

Australian Government response to
the House of Representatives Standing Committee on
Communications, Information Technology
and the Arts report

Digital Television – Who’s Buying It?

**Inquiry into the uptake of Digital Television in
Australia**

November 2011

Introduction

The former House of Representatives Standing Committee on Communications, Information Technology and the Arts (the Committee) agreed on 16 March 2005 to conduct an inquiry into the uptake of digital television in Australia. The inquiry was referred by the then Minister for Communications, Information Technology and the Arts, Senator the Hon Helen Coonan.

The terms of reference for the inquiry called for the Committee to inquire into and report on:

- the rollout process for digital television, including progress to date and future plans;
- options for further encouraging consumer interest in the uptake of digital television;
- technological issues relevant to the uptake of digital television; and
- future options.

The Committee reported in February 2006 and made 12 recommendations to improve the uptake of digital television.

Government response

The Australian Government makes the following comments in relation to the recommendations contained within the Committee's report, *Digital Television – Who's Buying It? Inquiry into the uptake of Digital Television in Australia*, of February 2006.

Information presented in this response was current as at 17 June 2011. The dates and statistics contained within are therefore likely to change over time as the government's digital switchover program is further advanced.

Recommendation 1

The Committee recommends that the Australian Government switch-off analogue television nationwide on 1 January 2010.

On 18 December 2007, the government announced a date of 31 December 2013 for switchover from analog to digital television.

On 19 October 2008, the government announced a phased, region-by-region digital television switchover timetable. The *Broadcasting Legislation Amendment (Digital Television Switchover) Act 2008* (Digital Television Switchover Act) amended the *Broadcasting Services Act 1992* (the BSA) to enable the switchover timetable to be implemented, and confirmed 31 December 2013 as the date for switchover to be completed.

The following regions in Australia have already converted to digital-only television:

- Mildura/Sunraysia was the first licence area to successfully switch off its analog signals on 30 June 2010;
- Broken Hill, Riverland, Mt Gambier/South East and Spencer Gulf completed digital switchover on 15 December 2010; and
- Regional Victoria completed digital switchover on 5 May 2011.

The next licence area where analog television is due to switch off is Regional Queensland, which will convert to digital-only signals on 6 December 2011.

Recommendation 2

The Committee recommends that the Australian Government commission an independent study into Australia's current spectrum allocation and future requirements, reporting by 1 January 2008, and taking into account:

- **options for the utilisation of returned spectrum following analogue switch-off;**
- **re-allocation of television network spectrum to group together broadcasters and provide a more consolidated width of returned spectrum for future allocation;**
- **additional television networks, including community broadcasting stations offering a range of programming aimed at indigenous and minority ethnic and community groups; and**
- **the spectrum needs of future technologies, in particular wireless and other emerging technologies.**

On 24 June 2010, the Minister for Broadband, Communications and the Digital Economy, Senator the Hon Stephen Conroy (the Minister), announced the government had decided to release 126 Megahertz (MHz) of broadcasting spectrum as a digital dividend. This decision was made following extensive public consultation through the Digital Dividend Green Paper.

This spectrum will become available as a result of the switch to digital-only television broadcasting in Australia, which will be completed by 31 December 2013. The digital dividend will be released as a contiguous block of spectrum in the upper ultra-high frequency (UHF) band, comprising the frequency range 694 to 820 MHz inclusive.

The government's decision on the size and location of the digital dividend is a crucial step in the process of releasing spectrum to enable next generation communications services such as wireless broadband.

The government aims to auction the digital dividend spectrum in the second half of 2012, allowing successful bidders ample time to plan and deploy the next-generation networks that are likely to utilise the spectrum.

In order to release this highly valued spectrum, broadcasting services will need to be relocated out of the digital dividend spectrum and organised more efficiently within their remaining spectrum allocation. This process is known as 'restacking'.

The *Broadcasting Legislation Amendment (Digital Dividend and Other Measures) Act 2011* (the Act) was passed by the Australian Parliament on 10 May 2011 and received Royal Assent on 26 May 2011. The Act amends the BSA and the *Radiocommunications Act 1992* to provide the Australian Communications and Media Authority (the ACMA) with improved planning and enforcement powers to restack digital television channels and release spectrum from the closure of analog television services following digital switchover.

