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Consultation on Broadcasting Content Code

UTILITY REGULATION AND COMPETITION OFFICE

CAYMAN ISLANDS

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Table of Contents

A. INTRODUCTION 4

B. THE CODE 4

PART A INTRODUCTION 4

1. PURPOSE AND STATUS 4
2 FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION AND PROPORTIONALITY 5
3 APPLICATION AND SCOPE 6
4 INTERPRETATION AND DEFINITIONS 7

PART B THE STANDARDS 9

SECTION 1 PROTECTING CHILDREN 9
SECTION 2 HARM AND OFFENCE 11
SECTION 3 LIVE PROGRAMMING AND THE BROADCAST DELAY 13
SECTION 4 CRIME, DISORDER, HATRED AND ABUSE 15
SECTION 5 RELIGION 16
SECTION 6 DUE ACCURACY AND DUE IMPARTIALITY IN NEWS 16
SECTION 7 ELECTIONS 17
SECTION 8 FAIRNESS 18
SECTION 9 PRIVACY 19
SECTION 10 ADVERTISEMENTS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS 21

PART C COMPLIANCE, COMPLAINTS AND ENFORCEMENT 21

SECTION 11 COMPLIANCE ARRANGEMENTS AND RECORDINGS 21
SECTION 12 COMPLAINTS 22
SECTION 13 ENFORCEMENT AND SANCTIONS 23
SECTION 14 GUIDANCE, REVIEW AND COMMENCEMENT 24

SCHEDULE 1 LANGUAGE 25

PART 1 PROHIBITED LANGUAGE 25
PART 2 STRONG LANGUAGE 26
PART 3 MILDER LANGUAGE 26
PART 4 EQUIVALENT WORDS IN OTHER LANGUAGES 27
PART 5 SUPPLEMENTARY GUIDANCE AND REVIEW 27

SCHEDULE 2 SUMMARY OF SCHEDULING STANDARDS 28

C. CONSULTATION QUESTIONS 28

D. HOW TO RESPOND TO THIS CONSULTATION 29

E. REFERENCES 30

A. Introduction

A.1 The Utility Regulation and Competition Office ('**URCO**' or '**the Office**') is the independent regulator established by Section 4 of the Utility Regulation and Competition Act (as revised) (the '**URC Act**') for the electricity, information and communications technology ('**ICT**'), water, wastewater and fuels sectors in the Cayman Islands. The Office also regulates the use of the electromagnetic spectrum and manages the .ky Internet domain.

A.2 Different decisions by the Office will affect persons and organisations throughout the country in different ways. It is therefore important that the Office makes decisions with the appropriate input from persons with sufficient interest or who are likely to be affected by the outcome of such decisions. Consultation is an essential aspect of regulatory accountability and transparency and provides the formal mechanism for these persons to express their views in this manner. The requirement for the Office to consult is mandated in its enabling legislation.

A.3 The purpose of this consultation is to seek the views of affected stakeholders, the general public, and other interested parties, regarding the establishment of a Broadcasting Content Code.

B. The Code

Part A Introduction

1. Purpose and status

1.1 This Code establishes the standards for the content of local programming that the Utility Regulation and Competition Office (the Office) is required to set, review and revise under section 56 of the Information and Communications Technology Act (2026 Revision) (the Act). It gives practical effect to the duties that section 55 of the Act places on every licensee.

1.2 Section 55 of the Act requires a licensee to ensure that the local programming it broadcasts protects persons under the age of eighteen; includes nothing which offends against good taste or decency, is likely to encourage or incite the commission of crime or lead to disorder, is likely to be offensive to public feelings, or is an offensive representation of or reference to a person, living or deceased; and presents any news broadcast with due accuracy and impartiality.

1.3 Compliance with this Code is a condition of every licence that authorises the provision of local programming. A breach of this Code is a breach of the licensee's duty under section 55 of the Act and a breach of its licence, and may be enforced in the manner set out in Part C.

1.4 Nothing in this Code requires the Office to view or listen to any programme before it is broadcast (section 57(3) of the Act). Responsibility for everything that is broadcast rests at all times with the licensee, whoever produced or contributed the material.

1.5 The Office may issue guidelines under section 57(4) of the Act (referred to in this Code as guidance) on the application of this Code. Guidance is not itself binding, but the Office will have regard to it when deciding whether a breach has occurred, and a licensee that follows it will ordinarily be treated as having acted reasonably.

1.6 The Code contains minimum standards applicable to all local programming and additional standards applicable to particular descriptions of programming, as section 56(4) of the Act requires. Rules expressed to apply "at all times" or "without exception" are minimum standards. All other rules are applied in context, as explained in paragraph 4.

2 Freedom of expression and proportionality

2.1 Section 11 of the Bill of Rights, Freedoms and Responsibilities in the Cayman Islands Constitution Order 2009 guarantees freedom of expression, including the freedom to hold opinions and to receive and impart ideas and information without interference. The same section provides that the freedom may be subject to restrictions that are prescribed by law and reasonably justifiable in a democratic society, including in the interests of public morality and for the purpose of regulating broadcasting.

2.2 This Code is such a restriction. The Office will interpret and apply it so as to interfere with freedom of expression only to the extent necessary to secure the standards in section 55 of the Act, and in a manner proportionate to the harm or offence at issue. In doing so the Office recognises that freedom of expression protects not only material that is favourably received or regarded as inoffensive, but also material that may offend, shock or disturb, and that broadcasters and contributors are entitled to a degree of exaggeration and provocation. Gratuitous abuse that serves no purpose beyond demeaning its target does not attract the same protection.

2.3 The Code has been framed so that each rule pursues a legitimate aim recognised in section 11(2) of the Constitution, is rationally connected to that aim and goes no further than is necessary to achieve it. The same approach governs the Office's decisions on individual complaints and on sanctions.

2.4 In setting these standards the Office has had regard, as section 56(3) of the Act requires, to the degree of harm or offence likely to be caused by particular kinds of material, the likely size and composition of the audience, the audience's likely expectations and the extent to which the nature of the content can be brought to its attention, and the likelihood of persons being unintentionally exposed to content of which they were unaware.

2.5 Local programming is broadcast free to air to a general audience that includes children and the whole range of communities, languages and faiths

represented in the Islands. Unlike subscription or on demand content, it reaches the listener or viewer without any prior choice to receive it, without parental controls and without any means of filtering, and in a small community it is heard in homes, vehicles, workplaces and public places alike. These features, rather than the number of services available, justify standards that are in some respects firmer than those applied to subscription or online services.

3 Application and scope

3.1 This Code applies to all local programming. Section 2 of the Act defines "local programming" as sound or television broadcasting content made available in the Islands, by a licensee, without subscription, and includes things such as advertisements and announcements.

3.2 Accordingly the Code applies to every licensee that provides a free to air sound broadcasting or television broadcasting service in the Islands, and to all content transmitted on that service, whether produced by the licensee, acquired from a third party, contributed live by presenters, guests, callers or members of the public, or broadcast as an advertisement or announcement.

3.3 Where a licensee simultaneously transmits its licensed service, without alteration, by means of the internet (for example a live stream of its radio or television output on its own website or application), the Code applies to that transmission in the same way as it applies to the service itself, because it is the same local programming reaching the same audience.

