

The Path Forward – Defining "Canadian program" and supporting the creation and distribution of Canadian programming in the audio-visual sector

Broadcasting Notice of Consultation CRTC 2024-288

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DWCC Team





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Modernization with an Accessibility Lens



Linguistic and cultural diversity

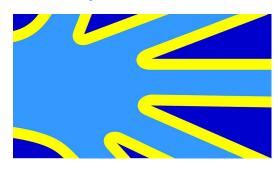


Sign languages are natural languages of Deaf Canadians





September 23rd



Accepting and facilitating the use of sign languages

Recognizing and promoting the use of sign languages

Recognition and support of specific cultural and linguistic identity









American Sign Language (ASL)



langue des signes québécoise (LSQ)



Indigenous sign languages (ISLs)

CRTC Accessibility Policy

CRTC Policy Direction 2023

- **2.d.** Enhance and protect the rights of consumers in their relationships with telecommunications service providers, including rights related to accessibility;
- **17.c.** Proactively identifying, removing and preventing barriers relating to telecommunications services, in particular for persons with disabilities.







Authentic DDBHH in Creative Leadership

Deaf-led storytelling in:

American Sign Language (ASL)

langue des signes québécoise (LSQ)

Indigenous sign languages (ISLs)





Hearing-centric broadcasting system in Canada

Structural Exclusion



Lack of a sign language-centric broadcasting framework



Marginalization of Deaf, DeafBlind, and hard of hearing Canadians







Moves beyond outdated hearing-centric frameworks



Sign languages as equal components of cultural production and accessibility







Reflects diverse cultural and linguistic groups in Canada



Deaf, DeafBlind, and hard of hearing individuals are part of Canada's culture



Ofcom* in the U.K.



Ofcom's Code on TV Access Services

- alternative signing requirements



Ofcom supports British Sign Language and its cultural production

^{*} Office of Communications

Ofcom Access Report (2025)

Television channels required to provide access services in 2025

2.3 The statutory targets for broadcasters are expressed as percentages of the service. They rise from a low level to the ten-year targets prescribed by the Act, that is 80% for subtitling, **5% for signing** and 10% for audio description.



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CRTC TV & DIGITAL ACCESS CODE

Mandate clear and enforceable rules for broadcasters, online streaming service providers, and wireless service providers on making a certain amount of their programmes accessible.

Mandate that 5% of Canadian content be produced in ASL, LSQ, and ISLs by DDBHH Canadians



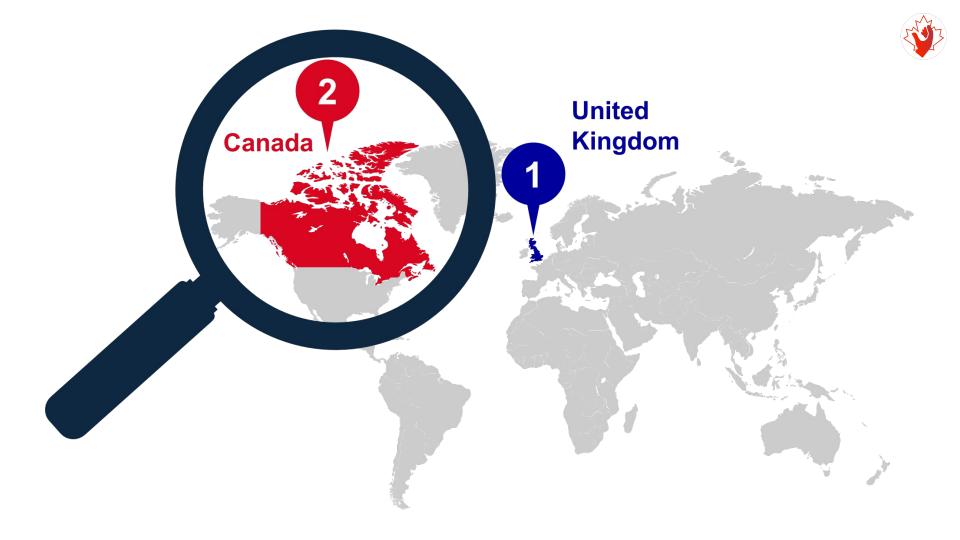
Umotv

- Established in 2008
- British Sign Language
 Broadcasting Trust (BSLBT)
- DDBHH content
- Deaf-led

We're proud to be the only sign language-based commissioning body in the world.

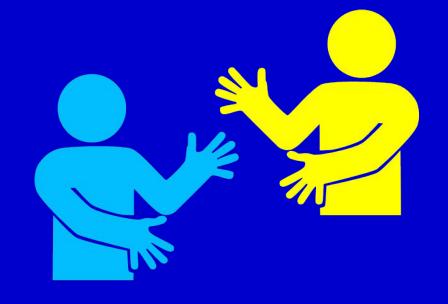
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LumoTV





CRTC create a sign language-based commissioning body in Canada





CRTC establish a

Canadian Sign Languages

Broadcasting Fund





CRTC Feasibility Study Precedent

Broadcasting and Telecom Regulatory Policy CRTC 2009-430

Accessibility of telecommunications and broadcasting services

A Foundational Precedent for VRS and Accessibility Reform

- Triggered Canada's pathway toward Video Relay Services
- Central for policy precedent framing for BNC CRTC 2024-288



Aim is to evaluate the creation of a sign language-centric broadcasting framework in Canada

CRTC initiate and carry out a feasibility study on a Sign Language-based Broadcasting System in Canada



DWCC's Overall Recommendations



CRTC Actions:

- 1 To set and regulate a new CRTC TV & Digital Access Code
- To create a Sign Language-based commissioning body in Canada
- 3 To establish a Canadian Sign Languages Broadcasting Fund
- To initiate and carry out a feasibility study on a Sign Language-based Broadcasting system in Canada



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