The ACMA in May 2011 released the decision paper *Clearing the Digital Dividend - Decisions on planning principles for restacking digital television channels* following a process of public consultation. This paper sets out the eleven planning principles that underpin restack planning, including the assumed transmission parameters used by the broadcasters, and the minimum signal levels needed to provide adequate coverage.

The restack activity is expected to have two major phases of work. The first is the development of revised channel plans and sequencing plans that identify the final channels that digital television services will move to and the order in which the moves will need to occur. The second is the implementation of those channel changes by broadcasters.

The remaining spectrum allocation for broadcasting services will be sufficient to support the provision of up to six in-home digital television channels nationwide (each 7 MHz channel can support a number of digital television services).

The government aims for the restack to be completed, and hence the digital dividend spectrum to be cleared, within 12 months of the switch off of analog television services in Australia (that is, by 31 December 2014).

An independent review of the government's investment in the Indigenous broadcasting and media sector was undertaken in the latter half of 2010. The review aimed to ensure that the resources allocated to Indigenous broadcasting are delivering the best outcomes for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people nationally. The review was conducted across government, coordinated by the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet (Office for the Arts) with input and support provided by the Department of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs (FaHCSIA), the Department of Broadband, Communications and the Digital Economy (DBCDE) and the ACMA.

An Issues Paper was published on the Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts website, with an invitation to make submissions to the review. Submissions were made available on the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet (Office for the Arts) website and public consultations were held across the country with stakeholders and interested members of the public.

A report to government was completed in December 2010 and submitted to government for consideration. On 6 April 2011, the Minister for the Arts, the Hon Simon Crean MP, the Minister for Indigenous Affairs, the Hon Jenny Macklin MP, and the Minister jointly released the report of the review, titled *Review of Australian Government Investment in the Indigenous Broadcasting and Media Sector*.

The review found that the Indigenous broadcasting and media sector is a powerful tool for the wellbeing of Indigenous people and that it can help the government realise its objective of closing the gap between Indigenous and non-Indigenous people. The report recommended that government responsibility for Indigenous broadcasting programs be located within the same department as other broadcasting and media sectors, finding this to be a long held desire amongst Indigenous media practitioners. In response, the government transferred responsibility for the Indigenous broadcasting and media sector from the Arts portfolio to the DBCDE. The transfer took effect from 1 July 2011.

The government has also agreed to provide operating funding for the National Indigenous Television Service (NITV) of \$15.2 million in 2011–12. However, the review highlighted significant governance and structural issues in NITV's management arrangements and recommended significant changes to restructure the organisation. The 2011–12 funding will cover NITV's operations during the upcoming transitional year, during which time the Minister will negotiate with NITV a more sustainable structural model that achieves the

sector's widely held goal of providing more original Indigenous content on free-to-air television. The government will announce a fuller response to the review in due course.

Recommendation 3

The Committee recommends that the Australian Government remove the programming restrictions on multichannelling for national free-to-air networks as soon as possible and no later than 1 January 2007.

The *Broadcasting Legislation Amendment (Digital Television) Act 2006* (Digital Television Act) amended the BSA to remove the genre restrictions on national broadcaster multichannelling from 4 November 2006.

Recommendation 4

The Committee recommends that the Australian Government remove all restrictions on multichannelling for commercial free-to-air networks on 1 January 2008.

The Digital Television Act amended the BSA to allow commercial free-to-air networks to provide:

- one High Definition television (HDTV) multi-channel from 1 January 2007;
- one Standard Definition television (SDTV) multi-channel, in addition to their SDTV simulcast of their analog television service, from 1 January 2009; and
- full (or unrestricted) multichannelling no later than the end of the simulcast period in each licence area.

These changes have enabled the commercial free-to-air broadcasters to launch the following digital television multichannels: 7TWO, 7mate, GO!, GEM, ONE and ELEVEN.

Recommendation 5

The Committee recommends that the Australian Government maintain the prohibition on free-to-air networks offering subscription multichannelling.

The government has maintained the prohibition on free-to-air networks offering subscription multichannelling in the digital television regulatory framework.

