

"ENVIRONMENTAL SCAN"

то:	Board of Directors
MEETING:	November 19, 2014
FROM:	Steven Guiton, Vice-President Technology and Chief Regulatory Officer
PURPOSE:	This document provides an expansive review of the industry in which we operate. It is developed regularly to support CBC/Radio-Canada's planning activities to inform the Board. The material is updated every year.
DATE:	As of October 22, 2014

MEDIA ENVIRONMENT

Information for the Board of Directors November 19, 2014 Montreal, Quebec





- This document provides Board members with:
 - A high-level overview of how the Canadian broadcasting industry operates,
 - CBC/Radio-Canada's role within it,
 - Some of the key challenges we and the industry face, and
 - An update on some important developments in the last year.



KEY UPDATES FROM THE SCAN SINCE LAST YEAR

- Consumer TV choice and digital opportunities are the two key pressures driving regulatory change in Canada. However, changes will not likely include subscription revenues or a new local news fund for conventional TV (p. 13 and 15).
- Online TV will be one of, if not the most important, future TV platforms (p. 18). Regulated broadcasters will need to try their hands online (p. 72).
- There has been a slight but noticeable drop of TV viewing in the English Market, which has corresponded with growth in online TV viewing (p. 56). Subscriber levels continue to see modest erosion (p. 49).



KEY UPDATES FROM THE SCAN SINCE LAST YEAR

... continued

- Internet advertising revenues have surpassed TV (p. 45), and mobile has grown its share to 12% (p. 46).
- Mobile is now being measured by comScore and it is a strong source of growth in usage (p. 83).
- Google launches Chromecast, a \$39 solution to stream video to the most important screen (your TV set) from your mobile device (Smartphone or Tablet) (p. 71).
- Spotify, the global leader in Internet radio, finally launches into Canada and adds to a very competitive market (p. 78).



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WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF PUBLIC POLICY IN BROADCASTING?

Broadcasting policy is typically based on one of three assumptions:

- 1. The economics of **distribution** are challenging in a country the size of Canada (e.g. off-air coverage, universal broadband).
- 2. The economics of **original content** creation in Canada are challenging in comparison to acquiring content from a larger market (e.g. US vs. Canadian, National vs. Local).
- 3. Broadcasting is an effective way to inform and enlighten society and **high quality** content would be underrepresented (e.g. public affairs, drama/comedy, kids, performing arts).



THE HIGH IMPORTANCE PLACED UPON BROADCASTING IS CLEARLY EVIDENT IN THE BROADCASTING ACT

- The Broadcasting Act was passed into law in 1991 and is still in force today
- The *Act* explicitly states that broadcasting "provides, **through its programming**, a public service essential to the maintenance and enhancement of **national identity and cultural sovereignty**." (Paragraph 3.(1)(b))
- Given that important role, broadcasting in Canada should "serve to safeguard, enrich and strengthen the cultural, political, social and economic fabric of Canada." (Paragraph 3.(1)(d)(i))
- All broadcasting activities are covered under the Act



THE ACT ESTABLISHES TWO PRIMARY POLICY TOOLS





TOOL #1: PUBLIC BROADCASTING

 Countries all around the world have created public broadcasters to promote public policy













































CBC/RADIO-CANADA'S MANDATE IN THE ACT IS VERY BROAD

- 3. (1) (l) the **Canadian Broadcasting Corporation**, as the national public broadcaster, should provide **radio and television services** incorporating a wide range of programming that **informs**, **enlightens and entertains**;
 - (m) the **programming provided** by the Corporation should
 - (i) be predominantly and distinctively Canadian,
 - (ii) reflect Canada and its regions to national and regional audiences, while serving the **special needs of those regions**,
 - (iii) actively contribute to the flow and exchange of **cultural expression**,



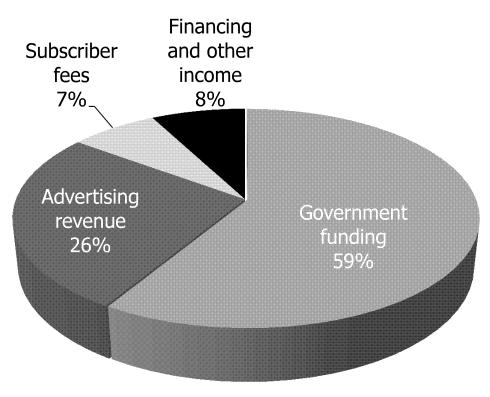
CBC/RADIO-CANADA'S MANDATE IN THE ACT IS VERY BROAD

- (iv) **be in English and in French**, reflecting the different needs and circumstances of each official language community, including the particular needs and circumstances of English and French **linguistic minorities**,
- (v) strive to be of **equivalent quality** in English and in French,
- (vi) contribute to shared **national consciousness and identity**,
- (vii) **be made available** throughout Canada **by the most appropriate and efficient means** and as resources become available for the purpose, and
- (viii) reflect the **multicultural and multiracial** nature of Canada;



CBC/RADIO-CANADA RELIES HEAVILY ON PUBLIC FUNDING

CBC/Radio-Canada's Revenue and Sources of Funds (\$1,858.8 Million)







... AS DO THE PRIVATES

Category	Type of Public Support	Value to Private Broadcasters
Market Entry Restrictions	Foreign Ownership Restrictions	PRICELESS
	CRTC Licensing Policies	PRICELESS
Revenue Protections	Advertising Rules Sec. 19.1 of the Income Tax Act	\$91 - 130 million (1)
	Simultaneous Substitution	\$242 - 262 million (2)
Expenditure Relief	Production Tax Credits	\$520 million ⁽¹⁾
	Canada Media Fund (CMF)	\$177 million ⁽³⁾
	TOTAL	\$1.0 - \$1.1 billion

Source: (1) Nordicity 2011 estimates; (2) Armstrong Consulting 2014; and (3) CMF Performance Envelopes 2014-15

Local Programming Improvement Fund (LPIF) has been eliminated.



NEW



TOOL #2: THE CRTC

- The CRTC is an independent government agency that supervises all aspects of Canadian broadcasting, including CBC/Radio-Canada.
- **Promoting access to Canadian content** is one of the key underlying principles of the CRTC's objectives.
- The CRTC's powers and jurisdiction are set out in the Broadcasting Act, and the CRTC is guided by the policy objectives set out in it.
- The CRTC is required to regulate the broadcasting system in a
 flexible manner that, among other things, recognizes our two
 official languages, takes into account regional concerns, and is
 adaptable to technological developments.



A CHANGING REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT

- The current environment can be characterized as follows:
 - 1) Regulatory intervention is becoming increasingly selective
 - 2) Going forward, CRTC will be required to play a greater role in **adjudicating disputes** between broadcasters and TV distributors
 - 3) New platforms are emerging and further **fragmenting audiences**
 - 4) Over the last 15 years, the CRTC has **exempted from regulation** undertakings that provide broadcasting services delivered and accessed over the **Internet**. This issue will soon be re-visited in the CRTC's Talk TV decision.
- **NEW**5) Conventional TV has been at the centre of broadcasting policy, but it is under financial distress. The introduction of subscriber revenues or new local news fund seems unlikely.
- 6) Significant emphasis has been placed on **increasing consumer choice** in subscription TV (e.g. pick and pay)

NEW

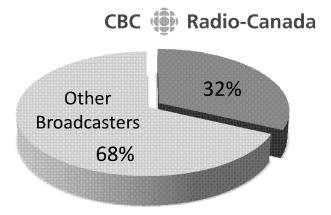


THE CANADA MEDIA FUND (CMF) IS ALSO AN IMPORTANT PUBLIC POLICY TOOL

- The CMF has been around in various forms since 1998
- CBC/Radio-Canada indirectly benefits from about \$85 million in CMF allocations annually
 - Our share is tied closely to our audience performance
- The CMF is essential to delivering our prime time schedules

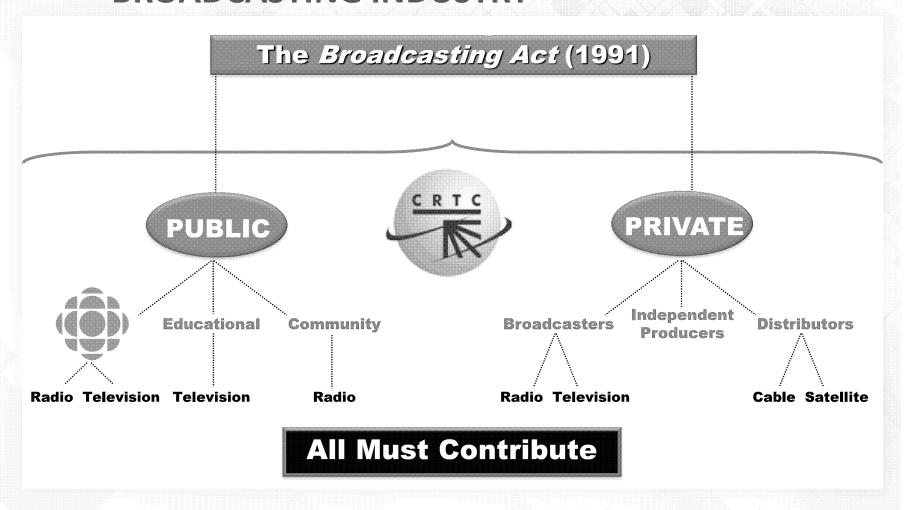


CMF Performance Envelope Funding Allocations 2014-15





THE BIG PICTURE: PUBLIC POLICY IS AN IMPORTANT COMPONENT OF THE BROADCASTING INDUSTRY



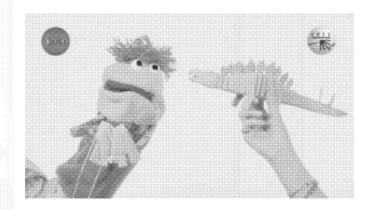


... BUT DEFINING AND PROMOTING PUBLIC POLICY IS BECOMING CHALLENGING

NEW



Broadcasting policy must increasingly put consumers first, rather than simply promoting Cancon.



The Internet represents the future of television, yet the notion of the CRTC regulating the Internet is toxic.