3.4 The Code does not apply to:

(a) subscription television or radio services, including every channel carried on a subscription television platform (for example premium film channels such as HBO and Cinemax, and basic tier channels), whether or not the channel is made available to the platform's subscribers for a promotional period at no additional charge;

(b) programming made available on demand;

(c) content that a licensee publishes separately on websites, social media or other online platforms and that is not a transmission of its licensed service; or

(d) content published by any person who is not a licensee.

Such content remains subject to the general law, including the Penal Code (2026 Revision), the Defamation Act (1995 Revision) and the Data Protection Act (2021 Revision).

3.5 Subscription content is outside the Code because section 55 of the Act applies only to local programming, which section 2 confines to content made available without subscription. Films and series carrying mature audience ratings on subscription channels are therefore not regulated by this Code, and a subscriber's choice to receive such channels, protected by the parental controls and ratings information that the platform provides, is a matter for the subscriber. Where a subscription platform retransmits a local free to air

service, the content of that service remains the local programming of the licensee that originates it, and that licensee remains responsible for its compliance with this Code.

3.6 Acquired programming broadcast free to air: Films, series and other programming that a licensee acquires from third parties and broadcasts as part of its free to air service are local programming and are subject to this Code in full, whatever rating or classification they carry in their country of origin. Such ratings are relevant to scheduling and Content Information but do not determine compliance. In particular, programming containing Strong Language or adult material must be scheduled outside the Protected Period, and programming containing Prohibited Language may be broadcast only in a version from which that language has been removed or rendered inaudible, or in reliance on rule 2.4 where its conditions are met.

3.7 This Code does not regulate the quantity or scheduling of advertising, which is a matter for regulations made by the Cabinet under section 24 of the Act, and it does not displace any other law that applies to the content of advertisements.

3.8 The Code applies to programming broadcast on or after the Commencement Date (Section 14), including programming acquired or produced before that date.

4 Interpretation and definitions

4.1 Context is central to the application of this Code. Except where a rule is expressed to apply at all times or without exception, whether material breaches the Code depends on its context, including the editorial content of the programme; the service on which it is broadcast; the time of broadcast and the programmes around it; the degree of harm or offence likely to be caused; the likely size and composition of the audience and its expectations; the extent to which the nature of the content was signalled in advance; and the effect of the material on viewers or listeners who may come across it unawares.

4.2 "Editorial justification" means that the inclusion of the material serves a genuine editorial purpose, such as informing the audience, portraying real events or circumstances accurately, or contributing to a legitimate work of drama, comedy, music or art, and that the purpose could not reasonably have been achieved in a less harmful or offensive way.

4.3 "Generally accepted standards" are the standards of the reasonable member of the Cayman Islands public, taking into account the diversity of communities, languages, faiths and cultures represented in the Islands and the expectations of the audience for the service and programme concerned.

4.4 A reference in this Code to an Act is a reference to that Act as revised, amended or replaced from time to time. Words in the singular include the plural. Times are Cayman Islands local time.

4.5 In this Code the following terms have the following meanings.

Term	Meaning
Act	The Information and Communications Technology Act (2026 Revision).
Broadcast Delay	A technical arrangement by which live programming is transmitted a fixed period after it is produced, so that material can be prevented from reaching the audience.
Child, Children	A person under the age of eighteen years.
Children's Programme	A programme made for, or principally directed at, Children.
Commencement Date	The date on which this Code takes effect under rule 14.4.
Content Information	A clear spoken or visual announcement, given immediately before material is broadcast and where appropriate after each break, describing the nature of the material (for example strong language, violence, sexual content or distressing scenes).
Election Period	The election period defined in section 80 of the Elections Act (2022 Revision).
licensee	A person holding a licence granted under the Act which authorises the provision of local programming.
Live Programming	Programming transmitted as it is produced or performed, whether or not subject to a Broadcast Delay.
local programming	Has the meaning given in section 2 of the Act (see paragraph 3.1 of Part A).
News	News bulletins and news programmes, and current affairs programming in so far as it reports or analyses news events.
Office	The Utility Regulation and Competition Office established under the Utility Regulation and Competition Act (2024 Revision).
Political Broadcast, Political Announcement, Election Advertising	Have the meanings given in section 80 of the Elections Act (2022 Revision).
Prohibited Language	The words and expressions in Part 1 of Schedule 1, including their variants, derivatives and compounds, and equivalent words in other languages identified under Part 4 of Schedule 1.
Protected Period	The period from 05:30 to 21:00 on every day.
Strong Language	The words and expressions in Part 2 of Schedule 1, including their variants, derivatives and compounds, and equivalent words in other languages identified under Part 4 of Schedule 1.
Unscripted Contribution	Any spoken, sung or written contribution to Live Programming that the licensee has not reviewed before transmission, including contributions by callers, studio guests, members of the public at outside broadcasts and performers, and messages received by telephone, text, email or online platforms that are read or displayed on air.

Term	Meaning
Working Day	A day other than a Saturday, Sunday or public holiday in the Cayman Islands.

Table A.1 Definitions

Part B The Standards

Section 1 Protecting children

Principle. Children must be protected from material that is unsuitable for them, through appropriate scheduling, clear Content Information and the care taken in Live Programming. This Section gives effect to section 55(a) of the Act.

1.1 Material that is unsuitable for Children must not be broadcast during the Protected Period. Material unsuitable for Children includes Strong Language, explicit or sustained sexual material, graphic violence, detailed portrayal of drug use, and material that glamorises crime or dangerous behaviour.

1.2 The Protected Period is 05:30 to 21:00 on every day and applies equally to sound broadcasting and television broadcasting. A single period has been adopted so that the standard is simple to apply across both media and reflects listening and viewing patterns in the Islands, where radio is commonly on in vehicles and homes with Children present throughout the early evening.

1.3 The transition to more adult material after 21:00 must not be abrupt. The strongest material should be scheduled later in the evening, and the licensee must take account of the likelihood that Children remain in the audience in the period immediately after 21:00.

1.4 A programme broadcast partly within the Protected Period must comply with the Protected Period standards for every part broadcast within it. Trailers, promotions and advertisements broadcast within the Protected Period must themselves comply with those standards, whatever the time of the programme they promote.

1.5 Children's Programmes must not include Prohibited Language, Strong Language or any other material unsuitable for Children, at any time.

1.6 Language: The following standards apply to spoken words, song lyrics, chants, captions and on screen text:

(a) Prohibited Language must not be broadcast at any time, subject only to rule 2.4;

(b) Strong Language must not be broadcast during the Protected Period;

(c) the milder language identified in Part 3 of Schedule 1 may be broadcast during the Protected Period only where it is justified by the context, is infrequent and is not used aggressively or directed at an identifiable person; and

(d) during the Protected Period, a substitute word or sound that is clearly intended to be understood by the audience as Prohibited Language or Strong Language is treated as the language it is intended to convey.

1.7 Sexual material: Depictions or detailed descriptions of sexual activity must not be broadcast during the Protected Period. Nudity may be broadcast during the Protected Period only where it is non sexual and justified by the context. Discussion of sexual matters during the Protected Period must be justified by the context (for example health education) and handled with care.

1.8 Violence and dangerous behaviour: Violence, its after effects and descriptions of violence must be limited during the Protected Period and justified by the context. Dangerous behaviour that Children could easily imitate must not be broadcast during the Protected Period unless there is strong editorial justification, and must not be broadcast in Children's Programmes.