Recommendation 6

The Committee recommends that the Australian Government maintain the current minimum High Definition broadcasting quota for free-to-air networks until 1 January 2011.

The BSA provides that the minimum HDTV broadcasting quota of 1040 hours of programming per broadcaster per year continues until the end of the simulcast period in each licence area. The quota does not apply to remote broadcasters. Commercial broadcasters operating an additional service in small regional markets under a licence issued under section 38A or 38B of the BSA are also exempt from HDTV requirements if they have elected to broadcast all the digital services they are providing on a single 7MHz channel.

Recommendation 7

The Committee recommends that, prior to 1 January 2011, the Australian Government undertake a review to determine whether current High Definition quotas for free-to-air networks should be removed, increased or decreased.

The BSA provides that the HDTV quota of at least 1040 programming hours per year continues until the end of the simulcast period in each licence area. This provides certainty for viewers and industry during the transition to digital-only television, and for broadcasters to choose how best to meet their audiences' needs and structure the use of their spectrum between SDTV, HDTV and multi-channelling after switchover.

Recommendation 8

The Committee recommends that the Australian Government reconsider current restrictions on datacasting with a view to lifting restrictions on 1 January 2008.

The Digital Television Act amended the BSA to provide for the allocation of two unassigned channels of television broadcasting spectrum nationally for new digital services. These channels are often referred to as 'Channel A' and 'Channel B'.

On 4 November 2009, the Minister announced that the government would temporarily allocate the vacant spectrum known as Channel A to the community broadcasting sector, allowing community television stations C31 in Melbourne, TVS in Sydney, QCTV in Brisbane and Channel 31 in Adelaide to simulcast their services until the switch to digital-only television in capital cities in 2013. West Television in Perth has also been allocated temporary spectrum to allow it to broadcast, although it is providing a digital-only service.

On 24 June 2010, the Minister announced the government had decided to release 126 MHz of broadcasting spectrum as a digital dividend. The remaining spectrum allocation for broadcasting services will be sufficient to support the provision of up to six in-home digital television channels nationwide.

On 9 July 2010 the Minister issued the Australian Communications and Media Authority (Realising the Digital Dividend) Direction 2010 (the Direction). In accordance with the Direction, the ACMA will plan for no more than six digital television services in metropolitan licence areas. This means that there will be one unassigned channel available for free-to-air television broadcasting after digital switchover in these areas.

In addition to the digital simulcast of community television services, unassigned channels were used in 2010 to support trials of 3D television by the free-to-air broadcasters. These trials included telecasts by the Nine Network and WIN Television of the State of Origin rugby league series and the NRL grand final, by Channel Seven of the AFL grand final and by the SBS of certain matches of the 2010 FIFA World Cup. These telecasts were available to viewers in Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth, Newcastle and Wollongong with access to 3D capable digital televisions.

On 18 February 2011, the ACMA announced it had concluded its review of 3D television trials and will continue to consider authorising trials of emerging technologies using the currently unassigned digital television channels until the end of 2011. The ACMA intends to review its approach to the use of temporary spectrum, as the requirements for the restacking of existing television channels become clearer and the opportunity to use these vacant channels begins to close.

Recommendation 9

The Committee recommends that the Australian Government ensure that the One Watt initiative and the MEPS standard are fully operational by analogue switch-off at 1 January 2010.

The Ministerial Council on Energy (MCE) initially proposed to expand its commitment to reducing excessive standby by formulating a coordinated, product-specific 10-year Standby plan (2002-2012) within the umbrella of the International Energy Agency's (IEA) One Watt initiative. More recently it was announced that a regulatory approach to limit standby power to one watt would be introduced by 2013. Regulatory proposals in Australia are likely to be broadly harmonised with the requirements in Europe in the first instance.

From 1 October 2009, legislation was introduced by Australian states and territories that requires all television sets, other than CRT television sets, to comply with Minimum Energy Performance Standards (MEPS) and energy labelling. All television sets imported on or after 1 October 2009 will need to comply with MEPS and energy labelling and must be registered with an Australian regulator. The voluntary labelling scheme introduced in July 2008 closed on 1 August 2009.

