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2002 Workshop on Digital Broadcasting Technology

Convergence & Broadcasting :Today & Tomorrow

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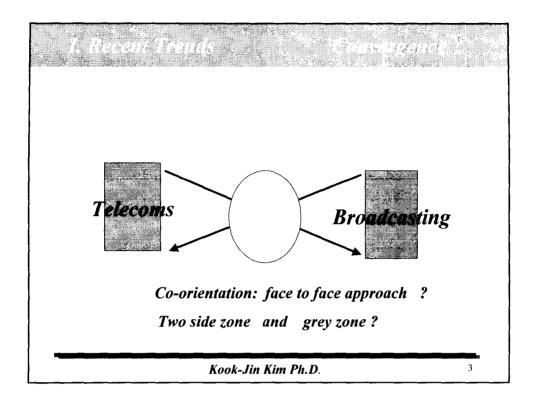
Content

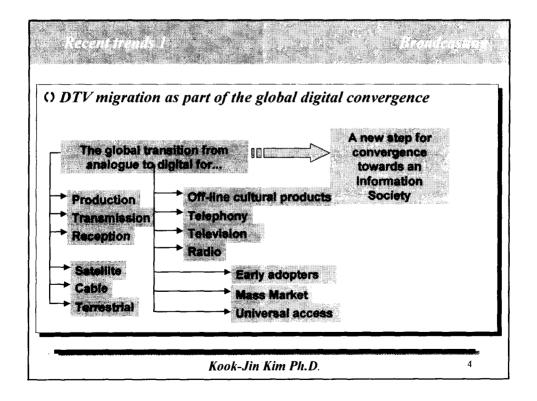
- I. Recent Trends
- II.Convergence the Meaning & Limit
- III. The effect of convergence

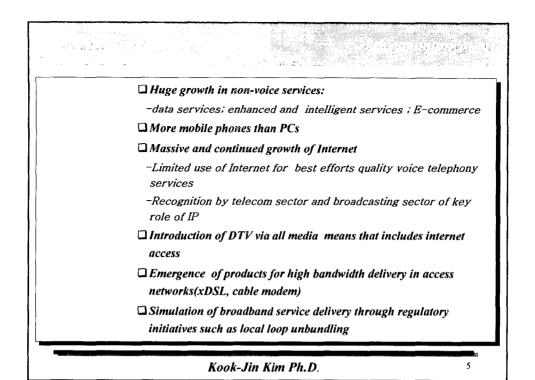
on markets and services

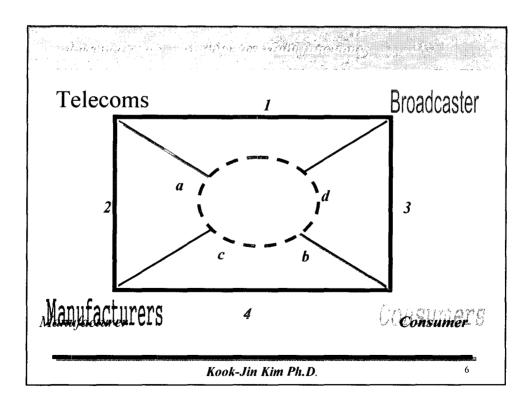
- IV. Broadcasting: Today and Tomorrow
 Reconsidering the Concept
 Interactive consumer
- V. Summary & Conclusions

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II. Convergence

☐ Defining

- o is a broad term used to describe ubiquitous platforms envisioned for the computing, broadcasting, and telecom industries.
- Voice and data convergence
- Video and Data, Voice convergence
- o is a phenomena that blurs the boundaries between the computing, broadcasting, and telecom industries.
- * EU: convergence service is new service that can be possible by crossfertilization (1997 Green paper)

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Check Point

	Network	direction	destination	Cont ent	Main informatio n type	Content regulation
Broadcas ting	Broadcasti ng Net	One-way	Non-specific Mass	0pen	Video	0
Telecomm unication	Telecom Net	Two way	Specific small no.	Non- open	voice	X

	meaning			
Multi-Media services	the integrated media services			
Telecom-Broadcasting broadcasting and telecom services Based of				
convergence services				