1.9 Drugs, smoking, vaping, solvents and alcohol: The use or misuse of these substances must not be featured in Children's Programmes unless there is strong editorial justification, and must not be condoned, encouraged or glamorised in any programming during the Protected Period unless justified by the context.

1.10 Exorcism, the occult and the paranormal: Demonstrations of exorcism, the occult, the paranormal, divination or similar practices that purport to be real must not be broadcast during the Protected Period. Where such material is broadcast as entertainment it must be clearly presented as such, and no advice capable of affecting a person's health, finances or safety may be given in reliance on such practices.

1.11 Children taking part in programmes: Due care must be taken over the welfare and dignity of any Child who takes part or is otherwise involved in a programme, irrespective of any consent given. The informed consent of a parent or guardian must be obtained before a Child participates, unless the Child's participation is incidental or the public interest justifies proceeding without it. Children must not be questioned about private family matters without such consent, and must not be caused unnecessary distress or anxiety by their involvement or by the broadcast of the programme.

1.12 Children in legal proceedings: A licensee must not identify a Child who is a party, witness or alleged victim in criminal or family proceedings, or who is the subject of an allegation of an offence, where the Youth Justice Act (2021 Revision), the Children Act (2012 Revision), any other law or an order of a court prohibits it, and must take particular care not to identify any Child who is the victim of a sexual offence or abuse, whether directly or by the combination of details described in rules 9.8 and 9.9.

1.13 Content Information: Where material is likely to be unsuitable for Children, or to distress or offend a significant part of the audience, clear Content Information must be given at the start of the programme or item and, where appropriate, after each break. Content Information assists compliance but

does not by itself justify broadcasting material during the Protected Period that is otherwise unsuitable for Children.

1.14 Live Programming: Compliance with Section 3 is an essential part of protecting Children. A failure of Broadcast Delay arrangements, or a failure to operate them, does not excuse a breach of this Section during the Protected Period.

Section 2 Harm and offence

Principle. Generally accepted standards must be applied to local programming so as to provide adequate protection for members of the public from harmful or offensive material, while allowing challenging material where it is justified by the context. This Section gives effect to section 55(b)(i), (iii) and (iv) of the Act and section 9(3)(bb).

2.1 Generally accepted standards must be applied to all local programming so as to provide adequate protection for members of the public from the inclusion of harmful or offensive material.

2.2 Material that may cause offence, including offensive language, violence, sex, sexual violence, humiliation, distress, violation of human dignity and discriminatory treatment or language, must be justified by the context. Appropriate Content Information may assist in avoiding or minimising offence.

2.3 Prohibited Language must not be broadcast at any time, subject only to rule 2.4. Bleeping, masking or editing is an acceptable means of compliance only where the word is rendered wholly inaudible or unintelligible to the audience.

2.4 Outside the Protected Period, and never in Live Programming containing Unscripted Contributions, a licensee may include Prohibited Language only where all of the following conditions are met:

(a) its inclusion is strictly necessary for a serious editorial purpose, such as the accurate reporting of a newsworthy event, the faithful quotation of a documented statement, or a work of recognised dramatic, literary or artistic merit, and the purpose could not reasonably be achieved by paraphrase, masking or omission;

(b) the language is not used as abuse directed at any identifiable person or group;

(c) the language is not frequent, gratuitous or used for its shock value;

(d) clear Content Information is given immediately before the material; and

(e) the decision to include the language was taken in advance by a senior editorial person and is recorded in the licensee's compliance log.

The Office expects this exception to be relied upon rarely and will scrutinise closely any reliance on it.

2.5 Discriminatory treatment and language: Local programming must not include material that is likely to be offensive to public feelings because it treats persons in an abusive or derogatory manner on the grounds of sex, race, colour, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, association with a national minority, age, mental or physical disability, property, birth or other status (including sexual orientation), unless the inclusion of the material is justified by the context. Discriminatory terms in Part 1 of Schedule 1 are Prohibited Language and are governed by rules 2.3 and 2.4; those in Part 2 are Strong Language.

2.6 Violence and distressing material: Depictions and descriptions of violence, injury, death and suffering must be justified by the context. Images and recordings of real events involving death, serious injury or acute distress must be handled with care, must not dwell on suffering, and must be preceded by Content Information where the material is likely to distress.

2.7 Suicide and self harm: Methods of suicide or self harm must not be described or shown in detail. Suicide or self harm must not be presented as a solution, as glamorous or as inevitable. Where a programme deals with these subjects the licensee should, where practicable, provide information about sources of support available in the Islands.

2.8 Contributors at risk: Where a caller or other contributor to Live Programming indicates that they are considering suicide or self harm, or are otherwise in acute distress, the presenter must not pursue the matter on air, must take the contributor off air as soon as it is safe and courteous to do so, must refer them to an appropriate source of support, and must not broadcast details that would identify them. The licensee's compliance procedures must set out how presenters and producers are to handle such contributions.

2.9 Reporting of suicide: Reports of an actual or suspected suicide must not be sensationalised, must not give detailed information about the method or the precise location, must not attribute the death to a single cause or speculate about motive, and must respect the privacy of the bereaved in accordance with rule 9.6. Where practicable such reports should include information about sources of support.

2.10 Eating disorders and extreme dieting: Programming dealing with eating disorders, extreme dieting or other self destructive behaviour must not include detail of methods or quantities that could be imitated, and must not present such behaviour as desirable or effective.

2.11 Dangerous behaviour: Dangerous behaviour must not be broadcast in a way that encourages imitation, and essential details of methods that could be used to cause serious harm must not be broadcast unless justified by the context.

2.12 Flashing images: Television licensees must take reasonable precautions to minimise the risk to viewers with photosensitive epilepsy from flashing lights and certain repetitive patterns, having regard to the technical guidance that the Office may adopt.

2.13 Simulated news, hoaxes and public emergencies: Simulated news or emergency announcements must not be broadcast in a form that is likely to mislead the audience into believing that they are genuine. A licensee must not broadcast as fact information that it knows, or ought reasonably to know, is false and is likely to cause public alarm. In a hurricane, public health emergency or other national emergency, official warnings and public safety information issued by the competent authorities must be conveyed accurately and attributed to their source.

2.14 Competitions and votes: Competitions, prize draws and audience votes must be conducted fairly. The rules must be made available to participants, the audience must not be misled about the chance of winning or the nature of prizes, and winners must be genuinely selected in accordance with the rules.

2.15 Advice: Advice on health, medical, legal or financial matters must be given responsibly. Persons presented as experts must hold the qualifications or experience attributed to them, and the audience must not be encouraged to act on advice in a way that is likely to cause harm.

2.16 Gratuitous personal abuse: Programmes must not include gratuitous personal abuse of identifiable individuals or groups by presenters or contributors. Robust debate, strong criticism, satire and vigorous challenge of public figures and their conduct are permitted and are an important part of broadcasting in a democratic society.

Section 3 Live programming and the broadcast delay

Principle. Live programming with public participation is a valued part of broadcasting in the Islands. A properly operated Broadcast Delay is the principal safeguard that allows it to continue while protecting the audience. This Section sets minimum standards for all Live Programming and applies at all times.

3.1 A licensee must operate a Broadcast Delay of not less than seven seconds on all Live Programming that includes, or may include, Unscripted Contributions.

