

**SECOND EDITION 1996**

## FOREWARD

Two years ago, the National Broadcasting Commission, in fulfillment of an aspect of its responsibilities, presented to the broadcasting family “a road map on our collective journey to free and responsible broadcasting” in Nigeria. It was the Broadcasting Code – a guide for the broadcast industry in Nigeria.

Within this period, events have proved the dynamic nature of our society. The broadcasting industry has contributed immensely to those dynamic changes. When the National Broadcasting Code was launched in 1993, there was not a single privately-owned open broadcast house. Today there are seven privately-owned television and two radio stations. Over twenty satellite redistribution stations are making their impact among various communities across the country. The emergence of these, along with five new state-owned broadcast stations in various parts of the country during the same period, has given a new dimension to broadcasting in Nigeria which was hitherto a government monopoly. New experiences naturally have been acquired from the older establishments such as the Nigerian Television Authority (NTA), the Federal Radio Corporation of Nigeria (FRCN), the Voice of Nigeria, as well as the new ones. These experiences must therefore be reflected in the rules that guide the industry. The compilation of this edition of the National Broadcasting Code is a summation of the experiences which, in the Commission’s studied view, will give credence, sanity and protection to the industry and the operators.

As this second edition comes on the stage of Nigerian broadcasting, the issues existing at the time of the introduction of the first edition still remain the same, only sharper in focus. They therefore deserve a sharper and more focused direction.

Freedom for example is still as exciting as responsibility is challenging. With the emergence of privately owned broadcast stations, alongside the government-owned ones, the fundamental principles and philosophy behind deregulation have become clearer. The excitement of freedom has to be placed within its boundary to avoid hurting the freedom of others. The challenges of responsibility have to be sharply focused as this is the mission of the broadcasting profession. The need therefore to tightly weave freedom onto responsibility has partly

prompted the presentation of this second edition of the National Broadcasting Code. It would therefore be most useful for all those directly or peripherally engaged in the broadcast industry to pay great attention to both the spirit and the letter of this document which was earlier described as “a general guide to enhance the profession”.

The NBC remains hopeful that the widespread clamour for greater involvement of the private sector in broadcasting is still valid as a panacea for the perceived concept of public broadcasting.

The Code is, therefore, designed to consolidate the positive dimensions of the current impetus in the broadcast media in Nigeria. Essentially, it will

- enable broadcasting play a greater role in ensuring the accountability of government media to the citizens of Nigeria
- promote plurality of opinions across age, sex, socio-economic and geo-political barriers, and so sustain the country’s democratic structures
- encourage the injection of life-giving capital into the country
- provide a market place for goods, services and ideas
- be an honest vehicle to propel the industry in its role of social engineering towards the realization of a strong united nation
- increase and improve career opportunity and job satisfaction for talents and professionals in the broadcasting industry.

If these are the objectives of this Code, every professional in this industry should proudly with this document, uphold it with all seriousness, proclaim it with unalloyed conviction, and execute it with dedication commitment and responsibility.

The NBC restates its commitment to the encouragement of the entrepreneurs who are braving the expanding frontiers of the dream of free and responsible broadcasting; a dream which the Commission is resolved to make a living reality.

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April 23, 1996

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# 1 CITATION, FUNCTIONS, CHALLENGES AND OBJECTIVES

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## 1.1 CITATION AND APPLICATION

### 1.1.1 Citation

This document shall be known as the National Broadcasting Code, hereafter referred as the “Code”

### 1.1.2 Application

The Code shall be applied in the spirits as well as in the letter, and shall be taken as the minimum standard to be observed by all operators of radio and television stations as well as satellite/cable redistribution services in the Federal Republic of Nigeria

## **1.2 FUNCTIONS OF BROADCASTING**

1.2.1 Broadcasting is a very potent mass medium as it combines audio, vision and motion and is capable of reaching a variety of audiences simultaneously. It is also a medium of communication through which the individual shares in the world around and beyond his immediate environment. By means of broadcasting, every Nigerian should partake of ideas and experiences that will enrich his life and help him live in a complex, dynamic and humane society. Broadcasting in Nigeria should influence societal values positively, and in so doing, improve and strengthen the social, cultural, economic, political and technological fabrics of the nation.

Nigerian broadcasting shall essentially match the best in the profession anywhere in the world, and, yet must be distinctly Nigerian, projecting the best and discouraging the worst in the society. In other words, the major responsibility of broadcasting to inform, educate and entertain, shall not be at the expense of the national interest, unity and cohesion of Nigeria's diverse social, economic, political and religious configuration. No broadcast shall encourage, or incite to crime, or lead to disorder, or be offensive to public feeling, or contain an offensive reference to any person, alive or dead, or generally, be disrespectful to human dignity.

### **1.2.2 Broadcasting in Nigeria**

On August 24, 1992, the Federal Military Government promulgated the National Broadcasting Commission Decree No. 38 of 1992 (hereinafter referred to as Decree No. 38), deregulating the broadcasting industry and establishing the National Broadcasting Commission (NBC) to control the entire industry. This ended over 50 years of government sole ownership of broadcasting.

### **1.2.3 The Commission's Main Functions**

Unlike other media of mass communication, the airwaves, which radio and television utilize, belong to the public. Thus, radio and



television broadcasting everywhere is controlled, in the public interest, by a regulatory agency. The body set up to perform these duties of regulating and controlling broadcasting in Nigeria is the NBC which has the following as its main functions, as contained in Section 2 (1) of the Decree No. 38:

- (a) advising the Federal Military Government generally on the implementation of the National Mass Communication Policy with particular reference to broadcasting;
- (b) receiving, processing and considering applications for the ownership of radio and television stations including cable television services, direct satellite broadcast and any other medium of broadcasting;
- (c) recommending applications through the Minister to the President, Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces for the grant of radio and television licenses;
- (d) regulating and controlling the broadcast industry;
- (e) undertaking research and development in the broadcast industry;
- (f) receiving, considering and investigating complaints from individuals and bodies corporate regarding the contents of a broadcast and the conduct of a broadcasting station;
- (g) upholding the principles of equity and fairness in broadcasting;
- (h) establishing and disseminating a national broadcasting code and setting standards with regard to the contents and quality of materials for broadcast;
- (i) promoting Nigerian indigenous cultures, moral and community life through broadcasting;

- (j) promoting authenticated radio and television audience measurements and penetration;
- (k) initiating and harmonizing Government policies on trans-border direct transmission and reception in Nigeria;
- (l) regulating ethical standards and technical excellence in public, private and commercial broadcast stations in Nigeria;
- (m) monitoring broadcasting for harmful emission, interference and illegal broadcasting;
- (n) determining and applying sanctions including revocation of licenses of defaulting stations which do not operate in accordance with the broadcast code and in the public interest;
- (o) approving the transmitter power, location of stations, areas of coverage as well as regulate types of broadcast equipment to be used; and,
- (p) carrying out such other activities as are necessary or expedient for the full discharge of all or any of the functions conferred on it under, or pursuant to this Decree.

### **1.3 CHALLENGES TO INDUSTRY**

The Code is designed to ensure “a free and responsible” broadcasting environment in Nigeria. It stimulates the requirements demanded of broadcasting in a truly democratic society. Thus broadcasting must satisfy, amongst others, the following needs of society:

- (a) a truthful, comprehensive, and intelligent account of each day’s national and international events that have significant impact on the Nigerian community;
- (b) an impartial access to the nation’s daily intelligence, made equally available to everyone;

- (c) a forum for the exchange of comment and criticism representing every facet and stratum of the society, as required in a federal state like Nigeria, in which the views and opinions of every area is included in the national consensus;
- (d) a means of projecting the opinions and attitudes of the groups in society to one another, in response to the imperatives of a federal democracy;
- (e) the presentation and clarification of the goals and values of the society.

The overall objective of this document is to ensure that broadcasting plays its part in the social, cultural, political, economic, technological and other forms of development of Nigeria.

#### 1.4 **THE OBJECTIVES OF BROADCASTING IN NIGERIA**

In the performance of its functions, the NBC is guided by the following broad objectives which correspond with Nigeria's major national objectives as stated in the Constitution.

##### 1.4.1 Social Objectives

- (a) To provide a functional level of general education for the Nigerian populace, irrespective of their educational background. Specifically, Broadcasting is to:
  - (i) promote generally accepted social values and norms especially civic and social responsibilities;
  - (ii) promote the acquisition or pursuit of knowledge;
  - (iii) disseminate, impartially, news and opinions, in a manner encouraging meaningful and articulate dialogue and discussion of issues of public interest;
  - (iv) promote the physical, mental and social well-being of the people;

- (v) foster the spirit of self-discipline, self-sacrifice and self-reliance; and,
- (vi) encourage respect for the dignity of Man.
- (b) Broadcasting organizations shall recognize that they exercise freedom of expression as agents of society, not for any special personal or sectional rights, privileges and needs of their own, or of their proprietors, relatives, friends or supporters.
- (a) Broadcasting should promote values and norms which foster the well-being and co-operation of the various groups of the Nigerian society.

#### 1.4.2 Cultural Objectives

The cultural objectives of broadcasting should cover various aspects of community life, including aesthetics, religion, ethics, philosophy, language, history and the arts. Broadcasting shall, among others:

- (i) seek, identify, preserve and promote Nigerian's diverse culture;
- (ii) select, critically, the positive aspects of foreign cultures for the purpose of enriching the Nigerian culture;
- (iii) develop and promote the application of indigenous aesthetic values;
- (iv) promote the development of a high level of intellectual and artistic Creativity; and,
- (v) foster generally acceptable moral, ennobling and spiritual values.

#### 1.4.3 **Economic Objectives**

The economic objectives of broadcasting should be consistent with the nation's economic goals which include the building of:

- (i) a united, strong and self-reliant, nation;
- (ii) a just and egalitarian society;
- (iii) a great and dynamic economy; and

(iv) a land of bright and full opportunities for all citizens.

Broadcasting should therefore:

- (a) Monitor trends and developments in production processes;
- (b) Promote knowledge of available products and services through programmes and advertisements;
- (c) Foster the spirit of hard work and productivity to improve the quality of life of the people; and,
- (d) Encourage the production and consumption of local products to achieve self-sufficiency and self-reliance.

#### 1.4.4 **Political Objectives**

Broadcasting shall contribute to the development of national unity and participatory democracy. Therefore, the political objectives of Broadcasting shall be to;

- (i) create and promote political awareness amongst the people to achieve a democratic society;
- (ii) inculcate in the people the spirit of tolerance of all shades of opinion; and
- (iv) promote social justice based on the responsibilities and rights of the individual in society.

#### 1.4.5 **Technological Objectives**

(a) The nation's abundant natural and human resources shall be exploited to the advantage of the people.

(b) Broadcasting shall therefore:

- (i) keep the people abreast of technological developments;
- (ii) promote and encourage the study of science and technology;

- (iii) promote the spirit of self-reliance and engender the development of indigenous technology; and
- (iv) promote a scientific and rational attitude to life by encouraging research.

#### **1.4.6 Professional Objectives**

Broadcasting is a specialized section of the media industry with its own mode of professionalism as set out by this Code. Broadcasting shall, therefore:

- (i) encourage the development of professionalism, by the recruitment and training of professionals;
- (ii) ensure that only professionals head professional departments and divisions; and;
- (iii) where available, Nigerian talents and facilities shall be used in the Production of all programmes, including advertisements.

### **1.5 LAWS AND PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS**

1.5.1 The broadcasting objectives will be best achieved if all those involved in the production and transmission of programmes acquaint themselves with the following laws and professional standards, among others:

- (i) the provisions of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria;
- (ii) the NBC Decree No. 38 of 1992;
- (iii) the NTA Decree No. 1977 as amended by section 22 (1) of the NBC Decree No. 38 of 1992;
- (iv) the FRCN Act of 978 as amended by section 2 (1) of the NBC Decree 38 of 1992;
- (v) the Wireless Telegraphy Act as amended by section 22 (2) of Decree No. 38 of 1992;

- (vi) laws of libel and sedition;
- (vii) laws relating to matters before law courts or judicial bodies;
- (viii) the Official Secrets Act;
- (ix) the Copyright Decree No. 47 of 1988;
- (x) schedule 2 of Decree No. 27 of 1989;
- (xi) relevant sections of the APCON Code of Practice;
- (xii) relevant sections of the NFVCB Decree No. 85 of 1993;
- (xiii) relevant sections of electoral laws & guidelines;
- (xiv) international treaties/obligations of Nigeria relating to broadcasting.

## **1.6 CALL SIGN**

- 1.6.1 Each station's identification or call sign(s) or jingle(s) shall be registered with the Commission.
- 1.6.2 The station identification, and, or call sign shall be broadcast every 30 minutes or at the next available programme junction.
- 1.6.3 For television and cable satellite redistribution operations, the station identification logo shall be permanently displayed.

## **1.7 LOGGING OF TRANSMISSION**

All transmissions (total outputs) of the station shall be logged in accordance with paragraph 6 of the Third Schedule of Decree No. 38.

## **1.8 CONITNUOUS RECORDING OF TRANSMISSION**

Pursuit to paragraphs 6 and 7 of the Third Schedule of Decree No. 38, All broadcasts shall be recorded off transmission, and the recording retained by the station for at least 3 months.

## 1.9 **INSPECTION OF LOG BOOKS AND RECORDINGS**

All log books and corresponding recordings shall be made available to the Commission on demand, in accordance with paragraph 7 of the Third Schedule of Decree No. 38.



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## 2 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

### 2.1 PREAMBLE

In furtherance of its responsibility of ensuring that radio and television stations produce and transmit broadcast materials that serve the interest of the nation and its constituent groups, the Commission establishes these guidelines for Programmes, News and Current Affairs, Sponsorships, Promotions as well as Technical outputs.

### 2.2 DEFINITIONS

#### 2.2.1 The Code

The regulatory document of the National Broadcasting Commission as may be reviewed from time to time, under the provision of Decree No. 38 of 1992 and any amendment thereto.

#### 2.2.2 Breach

Any action, or inaction constituting non-compliance with any provision of the Code on the part of any broadcast operator shall constitute a breach.

2.2.2.1 Each breach of the Code shall constitute a separate offence.

#### 2.2.3 Sanction

Sanction is a penalty or enforcement measure applied to any breach of the Code.

2.2.3.1 Sanction for any breach of the Code shall be as set out in Section 9.7, and 9.8 of Chapter Nine detailing the Sanctions and Enforcement Procedure

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2.2.4        **Obscenity**  
A graphic presentation, a lewd sexual activity, verbal or physical violence or bloodletting, portrayed in a socially offensive manner, especially if it is not indispensable in the total communication of an idea.

2.2.5        **Pornography**  
A broadcast material calculated to cause sexual excitement.

2.2.6        X-Rated Items  
Programme items that depict explicit sexual acts or stimulate or encourage sexual activities, or acts of force, excessive and gratuitous violence against humans and animals, or graphically present human general organs or human urinary or excretory functions.

## 2.3        **PROGRAMMING GUIDELINES**

2.3.1        **Straight Dealing**  
The objectives of Broadcasting in Nigeria are designed to further the goals of democracy and socio-economic development. These objectives challenge the broadcasting industry to assume a major role in the establishment of a democratic culture in Nigeria. One of the ways to do this is that all programmes produced and, or, broadcast in Nigeria without exception, shall display a transparent concern for fair play, honesty and integrity.

Straight Dealing requires that all the objectives of a programme be clearly evident at every stage of its production. The equality of the interest of the programme itself, the performers, and the audience, shall be made obvious.

2.3.2        **Accuracy, Objectivity, and Fairness**

2.3.2.1      Any information given in any programme, in whatever form shall be presented accurately.

2.3.2.2 All sides to any issue of public interest shall be adequately, presented to ensure fairness. A broadcaster must acknowledge his or her own inherent biases and prejudices, and transparently rise above subjective mindsets.

2.3.2.3 The Right of Reply shall be guaranteed to any person(s) or body with a genuine claim to misrepresentation.

2.3.2.4 Self-correction: It is professional mandatory to forthrightly admit a mistake once clearly established, and fully effect remedy as agreed with the aggrieved body.

### 2.3.3 **Integrity**

The inclusion of elements within any programme, dictated by factors other than professional requirements, is forbidden. In particular, quiz and similar programmes that are presented as contests of knowledge, information, skill or luck, must be genuine and the results must not be controlled by collusion with, or amongst, contestants, or any other action which will favour one contestant against any other.

### 2.3.4 **Authenticity**

2.3.4.1 Fictional events or non-factual materials shall not be presented as real.

2.3.4.2 Presentations that are deceptive or misleading are forbidden.

2.3.4.2 Archival or library materials shall be clearly identified.

### 2.3.5 **Good Taste and Decency**

2.3.5.1 Obscene, Pornographic or vulgar language, expressions, presentations and representations are forbidden.

2.3.5.2 The sanctity of marriage and family life shall be promoted and strictly upheld.

2.3.5.3 Physical and mental disability shall not be exploited, or presented in a manner embarrassing to the disabled or members of their family.

2.3.5.4 The use of lewd or profane expression, except in a specially relevant situation, shall be avoided.

### 2.3.6 **Morality and Social Values**

2.3.6.1 Cruelty, greed, selfishness, and revenge shall not be portrayed as desirable human values.

2.3.6.2 Drunkenness, drug addiction, and robbery shall not be presented, except as destructive habits to be avoided or denounced.

2.3.6.3 Sex-related crimes such as adultery, prostitution, rape, bestiality, homosexuality, lesbianism, incest, etc. shall not be presented, except as destructive practices to be avoided or denounced.

2.3.6.4 Liquor consumption and smoking shall be shown only when consistent with plot and character development.

2.3.6.5 Suicide shall not be treated as an acceptable solution to human problems.

2.3.6.6 The portrayal of nudity and sexual scenes and expressions is justifiable only in context; however, it shall be presented with tact and discretion.

2.3.6.7 Ostentatious life-style shall not be extolled.

### 2.3.7 **Women**

Womanhood shall be presented with respect and dignity.

### 2.3.8 **Crime, Law and Order**

- 2.3.8.1 Language or scene likely to encourage or incite to crime, or lead to disorder is forbidden.
- 2.3.8.2 Criminal tendencies shall be presented as undesirable.
- 2.3.8.3 The treatment of the commission of crime in a frivolous manner, or in a manner seeming to condone it, is forbidden.
- 2.3.8.4 The presentation of techniques of crime, in such detail as to invite imitation, is forbidden.
- 2.3.8.5 Law enforcement shall be upheld at all times in a manner depicting that law and order is socially superior to, or more desirable than, crime.

2.3.9 **Violence, Cruelty and Horror**

- 2.3.9.1 The portrayal of violence for its own sake shall be avoided.
- 2.3.9.2 Violence shall not be portrayed as a desirable trait or preferred means to an end.
- 2.3.9.3 Excessive or detailed portrayal of physical suffering and pain, or of dead bodies or blood, shall be avoided.

2.3.10 **Exclusivity of Programme Sourcing**

Programme exclusivity shall be discouraged, but where exclusive rights have been acquired, such programmes shall be readily made available to other operators in mutually negotiated terms. The National Broadcasting Commission shall arbitrate when there is a fundamental disagreement in negotiation.

2.3.11 **Negotiation of Foreign Charges**

The National Broadcasting Commission shall regulate charges for foreign programmes where it is established that owners are charging

either differentially, or unreasonably, compared with what obtained in other comparable parts of the world, or where one or a number of interested stations are being deliberately denied a right to participate. A similar regulatory process shall be applied in the case of local programmes.

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### **3.1 PREAMBLE**

All programmes including News and Current Affairs shall adhere to the general guidelines of legality, decency and truthfulness, as well as general guidelines enumerated in Chapter Two.

### **3.2 DEFINITIONS**

#### **3.2.1 Programme**

A unified presentation on radio, television or cable retransmission that occupies a distinct period with a beginning. And an end.

#### **3.2.2 Sponsorship**

Payment in part or full of the cost of a production or transmission or both, by any person or organization to promote his or its public image, activities, or any cause or public service.

#### **3.2.3 Promotion**

Any item of advert, publicity or promotion inserted in programmes and news broadcasts by any station.

### **3.3 CHILDREN'S PROGRAMMES**

3.3.1 Materials likely to adversely affect the sensitivities and sensibilities of children shall be avoided.

3.3.2 Any programme which violates social values, shows disrespect for law and order, or departs from an honourable life-style, is forbidden.

3.3.3 X-rated programmes shall not be broadcast, most especially when children are likely to be watching or listening. Programmes belts shall be strictly respected.

- 3.3.4 Swearing or blasphemous language of any kind shall be avoided.
- 3.3.5 The depiction of conflict shall be handled with sensitivity and maturity.
- 3.3.6 Children shall be protected from racial or other inferiority complexes resulting from careless or deliberate comparisons or information.
- 3.3.7 Violence and crime shall not be glamorized, or go unpunished in children's programmes.
- 3.3.8 Foreign folklores and values shall be presented with care, to avoid undue influence on children at an impressionable age.
- 3.3.9 Nigerian folklores and values shall be promoted.
- 3.3.10 Programmes in foreign languages shall not be transmitted without subtitles in the official language, except sports where the audio is only complementary, or religious programmes where the foreign language is easily understood by the adherents.
- 3.3.11 Re-transmission of local programmes in vernacular shall have subtitles in the official language to allow a general audience appeal.

#### 3.4 RELIGIOUS PROGRAMMES

- 3.4.1 Equitable air time shall be provided to the various religious in the community, regardless of size.
- 3.4.2 Religious programmes shall be presented respectfully and accurately.
- 3.4.3 Appropriate opportunity for religious presentations shall be made available to the various religions in the community.
- 3.4.4 Religious broadcasts, that is, religious programmes over whose content members of a specific religion exercise control, shall be presented by responsible representatives of the given religion or sect.

- 3.4.5 Religious broadcasts shall not contain any attack on, or ridicule of, any other religion or sect.
- 3.4.6 Religious broadcasts promoting unverifiable claims are prohibited.
- 3.4.7 Religious rites or rituals involving cruelty and obscenity, shall be avoided except programmes designed specially to teach the beliefs or faith or a religion.
- 3.4.8 Notwithstanding the above, religious broadcasts shall not exceed 10% of the total weekly airtime of any station.

3.5 **EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL PROGRAMMES**

- 3.5.1 Instructional programmes shall be presented with accuracy and decency.
- 3.5.2 Treatment of subjects shall avoid sensationalism or appeal to the prurient interest or morbid curiosity of the audience.
- 3.5.3 Programmes presenting genuine artistic or literary material shall avoid sensationalism or exploitation of artists.

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4.1 **PREAMBLE**

4.1.1 Broadcast stations have a duty to report developments and issues of public interest, analyse and comment on them as well as provide a forum for members of the public to discuss matters arising there from.

4.1.2 News and Current Affairs coverage, whether live or reported, call for familiarity with the subject, and a clear demonstration of an understanding or appreciation of all sides of the issue, and should show neither biased involvement nor indifference.

4.1.3 Where archival or library materials must be used to illustrate a current event, such must be clearly identified to avoid confusion, and with discretion to avoid causing emotional pain, offence, embarrassment, or even defamation.

4.1.4 In fulfillment of 4.1.1, each station shall give news and news-related programmes at least 5% of the total daily airtime.

4.1.4 Stations approved for monothematic operations may carry only news relating to the theme.

4.2 **DEFINITIONS**

4.2.1 **News**

A presentation of a factual account of events and issues.

4.2.2 **Current Affairs**

A presentation of comments, opinion and analysis of topical events and issues.

4.2.3 **Newscast**

An assemblage and presentation of news stories, news analysis as well as commentaries and special reports.

4.2.4 News Analysis

A balanced examination of a current issue of public interest, excluding the personal views of the analyst.

4.2.5 **.News Commentary**

An expression of opinion personal to the commentator. A news talk is another name for News Commentary.

4.2.6 **Editorial**

An expression of the opinion of the station.

4.2.7 News Interview and Discussion

A news interview or discussion attempts to elicit an informed opinion or fact concerning a matter of public interest.

4.3 **NEWS AND CURRENT AFFAIRS PROGRAMMES**

4.3.1 All sources shall be duly acknowledged.

4.3.2 All news and current affairs programmes shall be guided by ethical standards of journalism.

4.3.3 All news stories and special reports shall be factual, presented accurately and impartially.

4.3.4 Programmes devoted to the discussion of controversial public affairs shall ensure fairness and balance of views.

- 4.3.5 The selection of news stories shall emphasized good taste, thereby avoiding morbid, sensational, shocking, or alarming details that are not essential to conveying the essence of the events being reported, especially stories on politics, crime, or sex.
- 4.3.6 Where language or picture(s) that might offend the public must be used to convey the essence of the message, appropriate warning shall be given prior to the broadcast.
- 4.3.7 News materials shall not be recreated. However where a re-enactment of an event becomes necessary, it shall be so stated.
- 4.3.8 News commentaries, analyses and editorials shall be clearly identified as such.
- 4.3.9 Commercials in news and public affairs programmes shall be clearly identified and presented in a manner that shall make them clearly distinguishable from the content.
- 4.3.10 Adverts placement in all programmes shall be done in such a way that they do not distort the essence of the programme.
- 4.3.11 News is universally accepted as sacred. Sponsorship of news detracts from its integrity and predisposes a bias in favour of the sponsor. Therefore, newscasts shall not be sponsored, whether by the use of commercial backdrops in television newscasts, or other device, either on radio or television.

#### 4.4 **POLITICAL COVERAGES**

##### 4.4.1 **Preamble**

All political programmes shall observe the provisions of extant acts, decrees and electoral laws.

4.4.2 Political party broadcasts, that is, programmes over which content political parties exercise control, shall be only those in which the parties seek to explain their views and policies.

4.4.3 All political broadcasts shall be in decent language.

- 4.4.4 Political broadcasts shall be clearly identified as such, and shall not be presented in a manner that would mislead the audience to believe that the programme is of any other character.
- 4.4.5 Equal opportunity and air time shall be provided to all political parties or views, with particular regard to amount of time and belt.
- 4.4.6 While a broadcast producer may interact with politicians in the course of his professional duties, this interaction shall not be such as to lead to the belief that he is either a member or sympathizer of any political party.
- 4.4.7 It is the responsibility of every station to produce and report the activities in the political arena in news and programmes, and such production shall be objective and fair.
- 4.4.8 News and Programmes shall promote public discussion, of political issues.
- 4.4.9 Panelists shall be of comparable status.
- 4.4.10 All stations shall adhere strictly to the rules given by the electoral body.

#### 4.5 **LIVE COVERAGES**

- 4.5.1 Live coverage of public events shall be fair and balanced.
- 4.5.2 The live coverage of public events, especially of demonstrations and disturbances, shall be fair and balanced and just enough for the enlightenment of the citizenry. It shall not sensationalize or glamorize the event or exploit broadcasting's unique advantages to the detriment of national interest and security.

#### 4.6 **NEWS INTERVIEWS**

A news interview or discussion attempts to elicit an informed opinion or fact concerning a matter of public interest.



4.6.1 All news interviews shall be guided by ethical standards of journalism.

4.6.2 Where a news interview excludes an important or newsworthy area of the issue under discussion this shall be stated during the broadcast.

4.6.3 Where an interview entails an agreement to:

(a) submit questions in advance, or to

(b) exclude an important or newsworthy area concerning the subject, or where further developments have taken place after the recording, this shall be stated at the beginning of the broadcast.

#### 4.7 **DISCUSSION PROGRAMMES**

4.7.1 Panelists in a discussion shall reflect the various viewpoints

4.7.2 Panelists shall be of comparable status.

4.7.3 Where a discussion excludes any important or newsworthy area, or where further developments have taken place after the recording, it shall be stated at the beginning of the broadcast.

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5.1 **PRREAMBLE**

Outside Broadcasts are coverage, usually live, of major national activities, especially sports, festivals, politics and other public events.

5.2 **GENERAL GUIDELINES**

Coverage of these public events for newscasts and other programmes shall be guided by the General Requirements guidelines for News and Current Affairs.

5.3 **ADVERTS IN LIVE COVERAGES**

The placement of advertisements shall not obstruct, compromise or disrupt the essence of the event, the practice for television and cable shall be the placement at a neutral or an ear-piece position or slogan background.

5.4 **EXCLUSIVITY**

5.4.1 Coverage of public events of major national importance shall not be exclusive to any single broadcasting organization.

5.4.2 Where there is any conflict of interest in spite of 5.4.1 above, the National Broadcasting Commission shall be the final arbiter.

# 6 SPONSORSHIP

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6.1 **GENERAL**

Sponsorship programmes shall comply, in all respects, with the Code. The general principles that shall govern them is that they shall be legal, decent, and truthful.

6.2 **DEFINITION**

A sponsorship programme is one whose production or transmission costs, or both, are paid, in part, or whole, by a party other than the transmitting station, to promote its views, public image, activities etc.

6.3 **IDENTIFICATION**

A sponsored programme shall be clearly identified as being sponsored, and then indicated only in the opening and closing credits of the programme.

6.4 **RESTRICTIONS**

6.4.1 The station shall not abdicate responsibility for either the content or the scheduling of a programme to the sponsor.

6.4.2 Reference to the sponsor, his message, product or service is forbidden within the programme being sponsored, except in respect of prizes donated for game shows.

6.4.3 News is universally accepted as sacred. Therefore newscasts shall not be sponsored.

# 7 ADVERTISEMENT

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7.1 **DEFINITION**

7.1.1 For the purpose of this Code the term “advertisement” shall be taken, in its broadcast sense, to embrace any form of communication on goods, services and facilities inserted, at a cost, within a programme with the intention of attracting attention and patronage.

7.1.2 For the purpose of this Code, a product is a good or service.

7.1.3 Any illustration included in any advertisement is subject to this Code.

7.2 **ADVERTISING AND BROADCASTING STANDARD**

7.2.1 the general principle that shall govern all advertisements for broadcasting is that they shall be legal, honest, decent and truthful.

7.2.2 All advertisements shall conform to the Code, especially the programming guidelines.

7.2.3 All advertisements shall comply, in every respect, with advertising ethics and also with the law, whether common or statutory.

7.2.4 No advertisement material shall bring advertising into contempt or erode confidence in advertising as a service to industry and to the public.

7.2.5 No advertisement shall contain any item likely to encourage, incite to crime, lead to disorder, be offensive to public feeling, or to contain an offensive reference to any person alive or dead, or, generally, be disrespectful to human dignity.

7.2.6 There shall be no broadcast of advertisements capable of offending the generality of the community.

7.2.7 The advertiser shall be clearly identified in all advertisements.

7.2.8 Responsibility for the observance of the regulations in this Code rests with the station.

- 7.2.9 Advertisements shall be clearly identifiable, and separate from the programmes, and shall not, directly or indirectly, be presented as “programmes”.
- 7.2.10 The amount of time for non-programme material, especially advertisement, shall not exceed fifteen percent (15%) of total programme duration or slot. Thus, there is a 4½ minute limitation on advert time for a 30-minutes programme, and a 9-minute limitation for a one-hour programme.
- 7.2.11 The expression “News Flash”, or similar expressions generally used to denote important news and public service announcements, shall not be used in advertisements.
- 7.2.12 Advertisements featuring actors exploiting their dramatic roles must be packaged in such a way that the viewer is not confused as to whether they are listening to or watching a programme or an advertisement.
- 7.2.13 Advertisements parodying programmes may be accepted provided:
- (i) different performers are used from those who appear in the programme itself; and,
  - (ii) it is readily apparent that the advertisement is no more than a parody.
- 7.2.14 Advertisements featuring a leading performer (such as an actor or musician) in a programme shall not be scheduled in breaks within, or airtime adjacent to, that programme.
- 7.2.15 Every effort shall be made to keep the advertising message in harmony with the content and general tone of the programme in which it appears.
- 7.2.16 Descriptions, claims or illustrations relating to verifiable facts shall be such as to be easily substantiated.