From 1 December 2008, legislation was introduced by Australian state and territory governments that requires all set-top boxes, whose primary purpose is to only decode terrestrial television broadcast signals and do not incorporate a recording device, to comply with MEPS. All set-top boxes imported on or after 1 December 2008 will need to comply with MEPS and must be registered with an Australian regulator.

Recommendation 10

The Committee recommends that the Australian Government

- **work with industry stakeholders to establish a testing and conformance centre for digital television equipment; and**
- **provide A\$1 million as seed funding in the first year for the establishment of a testing and conformance centre.**

The DBCDE has established a panel of established accredited commercial providers with the capability to test digital television receivers and digital television capable devices for conformance to minimum performance requirements and relevant Australian standards.

The services associated with the panel include testing of digital television receivers and digital television capable devices for conformance to certain minimum performance requirements and relevant standards, such as the current standard for digital television receivers (AS4933.1-2010: Digital television – Requirements for receivers – VHF/UHF DVB-T television broadcasts). Providers may also test digital tuner devices with the capability of receiving SDTV and optionally HDTV via satellite broadcasting services against a recognised Standard. The services may also include the testing of satellite receivers and decoders if required.

Recommendation 11

The Committee recommends that the Australian Government coordinate the establishment of a mandatory labelling scheme that will accurately identify television and digital reception products. The scheme should be based on the industry's Digital Television Marketing Code.

The government's Digital Switchover Labelling Scheme (the Scheme) was launched on 29 January 2009 to help Australian consumers prepare for digital switchover. The Scheme comprises three labels for televisions, set-top boxes and digital TV recorders. The labels help consumers by identifying if a product is digital ready or capable of being digital ready with the purchase of a digital ready product. More information on the labels is available on the Digital Ready website at www.digitalready.gov.au/panel_labels.aspx.

Suppliers and manufacturers of digital television products in the Australian market can choose to participate in the Scheme. The Scheme currently has 41 participating suppliers, including Australia's biggest consumer electronics companies. Almost 1,000 digital ready products are currently labelled under the scheme and listed on the digital ready products database on the Digital Ready website at: www.digitalready.gov.au/how-do-I-switch/key-considerations/product-search.aspx where consumers can find their details.

Recommendation 12

The Committee recommends that the Australian Government terminate the analogue Television Black Spot program as a priority, and implement a Digital Television Black Spot Program.

The Television Black Spot Program, which funded the establishment of analog television facilities, has closed. The Television Fund, which funded the Television Black Spot Program, was created under the *Telstra Corporation Act 1991* following the sale of the second tranche of Telstra. Under that Act, the Television Fund had a limited life and it closed on 30 June 2005.

In 2010, the government announced a range of measures designed to address digital television blackspots.

On 11 May 2010, the government announced that it will invest \$375.4 million over 12 years to provide transmission of digital free-to-air television services from a new satellite platform, known as the Viewer Access Satellite Television (VAST) service.

The VAST service will provide viewers with access to the full suite of Freeview digital television services. Viewers located outside Western Australia will also be able to access an additional dedicated news channel that features the local news content of the regional commercial television broadcasters from all regions of eastern Australia. Viewers in Western Australia will receive local news content on the three main commercial channels.

Viewers located in remote licence areas, and those in non-remote licence areas who are unable to terrestrially receive the digital television services transmitted to their local area, will be eligible to access the VAST service. While viewers in remote licence areas will be automatically eligible to access the VAST service when it becomes locally available, viewers in non-remote licence areas will become eligible to access the VAST service no earlier than six months before digital switchover in their licence area.

In order to obtain the VAST service, eligible viewers will need to install direct-to-home satellite reception equipment, including a satellite dish and a high definition satellite set-top box.

The government has reached an agreement with television broadcasters that will see them progressively upgrade a significant number of analog television self-help retransmission facilities to operate in digital before switchover in the relevant licence area. Under these arrangements, digital terrestrial services have been established to serve Underbool in the Mildura/Sunraysia licence area, Orroroo in the Spencer Gulf licence area and Apollo Bay, Boolarra, Howqua, Jeeralang/Yinnar South and Lorne in the regional Victoria licence area.