3.2 Rule 3.1 does not apply to the following, provided that in each case the licensee has assessed the risk of material in breach of this Code being broadcast and is able to interrupt or end the transmission immediately:

(a) live coverage of proceedings of the Parliament of the Cayman Islands and its committees;

(b) official press conferences and briefings of the Government, the Governor and public authorities;

(c) emergency and public safety broadcasts made at the request of the National Emergency Operations Centre, Hazard Management Cayman Islands or the Royal Cayman Islands Police Service; and

(d) live coverage of sporting, religious, cultural or community events at which Unscripted Contributions by members of the public are incidental to the event.

The licensee remains fully responsible for the content of any transmission to which this exception applies.

3.3 The Broadcast Delay must be operated by a trained person who is able to prevent material from reaching the audience (the delay operator). Where reasonably practicable the delay operator must be a person other than the on air presenter. Where the presenter also acts as delay operator, the licensee must ensure that the controls are immediately to hand, that the presenter has been trained in their use, and that the reasons why a separate operator is not practicable are recorded in its compliance procedures.

3.4 If the Broadcast Delay is unavailable or fails, the licensee must suspend all Unscripted Contributions, including taking callers to air and reading or displaying messages, until the Broadcast Delay is restored. Scripted and pre recorded material may continue.

3.5 Callers and other contributors must, where practicable, be screened before being put to air, and must be told that the programme is being broadcast and that offensive language, defamatory statements and disclosure of private information about others are not permitted. The presenter must intervene promptly, and where necessary disconnect or remove the contributor, when a contributor uses language or makes statements that breach this Code.

3.6 Messages received by telephone, text, email or online platforms must be reviewed by the licensee before they are read or displayed on air.

3.7 Where material in breach of this Code is nevertheless broadcast during Live Programming, the licensee must:

(a) broadcast, as soon as practicable, an apology appropriate to the nature of the material;

(b) ensure that the material is removed from any repeat, re broadcast or online version of the programme;

(c) record the incident in its compliance log; and

(d) where the material was Prohibited Language, or was otherwise serious, notify the Office in writing within two Working Days.

Prompt and complete action under this rule is a significant mitigating factor in the Office's consideration of the incident, but does not of itself prevent a finding of breach.

3.8 Presenters are responsible for the tone and direction of Live Programming. They must not encourage, invite or endorse contributions that breach this Code, must not themselves use Strong Language during the Protected Period or Prohibited Language at any time, and must not allow a programme to be used for sustained personal abuse of any individual.

Section 4 Crime, disorder, hatred and abuse

Principle. Local programming must not encourage or incite crime or disorder, and must not incite hatred against any group. This Section gives effect to section 55(b)(ii) and (iii) of the Act.

4.1 Material likely to encourage or incite the commission of crime, or to lead to disorder, must not be broadcast at any time.

4.2 Material likely to incite hatred against, or to encourage or condone violence or abuse towards, any person or group on any of the grounds listed in rule 2.5 must not be broadcast at any time.

4.3 Descriptions or demonstrations of criminal techniques which contain essential details that could enable the commission of crime, including the use of firearms, the manufacture or supply of controlled drugs or weapons, financial fraud and scamming, and unauthorised access to computer systems or data, must not be broadcast unless justified by the context.

4.4 Music and other content that glorifies or promotes gun violence, lottery or financial scamming, drug trafficking or other serious crime must not be broadcast during the Protected Period and must be justified by the context at other times. Material that goes beyond glorification and is likely to encourage or incite crime is governed by rule 4.1.

4.5 Interviews with, or contributions by, persons who are or claim to be engaged in criminal activity must be justified by the context, must not glamorise crime and must not allow the contributor to promote criminal conduct.

4.6 Coverage of a crime, emergency or security operation in progress must not include material likely to endanger life or to prejudice the operation, such as the live disclosure of the positions or tactics of emergency services.

4.7 A licensee must not broadcast material that is likely to prejudice the fair trial of any person or that would amount to contempt of court, and must comply with all reporting restrictions and anonymity provisions imposed by law or by a court, including those protecting Children and complainants in sexual offence cases, and must apply rules 9.8 and 9.9 so that such persons are not identified by the combination of details broadcast.

4.8 Material that encourages or glorifies terrorism within the meaning of the Terrorism Act (2018 Revision) must not be broadcast.

4.9 Nothing in this Section prevents the reporting of crime or the discussion of criminal justice matters, including criticism of law enforcement, prosecuting authorities and the courts, provided that it complies with the rules above and with Section 6.

Section 5 Religion

Principle. Religious broadcasting is an important part of local programming. Religious views and beliefs must be treated with respect, and the audience must not be exploited. This Section gives effect to section 55(b)(iii) of the Act.

5.1 Local programming dealing with religion must be handled responsibly and must not include any abusive treatment of the religious views and beliefs of those belonging to a particular religion or religious denomination, or of persons who hold no religious belief.

5.2 Where a programme presents the views of a particular religion or denomination, the identity of that religion or denomination must be made clear to the audience.

5.3 Religious programmes must not seek to exploit the susceptibilities of the audience, including by soliciting money on the basis of representations that donation will produce miraculous outcomes, cures or material gain.

5.4 Claims that a living person or group has special powers or abilities must be treated with due objectivity and must not be presented to Children as established fact.

5.5 Nothing in this Section restricts the broadcast of worship, preaching, religious teaching or respectful discussion and debate about religion, including robust disagreement between faiths or with religious positions.

Section 6 Due accuracy and due impartiality in news

Principle. News must be reported with due accuracy and presented with due impartiality. "Due" means adequate or appropriate to the subject and the nature of the programme; it does not require that equal time be given to every view, or that opinion be excluded from programming that is clearly presented as opinion. This Section gives effect to section 55(c) of the Act.

6.1 News, in whatever form, must be reported with due accuracy and presented with due impartiality.

6.2 Significant mistakes in News must be acknowledged and corrected promptly, with prominence appropriate to the original error.

6.3 Views and facts must not be misrepresented. Facts must be verified so far as reasonably practicable before broadcast, and material that has not been verified, including material drawn from social media, must be clearly identified as such.

6.4 News must be clearly distinguished from comment and from advertising. Opinion must be identified as such. Paid or sponsored content must not be presented as News.

6.5 Newsreaders, news reporters and news interviewers must not express personal views on matters of political controversy or current public policy in News programming.

6.6 In current affairs, talk and discussion programming that is not News, the licensee must ensure that the facts relied on are accurate, that opinion is clearly identifiable as opinion, and that persons or organisations who are the subject of significant criticism are offered a fair opportunity to respond in accordance with Section 8. Subject to those requirements, such programmes may present a personal view or campaign on an issue.

6.7 In covering a hurricane, public health emergency or other national emergency, a licensee must convey official warnings and public safety information accurately and must not broadcast information that it knows, or ought reasonably to know, is false and likely to cause public alarm or to undermine public safety measures.

Section 7 Elections

Principle. During an Election Period the duty of due accuracy and due impartiality in news under section 55(c) of the Act takes on particular importance, and licensees must also comply with Parts VI and VII of the Elections Act (2022 Revision). This Section creates no rule that is not already found in section 55(c) or the Elections Act. It applies Section 6 of this Code in the election context and identifies the provisions of the Elections Act with which licensees must comply. Section 74(1) of the Elections Act provides that, to the extent of any inconsistency between Part VI of that Act and the Act under which this Code is made, the latter prevails.