The Regulatory Approach Must Change



KEY TAKEAWAYS

- The broadcasting system is deemed essential for the well being of our culture, society, economy and democracy.
- Like other countries, the Government utilizes **two key tools** to fulfill its objectives: public broadcasting (**CBC/Radio-Canada**) and regulation (**CRTC**).
- Both CBC/Radio-Canada and the private sector are expected to contribute to the fulfillment of the Act.
- A greater focus on consumers and the opportunities created by Internet offers are putting pressure on current regulation tools.



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CBC/RADIO-CANADA REACHES CANADIANS IN MANY WAYS











CBC Radio-Canada CBC News Express / RDI Express









TV5MONDE

Radio







eHansons







Digital Other Services



ıcı 🐞 musique

CBC news.ca

ıcı Radio-canada 🎒 .ca

ICI 💮 TOU.TV

cbcsports.ca ICI musique





















WE SERVE CANADIANS FROM COAST, TO COAST, TO COAST





CBC/RADIO-CANADA **CONTRIBUTES POSITIVELY TO THE INDUSTRY** AND THE CANADIAN ECONOMY

Deloitte on the economy — well above its spending power CBC/Radio-Canada has a **substantial positive impact**

Among the measureable benefits identified were:

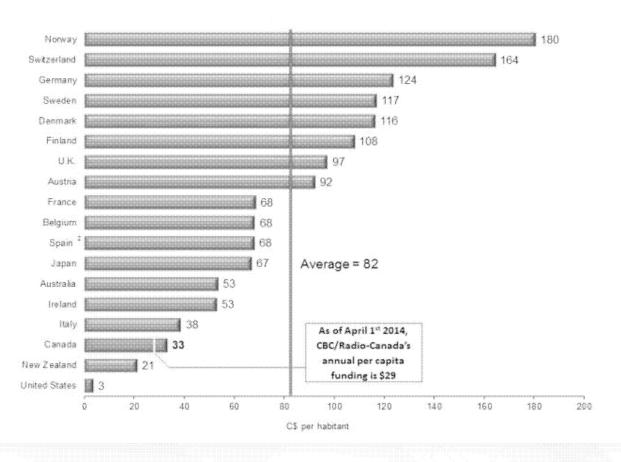
- For every dollar we receive from Canadians, we generate almost **\$4.00** for the Canadian economy
- Its regional and local activities contribute to local economies and creative clusters in many Canadian cities
- It creates depth in the **production sector** by commissioning a wide range of genres
- **Expenditure on programming**, whether commissioned from independent producers, acquired or made in-house, accounts for 63% of CBC/Radio-Canada's total expenditure (\$1,014 million in 2013)
- It implements **new technologies** which are later adopted by other broadcasters and the wider creative sector





CBC/RADIO-CANADA'S FUNDING IS AMONG THE LOWEST IN THE WORLD

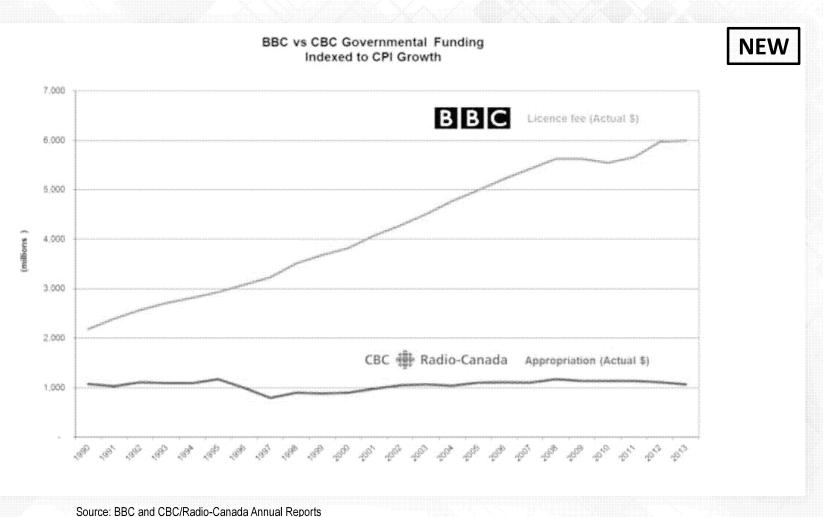
Per Capita Public Funding for Public Broadcasters - 2011

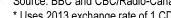






... AND NOT KEEPING PACE WITH OTHER PUBLIC BROADCASTERS SUCH AS BBC





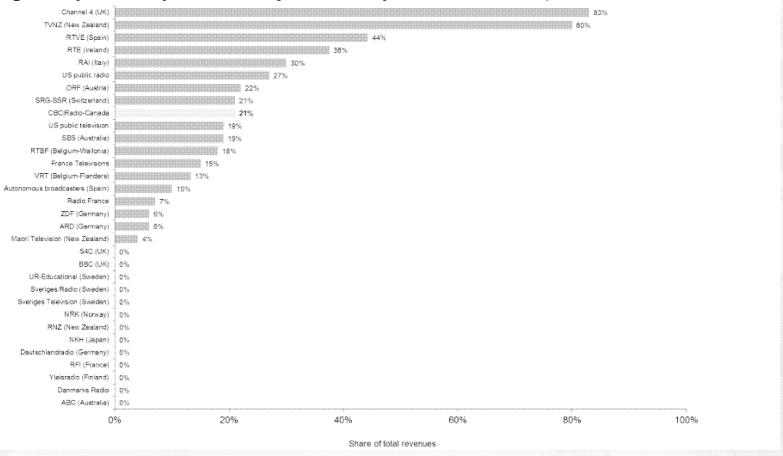
^{*} Uses 2013 exchange rate of 1 CDN = 1.6 Pounds for all years.





LIKE MOST PUBLIC BROADCASTERS, CBC/RADIO-CANADA RELIES ON ADVERTISING

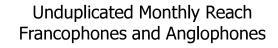
Advertising and sponsorship revenues by individual public broadcaster, 2011

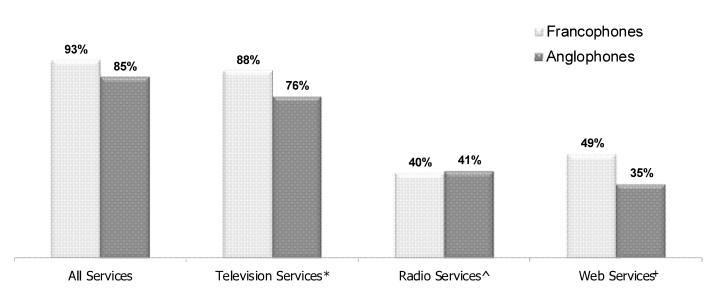






WE REACH VIRTUALLY ALL CANADIANS. TV IS STILL THE MOST COMMON MEANS. RADIO AND ONLINE ARE SIGNIFICANT





^{*} Television Services include: CBC TV, CBC News Network, documentary, ICI Radio-Canada Télé, ICI RDI, ICI ARTV and ICI EXPLORA.



[^] Radio Services include: CBC Radio One, CBC Radio 2, ICI Radio-Canada Première and ICI Musique.

⁺ Web Services: CBC.ca, music.cbc.ca, ICI Radio-Canada.ca, ICI Musique.ca and ICI Tou.tv.

Source: Mission Metrics Survey 2013-2014, TNS Canadian Facts (n = 4,800 Canadians 18+ – 2,400 Anglophones and 2,400 Francophones).



THERE IS STRONG PUBLIC SUPPORT FOR CBC/RADIO-CANADA

NEW

64% of Canadians have a **very favourable**¹ opinion of CBC/Radio-Canada.

of Canadians **strongly agree**¹ that there is a clear need and role for CBC into the future.





KEY TAKEAWAYS

- CBC/Radio-Canada has a broad mandate and modest funding by many measures
- CBC/Radio-Canada has well over 100 stations (88 radio, and 27 TV) and an expanding offering of services on new platforms and in all regions
- CBC/Radio-Canada contributes positively to support the industry and the economy
- TV is still the largest way we reach Canadians
- Canadians strongly support CBC/Radio-Canada

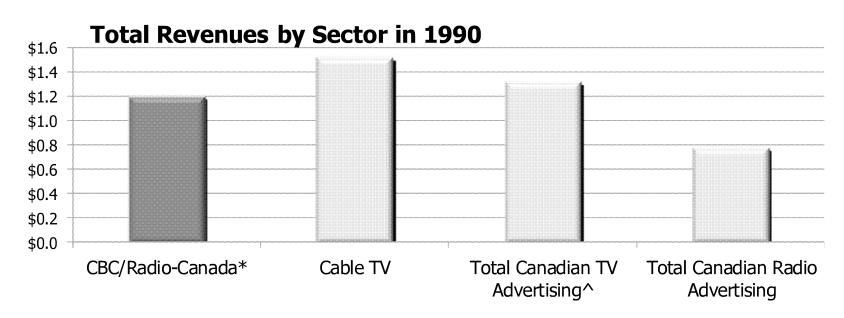


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A GENERATION AGO, CBC/RADIO-CANADA WAS A LARGE PLAYER IN THE BROADCASTING INDUSTRY

CBC/Radio-Canada's financial resources were comparable to entire industry sectors, like TV, radio and cable



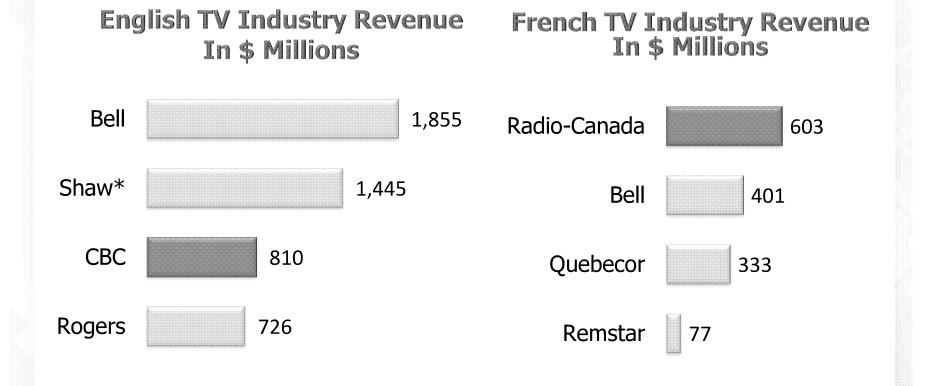
Source: CBC/Radio-Canada Annual Report

^{*} Total revenues and funding.