- 7.2.17 Statistics shall not be so presented as to imply a greater validity than they really have. For example, scientific jargons and irrelevancies shall not be used to make a claim appear to have a scientific basis or universally it does not possess.
- 7.2.18 Newscasters personify the sacredness of news, therefore, a person who regularly presents news or current affairs programmes or similar factual programmes shall not feature, visually or vocally, in any advertisement.
- 7.2.19 Testimonials must be genuine and provable.
- 7.2.20 The price of every advertised product shall be stated where the price is nationally standardized.
- 7.2.21 Visual and or verbal presentations of prices must be accurate for such product or a range of products.
- 7.2.22 Any information in the form of captions, whether standing alone or super imposed, must be in a clearly readable text and held long enough for the viewer to read.
- 7.2.23 Advertisements shall offer a product or service on its positive merit and refrain from unduly discrediting, disparaging or unfairly attacking competitors, competing products, other industries, professions or institutions.
- 7.2.24 No advertisement shall be accepted if there is good reason to doubt its integrity or the truth of its representation or its compliance with all applicable legal requirements.
- 7.2.25 No advertisement shall be framed in such a manner as to exploit superstition.
- 7.2.26 The advertising of fortune-telling or astrology is not permitted.

- 7.2.27 No advertisement shall be calculated to play on fear to induce people to purchase the article or service advertised.
- 7.2.28 No advertisement shall contain any misleading descriptions, claims or illustrations, directly or by implication, about the product or service being advertised.
- 7.2.29 A Direct Sale Advertisement shall not be accepted without adequate assurance from the advertiser that there is sufficient stock of the article (or service) advertised to meet reasonable demand.
- 7.2.30 The advertising of fireworks and firearms is acceptable provided it promotes the product only as sporting equipment and conforms to recognized standards of safety.
- 7.2.31 No advertisement of a product or service shall be accepted which purports to increase sexual virility or correct sexual weakness.
- 7.2.32 The lawful advertising of organizations which conduct award-winning competitions or legalized lotteries is acceptable, provided such advertising does not extort the public or unduly exhort them to engage in betting.
- 7.2.33 The advertiser who markets more than one products shall not use advertising copy devoted to an acceptable product for the purposes of publicizing the brand name or other identification of a product which is not acceptable.
- 7.2.34 The use of an advertising device such as copy, slogan, labeling or packaging of goods, that is likely to mislead the listener or viewer is unacceptable.
- 7.2.35 The word "guarantee" should be used only with due regard to its legal meaning. The limits and terms of the guarantee being offered shall be stated clearly or information given as to where the full terms of the guarantee can be obtained.

- 7.2.36 No advertisement shall be inserted into special broadcasts or any other Grade A broadcast, such as a National Day broadcast by the President.
- 7.2.37 Advertisement of regulated professions shall be allowed only with the approval of the relevant professional body.
- 7.2.38 Any advertisement that makes reference to Nigerian or African characteristics in derogatory terms or ridicules them shall not be accepted.
- 7.2.39 Advertisements for potentially poisonous products must carry the necessary words of caution.

### 7.3 **CHILDREN AND AVERTISING**

- 7.3.1 Special caution shall be exercised with the content and presentation of advertisements placed in or near programmes designed for children. Exploitation of children in any form, shall be avoided. Similarly, an advertisement directed at children shall in no way mislead as to the product's performance and usefulness.
- 7.3.2 Particular care shall be taken to ensure that an advertisement addressed to children contains nothing, whether by way of illustration or otherwise, which might result in physical, mental or moral harm, or which exploits their natural credulity.
- 7.3.3 To guarantee safety, children shall not be used for demonstrating a product recognized as potentially dangerous, except under proper adult supervision.
- 7.3.4 Advertisement shall not encourage children to enter strange places or to converse with strangers.

- 7.3.5 Direct sales appeals or exhortations shall not be made to children unless the products advertised are such that children can reasonably afford themselves.
- 7.3.6 Advertisement for a commercial product or service shall not contain any appeal which suggests in any way that unless the children buy the products, they will be failing in some duty or lacking in loyalty towards some person or organizations.
- 7.3.7 Advertisement shall not lead children to feel inferior to other children because they or their parents do not own the products advertised, or that they are liable to be held in contempt or ridicule for not owning it.
- 7.3.8 In offering a free gift, a premium or a competition for children, the emphasis of the advertisement shall be only on the product with which the offer is associated.
- 7.3.9 In advertising a competition for children, the rules shall be published and the value of prizes and the chances of winning shall not be exaggerated.

#### 7.4 **CONTEST**

- 7.4.1 Contests shall be conducted with fairness to all competitors and shall comply with all pertinent laws and regulations.
- 7.4.2 All contest details, including the rules, eligibility requirements, opening and termination dates, etc, shall be adequately announced, and the winners' name shall be released as soon as possible.
- 7.4.3 There shall be no misleading descriptions, or visual misrepresentations, of any promises or gifts which would distort or enlarge their value in the minds of the viewer/listener.

7.4.4 Assurances shall be obtained from the advertiser that premiums of gifts offered are available and are not harmful to persons or property.

7.4.5 Premiums shall not be accepted which appeal to superstitions such as “luck-bearing” powers.

## 7.5 **MEDICAL**

7.5.1 In the advertising of medical products, claims that a product will effect a cure and the indiscriminate use of such words as “safe”, “without risk”, “harmless” or terms with similar meaning, shall not be accepted unless so certified by the appropriate authority.

7.5.2 An advertising material which describes or dramatizes distress or a morbid situation in an offensive manner shall not be accepted.

7.5.3 Advertisement shall not be broadcast if it contains an offer of a medicine or product, or an advice relating to the treatment of serious diseases, complaints, conditions, indications or symptoms which should rightly receive the attention of a registered medical practitioner.

7.5.4 An advertisement of products, medicines or treatment for disorders or irregularities peculiar to women shall not contain expressions such as “inducing abortion”, “relieving period pains”, “Not to be used in case of pregnancy”, “Never known to fail”, etc.

7.5.5 An advertisement shall not contain a copy which is exaggerated by reason of the improper use of words, phrases or expressions, such as “magic”, “magical”, “miracle”, “miraculous”, etc.

7.5.6 An advertisement shall not be broadcast if it offers any product or treatment for beauty, slimming, weight reduction or figure control, without stating the likely side-effects.

- 7.5.7 An advertisement shall not be broadcast if it contains any offer to diagnose or treat complaints or conditions by hypnosis.
- 7.5.8 An advertisement shall not be broadcast if it is calculated to induce fear in the viewer/listener that he is suffering, or may, without treatment, suffer, or suffer more severely, from any ailment, illness or disease.
- 7.5.9 An advertisement which offers to diagnose, and, or treat by correspondence, any ailment, illness, disease or symptom shall not be accepted.
- 7.5.10 An advertisement which offers to refund money to dissatisfied users shall not be accepted.
- 7.5.11 An advertisement shall not be broadcast if it contains the words “clinic”, “institute”, “laboratory” or similar terms, unless an establishment corresponding to the description used does, in fact, exist.
- 7.5.12 An advertisement shall not be broadcast if it contains any reference to “doctor”, “hospital test”, unless such reference can be substantiated by independent evidence.
- 7.5.13 An advertisement shall not be broadcast if it contains, in the name of the product, the title, “Doctor” or “Dr”, unless that is the registered trade mark.
- 7.5.14 An advertisement shall not be broadcast if it contains any material offering cure for cancer, AIDS, venereal disease or any other ailment which requires the attention of a medical doctor.
- 7.6 **ALCOHOL AND TOBACCO**
- 7.6.1 An advertisement or the offer of a “gift” item promoting an alcohol beverage or tobacco product shall not be broadcast in a children’s or sports programme.

- 7.6.2 Children, sportsmen/women and expectant mothers shall not be used as models in alcohol advertisements.
- 7.6.3 An advertisement for an alcoholic beverage or tobacco product shall respect religious sensitivities.
- 7.6.4 An advertisement for an alcoholic beverage or tobacco product shall be aired only during adult listening/viewing periods. For television, advertisements for alcoholic beverages and tobacco products shall not be broadcast before 9.45p.m.
- 7.6.5 Sponsorships of programmes and events by alcoholic beverages and tobacco products are allowed, by the content must respect all other clauses of this Code.

## 7.7 **RELIGIOUS ADVERTISEMENT**

- 7.7.1 Advertisements by religious persuasions, including trado-religious practice, shall not contain statements or visual presentations which, directly or indirectly, are likely to mislead the listener/viewer with regard, to claims of miracles, hypnotism, séance, palm reading, etc.
- 7.7.2 Religious announcements that deceive people into believing that miracles are common place events shall not be accepted for broadcast by any stations.
- 7.7.3 Any advertisement that disparages the religious beliefs of other people shall not be transmitted by any broadcast station.

## 7.8 **POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT**

- 7.8.1 A political advertisement shall be guided by this Code and other relevant regulations.

- 7.8.2 In the interest of fairness and balance and to prevent the monetization of political broadcast, any form of commercialization of political news or coverage is forbidden.
- 7.8.3 No advertisement, including commercial news, shall be accepted in a political programme.
- 7.8.4 No advertisement shall contain anything which amounts to subvention of constituted authority or compromises the unity, sovereignty and corporate existence of Nigeria as a secular state.
- 7.8.5 The advertiser shall be clearly identified in advertisements.



# 8 TECHNICAL

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8.1 **PREAMBLE**

To ensure a high uniform technical standard in all forms of broadcasting, the Commission has set the following standards:

8.2 **GENERAL**

8.2.1 **Industrial Safety**

Industrial Safety Cards, must be provided in all technical areas. These cards must include, First Aid Procedure, Fire Fighting Procedure, etc.

8.2.2 **Operational Safety**

In all technical areas, where the operating voltage exceeds 600V and moving machines are operational e.g., transmitters, generators” etc. at least two technical personal must be on duty during operation/maintenance of the equipment.

8.2.3 **First Aid Kits**

First Aid Kits shall be provided in technical areas, and should contain drugs and dressings for the treatment of burns, cuts, shocks etc.

8.2.4 **Power Supply**

The Nigerian Power Supply is as follows:

Single phase 230V ±10%

Three phase 415V ±10%

Frequency 50Hz

The power supply installation shall conform with the prevailing wiring regulations in Nigeria.

8.2.5 **Coverage Area**

Only Federal Government-owned stations with network status are allowed nationwide coverage and also transmission outside the national borders. State Government-owned stations are only

allowed transmission within their immediate state boundaries. Private Stations shall cover only the areas allowed by their licenses.

Transmission from their stations must not spill into neighbouring countries, even when they are close to the national borders.

#### 8.2.6 **Location of the Station**

A station shall be located such the Primary Service Area is effectively covered without causing co-channel/adjacent channel interference.

#### 8.2.7 **Mast/Tower Height**

The height of the Mast/Tower shall be such as to meet an Effective Radiated Power (ERP), high enough to enable the station cover its zone. Height Clearance Certificate from the Civil Aviation Authority shall be submitted to the Commission before the commencement of mast/tower erection.

#### 8.2.8 **Safety, Installation and Maintenance of Mast/Tower**

- (a) Structural/Civil Engineers shall be involved in the construction of the Mast/Tower bases in accordance with design specifications.
- (b) Earth resistance shall not exceed one ohm.
- (c) Lighting arrestor system shall be installed on the Mast/Tower.
- (d) Surge Arrestors shall be provided to protect equipment.
- (e) Mast/Tower markings shall in orange and white colours.
- (f) Aviation warning lights must be installed at appropriate intervals on the Mast/Tower.
- (g) Adequate firefighting equipment must be provided and maintained regularly. Monthly fire drill should be encouraged.
- (h) Rubber mats must be provided in the operational areas.

There must be periodic inspection and maintenance of Mast/Tower. See Appendix A attached for details:

#### 8.2.9 **Commissioning of Station**

Before any station can commence operation, the Commission shall ascertain compliance with the specifications in this Code. The

Commission's representative shall be present at the Acceptance and Commissioning Tests, which must be done before test transmission.

8.2.10 **Operating Log Book**

Engineering log book must be kept and be made available to the Commission on demand. Such log books, among other information, shall contain the following:

- (a) Input level for Video and audio signals
- (b) Frequency Deviation
- (c) Depth of Modulation
- (d) Output Frequency
- (e) Output Power
- (f) Reflected Power

8.2.11 For all scrambled transmissions, decoder output frequency must be tunable. The Commission shall assign a decoder output frequency in any given location. Decoders must be made available to the Commission for the purpose of monitoring such transmissions.

8.2.12 **Modification**

Modification/Changes of Equipment and Antenna System shall be made only after prior notification and approval by the Commission.

8.2.13 **Technical Staff**

There shall be evidence of availability of trained and trainable manpower to operate and maintain the station equipment. At least one of the staff must be COREN registered engineer. Training shall be organized for the technical personnel.

8.2.14 **Tools and Test Gears**

Adequate test gear and tool kits (Electrical/Mechanical) shall be provided in the station.

### 8.3 TELEVISION SYSTEM

#### 8.3.1 INTRODUCTION

This section establishes the technical standards for television broadcasting in Nigeria.

The video signals shall be One Volt peak-to-peak and zero dBm for audio.

The approved Colour Television System is the PHASE ALTERNATING BY LINE – (P.A.L) SYSTEM. Operation shall be on PAL System B for V.H.F transmission and PAL System G for U.H.F transmission. The basic characteristics of this system are as follows;

#### 8.3.2 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PAL SYSTEM

Item	Parameter	System	
		PAL – B	PAL – G
8.3.2.1	LINES PER PICTURE	625	625
8.3.2.2	FIELD FREQUENCY (Hz)	50	50
8.3.2.3	LINE DURATION H	64 micro sec.	64 micro sec.
8.3.2.4	LINE FREQUENCY (Hz)	15,625	15,625
8.3.2.5	FIELD BANDWIDTH (MHz)	20ms	20ms
8.3.2.6	VIDEO BANDWIDTH (MHz)	5	5
8.3.2.7	CHANNEL BANDWIDTH (MHz)	7	7
8.3.2.8	NEAREST EDGE OF CHANNEL RELATIVES TO VISION CHARRIER (MHz)	-1.25	-1.25

Item	Parameter	System	
		PAL - B	PAL – G
8.3.2.9	SOUND CARRIER FREQUENCY RELATIVE TO VISION CARRIER (MHz)	5.5	5.5
8.3.2.10	WIDTH OF VESTIGIAL SIDEBAND (MHz)	0.75	0.75
8.3.2.11	VISION MODULATION POLARITY	NEGATIVE	NEGATIVE
8.3.2.12	SOUND MODULATION	FM	FM
8.3.2.13	FM DEVIATION (KHz)	50	50
8.3.2.14	VISION I. F. (MHz)	38.9	38.9
8.3.2.15	VISION/SOUND RATION	10.1	10.1

### 8.3.3 VIDEO PATH PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

8.3.1	Signal Level	Direct path	Worst path	Studio path	O. B path	O.B Link path
(a)	Video signal	IV P-P	IV P-P	IV P-P	IV P-P	IV P-P
(b)	Picture level	0.7V	0.7V	0.7V	0.7V	0.7V
(c)	Adjustment Error	±0.2dB	±0.2dB	±0.2dB	±0.2dB	±0.2dB
(d)	Sync	0.3V	0.3V	0.3V	0.3V	0.3V
(e)	Gain Stability	±0.2dB	±0.2dB	±0.2dB	±0.2dB	±0.2dB

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### 8.3.3.2 LINEAR WAVEFORM DISTORTION

(a) 2T Pulse-to-Bar	1/2%K	1/2%K	1/2%K	1/2%K	1/2%K
(b) 2T Pulse Response	1/2%K	1/2%K	1/2%K	1/2%K	1/2%K
(c) 2T Bar Response	1/2%K	1/2%K	1/2%K	1/2%K	1/2%K
(d) 50Hz Square Wave Response	1/2%K	1/2%K	1/2%K	1/2%K	1/2%K
(e) Chrominance/Luminance Gain Inadequately	±3%	±4%	±3%	±3%	±4%
(f) Chrominance/Luminance Delay	±20ns	±40ns	±20ns	±20ns	±20ns

### 8.3.3.3 FIELD FREQUENCY (Hz)

(a) Luminance Line Time Non-Linearity	3%	5%	3%	5%	5%
(b) Differential Phase	±2°	±5°	±2°	±2°	±5°
(c) Burst/Chroma Phase	±2°	±5°	±2°	±2°	-
(d) Differential Gain	±3%	±5%	±3%	±3%	±5%
(e) Transient Gain Change Luminance	2%	5%	2%	2%	5%

(f) Transient Gain change Chrominance	2%	5%	2%	2%	5%
(g) Transient Gain Change Sync	2%	5%	2%	2%	5%
(h) Chrominance/Luminance Crosstalk	-	-	-	-	±3%

#### 8.3.3.4 INPUT/OUTPUT IMPEDANCE RETURN LOSS

(a) Luminance	-30dB	-30dB	-30dB	-30dB	-30dB
(b) Chrominance	-30dB	-30dB	-30dB	-30dB	-30dB
(c) Low Frequency	-30dB	-30dB	-30dB	-30dB	-30dB

#### 8.3.3.5 VLF RESPONSE

<b>(a) First Overshoot</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>20%</b>	-	<b>20%</b>	<b>20%</b>
<b>(b) Second Overshoot</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>8%</b>	-	<b>8%</b>	<b>8%</b>



### 8.3.3.6

(a) Weighted Luminance (RMS)	-58dB	-58dB	-64dB	-64dB	-55dB
(b) Weighted Chrominance (RMS)	-58dB	-52dB	-58dB	-55dB	-52dB
(c) Total Low Frequency Random and Periodic (P-P)	-45dB	-45dB	-45dB	-45dB	-40dB
(d) Low Frequency Random (P-P)	-52dB	-52dB	-52dB	-40dB	-52dB
(e) Interchannel Crosstalk	-52dB	-52dB	-52dB	-52dB	-

### 8.3.3.6 MODULATION DERIVED DISTORTION

(Sound to Vision Crosstalk)					
(a) Sound Subcarrier Modulation	-	-	-	-	-52dB
(b) Sound Subcarrier Unmodulated or Intermodulated					
(Level of Intermodulation Products between sound and Chrominance subcarriers)					
	-	-	-	-	-57dB

### 8.3.4 AUDIO PATH PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

	Direct Path	Worst Path	Studio Path	O.B Path	O.B Link Path
<b>8.3.4.1 Signal level</b>					
(a) Output signal level	0dBm	0dBm	0dBm	0dBm	0dBm
At agreed interface after lineup	±0.25dB	±0.5dB	±0.25dB	±0.25dB	±0.25dB
(b) Gain Stability variation after one hour	±0.25dB	±0.5dB	±0.25dB	±0.25dB	±0.25dB

### 8.3.4.2 Amplitude/Frequency Response

<b>(a) 40Hz – 15KHz</b>	<b>±1dB</b>	<b>±1dB</b>	<b>±1dB</b>	<b>±1dB</b>	<b>±1dB</b>
<b>W.R.T. 1KHz</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>-2.00</b>
<b>(b) 125Hz – 10KHz</b>	<b>±1dB</b>	<b>±1dB</b>	<b>±1dB</b>	<b>±1dB</b>	<b>±0.5</b>
<b>W.R.T. 1KHz</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>-2.0</b>

### 8.3.4.3

(a) 1KHz at - 10B $\mu$	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	1.0%
(b) 1KHz at + 8dB $\mu$	0.5%	1.0%	0.5%	0.5%	1.0%
(c) 80Hz at - 10dB $\mu$	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	1.0%
(d) 80Hz at + 8dB $\mu$	5.5%	2.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
(e) Input Overload	-	-	17dB	17dB	-

### 8.3.4.4 Signal/Noise Ratio

(a) 0dB $\mu$ Input					
(i) Weighted, Random, Peak	60dB	56dB	60dB	60dB	42dB
(ii) Unweighted, Random, Peak	-	-	63dB	63dB	47dB
(b) -50dB $\mu$ input					
(j) Weighted, Random, Peak		53dB	56dB	56dB	56dB
(ii) Unweighted, Random, Peak	-	-	60dB	60dB	-
(c) Interchannel Crosstalk Weighted Peak					
	53dB	53dB	53dB	53dB	53dB

### 8.3.4.5 Modulation Derived Distortion

Vision to sound

Crosstalk Weighted - - - - 45dB

## 8.4 GENERAL CODE OF PRACTICE ON TRANSMITTERS

### 8.4.1 Minimum Consumer Level of Signal

8.4.1.1	UHF	57DB $\mu$ V	or	0.7 $\mu$ V
8.4.1.2	VHF (Band 111)	54DB $\mu$ V	or	0.5 $\mu$ V
8.4.1.3	VHF (Band 1)	50DB $\mu$ V	or	0.4 $\mu$ V
8.4.1.4	FM Stereo	50DB $\mu$ V	or	0.325 $\mu$ V
8.4.1.5	FM Mono	40DB $\mu$ V	or	0.1 $\mu$ V

### 8.4.2 Maximum Consumer Level of Signal

8.4.2.1	UHF/VHF (BAND 1 & 11)	84DB $\mu$ V	or	16mV
8.4.2.2	FM Stereo/Mono	80DB $\mu$ V	or	10mV

**NB:** 0DB $\mu$ V = 1 $\mu$ V/75 ohms.

## 8.5 TRANSMITTERS

8.5.1 TRANSMITTERS SPECIFICATIONS	MAIN STATION	TRANSPOSER
<b>8.5.1.1 Video Performance</b>		
<b>8.5.1.1.1 Transmitter Modulation</b>		
<b>8.5.1.1.1.1 Depth Level</b>		
(i) White level	20% + 2%	20% + 2%
(ii) Blanking level	76% + 2%	76% + 2%
<b>8.5.1.1.2 Gain Stability</b>		
Variation of modulation Depth on white level and at Blanking level during 24hrs.	+1%	+1%
<b>8.5.1.1.3 Non Linearity Distortion</b>		
<b>(a) Luminance Signal</b>		
<b>(i) Line time non-linearity</b>	5%	5%
<b>(ii) Chrominance to Luminance</b>	±1.5%	±1.5%
<b>(b) Chrominance Signal</b>		
<b>(i) Differential phase</b>	+5%	+7%
<b>(ii) differential gain</b>	+9%	+8%

<b>(c) Dynamic Gain</b>		
(i) Luminance	±2%	±2%
(ii) Chrominance	±2%	±2%
(iii) Sync	±2%	±2%
<b>(d) Transient Crushing</b>		
(i) Luminance	±5%	±5%
(ii) Chrominance	±5%	±5%
(i) Sync	±3%	±3%

#### 8.5.1.1.4 Linear Distortion

##### 8.5.1.1.4.1 Waveform Distortion

###### (A) 2T PULSE AND BAR

(i) Pulse to Bar ratio	1.5%	2%
(ii) 2T Pulse response	2%	3%
(iii) 2T Bar Pulse	1.5%	2%

###### (B) SYNC

(i) Overshoot	6%	6%
(ii) Tilt	3%	4%

**8.5.1.1.4.2 Luminance/Chrominance Inequality**

<b>(a) Gain</b>	$\pm 4\%$	$\pm 8\%$
<b>(b) Tilt</b>	$\pm 20$ ons	$\pm 30$ ons

**8.5.1.1.4.3 Input and Out Impedance**

Return Loss	-30dB	-30dB
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**8.5.1.1.4.4 Noise**

**(A) CONTINUOUS RANDOM NOISE**

(i) Weighted Luminance	-57dB	-51dB
(ii) Weighted Chrominance	-52dB	-48dB

**(B) PERIODIC NOISE**

-49dB	-45dB
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**(C) LF NOISE**

-49dB	-45dB
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**8.5.1.1.5 MODULATION DERIVED DISTORTION**

<b>(a) Intermodulation Products</b>	-	-35dB
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<b>(b) Incidental Phase Modulation</b>	-48dB	-46dB
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#### 8.5.1.1.6 **SIGNAL PARAMETERS**

(a) **Carrier Frequency Stability**     $\pm 1$  (parts in  $10^6$ )     $\pm 4$  (parts in  $10^6$ )

#### 8.5.2 **PROGRAMME INPUT EQUIPMENT RACK**

The Programme Input Equipment Rack shall incorporate equipment for processing and measuring the signal levels at specific points.

#### 8.5.3 **MONITORING**

##### 8.5.3.1 **Monitoring Equipment**

Each station shall have full run of equipment to ensure compliance with the standards. These shall include;

- (a) Frequency Counters
- (b) Power Meter
- (c) Sideband/Spectrum Analyser
- (d) 100MHz Oscilloscope (Double Beam)
- (e) Multimeter
- (f) Field Strength Meter
- (g) Earth Resistance Meter

##### 8.5.3.2 **Insertion Test Signal**

The Insertion Test Signal shall be inserted on lines 17 and 18.

**N.B.** All test gears must be able to accommodate relevant frequency of operation of the station.



### **8.5.3.3 Translators and Transposers**

It might be necessary to use translators or transposers to effectively cover an assigned coverage area. For this purpose, approval must be obtained from the Commission for allocation of frequency and specifications for the translator/transposer.

### **8.5.4.1 Vision/Aural Ratio**

10.1 ratio shall be maintained in the TV Transmitters System.

## **8.6 STUDIO EQUIPMENT**

### **8.6.1 TELEVISION CAMERAS**

#### **8.6.1.1 General**

#### **CAMERAS ARE GROUPED INTO THREE CATEGORIES**

##### **(i) Group 1**

These are cameras of highest picture quality for use in T.V studio and outside broadcast facilities.

##### **(ii) Group 2**

Electronic News Gathering/Electronic Field Production cameras (ENG/EFP) with high picture quality for field production and news coverage..

##### **(iii) Group 3**

ENG cameras with a reduction of picture quality and ease of operation, for news coverage.

8.6.1.2 Depending on the intended use of the camera, i.e. whether in the studio, field production or on-the-spot news gathering, consideration shall be made with regards to mechanical and environmental stress during transportation and arrangements of operating controls shall be ergonomically and optically implemented. Coverings for

mechanically and optically sensitive components, in use shall be made available for transport purposes. All inaccessible surfaces of optical systems shall be protected against dust and moisture condensation, Circuit boards and modules whose removal during operations will cause damage shall be clearly marked.

All necessary adaptors, cables and tools, including test charts or test slides needed for alignment and repairs, shall be minded as accessories.

Group 1 Cameras shall incorporate a script holder – with an adjustable and switchable light.

#### **8.6.1.3 Tripod Mounting**

The term 'Tripod' shall refer to both tripods and pedestals Cameras of Group 1 shall be equipped with Vinten Debiele wedge plates. Provision for mechanical balancing of the cameras shall be made through appropriate adjustment controls on the tripod head. For hand-held cameras of Group 1, an appropriate adaptor for the wedge plate must be available, especially if large objective lenses are to be used. Hand-held cameras of Group 2 and 3 intended for use on small tripods are to be equipped with quick-change wedge plates. The positioning of the centre of gravity of camera and lens must be able to properly accommodate both tripod and shoulder mount operations by adjusting the wedge plate.

8.6.1.4 **Cable Connection**

The following connection shall be available for the different groups.

ITEM CABLE TYPE	CAMERA GROUP		
	1 STUDIO	2 ENG/EFP	3 ENG
a. Camera Cable	1	1	1
b. Inter-communication	2	1	1
c. Programme (CUE) Sound	1	1	1
d. Monochrome Video (for Dolly/Reporter Monitor)	2	1	-
e. Tally Connection (for Dolly)	2	-	-
f. V.T.R Connection	-	1	1
g. Composite Video Out	1	1	1
h. Sync (Black & Burst) Input	1	1	1
i. Power Output (for Spotlight/Dolly Monitor)	1	-	-
j. Audio Playback to Camera	1	1	-

**\*Note:** Power output shall be fed into the camera cable over isolation transformers, fused and separately switchable at the Camera Control Unit. The cable connections must be non-reversible and secure against damage and loosening due to movement.

### 8.6.1.5 Environmental Stability

Cameras and accessories shall maintain the conditions of standard specifications under continuous operations in the following ambient temperature range and relative humidity.

Environmental Condition	Camera Group	
	1 & 2	3
a. Temperature Range	- 5°C to + 40°C	- 5°C to + 55°C
b. Relative Humidity	90%	95%

Turn On and Operation of cameras in an ambient temperature range of - 10°C to +60°C shall not lead to any camera failure. Cameras shall be made splash-proof by means of rain covers. A rain-proof version is especially desirable for camera in Groups 2 and 3. The camera, in a turned-off condition, must be able to withstand an ambient temperature range of -20°C to +70°C and a relative humidity of 95% without sustaining any damages.

### 8.6.1.6. Optical System

#### a. CAMERAS

For cameras of Group 1 and 2, zoom lenses with a focal length of about 10:1 and a horizontal angular field range of 5 to 50°C are standard: the lenses must be capable of operating with an open aperture over the 10:1 zoom range. An ON/OFF switchable zoom range-stop, independent of the iris, is required. ZOOM lenses with focal length range of 45.1 shall be provided for tripod-mounted cameras.

The lenses shall be capable of achieving sharp focus at distances of at least 0.8m to infinity. (A minimum focal distance of 2 meters is acceptable for special telephoto zoom lenses). "MACRO" features are desirable in camera zoom lenses. In place of the above lenses, Group 1 and 2 cameras must be capable of accepting special (zoom or fixed focal length) lenses in order to

obtain very narrow (about 2°) or wide (about 65°) angles of view or extremely large aperture as long as this is compatible with the optical colour splitter.

**b. LENS QUALITY**

The quality of lenses to be used with respect to contrast, vignetting flare, light transmittance and geometric distortion must be such that, no discernible deterioration of the given characteristics of the total camera system occur when on operationally optimum iris setting (1 or 2 f-stops down from open aperture) is used in extreme settings – open aperture and extreme focal length –certain reductions in quality are allowed 2% geometric distortion is allowable for wide-angle lenses. However the lenses must not cause polarization effects.

**c. LENS MOUNTING, FOCUS & FOCAL LENGTH CONTROLS**

Lens mount flanges must ensure that the focal plane and optical axis do not shift when lenses are changed. There should be no sharp vignetting in the corners of the image over the full focus and zoom range. The mounting must allow for quick lens change. Extremely large lenses with a lens support bridge are to be mountable on cameras of Group 1. It is therefore required that the camera wedge plate be fastened in a definite position in relation to the optical axis, so that a shifting of the optical image centre, measured at the shortest focal length in relation to the longest focal length, must not be more than 5% of the image height over the full focal length and shall not shift erratically'

Lenses of cameras of Group 1 must allow the setting of focus and focal length-by means of servo-control and provide a high degree operational comfort, choice of setting speed, separate pre-settings, jolt-free transfer from pre-set to manual control, easy replacement of the servo-control's electrical and mechanical assemblies and simple adjustments. Lenses for hand-held cameras of Group 2 shall also be servo-controllable, particularly, for tripod mount operations.

A direct manual control of the lens setting ring-after turning off the servo-control, shall be possible without any damage to the servo-control, shall be possible without any damage to the servo gears. The macro setting shall be attained manually over a separate setting ring or in combination with focal length control, by transversing past and end mark. The macrosetting of a lens shall be made inoperative by means of a locking device or pin. For Group 3 cameras-automatic focus must allow for manual intervention by the camera person as needed and must be disconnectable.

**d. COLOUR AND NETURAL DENSITY FILTERS**

Cameras of all groups must be capable of continuously covering a colour temperature range of 2500°K to 10,000°K by means of conversion filters in conjunction with electronic colour balance. The electronic colour balance shall be capable of covering a range of 2500°K to 6000°K without optical filters. Provision shall be made for placing a colour conversion filter together with either a neutral density filter or a "STAR BURST" filter or a simple combined filter in the optical path. An indication of the selected filter setting must be available.

**8.6.1.7 Electronic Viewfinder**

For tripod mount operation, viewfinders shall be located at the camera head and have adjustable tilt and rotation. Viewfinders for hand-held cameras must have enough position adjustment capability in order to optically adapt to the right eye of the camera person. The only connections to the viewfinder shall be the composite (colour) video, the tally and the power source.

