

# BROADCASTING

## Overview

Hong Kong has a vibrant broadcasting sector offering a wide range of services to the community. Hong Kong viewers and listeners have access to over 700 local and overseas television programme channels in various languages through free-to-air terrestrial and satellite reception or pay television services, and 14 radio channels provided by commercial broadcasters and Radio Television Hong Kong (RTHK), Hong Kong's public service broadcaster.

The Government's policy objectives are to widen the programme choice for the community, encourage investment and innovation in the broadcasting industry, promote fair and effective competition and enhance Hong Kong's position as a regional broadcasting hub. In order to achieve these objectives, Hong Kong has provided a liberalised, light-handed and pro-competition regulatory environment to facilitate broadcasting services to flourish.

### *The Communications Authority*

The Communications Authority (CA) is an independent statutory body established under the Communications Authority Ordinance (Cap. 616) on 1 April 2012, comprising 10 non-officials from various sectors of the community and two public officers. The CA is a unified regulatory body for the broadcasting and telecommunications industries in Hong Kong. It regulates the broadcasting and telecommunications industries in accordance with the Broadcasting Ordinance (BO), Telecommunications Ordinance, Communications Authority Ordinance, Broadcasting (Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance, Trade Descriptions Ordinance and Competition Ordinance. It also enforces the Unsolicited Electronic Messages Ordinance.

Two committees have been set up under the CA to assist it to perform its functions in relation to broadcasting matters. The Broadcast Complaints Committee deals with complaints about broadcasting issues, whereas the Broadcast Codes of Practice Committee reviews the codes of practice on programme, advertising and technical standards for both television and radio services.

The Office of the Communications Authority (OFCA), the CA's executive arm and secretariat, helps the CA administer and enforce the relevant ordinances governing the broadcasting and telecommunications industries.

### *Television Broadcasting*

#### **Regulatory Regime**

The Government has adopted a technology-neutral regulatory regime since 2000. Under the BO, the four categories of television programme services, namely domestic free, domestic pay, non-domestic (mainly satellite television services targeting the Asia Pacific region) and other licensable (mainly television services for hotel rooms) television programme services are regulated according to their characteristics and pervasiveness rather than their transmission mode.

Currently, there are three domestic free television programme service (free TV) licensees, namely Fantastic Television Limited, HK Television Entertainment Company Limited and Television Broadcasts Limited, providing ten domestic free TV programme channels using radio frequency spectrum and/or fixed network as transmission mode. The three broadcasters are required to broadcast positive programmes, including news bulletins, current affairs programmes, programmes for children and young persons, etc., in accordance with the requirements of the CA for fulfilment of the needs of the general public in Hong Kong. RTHK, as the public service broadcaster, also provides four domestic free TV programme channels. Full digital TV broadcast was implemented in Hong Kong on 1 December 2020.

The market of pay television has been fully liberalised since 2000. The domestic pay television programme service (pay TV) licensee, namely PCCW Media Limited, provides more than 200 pay TV programme channels and offers a diverse range of local and non-local productions. Pay TV services are subject to less content regulation but it is a statutory requirement that the service provider must provide a locking device to protect minors from accessing contents for adults.

Hong Kong positions itself as the broadcasting hub of the Asia Pacific region. It is also an ideal place for uplinking satellite television services to the Asia Pacific region due to its proximity to the Mainland China, excellent infrastructure, freedom of speech and pool of talents. Currently, there are nine non-domestic television programme service licensees providing around 150 satellite television programme channels for the Asia Pacific region.

The Government adopts an “open sky” policy. Through satellite master antenna television (SMATV) and television receive only systems, Hong Kong people are able to receive free of charge unencrypted satellite television programme channels uplinked from Hong Kong and elsewhere. There are now over 500 such free-to-air satellite television programme channels available for reception in Hong Kong. Over 740 000 premises in multi-storey buildings have access to satellite programme channels through their SMATV systems. Typically, household in these premises can watch about seven satellite programme channels.

children. Programmes in Hindi, Tagalog, and Thai are also broadcast to cater for the needs of ethnic minority groups in Hong Kong.

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## ***Sound Broadcasting***

There are 14 local analogue radio channels serving the Hong Kong listeners. Eight of them are operated by the public service broadcaster – RTHK. The remaining six channels are operated by two commercial broadcasters, namely Hong Kong Commercial Broadcasting Company Limited (CRHK) and Metro Broadcast Corporation Limited (Metro), each broadcasting three channels.

CRHK commenced broadcasting in 1959. Another commercial radio broadcaster, Metro, commenced broadcasting in 1991. Each station runs three analogue channels and is required to provide balanced entertainment, informative and educational programmes. The radio channels broadcast news and weather reports, current affairs, arts and culture programmes and programmes for young persons, senior citizens and