



broadcasting licences under the Broadcasting Act of 1968 after the minister of communications certifies that the applicant has satisfied the requirements of the Radio Act and regulations, and has been or will be issued a technical construction and operating certificate. Broadcasting undertakings include radio (AM and FM) and television broadcasting stations, community antenna television (CATV) systems, and network operations. Availability of technical facilities for broadcasting is subject to terms of Canada-US agreements, covering television and FM. The CRTC also regulates tariffs of telephone and telegraph companies in Canada.

International telegraph and telephone communications are subject to the International Telecommunication Convention and its regulations or regional agreements, or both. Overseas cables landed in Canada are subject to external submarine cables regulations under the Telegraphs Act.

Licensing and regulating of radiocommunications. Licensing is the federal government's method of maintaining control over radiocommunications in Canada. Under the Radio Act, radio stations (other than those used in broadcasting undertakings) using any form of Hertzian wave transmission, including television and radar, must be licensed by the communications department unless exempted by regulation. The general radio regulations provide for six classes of radio station licence: coast, land, mobile, ship, earth and space. Various categories of service may be authorized under each class, such as public commercial service, private commercial service, amateur and experimental.

The number of radio station licences in force in the year ended March 31, 1976 was 515,222 compared with 395,614 for 1975. These figures include stations operated by federal, provincial and municipal government departments and agencies, stations on ships and aircraft registered in Canada and stations in land vehicles operated for both