The broadcasters have also undertaken to establish a number of additional transmission facilities to further extend the reach of their digital terrestrial services. This has led to the establishment of new digital facilities at Ouyen and Robinvale in the Mildura/Sunraysia licence area, Morgan in the Riverland licence area, and Ballarat East, Birchip, Broadford, Charlton, Cohuna, Inverloch, Koondrook/Barham, Learmonth, Mt Cowley (IBL),

Newborough, Tanybryn (IBL), Terang, Timboon, Trafalgar/Yarragon, Warracknabeal, Waubra and Wycheproof in the regional Victoria licence area.

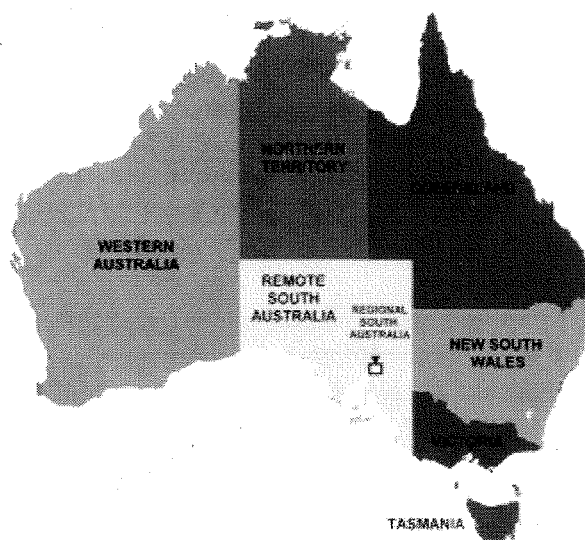
Further self-help conversions and the establishment of additional transmission facilities are planned in the remaining switchover areas. Further information regarding digital blackspots is available in the Report on Digital Television Transmission and Reception which has been published quarterly from May 2009. More information, including links to the reports, is available on the DBCDE website at:

http://www.dbcde.gov.au/television/digital_television_switchover/reports_on_digital_television_transmission_and_reception.

For those viewers who are currently reliant on reception from self-help sites that are not upgraded to digital, the government has implemented the Satellite Subsidy Scheme (the SSS) which will provide up to 130,000 regional and remote households in over 700 communities across Australia with access to a subsidy to reduce the cost of making the transition to the new VAST digital television satellite service.

Communities relying on self-help television towers that are not being converted to digital will be able to access assistance from the SSS on a region-by-region basis. Regional South Australia was the first switchover area to open for the SSS in July 2010. The SSS opened across Queensland on 30 May 2011, and other areas will open from September 2011 onwards.

The following map and table shows when the SSS will become available across Australia. Viewers cannot apply for the subsidy until the SSS commences in the area in which they live.



Subsidy area	Applications open	Satellite subsidy
Regional South Australia	15 July 2010	\$400
Victoria	5 November 2010	\$400
Queensland	30 May 2011	\$400, \$550, \$700
Remote South Australia	September 2011	\$400, \$550
New South Wales	November 2011	\$400, \$550
Northern Territory	May 2012	\$550, \$700
Tasmania	October 2012	\$400
Western Australia	November 2012	\$400, \$550, \$700

ABC and SBS self-help conversions

In the 2010-11 and 2011-12 Budgets, the government provided funding for the conversion of a total of 66 ABC and SBS analog television services at sites where the remaining services are all provided by broadcasters, thereby enabling the communities relying on these sites to receive in digital the television services that were provided in analog mode. If these ABC/SBS analog services were not funded for terrestrial conversion, this would result in an undesirable 'hybrid' reception model with the viewer needing two set-top boxes, where viewers would require an aerial for the local terrestrial signals, and a satellite dish and two decoder boxes to receive the full suite of digital television services.

The funding provides for the capital cost of converting these self-help analog television services to digital mode, plus a limited amount of funding towards the operation of the service for a period of 10 years.

The community group operating the analog service will need to commit to operating the self-help digital television retransmission service and meet any ongoing costs, such as electricity and general maintenance that exceed the funds provided toward the operation of the service.

The conversion of these services will be managed by the ABC and/or SBS.

