, a), of the Framework Act of 18 July 2003.

### Article 227

The Managing Director is responsible for the day-to-day management and represents the Flemish Regulator for the Media in law, as regards the competences of the Board of Directors.

The Managing Director attends the meetings of the Flemish Media Regulator's chambers as an observer.

## TITLE IV

### Sanctions

#### Article 228

If the general chamber establishes a violation of the provisions of this Act, that falls within the limits of its competences, as mentioned in Article 220, § 1, it may impose the following sanctions on the broadcaster, service provider or network concerned:

1° warning with the order to put an end to the violation;

2° the order to broadcast the decision at the time and in the way that was instructed by the general chamber, at the expense of the party which committed the violation. If the decision is not broadcast at the time and in the way that was instructed, an administrative penalty, as mentioned in item 4°, can be imposed;

3° the mandatory publication of the decision in dailies and weeklies, at the expense of the party which committed the violation. If the decision is not published in the way that was instructed, an administrative penalty, as mentioned in item 4, can be imposed;

4° an administrative penalty up to 125,000 euros;

5° the suspension or withdrawal of the broadcasting licence;

6° the suspension or withdrawal of the accreditation of the broadcaster;

7° the suspension of transmission in accordance with Article 176.

In the case that the allocated broadcasting possibilities are not used, or are wrongly used, the general chamber can suspend or withdraw the accreditation of a national, regional or local radio broadcaster or suspend or withdraw the licence for a radio network.

#### Article 229

If the chamber overseeing impartiality and the protection of minors establishes a violation of the provisions of this Act, that falls within the limits of its competences, as mentioned in Article 220, § 2, it can impose the following sanctions on a broadcaster of or accredited by the Flemish Community [or registered with the Flemish Regulator for the Media]<sup>110</sup> :

1° warning with the order to put an end to the violation;

2° the order to broadcast the decision at the time and in the way that was instructed by it. In case of a violation of [Articles 42, 44 and 72, 5°]<sup>111</sup>, an administrative penalty, as mentioned in item 4°, can be imposed if the decision is not broadcast at the time and in the way that was instructed;

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<sup>110</sup> Added by the act of 13 July 2012

<sup>111</sup> Replaced by the act of 13 July 2012

3° in case of a violation of [Articles 42, 44, 45 and 72, 5°]<sup>112</sup>, the mandatory publication of the decision in dailies and weeklies, at the expense of the party which committed the violation; If the decision is not published in the way that was instructed, an administrative penalty, as mentioned in item 4, can be imposed;

4° in case of a violation of [Articles 42, 44, 45 and 72, 5°]<sup>113</sup>, an administrative penalty up to 125,000 euros;

5° the suspension of transmission in accordance with Articles 44 and 176.

If the chamber overseeing impartiality and the protection of minors established a clear, important and serious violation of the provisions of Articles 38, 39 [, 42 and 72, 5°]<sup>114</sup>, the chamber overseeing impartiality and the protection of minors can propose to the Flemish Government the suspension of the transmission of a programme in accordance with the provisions of Article 44, with regard to all the broadcasting companies.

#### Article 230

In case of non-payment of the administrative fine, the entity that was charged by the Flemish Government with collecting it at the request of the general chamber or the chamber overseeing impartiality and the protection of minors, issues a writ of execution. The writ of execution is served by a bailiff's writ of summons ordering the broadcaster to pay.

Within a period of 30 days after serving the writ, the party concerned can submit a defence, stating reasons, served in a bailiff's writ to the entity that was charged with the collection by the Flemish Government. This defence suspends the execution of the writ.

The service and enforcement of a writ of execution takes place, taking into account the provisions of part 5 of the Judicial Code with regard to attachment and means of enforcement.

### TITLE V

#### Management agreement

##### Article 231

A management agreement is concluded between the Flemish Government and the Flemish Regulator for the Media, in accordance with the provisions of Articles 14, 15 and 16 of the Framework Act.

The management agreement regulates the cooperation with other entities in the Flemish administration and with other governments.

### TITLE VI

#### Financial provisions and personnel

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<sup>112</sup> Replaced by the act of 13 July 2012

<sup>113</sup> Replaced by the act of 13 July 2012

<sup>114</sup> Replaced by the act of 13 July 2012

## CHAPTER I

### Financial provisions

#### Article 232

The income of the Flemish Regulator for the Media consists of the following:

1° allocations;

2° the registration fees of candidates requesting accreditation and the compensation for maintaining such accreditation, as mentioned in Article 136;

3° tax levies if these are allocated under an Act to the Flemish Regulator for the Media;

4° retributions if these are allocated under an Act to the Flemish Regulator for the Media.

[5° revenues arising from acts of management or disposal with respect to own properties;

6° claims for refunds of wrongly made expenditure.]<sup>115</sup>

Unless determined otherwise under any Act, the income referred to in indent 1 is deemed to be income intended for joint expenditure.

[The income from the administrative penalties, mentioned in Articles 228 and 229, will be collected by the Flemish Regulator for the Media.

The Flemish Regulator for the Media will transfer the administrative penalties received to the general resource budget of the Flemish Community or, in case the decision by which the penalty is imposed would be cancelled by the Council of State, repay it to the broadcaster, service provider or network.]<sup>116</sup>

## CHAPTER II

### Personnel

#### Article 233

The Managing Director manages personnel and attends the meeting of the chambers as an observer in accordance with Article 227.