The picture diagonal shall be 17 cm cameras of Group 1, 13cm for hand-held cameras operated on tripod and at least 3.8cm for cameras with a monocular (eye-piece). The 2.5x magnifier in front of the 3.8cm screen for monocular operation shall provide a large field of view and must be corrected > 1m). Controls for contrast and brightness must be provided in addition to a switchable aperture correction (peaked) with maximum emphasis between 3 and 4MHz.

The amount of video peaking shall be internally adjustable. The picture area must have an Aspect Ratio of 4.3.

#### 8.6.1.8 **Camera Control Unit Requirements**

##### a. **GENERAL**

Various control units, appropriately co-ordinate and with possibility of transferring controls, shall be provided for cameras of Groups 1 and 2 such as set-up and consoles, uncontrolled-knob and matching unit. The set-up controls, as far as possible, shall have decent positions and/or scales that allow the normal settings to be located quickly. Hand-held cameras of Group 2 shall be equipped such that, in addition to being controlled by the camera person, the important operating functions can be remote-controlled by an appropriate control unit.

##### b. **BASIC SET-UP CONTROLS**

For studio cameras of Group 1, all remote controllable functions for adjustment of the camera system shall be contained in the main control unit and arranged in an ergonomically suitable manner. The controls shall include:

- (i) Registration (for 3 – Tube
- (ii) Beam current (for Tube cameras if not automatically regulated)
- (iii) Flare correction
- (iv) Contour correction
- (v) Shading correction
- (vi) Gamma correction of individual channels
- (vii) Black Level pre-set
- (i) A selector switch for Test positions

- (ii) Picture size
- (iii) Colour ON/OFF

In addition, controls intended for the operational control unit, shall also be included at the main Camera Control Unit Hand-held cameras of Group 2 and 3 should be adjustable directly without remote control. Registration controls, for tube-type cameras, shall be available without opening the cameras but should be kept covered.

8.6.1.9 a. The Operational controls for studio cameras of Groups 1 and 2, in addition to the controls for focal length and focus (and, if necessary, for filter wheel) at the camera head, shall comprise the following:

- (i) Iris
- (ii) Common Black Level
- (iii) White Level (Gains Switch)

- (i) Black and White levels for the individual chroma channels (Green optional)
- (ii) Common Gamma
- (iii) Colour saturation
- (iv) Black Stretch
- (v) Lens cap/beam switch
- (vi) Colour temperature (electrical)
- (vii) Colour filter wheel
- (viii) Selection switch for picture monitor and waveform monitor



(ix) Additional Controls for the following:-

Contours, Level settings, Flare, Colour ON/OFF, and Colour Bars ON/OFF.

(b) For hand-held cameras of Group 2, a remote control unit with the following functions shall also be provided.

- (i) Power ON/OFF
- (ii) Intercommunications
- (iii) On-Air Tally
- (iv) Common Black Level/Iris
- (v) Separate Black/White Level Controls for RED and Blue Channels
- (vi) Colour Bars
- (vii) Horizontal Phase
- (viii) Subcarrier Phase
- (ix) Selector Switch for Monitoring

A transfer of the control functions to the operational control unit shall not affect other settings on the main control unit. The controls for the IRIS and COMMON BLACK LEVEL, shall be incorporate<sup>3d</sup> into the uncontrolled knob.

C. Hand-held cameras of Group 2 and 3 shall be operatable with the following functions at the camera-head:

- (i) Focal length
- (ii) Focus
- (iii) Iris (Automatic or manual)
- (iv) Filter Wheel
- (v) Colour Bars
- (vi) Gain Switch

- (i) Auto Black/White balance
- (ii) Auto Registration (tube cameras)
- (iii) Black Stretch
- (iv) Registration & Signal Selection Switch – for alignment purposes for tube cameras (concealed under a covering)
- (v) Power Off/Stand-By/Camera-On Switch
- (vi) VTR Start/Stop
- (vii) Viewfinder signal selector switch

d. **AUTO FUNCTIONS**

For studio cameras of Group 1, automatic functions that will encompass a full camera system alignment under microprocessor control, are desirable. The adjustment settings stored in the memory shall be maintained without change for at least 8 days, even when the camera has been powered for at least 8 days. The electronic memory circuit shall be located in the camera head. The accompanying control unit shall be capable of being connected, in

turn, to a number of cameras and the adjustment procedures for routine operation shall not be appreciably delayed. Operational displays of automatic functions are desirable and it should be possible to store pre-determined camera setting (different "Moods") Microprocessor-supported diagnostics are to be provided.

#### 8.6.1.10 **Cable Compensation**

Provisions shall be made for compensation – preferably, automatic self-compensation of transmission errors up to 800 meters of camera cable. The compensation shall not affect, in any way, the internal level adjustments of the camera head via amplifiers.

#### 8.6.1.11 **Electrical Performance Requirement**

The cameras shall be set up for the following tests according to the normal procedures of the programmed contractor. Controls should be re-adjusted subsequently only as required to perform the test.

- (a) Iris:- same as needed to produce 100% output from a 60% reflecting neutral surface under normal studio lighting.
- (b) Zoom angle:- the test shall be carried out at a non-extreme setting
- (c) Aperture correction and contours:- adjustment as for normal studio use
- (d) Gamma correction:- 0.45 (nominal).

#### 8.6.1.12 **Warm-up Time, Stability and Power Supply Dependency**

The camera shall be capable of producing acceptable pictures after a one minute for cameras of Groups 2 and 3; and 30 minutes for Group 1, the operational settings of the video signal levels must be stable enough such that subsequent adjustments for continuous operation will not be necessary. After a one-hour period, the specified conditions must be maintained. This stability shall be maintained when the camera system is repeatedly turned off and on during

successive days. The ambient temperature may vary by 0° to + 15° around nominal 20°C. In addition the power line voltages may vary + 10% from the nominal value. The operational value of a battery – powered camera shall not change within a range of 10 to 14 volts.

Variations in power line frequencies should not cause any noticeable ripple or human effects (in picture geometry or signal levels).

**8.6.1.13 Scanning System**

2.1 Interlaced

625 Lines

50 Fields/25 Frames per second

**8.6.1.14 Sync System**

Internal Sync Operation with Built-in Sync Generator and External Synchronization (Genlock) Auto or Manual Locking.

**8.6.1.15 Genlock Signal**

VBS 1.0V P-P Ohms

OR

BBS 0.45V P-P/75 Ohms

**8.6.1.16 Aspect Ratio**

H 4:V 3

**8.6.1.17 Horizontal Resolution**

600 Lines Minimum at Centre

**8.6.1.18 Registration**

0.05%. All excluding Lens Distortion

**8.6.1.19 Intercom**

4-Wire for groups 1 & 2 simplified for group 3

**8.6.1.20 Outputs**

- (a) Composite Video                      1.0V P-P
- (b) Sync Level                              0.3V
- (c) Chroma Burst Level                  0.3V
- (d) Termination                          75 OHMS
- (e) Return Loss                          30 dB

OUTPUTS	CAMERA GROUP		
	1 STUDIO	2 E.N.G/E.F.P	3 ENG
(i) COMPOSITE	2	2	1
(ii) (a) RGB LINEAR	1	1	
(b) RGB FOR CHROMA KEY	1	1	

For composite colour and RGB video output, changing the termination of one of the outputs from open-circuit to short-circuit shall not cause the luminance signal voltage of the other (75 OHMS TERMINATED) outputs to change by more than 2%.

**8.6.1.21 SETTIING RANGE: COMMON WHITE LEVEL:**

<b>GROUP 1</b>	<b>-3.0, 0+3, +6, +9, +12, dB</b>
<b>GROUP 2 &amp;3</b>	<b>0. +6 +12dB or 0. +9, +18dB</b>

(Internal +6dB switch for beam setting)

**8.6.1.22 Linear Distortion**

For total signal amplification path K-factor – measures with a 50Hz square wave, 2T/20T and stair-step signal, must be smaller than 1%. The following shall not be exceeded.

- (i) 50Hz SQUARE WAVE
 

Maximum Tilt	22% of the white level
--------------	------------------------
  
- (ii) 15 KHZ SQUARE WAVE
 

Maximum Tilt	1% of the white level
--------------	-----------------------
  
- (iii) 2T-PULSE
 

Amplitude	±4%
Baseline – distortion	≤ 1%
  
- (iv) 20T – PULSE
 

Subcarrier amplitude	±4%
Baseline – distortion	≤4
Frequency Response	±4% to 5MHz
Referenced to 15 KHz	-110% to 7MHz

**8.6.1.23 Cross-talk Attenuation**

Cross-talk attenuation between individual channels and from added external signals (video and audio) shall be greater than 50 dB within the transmitted frequency range. This shall be valid for camera cables up to 400 metres, at 800 metres, no appreciable interference shall occur in the picture.

**8.6.1.24 Periodic Noise**

At optional gamma correction, periodically occurring noise in the blanking interval shall not be larger than 1%. In the Active video interval this shall not be larger than 0.3% of white level.

**8.6.1.25 Black Noise**

- (a) Inner zone – Luminance 2%
- (b) Inner zone colour – separation difference 1%
- (c) Overall (whole field) – Luminance 4%
- (d) Overall colour – separation difference 2%

**8.6.1.26 White Shading**

- (a) Inner zone – Luminance 5%
- (b) Overall (whole field) – Luminance 10%
- (c) Overall colour – separation signals
  - Green 5%
  - Red 7%
  - Blue 7%

Not more than half of these tolerance shall occur in any 10% of picture width or height.

#### 8.6.1.27 **Geometrical Errors: Registration**

Deviation from the ideal geometry shall not be more than 0.5% of image height for Group 1 cameras and not more than 1% for Groups 2 and 3. The difference in geometric errors of neighbouring circles shall not be more than 0.3% of the image height. Focal length of lens shall be set for minimal distortion (in accordance with the lens manufactures' instructions).

Geometric errors caused by the earth's magnetic field shall not exceed 0.5% of the image height. Time variable deviations of the geometry (Hum and Ripple) shall not exceed 0.1% of the image height. 25Hz intensity modulation caused by line pairing shall not cause any noticeable interference.

#### 8.6.1.28 **High Frequency Electromagnetic Interference**

R.F Radiation of any frequency and with a maximum field strength of 500 mv/m shall not cause disturbances longer than 0.3% of the white level or any interference with synchronization. Camera systems with camera cables utilizing frequency multiplexing (e.g. Triax cable) shall not exceed a mutual interference of 0.3% when camera head and camera control unit are adjacent and connected by at least 800 metres of parallel-laid camera cable. (Less than 0.6% for 1600 metres cable).

#### 8.6.1.29 **Magnetic Interference**

For a field strength of 20 A/m at 50Hz, the additional geometric errors must be less than 0.2% of image height. Registration errors must be less than 50ns for zone 1 and 70ns for zone 2. The depth of



modulation in the luminance signal at 5MHz may not diminish by more than 5%.

#### **8.6.1.30 Shock, Acoustical and Microphonic Interference**

As far as possible, microphonic effects in the imaging devices, excited by inherent acoustical noise, vibrations from normal use and external noise up to 110 dB should not occur.

#### **8.6.1.31 Camera Cable**

Approved Multicore, Triax and Optical Fibre cables and cable fittings shall be used. The cables shall be impact-resistant and flexible, with an allowable curvature radius of less than 20cm. The cables shall be cold-resistant down to - 20°C. Cable fittings shall be equipped with appropriate strain reliefs (bending & pulling). The cable connectors shall be splash proof. In addition, the cable fittings shall have undetachable protective covers.

#### **8.6.1.32 Camera Tally**

For studio cameras of Group 1 and 2, several red tally lights shall be attached to the camera head. The red tally lights on the camera must be clearly visible (even when using extremely large objective lenses) and, if possible, should be attached to the lens housing (either as ring light at the front of the lens or as two lights symmetrical to the optical axis). A separate On/OFF switch for the front tally light must be provided. For Groups 2 and 3 cameras, the Red tally light must be coupled with the VTR record mode.

#### **8.6.1.33 Intercommunication**

A four-wire intercommunication system shall be incorporated for cameras of Groups 1 and 2. The camera head shall have two separate connections for plugging in headsets; the main camera control and operational control units each requiring only one head

set connector. A volume control shall be provided. Lightweight, noise-compensated headsets with dynamic microphones shall be used. For Group1 cameras a separate communications link between camera person and dolly grip is desirable. It should be possible to switch off the microphone at the camera head. A signal-to-Noise Ratio greater than 40dB shall be attainable at normal levels of speech. The volume setting range must be large enough that an understandable conversation is possible even when several headsets stations are connected in the system and with an external noise of 90 dB (A) (100 dB 'A' with a 20 dB sound insulated head-set). For cameras of Group 2 and 3 used for ENG work, the headsets shall allow monitoring of playback audio from the VTR, in addition to being used for intercommunications.

## 8.6.2 **VIDEO TAPE RECORDERS**

### 8.6.2.1 **General**

Video Tape Recorders (V.T.R.S) are categorized into two groups.

#### (i) **GROUP 1:**

Professional Studio Video Tape Recorders: These must be of the highest quality picture recording and reproduction capacity. These are for use in recording full-length programmes and programmes involving multiple generation editing. These must permit the processing of the Vertical Blanking Interval so that Vertical Insertion Test Signals are not lost.

#### (ii) **GROUP 2:**

Professional Video Tape Recorders: These must be of high quality and shall be for use in News coverage, and programme inserts of not more than five minutes continuous duration in a full length programme. Tolerance listed for the video recorders refer to a signal recording and replay; not necessarily on the same machine. For purpose of payback alignment, it is recommended that the first sixty seconds of the tape should carry an appropriate test signal (video and audio tone) which shall be the station's standard on all tapes.

There shall be at least 5 seconds of Black (Black & Burst with no audio) between the test signals and the programme recorded on the tape. All video tapes must meet the following technical specifications:-

### 8.6.2.2 PERFORMANCE TOLERANCE LIMITS FOR VIDEO TAPE RECORDERS

8.6.2.2.1 VIDEO TOLERANCE			
DESCRIPTION		TOLERANCE	
8.6.2.2.1.1 OUTPUT SIGNAL LEVEL		GROUP 1	GROUP 2
(I)	ADJUSTMENT ERROR	±0.2dB	±0.3dB
(II)	GAIN STABILITY (OVER 1 HOUR)	±0.2dB	±0.3dB
8.6.2.2.1.2 BANDWIDTH			
(I)	LUMINANCE	25Hz TO 5.5 MHz +0.5dB 3.0dB	
(ii)	RESOLUTION		340 LINE

### 8.6.2.2.1.3 SIGNAL TO NOISE RATIO

(i)	LUMINANCE	48dB	46dB
(ii)	CHROMINANCE	48dB	45dB

### 8.6.2.2.1.4 DISTORTION

#### (a) Linear Distortion

(i)	2T PULSE TO BAR RATIO	2%K	3%K
(ii)	2T PULSE RESPONSE	2%K	3%K
(iii)	2T BAR RESPONSE	2%K	3%K
(iv)	50 Hz SQUARE WAVE RESPONSE	2%K	3%K
(v)	CHROMINANCE/LUMINANCE GAIN INEQUALITY	±3%	
(vi)	CHROMINANCE/LUMINANCE DELAY INEQUALITY	±20 ns	

#### (b) Non-Linear Distortion

(i)	LUMINANCE LINE TIME NON- LINEARITY	2%	10%
(ii)	DIFFERENTIAL PHASE	<3%	4%
(i)	DIFFERENTIAL GAIN	<3%	4%
(ii)	TRANSIENT GAIN-CHANGE LUMINANCE	2%	-
(iii)	CHROMINANCE	2%	-
(iv)	SYNC	2%	-

8.6.2.2.1.5	(i)	WEIGHTED LUMINANCE (RMS)	-52dB	-
	(ii)	WEIGHTED CHROMINANCE (RMS)	-46dB	-

(iii)	TOTAL LOW FREQUENCY RANDOM & PERIODIC (P – P)	-46dB	-
(iv)	LOW FRRQUENCY	-52dB	-
(v)	NOISE AND CHROMINANCE MODULATION NOISE	-25dB	-

#### 8.6.2.2.1.6 AUDIO TOLERANCE

(a)	<b>Output Signal Level</b>		
(i)	SIGNAL LEVEL AT OUTPUT	0dB ± 0.25dB ± 0.3dB	
(ii)	GAIN STABILITY	±0.5dB	± 0.3dB
(iii)	AMPLITUDE/FRQUENCY RESPONSE		
(a)	40Hz – 15KHz w.r.t 1KHz	±2dB	±3dB
(b)	125Hz – 10Khz w.r.t 1KHz	±1dB	±2dB
(iv)	SIGNAL TO NOISE RATIO (WEIGHTED)	68dB	52dB
(vi)	TOTAL HARMONIC DISTORTIION (AT 1KHz REF. LEVEL)	1%	3%
(vi)	CROSS-TALK (1KHz)	< -71dB	< -50dB
(vii)	PHASE DIFT (AT 15KHz)	+20°	

(viii)	DEPTH OF ERASURE (AT 1KHz)	>-65dB	-50Db
(ix)	WOW AND FLUTTER WEIGHTED –		
	PEAK	0.15%	0.20%

#### 8.6.2.2.2 THE USE OF NON-BROADCAST RECORDING FORMATS

Occasions will arise when it will be necessary to use non-broadcast VRT formats with their reduced technical performance to provide a service to the television audience. These will usually involve the provision of local programme input or documentary items reporting events which are not planned and therefore not covered, e.g. a fire or accident etc. covered by a ‘stringer’ newspaper, the Police or Fire Brigade.

The duration of inserts to programmes obtained using these formats should be normally be more than about 4% of the total programme run-time. In case of local opt outs a higher percentage may be considered where the context of the programme justifies this. Cameras will normally be of a type capable of meeting the required Eng subjective performance of Grade 4 or better. This presently rules out the use of single sensor cameras although it is appreciated that such cameras may be used on rare occasions for important investigative reporting where they would bear an ‘amateur video’ caption.

It is essential that impairments introduced by the playback process are kept to a minimum which must be carried out using equipment of which meets the full broadcast performance specification.

### 8.6.3 AUDIO RECORDER

#### 8.6.3.1 Specification on Audio Recorders

- a. OUTPUT SIGNAL LEVEL
  - (i) Insertion Gain Adjustment Error  $\pm 1.0\text{dB}$
  - (ii) Gain stability  $\pm 0.5\text{dB}$
  
- b. AMPLITUDE/FREQUENCY RESPONSES
  - (i) 40Hz to 15KHz w.r.t 1KHz  $+1.5\text{dB}$
  - (ii) 125Hz to 10KHz w.r.t 1KHz  $1.0\text{dB}$
  
- c. SIGNAL/NOISE RATIO
  - (i) Weighted, Random, Peak  $40\text{dB}$
  - (ii) Unweighted, Random, Peak  $45\text{dB}$
  
- d. INTERCHANNEL CROSSTALK
  - (i) Related tracks, unweighted peak  
40Hz to 15KHz  $40\text{dB}$
  - (ii) Unrelated tracks, unweighted, peak  $50\text{dB}$
  
- e. TOTAL HARMONIC DISTORTION
  - (i) 1KHz at 8dBu  $2\%$
  - (ii) 80Hz at +9dBu  $2\%$

(iii)	1KHz at -10dBu	2%
(iv)	1KHz at -10dBu	2%
f.	WOW AND FLUTTER	
	Weighted, peak	0.12%

## 8.7 CABLE TELEVISION

### 8.7.1 GENERAL

There shall be two modes of cable transmission;

- (i) Fibre optics and, or, co-axial cable
- (ii) Microwave multipoint distribution system (MMDS).

8.7.1.1 All transmission in both modes must be scrambled, such that subscribers are addressable i.e. the station shall be able to remotely switch subscribers ON and OFF.

8.7.1.2 The station shall restrict its transmission to the channel and mode specified in its licence.

8.7.1.3 The maximum power per channel shall not exceed 20 watts at each approved location.

8.7.1.4 The entirety of the technical tolerances enumerated in television operation shall apply to cable television services.

#### 8.7.1.5 Coverage Area

Cable transmission licences are granted per city or a coverage area not exceeding 20 km radius of the transmitter location.



## 8.7.2 MICROWAVE MULTIPOINT DISTRIBUTION (MMDS) SYSTEM

The MMDS transmitter shall be an all solid state system. Included among other features are the following specifications:

### 8.7.2.1 Visual

(a)	Output power	maximum of 20 watts peak
(b)	Colour Transmission	PAL
(c)	Output frequency	2500MHz – 2700MHz
(d)	Frequency Stability	0005%
(e)	Spurious Products	60dB
(f)	Harmonics	63dB
(g)	Differential Phase	±30
(h)	Differential Gain	5%
(i)	Low Frequency linearity	5%
(j)	Output power stability	±0.3dB
(k)	K – Factor (2T)	2%
(l)	Signal to Noise	50dB

### 8.7.2.2 Aural

(a)	Output power	2 watts
(b)	Emission	F3
(c)	Audio Distortion	Less than 0.5%
(d)	FM Noise	60dB
(e)	AM Noise	60dB
(f)	Pre-emphasis	75 micro seconds
(g)	Deviation	25 KHz

8.7.2.3 All efforts shall be made to ensure that radiation exposure in the transmitter operation area is reduced to the barest minimum. Maximum allowable radiation shall not exceed 0.005m W/sq. cm.

## 8.8 **SOOUND BROADCASTING**

### 8.8.1 **GENERAL**

This section establishes the technical standards for radio sound broadcasting in Nigeria.

#### 8.8.1.1 **Modes of Transmission**

Sound broadcasting may be transmitted on Short Wave (SW), Medium Wave (MW) and Frequency Modulated (FM) systems. The Commission allows Federal stations to operate on all these modes. The state stations can operate on Medium Wave (MW) and Frequency Modulated (FM), while Local Government and private stations shall operate only on FM mode.

#### 8.8.1.2 **Height of Mast**

The radiator for Medium Wave transmitter, Short Wave and FM mast shall not exceed the requirements of the Civil Aviation Authority.

#### 8.8.1.3 **Radio Receivers**

All radio receivers imported or manufactured in Nigeria shall include AM and FM facilities.

#### 8.8.1.4 **Programme Input Equipment**

The programme Input Equipment shall incorporate equipment for processing and measuring signal level at specific points.

#### 8.8.1.5 **Monitoring Equipment**

Each station shall have a full range of test and monitoring equipment to ensure compliance with the standards. These shall include:

- (a) Frequency Counter
- (b) Power Meter
- (c) Modulation Meter
- (d) Spectrum Analyser
- (e) Oscilloscope
- (f) Multimeter
- (g) Distortion and Noise meter
- (h) Audio Signal generator
- (i) Vu meter
- (j) Earth Resistance meter

#### 8.8.1.6 **Operations Log Book**

Engineering Log Book must be kept and made available to the Commission on demand. Such log book shall, among other information; contain the following:

- (a) Input level for Audio Signals
- (b) Frequency Deviation

(c) Depth of Modulation

(d) Output Frequency

(e) Output Power

(f) Reflected Power

## 8.8.2 **SOUND TRANSMITTER SYSTEM**

### 8.8.2.1 **Transmitter**

#### AMPLITUDE MODULATION BROADCASTING SCHEDULE

All Amplitude Modulation Transmitter imported into the country from the year 1996 shall have both Double Side Band (DSB) and Single Side Band (SSB) Emission capacity. From 00.00 Hours UTC, January 01, 2016, all Amplitude Modulation Broadcast Emissions shall be Single Band (SSB) with a carrier reduction of 12dB relative to Peak Envelope Power.

#### 8.8.2.1.1 **DOUBLE SIDE BAND SYSTEM (DSB)**

#### 8.8.2.1.2 **SYSTEM PARAMETERS**

#### 8.8.2.1.3 **Channel Spacing**

The normal spacing for DSB shall be 10KHz. However, the interleaved channels with a separation of 5KHz may be used in accordance with the relative protection criteria, provided that the interleaved emissions are not to the same geographical area as either of the emission between which it is interleaved.

#### 8.8.2.1.4 **EMISSION CHARACTERISTICS**

#### 8.8.2.1.5 **Nominal Carrier Frequencies**

Nominal carrier frequencies shall be integral in multiples of 5KHz.

#### 8.8.2.1.6 **Audio-Frequency Band**

The upper limit of the audio-frequency band (at -3dB) of the transmitter shall be exceeding 4.5KHz and the lower limit shall be 150Hz, with lower frequencies attenuated as a slope of 6dB per octave.

#### 8.8.2.1.7 **Modulation Processing**

If audio-frequency signal processing is used, the dynamic range of the modulating signal shall not be less than 20dB.

#### 8.8.2.1.8 **Necessary Bandwidth**

Necessary Bandwidth shall not exceed 9KHz.

### 8.8.2.2 **SINGLE SIDE BAND (SSB)**

#### 8.8.2.2.1 **SYSTEM PARAMETERS**

##### 8.8.2.2.2 **Channel Spacing**

During the transition period, the channel spacing shall be 10KHz. In the interest of spectrum conservation, during the transition period, it is also permissible to interleave SSB emissions midway between two adjacent DSB channels, i.e. with 5KHz separation between carrier frequencies, provided that the interleaved emission is not in the same geographical area as either of the emissions between which it is interleaved. After the end of the transition period the channel spacing and carrier frequency separation shall be 5KHz.

##### 8.8.2.2.3 **Equivalent Sideband Power**

When the carrier reduction relative to peak envelope power is 6dB, an equivalent SSB emission is one giving the same audio-frequency signal-to-noise ratio at the receiver output as the corresponding DSB emission, when it is received by a DSB receiver with envelope detection. This is achieved when the sideband power of the SSB emission is 3dB larger than the total sideband power of the DSB

emission. (The peak envelope power of the equivalent SSB emission and the carrier power are the same as that of the DSB emission).

#### **8.8.2.2.4 EMISSION CHARACTERISTICS**

##### **8.8.2.2.4.1 Nominal Carrier Frequency**

Nominal carrier frequencies shall be integral in multiples of 5KHz.

##### **8.8.2.2.4.2 Frequency Tolerance**

The frequency tolerance shall be 10Hz.

##### **8.8.2.2.4.3 Audio Frequency Band**

The upper limit of the audio-frequency band (at -3dB) of the transmitter shall not exceed 4.5KHz with a further slope of attenuation of 35dB/KHz and the lower limit shall be 150Hz, with lower frequencies attenuation at a slope of 6dB per octave.

##### **8.8.2.2.4.4 Modulation Processing**

If audio-frequency signal processing is used, the dynamic range of the modulating signal shall be not less than 20dB.

##### **8.8.2.2.4.5 Necessary Bandwidth**

The necessarily bandwidth shall not exceed 4.5KHz.

##### **8.8.2.2.4.6 Carrier reduction (relative to peak envelope Power)**

During the transition period the carrier reduction shall be dB to allow SSB emissions to be received by conventional DSB receivers with envelope detection without significant deterioration of the reception quality. At the end of the transition period, the carrier reduction shall be 12 dB.

#### 8.8.2.2.4.7 **Sideband to be emitted**

Only the Upper Sideband shall be used.

#### 8.8.2.2.4.8 **Attenuation of the Unwanted Sideband**

The attenuation of the unwanted sideband (Lower Sideband) and of Intermodulation Products in that part of the Emission spectrum shall be at least 35dB relative to the wanted sideband signal level. However, since there is in practice a large difference between signal amplitudes in adjacent channels, a greater attenuation is recommended

#### 8.8.2.2.5 **CHARACTERISTICS OF THE REFERENCE RECEIVER.**

The Reference Receiver has the main characteristics as given below:

##### 8.8.2.2.5.1 **Noise Limited Sensitivity**

The value of the noise limited sensitivity is equal to or less than 40dB (uV/m)

##### 8.8.2.2.5.2 **Demodulator and Carrier acquisition**

The reference receiver is equipped with a Synchronous Demodulator, using for the carrier acquisition a device which regenerates the Carrier by means of a suitable control loop which locks the receiver to the incoming carrier. The Reference Receiver shall work as well with DSB emissions as with SSB emissions having a Carrier reduced to 6 or 12 dB below peak Envelope Power.

##### 8.8.2.2.5.3 **Overall Selectivity**

The Reference Receiver has an Overall Bandwidth (at -3 dB) of 4KHz, with slope of attenuation of 35dB/KHz).

**Note:** Other combinations of bandwidth and slope of attenuation are possible, as given below, and will provide the same performance at KHz carrier difference.

<b>Slope of attenuation</b>	<b>Overall bandwidth (-3dB)</b>
25 dB/KHz	3300Hz
15 dB/KHz	2700Hz

(Reference ITU, REC 510. RES. 514, APP 45, & HF BC-87)

#### 8.8.2.2.6 **MEDIUM WAVE TRANSMITTER**

The medium wave transmitter shall be solid-state transmitter and shall, among other features have the following:

- Parallel modular configuration which provides true active reserve without need for Engineering Intervention.
- On-air serviceability which allows module removal without interruption in broadcasting.
- Built-in duplicate exciter to offer complete back-up of critical low level control circuitry.

The specification must include:

(a) RF Frequency Rang	531 to 1710KHz
(b) RF Terminating Impedance	50 ohms
(c) Audio Frequency Response	±0.5dB (30 – 10KHz)
(d) Square Wave Overshot	2% at 400 Hz
(e) Square Wave Tilt	3% or less at 40Hz
(f) Audio Harmonic Distortion	Better than 1% at 95% Modulation (30Hz – 10KHz)



(g) Audio Intermodulation	85% Modulation
(h) Modulation Capability	125% positive peak Modulation capacity
(i) Carrier Shift	Not exceeding 1%
(j) RF Harmonics	-80dB
(k) Spurious Outputs	-80dB
(l) Frequency Stability	$\pm 5\text{Hz}$ or $\pm 5\text{ppm}$ ( $10^\circ\text{C}$ to $\pm 50^\circ\text{C}$ )
(m) Overall efficiency	better than 75%
(n) Ambient Temperature	$10^\circ$ to $50^\circ\text{C}$
(o) Humidity Range	0 – 95%

#### 8.8.2.2.7 **SHORTWAVE**

Shortwave transmissions are subject to international regulations by I.T.U.

#### 8.8.2.2.8 **FM SOUND TRANSMITTER**

The NBC recommends that the frequency modulation sound broadcasting in band 87.5 to 108 MHz must comply with the following:-

- (a) The maximum frequency deviation should be  $\pm 75\text{KHz}$ .
- (b) The pre-emphasis should be 50 or 75 micro seconds.
- (c) In the absence of interference from industrial and domestic equipment a field strength at the border of the allocated coverage area shall not exceed 50 micro volt/meter for monophonic service and 250 micro volt/meter for stereophonic service.

##### 8.8.2.2.8.1 **FM Transmitter Specifications**

8.8.2.2.8.2 Frequency Range 87.5 to 108 MHz

8.8.2.2.8.3	Modulation Capacity	±200KHz
8.8.2.2.8.4	RF Load Impedance	50 ohms
8.8.2.2.8.5	Ambient Temperature	0°C to 50°C
8.8.2.2.8.6	Maximum Humidity	Up 95% non Condensing
8.8.2.2.8.7	Input Level	1.0 Volt RMS normal for ±75KHz deviation
8.8.2.2.8.8	Amplitude Response	±0.1 dB 20Hz to 53KHz – 0.2dB at 100KHz
8.8.2.2.8.9	FM Signal to Noise	80dB below 100% modulation (400 Hz at 75 KHz deviation with 75 micro second de-emphasis 20Hz to 200 KHz bandwidth)
8.8.2.2.8.10	Harmonic Distortion	0.08%
8.8.2.2.8.11	Intermodulation Distortion	0.02% (60 Hz/70KHz 1.1 tone pair)
8.8.2.2.8.12	Phase Response	+0.5/-1.0 degree from Linear phase, 20Hz to 53 KHZ
8.8.2.2.8.13	Transient Intermodulation	0.05%, 2.96 KHz Square wave/14 KHz sine wave modulation.