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Service and charging model

Services can be categorized as

- i) entertainment,
- ii) education,
- iii) information,
- iv)transactions
- * The key changes are the introduction of an element of interactivity and transactional capability into mass-market applications

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- * Transactional capability gives a possible shift from subscription as the mechanism of service choice towards pay-per-choice(or use).
- *The most likely model is a base subscription for access, with some bundled services and pay-per-choice(use) options beyond it
- *But the introduction of interactivity to mass-market, universal, broadcast services will not produce an overnight change in market behavior.---- Individual preferences and community attitudes are important factors.
- *And there will continue to be demand for uncustomized ,multichannel entertainment for the foreseeable future.

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The effect of Chavergence

* Advertising revenues are to be enhanced by the potential for content to be delivered across different platforms, each providing different levels of mass or targeted coverage. --- Advertising revenue is likely to be a major driver for crossmedia integration.

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The officer of Convergence

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Convergence broadens Competition

- any existing industry-specific regulation designed to protect consumers from firms with market power must be reconsidered;
- Any analysis in competition law must be view to the eye to the changing environment rather than with a view to the verities of the past;
- Where convergence is creating a new market, regulatory forebearance may be wise until the market has begun to mature.

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- -Less distinction between transport networks that traditionally operate in different market sectors----all capable of digital transport and support for multimedia type services
- -IP is expected to be a driving force towards convergence between traditional fixed and mobile telecommunication networks

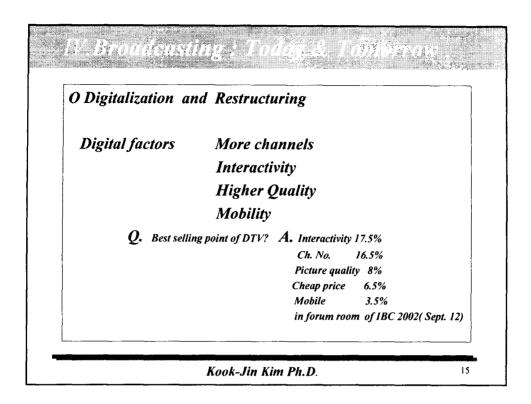
 More networks utilising common IP transport and enhanced intelligent platforms likely to emerge
- Next generation Internet expected to deliver multimedia services with much higher speeds and capabilities--- huge potential global service market

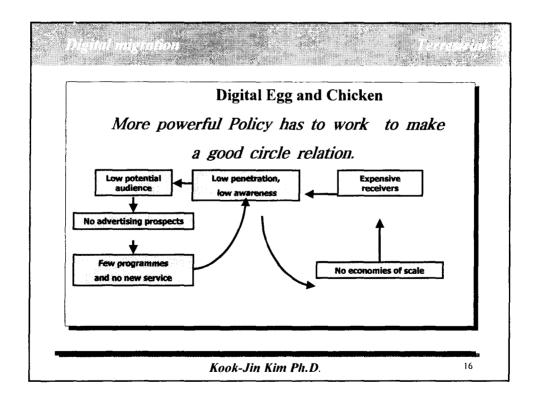
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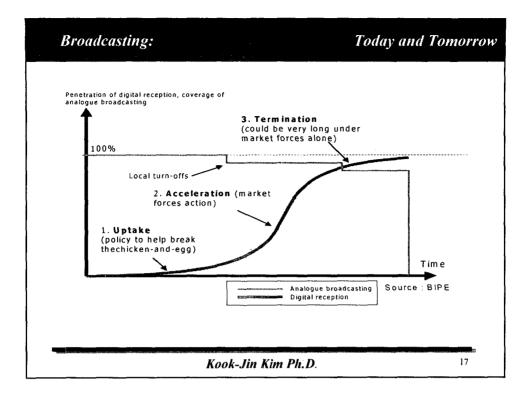
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- -The 3G mobile systems will enable users to access more diverse, interactive and advanced capabilities with links to Internet; access to Web services and video streams highly attractive to next generation mobile users.
 - It should act as a major gateway to the higher value service and content sectors of the future
- -Move to incorporate more open distributed service architectures in evolving networks that will facilitate functional separation between network operation and the service provisioning platforms
- -Much more friendly terminal facilities that will enable consumers to select services and content via competing transport platforms

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various kinds of viewpoints to assess convergence.