The services funded are as follows:

No	Service	Area Served*	State	Switchover window	Market Area	Year funded
1	SBS	Balranald	NSW	1 January– 30 Jun 2011	North Central Victoria	2010–11 Budget
2	SBS	Kandos	NSW	1 January– 30 June 2012	Central Tablelands and Central Western Slopes	2010–11 Budget
3	SBS	Khancoban	NSW	1 January– 30 June 2011	Goulburn Valley/Upper Murray	2010–11 Budget
4	SBS	Springsure	Qld	1 July– 31 December 2011	Capricornia	2010–11 Budget

5	SBS	Burra	SA	1 July– 31 December 2010	Spencer Gulf	2010–11 Budget
6	SBS	Quorn	SA	1 July– 31 December 2010	Spencer Gulf	2010–11 Budget
7	SBS	Tawonga South	Vic	1 January– 30 June 2011	Goulburn Valley/ Upper Murray	2010–11 Budget
8	SBS	Bourke Town	NSW	1 July– 31 December 2013	Remote Central & Eastern Australia	2011–12 Budget
9	SBS	Brewarrina	NSW	1 July– 31 December 2013	Remote Central & Eastern Australia	2011–12 Budget
10	SBS	Lightning Ridge	NSW	1 July– 31 December 2013	Remote Central & Eastern Australia	2011–12 Budget
11	SBS	Jabiru	NT	1 July– 31 December 2013	Remote Central & Eastern Australia	2011–12 Budget
12	SBS	Barcaldine	Qld	1 July– 31 December 2013	Remote Central & Eastern Australia	2011–12 Budget
13	SBS	Blackall	Qld	1 July– 31 December 2013	Remote Central & Eastern Australia	2011–12 Budget
14	SBS	Cloncurry	Qld	1 July– 31 December 2013	Remote Central & Eastern Australia	2011–12 Budget
15	SBS	Cooktown	Qld	1 July– 31 December 2013	Remote Central & Eastern Australia	2011–12 Budget
16	SBS	Cunnamulla	Qld	1 July– 31 December 2013	Remote Central & Eastern Australia	2011–12 Budget
17	SBS	Hughenden	Qld	1 July– 31 December 2013	Remote Central & Eastern Australia	2011–12 Budget
18	SBS	Thursday Island	Qld	1 July– 31 December 2013	Remote Central & Eastern Australia	2011–12 Budget
19	SBS	Weipa	Qld	1 July– 31 December 2013	Remote Central & Eastern Australia	2011–12 Budget
20	SBS	Winton	Qld	1 July– 31 December 2013	Remote Central & Eastern Australia	2011–12 Budget

21	SBS	Cooper Pedy	SA	1 July– 31 December 2013	Remote Central & Eastern Australia	2011–12 Budget
22	SBS	Derby	Tas	1 January– 30 June 2013	Tasmania	2011–12 Budget
23	SBS	St Helens	Tas	1 January– 30 June 2013	Tasmania	2011–12 Budget
24	SBS	Bridgetown	WA	1 July– 31 December 2013	Regional & Remote Western Australia	2011–12 Budget
25	SBS	Carnamah	WA	1 July– 31 December 2013	Regional & Remote Western Australia	2011–12 Budget
26	SBS	Dampier	WA	1 July– 31 December 2013	Regional & Remote Western Australia	2011–12 Budget
27	SBS	Fitzroy Crossing	WA	1 July– 31 December 2013	Regional & Remote Western Australia	2011–12 Budget
28	SBS	Halls Creek	WA	1 July– 31 December 2013	Regional & Remote Western Australia	2011–12 Budget
29	SBS	Kambalda	WA	1 July– 31 December 2013	Regional & Remote Western Australia	2011–12 Budget
30	SBS	Kojonup	WA	1 July– 31 December 2013	Regional & Remote Western Australia	2011–12 Budget
31	SBS	Kununurra East	WA	1 July– 31 December 2013	Regional & Remote Western Australia	2011–12 Budget
32	SBS	Meekatharra	WA	1 July– 31 December 2013	Regional & Remote Western Australia	2011–12 Budget
33	SBS	Merredin	WA	1 July– 31 December 2013	Regional & Remote Western Australia	2011–12 Budget
34	SBS	Moora town	WA	1 July– 31 December 2013	Regional & Remote Western Australia	2011–12 Budget
35	SBS	Mt Magnet	WA	1 July– 31 December 2013	Regional & Remote Western Australia	2011–12 Budget
36	SBS	Mullewa	WA	1 July– 31 December 2013	Regional & Remote Western Australia	2011–12 Budget