8.8.2.2.8.15	Audio Input Impedance	600 ohms, balanced, resistive transformerless
8.8.2.2.8.16	Audio Input Level:	$\pm 10\text{dB}$ , $\pm 1\text{dB}$ for $\pm 75\text{KHz}$ deviation at 400Hz
8.8.2.2.8.17	Audio Frequency Response	75 Micro second pre-emphasis
8.8.2.2.8.18	Harmonic Distortion	0.08% 30Hz to 15KHz
8.8.2.2.8.19	Transient Inter-modulation distortion	0.05% (2.96KHz Square wave/ 14KHz sinewave modulation)
8.8.2.2.8.20	FM Signal to Noise	At least 60dB below 100% Modulation

### 8.8.3 **STUDIO EQUIPMENT**

#### 8.8.3.1 **Cassette Recorder/Reproducers**

The cassette Recorder/Reproducers must be fully professional in the design of its transport, control and memory systems. The quality features should include:

- (a) 3 Heads (Erase, Record, Play)
- (b) Dual Input/Output with + 4dBm balanced
- (c) Direct drive capstan
- (d) Dolby extension circuits and Dobly B/C
- (e) Adjustable Bias and Equalizer select

- (f) Front panel Line Inputs
- (g) Memory Rewind and Replay
- (h) Speed:  $1\frac{7}{8}$  and  $3\frac{3}{4}$  ips
- (i) Total Harmonic Distortion 1% at 0.VU
- (j) Signal to Noise Ratio 59dB at 1 ips.

### 8.8.3.2 **Computer Disc Player**

It must be broadcast quality with adjustment headphone output and two audio outputs. The specifications are:

- (a) FREQUENCY RESPONSE  
10Hz to 20 KHz + 0/-0 1dB linear
- (b) HARMONIC DISTORTION
- (c) CHANNEL SEPARATION  
Greater than 90dB (20Hz to 20KHz)
- (d) WOW AND FLUTTER –  
Quartz crystal precision
- (e) SEARCH TIME FOR ANY LOCATION  
Less than 4 seconds (over 15,000 tracks per second)
- (f) Signal to Noise Ratio  $\geq 100$ dB (20Hz 0 20KHz)
- (g) Start Delay from pause: 0.6secs.

### 8.8.3.3 Reel to Reel Reproducers

It must be of broadcast standard, and special features must include:

- (a) Closed loop drive offering substantially improved Wow and Flutter
- (b) Linear actuated pressure rollers for a fast smooth start
- (c) Solid state logic control circuitry
- (d) Cue mode for easy loading and service
- (e) Fault detecting for early signaling of a potential malfunction.

#### 8.8.3.3.1 Specifications

- |                               |   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| (i) FREQUENCY RESPONSE        | +2dB (50Hz to 75KHz) at<br>3.75 IPS<br>+2dB (50dB to 75KHz) at<br>7.5 ips                 |
| (ii) FLUTTER AND WOW          | 3.75 ips: less than 0.12%<br>RMS NAB 17 DIN<br>7½ ips: less than 0.087%<br>RMS NAB 17 DIN |
| (iii) REEL BIAS               | Up to 14 inches   |
| (iv) TAPE SPEED               | 3¼, 7½, ips   |
| (v) Total Harmonic Distortion | 0.2%  |
| (vi) Line Output Balanced     | 600 ohms  |

#### 8.8.3.4 **Tape Cartridge Equipment**

It must have capacity for mono or stereo Record/Playbacks. The special features should include the following specifications.

- (a) **WOW FLUTTER**
  - Playback maximum 0.15% at 7.5 ips
  - Record/Playback maximum 0.15% at 7.5 ips
  
- (b) **AUDIO OUTPUT CONFIGURATION**
  - Transmitter coupled, selectable 600 ohms or 150 ohms Impedance
  
- (c) **FREQUENCY RESPONSE** +2dB 50Hz to 15 KHz
  
- (d) **STANDARD TAPE SPEED** Record/Play 7.5 ips
  
- (e) **System Distortion** ≤2% (Ref. 1KHz at 185n wb/m)

#### 8.8.3.5 **Deck Turntable**

The console must be capable of instantaneous start, and complete with built-in cue amplifier, additional cartridge illumination and simplified transport loop. The features should include the following specifications:-

- (a) **WOW AND FLUTTER**
  - Maximum +0.075% at 33½, rpm

(b) **TURNTABLE SPEED**

78 rpm  
45 rpm  
33 $\frac{1}{3}$  rpm

(c) **FREQUENCY RESPONSE**

40 Hz to 15 KHz	05dB
30 Hz approx.	-3dB
below 30Hz approx.	20dB per Octave roll-off
above 25 KHz approx.	12dB/Octave roll-off

(d) **ACCURACY OF TURN TABLE SPEED**

Quartz controlled at Maximum of  $\pm 0.1\%$

(e) **OUTPUT VOLTAGE**

Adjustment between 700 mv and 10v (0 to + 22dB0 into 200 ohms)

(f) **HARMONIC DISTORTION**

30 Hz – 12KHz less than 0.1% at + dB (4.4v) into 200 ohms

(g) **INPUT VOLTAGE**

For dynamic cartridges	0.3 to 1.4mv
For magnetic Hi-fi system	2 to 10mv

(h) **CROSSTALK SUPPRESSION**

30Hz – 25 KHz	>55dB
---------------	-------

(i) **RMS S/N RADIO**

75dB minimum

(j) **HEADPHONE OUTPUT**

Mono/stereo – unbalanced, adjustable. On a load of 200 ohms approx. 200 to 600 mv. On a load of 2K ohms approx. 500 to 1500mv.

**8.8.3.6 Switcher**

The switcher must be accessible internally to terminal boards and to attenuators, switches, modules and all components for easy maintenance. The amplifiers shall be plug-in models. Additional features shall include the following specifications:

(a) **PROGRAMME CHANNELS**

(i) **INPUT/IMPEDANCE/LEVELS**

LOW MODE 150 ohms, BALANCED

- 65dBv nominal
- 38dBv maximum

HIGH MODE 54k ohms BALANCE BRIDGING

- 20dBv nominal
- 20dBv maximum



(ii) FREQUENCY RESPONSE  
+0, -1dB 30Hz to 20KHz

(iii) OUTPUT IMPEDANCE LEVEL

(a) 600 ohms balanced + 8dBm to 0 vu deflection +  
18dBm capacity

(b) MONITOR CHANNELS

(i) INPUT

Push button select program output channels and an external  
source

(ii) FREQUENCY RESPONSE  
+0, -dB, 50Hz to 20KHz

(iii) OUTPUT POWER LOAD  
8 watts RMS per channel, 8 ohm load

(c) CUE/INTERCOM AMPLIFIER

One watt RMS mono output to built-in-speaker. Input  
mono (or L & R)

(d) MUTING

The relays standards. Relays 1 mute monitor/cue speakers  
with mixer 1 operation. Mixer 2 controls Relay 2. Other  
combinations assignable

## 8.9 STUDIO TRANSMITTER LINKS

No studio transmitter link shall operate on a Broadcasting frequency.

### 8.9.1 SPECIFICATIONS FOR RADIO STUDIO TRANSMITTER LINKS SYSTEM

8.9.1.1	Audio Response	+1.5dB, 50Hz – 15Hz
8.9.1.2	Audio Distortion	Less than 1%, 50Hz to 15KHz (less than 2% with optional I.F. crystal filter)
8.9.1.3	Signal-to-Noise Ratio	Better than 60dB below 100% modulation
8.9.2	<b>TRANSMITTER</b>	
8.9.2.1	Type	Direct FM of Voltage-Control Crystal Oscillator (VCXO)
8.9.2.2	RF Output	15 watts maximum, 10 watts nominal into 50 ohms load. Type N female connector
8.9.2.3	RF Frequency Range	148 – 174MHz, 215 – 240MHz, 300 – 330MHz, or 450 – 470MHz other frequencies in the 148 – 470MHz spectrum on special order
8.9.2.4	Emission	45F3 (+7.5KHz for 100% modulation 148 – 240MHz) 54 F3 (+2KHz for 100% modulation 100 – 330MHz and 450 – 470MHz)
8.9.2.5	Frequency Stability	±0.0005% (-20°C to 50°C)

8.9.2.6	Harmonic Suppression	60dB below carrier reference
8.9.2.7	Spurious Emission	More than 60dB below carrier
8.9.2.8	AM Noise	Better than 70dB below carrier reference
8.9.2.9	Temperature Range	-20°C to 50°C
8.9.2.10	Audio Input Multiplex Input	+10dBm, 600 ohms, balanced 1.5 volts p-p nominal, recommended subscriber frequency 26 KHz
8.9.2.11	Power Requirements	240 V/AC, ±10%, 50Hz, single phase. Optional 12 to 15V DC 2.5A maximum
8.9.3	<b>RECEIVER</b>	
8.9.3.1	Type	Super heterodyne
8.9.3.2	RF Frequency Range	148 -174 MHz, 215 – 240MHz, 300 -330 MHz or 450 – 470MHz, other Frequencies in 148 – 470MHz spectrum on special order
8.9.3.3	RF Input	50 ohm Type N female connector
8.9.3.4	Sensitivity	Less than 1.5 micro volt for 20dB quieting
8.9.3.5	Temperature Range	-20°C to 50°C
8.9.3.6	Audio Output	±10dBm, 600p, balanced

8.9.3.7 Power Requirements 240 V/AC,  $\pm 10\%$ , 50Hz, single phase

## 8.10 **DIRECT BROADCAST SATELLITE**

This service involves transborder broadcasting, and is, therefore, also regulated by other national and international bodies

# **CHAPTER NINE**

## **REPORTING PROCEDURE AND SANCTIONS**

- 1.1 Preamble
- 1.2 Definitions
- 1.3 Breaches
- 1.4 Sanction Process
- 1.5 Public Hearing Procedure
- 1.6 Range of Sanctions
- 1.7 Warning
- 1.8 Classes of Sanction
- 1.9 Breaches and Sanctions Grouping

## 9.1 **PREAMBLE**

There are penalties for the infringement of the provisions of the National Broadcasting Commission Decree No. 38 of 1992 and the National Broadcasting Code.

9.1.1 The responsibilities of a station, in relation to the regulatory powers of the Commission, are contained in paragraphs 1 to 7 of the Third Schedule of the NBC Decree (Appendix 1).

9.1.2 The penalties for infringement of the responsibilities in 9.1.1 above are contained in terms 8 and 9 of the Decree.

9.1.3 The Commission may, from time to time, institute other regulatory measures.

## 9.2 **DEFINITIONS**

### 9.2.1 **Report**

An observation or complaint of public concern, made about a broadcast station needing rectification by the station at the instance of the Commission.

### 9.2.2 **Breach**

A commission or omission by a station that violates the NBC Decree and, or, the Code.

### 9.2.3 **Sanctions Procedure**

The procedure by the Commission to effect/enforce the rectifying of a breach.

### 9.2.4 **Monitoring**

Simultaneous or post-broadcast assessment of a station's programming or technical output for ensuring compliance with the provision of the Decree and, or, the Code.

9.2.5      **Restriction**

An order directing a station to exclude from transmission, a programme or the use of a technical item considered not conducive or relevant to the Nigerian audience.

9.2.6      **Caution**

A notice directing a station to desist from a practice which breaches the Decree or the Code.

9.2.7      **Reprimand**

An expression of disapproval of a breach in the Class B offences category.

9.2.8      **Warning**

A serious admonition over a breach.

9.2.9      **Restriction**

An on-air apology, imposed on a station by the NBC, for certain categories of offences.

9.2.10     **Broadcast Hour Reduction**

Restriction of a station to a fraction of its normal broadcast hour.

9.2.11     **Suspension of Transmission**

An order for a station to go off-air for a specific duration.

9.2.12     **Shut Down**

An order of indefinite closure of a station's broadcast.

9.2.13     **Public Hearing**

A forum constituted by the Commission, including one or more member(s) of the public, for the hearing of a serious report made by either a member, or members of the viewing or listening public, or arising from the Commission's monitoring activities.



9.3 **BREACHES**

9.3.1 **General**

9.3.1.1 Transmitting without a valid, or any, license.

9.3.1.2 Offering for sale, selling or having possession for the purpose. Of sale installation, mechanism, instruments, materials or other apparatus constructed for the purpose of, or intended to be used for, broadcast for public reception without a licence, in that behalf.

9.3.1.3 Non-compliance with section 14 (2) (a) of Decree No. 38 of 1992.

9.3.1.4 Non-compliance with paragraphs 3, 4 and 8 of the Third Schedule of Decree No. 38.

9.3.2 **Technical**

9.3.2.1 Derivation from assigned frequency.

9.3.2.2 Transmitting beyond assigned area:

(a) Specifications for coverage area are contained in Section 8.2.5 of the Code with the following field strengths:

	<b>S/N RATIO</b>	<b>FIELD STRENGTH</b>
	<b>dB</b>	<b>dB Microvolt/m</b>
BAND I	35	44
BAND II	35	54
BAND III	35	64
BAND IV	39	70

(b) For Radio, see Section 8.2.5 of the Code.

(c) For Cable, see Section 8.7.1.5 of the Code. Cable operators are allowed 20 watts per Channel.

- 9.3.2.3 Operating a transmitter above approved power without prior approval of the Commission.
- 9.3.2.4 Poor quality of transmission without assigned boundary, as specified in the Code for Television, Radio and Cable Television.
- 9.3.2.5 Breach of installation and safety specifications.
- 9.3.2.6 Operating a broadcast station without at least a COREN.
- 9.3.2.7 Failure to comply with equipment and operations specifications as stated in the Code.

### 9.3.3 **Programmes**

- 9.3.3.1 Broadcast of information immediately leading, or likely to lead, to a breakdown of law and order.
- 9.3.3.2 Non-compliance with a closure or broadcast hour reduction order.
- 9.3.3.3 Non-compliance with paragraphs 2, 5,6 and 7 of the Third Schedule of Decree No. 38.
- 9.3.3.4 Contravention of some or all of the provisions guiding Programming, Programmes, News and Current Affairs, Sports and Outside Broadcast, Sponsorships and Advertisement specified in this Code.

## 9.4 **SANCTION PROCESS**

### 9.4.1 **Complaint Format**

9.4.1.1 Stations shall be made to adhere to the Code through:

(a) monitoring by the National Broadcasting Commission and,

(b) observations and complaints by an individual or body corporate, who may insist on a conclusive treatment of such observations of complaints.

(c) The Commission shall be notified of all complaints originating from (b) above.

9.4.1.2 All complaints and observations of lapses of breaches of the Code, either by the Commission, an individual, a body corporate or station, shall be in written form, and shall contain, amongst others, the following:-

(a) The name of the station

(b) The title of the programme

(c) The day and date of the broadcast

(d) The essence of the complaint or observation, such as the objectionable absence of fairness or the objectionable presence of bias, obscenity, or technical shortcoming, etc.

#### 9.4.2 **Cultural Sensitivities**

The Code and sanctioning process shall give due consideration to the cultural background of the community in which a breach is reported, bearing in mind that what is objectionable in one socio-cultural setting may be viewed differently in another. However, a national standard shall be observed by the broadcasting industry.

#### 9.4.3 **Weight of Sanction**

The sanction shall be carefully weighed against the gravity of the breach in line with the broadcasting objectives.

### 9.5 **PUBLIC HEARING PROCEDURE**

9.5.1 The Commission shall serve the station an order to show cause why a revocation or a “cease and desist” injunction should not be issued.

9.5.2 Where a Public Hearing becomes imperative, and the process, as contained in the Code, is duly employed, the Commission’s administrative costs shall be borne by the station in addition to the eventual penalty, if any.

## 9.6 **RANGE OF SANCTIONS**

### 9.6.1 **General**

A station stands the risk of a revocation of its licence if it commits a serious breach of either the technical or non-technical aspects of the Code, as contained in Section 8 of the Third Schedule of Decree No. 38 of 1992.

Other sanctions range from reprimand to warning, light or heavy fine, reduction of broadcast hours or suspension of licence, depending on the gravity of the offence.

9.6.2 A fine may be decided on by the Commission at any given time, even after a warning might have been issued.

9.6.3 Any fine must be paid by the due date; failure to comply will lead to a higher fine being imposed. A further failure to comply shall lead to a severer sanction than the fine.

9.6.4 The revocation of a licence is final and no re-application may be tolerated by the NBC from the same Company or persons.

9.6.5 Following the revocation of its licence, a station must dismantle its equipment within the stipulated time or face forfeiture.

9.6.6 Where corrective action, such as the Right of Reply, is required, this must be implemented within 24 hours.

## 9.7 **WARNING**

9.7.1 Operating without a licence is a criminal offence.

9.7.2 Persistent refusal to comply with the provisions of the Code would lead to the raising of a sanction to a higher class.

## 9.8 **CLASSES OF SANCTION**

### 9.8.1 **Class A**

9.8.1.1 Revocation

- 9.8.1.2 Immediate shut down/seal up of the transmitter and stations.
- 9.8.1.3 Seizure and forfeiture of the transmitting equipment.
- 9.8.1.4 Suspension of licence with a recommended fee of not less than ~~₦~~2m
- 9.8.2 **Class B**
  - 9.8.2.1 Written warning to remedy breach within a specific time frame failing which a fine of not less than ~~₦~~100,000.00.
  - 9.8.2.2 Failure to comply necessitates reduction of the daily broadcast hours for a given period, recommencement of full broadcast hours subject to a fine of not less than ~~₦~~500,000.00.
  - 9.8.2.3 Suspension of licence for a given period with a recommencement fine of not less than ~~₦~~1,000,000.00.
- 9.8.3 **Class C**
  - 9.8.3.1 Various categories of fine, including stiffer fines for non-compliance.
  - 9.8.3.2 For advertisements, a fine of the value of the placements, plus 20% of that value.
  - 9.8.3.3 Fine of ~~₦~~10,000 for every 1% in excess of the foreign, or religious content allowed by the Code.
  - 9.8.3.4 A graduated fine of ~~₦~~25,000 for each offence not remedied within the time given.

## 9.9

**BREACHES AND SANCTIONS GROUPING**

<b>Breaches</b>		<b>Applicable Sanction</b>
9.9.1	Transmission without a licence	Class A
9.9.2	International deviation from assigned frequencies	Class A
9.9.3	Offering for sale, selling or having possession for the purpose of sale, any installation, mechanism, instrument, materials or other apparatus, constructed for the purpose of, or intended to be used for broadcast for public reception without a licence in that behalf.	Class A
9.9.4	Broadcast of information immediately leading, or likely to lead, to a breakdown of law and order.	Class A
9.9.5	Contravention of paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Third Schedule of Decree No, 38	Class A
9.9.6	Non-compliance with the closure/broadcast hour reduction order.	Class A
9.9.7	Non-compliance with sections 13(1)(e) and 14(2)(a), and a paragraph 8 of the Third Schedule of the Decree.	Class A

9.9.8	Wilful or repeated failure to observe any law enacted or treaty ratified by the Federal Republic of Nigeria	Class A
9.9.9	False statements knowingly made either in the Application Forms or any statement of fact as may be required in pursuit to section 9 of the Decree No. 38	Class A
9.9.10	Information reaching the Commission which would have warranted it in the original application to refuse to grant a broadcast licence	Class A
9.9.11	Deviation from assigned frequency due to equipment or system failure	Class B
9.9.12	Deviation from assigned frequency causing harmful interference	Class B
9.9.13	Transmission beyond assigned area	Class B
9.9.14	Operating a transmitter above the specified transmission power	Class B
9.9.15	Poor quality transmission within assigned transmission area	Class B
9.9.16	Breach of approved equipment specifications	Class B

9.9.17	Breach of installation and safety specifications	Class B
9.9.18	Contravention of the following sections of the Code:  2.3.1, 2.3.2, 2.3.4, 2.3.5, 2.3.6, 2.3.6.2; 2.3.6.3, 2.3.8, 3.6, 4.4, 4.5, 6.3, 6.4.1	Class B
9.9.19	Non-compliance with paragraph 5, 6 & 7 of the Third Schedule of Decree No. 38	Class B
9.9.20	Non-compliance with section 14(2)(a) of the Decree No. 38	Class B
9.9.21	Operating without a COREN-registered Engineer	Class B
9.9.22	Non-compliance with section 9 (1) of Decree No. 38	Class C
9.9.23	Taking promotions and/or advertisements where and when not authorised during transmission	Class C
9.9.24	Exceeding the percentage broadcast period allowed per day for promotions and/or advertisements	Class C
9.9.25	Exceeding foreign or religious programmes content allowed in a weekly broadcast period	Class C



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## APPENDIX 1

### NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMMISSION DECREE NO. 38 OF 1992

Commencement

(24<sup>th</sup> August 1992)

**THE FEDERAL MILITARY GOVERNMENT Hereby Decrees as follows:**

Establishment, etc. of the National Broadcasting Commission

**Establishment of the National Broadcasting Commission**

1. There is hereby established a Commission to be known as National Broadcasting Commission. (In this Decree referred to as “the Commission”) Which shall be a body corporate with perpetual succession and a common seal and may sue and be sued in its corporate name.

**Power of the Commission**

2. (1) The Commission shall have responsibilities of:
  - (a) advising the Federal Military Government generally on the implementation of the National Mass Communication Policy with particular reference to broadcasting;
  - (b) receiving, processing and considering applications for the ownership of radio and television stations including cable television services, direct satellite broadcast and any other medium of broadcasting;
  - (c) recommending applications through the Minister to the President, Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces for the grant of radio and television licences;
  - (d) regulating and controlling the broadcast industry;

- (e) undertaking research and development in the broadcast industry;
- (f) receiving, considering and investigating complaints from individuals and bodies corporate regarding the contents of a broadcast and the conduct of a broadcasting station;
- (g) upholding the principles of equity and fairness in broadcasting;
- (h) establishing and disseminating a national broadcasting code and setting standards with regard to the contents and quality of materials for broadcast;
- (i) promoting Nigerian indigenous cultures, moral and community life through broadcasting;
- (j) promoting authenticated radio and television audience measurements and penetration;
- (k) initiating and harmonizing Government policies on transborder direct transmission and reception in Nigeria;
- (l) regulating ethical standards and technical excellence in public, private and commercial broadcast stations in Nigeria;
- (m) monitoring broadcasting for harmful emission, interference and illegal broadcasting;
- (n) determining and applying sanctions including revocation of licences of defaulting stations which do not operate in accordance with the broadcast code and in the public interest;

(o) approving the transmitter power, the location of stations, areas of coverage as well as regulate types of broadcast equipment to be used.

(p) Carrying out such other activities as are necessary or expedient for the full discharge of all or any of the functions conferred on it under, or pursuant to this Decree;

(2) No person shall operate or use any apparatus or premises for the transmission of sound or vision by cable, television, radio, satellite or any other medium of broadcast from anywhere in Nigeria except under and in accordance with the provisions of this Decree

**Composition 3 – (1) The Commission shall consist of-**  
**of the**

**Commission (a)** a Chairman

(b) Nine other members as may be appointed to represent the following interests, that is:-

(i) law,

(ii) business,

(ii) Performing arts,

(iii) Education

(iv) Social science,

(v) Media

(vi) Public affairs, and

(c) the Director General of the Commission.

(2) The Chairman and other members of the Commission shall be persons of proven integrity, experience and specialised knowledge in the broadcasting industry or who by reason of their professional or business attainment are in the opinion of the Minister capable of making useful contribution to the work of the Commission.

(3) The Chairman and other members of the Commission shall be appointed by the President, Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces on the recommendation of the Minister.

(4) The Chairman and other members of the Commission shall be part-time members.

(5) The supplementary provisions contained in the First Schedule to this Decree shall have effect with respect to the proceedings of the Commission and the other matters contained therein.

**Tenure**

4. (1) The Chairman and other members of the Commission shall hold office for three years renewable for on further period of three years only.

(2) The Chairman or a member of the Commission may resign his appointment any time by notice in writing under his hand addressed to the President, Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces.

(3) If a member of the Commission dies or resigns or otherwise vacates his office before the expiry of the term for which he is appointed, a fit and proper person shall be appointed for the remainder of the term of office of the predecessor, so however that the successor shall represent the same interest and shall be appointed by the President, Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces.

(4) A member of the Commission may be removed from office by the President, Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, if he is satisfied that it is not in the interest of the Commission or the interest of the public that the member should continue in office.

#### **STAFF OF THE COMMISSION**

5 (1) There shall be appointed for the Commission, a Director-General who shall be the chief executive of the Commission.

**Director-General and staff of the**

(2) The Director-General shall be appointed by the President, Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces on **the other** the recommendation of the Minister.

**Commission**

(3) the Director-General shall be a person with wide knowledge and experience in broadcasting.

(4) The Director-General shall be responsible for the execution of the policies of the Commission and its day-to-day administration.

(5) The Director-General shall hold office in the first instance for a period of five years and shall be eligible for re-appointment for such further periods as the President, Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces may, from time to time, determine.

(6) Subject to this section, the Director-General shall hold office on such terms as to emolument and otherwise as may from time to time, be approved by the President, Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces.

(7) The Commission shall appoint a Secretary to the Commission who shall keep records, conduct correspondence of the Commission and carry out and perform such other duties as the Commission or the Director-General may, from time to time, direct.

(8) the Commission may appoint such other employees to assist the Director-General in the exercise of his functions under this Decree.

**Power of Minister To give directives**

6. Subject to the provisions of this Decree, the Minister may give the Commission directives of a general character relating generally to particular matters with regard to the exercise by the Commission of its functions under this Decree and it shall be the duty of the Commission to comply with such directives.

**Conditions of Service.**

7. The Commission shall develop and submit to the President, Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces appropriate conditions of service concerning remunerations, fringe benefits, pension scheme and other benefits for its employees.

**Service in the Commission to be pensionable**

8. (1) Notwithstanding the provision of the Pensions Act, service in the Commission shall be approved service for the purpose of that Act and accordingly, officers and other persons employed in the Commission shall be entitled to pensions, gratuities and other retirement benefits as are enjoyed by persons holding equivalent grades in the civil service of the Federation, so however that nothing in this Decree shall prevent the appointment of a person to any office on terms which preclude the grant of pension and gratuity in respect of that office.

**Cap. 346 LFN**

(2) For the purpose of the application of the provisions of the Pensions Act, any power exercisable thereunder by a Minister or other authority of the Government of the Federation, other than the power to make regulation under section 23 thereof, is hereby vested in and shall be exercisable by the Commission and not by any other person or authority.

**Power of the  
Commission to  
Grant licences  
Cap. 59. LFN**

9(1) The Commission shall, in the consideration of an application or a licence under this Decree, be satisfied that the applicant:

- (a) is a body corporate registered under the Companies and Allied Matters Act and whose majority shares are owned by citizens of Nigeria
- (b) can demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Commission that he is not applying on behalf of any foreign interest;

**Cap 442  
LFN**

(c) can comply with the provisions of the Second Schedule to the Transition to Civil Rule (Political Parties Registration and Activities) Act;

(d) can comply with the objectives of the National Mass Communication policy as is applicable to the electronic media, that is, radio and television.

(e) can give an undertaking that the licensed station shall be used to promote national interest, unity and cohesion and that it shall not be used to offend the religious sensibilities or promote ethnicity, sectionalism, hatred and disaffection among the people of Nigeria.

(2) The grant of a licensed by the Commission under this Decree shall be subject to availability of broadcast frequencies.

(3) Compliance with the requirements specified in subsection (1) of this section shall not entitle an applicant to the grant of a licence, but the grant of a licence, by the Commission shall not be unreasonably withheld.



- (4) In determining the grant of a licence the Commission shall consider the following, that is:-
- (a) The structure of shareholding in the broadcasting organisations;
  - (b) The number of shareholding in other media establishments;
  - (c) The distribution of those stations and establishments; as between urban, rural, commercial or other categorisation.
- (5) It shall be illegal for any person to have controlling shares in more than two television stations.

**Person disqualified from the grant of a licence** 10. The Commission shall not grant a licence to:-

- (a) A religious organisation; or
- (b) A political party

**Method of application for a licence** 11. A request by a person for authority to own, establish or operate a radio, sound, television, cable or satellite station shall be by way of an application for a licence addressed to the Director-General of the Commission and in the form prescribed in the Second Schedule to this Decree.

**Terms and conditions of for a licence** 12. (1) The grant of licence shall be subject to the terms and conditions set out in the Third Schedule of this Decree.

**Power of the Commission with respect to licences** 13 – (1) The Commission shall have power with respect to any licence granted under section 9 of this Decree.

- (a) to allocate broadcast frequencies generally (FM/MW) for radio and VHF for television to a licensed station;
- (b) to approve the location of a station;

- (c) to regulate the technical specifications of equipment and standard of transmission;
- (d) to approve the call signal of a station;
- (e) to approve the area to be served by a station;
- (f) to impose sanctions in accordance with paragraph 8 of the Third Schedule in this Decree; and
- (g) to prescribe an appropriate fee payable.

(2) The Commission shall have the power to enter into the premises of any station and inspect or examine any apparatus of operation in the station in order to ascertain their conformity with the provisions of this Decree.

(3) The Commission may exercise its power under this section of this Decree through its agents.

#### **FINANCIAL PROVISION**

##### **Fund of the Commission**

14. (1) The Commission shall establish and maintain a fund from which shall be defrayed all expenditure incurred by the Commission.

(2) There shall be paid and credited to the fund established pursuant to subsection (1) of this section:-

(a) such percentage of fees and levy to be charged by the Commission on the annual income of licensed broadcasting stations;

(b) such money as may, from time to time, be lent or granted to the Commission by the Government of the Federation or of a State.

(c) all moneys raised for the purposes of the Commission by way of gifts, loans, grants-in-aid, testamentary disposition or otherwise;

(d) all other assets that may, from time to time, accrue to the Commission.

(3) The fund shall be managed in accordance with rules made by the Commission and without prejudice to the generality of the power to make rules under this subsection, the rules shall in particular contain provisions:-

(a) specifying the manner in which the assets or the fund of the Commission are to be held and regulating the making of payments into and out of the fund; and

(b) requiring the keeping of proper accounts and records for the purpose of the fund in such forms as may be specified in the rules.

**Expenditure of the Commission**

(1) The Commission may, from time to time, apply the proceeds of the fund established pursuant to section 14 of this Decree to:-

(a) the cost of administration of the Commission;

(b) the payments of salaries, fees and other remuneration, allowances, pensions, and gratuities payable to members or employees of the Commission.

**Power to accept gifts** 16. (1) The commission may accept gifts of money or other property and upon such terms and conditions, if any, as may be specified by the person or organisation making the gifts, provided that such gifts are not inconsistent with the objectives and functions of the Commission under this Decree.

**Borrowing power** 17. (1) The Commission may with the consent of the Minister borrow, on such terms and conditions as the Commission may require in the exercise of the functions conferred on it under this Decree.

**Annual estimates, accounts and audit** 18. (1) The Commission shall not later than 31<sup>st</sup> October in each year, submit to the National Council of Ministers an estimate of its expenditure and income during the next succeeding financial year.

(2) The Commission shall cause to be kept proper accounts of the Commission in respect of each year and proper records in relation thereto and shall cause its accounts to be audited not less than 6 months after the end of each year by auditors appointed from the list and in accordance with the guidelines supplied by the Auditor-General of the Federation.

#### **MISCELLANEOUS AND SUPPLEMENTARY**

**Annual report** 19. (1) The Commission shall prepare and submit to the Minister not later than 30<sup>th</sup> June in each year, a report in such form as he may direct on the activities of the Commission during the immediately preceding year, and shall include in such report a copy of the audited accounts of the Commission that year and Auditor-General's report thereon.