7.1 Section 6 applies to all News coverage of an election. Due impartiality in News requires that candidates and political parties are treated fairly and that the licensee's News coverage does not favour or disfavour any candidate or party.

7.2 Political Broadcasts, Political Announcements and Election Advertising. A licensee must not broadcast a Political Broadcast, Political Announcement or item of Election Advertising that it knows, or ought reasonably to know, does not comply with section 75 of the Elections Act (2022 Revision), which restricts the content of such material and requires it to identify the party or candidate responsible and the fact that it has been paid for. Such material is local programming and is subject to the other Sections of this Code in the ordinary way.

7.3 Polling day: A licensee must not broadcast on a polling day any Political Broadcast, Political Announcement or Election Advertising (section 76 of the Elections Act (2022 Revision)) or any advertisement of the kind prohibited by section 94(3) of that Act.

7.4 Statistical information: A licensee must comply with Part VII of the Elections Act (2022 Revision) in relation to the publication of statistical information, including opinion polls, relating to an election.

7.5 Referendums: Section 6 applies to News coverage of a referendum held under any Act, and a licensee must comply with any provision of that Act governing broadcasting in connection with the referendum.

Section 8 Fairness

Principle. Licensees must avoid unjust or unfair treatment of individuals and organisations in programmes, and must not use programmes to pursue private disputes or to put pressure on individuals. This Section gives effect to section 55(b)(iv) of the Act and addresses complaints by persons directly affected.

8.1 A licensee must avoid unjust or unfair treatment of individuals or organisations in programmes.

8.2 Informed consent: Where a person is invited to contribute to a programme, they should normally be told the nature and purpose of the programme, the kind of contribution expected, and any significant changes to the programme as planned that might reasonably affect their decision to take part. Consent is not required where the contribution is incidental, where the person is a public figure speaking in that capacity on a public matter, or where proceeding without consent is warranted in the public interest.

8.3 Opportunity to respond: Where a programme alleges wrongdoing, incompetence or other significant misconduct by a person or organisation, that person or organisation must be given an appropriate and timely opportunity to respond, and the response must be fairly represented in the programme.

8.4 Material must not be edited, presented out of context or otherwise manipulated in a way that creates unfairness to any person or organisation.

8.5 Deception and prank calls: Material obtained by misrepresentation or deception must not be broadcast unless the deception is warranted in the public interest and the material could not reasonably have been obtained otherwise. Prank or wind up calls and similar set ups must not be broadcast without the consent of the person deceived, whether that person is in the Islands or elsewhere, unless that person is not identifiable.

8.6 Deceased persons: References to a deceased person must not amount to an offensive representation of or reference to that person, and reporting of a death must have regard to the feelings of the bereaved.

8.7 Vulnerable persons: Particular care must be taken over the participation of persons who may not be able to give informed consent or who may be vulnerable, including persons who are bereaved, in acute distress, affected by mental illness or under the influence of alcohol or drugs.

8.8 A licensee's complaints procedure under Section 12 must provide a means by which a person who considers that they have been treated unfairly can seek a correction or an opportunity to reply.

8.9 Private debts and disputes: Local programming must not be used to pursue, enforce or publicise a private debt or civil claim against an identifiable private individual, to adjudicate a private dispute between individuals, or to subject a person to public pressure to pay money or to take or refrain from any action. This rule applies when any of the persons concerned have not consented to take part. It does not prevent consumer affairs or investigative programming that reports, in the public interest, complaints about the goods, services or conduct of a business, trader or public body, provided that rule 8.3 is observed and that no private individual is identified in breach of Section 9.

Section 9 Privacy

Principle. Any infringement of privacy in programmes, or in connection with obtaining material for programmes, must be warranted. This Section gives effect to section 55(b)(iii) and (iv) of the Act and reflects section 9 of the Bill of Rights. In a small community, identification can occur through the combination of ordinary details, and the rules on victims and Children are framed accordingly.

9.1 Any infringement of a person's privacy in a programme, or in connection with obtaining material for a programme, must be warranted. An infringement is warranted where the licensee can demonstrate that the public interest outweighs the person's right to privacy in the particular circumstances. The public interest includes revealing or detecting crime, protecting public health or safety, exposing misleading claims by individuals or organisations, and disclosing incompetence or wrongdoing that affects the public.

9.2 Whether a person has a legitimate expectation of privacy depends on the circumstances. Such an expectation may exist in a public place, for example where a person is receiving medical treatment or is in distress. Information about a person's health, finances, family, sexual life, home address and personal contact details is ordinarily private.

9.3 A licensee must not broadcast a private individual's home address, telephone number, vehicle registration or other identifying detail in a manner that exposes the person to harassment or risk, unless warranted. Particular care is required in Live Programming, where callers may seek to identify or denounce private individuals, and the presenter must intervene.

9.4 Secret recording, surreptitious filming and doorstepping may be used only where warranted and where the material could not reasonably have been obtained by other means, and the decision must be approved in advance by a senior editorial person and recorded.

9.5 Telephone calls: A licensee must not broadcast, or record for broadcast, a telephone call with a person unless the person has been told that the call is for broadcast and has consented, except where this is warranted or where the person has telephoned a programme that they know to be live. In Live Programming a presenter or producer must not put a dialled call to air unless the person called has first been contacted off air, told the name of the programme, the subject of the call and that the conversation will be broadcast

live, and has agreed to take part. A dialled call may be put to air without that prior consent only where this is warranted in the public interest, in which case the person must be told immediately that they are on air, the call must pass through the Broadcast Delay, and the decision must be approved in advance by a senior editorial person and recorded in the compliance log. This rule applies irrespective of where the person called is located, and a licensee must also have regard to any law of that place governing the recording or broadcast of telephone calls.

9.6 In covering emergencies, accidents, crime and funerals, licensees must respect the privacy of those involved. Victims should not normally be identified before their next of kin have been informed, unless this is warranted, and persons who are suffering or in distress must not be pressed to contribute.

9.7 The privacy of Children requires particular care. A Child's privacy must not be infringed without the consent of a parent or guardian, and where appropriate the Child, unless this is warranted, and a Child must not be identified in connection with matters relating to their private life, or as a victim or alleged offender, where the law or a court prohibits it.

9.8 Victims of sexual offences: A licensee must not broadcast the name, image or voice of a complainant or victim in a sexual offence case, or any other material that, alone or taken together with other material already broadcast or publicly available, could reasonably lead to their identification. In a community the size of the Islands, identifying material includes the names of parents, siblings, children, partners or other close relatives, the relationship between the complainant and the accused, the complainant's address, district, school, workplace, church or employer, and distinctive personal circumstances. Where the accused is a relative or a member of the complainant's household, the licensee must not broadcast the accused's name or other details where doing so would reasonably identify the complainant, even if the accused's identity has been disclosed elsewhere. An adult complainant may waive this protection by informed consent given in writing where the law permits; where the complainant is a Child the restriction applies irrespective of any consent unless a court has ordered otherwise.

9.9 The principle in rule 9.8 applies equally to a Child who is a party, witness, victim or alleged offender in any proceedings or in connection with any alleged offence (rule 1.12), and to any other person whom the law or a court order protects from identification. Compliance is judged by whether the material broadcast, taken together with what is already public, could reasonably lead to identification in the Islands, not merely by whether a name was used.