37	SBS	Narembeen	WA	1 July– 31 December 2013	Regional & Remote Western Australia	2011–12 Budget
38	SBS	Norseman	WA	1 July– 31 December 2013	Regional & Remote Western Australia	2011–12 Budget
39	SBS	Pannawonica	WA	1 July– 31 December 2013	Regional & Remote Western Australia	2011–12 Budget
40	SBS	Paraburdoo	WA	1 July– 31 December 2013	Regional & Remote Western Australia	2011–12 Budget
41	SBS	Pemberton	WA	1 July– 31 December 2013	Regional & Remote Western Australia	2011–12 Budget
42	SBS	Roebourne	WA	1 July– 31 December 2013	Regional & Remote Western Australia	2011–12 Budget
43	SBS	Southern Cross Town	WA	1 July– 31 December 2013	Regional & Remote Western Australia	2011–12 Budget
44	SBS	Wyndham	WA	1 July– 31 December 2013	Regional & Remote Western Australia	2011–12 Budget
45	SBS	Adelong*	NSW	1 January– 30 June 2012	South West Slopes & Eastern Riverina	2011–12 Budget
46	SBS	Captains Flat*	NSW	1 January– 30 June 2012	ACT & Southern Tablelands	2011–12 Budget
47	SBS	Talbingo*	NSW	1 January– 30 June 2012	South West Slopes & Eastern Riverina	2011–12 Budget
48	SBS	Tumbarumba*	NSW	1 January– 30 June 2012	South West Slopes & Eastern Riverina	2011–12 Budget
49	SBS	Batchelor*	NT	1 July– 31 December 2013	Remote Central & Eastern Australia	2011–12 Budget
50	SBS	Cardwell*	Qld	1 July– 31 December 2011	Far North Queensland	2011–12 Budget
51	SBS	Glenden*	Qld	1 July– 31 December 2011	Qld Central Coast & Whitsundays	2011–12 Budget
52	SBS	Maydena*	Tas	1 January– 30 June 2013	Tasmania	2011–12 Budget
53	SBS	Bruce Rock*	WA	1 July– 31 December 2013	Regional & Remote Western Australia	2011–12 Budget

54	SBS	Batlow*	NSW	1 January– 30 June 2012	South West Slopes & Eastern Riverina	2011–12 Budget
55	ABC	Adelong*	NSW	1 January– 30 June 2012	South West Slopes & Eastern Riverina	2011–12 Budget
56	ABC	Captains Flat*	NSW	1 January– 30 June 2012	ACT & Southern Tablelands	2011–12 Budget
57	ABC	Talbingo*	NSW	1 January– 30 June 2012	South West Slopes & Eastern Riverina	2011–12 Budget
58	ABC	Tumbarumba*	NSW	1 January– 30 June 2012	South West Slopes & Eastern Riverina	2011–12 Budget
59	ABC	Batchelor*	NT	1 July– 31 December 2013	Remote Central & Eastern Australia	2011–12 Budget
60	ABC	Cardwell*	Qld	1 July– 31 December 2011	Far North Queensland	2011–12 Budget
61	ABC	Glenden*	Qld	1 July– 31 December 2011	Qld Central Coast & Whitsundays	2011–12 Budget
62	ABC	Maydena*	Tas	1 January– 30 June 2013	Tasmania	2011–12 Budget
63	ABC	Bruce Rock*	WA	1 July– 31 December 2013	Regional & Remote Western Australia	2011–12 Budget
64	ABC	Batlow*	NSW	1 January– 30 June 2012	South West Slopes & Eastern Riverina	2011–12 Budget
65	ABC	Tieri	Qld	1 July– 31 December 2011	Qld Central Coast & Whitsundays	2011–12 Budget
66	ABC	Mandurah	WA	1 July– 31 December 2013	Regional & Remote Western Australia	2011–12 Budget

* ABC and SBS both provided at this site