- Regulation** 20. (1) The Commission, with the approval of the Minister, makes regulations generally of the purpose of giving effect to provisions of this Decree.
- Savings** 21. Pursuant to the provisions of section 9 of this Decree, the power hitherto exercised by the Minister in so far as they relate to the grant of licences in respect of cable television services shall be deemed to have been performed by the Commission established by this Decree.
- Repeal to certain sections of Certain Enactment Cap. 329 LFN Cap.469 LFN** 22. (1) Section 7 (1) of the Nigerian Television Authority Act and section 6 (1) of the Federal Radio Corporation of Nigeria Act are hereby consequentially repealed.
- (2) The power under the Wireless Telegraph Act and regulations made thereunder in so far as they relate to broadcasting shall, as from the commencement of the Decree, vest in the Commission without further assurance than by this Decree.
- Interpretation** 23. In this Decree, unless the context otherwise require – “Chairman” means the Chairman of the Commission; “Commission” means the National Broadcasting Commission established by section 1 of this Decree; “member” means a member of the Commission and includes the Chairman; “Minister” shall be construed accordingly; “Secretary” means the Secretary to the Commission; “Station” means a place or organisation established for the purpose of distribution of radio or television programmes to the public through wireless or cable means.
- Citation** 24. This Decree may be cited as the National Broadcasting Commission Decree 1992.

**SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS RELATING TO THE COMMISSION**

**Proceedings of the Commission**

1. The Commission shall meet the conduct of its business at such times as the Chairman may determine.
2. The Commission shall have power to regulate its proceedings and may make standing orders for that purpose and subject to any standing orders and to paragraph 3 of the Schedule, may function notwithstanding:
  - (a) any vacancy in its membership or the absence of any member;
  - (b) any defect in the appointment of a member; or
  - (c) that a person not entitled to do so took part in its proceedings.
3. The quorum at any meeting of the Commission shall be a simple majority of the members
4. Where standing orders made under paragraph 2 of this Schedule provide for the Commission to co-opt persons who are not members of the Commission such persons may attend meetings of the Commission and advise it on any matter referred to them by the Commission but shall not count towards a quorum and shall not be entitled to vote at any meeting of the Commission.

## **COMMITTEES**

5. The Commission may appoint one or more committees to advise it on the exercise and performance of its functions under this Decree and shall have power to regulate the proceedings of its committees.

## **MISCELLANEOUS**

6. (1) Any contract or instrument which if entered into or executed by a person not being a body corporate would not be required to be made under seal may be entered into or executed on behalf of the Commission by any person generally or specifically authorized in that behalf by the Commission.  
  
(2) Any member of the Commission or of a committee thereof, who has a personal interest in any contract or arrangement entered into or proposed to be considered by the Committee, as the case may be, shall not both on any question relating to such contract or arrangement.
7. (1) The common seal of the Commission shall not be used or affixed to any document except in pursuance of a resolution duly passed at a properly constituted meeting of the Commission and recorded in the minutes of the meeting.  
  
(2) The fixing of the seal of the Commission shall be authenticated by the signature of the Chairman or some other members authorised generally or specifically by the Commission to act for the purpose.  
  
(3) Any document purporting to be a document duly executed under the seal of the Commission shall be received in evidence and shall, unless the contrary is proved, be deemed to be so executed.

**FORM FOR APPLICATION FOR A GRANT OF LICENCE**

1. Name of Applicant.....
2. Address.....
3. Names and Nationalities of Directors.....
4. Names and Nationalities of Shareholders and Shareholding.....  
.....
5. Equity Structure.....
6. Types of Broadcast Licence required (Radio/TV, Cable TV, e.t.c).....
7. Purpose of Licence.....
8. Duration for which Licence is required.....
9. Location.....
10. Coverage area.....
11. Target audience/Programme Profit.....
12. Applicant's interest in any other media organisation.....
13. Type and make of transmitters.....
14. Effective radiating power.....
15. Type of antenna and its characteristics.....
16. Distance between studio and transmitter station.....



17. Type of link system to be used.....
18. Method of reception (scrambled or open broadcast).....
19. Type, range and standard of programmes.....
20. Proportion of Nigerian content to the foreign content.....
21. Proposal for increase of local content over licensed period...
22. Any special effort to promote indigenous talents.....
23. Evidence of financial and technical capabilities of applicant...

## **UNDERTAKING**

24. I/We..... hereby give an undertaking that upon a grant of a licence I/We ..... shall abide by the terms and conditions upon which the licence is granted.

.....

**Signed**

25. An application shall be accompanied by the following:
  - (a) Certificate of Incorporation,
  - (b) Certificate Copy of Articles and Memorandum of Association
  - (c) Project Study including engineering design of system,
  - (d) Evidence of the undertaking required under section 9 of the Decree.

## **THIRD SCHEDULE**

## **Section 12**

### **TERMS OF A LICENCE**

1. A licence shall be valid for a period of five years in the first instance.
2. An application for the renewal of a licence shall be made to the Commission within a period of six months before the expiration of the licence.
3. A licence shall not be transferable and the licensed station shall not be changed without notifying the Commission of the intention and reasons for such change.
4. The holder of a licence shall be entitled to operate only one station in respect of a licence.
5. A licence shall:-
  - (a) contain a schedule of proposed programmes over a given period of time e.g. quarterly,
  - (b) a local programme content which shall not be less than 40%, and
  - (c) a schedule shall be accompanied by a synopsis of each of the programme plans.

6. Each station shall keep a daily log of its transmitted programmes and the station log book shall include a transmitter output power and radiating frequencies.
7. Each station shall make available for inspection by the inspectorate staff of the Commission its broadcast facilities including equipments and station log books.
8. A licence may be revoked by the Commission in the following cases, that is:-
  - (a) where the prescribed fee has not been paid on the due date,
  - (b) where the licence has not been put to use within a period of one year after issuance,
  - (c) where it is found that the licence was obtained in breach of the provisions of section 13 of this Decree or where it is found that the provisions of the said section are not being complied with, and
  - (d) Where in the opinion of the Commission the station has been used in a manner detrimental to national interest or where a complaint from the public has been upheld after a hearing instituted by the Commission and whose decision is upheld by a majority of members of the Commission.

9. The Commission may impose a lesser sanction such as a warning or the suspension of a licence as it may deem it.

MADE at Abuja this 24<sup>th</sup> day of August 1992.

**GENERAL I. B. BABANGIDA,  
President, Commander-in-Chief  
of the Armed Forces, Federal  
Republic of Nigeria**

#### **EXPLANATORY NOTE**

(This note does not form part of the above decree but is intended to explain its purpose).

The Decree establishes the National Broadcasting Commission to, among other things, receive, process and consider application for the ownership of radio and television stations including cable television services, direct satellite broadcast and other medium of broadcasting.

## **APPENDIX II**

### **RELEVANT EXCERPTS FROM NTA ACT 1977**

Exclusive right of the authority for Television Broadcasting In Nigeria

7. (1) Authority shall, to the exclusion of any other broadcasting authority or any person in Nigeria, be responsible for television broadcasting in Nigeria and, accordingly, the transitional and savings provisions in the Second Schedule to this Act shall have effect notwithstanding the provisions of any law under which any other broadcasting authority is established, an every such law shall be construed with such modifications, amendments and omissions as would bring it into line with the general intendment of this Act.

(2) In this section, “broadcasting authority” means any authority (whether or not a statutory corporation and however known or designated) set up by the Government of the Federation or by any State or group of States as a public body charged with responsibility , whether wholly or partially for television broadcasting.

## **APPENDIX III**

### **RELEVANT EXCERPTS FROM FRCN ACT 1978**

Exclusive right of the Corporation to broadcast in shortwave or powerful medium-wave

6 (1) The Corporation shall, to the exclusion of any other broadcasting authority in Nigeria, be responsible for radio broadcasting in shortwave or powerful medium wave for effective and simultaneous reception in more than one State at any one time and, accordingly, any other broadcasting authority in Nigeria shall be limited to transmission of radio broadcasts for effective reception in one State or part thereof and, in pursuance of this subsection, every radio broadcasting authority in Nigeria (other than those owned or controlled by

the Government of the Federation) shall, as soon as may be after the making of this Act, endeavour to transmit at such power as to ensure that the field strength, as measured at the State boundary, of which the transmitter is located, shall not be more than one millivolt per meter.

(2) In the section “broadcasting authority” means any authority (whether or not a statutory corporation and howsoever known or designated) set up by the Government of any State or group of States or by any other person or authority as a body charged with responsibility, either wholly or partially, for radio broadcasting.

## APPENDIX IV

### RELEVANT EXCERPTS FROM THE WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY ACT

1961 No. 31

**An Act to make provision for the regulation of wireless telegraphy**

Commence-  
ment

(1<sup>st</sup> July 1966)

L.N 108 of  
1968

PART 1 - PRELIMINARY

Short title

1. This Act may be cited as the Wireless Telegraphy Act.

Meaning of  
wireless  
telegraphy

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires -  
“Wireless telegraphy” means the emitting or receiving,  
over paths or arranged for that purpose of electromagnetic  
energy of a frequency not exceeding three million magacyles a  
second, being energy which either:-

(a) serves for the conveying of messages, sound or visual  
images (whether the messages, sound or image are actually  
received by any person or not), or for the actuation or  
control of machinery or apparatus; or

(b) is used in connection with the determination of position,  
bearing or distance, or for the gaining of information as to  
the presence, absence, position or motion of any object or  
of any objects of any class.

## PART II – REGULATION OF WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

Licence  
required  
for use of  
wireless  
telegraphy  
apparatus

4 – (1) No person shall establish or use any station for wireless telegraphy or install or use any apparatus for wireless telegraphy except under and in accordance with a licence in that behalf.

(2) Any person who contravenes the provisions of subsection (1) shall be guilty of an offence.

Licence  
required for  
dealing in  
wireless  
telegraphy  
apparatus

5 – (1) No person shall offer for sale, sell or have in his possession with a view to sale in the course of his business any installation, mechanism, instrument, material or other apparatus construed for the purpose of or intended to be used for wireless telegraphy except under and in accordance with a licence in that behalf.

(2) Any person who contravenes the provisions of subsection (1) of this section shall be guilty of an offence.

Grant of  
Licences

6 – (1) The Minister may grant licences for the purpose of this Act in the prescribed form or in such other form for any particular case as he may approve and may renew licences so granted.

(2) The grant or renewal of a licence shall be in the discretion of the Minister.

(3) A licence may be issued subject to such terms, provisions, and limitations as the Minister may think fit, including in particular in the case of a licence to establish a station, limitations as to the position and nature of the station, the purposes for which, the circumstances in which, and the persons by whom the station may be used, and the apparatus which may be installed or used therein, and, in the case of any other licence, limitations as to the apparatus which may be



installed or used, and the places where, the purposes for which, the circumstances in which and the persons by whom the apparatus may be used.

(4) A licence shall, unless previously revoked, continue in force for such period as may be specified in the licence.

(5) A licence may be revoked, or the terms, provisions or limitations thereof varied, by a notice in writing of the Minister served on the holder of the licence or by a general notice applicable to licences of the class to which the licence in question belongs published in the *Federal Gazette*.

(6) Where a licence has expired or has been revoked, it shall be the duty of the person to whom the licence was issued; and of every other person in whose possession or under whose control the licence may be, to cause the licence to be surrendered to the Minister if required by the Minister to do so, and any person who without reasonable excuse fails or refuses to comply with the provisions of this subsection shall be guilty of an offence. Provided that this subsection shall not apply to a licence relating solely to apparatus not designed or adapted for emission (as opposed to reception).

Fees and charges for licences

7 – (1) On the issue or renewal of a licence, and, where the regulations under this Act so provide, at such times thereafter as may be prescribed by the regulations, there shall be paid to the Minister or such person as he may appoint, by the person to whom the licence is issued such sums as may be prescribed by regulations to be made by the Minister, and different provisions may be made in relation to different licences, according to the nature, terms, provisions, limitations and duration thereof.

(2) Where sums will or may become payable under subsection(1) of this section, subsequently to the issue or renewal of a licence, the Minister may, on the issue or renewal

therefore, require such security to be given, by way of deposit or otherwise, for the payment of the sums which will or may become payable as he thinks fit.

Regulation  
as to wireless  
telegraphy

9 – (1) The Minister may make regulations:-

(a) prescribing the things which are to be done or are not to be done in connection with the use of any station for wireless telegraphy or wireless telegraphy apparatus, and, in particular, requiring the use of any such station or apparatus to cease on the demand in that behalf of any such persons as may be prescribed by or under the regulations;

(b) imposing on the person to whom a wireless telegraphy licence is issued with respect to any station for wireless telegraphy or wireless telegraphy apparatus or who is in possession or control of any station for wireless telegraphy or wireless telegraphy apparatus, obligations as to permitting and facilitating the inspection of the station and apparatus, as to the condition in which the station or apparatus for the establishment, installation or use of which a wireless telegraphy licence is necessary, as to the production of the licence, or of such other evidence of the licensing of the station or apparatus as may be prescribed by the regulations ;

(c) where sums are or may become due from the person to whom a wireless telegraphy licence is issued after the issue or renewal thereof, requiring that person to keep and produce such accounts and records as may be specified in the regulations;

(d) requiring the person to whom a wireless telegraphy licence has been issued to exhibit at the station such notices as may be specified in the regulations;

(2) Any person who contravenes any regulation made under this section, or causes or permits any station for wireless

telegraphy or wireless apparatus to be used in contravention of any such regulations, shall be guilty of an offence.

Misleading messages and interception and disclosure of messages

10 – (1) No person shall:-

(a) by means of wireless telegraphy, send or attempt to send, any message which, to his knowledge is false or misleading and is, to his knowledge, likely to prejudice the efficiency of any safety of life service or endanger the safety of any person or of any vessel, aircraft or vehicle and in particular, any message which, to his knowledge, falsely suggests that vessel or aircraft is in distress or in need of assistance or is not in distress or not in need of assistance, or

(b) otherwise than under the authority of the Minister, or in the course of his duty as a servant of State, either -

(i) use any wireless telegraphy apparatus with intent to obtain information as to the contents, sender or addressee of any message (whether sent by means of wireless telegraphy or not) which neither the person using the apparatus nor any person on whose behalf he is acting is authorised by the Minister to receive, or

(ii) except in the course of legal proceedings or for the purpose of any report thereof, disclose any information as to the contents, sender or addressee of any such message being information which would have come to his knowledge but for the use of wireless telegraphy apparatus by him or by another person.

(2) any person who contravenes the provisions of subsection (1) of this section, shall be guilty of an offence.

Territorial extent of proceeding provisions

11 – (1) Subject to the provisions of section, this part of this Act shall apply:-

(a) to all stations and apparatus in Nigeria;

(b) to any station or apparatus on board a ship outside Nigeria;  
and

(c) to any apparatus outside Nigeria which was released in Nigeria

(2) Where anything is done or omitted to be done in contravention of the provision of this Part of this Act applied by this section, the captain or other person for the time being in charge of the ship shall, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, and without prejudice to the liability of any other person, be guilty of an offence against this Act.

(3) For the purposes of this section, the Minister may in respect of any foreign ship or foreign aircraft while in Nigeria make regulations to restrict or control the use of any wireless telegraphy apparatus on board the foreign aircraft to such time or purpose as he may approve, and any regulation made under this subsection may provide for the imposition of a fine not exceeding in the case of any one offence, the sum of N200 and, in any proper case, for the confiscation of the wireless telegraphy apparatus or any part thereof.

(4) In this section and for the avoidance of doubts – “Nigeria” includes the territorial waters and air limits of Nigeria;

“Ship” means any ship subject to the laws of Nigeria, and includes any type of Nigerian craft capable of becoming airborne.

16 – (1) Any person who willfully uses any apparatus for the purpose of interfering with any wireless telegraphy shall be guilty of an offence.

(2) This section shall apply whether or not the apparatus in question is wireless telegraphy apparatus or apparatus to which any of the preceding provisions of this Part apply, and whether or not any notice under section 14 or section 15 of

this Act has been given with respect to the apparatus, or if given, has been varied or revoked.

#### PART IV – GENERAL

17. Subject to the provision of Part II of this Act relating to offences committed in relations to apparatus on board foreign ships or foreign aircraft, any person committing any offence under this Act -

(a) shall, if the offences is under Part II of this Act and consists either –

(i) in the installation or use, otherwise than under and in accordance with a licence, of any apparatus not designed or adapted for emission (as opposed to reception); or

(ii) in a failure or refusal to cause any licence or authority to be surrendered to the Minister, be liable, in the case of first such offence, to a fine of ~~N~~20, and in the case of any subsequent such offence, to a fine of ~~N~~100;

(b) shall, if the offence is under Part III of this Act consists in the use, or in the causing or permitting of the use, in the selling, offering or advertising for sale, letting on hire or offering or advertising for letting on hire, of apparatus in contravention of a notice of the Minister, not being apparatus the use of which is likely to cause undue interference with any wireless telegraphy used for the purpose of any safety of life service or any purpose on which the safety of any person or of any vessel, aircraft or vehicle may depend, be liable, in the case of the first such offence, to a fine ~~N~~20, and in the case of any subsequent such offence, to a fine of ~~N~~100.

(c) shall, in the case of any other offence, be liable to imprisonment for three months or to a fine of ~~N~~200 or to both such imprisonment and such a fine

Offences by  
bodies  
corporate

18 – (1) Where any offence under this Act has been committed by a body corporate, every person who at the time of the commission of the offence was a director, general manager, secretary or other similar officer of the body corporate, or was purporting to act in any such capacity, shall be deemed to be committed without his consent or connivance, and that he exercised all such diligence to prevent the commission of the offence as he ought to have exercised having regard to the nature of his functions in that capacity and in all the circumstances.

(2) In this section, the expression “director” in relation to anybody corporate established directly by or under any of an industry or undertaking being a body corporate whose affairs are managed by the members thereof, means a member of that body.

19 – (1) Where a person is convicted of an offence under this Act consisting in any contravention of any of the provisions of Part II of this Act in relation to any station of wireless telegraphy or any wireless telegraphy apparatus or in the use of any apparatus for the purpose of interfering with penalty order all or any of the apparatus in connection with which the offence was committed, to be forfeited to the Minister.

Offences  
continued  
after  
conviction

20. With prejudice to the right to bring separate proceedings for contraventions of this Act taking place on separate occasions, a person who is convicted of an offence under this Act consisting in the use of any station or apparatus, or in a failure or refusal to cause any licence or authority to be surrendered, shall, where the use, or failure or refusal continues after the conviction, be deemed to commit a separate offence in respect of every day on which the use,, failure or refusal so continues.

Civil  
Proceedings

21. Nothing in the preceding provisions of this Part shall limit any right of any person to bring civil proceedings in respect of the doing or apprehended doing of anything rendered unlawful by any provision of this Act, and, without prejudice to the generality of the preceding words, compliance with the provisions of this Act contraventions of which are declared to be an offence under this Act shall be enforceable by civil proceedings by the State for an injunction or for any other appropriate relief.

entry of  
search of  
premises etc.

22. (1) If a magistrate is satisfied by information on oath that there is reasonable ground for suspecting that an offence under this Act has been or is being committed, and that evidence of the commission of the offence is to be found on any premises specified in the information, or in any vessel, aircraft or vehicle so specified, he may grant a search warrant authorizing any person or persons authorized in that behalf by the Minister and named in the warrant, with or without any constables, to enter, at any time within one month from the date of the warrant, the premises, upon which it may be, and to search the premises, or, examine and test any apparatus found on the premises, vessel, aircraft or vehicle.

(2) If a magistrate is satisfied upon an application supported by sworn evidence –

(a) that there is reasonable ground for believing that, on any specified premises or in any specified vessel, aircraft or vehicle, apparatus to which section 13 of this Act applied is to be found which does not comply with the requirements applicable to it under regulations made under that section; and

(b) that it is necessary to enter those premises or that vessel, aircraft or vehicle, for the purpose of obtaining such information as will enable the Minister to decide whether

or not to serve a notice under section 14 or 15 of this Act;  
and

- (c) that access to the premises, vessel, aircraft or vehicle for the purpose of obtaining such information as aforesaid has, within fourteen days before the date of the application to the magistrate, been demanded by a person authorized in that behalf by the Minister and producing sufficient documentary evidence of his identity and authority, but has been refused,

the magistrate may issue a written authorization under his hand empowering any person or persons authorized in that behalf by the Minister and named in the authorization, with or without any police officers, to enter the premises, or, as the case may be, the vessel, aircraft or vehicle and any premises on which it may be and to search the premises, vessel, aircraft or vehicle with a view to discovering whether any such apparatus as aforesaid is situate thereon or therein, and, if he finds, or they find any such apparatus thereon or therein, to examine and test it with a view to obtaining such information as aforesaid.

Provided that an authorization shall not be issued under this subsection unless either –

- (i) it is shown to the magistrate that the Minister is satisfied that there is reasonable ground for believing that the use of the apparatus in question is likely to cause undue interference with any wireless telegraphy used for the purposes of any safety of life service or any purpose on which the safety of any person or of any vessel, aircraft or vehicle may depend; or

- (ii) it is shown to the magistrate that not less than seven day's notice of the demand for access was served on the occupier of the premises, or, as the case may be, the person



in possession or the person in charge of the vessel, aircraft or vehicle, and that the demand was made at a reasonable hour and was unreasonably refused.

(3) Where under this section a person has a right to examine and test any apparatus on any premises or in any vessel, the premises, or is in charge of, or in attendance on the vessel, aircraft or vehicle, to give him such assistance as he may reasonably require in the examination or testing of the apparatus.

(4) Any person who –

(a) obstructs any person in the exercise of the powers conferred on him under this section; or

(b) fails or refuses to give any such person any assistance which he is under this section a duty to give to him; or

(c) discloses, otherwise than for the purpose of this Act or of any report of proceedings thereunder, any information obtained by means of the exercise of powers under this Act, being information with regard to any manufacturing process or trade secret., shall be guilty of an offence, and criminal proceedings for an offence under paragraph (c) of this subsection may be instituted without the consent of the Minister.

Provision  
applicable on  
an occasion  
emergency

23. If on the occasion of an emergency or in the public interest the President declares that the Government of the Federation shall have control over the transmission or reception of messages by wireless telegraphy, then after publication of a notice to that effect in the Federal *Gazette* and until further notice, the following provisions shall apply –

(a) the Minister may by order prohibit for such period and to such extent as may be specified in the order the use of wireless telegraphy on board such vessels, aircraft or

vehicles as may be specified in the order in or over Nigeria or the territorial adjacent thereto;

(b) the Minister, or any public officer authorized in writing by the Minister, may –

(i) take possession of any apparatus for wireless telegraphy installed in any station for wireless telegraphy licenced under this Act or forming part of the stock of a wireless dealer licenced under this Act and use such apparatus for official purposes; or

(ii) place any person in control of any such apparatus; or

(iii) direct the licensee or person in charge of such apparatus to submit to him all or any communication tendered for transmission or received by means of the apparatus; or

(iv) stop or delay or direct the licensee or person in charge of such apparatus to stop or delay the transmission or deliver them to him; or

(v) direct the licensee or person in charge of such apparatus to comply with all such directions as he may think fit to give with reference to the transmission or receipt of communications by means of the apparatus.

(d) the Minister may, notwithstanding anything contained in a licence issued under this Act, by order, prohibit for such time as may be specified in the order any licensee from communicating with any station for wireless telegraphy licensed by or belonging to any country which is at war;

(e) the captain or person in charge of any vessel, aircraft or vehicle in relation to which any order or direction under this section is

contravened and any person who contravenes any order or direction under this section shall be guilty of an offence.

Onus of proof 24. Any person who is in possession of any apparatus for wireless telegraphy shall be deemed, until the contrary is proved, to have used the same.

Protection of Government and public officers 25. Neither the Government of the Federation, nor the Minister, nor any public officer shall be liable or responsible for an infringement by a licensee in the exercise of his licence, of copyright in any work or of any patent for an invention or for any breach of the law arising out of the exercise of the licence, and nothing in this Act shall affect the liability of the licensee in respect of any such act done by him.

Service of notices by post 26. Any notice given under the provisions of this Act may be served by post.

Miscellaneous regulation 27. Without prejudice to any other power on this Act, the Minister may make regulations prescribing or providing for:

(a) the form of licences and the conditions to which licences shall be subject, and different forms and conditions may be prescribed for different classes of licence;

(b) the conditions precedent to the grant of any particular class of licence;

(c) the fees payable for the issue or renewal of any particular class of licence.

Government sound and television broadcasting service 28. (1) In the discharge of the executive authority of the Federation in relation to the allocation of wavelengths for wireless broadcasting and television transmission, the Minister after consultation with the Director-General of Communications, may grant to the Government of a state licences to provide sound or television broadcasting services transmitting on such wave lengths as may be allocated.

(2) A licence granted under subsection (1) of this section shall be subject to such conditions as the Minister may see fit to impose for the purpose of –

(a) ensuring a proper and efficient allocation of wavelengths throughout Nigeria; or

(b) giving effect to or ensuring compliance with the terms of any international convention relating to wireless telegraphy to which the Federation is a signatory; or

(c) avoiding undue interference with wireless telegraphy whether inside or outside Nigeria, but save as aforesaid a licence so granted shall not be subject to any conditions.

(3) Except in so far as it may in the opinion of the Minister be necessary or expedient for any of the purposes mentioned in subsection (2) of this section so to do, the Minister shall not, if application for the grant of a licence under subsection (1) of this sections, is made to him by the Government of a State, refuse to grant a licence to that Government.

(4) If in the opinion of the Minister, it is necessary or expedient for any of the purposes mentioned in subsection (2) of this section to cancel the allocation in a licence granted under subsection (1) of this section of a wavelength or alter a wavelength allocated in a licence

so granted or alter or add to the conditions of a licence so granted, he may by notice in writing cancel or amend the licence accordingly.

(5) A sound or television broadcasting service shall be provided by the Government of a State only under and in accordance with a licence granted under subsection (1) of this section, but except as provided in this section, the provisions of this Act shall not apply in relation to broadcasting or television provided by the Government of a State.

## PART II – INTERPRETATION

2. In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires the following expressions shall have the meaning hereby respectively assigned to them, that is to say –

“Act” means the Wireless Telegraphy Act;

“aircraft station” means a mobile station operating in the aeronautical mobile service on board an aircraft;

“authorised broadcasting stations” means Federal or State stations for the time being duly authorized to conduct a broadcasting service pursuant to the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria and to International Regulations for the time being in force;

“broadcasting receiving licence” means a licence to install and use apparatus for wireless telegraphy for the purpose primarily of receiving messages sent by telephony from authorized broadcasting stations for general reception or for the purpose primarily of receiving visual images sent by television from such broadcasting stations for general reception for both of these purposes, not being a broadcasting relay station’

“broadcasting relay station” means a station established for wireless telegraphy for the purpose solely or primarily of receiving programmes broadcast by authorized broadcasting station and relaying them by wire to the premises of subscribers to the licence’s broadcast relay service;

“Director-General” means the Director-General of the Ministry of Communications.

“fixed station” means a station in the service of radio communication between specified fixed points or between a specified fixed point and one or more mobile stations;

“Government” or “Federal Government” means the Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria;

“licenced installation” means an installation at a station in respect of which a licence is issued;

“licensee” means any person to whom a licence has been granted under these Regulations;

“mobile station” means a station intended to be used while in motion or during halts at unspecified points;

“model control station” means station fixed or mobile for wireless telegraphy established for the purpose of operational control of vehicles, vessels or aircraft by means of the emission of electromagnetic energy from sending apparatus, and the reception of such energy by receiving apparatus in the model;

“programme” means a programme broadcast by authorized broadcasting station and includes messages broadcast by Federal Radio Corporation of Nigeria;

“radio communication station” means a station for wireless telegraphy which provides for the determination of position by means of the propagation properties of radio waves;

“sound programme” means a wireless telegraphy station licensed under the Act;

“station” means a wireless telegraphy station licensed under the Act;

“subscriber” means a person who has rediffusion connected by wire to his premises or part thereof;

“television programme” means a programme intended for general reception in visual images with or without sound;

“wireless telegraphy” has the same meaning as in the Act.

### PART III – LICENCES: CLASSES AND CONDITIONS

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| Licences subject to provision of regulation         | 6. Every licence shall be subject to the provisions of regulations from time to time made under the Act so far as they are applicable to the licences, and those provisions shall be deemed to be incorporated in the licence.   |
| Liability of licensee for Improper use of apparatus | 7. A licence granted under the Act shall not empower the licensee or his agents to do any act, or make any omission to the apparatus of other persons and any licensee who so uses his solely responsible for any claim brought against the government. A licensee shall also comply strictly with the conditions of the licence and any civil wrong resulting from the infringement of the conditions by the licensee shall be the sole responsibility of the licensee. He shall also be liable to forfeit the licence.                         |
| Licence not transfer-able                           | 8. A licence granted under the Act is not transferable.<br><br>9. Any notice, request or consent (whether expressed to be in writing or not) given or made by or for the Director-General or an authorized officer shall be served by sending the same in a registered letter addressed to the licensee at the usual or that of his agents and any notice to be given by a licensee or the office served by it by registered letter addressed to the Director-General, Ministry of Communications, Post and Telecommunication Department, Lagos. |
| Apparatus to comply with regulations                | 10. The apparatus comprised in a station shall at all times comply with the performance specifications annexed to the licence, subject as the Director-General may from time to time permit. The licensee shall not make any alteration in the said apparatus without the previous written consent of the Director-General, except –   |

- (a) an alteration the effect of which is to cause the said apparatus to comply, or to continue to comply with the said specifications, or
- (b) Replacement of any component by another component of the same type.

Duration of licence 11. A licence shall continue in force for one year from the date of issue and thereafter so long as the licensee pays in each year or before the anniversary of the date of issue the renewal fee prescribed by, or under, the Regulation for the time being in force under section 30 of the Act.

Provided that the Director-General may at any time after the date of issue revoke the licence or vary the terms, provisions, or limitations thereof by a notice in writing served on the licensee or by a government notice published in the Federal and State Government Gazette addressed to all holders of this type of licence. Any notice given under these Regulations may take effect forthwith or on such subsequent date as may be specified in the notice.

Fees for licence 12. The fees payable in respect of each class of licence shall be as in the First Schedule to these Regulations and they shall be deemed to have come into force on 1<sup>st</sup> January 1964.

Provided that any fees in respect of any class of licence may in special cases be waived or reduced on such terms as the Director-General may think fit.

Apparatus to comply with regulation 13. Before any licence is granted the applicant shall satisfy the Director-General or an authorized officer that the wireless telegraphy apparatus to be worked in pursuant of the licence comply with the regulations for the time being in force.

Licence to comply with inter- 14. The licensee, and or his agents shall observe and comply with the relevant provisions of the International Telecommunications Convention in operating the station.



national telecom.  
munication

convention 15. (1) The apparatus comprised in a station shall be so designed,  
construed, maintained and used in such a way that the station does  
not cause interference with any other wireless telegraphy

Emission  
not to  
interfere  
with  
other  
tele-  
graphy (2) Every precaution shall at all times be taken to keep the radiated  
energy within the narrowest possible frequency bands, having regard  
to the class of emission in use. In particular the radiation of  
harmonics and other spurious emissions shall be suppressed to such  
a level that they cause no interference with any wireless telegraphy.  
Tests shall be carried out from time to time with a view to ensuring  
that the requirements of this clause are met

No  
improper  
use of  
call sign 16 (1) No person shall transmit a signal containing profane words of  
language or make an improper use of the call sign of another station  
without authority

(2) No person shall transmit and signal which is not necessary for the  
conduct of experiments or traffic.

Right to  
enter  
premises  
for 17. An officer of the Ministry of Communications authorized in that  
behalf may at all reasonable times enter any premises, station  
vehicle or vessel (as the case may be), on which equipment for  
wireless telegraphy is known or suspected to be installed, for the  
purpose of examining the licence under which such equipment is  
installed and may examine or test the apparatus and the working or  
use thereof.

No licence  
to divulge  
message  
receive by  
him as  
licensee  
secrecy  
of comm.-  
unications 18. No licensee other than the holder of a broadcast receiving  
licence, nor any person acting on his behalf or by his permission  
shall divulge to any person other than an authorized official of the  
Government or a legal tribunal or make any use whatever of any  
message coming to the knowledge of such licensee or any person  
by virtue of the licence. Statutory declaration regarding secrecy for  
wireless communications is as detailed in the Third Schedule to these  
Regulations.