[^] Net of CBC/Radio-Canada's TV advertising.



TODAY, CBC IS ABOUT HALF THE SIZE OF THE INDUSTRY LEADERS. RADIO-CANADA CONTINUES TO BE THE LARGEST IN ITS MARKET.





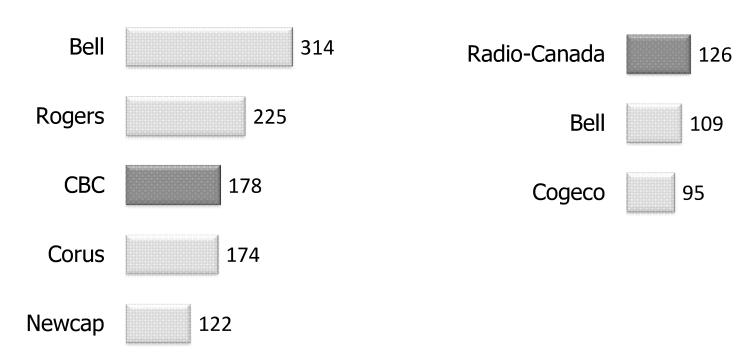
Includes Corus



IN THE RADIO MARKET, RADIO-CANADA IS THE LARGEST. CBC IS RANKED THIRD.

English Radio Industry Revenue In \$ Millions

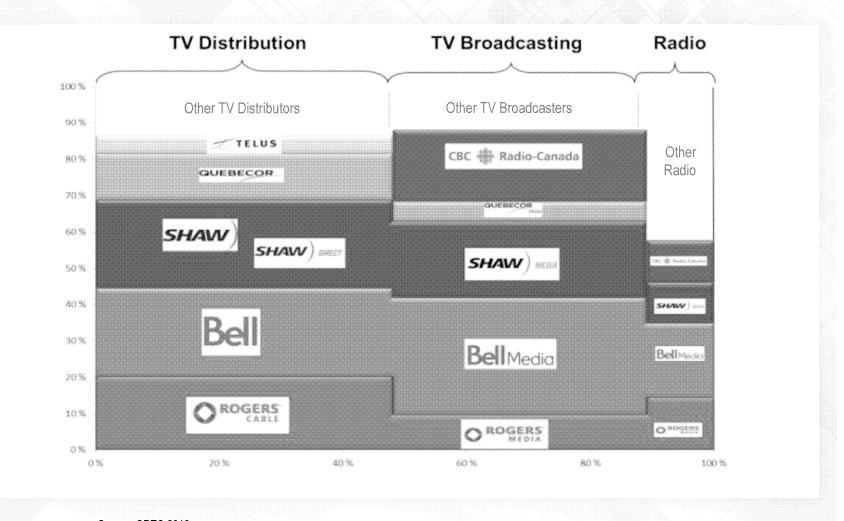
French Radio Industry Revenue In \$ Millions







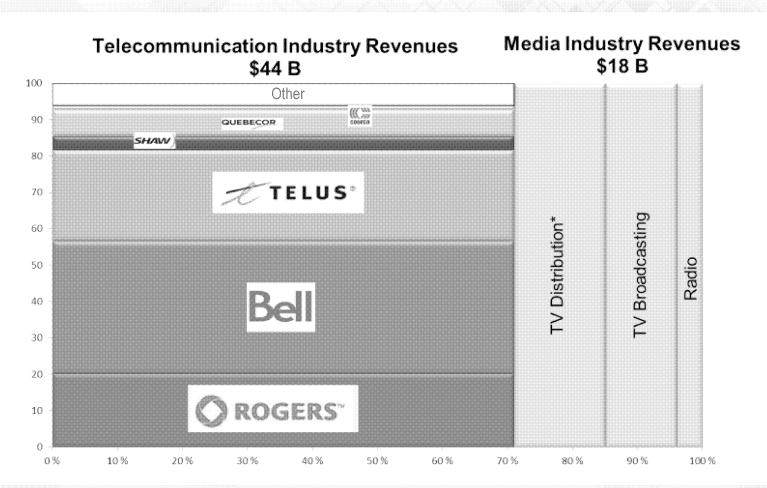
HOWEVER, BROADCASTERS HAVE LARGELY BEEN ACQUIRED BY MUCH LARGER TV DISTRIBUTORS







... WHO OFTEN ARE ALSO TELECOM GIANTS



Source: CRTC 2013 and Company Reports

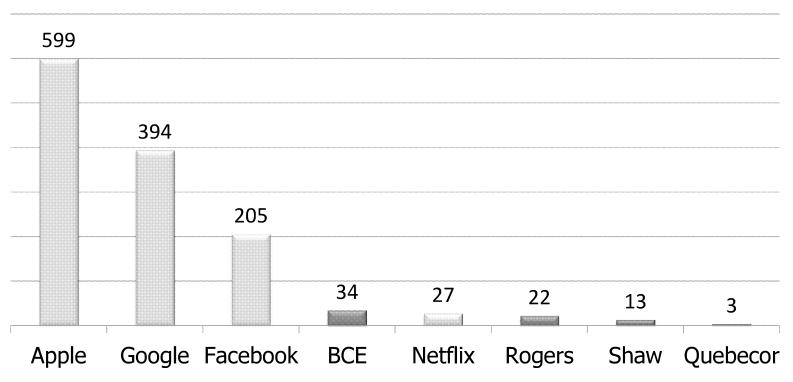
^{*} Net of \$3B in affiliate payments that TV distributors pay TV broadcasters (i.e. specialty/pay TV wholesale subscribers fees).





THE INTERNET OPENS UP OUR BORDER TO NEW, BIGGER COMPETITORS

Market Capitalization of Select Companies, Foreign and Domestic (in Billions)







... MANY OF WHOM ARE TRYING TO CHANGE THE BUSINESS













However, Apple, Google and Netflix have also proven to be partners.



KEY TAKEAWAYS

- A generation ago, CBC/Radio-Canada was a large player in the broadcasting industry.
- Today, Radio-Canada still has the most financial resources for TV and radio broadcasting in the French market.
 CBC TV is the third largest in the English market.
- Private broadcasting assets are now largely integrated into larger distribution/telecommunication industries.
- In addition, the Internet has opened Canada's borders to **global competitors** (and **potential partners**).





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THERE ARE THREE PRINCIPLE SOURCES OF REVENUES IN THE BROADCASTING INDUSTRY

1. Advertising

Helping advertisers reach consumers

2. Subscription

Helping consumers fulfill their demands

3. Public Funding

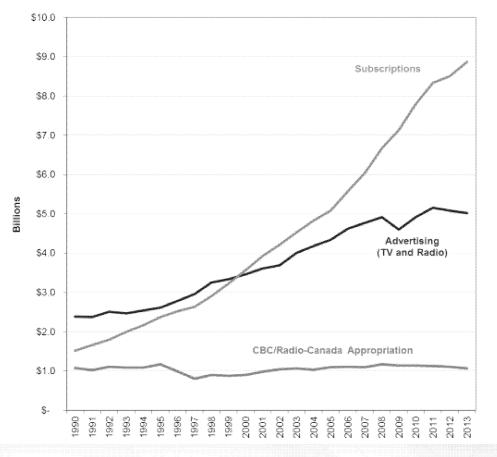
Helping achieve public policy goals



MASSIVE SHIFTS IN REVENUES HAVE RESHAPED THE INDUSTRY

- A generation ago, subscriptions were small. Now they are the driving revenue source in the industry
- Advertising has been growing, but has experienced instability in recent years
- Public funding has been relatively flat in comparison

Canadian **Broadcasting** Industry Revenues



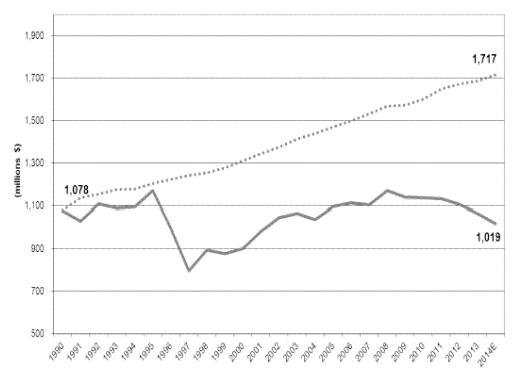




PUBLIC FUNDING TO BROADCASTING HAS BEEN STAGNANT FOR MANY YEARS

 CBC/Radio-Canada's real parliamentary appropriation is about the same as it was 20 years ago

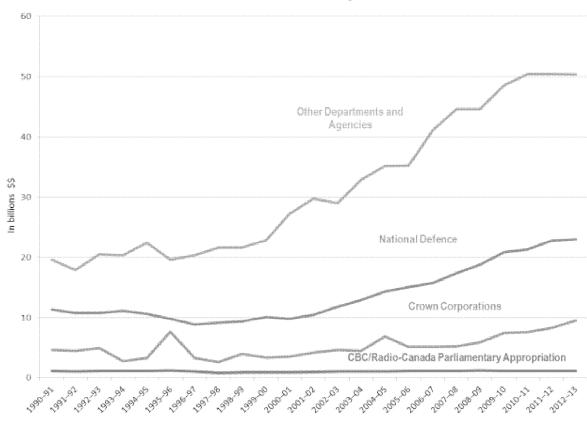
CBC/Radio-Canada Parliamentary Appropriation Indexed to CPI Growth





CBC/RADIO-CANADA TRAILS OTHER PUBLIC SPENDING PRIORITIES OF THE GOVERNMENT

Federal Government Expenditures*





Source: Department of Finance Canada

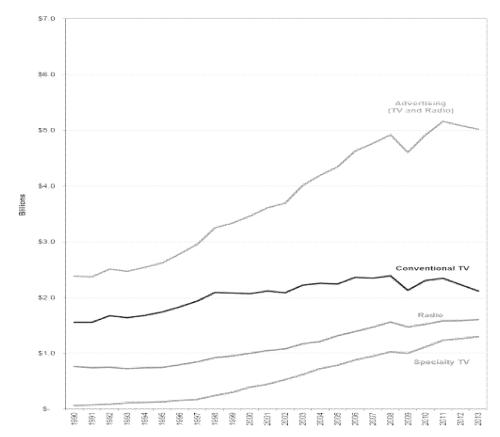
^{*} Excludes transfer payments and public debt changes