9.10 In obtaining, holding and broadcasting personal data, licensees must comply with the Data Protection Act (2021 Revision), including any exemption that applies to processing for journalistic purposes.

Section 10 Advertisements and announcements

Principle. Advertisements and announcements are part of local programming under section 2 of the Act and are subject to the standards in this Code. This Section does not regulate the quantity or scheduling of advertising.

10.1 Advertisements and announcements included in local programming are subject to Sections 1 to 9 of this Code, including the standards on Prohibited Language and Strong Language, the protection of Children, harm and offence, hatred, religion, fairness and privacy.

10.2 Advertising must be readily recognisable as advertising and distinguishable from editorial content. Sponsored or paid content presented in programme form must be identified as such. A presenter who reads advertising within editorial programming must make clear that it is advertising.

10.3 Advertisements must comply with the law, including the restrictions on tobacco advertising and promotion in the Tobacco Act, 2008, and the Gambling Act (2016 Revision), the Misuse of Drugs Act (2026 Revision) and the Liquor Licensing Act (2019 Revision) so far as they apply.

10.4 Advertisements broadcast in or around Children's Programmes, or principally directed at Children, must not exploit Children's credulity or lack of experience, encourage Children to pester others to buy a product, or make a direct appeal to Children to buy.

10.5 Advertisements must not contain claims about health, safety or financial return that the licensee knows, or ought reasonably to know, are false and likely to cause harm.

10.6 Political Broadcasts, Political Announcements and Election Advertising are governed by Section 7 and by the Elections Act (2022 Revision).

Part C Compliance, complaints and enforcement

Section 11 Compliance arrangements and recordings

11.1 Each licensee must designate a senior person as its compliance officer for this Code and notify the Office of that person's name and contact details within 30 days of the Commencement Date and within 10 Working Days of any change.

11.2 Each licensee must adopt and maintain written compliance procedures covering, at a minimum: scheduling and the Protected Period; language, including the treatment of music and acquired programming by reference to Schedule 1; Live Programming and the Broadcast Delay, including who operates it and what happens if it fails; the screening and briefing of callers and contributors, including the handling of contributors at risk under rule 2.8 and the obtaining of prior consent for dialled calls under rule 9.5; the reporting

of sexual offences and of proceedings involving Children so as to prevent identification under rules 9.8 and 9.9; the treatment of private debts and disputes under rule 8.9; Content Information; the handling of complaints; incident logging and notification; and staff training. The procedures must be made available to all presenters and production staff and provided to the Office on request.

11.3 All presenters, producers and delay operators must be trained in this Code and the licensee's procedures before going on air and at least once every twelve months thereafter. Records of training must be kept for three years.

11.4 Each licensee must keep a compliance log recording every incident in which material in breach, or potentially in breach, of this Code was broadcast, together with the date, time, programme, a description of the material, the action taken (including any apology) and any notification to the Office. The log must be retained for at least twelve months and provided to the Office on request.

11.5 Recordings. In accordance with section 57(1) of the Act, each licensee must retain a recording of all its local programming, in a viewable or listenable and accessible form that identifies the time of broadcast, for 28 days after broadcast. Where within that period the licensee receives a complaint about a programme, or a request from the Office, it must retain the relevant recording until the matter has been finally determined. A copy of a recording requested by the Office must be provided within two Working Days, or such longer period as the Office allows.

11.6 Failure to retain or produce a recording required by rule 11.5 is itself a breach of this Code and of section 57(1) of the Act. Where a recording is not available, the Office may determine a complaint on the basis of the evidence before it, including the complainant's account.

11.7 Licensees must respond to requests for information from the Office in connection with this Code within the period specified in the request, and must notify the Office of serious incidents as required by rule 3.7(d).

11.8 The cost of complying with this Code, including Broadcast Delay equipment, training, the editing of acquired content and music, and the compliance arrangements in this Section, is borne by the licensee.

Section 12 Complaints

12.1 Each licensee must publish, on its website if it has one and by on air announcement at reasonable intervals, how members of the public may complain about its programming, including the contact details of its compliance officer and the fact that an unresolved complaint may be referred to the Office under this Code.

12.2 A complaint should be made to the licensee in the first instance, within 30 days of the date of broadcast. The licensee must acknowledge a complaint within two Working Days and provide a substantive written response within 10

Working Days, informing the complainant of their right to refer the matter to the Office.

12.3 A complainant who is dissatisfied with the licensee's response, or who has received no substantive response within 10 Working Days, may refer the complaint to the Office within 20 Working Days thereafter. The Office may accept a complaint made directly or out of time where the matter is serious, where the complainant has good reason for not following the normal route, or where the Office otherwise considers it appropriate, and may investigate a matter on its own initiative, including through its own monitoring under section 57(2) of the Act.

12.4 Complaints under Sections 8 and 9 (fairness and privacy) may normally be made only by the person directly affected or by a person authorised to act on their behalf. Complaints under the other Sections of this Code may be made by any person.

12.5 On receiving a complaint the Office will first assess whether it raises a potential issue under this Code. If it does not, the Office will close the complaint and inform the complainant of its reasons. If it does, the Office will notify the licensee, request the recording and the licensee's written representations within a specified period (normally 15 Working Days), and may seek further information from any person.

12.6 The Office will provide the licensee, and the complainant where appropriate, with its preliminary view and allow a further period (normally 15 Working Days) for representations before issuing a decision with reasons. Where the Office is minded to impose a sanction, the procedures in Section 13 apply.

12.7 The Office will publish its decisions on complaints, including findings that a licensee was in breach, that a matter was resolved by the licensee's own action, or that there was no breach. Published decisions will not normally identify complainants or private individuals.

12.8 The Office will publish service standards for the handling of complaints under this Code and report on its performance against them in its annual report.

Section 13 Enforcement and sanctions

13.1 Compliance with this Code is a condition of licence. A breach of this Code is a breach of the licensee's duty under section 55 of the Act and of its licence, and may be the subject of enforcement action under the Act and the Utility Regulation and Competition Act (2024 Revision).

13.2 In deciding how to respond to a breach, the Office will consider the seriousness of the breach, including the nature of the material and whether it involved Prohibited Language, incitement to hatred or harm to Children; the time of broadcast and the likely audience; whether the material was live and whether the Broadcast Delay was properly operated; whether the breach was deliberate, reckless or negligent; whether the licensee has previously breached this Code; the licensee's response, including any apology,

corrective action and cooperation with the Office; and the need to deter future breaches by the licensee and others.

13.3 The Office's response to a breach will be proportionate and may consist of one or more of the following:

(a) a finding that the matter has been resolved by the licensee's own action, recorded and published;

(b) a published finding of breach;

(c) a direction to broadcast a statement of the Office's findings, a correction or an apology, in a form and at a time specified by the Office;

(d) a direction not to repeat the material;

(e) a requirement to submit and implement a compliance plan within a specified period;

(f) a warning or an administrative fine under section 91 of the Utility Regulation and Competition Act (2024 Revision); and

(g) in the case of a fundamental, serious or persistent breach, the suspension or revocation of the licence under sections 32 and 33 of the Act.