Expires licence	19. A licence which has expired shall be surrendered at the nearest Post Office.
Closure Of Station	20. When so requested by an authorized officer of the Ministry of Communications, the owner of a station shall close down the station and shall not reopen it until permission is granted for him to do so.
Revocation of licence	<p>21 – (1) The Director-General may by notice in writing revoke any licence on the ground that the licensee has failed to comply with any regulation made under the Act for the time being in force or any condition of his services specified in these Regulations and thereupon such licence shall forthwith cease and become void.</p> <p>(2) A licence which is revoked shall be surrendered at the nearest Post Office.</p> <p>(3) The licensee of any licence revoked pursuant to paragraph (1) of this regulation shall not be entitled to any compensation in respect of any damage which he may suffer as a result of the revocation.</p>
Failure to to renew expired licence	22. If a licensee refused or neglects to renew his licence within days of receipt of a notice to that effect, the licence shall be deemed to be void and shall be returned to the nearest Post Office.
Additional information to be furnished	23. Before granting any licence the Director-General or an authorized officer may require the applicant to furnish such additional information as may be deemed necessary.
Un- authorize person not to operate a station	24. A licensee shall not permit or suffer any unauthorized person (nor certified to operate a station or equipment) to operate a station or to have access to the apparatus comprised therein, except an authorized person as provided in regulation 17 of these Regulation, and the licensee shall ensure that persons operating the station observe the terms and conditions of a licence at all times.

Frequency stabilization	25. A satisfactory method of frequency stabilization shall be employed in the sending apparatus, and equipment for frequency measurement capable of verifying that the sending apparatus is operating with emission within the authorized frequency bands shall be provided by the licensee.
Licensee notify change of address	26. A permanent change of address of a licensee shall be notified promptly to the office of issue giving the date of expiration of the licence and the serial number.
Wireless Aerial	27. No direct connection shall be made between a wireless aerial and a public electricity supply, and any aerial or earth connection which crosses or is liable to be blown on to any electricity wire or power apparatus shall be guarded to the reasonable satisfaction of the owner of the wire or apparatus
Infringement of Copyright	28. A licence does not authorize the infringement of copyright in respect of any matter received at a station
Licence not to operate as a waiver	29. Nothing in a licence shall be deemed to waive any requirement imposed on such licence under any Act of The National Assembly.
Broadcast receiving licences	30. Broadcast receiving licences shall be as in the Second Schedule hereto or in such other form as the Director-General may for any particular case approve.
No refund of fee paid	31. On the revocation of any licences no part of any fee paid or due to be paid shall be refunded or cause to be due as the case may be unless the Director-General so determines.

## SUBSIDIARY LEGISLATION

### PART V

Licensee preserve all used message forms

40. The licensee shall preserve all used message forms written and printed, and transcripts of messages and all other papers for such period as is from time to time prescribed by the International Telecommunications Convention and the registers and message papers shall be open to inspection by the Director-General or any authorized officer.

A certified Copy of licence to be Carrier in Radio room

41. The licensee shall cause to be carried in the radio room on the ship to which the licence relates a print or copy of the licence certified under the hand of an authorized officer to be a true copy and also such documents as are directed by the Director-General for the purpose of enabling the licensee to communicate with coast station and ship stations in accordance with the International Telecommunications Convention; and such print or copy of the licence shall be available for inspection when required by the competent authorities of the countries where the ship calls.

### PART VI – WIRELESS DEALERS ' LICENCES

Sale of apparatus for wireless telegraphy to be in accordance with licence

44. No person shall offer for sale, sell or have in his possession with a view to sell in the course of his business any apparatus for wireless telegraphy except under or in accordance with a licence granted under the Regulations; and such licences may be granted by the Director-General or an authorized officer as in Form 8 in the Second Schedule to these Regulations.

Grant of wireless dealers

44. No person shall offer for sale or have in his possession with a view to sell in the course of his business any apparatus for wireless telegraphy except under or in accordance with a licence granted

licence under these Regulations; and such licences may be granted by the Director-General or an authorized officer as in Form 8 in the Second Schedule to these Regulations.

Registered of wireless transmitting apparatus and quartz crystal

45 – (1) A wireless dealer’s licence shall be granted in respect of a particular premises of the licensee.

(2) Such licence shall include permission to operate receiving equipment for the reception of broadcast programmes for the purpose of demonstrating the working of receivers, but not for any other purpose of financial gain.

(3) The licensee shall exhibit the licence in a conspicuous place on the premises licensed.

Importation of wireless telegraphy apparatus by non-holder of wireless dealers licence

46. A dealer shall keep a register of all wireless transmitting apparatus and quartz crystals received by him and of all wireless transmitting and apparatus and quartz crystal sold, let on hire or otherwise disposed of by him during the previous three months, which register shall give the manufacturer’s name and number, the date of disposal, the name and the address of the person purchasing, hiring or otherwise acquiring the wireless transmitting apparatus and particulars of the licence authorizing him to use it; and a copy of this register shall be forwarded in the months of January, April, July and October each year, to the Deputy Director, International Relations Division, Department of Post and Telecommunications Headquarters, Lagos or any officer authorized in writing by the Director-General.

#### PART XI – NOTIFICATION OF IMPORTATION OF WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY APPARATUS

Importation of wireless telegraphy apparatus by

61. Any person other than the holder of a wireless telegraphy dealer’s licence who imports any wireless telegraphy apparatus shall notify the Director-General or an authorized officer in writing of the importation and furnish particulars of the apparatus imported within

non-holder a-period of fourteen days.  
of wireless  
dealers  
licence

## APPENDIX V

### RELEVANT EXCERPTSS FROM THE NIGERIAN COPYRIGHT ACT

#### PART 1 - COPYRIGHT

##### 1. Works Eligible for Copyright

(1) Subject to this section, the following shall be eligible for copyright:

(a) .....

(f) broadcasts.

##### 5. General Nature of Copyright

(1) Subject to exceptions specified in the second schedule to this Act, copyright in a work shall be the exclusive right to control the doing in Nigeria of any of the following acts, that is –

(a) in the case of a literary or musical work, to do and authorize the doing of any of the following acts –

(a) .....

(i) .....

(vii) broadcast or communicate the work to the public by a loud-speaker or any other similar device.

(c) .....

(i) .....

(ii) cause the film, in so far as it consists of visual images to be seen in public and, in so far as it consist of sounds, to be heard in public

## 6. Nature of Copyright in Sound Recording

(1) Copyright in a sound recording shall be the exclusive right to control in Nigeria -

(a) The direct or indirect reproduction, broadcasting or communication to the public of a whole or a substantial part of the recording either in its original form or in any form recognisably derived from the original;

(b) The distribution to the public for commercial purposes of copies of the work by way of rental, lease, hire, loan or similar arrangement.

## 7. Nature of Copyright in Broadcast

(1) Subject to this section, copyright in a broadcast shall be the exclusive right to control the doing in Nigeria of any of the following acts, that is –

(a) the recording and the re-broadcasting of the whole or substantial part of the broadcast;

(b) the communication to the public of the whole or a substantial part of a television broadcast, either in its original form or in any form recognizably derived from the original; and

(c) the distribution to the public for commercial purposes, of copies of the work, by way of rental, lease, hire, loan or similar arrangement.

(2) The copyright in a television broadcast shall include the right to control the

taking of still photographs from the broadcast.

(3) The exceptions specified in paragraph (a), (h), (k), (n), and (o) of the second schedule of this Act shall apply to the copyright in a broadcast, in like manner as they apply to copyright in literary, musical or artistic work or a cinematograph film.

#### 8. Broadcasting of Works Incorporated in Cinematograph Film

(1) Where the owner of the copyright in any literary musical or artistic work authorizes a person to incorporate the work in a cinematograph film and a broadcasting authority broadcast the film, the owner of copyright shall, in the absence of any express agreement to the contrary between the owner and that person, be deemed to have authorized the broadcast.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1) of the section, where a broadcasting authority broadcasts a cinematography film in which a musical work is incorporated, the owner of the right to broadcast the musical work shall, subject to this Act, be entitled to receive fair compensation from the broadcasting authority.

(3) In the absence of an agreement on or relating to the compensation payable under subsection (2) of this section, the amount of compensation shall be determined by the court.

#### 11. Right to Claim Authorship

(1) The author of a work in which copyright subsists (has the right):

(a) to claim authorship of his work, in particular that his authorship be indicated in connection with any of the acts referred to in section 5 of this Act except when the work is included incidentally or accidentally when reporting current events by means of broadcasting;

#### 14. Infringement of Copyright



(1) Copyright is infringed by any person who without the licence or authorization of the owner of the copyright;

(a) does, or causes any other person to do an act, the doing of which is controlled by copyright;

(b) imports or causes to be imported into Nigeria any copy of a work which if it had been made in Nigeria would be an infringing copy under this section of this Act.

## 15. Action for Infringement

(1) Subject to this Act, infringement of copyright shall be actionable at the suit of the owner, assignee or an exclusive licensee of the copyright, as the case may be, in the Federal High Court exercising jurisdiction in the place where the infringement occurred; and in any action for such an infringement, all such relief by way of damages, injunction, accounts or otherwise shall be available to the plaintiff as is available in any corresponding proceedings in respect of infringement of other proprietary right.

(2) Where an action for infringement of copyright brought by the copyright owner or an exclusive licensee relates to an infringement in respect of which they have concurrent rights of action, the copyright owner or the exclusive licensee may not, without the leave of court, proceed with the action unless the other is either joined as a plaintiff or added as a defendant.

(3) Where in an action for infringement of copyright, it is proved or admitted that an infringement was committed but that at the time of infringement, the defendant was not aware and had no reasonable ground for suspecting that copyright subsisted in the work to which the action relates, the plaintiff shall not be entitled under this section to any damages against the defendant in respect of the infringement, but shall be entitled to an account of profits in respect of the infringement, whether or not any other relief is granted under this section.

(4) Where in an action under this section, an infringement of copyright is proved or admitted, and the court in which the action is brought, having regard (apart from all other material considerations) to:

(a) the flagrancy of the infringement; and

(b) the benefit shown to have accrued to the defendant by reason of the infringement; is satisfied that effective relief would not otherwise be available to the plaintiff, the court, in assessing damages for the infringement, shall have power to award such additional damages by virtue of this subsection as the court may consider appropriate in the circumstances.

(6) In this section, “action” includes a counter-claim, and references to the plaintiff and to the defendant in an action shall be construed accordingly.

## 16. Conversion Rights

All infringement copies of any work in which copyright subsists, or of any substantial part thereof, and all plates, master, tapes, machines, equipment or contrivances used, or intended to be used for the production of such infringement copies shall be deemed to be the property of the owner, assignee or exclusive licensee, as the case may be, of the copyright, who accordingly may take proceedings for the recovery or the possession thereof in respect of the conversion thereof.

## 18. Criminal Liability

(1) Any person who:

(a) .....

(b) import or causes to be imported into Nigeria a copy of any work which if it had been made in Nigeria would be an infringement copy; and

(c) makes, causes to be made, or has in his possession, any plate, master tape, machine, equipment or contrivance for the purposes of making any infringement copy of any such work; shall, unless he proves to the satisfaction of the court that he did not know, and had no reason to believe that any such copy was an infringing copy of any such work, be guilty of an offence under this Act and shall be liable on conviction to a fine of an amount of this section or to a term of imprisonment not exceeding five years or to both such fine and imprisonment.

(2) Any person who -

(a) .....

(b) distributes for the purposes of trade or business any infringing copy of any such works; or

(c) has in his possession other than for his private or domestic use, any infringement copy of any such work; or

(d) has in his possession, sells, lets for hire or distribution for the purposes of trade or business or exposes or offers for sale or hire any copy of a work which if it had been made in Nigeria would be infringing copy, shall, unless the proves to the satisfaction of the court that he did not know and had no reason to believe that any such copy was an infringing copy of any such work, be guilty of an offence under this Act and shall be liable on conviction to a fine of ₦100 for every copy dealt with in contravention of this section, or to a term of imprisonment not exceeding two years or in the case of an individual to both such fine and imprisonment.

(3) Any person who, without the consent of the owner, distributes in public for commercial purposes, copies of a work in which copyright subsists b virtue of sections 5(1)(a)(vi), 5(1)(c)(iv), 6(1)(b) or 7(1)(c) of this Act by way of rental, lease, hire, loan or similar arrangement, shall be guilty of an offence under this Act, and shall be liable upon conviction to a fine of ₦100 for every copy dealt with or imprisonment for six months or to both such fine and imprisonment.

(4) The court before which proceedings are taken for any offence under subsections (1), (2) and (3) of this section, whether the alleged offender is convicted or not, may order all copies of the works, plates, master tapes, machines, equipment and contrivances in the possession of the alleged offender, which appear, to be infringing copies, of the works, to be destroyed or delivered up to the owner of the copyright or otherwise dealt with as the court may think fit.

(5) Where an article has been seized by a police officer or an authorized officer in connection with a suspected offence under this Act, a court may on the

application of the Attorney-General of the Federation or owner of the copyright in connection with which such offence is suspected to have been committed, order that the article be destroyed or delivered up to the owner of the copyright or otherwise dealt with as the court may think fit, notwithstanding that no person has been charged with the suspected offence.

#### 19. Offence by Bodies Corporate

(1) Where an offence under this Act has been committed by a body corporate, the body corporate and every person who at the time the offence was committed was in charge of, or was responsible to the body corporate for the conduct of the business of the body corporate shall be deemed to be guilty of such offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly;

Provided that nothing contained in this subsection shall render any person liable to any punishment, if he proved that offence was committed without his knowledge or that he exercised all due diligence, to prevent the commission of such offence.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in subsection (1) of this section, where an offence under this Act has been committed by a body corporate and it is proved that the offence was committed with the consent or connivance of any director, manager, secretary or other officer of the body corporate such director, manager, secretary or other officer shall also be deemed to be guilty of that offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

(3) For the purpose of this section –

“body corporate” includes a firm or other association of persons; and “director” in relation to a firm includes a partner in the firm.

(21) Civil and Criminal actions may be simultaneous –

Notwithstanding the provisions of any law to the contrary, it shall be permissible for both criminal and civil actions to be taken simultaneously in respect of the same infringement under this Act.

## PART II – NEIGHBOURING RIGHTS

### 23. Performer's right

(1) A performer shall have the exclusive right to control, in relation to his performance, the following acts, that is:

(a) .....

(c) broadcasting live;

### 25. Infringement of performer's right -

(b) broadcasts live, or includes live in a cable programme, the whole or a substantial part of the live performance;

(e) broadcasts, or includes in a cable programme, a substantial part of the performance by means of recording which is, and which that person knows or has reason to believe was made without the performer's consent;

### 26. Infringement of a Performer's Right Actionable -

(1) An infringement of a right protected under section 23 of this Act shall be actionable by the person entitled to the right as a breach of statutory duty and the performer shall be entitled to damages, injunction, account for profit or conversation.

(2) Where a person has in his possession, custody or control, in the course of trade or business or otherwise than for a private or domestic use, an unauthorized recording of a performance, a person having the performer's right or recording rights in relation to the performance under this section shall be entitled to an order of the court that the recording be forfeited and delivered up to him..

27. Criminal liability in respect of infringement of performer’s right

(1) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 25 of this Act, a person who does any set of acts set out in the said section 25 shall unless he proves to the satisfaction of the court that he did not know that his conduct was an infringement of the performer’s right, be liable on conviction –

- (a) in the case of an individual, to a fine not exceeding ₦10,000;
- (b) in the case of a body corporate, to a fine of ₦50,000;
- (c) in all other cases, to a fine of ₦100 for each copy dealt with in contravention or to imprisonment for twelve months or to both such fine and imprisonment

(2) A court before which an offence under this section is tried shall order that the recording or any other part thereof be delivered to the performer.

28. Protection of expressions of folklore

(1) Expressions of folklore are protected against

- (a) .....
- (b) communication to the public by performance, broadcasting, distribution by cable or other means;

29. Infringement of Folklore

Any person who, without the consent of The Nigerian Copyright Council, uses an expression of folklore in a manner not permitted by section 28 of this Act shall be in breach of statutory duty and be liable to the Council in damages, injunctions and any in other remedies as the court may deem fit to award in the circumstances.

### 39. Interpretation

(1) .....

(a) .....

(f) .....

“Author” in the case of a broadcast transmitted from within any country, means the person by whom the arrangements for the making or the transmission from within that country were undertaken;

“Broadcast” means sound or television broadcast by wireless telegraphy or wire or both, or by satellite or cable programmes and includes re-broadcast;

“Broadcasting Authority” means any authority established under any law in Nigeria or elsewhere providing broadcasting services for public reception;

“Cable Programmes” means visual images, sound or other information sent by means of a telecommunication system otherwise than by wireless telegraphy for reception –

(a) at two or more places (whereas for simultaneous reception or at different times) in response to request by different users; or

(b) for presentation to members of the public

“Copyright” means copyright under this Act;

“Court” means the Federal High Court;

“Exclusive Licencee” means a licence signed by or on behalf of a copyright owner, authorizing the licensee to the exclusion of all other persons (including the person granting the licence), to exercise any right which would otherwise be exercisable exclusively by the copyright owner;

“Licence” means a lawfully granted licence permitting the doing of an act controlled by this Act;

“Literary Work” includes irrespective of literary quality, any of the following works or works similar thereto.

(a) .....

(b) Plays stage directions, film scenarios and broadcasting scripts;

(c) "Re-Broadcast" means a simultaneous or subsequent broadcast by one broadcasting authority of the broadcast of another broadcasting authority;

#### TERMS OF COPYRIGHT

1. ....

4. Broadcasts

Fifty years after the end of the year in which the broadcast first took place.

#### FOURTH SCHEDULE

#### COMPULSORY LICENCE FOR TRANSLATION AND

#### REPRODUCTION OF CERTAIN WORKS

1. ....

4. Licence for domestic broadcasting organization.

(1) any broadcasting organization in Nigeria or any qualified person who is the holder of a licence for a television or broadcasting station may apply to the council for a licence to produce and publish the translation of –

(a) a work referred to in paragraph 2 of this Schedule and published in printed or analogous forms of reproduction; or

(b) any text incorporated in audio-visual fixation prepared and published solely for the purpose of systematic instructional activities, for broadcasting such translation for the purpose of teaching or for the dissemination of the results of specialized, technical or scientific research to the experts in any particular field.



## **FIFTH SCHEDULE**

### **TRANSITIONAL AND SAVING PROVISIONS**

1. Subject to this schedule, the Act applied=s in relation to works made before the commencement of this Act as it applies in relation to works made after the commencement of this Act.
  
2. (1) Subject to this paragraph, proceedings under section 25 of this Act for infringement of copyright may be taken notwithstanding that the alleged infringement occurred before the commencement of this Act.  
  
(2) Where an act done before the commencement of this Act was then an infringement of copyright but is not an infringement of copyright under this Act, proceedings in respect of the act may be taken as if this Act had not be made.
  
3. (1) Subject to sub-paragraph (2) of this paragraph contracts for the licensing of any act in respect of copyright which were effective immediately before the commencement of this Act, shall continue in force as if they related to the corresponding copyright under this Act  
  
(2) A notice given under section 15 of the repeated Copyright Act and not withdrawn before the commencement of this Act shall continue in force as if it had been given under section 36 of this Act.

## APPENDIX VI

### TRANSITION TO CIVIL RULE (POLITICAL PARTIES REGISTRATION AND ACTIVITIES) DECREE NO. 27 OF 1989

#### SCHEDULE 2

#### GUIDELINES ON POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS THROUGH THE of ELECTONIC MEDIA

Meaning of political programme

1. Political programmes shall be those programmes, that have bearing on policy-making in the country, whether at the National, State or Local Government level and include political programme materials derived largely from persons and organizations engaged in the quest for power for the purpose of policy-making in general public life.

Objectives of political programme on radio and television

2. (1) It shall be the function of radio and television to assist members of the public to partake of all ideas, ideals and experiences that -

(a) help them live in society that is humane and democratic;

(b) have the influence to make them live in society in an orderly and disciplined manner.

(2) The objective of politics on radio and television shall essentially therefore, be to sensitize the public on the significant nature of their decision so that they can make the right choice in giving Nigeria the government it desires;

(3) In pursuance to this, radio and television programmes shall endeavour to –

- (a) foster political awareness amongst the citizens of Nigeria;
- (b) enlighten the public on the political provisions of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria;
- (c) promote public interest and consciousness in participatory politics;
- (d) educate citizens on their right and political duties;
- (e) encourage the evolution of broad political fronts based on national ideals and choices rather than on ethnic or other prejudices;
- (f) assist members of the public to:-
  - (i) make free political decisions, as much as possible;
  - (ii) give allegiance to the party that would fulfil their pledge towards national unity and aspiration'
  - (iii) cast their votes for the party that would serve the national interest;
- (g) encourage face-to-face dialogue between political opponents to ensure that there shall be less of rancor and bitterness.
- (h) maintain dialogue between the government and the governed; and

- (i) provide a forum for competing ideas and ideals to be traded freely and publicly.

Power of Radio and Television 3. – (1) Political programmes on radio and television shall rest on the recognized power of radio and television to influence people to make political choice of allegiance and more importantly, in the manner in which they vote; and in order, therefore, that Nigerian radio and television may not be open to charges of wittingly or otherwise utilizing this power in support of one side against another and to ensure that the rules and guidelines set out in the Schedule and in particular in this paragraph shall be observed.

(2) Radio and television shall observe that -

(a) balance in political programmes shall lie in the equal presentation of alternative or opposing points of views or interest;

(b) balance can be achieved within a programme or within a series of programmes;

(c) balance within a programme is to be preferred since it is unlikely that in a series of programmes, the same people exposed to one point of view shall have had the chance of being exposed to the other point of view.

(d) balance within a series of programmes to become obtainable it is necessary that the series shall be well planned and shall be subject to revision in order to meet protest whenever such protests arise;

(e) balance can be fair when the contexts are similar, the representatives or exponents are equally matched.

(3) In order to promote integration as well as the evolution in Nigeria of a democratic process based on national rather than narrower loyalties, the

following guidelines shall be observed by radio and television in sharing time and opportunity among political parties.

(a) time shall, whenever practicable, be allotted equally in quantity between the two parties registered in the relevant State, or in the country as the case may be;

(b) the time allocated to the different parties shall have, as much as possible, the same premium; for this purpose, the commercial grading of time shall be a guide;

(c) a log shall be kept by each station's News Division at a level not below Controller, showing the allocation of time to each party with dates, title of programme and other information as may be requested by the Commission to ensure fairness.

(4) The subject of a political broadcast shall preferably be similar as between one party and another, except where the subject has been chosen by the respective party

(5) Persons nominated to put across the various parties' viewpoints shall, generally, be of comparable status in their parties; in this wise, party representatives shall be persons named by the concerned;

(6) Where, however, a party cleverly tries to veto a broadcast by refusing to name its representative in the expectation that stations would thereby, be unable to undertake the broadcasts, a radio or television station shall ensure that no party achieves any such veto.

(7) Where a right of reply is upheld, the aggrieved party shall be given an equal time and opportunity to reply in the same format of the programme that led to the complain.

(8) Where the first right of reply leads to another upheld complaint, a debate or discussion programme shall be arranged.

Procedure and timetable for broadcast 4. – (1) The general guide shall apply to practically all party political broadcasts, particularly those undertaken in collaboration with parties.  
(2) A meeting shall be held with all the approved parties to share available time among them and fashion out an agreeable timetable, with dates, for broadcasts

(3) The rules governing the broadcasts, including such details as dresses that are preferred and other measures to ensure decency and decorum, shall be explained to the parties

(4) All agreements shall be made known to Programmes or News Managers as appropriate, and to the General Manager as the case may be.

(5) Party Political Broadcasts shall not exceed one hour per week per station, at pre-election times, or thirty minutes per week at other times.

(6) One party representative shall speak in a straight talk to viewers on Subject or range of policies, he may make an appeal, but there shall be no interviewers, moderators, or questions.

(7) The duration of a party talk shall be about 10 minutes, and preferably not more than 15 minutes.

News Broadcast 5. – (1) Stations shall use great judgement to ensure that the party political information included in news broadcast is truly newsworthy, that is – new, fresh, interesting, and relevant, like other material competing to be broadcast in the news.

(2) Party political material may take any form, from, a politician speaking, party press conference, party statement, to election campaigns; and as much as possible only issues arising from such materials shall be carried in brief and shall be free commentary.

(3) Stations shall exercise care to ensure that party politicians do not get gratuitous or deliberately partial exposure on Nigerian radio and television; towards this end, station shall endeavour to discourage politicians wishing to attract radio and television coverage by continually issuing press statements or undertaking such publicity activities as normally deserve radio and television coverage, such as donating to charity, appearing at sports meeting and public gatherings that may attract coverage.

(4) Stations shall be aware that politics is a ready material for news broadcast and shall avoid making inflammatory and divisive matter in its provocative form.

(5) The inclusion of party political material and personality in the news shall be decided at a level not below that of a Manager.

Political discussion 6. – (1) A political discussion shall consist of a moderator and one representative each of the political parties discussing a subject or related subject.

(2) Each party spokesman shall be asked to indicate in one or two minutes what, in the opinion of his party, is the issue on the subject, and what position or stand his party holds on the subject, and during the discussion, time should be allowed to the discussion equitably.

(3) A variant of the simple panel discussion is one in which an audience may be present in the studio to ask questions or contribute to the discussion; and such audience may represent a specific age group or groups, or other selected relevant interests but not ethnic or religious groups.

(4) In order to provide a certain balance within the audience:-

- (a) each of the political parties may be invited to bring not more 6 party supporters;
- (b) the party supporters shall be seated separately to enable the moderator to use them judiciously.

(5) The moderator shall not attempt to summarise or make conclusions at the end of the programme, or even in the course of it.

Sales of  
airtime      Stations are free to sell airtime for the purpose of political campaigns, subject to the following rules and guidelines

- (a) all messages shall be in form of spot announcements or jingles not exceeding 60 seconds;
- (b) no station shall be involved in the production of such announcements or jingle;
- (c) no voices of members of staff shall be used in political jingles;
- (d) all jingles shall conform to the standards of decency taste, morality and truth.

Ordinary Pro-gramme      8. (1) Politics may only be mentioned in different ordinary programmes, such as in passing motions or in public enlightenment and public affairs programmes, or in programmes for special audiences;

(2) Political material in ordinary programmes shall best be confined of being educative and only when explaining rights and duties, or laws;



(3) Stations shall only be concerned with party politics during special political programmes;

(4) Stations shall take care to prevent identified politicians and party men and women from appearing as panelists, chairmen, moderators, presenters, in any ordinary programme and shall ensure at the same time that staff who moderate compare or present any programme shall, on no account be identified with any political party.

Responsibilities of parties 9. – (1) The parties shall ensure that they name their representative, and that these representative, and that these representative attend briefing and recording sessions, as agreed with radio and television stations.

(2) A political party shall not seek to veto a broadcast or series of broadcasts by failure of its representatives to attend and take up their places agreed with the stations.

(3) Where a political party fails to take its offer of broadcast time stations shall inform members of the public.

(4) parties and their representatives shall refrain from seditious or profane utterances whenever they are appearing and discussing on the air.

(5) It shall be the duty of broadcasting stations to ensure that libelous, seditious or profane utterances are not permitted on the air.

(6) Appeals and protects may only be entertained within 28 days of first broadcast.

All party political broadcast 10. – (1) All party political broadcasts shall be prerecorded.

(2) A re-recording shall only be ordered on the ground of technical quality, in which case the decision may only be taken by an officer at a grade not below that of a Manager who shall inform his chief executive of such a decision.

(3) A re-broadcast of an existing recording may be permissible in place of a fresh recording but the decision shall be with the consent of the party concerned, provided such a tape has not previously resulted in a Right of Reply.

(4) Where a station is satisfied that a broadcast has been marred by technical problems during play-back, or by a widespread power cut in the community, a repeat broadcast may be permissible with the approval of the chief executive.

(5) All tapes containing political broadcasts shall not be wiped out for at least 45 days after the first broadcast.

Complaints and appeals 11. – (1) All stations shall set up a Committee to examine all complaints and appeals from political parties and the general public (on political broadcasts) and make appropriate decisions, including the granting of Right of Reply.

(2) The Committee shall comprise the following or their representatives at the State or Station level:

- (a) the General Manager or Chief Executive as Chairman;
- (b) the Resident Electoral Commissioner;
- (c) the State Director of Mass Mobilisation for Social and Economic Recovery;
- (d) the Manager Programmes;
- (e) the Manager Administration, who shall also be Secretary to the Committee.

(3) All the National or Network level, the Committee shall comprise (at the least) the following or their representatives:-

- (a) the Director-General as Chairman;

- (b) a national Electoral Commissioner;
- (c) the National Director of Mass Mobilisation for Social and Economic Recovery;
- (d) the Director of News
- (e) the Director of Programmes
- (f) Secretary to the Authority or Corporation, who shall also be Secretary to the Committee.

(4) In the case of Federal Radio Corporation of Nigeria Stations, and Nigeria Television Authority Production Centres, copy of proceedings of the Committee shall be transmitted to the relevant Director-General within 24 hours after a decision has been taken on whether or not to grant the Right of Reply.

(5) Where a Right of Reply has not been granted by the Station or Production Centre, the Complaints Committee shall review the complaint within 48 hours of receipt.

(6) In all cases the General Manager or Chief Executive shall transmit the proceedings of the Station or Production Centre to the relevant Director-General.

(7) The following shall among others constitute grounds for up-holding the Right of Reply:-

(a) a charge against integrity, etc.

(b) breach of the balance and fairness rules in paragraph 3(2) of this Schedule.

(8) The composition of a Complaints Committee shall not be sufficient ground for invalidating its decision.

Guide  
to  
Pro-  
gramme

12. The following guidelines shall be observed in the conduct of political programme on Nigerian radio and television:-

(a) the purpose of a Press Conference is to enable a party or politician put forward a point of view and subject it to the examination of representatives of the Press or Public;

(b) the panel shall not exceed three in number;

(c) the Chairman shall be staff of the Station concerned and shall have adequate seniority, maturity, and judgment. Station shall ensure, whenever possible, that the same panel and Chairman participate in all similar Press Conferences;

(d) a Press Conference shall have a specific subject, even it broad, chosen as theme by the party concerned. Questions shall not be submitted before hand, and the Chairman shall not allow questions that stray too far from the theme;

(e) duration shall not exceed one hour nominally. At least seven days notice shall be given before a recording, unless the party concerned is willing to accept a shorter notice.

13. – (1) A debate shall bring representatives of opposing points of view or political parties to argue on controversial subjects.

(2) the preferred form shall comprise one representative each of the points of view or parties equally matched.

(3) A staff of the station of acceptable seniority shall be the host, or witness and shall avoid interfering with the debates, unless he has need to return debaters to the subject, or clear points of a libelous nature or restore decorum.

(4) No summarization shall be permitted. Debaters shall be nominated by the parties concerned.

- (5) The subject chosen shall be agreed by the political parties.
- (6) The maximum duration shall be one hour and the parties concerned shall have at least seven days prior notice.
- (7) The name of one debater shall be known to the other debater or party at least 7 days before the recording.
- (8) Before there is the need to substitute another person for a nominated participant, the other opponent and sponsoring party shall be notified and invited to make a corresponding changes, if it wishes.
- (9) Where debaters have not been chosen by political parties, the appropriate Manager shall ensure that the debaters are matched in intellect, and possibly also in temperament.
- (10) Political talks shall only be possible during electioneering campaigns.
- (11) A political talk shall elaborate policy on a matter or matters contained in the party's manifesto.

## **APPENDIX VII**

### **RELEVANT EXCERPTS FROM THE APCON CODE OF ADVERTISING PRACTICE**

#### **RESPONSIBILITIES OF APCON**

The Advertising Practitioners Council of Nigeria was established by Decree 55 of 1988, and charged with the following responsibilities:

- (a) determining who are advertising practitioners;
- (b) setting the standards of knowledge required of such practitioners;
- (c) compiling and maintaining a register of practitioners;
- (d) regulating and controlling the practice of advertising in all its aspect and ramifications;
- (e) conducting examination in the profession;
- (f) other functions related to the above.