MEANWHILE, BROADCAST **ADVERTISING HAS BEEN STRUGGLING SINCE THE RECESSION IN 2008**

- **Specialty TV** advertising is the fastest growing broadcast category
- **Conventional TV** advertising has been struggling since the recession and is now experiencing declines
- **Radio** advertising continues to grow slowly

Canadian Broadcasting Industry Revenues: Advertising



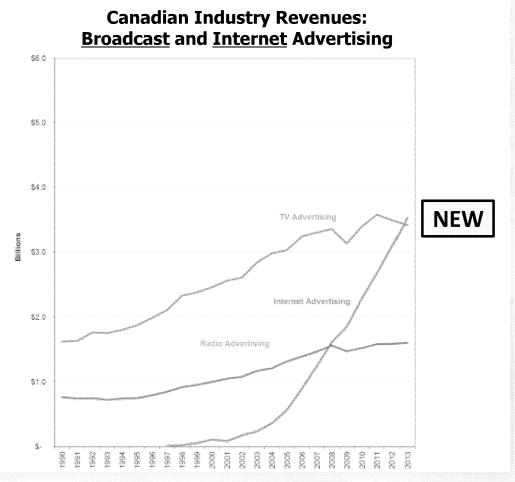
Source: Statistics Canada, CRTC





INTERNET ADVERTISING REVENUE HAS NOW SURPASSED TV (CONVENTIONAL AND SPECIALTY COMBINED)

All sorts of **non**media time spent on the Internet, like communication (e.g. Facebook) and research time (e.g. Google) can be measured and sold to advertisers



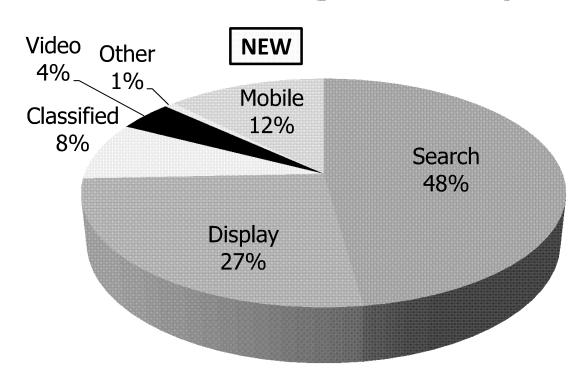
Sources: Statistics Canada and Internet Advertising Bureau





INTERNET ADVERTISING IS DRIVEN FOREMOST BY SOFTWARE COMPANIES

Internet Advertising Revenue by Category



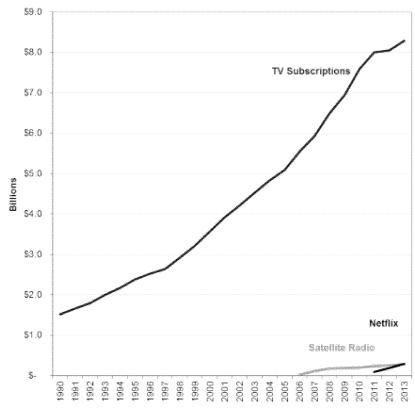
Source: Internet Advertising Bureau (September 2014)



CONSUMERS DEMAND MORE CHOICE AND CONVENIENCE AND THEY HAVE BEEN PAYING FOR IT

- Traditional TV subscriptions (e.g. cable TV) still capture the lion's share of dollars, but growth slowed recently for the first time ever
- Netflix has quickly emerged on the scene
- Canadians can also subscribe to audio services via satellite radio

Canadian <u>Broadcasting</u> Industry Revenues: Subscriptions

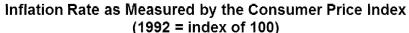


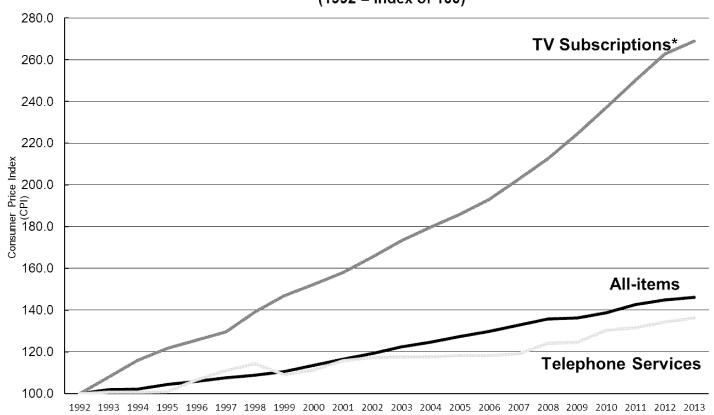
Sources: Statistics Canada, PwC (Satellite Radio) and CBC Research and Analysis





TV DISTRIBUTION PRICE INCREASES FAR OUTSTRIP COST OF LIVING PRICE INCREASES





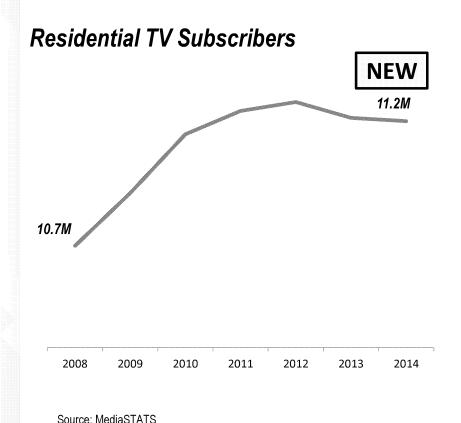
1992 1993 1994 1993 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2003 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012

* Category includes Cable, DTH and other TV subscription services Source: Statistics Canada (Table 326-0021)





PRESSURE IS BUILDING ON THE TV SUBSCRIPTION BUSINESS MODEL

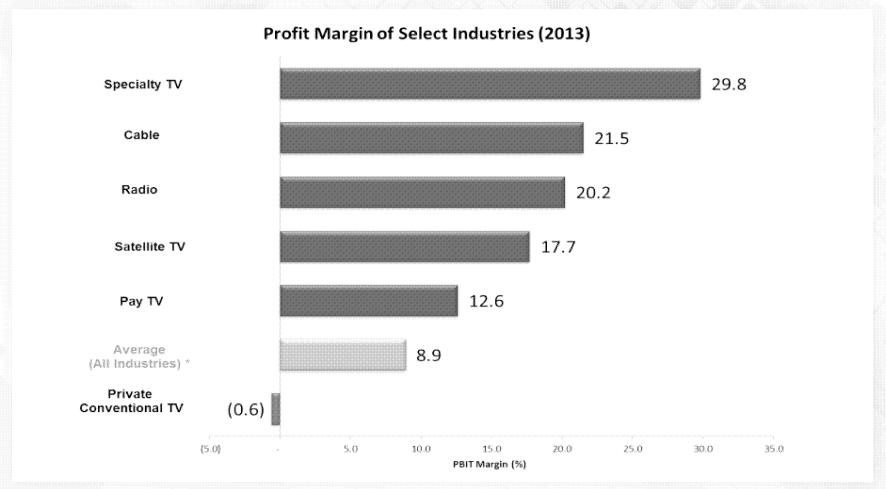


TV subscribers have slowed since 2010, but now they are showing their first signs of decline.

Competition from free/low cost online TV is suspected to be the reason.



CONVENTIONAL TV IS BY FAR THE LEAST PROFITABLE IN THE BROADCASTING SECTOR



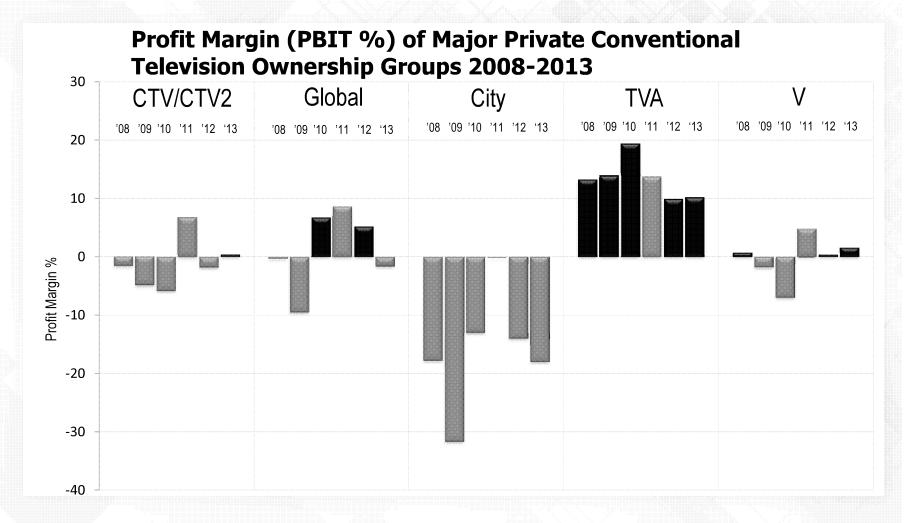
Sources: Statscan and CRTC

^{*} Based on Third Quarter 2013 (Statscan Quarterly Financial Statistics for Enterprises Cat. no. 61-0008-x)