13.4 Before imposing a warning or administrative fine the Office will follow the procedure in section 91 of the Utility Regulation and Competition Act (2024 Revision). The licensee will be notified in writing of the suspected contravention and provided with the supporting documents, and will have 21 days to respond in writing and to request a hearing. The Office will set out its findings and determination in writing, having regard to the nature, circumstances and consequences of the contravention and to any prior determinations, and will apply any guidelines or rules on administrative fines that it has published under that Act. A fine may not exceed the maximum amounts prescribed by section 91(9) of that Act. A determination may be appealed to the Grand Court within 28 days on the grounds set out in section 91(11).

13.5 Suspension or revocation of a licence will be considered only where lesser measures have failed or would be inadequate, and will be effected in accordance with sections 32 and 33 of the Act, including the giving of written notice and an opportunity to remedy where the Act so provides.

13.6 Every enforcement decision will be accompanied by written reasons. In every case the Office will have regard to the licensee's right to freedom of expression, the public interest in a plural and independent broadcasting sector, and the requirement that any interference be no more than is necessary to secure compliance with section 55 of the Act.

Section 14 Guidance, review and commencement

14.1 The Office may issue guidance under section 57(4) of the Act on any aspect of this Code, including supplementary guidance on language under Part 5 of Schedule 1. Before issuing or materially amending guidance on Schedule 1 the Office will consult licensees and representative community organisations.

14.2 The Office will review this Code no later than three years after the Commencement Date and may review it earlier where developments in broadcasting, audience expectations or the law make this appropriate. Any revision of the Code will be made after consultation in accordance with section 56(2) of the Act.

14.3 The Office will ensure that every licence authorising the provision of local programming contains a condition requiring compliance with this Code, using the licence modification procedures under the Act where such a condition is not already present. Where an existing licence condition deals with a matter also covered by this Code, both apply, and the Office will align the licence with the Code at the earliest opportunity.

14.4 This Code takes effect on the Commencement Date, which is the day 90 days after the date on which the final Code is published by the Office following consultation. The Office will publish notice of the Commencement Date in the Gazette and on its website. Licensees should use the intervening period to adopt the procedures required by Section 11, to train staff and to bring acquired content and music libraries into compliance with Schedule 1.

Schedule 1 Language

S1.1 This Schedule identifies the language to which rules 1.6, 2.3, 2.4 and 2.5 apply. It is based on the Office's assessment of the words that a substantial majority of the Cayman Islands public would regard as the most offensive, drawing on the research commissioned by the United Kingdom communications regulator Ofcom from Ipsos MORI in 2021, which surveyed public attitudes to 186 words and expressions, including Jamaican Patois and non English terms, and on the approaches of broadcasting regulators in Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago and Barbados. The Schedule is deliberately short. It identifies only the words on which there is broad agreement; everything else is governed by the contextual rules in Sections 1 and 2.

S1.2 Each entry includes the word's common spellings and pronunciations, its grammatical variants and derivatives, and compounds in which it appears. The lists in Parts 1 and 2 are closed lists, so that licensees know exactly what is prohibited and what is restricted; the list in Part 3 is illustrative.

Part 1 Prohibited Language

S1.3 Prohibited Language must not be broadcast at any time (rule 2.3), subject only to the narrow exception in rule 2.4.

Category	Words and expressions
(a) Sexual and excretory expletives	cunt; fuck, and all derivatives and compounds (including fucking, fucked, fucker, motherfucker); cocksucker.
(b) Jamaican Patois expletives	bumboclaat (also bomboclaat, bumbaclaat, bumboclot and similar); bloodclaat (also bloodclot); raasclaat (also rassclaat, rasclaat, raas claat); pussyclaat; pussyhole; and any other compound of "claat" or "clot" used as an expletive.
(c) Discriminatory terms used as abuse	Race, colour and ethnicity: nigger; nigga (regardless of usage); coon; darky; jungle bunny; sambo; spade; wog; golliwog; half caste; paki; raghead; chinky; ching chong; spic; kike; yid; gyppo; pikey. Sexual orientation and gender identity: faggot; batty boy, batty man; chi chi man; dyke; tranny; shemale; he-she. Disability: retard; spastic; mong; schizo.

Table S.1 Prohibited Language

S1.4 The discriminatory terms in category (c) are Prohibited Language when used as terms of abuse or contempt, which is their ordinary use. Their appearance in a factual report or serious discussion outside the Protected Period is governed by rule 2.4.

Part 2 Strong Language

S1.5 Strong Language must not be broadcast during the Protected Period or in Children's Programmes (rule 1.6(b) and rule 1.5). Outside the Protected Period it must be justified by the context (rule 2.2).

Category	Words and expressions
(a) General expletives	shit, shite and compounds (including bullshit); bitch, son of a bitch; bastard; arsehole, asshole; dickhead; twat; wanker; bollocks; prick; piss (when directed at a person, as in "piss off").
(b) Sexual references and body parts	cock; dick; pussy; punani; tits; slut; whore; skank; and explicit terms for sexual acts.
(c) Jamaican Patois terms	rass and bumbo (when used alone as expletives); bombo; and sexual or excretory Patois terms of comparable strength.
(d) Discriminatory terms	Race and ethnicity: coloured (as a noun); chinaman; honky; cracker; jap; kraut; paddy. Religion: bible basher; and derogatory names for members of any faith. Sexual orientation: fag; homo; poof; queer and bender (when used as abuse). Disability and mental health: midget; moron; psycho; cripple (as a noun).

Table S.2 Strong Language

Part 3 Milder language

S1.6 The following are examples of milder language that may be broadcast during the Protected Period only where justified by the context, infrequent and not used aggressively or directed at an identifiable person (rule 1.6(c)). Given the importance of the Christian faith to a large part of the Cayman Islands

community, religious expletives in particular should be avoided during the Protected Period and in Children's Programmes.

arse, ass; backside; bloody; bugger; crap; damn, goddamn; hell (as an expletive); git; sod; frigging, effing; pissed, pissed off; rahtid; Jesus, Christ, oh my God and similar religious expletives.

Part 4 Equivalent words in other languages

S1.7 A word or expression in a language other than English that, as understood by speakers of that language resident in the Islands, is equivalent in meaning and strength to a word in Part 1 is Prohibited Language. A word or expression that is equivalent to a word in Part 2 is Strong Language. Licensees broadcasting in, or playing music in, a language other than English must satisfy themselves of the content by reference to a competent speaker of that language.

S1.8 The following indicative examples are given in respect of the languages most widely spoken in the Islands other than English. They are not exhaustive, and the Office will issue supplementary guidance under Part 5 after consulting representatives of the communities concerned.

Language	Treated as Prohibited Language	Treated as Strong Language
Spanish	hijo de puta, hijueputa; chinga tu madre; la concha de tu madre; puta and puto when directed at a person; verga when used as an expletive	mierda; coño; cabrón; pendejo; pinche; carajo (when used aggressively)
Tagalog and other Philippine languages	putang ina, putang ina mo, tang ina	gago, gaga; tarantado; ulol; punyeta
Hindi, Urdu and Punjabi	madarchod, machod; behenchod, bhenchod; chutiya	harami; kamina; kutta, kutti (when directed at a person); saala

Table S.3 Prohibited Language (Other Languages)

Part 5 Supplementary guidance and review

S1.9 The Office may issue, and from time to time revise, supplementary guidance under section 57(4) of the Act identifying additional words and expressions, in English or any other language, that it considers fall within Part 1, Part 2 or Part 3, and indicating how it will treat particular words in particular contexts. Such guidance does not add to the closed lists in Parts 1 and 2, which may be amended only by revision of this Code after consultation under section 56(2) of the Act.