In pursuance of the above functions, Council has approved this Code for the control of advertising in all its ramifications.

As stipulated in the enabling decree, nobody can practice advertising for profit in any form in Nigeria without first being registered with APCON. Any contravention of this provision is punishable under the law.

#### **1. GENERAL PRINCIPLES**

1. Advertisements must not use visual illustrations that offend public taste and decency. In particular, no obscene exposure will be allowed in any advertisement.

2. Advertisement should not exploit sex in obvious or implied contexts by depicting one sex as weaker or subservient by casting one group as inferior to the other.

3. The appeal to fear must not be used without justification in advertisements. Even where it is appropriate as in health and disease, caution must be exercised to ensure that decorum is maintained.

4. Advertisements must not encourage the popularization of negative myths and superstitious beliefs, even when these are based on aspects of our culture, philosophy and world view.

5. Advertisements for household or industrial products that need to be handled with care must reflect concern for safety, especially with regard to children and handicapped people.

6. Testimonials and endorsements must be genuine, and the models used must be suitable for the products, services and ideas they endorse.

7. Promotions must not only be genuine, but must also appear to be so to the public. The claims as to prizes won must be veritable. No exaggerated claims or winnings are allowed, and as much as possible, ordinary members of the public should be involved in the selection of winners.

8. Advertisements should contain nothing which is in breach of Nigerian and international copyright laws, nor omit anything which the laws require. When in doubt about what the existing and operating laws require, practitioners should seek guidance from the Advertising Practitioners Council of Nigeria.

9. The rights of individuals to privacy must be respected, and proper contractual agreements must be entered into by agencies, advertisers and models. Pictures and property of individual should not be used arbitrarily without the prior consent of the rightful owners.

10. Advertisements for educational institutions, and courses of study must show correct street address(es) where personal calls could be made to ascertain the genuineness of claims contained in the advertisements. Such advertisements should not contain promises of automatic employment after training.

11. Advertisements for financial services must contain nothing which is in breach of the laws, nor omit anything which the law requires. When in doubt, practitioners should seek clarification from the Advertising Practitioners Council of Nigeria.



12. Advertisements must not disparage the religious beliefs of the people, not deceive people into believing that miracles are common place events. The propagation of religious faith deserves utmost care

13. The depiction of violence against people, products or other objects must be avoided, especially in advertisements directed at children and mentally handicapped people who may not be able to distinguish the media world from the real world.

14. Advertisements for political parties and politicians should not unnecessarily employ negative motives. Where there is a role for “opposition research” and “opposition advertising” in political advertising campaigns, the virtues of highlighting a positive outlook should be encouraged.

15. As much as possible, political advertising campaigns should focus on the salient issues that concern the greatest number of voters.

16. Though the age-old and worldwide practice of individuals, societies, clubs, etc. air time directly is respected, unethical direct media buying should not be encouraged.

17. Media should not grant commission, discounts or other incentives to individuals or groups that engage in unethical and unprofessional conduct in media buying.

### **SPECIAL CATEGORIES OF ADVERTISEMENTS**

#### **3. GUIDELINES:**

##### **1. ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES**

No advertisement for alcoholic beverages will be allowed in children’s programmes.

## 8. **Timing**

Television commercials for alcoholic beverages should not be aired before 9.45 p.m. On radio, no commercials will be allowed during children's and sports programmes.

## 11. **Vetting**

All advertisements for alcoholic beverages should be cleared with APCON before they are exposed through the media to the public.

### 4. **GUIDELINES: TOBACCO PRODUCTS**

#### 4. **Radio/TV/Cinema Commercials**

On radio, the warning must be voiced and heard clearly. On television and cinema, the warning must be voiced and also clearly visible as part of the commercial.

#### 6. **Elements/Models in Ads**

- a. Only adults can be used in tobacco ads.
- b. Pregnant women should not be used as models.
- c. Sports men and women should be not used as models.

#### 7. **Timing on Radio/TV Cinema**

- a. Tobacco ads must not be broadcast or screened during religious and/or children's programmes.
- b. No tobacco commercial on radio will be broadcast before 6.00 p.m.
- c. No tobacco commercial on television will be broadcast before 9.45 p.m.

- d. No tobacco commercial will be screened in the cinema theatre when children make up the large part of the audience.

5. **GUIDELINES:  
DIRECT MEDIA BUYING**

1. APCON does not approve of direct media buying and media brokerage service when these are done contrary to the ethics of the advertising profession.
2. Direct media buying and/or media brokerage service must adequately protect the interest of the advertiser, the medium owner, the advertising agency and the consumer. These interests concern the quality of service and economy of rates to the advertisers, and consumer on one hand, as well as the income of the medium owner and the advertising agency on the other hand.
3. In furtherance of the need to sanitize the practice of advertising in Nigeria, the following sectorial procedures should be observed henceforth.
  - (a) Only recognized AAPN member agencies will practice as professional advertising agencies, and they only will be entitled to the traditional agency commissions.
  - (b) Only recognized OAAAN member companies will practice the advertising profession as it relates to the outdoor medium.
  - (c) All AAPN agencies should, in their professional practice, use only media organizations that belong to the following sectorial bodies:

- Broadcasting Organisation of Nigeria (BON)
- Cinema Advertising Association (CAA)
- Newspaper Proprietors Association of Nigeria (NPAN)
- Outdoor Advertising Association of Nigeria (OAAN)

4. AAPN, ADVAN, BON, CAA, NPAN and OAAN must take effective steps to monitor the activities of their respective corporate members, and where necessary, discipline them to ensure that all members adhere strictly to the guidelines and codes of ethics of the advertising profession.
5. APCON states categorically that advertising agencies, media owners and advertisers or clients interrelate strictly and legally as “principles” with each keeping to its area of specialization. The media owners, in the sectorial groups of BON, CAA, NPAN and OAAN are expected to blacklists brands on whose advertising campaigns an advertising agency has overstretched its credit limits. Such blacklisting is intended to ensure that advertising agencies promptly meet their financial obligations to media owners.
6. Where an advertiser does not retain the services of an advertising agency, the advertiser must ensure that its media purchase orders and relevant advertising materials are duly endorsed by an advertising practitioner, in the advertiser’s employment, who must quote his or her registration number with APCON
7. All media owner will be responsible for ensuring that these guidelines are strictly adhered to.
8. APCON recognizes that there will always be individuals, societies, clubs, etc. whose advertising requirements may not justify the need for the services of an ad. agency. Such categories of advertisers may still buy media directly. However, the onus to ensure strict adherence to the ethics and codes of advertising practice will lie on the advertising practitioners within media organizations.

## 6. **GUIDELINES**

### **MEDIA OWNERS**

#### 1. **Rate**

All media rates should be adequately published for the information of advertisers, agencies and the general public.

#### 2. **Rate Changes**

Media rate changes should be adequately notified to advertisers, agencies and the general public and the period of notice must not be less than 90 days prior to the change

#### 3. **Rate Cards**

All conditions relating to the acceptance of advertisements should be clearly stated in the media rate cards. Cash discounts, rebates, and similar incentives should be clearly stated in media rate cards.

#### 4. **Equal Opportunity**

Equal opportunities to buy media space or air time should be given to all agencies and advertisers. The principle of “first come, first served” should be adhered to at all times.

#### 5. **Communications**

Agency commissions should be extended only to members of AAPN.

#### **6. Competitive Ads**

Placing of ads competitive brands next to each other should be avoided as much as possible to ensure fair competition.

#### **7. Credit Facilities**

While media owners are encouraged to grant credit facilities to AAPN members, the details of such facilities should be negotiated individually between media owner and advertising agencies

#### **8. Black-Listing**

Before the media blacklists a brand on which an outstanding debt has not been paid, due notice should be served on the agency and advertiser concerned.

#### **9. Offensive Advertisement**

It is the responsibility of all media owners to ensure that no advertisement in their media offends against any part of the Code or the law.

#### **10. Endorsement**

Every advertising material and media purchase order (except for personal paid announcements) must be duly endorsed by an APCON member not below the grade of FULL MEMBER.

#### **11. Audience Interest**

Commercial breaks on radio, television and cinema should show regard for the interest of the audience.

#### **12. Outdoor Regulations**

All outdoor boards and structures should be sited, and maintained, with due regard for the local bye-laws, state laws and industry guidelines.

#### **13. Outdoor and Environment**

All outdoor boards and structures should be maintained, with adequate consideration for the safety of the public and the protection of the environment.

#### **14. Sectorial Guidelines**

All other guidelines outside this Code, adopted by the sectorial groups AAPN, ADVAN, BON, CAA, NPAN, OAAN must be in consonance with the spirit and letter of this Code.

#### **15. Product Registration**

Media houses should not accept for publication or broadcast any advertisements for foods, cosmetics, medicines and devices, unless there is evidence that such products have been registered by the National Agency for Food and Drug Administration and Control (NAFDAC) as required by law.

### **14. GUIDELINES BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES**

#### **Preamble**

These regulations apply to all advertisements for commercial and merchant banking, mortgage financing, general financing and insurance services.

The law currently demands that all advertisements for banking and financial services must be approved by the Central Bank of Nigeria before the media exposure of the advertisements.

### **1. General**

All advertisements for banking and financial services should, in addition to other provisions of this Code, be prepared with care to ensure that members of the public fully appreciate any commitments into which they may enter as a result of responding to the advertisements. Advertisers should note that the complexities of finance are beyond the understanding of the general public and should therefore not take advantage of this situation.

### **2. Address**

All advertisements in newspapers, magazines and other print media (except outdoor) should bear at least the corporate street address of the advertiser.

### **3. Deposits and Interest Rate**

Where rates of interest are stated, the rate per annum should be clearly indicated.

### **4. Tenor**

Where deposits are solicited for a minimum period, the tenor of such deposits with the rates payable should be clearly stated.

### **5. Naira**

(j) The reproduction of the Naira in advertisements in the same size as



the real note in colour or black and white should be avoided.

- (ii) Coins may be reproduced in print but cutout or diccut reproduction in any material should be avoided.
- (iii) Advertisements that feature Naira notes or coins must encourage proper handling.

## **6. Coded Accounts**

Advertisement should encourage or imply that coded (anonymous) bank accounts can be operated in Nigeria unless permitted by law.

## **7. Exchange Rates**

Where foreign currencies are quoted, the current Naira equivalents should be indicated.

## **8. Competitive Advertisements**

Though comparative and competitive techniques are allowed, they should not be such that may run down other banking or financial institution.

## **9. Promotion and Incentives**

(i) No advertisement should encourage customers of other banks to switch over through competitions, lotteries and other such promotional techniques.

(ii) Advertisers offering better incentives than competitors must ensure that they supply the public with all relevant facts necessary for a proper assessment of their claims.

## **10. Forecasts**

All advertisements containing any forecast or projection of a specific return or rate of return should make clear the basis upon which the forecasts or projection is made.

## **APPENDIX VIII**

### **RELEVANT EXCERPTS FROM THE NATIONAL FILM AND VIDEO CENSORS BOARD DECREE NO. 85 OF 1993**

Commencements

(2th August, 1993)

THE FEDERAL MILITARY GOVERNMENT hereby decrees as follows:-

#### **Part 1 - ESTABLISHMENT OF THE NATIONAL FILM AND VIDEO CENSORS BOARD, ETC.**

Establishment of  
the National Film  
and Video  
Censors  
Board

(1) There is hereby established a body to be known as the National Film and Video Censors Board (in the Decree referred to as "the Board") which shall be a body corporate with perpetual succession and a common seal and may sue and be sued in its corporate name.

Functions of  
the Board

(2) It shall be the duty of the Board:-

(a) to licensee;

(i) a person to exhibit films and video works,

(ii) a premises for the purpose of exhibiting films and video works

- (b) to censor films and video works;
- (c) to regulate and prescribe safety precautions to be observed in licensed premises
- (d) to regulate and control cinematographic exhibitions; and
- (e) to perform such other functions as are necessary or expedient for the full discharge of all or any of the functions conferred on it by this Decree.

#### PART V – REGISTRATION OF PREMISES

Film and  
video  
exhibition  
licence

18. – (1) Subject to the provisions of this Decree no person shall exhibit a film or video work unless he is the holder of a licence granted by the Board under this Decree.

(2) No premises shall be used for a film or video exhibition except under and in accordance with a licence granted in respect of the premises under this Decree.

(3) The provisions of subsection (1) and (2) of this section shall not apply to –

- (a) a film or video exhibition in a premises to which the public is not admitted;
- (b) premises employed by the Government of the Federation, State or Local Government for cinematographic purposes;
- (c) premises owned by the Government of the Federation, State or Local Government;
- (d) premises which is a private dwelling house where the exhibition is not promoted for private gain;
- (e) a film or video exhibition aimed at educating, instructing or promoting any business;

General  
Safety  
provisions

19. No premises shall be licensed for carrying of a General Film or Video exhibition unless:-

(a) the premises is provided with such means of escape in case of fire, as the Federal or a State Fire Service may reasonably require, and such means of escape are maintained in good condition and free from obstruction; or

(b) where the premises forms part of a building and such part is either:-

(i) separate from any other part of the building by fire resisting partitions (including fire-resisting ceiling and floors) and fire-resisting self-closing doors, or

(ii) so constructed that a fire occurring thereon is not likely to spread to other parts of the building and its use for the purpose to which this Decree applies are sanctioned in writing by the Board and any conditions attached thereto are complied with;

(c) the premises is provided with adequate means of extinguishing fire having regard to the amount of inflammable materials in the premises;

(d) the furniture and apparatus in the premises are so arranged as to afford free egress to persons in the premises in the event of fire;

(e) the fittings are as far as is practicable of non-inflammable or fire resisting material;

(f) there is kept posted up in large characters in the premises, full instructions as to the actions to be taken in case of fire, and full directions as to the means of escape from the premises in case of fire; and

(g) the fittings of the store-room are as far as practicable of non-inflammable or fire-resisting material.

Offence 20. If at any premises in respect of which a licence is required under this Decree a film or video is exhibited without such a licence being held in respect thereof then:-

(a) the person concerned in the organization or management to suspect that such exhibition would be so provided at these premises:

(i) allowed the premises to be used for the film or video exhibition;

(ii) let the premises or otherwise made the premises available to any person by whom an offence is connected, is guilty of an offence under this Decree.

Application for licence 21. A application for the grant of a licence to use a licenced premises for purposes of a film or video exhibition shall be as in Form 1 of the Second Schedule to this Decree and shall contain or be accompanied by –

(a) such information, documents and other materials as the Board may, from time to time prescribe;

(b) a certified issued by the Federal or State Fire Service stating that the premises conforms with necessary safety regulations.

Issue of licence 22. The Board shall be being satisfied that -

(a) an application for a licence has been made in the prescribed manner and contains all the information required under section 21 of this Decree.

(b) the premises are construed and equipped to such standards as may be prescribed;

- (c) the applicant is capable of complying with such conditions as may be imposed or attached to the licence;
- (d) the prescribed fees have been paid; and
- (e) the applicant is a fit and proper person to be granted a licence, issue to such conditions as may be imposed or attached thereto a licence in respect of the premises;

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (1) of this section, the Board may -

- (a) refuse to grant a licence; or
- (b) at any time modify or vary the terms, conditions and restrictions of or revoke any licence already granted.

Validity of  
licence

23. (1) Unless a licence is revoked under section 22 (2) of this Decree, a licence shall remain in force for one year or for such shorter period as the Board may on the grant of the licence determine.

(2) A licence granted to an applicant by the Board in respect of any premises shall not be transferred to another person unless such transfer is approved by the Board.

(3) Where before the due date of expiry of a licence, an application has been made for the renewal or transfer of the licence, the licence shall be deemed to remain in force or, as the case may require, to have effect with any such necessary modifications until the determination of the application by the Board.

Cancellation  
of suspension

24. Where the holder of a licence is convicted of an offence under this Decree, the court by which he is convicted may cancel any

of licence            licence held by him from carrying out any film or video exhibition for such period as the court thinks fit.

Power of the police and employee of the board, etc. to enter premises            25. – (1) A police officer or any officer appointed for that purpose by the Board may at any reasonable time enter any premises, whether licenced or not, in which he has reason to believe that a film or video exhibition as aforesaid is being or is about to be exhibited with a view to seeing whether the provisions of this Decree or any regulations made thereunder and the conditions of any licence granted under this Decree have been complied with.

(2) An authorized officer of the Federal or State Fire Service may, on giving not less than 24 hours notice to the holder of a licence in respect of a premises enter and inspect the premises for the purpose of ensuring that there are adequate fire precautions and that the relevant provisions of this Decree, so far as they relate to fire precautions, are being complied with.

(3) Where an authorized member of the police force, the Board or the Fire Service, enters any premises in the exercise of any power under this Decree he shall, if required to do so by occupier of a premises, produce to the occupant an authenticated formal authority to inspect.

(4) Any person who intentionally obstructs the exercise of any power conferred by this section is guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine of ₦2,500 or to imprisonment for a term of three months.

#### PART VI – LICENSING OF DISTRIBUTORS AND EXHIBITORS, ETC.

Licensing of Distributors and exhibition            26. (1) As from the commencement of this Decree, no person shall carry on the business of distributing or exhibiting a film or video work shall be as a holder of a licence granted by the Board under this Decree.

(2) An application for a licence for the distribution or exhibition of a film or video work shall be as in Form 2 of this Second Schedule to this Decree, on the payment of the prescribed fees.

(3) Subject to the provisions of this Decree, a licence authorizing a person to carry on the business of distributing or exhibiting a film or video work shall be limited to the distribution of registered films or video works as the Board may approve from time to time.

(4) A licence granted under the provisions of this section shall specify whether the applicant is authorized to distribute both registered films and video works.

Records to be kept by distributor or exhibitor

27. A distributor or exhibitor of a film or video work shall cause to be kept at the premises at which the film or video is delivered for distribution or exhibition, a register containing among other things:

- (a) the title and registered length of the film or video work;
- (b) information regarding whether or not the film or video work is a Nigerian Film or video work;
- (c) the classification and other details of censorship approval for the film or video work;
- (d) the respective dates on which or the period during which, the film or video work has been exhibited to the public at the premises, and
- (e) such other particulars with respect to the film or video work as may be prescribed for the purpose of identification by regulation made by the Board.

Information to be furnished by distributors

28. A distributor or an exhibitor of a film or video shall whenever requested so to do by a person authorized in that behalf by the Board, produce to that person, such books or other documents, with



and exhibitors respect to a film or video work, being a film or video work to which this Decree applies, as the Board may require for the purpose of the enforcement of the provisions of this Decree

Registration of a film or video work 29. – (1) As from the commencement of this Decree no person shall distribute or exhibit a film or video work unless it is registered with the Board.

(2) An application for the registration of a film or video work shall be as in Form 3 of the Second Schedule to this Decree.

Register of films and video Works 30. – (1) There shall be kept by the Secretary to the Board a register of films and video works containing particulars in relation to each film or video work.

(2) The register shall be opened for inspection by members of the public on the payment of the prescribed fees.

(3) The Board shall, on a request by any person and on payment of the prescribed fees, furnish that person with a copy of the entry in the register relating to a particular film or video work, being a copy certified to be true by the Executive Director.

Determination of a Nigerian film or video work for purposes of registration 1990 No.1 31. For the purposes of registration under this Decree, a film or video work shall be deemed to be a Nigerian film or video work if, and only if the producer of the film or video work was, throughout the time during which the film or video work was being made, either a Nigerian or a company registered under the Companies and Allied matters Decree 1990.

Correction 32. – (1) If, any time after the registration of a film or video work,

of register the Board, upon making any such requires as it thinks desirable, is is satisfied that the film or video work either ought not to have been registered or is incorrectly registered in any particular, the Board shall cause the necessary deletion or correction to be made in the register

(2) If the Board thinks it proper in the circumstance, the Board shall issue to the distributor or exhibitor of the film or video work, a certificate of registration to replace any such certificate previously issued in respect of the film or video work.

Evidence of Registration 33. The registration of a film or video work may be proved by the production of -

(a) the certificate of registration issued, and

(b) a copy of the entry in the register relating to the film or video work, being a copy certified to be true by the Secretary to the Board.

#### PART VII – CENSORSHIP OF FILMS

Censorship Certificate 34. – (1) As from the commencement of this Decree, no person shall exhibit, cause or allow to be exhibited a film without a censorship certificate issued by the Board for such exhibition.

(2) A person in breach of the provisions of subsection (1) of this section, is guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine of ~~₦~~5,000 or to imprisonment for a term of one year.

(3) An application for the censorship and approval of a film shall be as in Form 4 of the Second Schedule to this Decree.

Exempted 35. – (1) Nothing in section 34 of this Decree shall apply:-

Exhibition

(a) to any film for exhibition in premises to which the public is not admitted;

(b) to any documentary film imported, produced or issued by or on the direction of –

(i) the Federal or State Government;

(ii) the Diplomatic representative of a common wealth or foreign country;

(iii) the United Nations Organisation or any organ of that organization, or any other regional or global organization;

(iv) an educational, scientific or cultural body or society including any broadcasting and television organisation.

(2) For the purpose of exempting a film from the provisions of section 35 of this Decree, a notice of importation of the film shall be given to the Board within 30 days of such importation for due registration of the film by Board

(3) An application for exemption from censorship and approval for exhibition of the film shall be made in Forms 5 and 6 of the Second Schedule to this Decree.

(4) The Board may if it deems it fit in each circumstance arrange a viewing of such film or verify any information given to it by the applicant.

(5) Where on an application the Board is satisfied that a film is of the type to be subjected to censorship, the Board shall apply the provisions of this Decree as they relate to censorship.

Establishment  
of Zonal film

36. – (1) For the purpose of effectively discharging its functions under this Decree, the Board shall divide the Federation into such

censors  
committee

number of operational zones as it may deem necessary.

(2) Each zone shall have a Zonal Film Censors Committee (in this Decree referred to as “the Film Censors Committee”) which shall be charged with the duty of examining the content of a film submitted to the Board and intended for public exhibition.

(3) the Film Censor Committee shall consist of at least a representative from each of the State of the Federation within the zone and such other number of persons as may be appointed by the Chairman of the Board.

(4) The Chairman of the Board shall appoint one of the members of the Film Censors Committee to preside at the meeting of the Committee.

(5) The decisions of the Censors Committee shall be by a majority vote.

(6) No person, other than members of the Film Censors Committee shall be present when a film is shown for censorship purposes except the operators and such other persons as may be specifically authorized by the Chairman or the Executive Director to attend.

(7) The exhibition of a film for censorship shall be carried out at the expense of an applicant.

Censorship  
Criteria

37. – (1) The Film Censors Committee in reaching a decision on a film shall ensure that -

(a) such a film has educational or entertainment value apart from promoting the Nigeria culture, unity and interest; and

(b) that such film is not likely

(i) to undermine national security; or

- (ii) to induce or reinforce the corruption of private or public morality; or
- (iii) to encourage or glorify the use of violence or
- (iv) to expose the people of African heritage to ridicule or contempt; or
- (v) to encourage illegal or criminal acts;
- (vi) to encourage racial, religious or ethnic discrimination or conflict; or
- (vii) by its contents to be blasphemous or obscene.

(2) The Film Censors Committee shall not approve a film which in its opinion depicts any matter which is:-

- (a) indecent, obscene or likely to be injurious to morality; or
- (b) likely to incite or encourage public disorder or crime; or
- (c) undesirable in the public interest.

Decision of  
the Film  
Censors  
Committee

38. – (1) The Film Censors Committee may in its absolute discretion approve a film subject to such conditions as it may impose.

(2) The Film Censors Committee shall not later than 30 days after its decision notify an applicant of its decision as in Form 7 of the Second Schedule to this Decree.

Revocation  
of film

39. – (1) Where the Film Censors Committee has approved a film subject to any condition imposed by it, the Film Censors

approved  
subject to  
condition

Committee may at any time revoke the approval if it is satisfied that such conditions have been complied with.

(2) The Film Censors Committee shall notify the applicant of such revocation by notice in the prescribed Form 8 of the Second Schedule to this Decree and a film in respect of which such a notice of revocation has been issued shall be deemed to be an unapproved film.

(3) A revocation under subsection (1) of this section shall be published in the Gazette and other national newspapers.

Withdrawal  
of a film for  
further  
Censorship

40. – (1) The Film Censors Committee may, at any time, order the the withdrawal of a film from exhibition for the purpose of further censorship if it is satisfied that such withdrawal is in the public interest.

(2) a person who exhibits an unapproved film is guilty of an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine of N10,000 or for a term of two years imprisonment.

Alteration  
excision of  
part of a  
film

41. – (1) A film to which any matter has been added or excised after it had been approved for exhibition shall be submitted for censorship and the previous approval thereof shall be deemed null and void.

(2) Any excise portion of a film shall be retained by the Film Censors Committee for as long as the film remains in Nigeria.

Right of the  
Film Censors  
Committee  
to retain an

(3) The Film Censors Committee may in its discretion, retain in its custody, any film which it has not approved for exhibition unit it is ready for exportation out of Nigeria or its decision is set aside on appeal.

approved  
film

Approval  
classification  
of a film

42. – (1) Where the Film Censors Committee approves a film whether subject to condition or otherwise, the Committee shall state in the certificate issued either in full or by the use of the following symbols, that is:

- (a) “G” to indicate for general exhibition;
  - (b) “C” to indicate intended particularly for children;
  - (c) “NC” to indicate not recommended for children;
  - (d) “18” to indicate for mature audiences;
  - (e) “RE” to indicate for restricted exhibition; and
  - (f) such other classification as may be prescribed by regulations made by the Board.
- (2) A film registered by the Board shall be exhibited exactly in the form and under the name in which it was registered without any alteration or addition.

Underage  
Person

43. – (1) Where a film to which a registered classification has been assigned is being, or about to be exhibited in a registered premises and the exhibitor or a member of the police force suspects on reasonable grounds that a person who is in the registered premises is between the age of 2 years and 18 years, the exhibitor or a member of the police force may:-

- (a) require that person to leave the registered premises forthwith;  
and

(b) Where that person fails to comply with paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of this section use reasonable force to remove that person from the registered premises;

(2) Where a film to which a restricted classification has been assigned is being, or is about to be exhibited in a registered premises, the exhibitor, an employee of the exhibitor, a member of the police force or an authorized person may:-

(a) require a person who seeks admission to or who is in the registered premises to state his correct age; and

(b) where the exhibitor or a member of the police or an authorized person suspects that the age as stated may be incorrect he may require that person to produce satisfactory evidence of his age.

Exhibition  
of a film  
classified  
as a  
"restricted  
exhibition

44. – (1) A film classified as "for restricted exhibition" under subsection 42 (1) (e) of this Decree, shall not be exhibited in a registered premises where there is present a person who has not attained the age of 18 years.

(2) A person who contravenes subsection (1) of this section, shall be deemed to be guilty of a separate offence in respect of each person who has attained the age of 18 years, who is present at the exhibition and liable on conviction to a fine of ₦1,000.

Reproduction  
of certificate  
of approval  
to be  
projected

45. A person who exhibits or causes to be exhibited a film approved by the Board shall, immediately before the exhibition of such film, cause to be projected on the screen on which the picture is to be exhibited, a reproduction of the certificate of censorship approved by the Board for the film and the projection on the screen shall be clearly visible throughout the registered premises.



Offence and Penalty	<p>46. – (1) A person who contravenes the provisions of section 45 of this Decree is guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine of <del>₹</del>5,000</p> <p>(2) The court by which a person is convicted under subsection (1) of this section, may in addition order the film to be forfeited to the Board</p>
Sample copies of posters etc.	<p>47. – (1) An application for the censorship of a film shall in addition to the film submitted to accompanied by a sample copy of the poster for advertisement of the film.</p> <p>(2) The Film Censors Committee shall with regard to the submitted sample copy of a poster have the same powers and duties with regard to a film submitted for approval.</p>
Poster to be exhibited as approved sample copy	<p>48. – (1) A sample copy approved by the Film Censor Committee shall, in connection with the exhibition of a film so far as it relates to a sample copy used for the purpose of such exhibition, be exactly in the form in which the sample copy was approved and without any addition or alteration.</p> <p>(2) A sample copy altered or added to shall be submitted for the approval of the Film Censors' Committee and until the sample copy as so altered or added to has again been approved by the Film Censors' Committee, it shall be deemed not to have been approved.</p>
Advertisement	<p>49. – (1) A poster, photograph, sketch, slide, programme, advertisement, written or printed matter in the nature of an advertisement with respect to a film or extract from a film where published, distributed or exhibited in a newspaper or film or otherwise shall state the classification of the film as provided under subsection (1) of section 42 of this Decree either in full or by the use of the symbols.</p> <p>(2) The statement or symbols shall be clearly visible having regard to the size of the poster, photograph, sketch, and shall comply with</p>

such other requirements as may be prescribed from time to time by regulations made pursuant to this Decree by the Board.

(3) Every poster, photograph, sketch, slide, programme, advertisement, written or printed matter in the nature of an advertisement with respect to the exhibition of an approved film or extract from the film shall be registered with the Board on payment of a fee prescribed from time to time by regulations made pursuant to this Decree by the Board.

Offence and Penalty 50. A person who contravenes the provisions of sections 47 and 48 of this Decree is guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine of ~~₹~~2,000 and for any subsequent offence is liable to a fine of ~~₹~~3,000.

Issue of Certified Copy of a Censored Film 51. – (1) The Commission and Executive Director may together issue a certified copy of a film if satisfied on the face of the declaration, made by the person who submitted the film for censorship, that the film described in the declaration is a duplicate, or identical in detail, length and in all other respects to a film which has been passed by the Board for exhibition.

(2) Any person who makes a declaration under this section which is false or incorrect in any material particular is guilty of an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine of ~~₹~~5,000.

Appeal against the film Censors' Committee decision 52. – (1) An application aggrieved by a decision of the Film Censors' Committee may appeal by giving notice as in Form 9 of the Second Schedule to this Decree, to the Board.  
(2) On receipt of the notice referred to in subsection (1) of this section, the Board shall within 60 days set up a committee, (in this Decree referred to as "the Review Committee") to review the grounds of appeal.

Membership  
Decision of a  
Review  
Committee

53. – (1) The Review Committee shall consist of the Chairman of the Board who shall act as its Chairman and such other members of the Board, who are not members of the Film Censors’ Committee whose decision is the subject of review.

(2) The Review Committee shall exceed by three the number of members of the Film Censors’ Committee.

(3) The Review Committee’s decision shall be by a majority vote, with the Chairman having a second or casting vote in the event of an equality of votes.

(4) No decision of the Review Committee shall have effect until it is confirmed by the Board.

#### PART VIII – VIDEO WORK

Exempted  
video work  
or recording

54. – (1) As from the commencement of this Decree, no person shall distribute, exhibit or supply in Nigeria a video work or recording unless such work or recording is an exempted work under this Decree.

(2) A video work is for the purpose of this Decree an exempted work if taken as a whole it is:-

(a) designed to inform, educate or instruct; or

(b) concerned with sports; or

(c) a video game.

(3) A video work shall not be classified as an exempted work for the purpose of subsection (2) of this section if, to any significant extent, it :-

- (a) depicts explicit sexual activities or acts of force or restraint associated with such activities;
- (b) depicts mutilation or torture of, or other acts of gross violence towards humans or animals;
- (c) depicts human genital organ or human urinary or excretory functions; or
- (d) is designed to stimulate or encourage anything falling within paragraph (a) of this subsection or, in the case of anything falling within paragraph (b), it is designed to any extent to do so.
- (e) is religious and contravenes ethnic prejudices either by work or action

Exempted  
supply

55. – (1) The supply of a video recording by a person shall be deemed an exempted supply if it is neither a supply for reward, nor a supply in the course or furtherance of a business.