... SOME CONVENTIONAL TV BROADCASTERS HAVE HELD UP BETTER THAN OTHERS



Source: CRTC, Aggregate Returns



KEY TAKEAWAYS

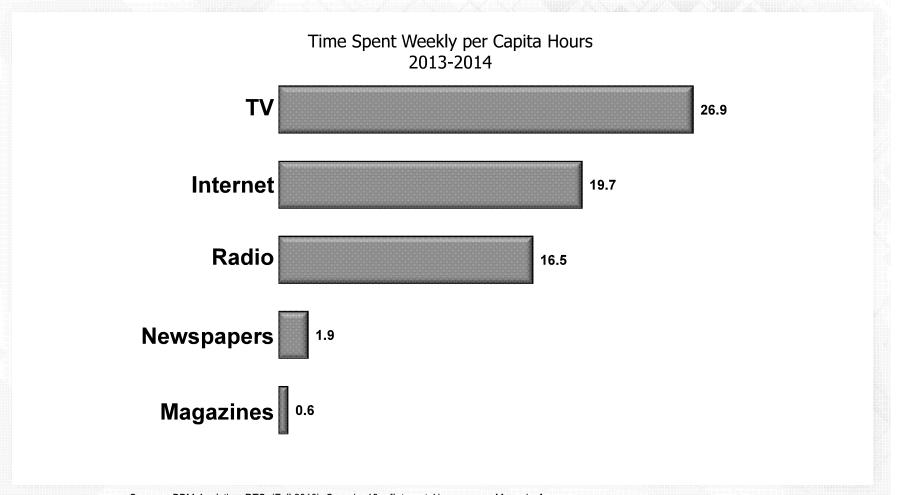
- A generation ago, advertising was the largest source of revenue in the broadcasting industry and public funding was significant
- Today, subscription revenue is by far the largest source but pressure on the model is emerging
- As time spent on the Internet grows, advertisers are increasing their spending on-line where software companies dominate
- Conventional TV's business model is under pressure
- Public broadcasting trails other public priorities



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RESEARCH SHOWS THAT TELEVISION IS BY FAR THE MOST USED MEDIA



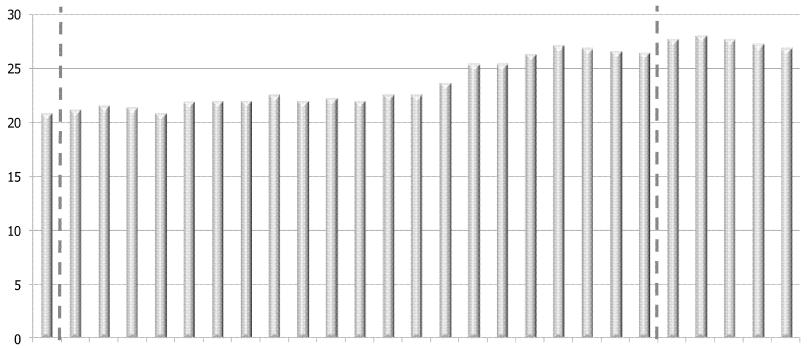




TELEVISION REMAINS STRONG, DESPITE A SLIGHT DROP IN RECENT YEARS

TV Viewing Per Capita, 1988 to 2014

All Persons 2+, Hours/Week



Source: CBC/Radio-Canada Research and Analysis, Broadcast Year 2013-2014 (BBM Nielsen, Numeris (BBM Canada))

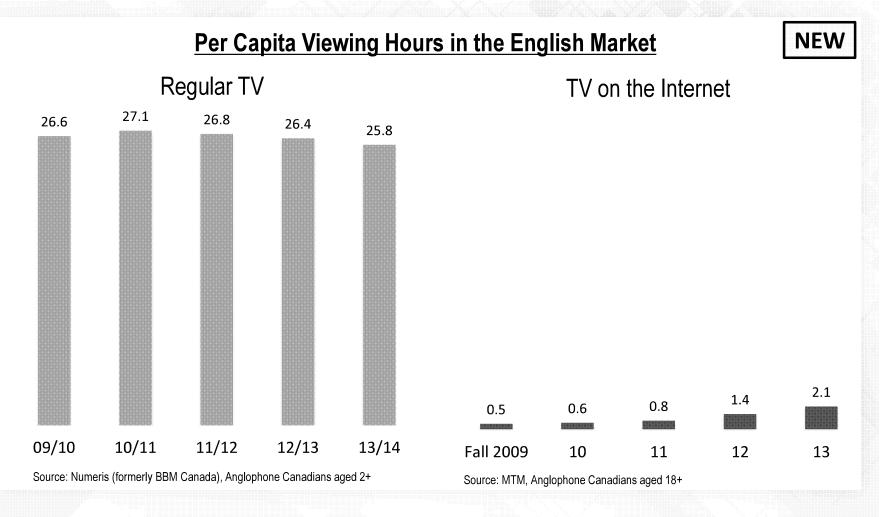
Note: The lines indicate methodological changes.







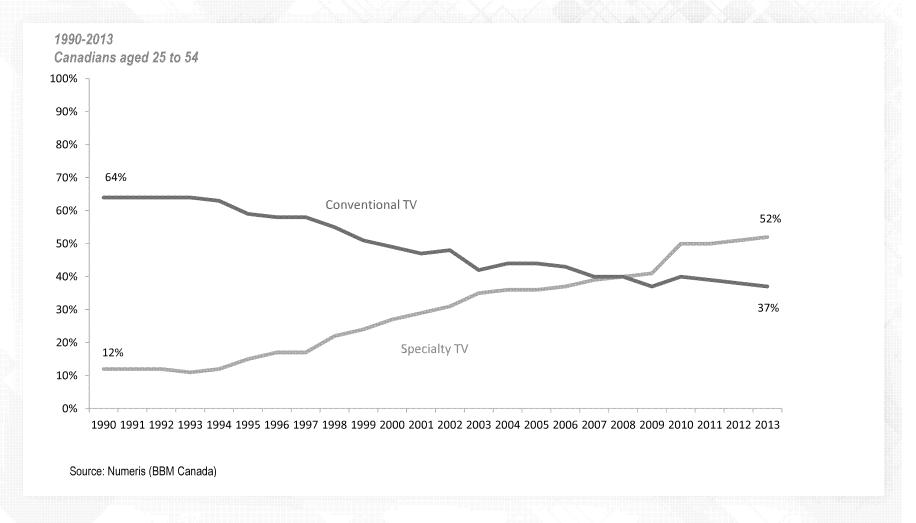
Audience Behaviour ... AND THIS IS PARTICULARLY TRUE IN THE ENGLISH MARKET WHERE ONLINE TV HAS INCREASED



6



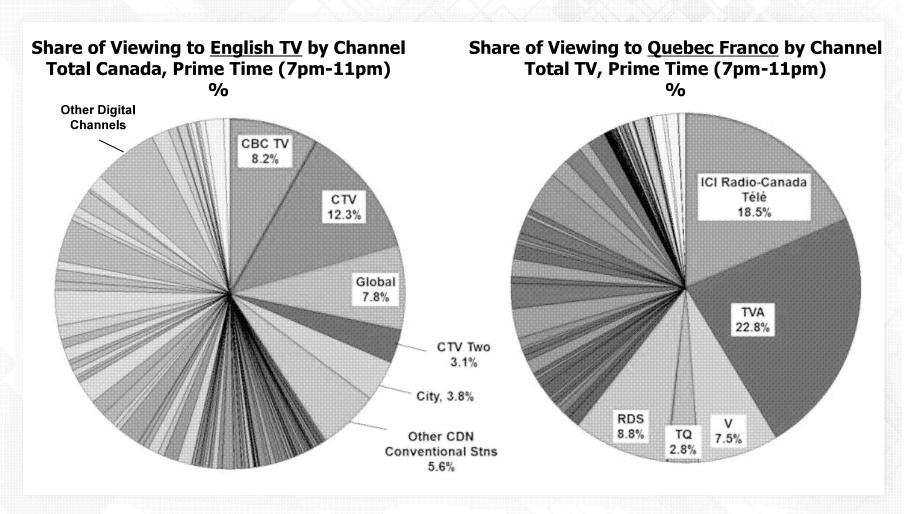
VIEWING IS SHIFTING FROM CONVENTIONAL TO SPECIALTY TV ...







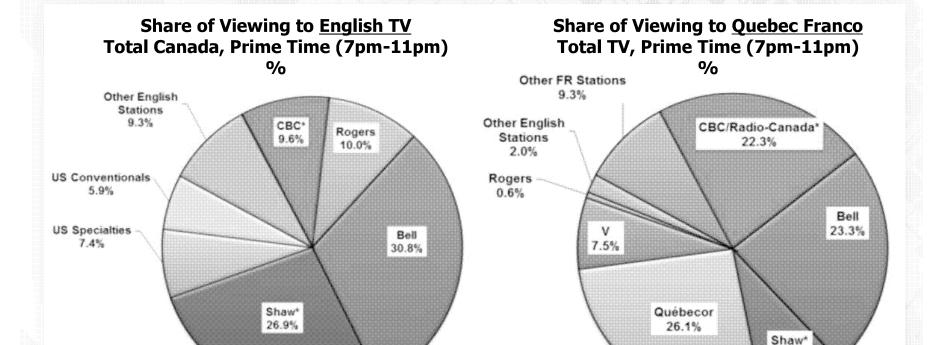
WHICH HAS RESULTED IN AUDIENCE FRAGMENTATION







HOWEVER, OWNERSHIP OF TV SERVICES IS CONCENTRATED



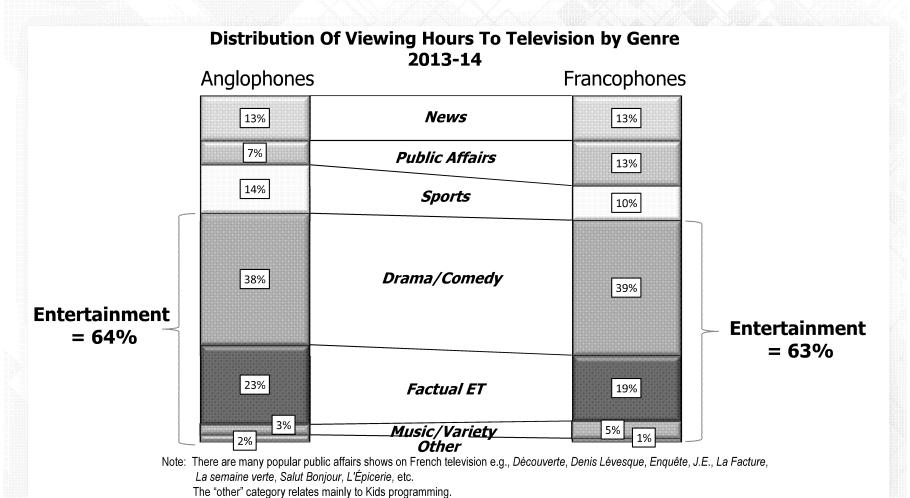
Notes: CBC (English TV) includes CBC TV, CBC News Network and *documentary*. Shaw includes viewing to Corus stations. Ownership as of August 31, 2014. CBC/Radio-Canada (Quebec Franco) includes ICI Radio-Canada Télé, ICI RDI, ICI ARTV, ICI EXPLORA, CBC TV, CBC News Network and *documentary*. Source: CBC/Radio-Canada Research and Analysis, Numeris (BBM Canada), 2+, Broadcast Year 2013-2014 excluding Olympic weeks (PPM).



