

Presentation by
Canadian Artists and Producers
Professional Relations Tribunal
REGINA, November 5, 2001

Outline of the presentation

- > Purpose of the Status of the Artist Act
- > How the Act works
- > Comparison with the voluntary system
- > Results thus far

Purpose of the Act

Recognizes:

- > Important contribution of artists
- > Importance of compensation for use of works
- > Right to freedom of association and expression
- ➤ Right of artists' associations to promote members' professional and socio-economic interests
- > Right of artists to access advisory forums

Mechanisms of the Act

- ➤ Canadian Council on the Status of the Artist Part I (Department of Canadian Heritage)
- ➤ Collective bargaining system for freelance artists and producers in the federal jurisdiction – Part II (Canadian Artists and Producers Professional Relations Tribunal (CAPPRT))

Background

- > Demands of artists—equal treatment
- ➤ UNESCO Recommendation, Belgrade 1980
- ➤ Siren-Gélinas Task Force 1986
- >Quebec status of the artist legislation 1987
- ➤ Canadian Artists' Code 1988
- > Federal legislation passes 1992
- ➤ CAPPRT operational in 1995

Which artists are covered by the Act (Part II)?

FREELANCERS:

- ➤ Authors covered by the *Copyright Act*, e.g. writers, photographers, visual artists, composers
- > Performers, e.g. actors, musicians and singers
- **>** Directors
- > Set, costume, camera work, lighting and sound designers, and other contributors to the creation of productions (established by Regulation)

Which producers are covered by the *Act*?

- ➤ Broadcasters regulated by the CRTC ➤ Radio, TV, Internet
- ➤ Federal government departments and most federal agencies and crown corporations (e.g. Canada Post, National Arts Centre (NAC), National Film Board (NFB))

Collective Bargaining System

- >Artists' associations obtain a certification -the exclusive right to negotiate for artists
 in a particular sector (members and nonmembers unless specified)
- ➤ Notice to bargain
- ➤ Parties must meet within 20 days and begin bargaining with the purpose of reaching a scale agreement

Composition of CAPPRT

- ➤ Chairperson, Vice-chairperson and four members
 - ≽all part-time
 - ≽appointed by the Cabinet
 - ➤ have cultural sector and/or labour relations experience
- > Secretariat with small number of staff

Work of Tribunal

- ➤ Defines the cultural sectors appropriate for collective bargaining
- ➤ Certifies artists' associations to represent these sectors
- ➤ Decides complaints of unfair practices and prescribes remedies for contraventions of the *Act*

Certifications

- > Prerequisites for artists' association to make application
- ➤ Certification process, includes public notice, permission to intervene, hearing (if needed), decision
- > Criteria for determinations

Comparison with a voluntary system

- ➤ Less disruption in labour relations—rules for representation
 - >Rules for certification most representative
 - >Rules for changes in certification
 - >Rules for revocation

Comparison (cont'd)

- ➤ More orderly and efficient negotiations
 - >Duty to bargain in good faith is enforceable
 - >Producers can't alter terms and conditions until strike/lockout is permitted
 - ➤ Mediator available from Ministry (no charge)
 - >Conditions for pressure tactics

Comparison (cont'd)

- > Enforcement of scale agreement
 - > Arbitration decisions are enforceable
- > Duty of fair representation is enforceable
- ➤ Unfair labour practices are illegal, e.g.:
 - > Producers' intimidating, threatening or disciplining artists who exercise their rights under the *Act*
 - > Artists' associations taking disciplinary action against an artist in a discriminatory manner

Comparison (cont'd)

- > Exclusion from Competition Act
- > Compulsory dues check-off on request of artists' association (members and non-members)

Results thus far

- >Artists' associations certified to represent 21 sectors
- >Some 55 scale agreements
 - >11 new agreements since Act was passed
 - ➤ Many renewals of agreements already in existence
- ▶8 associations with notices to bargain outstanding for first agreements

Results (cont'd)

- ➤ Use of mediation services of federal department (HRDC) to assist in bargaining
- ➤ Use of mediation services of the Tribunal, e.g. agreements between associations re jurisdiction, complaints

Benefits and Advantages

- > Agreements may simplify administration
 - > provides a single framework for using individual artists' services in a particular sector
- > Recognizes and supports:
 - > artists' community
 - > producing high quality artistic work
 - > developing a highly trained cultural workforce in Canada
 - > stable and predictable working environment
 - > growth and competitiveness of cultural industries

Challenges

- > Understanding of the parties about the Act
 - >Rights and obligations
 - >Processes for certifications, complaints
 - **>**Benefits
- >How to use this tool to their benefit

Tribunal Approach

- > Act informally and expeditiously
- Consult and facilitate; encourage mutual agreement
- Goal: build and sustain good professional relations in the cultural community
- > CAPPRT Secretariat assists all parties
 - ➤ Help in understanding Act obligations and workings

For more information

Web site: www.capprt-tcrpap.gc.ca

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