(2) Where on any premises facilities are provided in the course or furtherance of a business for supplying video recordings, the supply by any person of a video recording on these premises shall be treated for the purpose of subsection (1) of this section, as a supply in the course of a furtherance of a business and therefore not exempted.

(3) Where a person (in this subsection referred to as the “original supplier”) supplies a video recording to a person who in the course of a business, makes a video works or supplies video recordings, the supply shall be classified as an exempted supply if, it is:-

- (a) not made with a view to any further supply of that recording; or
- (b) so made, but is not made with a view to the eventual supply of that recording to the public or it is made with a view to the eventual supply of that recording to the original suppliers; or
- (c) designed to provide a record of an event or occasion for those who took part in the event or occasion or are connected with those who did so; or
- (d) the supply to a person of a video recording containing only a work to a person who took part in the event or occasion or is connected with someone who did so; or
- (e) the supply of a video recording for the purpose only of the exhibition of any video work contained in the recording premises other than a dwelling-house being an exhibition which in Nigeria would be an exempted exhibition within the meaning of subsection (2) of section 54 of this Decree; or
- (f) the supply of a video recording for the purpose only of submitting a video contained in the recording for the issue of a classification certificate; or
- (g) the supply of a video recording with a view only to its use in training for educational or scientific purposes; or
- (h) the supply of a video recording otherwise than for reward, being a supply made for the purpose only to supplying it to a person who previously made an exempted supply of the recording.

Zonal video  
Censors  
Committee

56. There shall be established by the Board for the purpose of an application of this part of this Decree, a Zonal Video Censors Committee (in this Decree referred to as “the Video Censors

Committee”) whose composition, function and procedure shall be similar to the Film Censors Committee established by section 38 of this Decree.

Supplying  
Video  
Recording of  
Unclassified  
work

57. Where a video recording contains a video work in respect of which no classification certificate has been issued, a person who supplies, distributes or exhibits such a video work is guilty of an offence under this Decree.

Supplying  
video  
recording of  
unclassified  
work

58. Where a classification certificate issued in respect of a video work specifies that no person who has not attained a specified age shall be supplied with it, any person who is in breach of this specification thereby is guilty of an offence.

Supplying  
video  
recording  
not in  
conformity  
with  
regulation

59. A person who supplies or offers to supply a video recording or any spool, case, or other things on or in conformity with which the recording is kept which does not satisfy any requirement imposed by regulations made pursuant to this Decree is guilty of an offence unless the supply is an exempted supply.

Supplying  
Video  
Recording  
Containing  
A fake  
Indication as  
to classif-  
ication

60. A person who supplies or offers to supply a video recording containing a video work in respect of which no classification certificate has been issued is guilty of an offence if the video recording or any spool, case of other thing on or in which the recording is kept contains any indication that a classification certificate has been issued in respect of work unless the supply is an exempted supply.

Penalties

61. A person who is guilty of an offence under sections 57, 58, and 60 of this Decree is liable on conviction to a fine of ~~₹~~2,500 or for a term of 3 months.

Offence by  
Bodies  
Corporate

62. Where an offence under this part of this Decree is committed by a body corporate and the offence is proved to have been committed with the consent or connivance of, or to be attributable to any neglect on the part of director, manager, secretary or other similar officer of the body corporate, or a person who was purporting to act in any such capacity, he as well as the body corporate shall be guilty of the offence and liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

Entry  
Search etc.

63. – (1) If a judge or a Magistrate is satisfied by information on oath that there is reasonable ground for suspecting:-

(a) that the offence under this part of this Decree has been or is being committed on any premises; and

(b) that there is evidence that an offence has been or is being committed on any premises, he may issue a warrant under his hand authorizing any person authorized in that behalf to enter and search the premises.

(2) A police officer or any other person authorized in that behalf to enter or search any premises in pursuance of a warrant under subsection (1) of this section, may use reasonable force if necessary and may seize anything found there in which he has reasonable grounds to believe may be required to be used to evidence in any proceedings for an offence under this Decree.

(3) If a police officer or any other person authorized in that behalf has reasonable grounds for suspecting that a person has committed an offence under this part of this Decree, he may require him to give his name and address and, if that person refuses or fails to do so or

gives a name or address which the police officer or any person authorized in that behalf reasonably suspects to be false, the police officer or any other person so authorized in that behalf may arrest him with warrant.

Forfeiture 64. – (1) Where a person is convicted of any offence under this part of this Decree, the court may order the video recording admitted in evidence shown to the satisfaction of the court to relate to the offence, to be forfeited.

(2) Reference in this section to a video recording includes a reference to any spool, case or other thing on or in which the recording is kept.

Inter-pretation to part VIII 65. – (1) In this Part of this Decree, unless the context otherwise requires:-

“Video work” means any series of visual image (with or without Sound):-

(a) produced electronically by the use of information contained on any disc or magnetic tape; and

(b) shown as a moving picture;

“video recording” means any disc or magnetic tape containing information by the use of which the whole or a part of a video work may be produced.

“Supply” means in any manner, whether or not for reward, and includes supply by way of sale, letting or hire, exchange or loans and references to a supply shall be construed accordingly;

“premises” includes any vehicle, vessel or stall.

(2) For the purpose of this Part of this Decree, a video recording contains a video work if it contains information by the use of which



the whole or a part of the work may be produced; but where a video work includes any extract from another video work, that extract shall not be regarded for the purpose of this subsection as a part of that other work.

#### PART IX – MISCELLANEOUS

Regulations 66. The Board may, with the approval of the Secretary, make regulations generally for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of this Decree.

Repeal and savings  
Cap.49 LFN 67. – (1) The Cinematograph Act is hereby repealed.  
(2) The repeal of the enactment specified in subsection (1) of this section shall not affect any action taken, anything done or purported to be done under or pursuant to that enactment.

Inter-pretation 68. In this Decree, unless the context otherwise requires:-  
“Board” means the National Film and Video Censors Board established by subsection (1) of section 1 of this Decree;  
“Chairman” means the Chairman of the Board’  
“Distributor” means a person for the time being engaged in the business of leasing, hiring or selling films, video works;  
“Executive Director” means the Executive Director of the Board appointed under section 5(1) of this Decree;  
“Film” includes any record, however made of a sequence of visual images, which is a record capable of being used as a means of showing that sequences as a moving picture;  
“Member” means a member of the Board and includes the Chairman;

“Picture” means a picture or other visual image exhibited or capable of being exhibited from a film or video work;

“Premises” means any house, room, building, garden, shop or place where any film or video work is exhibited, leased, hired to which admission is or may be procured by payment of money or by ticket or by other means of consideration;

“Prescribed fees” means fees prescribed in this Decree or by regulations made pursuant to this Decree.

“Producer” in relation to a film or video, means the person making the arrangements necessary for the production of a film or video work and for the organisation and direction of the scenes to be depicted in the film or video work;

“Registered film or video work” means any film or video work approved for registration pursuant to this Decree;

“Registered premises” means any premises approved for registration pursuant to this Decree;

“Secretary” means the Secretary charged with responsibility for information.

Citation Cap  
192. LFN

69. This Decree may be cited as the National Film and Video Censors Board Decree 1993.

## **APPENDIX IX – TECHNICAL**

### **APPENDIX IXA**

#### **MASTS AND TOWERS INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE**

A standard inspection and maintenance routine must be adopted nationally by all Broadcast Transmitting Stations.

These include:

1. Vertically of masts/towers
2. Deterioration of concrete bases and guy anchor blocks
3. Soil erosion around foundations
4. Corrosion of steel members, structural members, guys, antennas, antenna supports, nuts and bolts.
5. Condition of painting and lighting to meet Aviation Standards
6. Condition of antennas, waveguides, feeder etc. and their mountings
7. Condition of insulators.

Periodic Inspection Reports are to be made available to the NBC at the end of every week periodic inspection and must be produced on demand.

The approved periodic inspection and maintenance details are as follows:

**A. MAST/TOWERS INSPECTION**

**FREQUENCY OF MAINTENANCE INSPECTION**

**ATMOSPHERIC CLASSIFICATION FREQUENCY OF INSPECTION  
(MAXIMUM)**

1.	MILD	1.1 RURAL/ARID	5 YEARS
		1.2 RURAL/MILD	5 YEARS
2.	MODERATE	2.1 URBAN/LIGHT INDUSTRIAL	3 YEARS
		2.2 SEVERE/INDUSTRIAL	2 YEARS
3.	VERY SEVERE	3.1 COASTAL/MARINE	1 YEAR
		3.2 TROPICAL	1 YEAR

## **DEFINITIONS**

### **1. MILD**

#### **1.1 RURAL/ARID**

Areas of generally low rainfall of about 200mm per annum or less average humidity of 24% or less throughout the year; low population, no industrial pollution and not within 60 km.

#### **1.2 RURAL MILD**

Areas of rainfall of up to 500mm per annum; average humidity of 25% to 55%; rural/local communities; not within 50km off any coastline. No industrial pollution. Corrosive attacks due only to climatic conditions.

### **2. MODERATE**

#### **2.1 URBAN/LIGHT INDUSTRIAL**

Areas of generally moderate rainfall of up to 100m per annum; average humidity of 50% to 80%; some industrial pollution; up to 20km from the coastline; low industrial activity; no significant attack by sulphur-dioxide and other toxic industrial wastes.

#### **2.2 SEVERE/INDUSTRIAL**

Areas of generally high rainfall, greater than 1000mm per annum, average humidity over 50% with periods in excess of 80%; high level of industrial activity with significant attacks by sulphur-dioxide and other industrial chemical wastes, and some level of marine influence.

### **3. VERY SEVERE**

#### **3.1 COASTAL/MARINE**

Areas generally subjected to 'marine' coastal fallout (salt deposits); within 20km of the sea coast; humidity varying from moderate (50%) to severe (90%), and near coastal areas where chloride ions are present.

#### **3.2 TROPICAL**

Areas subject to high rainfall-greater than 1200mm per annum; average humidity high all year round typically above 65% and up to 100%, and, no industrial pollution.

**MAST AND TOWER INSPECTION REPORT**

**SITE NAME:**..... **DATE INSPECTED:**.....  
.....

<b>ITEM</b>	<b>REMARKS</b>
Tower Foundations	.....
Mast Foundations	.....
Mast Guys	.....
Guy Anchors	.....
Tower Body	.....
Mast Body	.....
Guy Tensions	.....
Earths System	.....
Coaxial Cable Feeder Line	.....
Wave Guide Feeder Line	.....
Obstruction Lighting	.....
Wiring & Conduit	.....
Equipment Building	.....
Warning signs and Fencing	.....
Lighting production System	.....

Safety Cage	.....
Structural Members	.....
Dipole Aerial TX	.....
Parabolic Aerial	.....
Yagi Aerial	.....
Stacked yagi	.....
Aerial Support System	.....
Feeder Support System	.....
Gas Pressure System	.....
Obstruction Painting	.....
Transmitter Site	.....
Space and Equipment	.....
Order Wire Aerial System	.....
Mast Top Loading	.....



**B. ROUTINE MAINTENANCE INSPECTION REPORT**

MAINTENANCE

FILE NO: RE/.....

STATION.....

TYPE OF STRUCTURE..... HEIGHT..... (METERS

MANUFACTURER.....

DATE ERECTED.....

DATE INSPECTED.....

TYPE OF INSPECTION.....

**GROUND LEVEL**

**1. PAINTWORK**

Check state of all paintwork at this level .....

**2. FOUNDATIONS**

Inspect main foundations, winch anchors for cracks  
Crumblings, subsidence, etc .....

**3. CORROSION**

Generally examine surface of all members at  
this level. ....

**4. ANCHOR BOLTS & NUTS AT FOUNDATIONS**

Check for tightness and evidence of fatigue at base. ....

5. **EARTH CONTINUITY**

(a) Measure tower earth resistance and check bonds .....

(b) Measure earth radial resistance and examine bond at mast base. ....

6. **OBSTRUCTION LIGHT CONDUIT**

(a) Remove bottom drain from conduit and inspect for water. ....

7. **FEEDER CABLE, TUBES & TRANSMISSION LIDE**

(a) Check couplings and clamps for rust .....

Check tightness of connecting nuts .....

(b) Inspect transmission lines, crossaums , Spindles, insulators, poles and collars .....

Check to ensure poles are properly earthed .....

(c) Where underground cables are used inspect pits, manholes, lids and covers, cable entry exit and mounting .....

8. **WINCH**

Check state of winding rope, lubricate, move handle to free winch. Inspect state of frame and bolts. ....

9. **AERIAL COUNTERWEIGHT**

Grease counterweight guides. Example halyard Connection, state of cable. Tighten rope clips. ....

10. **GUY ANCHOR FOUNDATION**

(a) Inspect foundations for cracks, crumbling subsidence and lifting of rendering. ....

(b) Generally inspect entry of anchor rods or flats into concrete anchors. ....

Examine carefully for evidence of fatigue ....

(c) Check for corrosion at this point Inspect temporary anchors and attachments ....

(d) Examine guy anchor rods or flats for abrasion of moving parts. ....

Lubricate anchor pins and shackles. ....

11. **GUYS**

- (a) Inspect guys ropes, thimbles, rope & shackles .....
- (b) Tighten nuts on rope clips where used .....
- (c) Inspect guy sockets in heads for sign of withdrawing corrosion. ....

12. **GUY INSULATORS**

- (a) Clean Insulator surface, and examine for cracks .....
- (b) For comprehension type with overlapping cages, check nuts on cages for tightness. ....
- (c) Inspect guy sockets in cage for signs of withdrawing .....
- (d) Inspect cement joint in cage .....
- (e) Inspect inaccessible guy insulators with binoculars .....

13. **GUY TIGHTENING SCREWS**

- (a) For threaded rod types, inspect threads for damage and dogging. Check state of galvanising. ....
- (b) Ensure guy head is perpendicular and check for twisting. Check lock and nuts for tightness and security of split pins. ....
- (c) For chain, operated type, remove canvas cover and inspect screw. Wash with kerosene if needed and apply thick grease. Replace cover. ....
- (d) Remove metal cover plate, inspect worm wheel and thrust rod, and grease if required. Connect

chain wheel drive and rotate slightly to maintain freedom of movement.

.....

14. **BASE INSULATORS**

(a) Examine base insulator for cracks using 'Dyckek' or similar product

.....

(b) Examine all cement joints in end-fittings.

.....

15. **BALL AND SOCKET**

Remove plug in mast base, inside legs and inject oil. For greasable type; clean nipple or cap, and apply fresh grease.

.....

16. **HORN CAP**

Check connections and measure gap.

.....

17. **MAST BODY**

(a) Check for alignment by viewing from bottom vertically, noting any winding, bellowing or twists.

.....

(b) In calm conditions, by means of a theodolite, check that the mast is vertical from two observation points at 90 degrees

.....

18. **GUY TENSIONS**

In calm weather conditions check tension on the guys using gauges provided. Adjust, if required. Report measurements.

.....

**DURING CLIMBING**

19. **PAINTWORK**

Check state of paintwork at all levels .....

20. **CORROSION**

Examine all members, particularly nuts and bolts, etc. in sheltered positions. ....

21. **NUTS**

Throughout climb, check tightness of nuts including those of bracing, legs, ladder and electrical bonding nuts .....

22. **ELECTRICAL BONDS**

(a) Examine copper bonding for continuity fraying of strands, fatigue and connections to the tower. ....

(b) Examine earth kits and feeder earth straps .....

23. **OBSTRUCTION LIGHT CONDUITS**

(ensure all power is off)

(a) Check coupling and clamps for corrosion. Test nuts, etc. ....

(b) Remove junction box covers and inspect moisture, corrosion. Check state of wires. ....

(c) Inspect lamp base, mountings and internal fittings. Replace lamps where necessary. ....

24. **FEEDER CABLES AND TUBES**

- (a) Check condition of coupling clamps for corrosion and security. Test nuts for tightness .....
- (b) Check condition of nylon buffers in clamps. ....
  
- 25. **TUBE CONNECTIONS**
  - (a) Inspect abutting ends of tubes or screwed sockets at junction of sections for corrosion. ....
  
- 26. **LEG MEMBERS**

Examine leg members for evidence of fatigue (surface cracks or puckering of galvanising). ....
  
- 27. **AERIAL AND HALYARDS**

Examine cable to detect fraying grease pulleys, tighten rope clips and check for corrosion. ....
  
- 28. **AERIAL SUPPORTING INSULATORS**
  - (a) Clean insulators and examine for cracks .....
  - (b) Examine cemented joints for signs of cracking .....
  - (c) Check tightness of insulator mounting bolts. ....
  
- 29. **COIL**
  - (a) Remove cover where applicable. Check mounting for corrosion and security .....
  - (b) Check insulators for crazing and clean surface. ....

(c) Check coil for condensation, burnmarks, loose connections and fractions .....  
.....

(d) Report any abnormal conditions. ....  
.....

30. **SAFETY CAGE**

Check state of wires and tension in safety cage. ....  
.....

31. **LADDERS AND PLATFORMS**

Check handrails, platforms treads and decking for tightness. Check ladder rungs during climbing. ....  
.....

32. **GUYS (and associated steelwork)**

(a) Inspect guy ropes, thimbles. Tighten rope clips. ....  
.....

(b) Inspect guy attachment points on the mast body and examine carefully, where they divide around a leg member for evidence of fatigue. ....  
.....

(c) Examine and grease all guy anchor pins. ....  
.....

(d) Check split for abrasion. ....  
.....

(e) Inspect all link plates and guy pull-offs where they abutt the guy anchor pins. ....  
.....

(f) Inspect welds in Rolled Steel Joists (RSJ) under rest platforms where the guy pull-offs connect. ....  
.....



33. **GUY INSULATORS**

- (a) Clean insulators' surface. Examine for cracks. ....
- (b) Check nuts on cages for tightness. ....
- (c) Check guy sockets in cages for signs of withdrawing .....  
.....
- (d) Check cement joints in cages .....  
.....
- (e) Inspect inaccessible insulators with binoculars .....  
.....

34. **INDUCTION CABIN**

Inspect general state of cabin. Check tension of nuts in walls .....  
.....

35. **LEG MEMBERS**

Examine leg members for evidence of fatigue (surface cracks, puckering of galvanising) .....  
.....

36. **ARMATURE SUPPORTING INSULATIONS**

- (a) Clean insulators and examine for cracks .....  
.....
- (b) Examine cement joints for signs of cracking. ....  
.....
- (c) Check tightness of insulator bolts. ....  
.....

37. **CENTRE CAGE OF ARMATURE**

(a) Check tightness of bolts and examine extent of corrosion of nuts. ....

(b) Clean and examine lead-in insulators on top of cabin. Check nuts and connection of armature. ....

38. **ARMATURE STRUCTURE**

(a) Check bolts for tightness and corrosion. Examine infilling bottomflats between trusses. ....

(b) Examine state of wire mesh infilling panels. ....

(c) Examine electrical bonding. ....

(d) Check that the armature pulleys are free and lubricated. ....

39. **PAINTWORK**

Inspect state of paintwork on armature. ....

**TOP OF STRUCTURE**

40. **PAINTWORK**

Check state of paintwork at this level. ....

41. **TOP STRUCTURE LIGHTS**

Examine conduit and fixing to mast/Tower  
Remove junction box cover and inspect for corrosion,  
state of wires and moisture. Replace lamps,  
where required. ....

**WARNING**

**ENSURE POWER IS DISCONNECTED BEFORE CHECKING JUNCTIION BOX**

**42. ANTENNA ARRAY**

- (a) Check mountings for corrosion and security. ....
- (b) Inspect arrays for corrosion and state of elements .....
- (c) Check arrays for direction of orientator. ....
- (d) Inspect exterior off feeder cable connections for signs of corrosion. ....
- (e) Report any abnormal conditions. ....

**43. CORROSION**

Generally examine surface of all mast/tower members at this level for corrosion and defects. ....

**44. LEG MEMBERS**

Examine leg members for evidence of fatigue (i.e. surface cracks or puckering of galvanising) section or extension section. ....

**45. NUTS**

Check nuts and bolts at this level for corrosion and tightness. ....

46. **LADDERS AND HANDRAILS**

(a) Check handrail supports at this level for corrosion and security. ....

(b) Check nuts for tightness. ....

47. **LIGHTNING ARRSTOR INSTALLATION**

Check fittings for security and continuity of connecting cable. ....

48. **FEEDER CLAMPS**

Check feeder clamps, coaxial cable and waveguide connections. ....

49. **BONDING**

Examine earth kits and feeder earth straps. ....

**GENERAL REPORT OF MAST AND TOWER INSPECTION**

Attached additional reports to this inspection form for incidental replacements, damage, significant meteorological conditions, unsafe conditions and other general comments.

**INSPECTION OFFICER** .....

**DESIGNATION** .....

**DATE** .....

SITE.....

E.S.A (Manufacture & Size).....

LAST INSPECTED.....

ITEM	CHECK
1. Inspect foundation footing for cracks, subsidence and crumbling	.....
2. Examine base plate, nuts and bolts for corrosion.	.....

- 3. (a) Inspect feeder cables. ....
- (b) Inspect feeder conduits .....
- (c) Inspect power cable. ....
- (d) Ensure a good earth connection. ....
- 4. Ensure that feeder are pressurized to 50Kpa. ....
- 5. (a) Inspect dish and feed horn for damage  
and security .....
- (b) Report general condition of dish, e.g.  
dust build-up, etc. ....
- 6. (a) Inspect mounting frame .....
- (b) Check nuts and bolts for tightness. ....
- (c) Check adjustment screws for trust,  
damage, etc. ....
- 7. Check general soil condition around foundations  
(cracking, erosion, etc.) .....

**Attention:** For any items that need repairs/maintenance modification, please show exact position, and all particulars needed to carry out work on E.S.A. (attach to inspection report).

INSPECTION OFFICER .....

DESIGNATION .....

SIGNATURE .....

DATE .....

### AERIAL INSPECTION REPORT

SITE..... CHECK

- ITEM 1. Feeder correctly supported and clamped .....
- 2. Feeders correctly bonded .....
- 3. Feeders checked for straightness and twists .....
- 4. Feeders pressurised to .....Kpa. ....
- 5. Gas flow meter reading: Top..... ..  
Bottom..... ..

IS FLOW METER FITTED? .....

- 6. Window entry flangs is fitted and sealed. ....
- 7. Feeders protected over complete length. ....
- 8. Check re-broadcast repeater aerial condition (physical/mechanical) .....
- 9. All aerial panels are tightly attached and square. ....
- 10. Check direction of aerials, where applicable. ....
- 11. All nuts and bolts are tight and rust free. ....
- 12. All baluns are tight and rust-free .....

- 13. All 'U' links and power dividers are tight and free from corrosion. ....
- 14. Check entire system for air leaks.
- 15. Check lightning arrestor for tightness, effectiveness and freedom from rust. ....

(Attention: For any items that need repairs, maintenance or modification, please show exact location and all particulars needed to carry out the work on the aerial system. (Attach to this report).

INSPECTION OFFICER .....

DESIGNATION .....

SIGNATURE .....

DATE .....



# APPENDIX IXB

## DEFINITIONS ON VIDEO CRICUIT PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENTS

### (1) **DIRECT PATH**

For purposes of measurement the Direct Path is assumed to comprise the circuit from equipment, through the presentation and Master-Control Switching and processing equipment, back to the equipment.

### (2) **WORST PATH**

For the purpose of measurement, the Worst Path is assumed to comprise the following, with all inter-connections carried out using the normal equipment routes.

(i) The source studio mixer

(ii) A.V.T.R. path

(iii) A second V.T.R. path

(iv) The Presentation and Master Control path.

The tolerance limits do not include degradations due to signal sources such as cameras, or video tape.

A measurement of the Worst Path Parameters is normally only necessary after the completion of a new installation.

(3) **STUDIO PATH**

For the purpose of measurement the Studio path will comprise that path of the system that starts at the output of any source and is routed through the normal assignment path, one studio, the normal studio output assignment path and ends at the interface with a V.T.R. or M.C.R.

(4) **O. B. PATH**

OB vision tolerances relate to circuits from the colour encoder output to the agreed interface with the OB link including all mixing, switching and processing equipment normally in use in programme operation.

(5) **O.B. LINK PATH**

OB Link tolerances are related to an unspecified number of point-to-point SHF links. Measurement is made at the final output of the link at which point connection to a permanent circuit would be made.

# APPENDIX IXC

## DEFINITIONS ON AUDIO RECORDERS PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

High quality tolerance apply to equipment, including multi-track recorders, used for the recording and replaying of signification speech and music.

Tolerance listed refer to a single recording and not necessarily played back on the same machine.

Related tracks are defined as those which normally carry specific contributions to a composite sound, such as the orchestral components of a musical balance.

Unrelated tracks are defined as those carrying information which is acoustically dissimilar, such as Time-Code or others synchronising signals, effects and foreign language tracks

**APPENDIX IXD**  
**CHANNEL ALLOCATION**  
**7mHz**

**VHF 1&111 BAND SPREAD**

<b>BAND</b>	<b>FREQUENCY (mHz)</b>	<b>CHANNEL BANDWIDTH</b>
VHF1	47 to 68	7mHz

VHF11

174 to 230

“

UHF

470 to 862

8MHz

## VHF TELEVISION CHANNELS

### PAL SYSTEM B

(625 LINES 5.5mhz Carrier Separation)

TV CHANNEL	CHANNEL LIMIT	VISION CARRIER	SOUND CARRIER	
BAND	MHz	MHz	MHz	
I	2	47 – 57	48.25	53.75
	3	54 – 61	55.25	59.68
	4	61 – 68	62.25	67.75
III	5	174 – 181	175.25	180.75
	6	181 – 188	182.25	187.75
	7	188 – 195	194.75	194.75
	8	195 – 202	201.75	201.75
	9	202 – 209	208.75	208.75
	10	209 – 216	215.75	215.75
	11	216 – 223	222.75	222.75

12	223 – 230	229.75	229.75
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**U.H.F TELEVISION CHANNELS**

**PAL SYSTEM G**

**(625 LINES 5.55MHz CARRIER SEPERATION)**

CHANNEL	CHANNEL LIMITS MHz	VISION CARRIER MHz	SOUND CARRIER MHz
21	470-480	471.75	476.75
22	478-486	479.75	484.75
23	486-494	487.75	492.75
24	494-502	495.75	500.75
25	502-510	503.75	508.75
26	510-518	511.75	516.75
27	518-526	519.75	524.75
28	526-534	527.75	532.75
29	534-558	535.75	540.75
30	558-566	543.75	548.75
31	566-574	551.75	556.75
32	574-582	559.75	564.75
33	582-590	567.75	572.75
34	590-598	575.75	580.75
35	598-606	583.75	588.75
36	606-614	591.75	596.75
37	614-622	599.75	604.75
38	622-630	607.75	612.75
39	630-638	615.75	620.75
40	638-646	623.75	628.75
41	646-654	631.75	636.75
42	654-662	639.75	644.75
43	662-670	647.75	652.75

44	670-678	655.75	660.75
45	678-694	663.75	668.75
46	694-702	671.75	676.75
47	702.710	679.75	684.75
48	710-718	687.75	692.75
49	694.702	695.75	700.75
50	702.710	703.75	708.75
51	710.718	711.75	716.75
52	718.726	719.25	724.75
53	726.734	727.25	732.75
54	734.742	735.25	740.75
55	742.750	743.25	748.75
56	750.758	751.25	756.75
57	758.766	759.25	764.75
58	766.774	767.25	772.75
59	774.782	775.25	780.75
60	782.790	783.25	788.75
61	790.798	791.25	796.75
62	798.806	799.25	804.75
63	806.814	807.25	812.75
64	814.822	815.25	820.75
65	822.830	823.25	828.75
66	830.838	831.25	836.75
67	838.846	839.25	844.75
68	846.854	847.25	852.75



### FM RADIO FREQUENCIES

CHANNEL NO.	FREQUENCY (IN MHz)	CHANNEL NO.	FREQUENCY (IN MHz)
	88.1		94.1
	88.3		94.3
	88.5		94.5
	88.7		94.7
	88.9		94.9
	89.1		95.1
	89.3		95.3
	89.5		95.5
	89.7		95.7
	89.9		95.9
	91.1		96.1
	91.3		96.3
	91.5		96.5
	91.7		96.7
	91.9		96.9
	92.1		97.1
	92.3		97.3
	92.5		97.5
	92.7		97.7
	92.9		97.9
	93.1		98.1
	93.3		98.3
	93.5		98.5
	93.7		98.7

	93.9		98.9
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**PAL B/GE OIRT D/K  
MMDS CHANNELS**

**CHANNEL BANDWIDTH – 8MHz  
VIS/AUR SEPARATIION – 5.5MHz  
IF – 38.9 MHz VIS/33.4 MHz AUR**

LOCAL FRQ. CH. NO.	CHANNEL NUMBER	CHANNEL LIMITS	VISION CARRIER	SOUND CARRIER	LO
70	A1	2500-2508	2501.25	2540.75	2540.15
71	A2	2508-2516	2509.25	2515.75	2548.15
72	B1	2516-2524	2517.25	2523.75	2556.15
72	B2	2524-2532	2525.25	2531.75	2564.15
74	A3	2532-2540	2533.25	2539.75	2572.15
75	B3	2540-2548	2541.25	2547.75	2580.15
76	A4	2548-2556	2549.25	2555.75	2588.15
77	B4	2556-2564	2557.25	2563.75	2596.15
78	A5	2564-2572	2571.25	2512.75	2612.15
79	B5	2572-2580	2573.25	2579.75	2512.15
80	A6	2580-2588	2581.25	2587.75	2620.15
81	B6	2588-2596	2689.25	2595.75	2636.15
82	A7	2596-2604	2597.25	2603.75	2636.15
83	B7	2604-2612	2605.25	2611.75	2636.15
84	A8	2612-2620	2612.25	2619.75	2652.15
85	B8	2620-2628	2621.25	2627.75	2652.15
86	A9	2636-2636	2637.25	2643.75	2668.15
87	B9	2636-2644	2637.25	2643.75	2676.15
88	A10	2644-2652	2645.25	2651.75	2684.15
89	B10	2652-2660	2653.25	2659.75	2692.15

90	A11	2660-2668	2661.25	2667.75	2700.15
91	B11	2668-2676	2669.25	2675.75	2708.15
92	A12	2676-2684	2677.25	2675.75	2708.15
93	B12	2684-2692	2685.25	2691.75	2724.15

**MMDS CHANNES/DOWN CONVERTED U.H.F. CHANNEL POSITIONS**

<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>F</b>
70	2501.25	2506.75	46	663.25	668.75
71	2509.25	2514.75	46	671.25	671.75
72	2517.25	2522.75	47	679.25	679.75
73	2525.25	2530.75	48	687.25	687.75
74	2533.25	2538.75	49	695.25	695.75
75	2541.25	2546.75	50	703.25	703.75
76	2549.25	2554.75	51	711.25	711.75
77	2557.25	2562.75	52	719.25	719.75
78	2565.25	2570.75	53	727.25	727.75
79	2573.25	2578.75	54	735.25	735.75
80	2581.25	2586.75	55	743.25	743.75
81	2589.25	2594.75	56	751.25	751.75
82	2597.25	2602.75	57	759.25	759.75
83	2605.25	2610.75	58	767.25	767.75
84	2613.25	2618.75	59	775.25	775.75
85	2621.25	2626.75	60	783.25	783.75
86	2629.25	2634.75	61	791.25	791.75
87	2637.25	2642.75	62	799.25	799.75
88	2645.25	2650.75	63	807.25	807.75
89	2653.25	2658.75	64	815.25	815.75
90	2661.25	2666.75	65	823.25	823.75
91	2669.25	2674.75	66	831.25	831.75
92	2677.25	2682.75	67	839.25	839.75
93	2685.25	2690.75	68	847.25	847.75

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**KEY:**

- A – Channel No.
- B – Vision Carrier (MHz)
- C – Audio Carrier (MHz)
- D – Down converted UHF Channel
- E – UHF Vision Carrier (MHz)
- F – UHF Audio Carrier (MHz)