8.9%



MOST CANADIANS WATCH TV TO BE ENTERTAINED



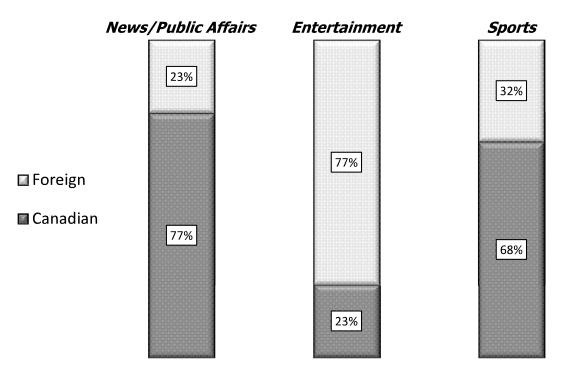


Source: CBC/Radio-Canada Research and Analysis, Canada minus Qc Franco 2+ and Qc Franco 2+, Viewing to Total TV, Broadcast Year 2013-2014. Excludes Olympic weeks. Numeris (BBM Canada) (PPM).



ENGLISH CANADIANS PREFER FOREIGN ENTERTAINMENT CONTENT

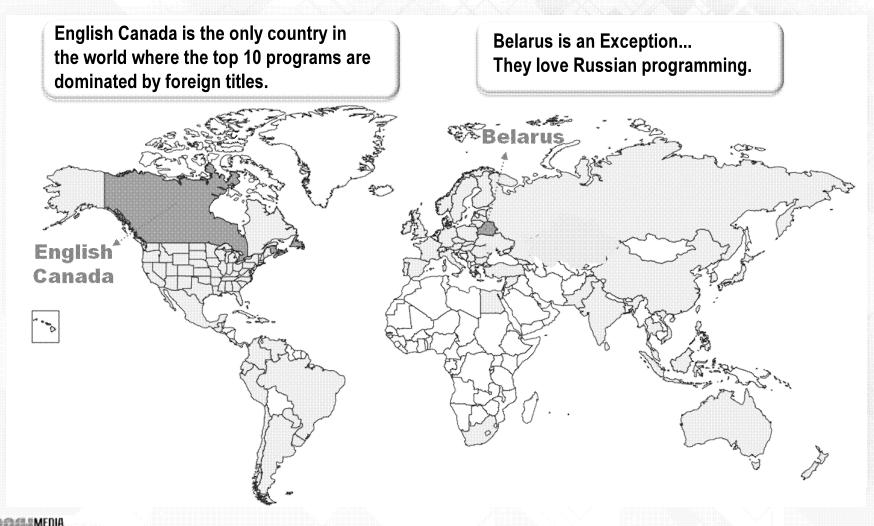
Distribution of Viewing by Country of Origin Canada minus Qc Franco, 2+ 2013-14







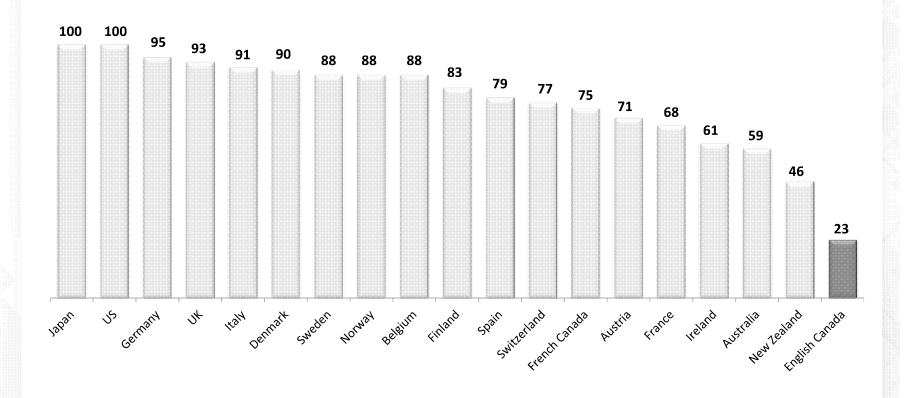
WHICH IS UNIQUE IN THE WORLD





... AND RUNS DEEP

Number of Domestic Programs in the Top 100 Programs Viewed by Country

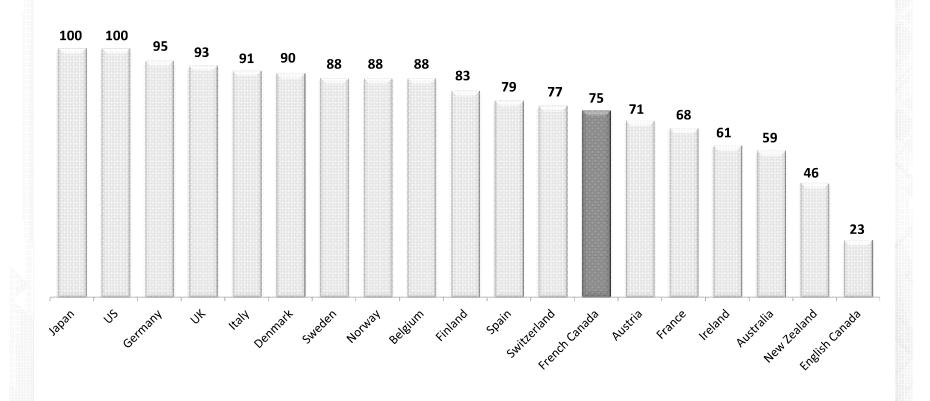






CONVERSELY, FRENCH CANADIANS OVERWHELMINGLY PREFER THEIR OWN PROGRAMS

Number of Domestic Programs in the Top 100 Programs Viewed by Country





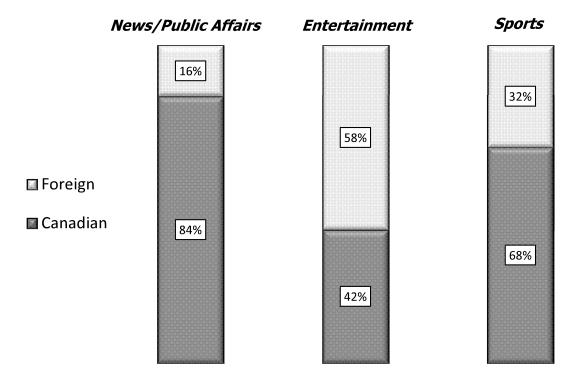
Audience Behaviour

6



HOWEVER, FRANCOPHONES ALSO WATCH A SIGNIFICANT AMOUNT OF FOREIGN ENTERTAINMENT

Distribution Of Viewing by Country of Origin Qc Franco 2+ 2013-14



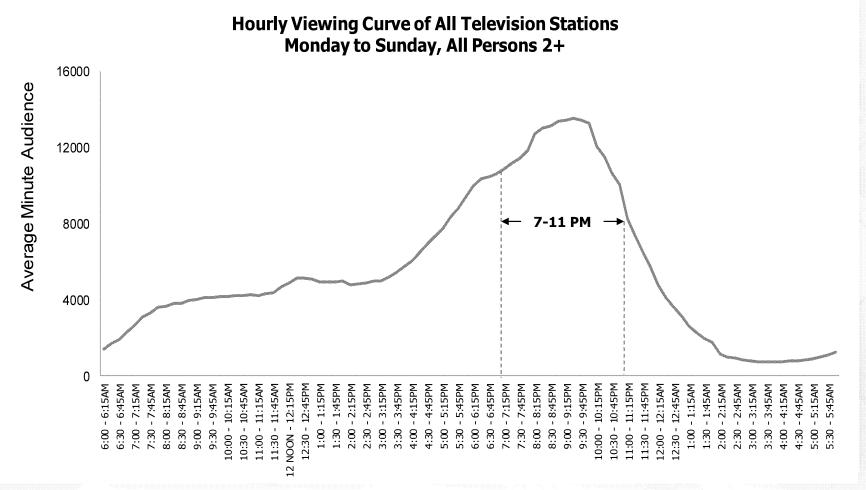


Source: CBC/Radio-Canada Research and Analysis, Qc Franco 2+, Viewing to Total TV, Broadcast Year 2013-2014. Excludes Olympic weeks. Numeris (BBM Canada) (PPM).





PRIME TIME STILL MATTERS: TV VIEWING IS CONCENTRATED IN THE EVENING **BETWEEN 7 PM AND 11 PM**





Source: CBC/Radio-Canada, Research and Analysis, Broadcast Year 2013-2014, excluding Olympic weeks (Numeris (BBM Canada))



SOME CANADIANS ARE MOVING FROM CHANNELS TO NON-LINEAR

Penetration or Reach of Select Non-Linear Video Technologies

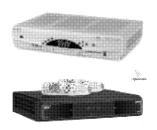
PVR

Cable VOD

All Internet TV

<u>Netflix</u>

ICI Tou.tv











45% 18%

43% 28% 26%

Source: MTM, Canadians 18+ accept Netflix and ICI Tou.tv which are Anglophones and Francophones, respectively Notes: Penetration (PVR, Netflix), Past Month reach (VOD, Internet TV, ICI Tou.tv)



WE CAN SEE THE SHIFT HAPPENING: ABOUT 10% OF TV VIEWING IS NOW NON-LINEAR







Limited Channel Choices



Multichannel Choices



Non-Linear Choices

of all TV viewing is directly from off-air TV transmitters.*

84%

of all TV viewing is from a multichannel TV platform, principally cable or satellite TV.*

of all TV viewing is playback from a playback device (e.g. PVR, VCR).*

5%

of TV viewing is from the Internet, including Netflix.[^]

Source: CBC/Radio-Canada estimates (Numeris (BBM Canada), MTM)

- * Numeris (BBM Canada): All Persons 18+, Total Canada, Total TV, 24/7, October 7-December 1, 2013
- ^ MTM: All Persons 18+, Total Canada, Fall 2013, Total Time Spent viewing TV on the Internet, including Netflix



NETFLIX HAS CLEARLY DEMONSTRATED CONSUMER DEMAND FOR NON-LINEAR, AND MULTI-SCREEN TV

One-third of Anglophone Canadians have adopted Netflix in only three years. Regular viewers* spend an average of 8 hours a week watching Netflix.