## TITLE VII

### Information and cooperation

#### Article 234

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<sup>115</sup> Added by the act of 13 July 2012

<sup>116</sup> Amended by the act (2) of 18 December 2009

The Flemish Regulator for the Media shall have the competence to request information and documents from broadcasters of or accredited by the Flemish Community or the Flemish Regulator for the Media, service providers, cable network providers and radio network providers, should this be [...] <sup>117</sup> necessary for the exercise of its task.

Any broadcaster of or accredited by the Flemish Community or which has registered with the Flemish Regulator for the Media, as well as any service provider and any provider of cable networks and radio broadcasting networks is required to cooperate with the Flemish Regulator for Media and the personnel designated by the Flemish Government with the Flemish authorities in the exercise of their competences.

Any broadcaster of or accredited by the Flemish Community or which has registered with the Flemish Regulator for the Media is required to maintain a copy of all its broadcasting signals, as broadcast, for the term of one month, starting from the broadcast date [...] <sup>118</sup>.

[If the Flemish Regulator for the Media requests a copy of the broadcast signals as indicated in the third section from a broadcaster from or recognized by the Flemish Community, or registered with the Flemish Regulator for the Media, the broadcaster shall provide the copy to the Flemish Regulator for the Media within fifteen days after it received the request. The Flemish Regulator for the Media determines the conditions that the copy must satisfy.] <sup>119</sup>

Art. 235

§ 1. The members of the Flemish Regulator for the Media may not disclose any confidential information which they acquired in the context of carrying out their duties, to third parties, except for exceptions laid down by law.

The requirement stated in indent 1 continues to apply after the expiry of the mandate of every member or the termination of the employment of any employee of the Flemish Regulator for the Media.

§ 2. The Flemish Regulator for the Media is responsible for maintaining confidentiality with regard to the information which was provided by companies and which the company considers to be confidential business and manufacturing information.

## PART VIII

### Penalties

#### Article 236

The following persons are punished with a prison sentence from eight days to five years and with a fine of 25 to 2,500 euros or with one of these penalties on its own:

Anyone who:

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<sup>117</sup> Cancelled by the act of 13 July 2012

<sup>118</sup> Cancelled by the act of 13 July 2012

<sup>119</sup> Added by the act of 13 July 2012

1° manufactures, sells or leases, offers for sale or lease, imports, distributes, promotes, installs, maintains or replaces equipment or software including chip cards, which are intended, without the permission of the service provider:

a) to receive programmes broadcast by means of an electronic communication network;

b) to provide access in an understandable form to radio or television programmes or services, which are only offered to the general public in return for payment of a supplement and based on conditional access;

2° sells, leases or owns equipment or software with a view to using it for commercial purposes, including chip cards;

3° encrypts or uses, in whole or in part, encrypted radio or television programmes or services, in any manner whatsoever, without permission of the owner of the encryption technology or of a third party, who was designated to grant this permission by the aforementioned owner;

4° uses commercial communication in order to publicize this illegal equipment or software.

#### Article 237

All the provisions of the first book of the Penal Code, including Chapter VII and Article 85, apply to the offences described in Article 236.

### PART IX

#### Transitional and final provisions

#### Article 238

The Decree of the Flemish Government of 20 September 1995 on the establishment of a code for advertising and sponsorship on radio or television, amended by the Decree of the Flemish Government of 7 September 2007, is repealed.

#### Article 239

The Acts on radio and television broadcasting, coordinated on 4 March 2005, last amended by the Act of 18 July 2008, are repealed.

[The provisions of Title IV, Chapter II, Sections I to IV, of the Act on Radio and Television Broadcasting, coordinated on 4 March 2005, remain applicable up to 31 August 2009.]<sup>120</sup>

#### Article 240

Chapter II of the Act of 23 June 1961 on the right of reply inserted by the Act of 4 March 1977 is repealed.

#### Article 241

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<sup>120</sup> Added by the act of 24 July 2009



The limitation of the cooperation, mentioned in Article 144, applies to radio broadcasters, to which a new accreditation is issued after the date of commencement of this Act. For radio broadcasters that were accredited prior to the date of commencement of this Act, the rule applies that cooperation with other local radio broadcasters and with regional broadcasters of the service area is allowed at all levels, under the application of Article 144.

Cooperative ventures between local radio broadcasters as mentioned in Article 144, operating on the date of commencement of this Act, need to register with the Flemish Regulator for the Media, as laid down in this article in the period of fourteen calendar days after commencement of this Act.

#### Article 242

The limitation with regard to the remaining time of the current period of accreditation, as mentioned in Article 134, only applies to accreditations issued after the date of commencement of this Act. Radio broadcasters that received accreditation and a licence prior to the date of commencement of this Act will retain their accreditation and licence for the duration established at the time it was issued.

All accreditations and licences issued prior to the date of commencement of this Act to private radio broadcasters will remain valid until 25 September 2016. Accreditations and licences issued to private radio broadcasters after the date of commencement of this Act will expire on 25 September 2016.

#### Article 243

Broadcasters that were accredited under the Acts on radio and television broadcasting, coordinated on 4 March 2005, and to which a notification rule now applies, are deemed to have fulfilled this obligation of notification for the broadcaster concerned.

#### Article 244

The provisions of part III, title II, chapter IV, will take effect from 1 September 2009.