S1.10 In preparing guidance or proposing amendments to this Schedule the Office will have regard to research on audience attitudes in the Islands and in comparable jurisdictions, to the views of licensees and of representative community organisations, and to the principle that the Schedule should remain short and confined to words on which there is broad agreement.

Schedule 2 Summary of scheduling standards

S2.1 This Schedule summarises the main scheduling standards in Sections 1 to 3 for ease of reference. In the event of any inconsistency the rules in Part B prevail.

Material	Protected Period (05:30 to 21:00)	Outside the Protected Period (21:00 to 05:30)	Children's Programmes
Prohibited Language (Schedule 1, Part 1)	Not permitted	Not permitted, save under the narrow exception in rule 2.4	Not permitted
Strong Language (Schedule 1, Part 2)	Not permitted	Permitted only where justified by the context, with Content Information where appropriate	Not permitted
Milder language (Schedule 1, Part 3)	Only where justified by the context, infrequent and not aggressive	Permitted, subject to generally accepted standards	Avoid
Sexual activity and nudity	No depiction or detailed description of sexual activity; nudity only if non sexual and justified	Permitted where justified by the context, with Content Information; strongest material scheduled later	Not permitted
Violence and dangerous imitable behaviour	Limited and justified by the context; no easily imitable dangerous behaviour	Justified by the context, with Content Information	Not permitted unless strongly justified
Glorification of serious crime (rule 4.4)	Not permitted	Justified by the context	Not permitted
Live Programming with Unscripted Contributions	Seven second Broadcast Delay required (rule 3.1), subject to rule 3.2	Seven second Broadcast Delay required (rule 3.1), subject to rule 3.2	Seven second Broadcast Delay required

Table S.4 Scheduling Standards

C. Consultation Questions

C.1 The Office invites views on every part of the draft Code. Respondents are asked to identify the paragraph, rule or Schedule entry to which each comment relates and to give reasons and, where possible, evidence for their views.

C.2 The Office invites all interested parties to submit their comments, with supporting evidence, on the following question:

Q1: What are your views on the draft Broadcasting Content Code?

D. How to Respond to this Consultation

D.1 This consultation is conducted in accordance with the Consultation Procedure Guidelines (Revision 2022).[1]

D.2 All submissions on this consultation should be made in writing, and must be received by the Office by **5 p.m. on 21 December 2026** at the latest. If you wish to file any information in confidence with the Office, you should, at the time of submitting your response, also file redacted versions for the public record along with the reasons for each confidentiality claim and the other requirements for confidentiality claims as specified in section 107 of the URC Act.

D.3 Submissions may be filed as follows:

By e-mail to:

consultations@ofreg.ky

Or by post to:

Utility Regulation and Competition Office
P.O. Box 10189
Grand Cayman KY1- 1002
CAYMAN ISLANDS

Or by courier to:

Utility Regulation and Competition Office
3rd Floor, Monaco Towers II
11 Dr Roy's Drive
George Town
Grand Cayman
CAYMAN ISLANDS

[1] See the OF 2022-G1-Guidelines '*Consultation Procedure Guidelines (Revision 2022)*' at: https://www.ofreg.ky/viewPDF/documents/consultations/2022-07-04-05-36-02-OF-2022---G1---Consultation-Procedure-Guidelines.pdf

E. References

E.1 The following authorities and materials were relied on in preparing this Code:

[1] Information and Communications Technology Act (2026 Revision), sections 2, 9(3)(bb), 23, 24, 32, 33 and 55 to 57. https://legislation.gov.ky/cms/images/LEGISLATION/PRINCIPAL/2002/2002-0004/2002-0004_2026%20Revision.pdf

[2] Utility Regulation and Competition Act (2024 Revision), sections 6(2)(gg) and 91 and Schedule 2. https://legislation.gov.ky/cms/images/LEGISLATION/PRINCIPAL/2016/2016-0049/2016-0049.pdf

[3] Cayman Islands Constitution Order 2009, Schedule 2 (Bill of Rights, Freedoms and Responsibilities), sections 9, 10, 11 and 16. https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2009/1379/schedule/2/made

[4] Elections Act (2022 Revision), Parts VI and VII and section 94(3). https://legislation.gov.ky/cms/images/LEGISLATION/PRINCIPAL/1983/1983-0036/1983-0036_2022%20Revision.pdf

[5] Cayman Islands Legislation, alphabetical index of current Acts (Penal Code (2026 Revision); Defamation Act (1995 Revision); Data Protection Act (2021 Revision); Children Act (2012 Revision); Youth Justice Act (2021 Revision); Terrorism Act (2018 Revision); Tobacco Act, 2008; Gambling Act (2016 Revision); Misuse of Drugs Act (2026 Revision); Liquor Licensing Act (2019 Revision)). https://www.legislation.gov.ky/cms/legislation/index/alphabetical.html

[6] de Freitas v Permanent Secretary of Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Lands and Housing [1998] UKPC 30 (proportionality test applied to restrictions on constitutional rights). https://www.bailii.org/uk/cases/UKPC/1998/30.html

[7] Benjamin v Minister of Information and Broadcasting [2001] UKPC 8 (Anguilla; suspension of a radio programme held to infringe freedom of expression). https://www.bailii.org/uk/cases/UKPC/2001/8.html

[8] R (Gaunt) v Office of Communications [2011] EWCA Civ 692 and Gaunt v United Kingdom (2016) 63 EHRR SE15 (regulatory finding against gratuitous offensive abuse in a live radio interview held to be a proportionate restriction on freedom of expression). https://caselaw.nationalarchives.gov.uk/ewca/civ/2011/692

[9] Ofcom, The Ofcom Broadcasting Code, Section One (Protecting under eighteens) and guidance on offensive language on radio. https://www.ofcom.org.uk/tv-radio-and-on-demand/broadcast-standards/section-one-protecting-under-eighteens

[10] Ofcom and Ipsos MORI, Public attitudes towards offensive language on TV and radio, Summary Report (September 2021). https://www.ofcom.org.uk/siteassets/resources/documents/research-and-data/tv-radio-and-on-demand-research/tv-research/offensive-language-summary-report.pdf

[11] Ofcom, Context and intent shape audience views on offensive language (October 2026). https://www.ofcom.org.uk/tv-radio-and-on-demand/broadcast-standards/context-and-intent-shape-audience-views-on-offensive-language

[12] Federal Communications Commission, Obscene, Indecent and Profane Broadcasts (consumer guide). https://www.fcc.gov/consumers/guides/obscene-indecent-and-profane-broadcasts

[13] Federal Communications Commission, 47 CFR 73.1206, Broadcast of telephone conversations (notice to any party before recording or broadcasting a call). https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-47/chapter-I/subchapter-C/part-73/subpart-H/section-73.1206

[14] Telecommunications Authority of Trinidad and Tobago, Broadcasting Code (March 2014). https://tatt.org.tt/wp-content/uploads/2023/03/Broadcasting-Code-FINAL-for-publication-March-11-2014.pdf

[15] Broadcasting Commission of Jamaica, directive on content glorifying criminal activity (October 2022), as reported by BBC News. https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-latin-america-63247151

[16] Barbados Broadcasting Regulations 2000, regulation 5 (WIPO Lex). https://www.wipo.int/wipolex/en/legislation/details/9453