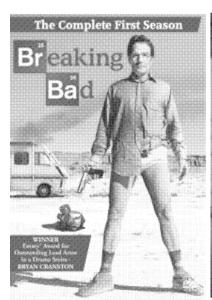




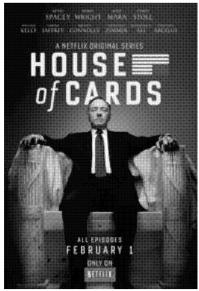
... AND THE DEMAND FOR BINGE VIEWING OF BACK CATALOGUES OF TV SERIES

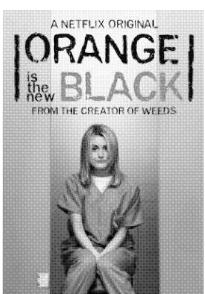
Netflix has **multiple seasons of TV shows** and releases new seasons of its original content in their entirety (i.e., all episodes released at the same time).

Nearly Half of Canadians are now **Binge Viewing**¹













GOOGLE INTRODUCES AN INEXPENSIVE BUT INNOVATIVE NEW TV REMOTE: YOUR PHONE

NEW

Insert Chromecast into an HDMI input on your TV. Find what you want to watch on your smartphone or tablet, then send it to your TV with the

press of one button.





Audience Behaviour

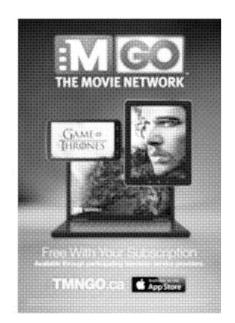




BROADCASTERS AND DISTRIBUTORS ARE ALSO TRYING TO MEET THESE **NEW CONSUMER DEMANDS**

ROGERS on demand











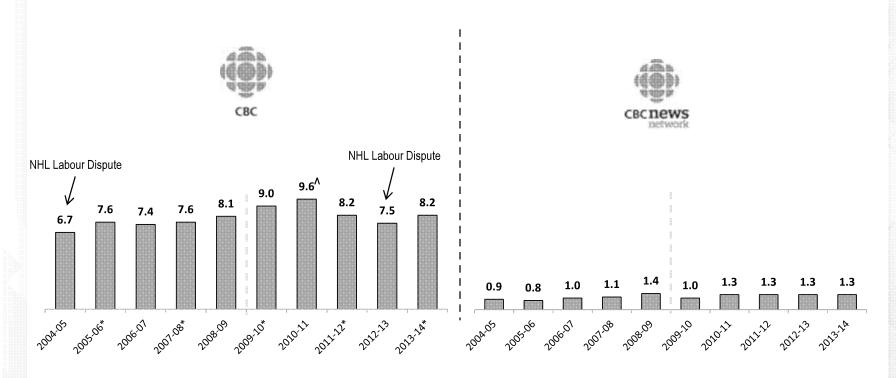






OUR ENGLISH TELEVISION SERVICES HAVE PERFORMED WELL IN THIS **COMPETITIVE ENVIRONMENT ...**

Performance of CBC Television and CBC News Network in Prime Time Share (%)



^ Vancouver Canucks appearance in the Stanley Cup Finals.

Note: The lines indicate methodological changes.

Source: Numeris (BBM Canada), Broadcast Year 2004-2005 to 2013-2014 (Total EN TV - Total Canada 2+) (PPM).

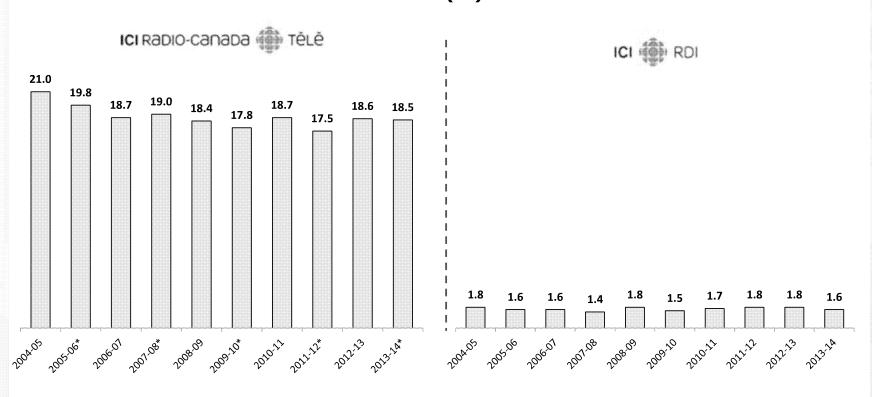
^{*} Excluding Olympic weeks.





... AS HAVE OUR FRENCH TELEVISION SERVICES

Performance of ICI Radio-Canada Télé and ICI RDI in Prime Time Share (%)



Source: Numeris (BBM Canada), Broadcast Year 2004-2005 to 2013-2014 (Total TV – Québec Franco 2+) (PPM). * Excluding Olympic weeks.

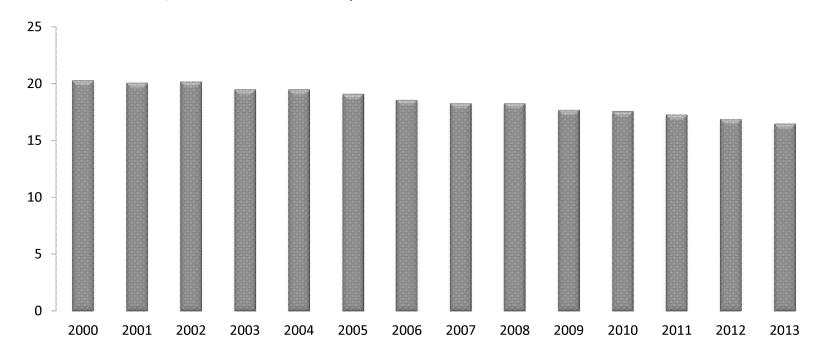




AM/FM RADIO LISTENING IS FACING A GRADUAL DECLINE IN USAGE

AM/FM Radio Listening Per Capita, 2000 to 2013,

Total Canada 2+, Hours/Week Per Capita



Source: Numeris (BBM Canada) (Fall Diary)

^{*} This chart should be used only to illustrate the longitudinal trend of radio use, since Numeris' diary is consumer recall research. It significantly overestimates radio use as measured electronically and passively by Numeris' PPM.



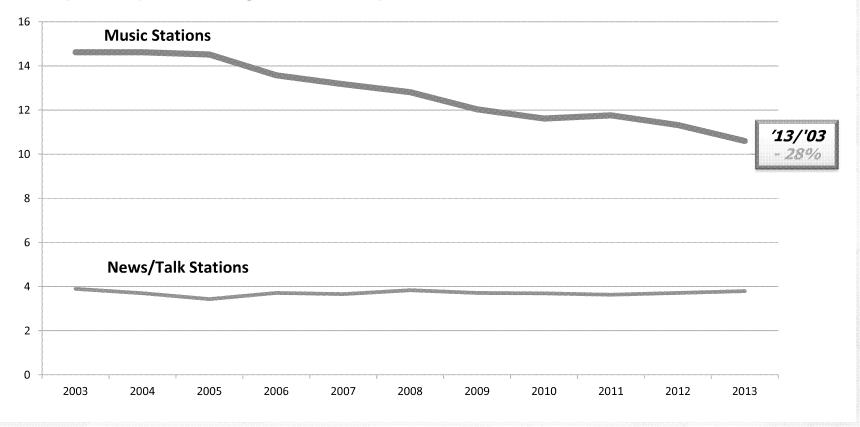


ENVIR NMENT

... PRINCIPALLY BECAUSE MUSIC LISTENING IS MOVING AWAY FROM RADIO ...

Time Spent Listening to AM/FM Radio by Format, 2003-2013

Weekly Per Capita Listening Hours, All Day, All Persons 12+



Source: Numeris (BBM Canada) (Fall Diary)

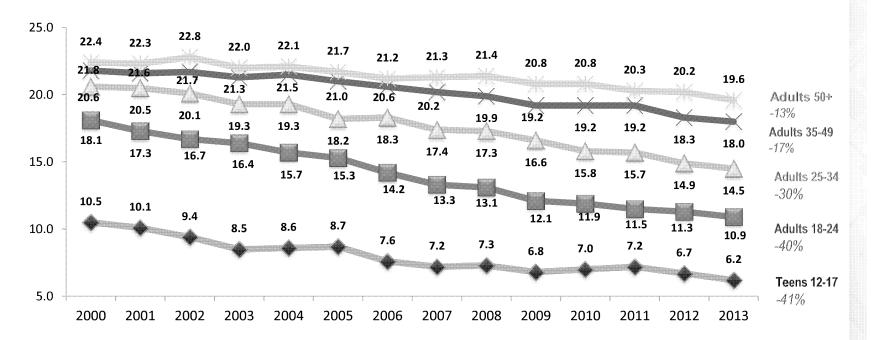
^{*} This chart should be used only to illustrate the longitudinal trend of radio use, since Numeris' diary is consumer recall research. It significantly overestimates radio use as measure electronically and passively by Numeris' PPM.



... PARTICULARLY BY YOUNGER CANADIANS

Average Weekly Per Capita Hours Tuned by Age Group

Monday to Sunday, 5 am to 1 am Total Canada 12 +



Source: Numeris (BBM Canada) (Diary - Fall 2000 to Fall 2013)

^{*} This chart should be used only to illustrate the longitudinal trend of radio use, since Numeris' diary is consumer recall research. It significantly overestimates radio use as measure electronically and passively by Numeris' PPM.



Audience Behaviour





THE DIVERSITY OF CHOICES FOR MUSIC CONSUMERS - BOTH LEGAL AND ILLEGAL - IS ENORMOUS

"Consumers are paralyzed by choice"

Anthony Mullen from on the state of the music streaming business





































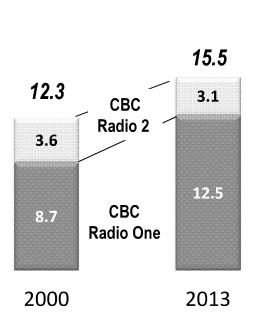


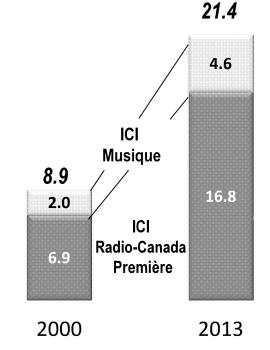




WHILE TUNING TO CONVENTIONAL Audience Behaviour RADIO HAS DECLINED, AUDIENCES TO OUR **SERVICES ARE AT RECORD HIGHS**

Performance of Our English and French Radio Networks Share (%)





Note: May not add up to the total due to roundings.

Source: CBC/Radio-Canada Research and Analysis, Numeris (BBM Canada) (Diary - Fall 2000 and Fall 2013)



6

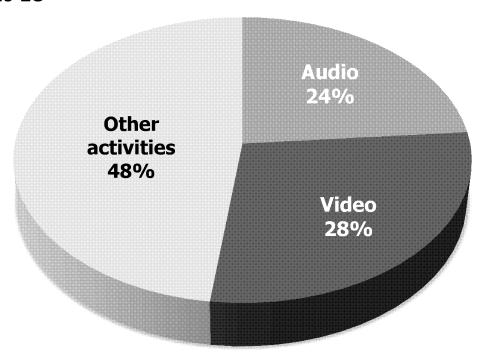
our



AUDIO AND VIDEO NOW MAKE UP A SIGNIFICANT PORTION OF TIME SPENT ON THE INTERNET

Share of Time Spent on the Internet by Activity

Canadians 18+



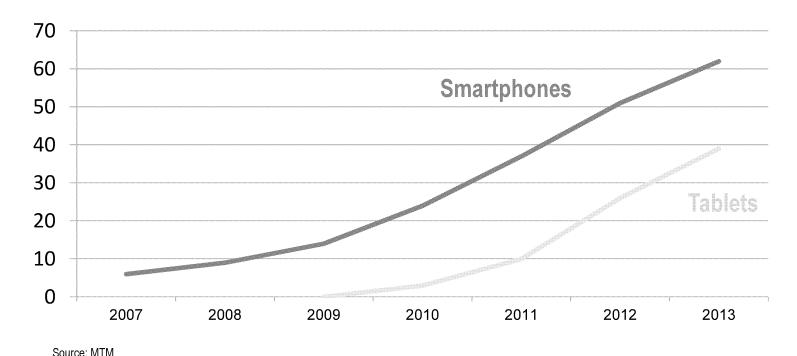
Source: MTM, Spring 2014



THE SPEED OF ADOPTION OF MOBILE DEVICES TO ACCESS THE INTERNET IS ASTONISHING

Consumers adopted smartphones and tablets rapidly

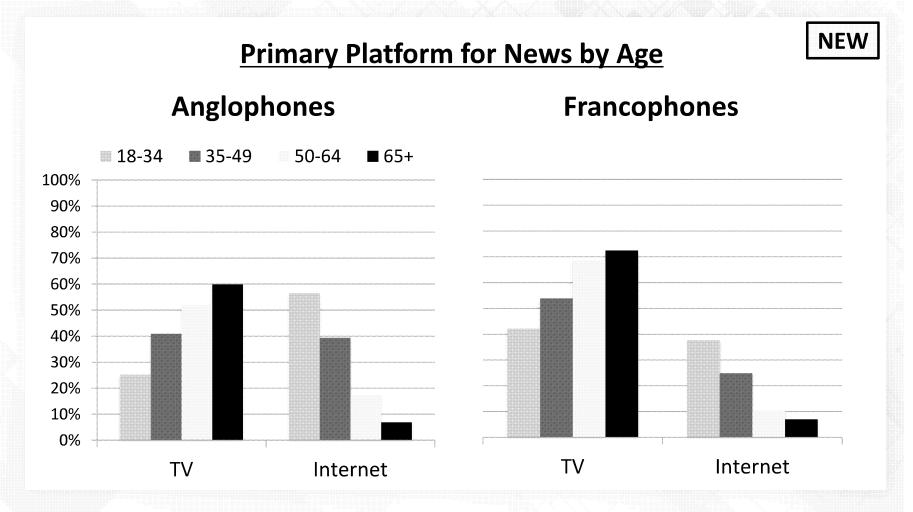
Penetration of Smartphones and Tablets in Canada, Canadians 18+







THE INTERNET IS IMPACTING THE WAY WE CONSUME NEWS





Source: MTM, Spring 2014

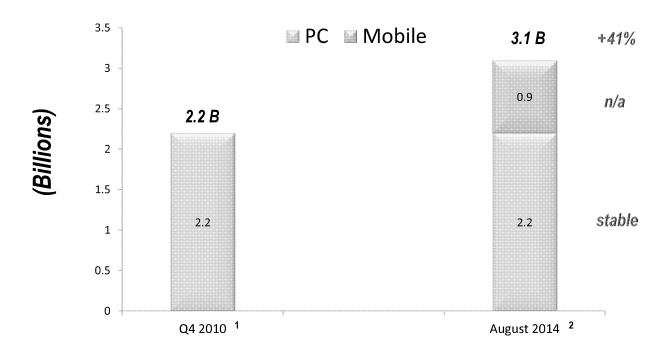
e Behaviour



NOW THAT INTERNET USAGE ON A MOBILE IS MEASURED, INTERNET TRAFFIC HAS INCREASED BY 41%

Total Visits by Platform

NEW



Note: comScore just launched its Multi-Platform service which measures usage from smartphones and tablets.

Please note that mobile measurement is currently underestimated since not all websites and mobile applications have been tagged.

Source: comScore, ¹Media Metrix, All Locations, Persons: 15+, 3 Mo. Avg Q4 2010

²Mutli-platform, August 2014, Persons 15+





CBC.CA IS A LEADER AMONG NEWS AND INFORMATION DIGITAL PROPERTIES

Total Unique Visitors/Viewers to Media and News and Information Digital Properties Total Canada 2+, PC and Mobile August 2014 (000's)

TheWeatherNetwork.com	9,900	
Postmedia Network	9,900	
Huffington Post Global	9,500	
cbc.ca	9,000	
сту	7,100	
The Globe And Mail	5,300	
CNN	5,200	
Toronto Star	4,700	
DailyMail.co.uk	4,600	
Global TV	4,400	
Please note th	e just launched its Multi-Platform service which measures usage from smartphones and tablets. at mobile measurement is currently underestimated since not all websites and mobile applications have been tagged. Radio-Canada Research and Analysis, comScore (Multi-Platform)	





Audience Behaviour

INFORMATION DIGITAL PROPERTIES

Total Unique Visitors/Viewers to Media and News and Information Digital Properties Total Canada 2+, PC and Mobile August 2014 (000's)

La Presse Sites 3.300 doesn't include La Presse+ ici radio-canada 🐠 .ca 2,100 2.100 **TVANOUVELLES.CA** Sun Media Urban 1.900 Newspapers - FR¹ 1.000 RDS.CA LEDEVOIR.COM 500

Note: comScore just launched its Multi-Platform service which measures usage from smartphones and tablets. Please note that mobile measurement is currently underestimated since not all websites and mobile applications have been tagged. Source: CBC/Radio-Canada Research and Analysis, comScore (Multi-platform)

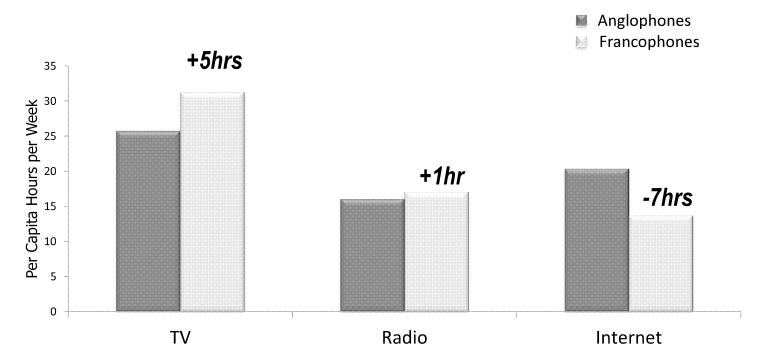
¹ Includes Journal de Montréal, Journal de Québec and 24 Heures Montréal.





FRENCH CANADIANS USE TRADITIONAL MEDIA MORE THAN ENGLISH CANADIANS

Time Spent with TV, Radio and the Internet in Canada by Language Weekly Per Capita Listening Hours

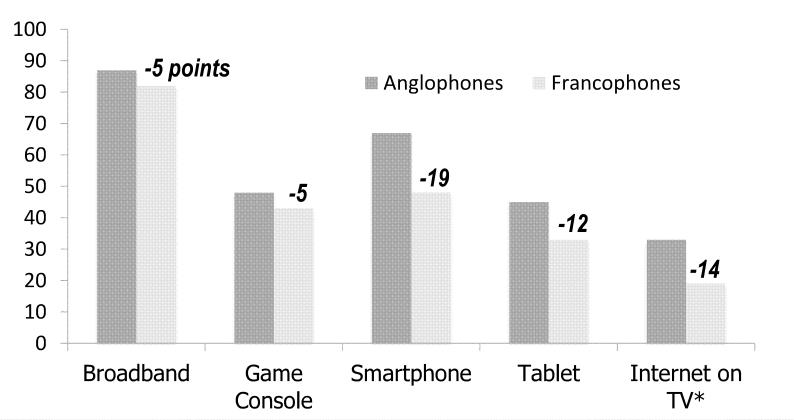






... AND TEND TO ADOPT TECHNOLOGY AT A SLOWER RATE





Source: MTM, Spring 2014

^{*} Accessed the Internet on a TV set in the past month.





KEY TAKEAWAYS

- Traditional broadcast radio and TV are still dominant.
- However, consumers are adopting devices and services that give them more control over when they access content and which screen.
- Francophones tend to use traditional media more than Anglophones and adopt new technology at a slower pace.
- CBC/Radio-Canada has performed well in the traditional and in the digital world.

MEDIA ENVIR MENT

Information for the Board of Directors November 19, 2014 Montreal, Quebec