Economical aspect

Convergence of technologies and services encourages the largecapital "non-media' companies to enter to enter into the information provider market and also the existing broadcasting entities to develop their business into the general information providing services.

Concerning newly emerged business area, it will be difficult that only established and experienced media can insist on the vested rights.

-> In the age of convergence, the traditional public regulations on the market will not work well, because they are provided on the possibilities to permit the limited entities to share the market of broadcasting or telecommunication.

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□ various kinds of viewpoints to assess convergence.

Social-cultural aspect

Convergence of media widens the possibility of using telecom/broadcast system in everyday life.

-> Instead, people including children are much more exposed to various kinds of information irrespective of its quality.

--->Regulatory aspects

<regulatory problems>

- -contents regulation to be adopted in the converged area
- -structural regulation in the converged market
- -reconsidering regulatory philosophies or reexamine the premises of existing regulations

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A relation state

Existing concept isn't work well in the converged media age.

<Reconsidering choices>

1. Enlargement of the concept

Yesterday

Today

Tomorrow

Open user

Open user+ subscribe<u>rs</u>

Open user+Closed user

One way

One way

One way + two way

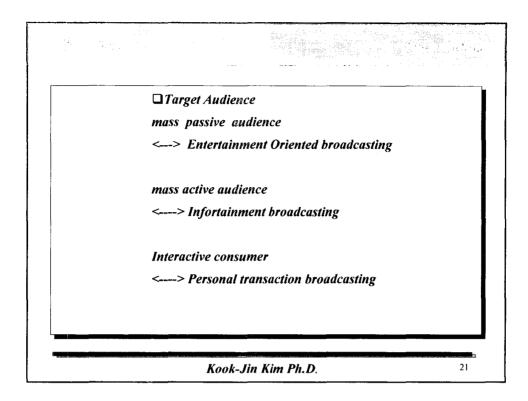
What is difference between broadcasting and telecommunication?

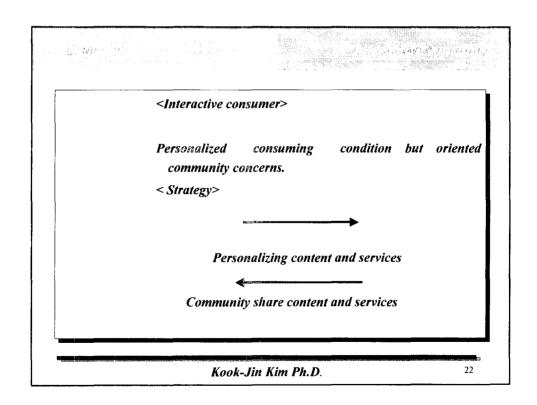
2. Retrenchment of the concept

Concerning the broadcasting concept, the final problem will be whether we should form an artificial broadcasting concept without regard to its technological character, or not. —> broadcasting is defined as a communication category which is to be regulated as "broadcasting".

"Regulated" as a last resort of cultural standard.

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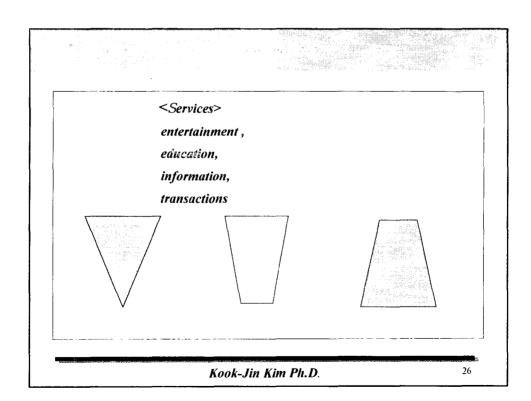
☐ The role of intellectual property ☐ Opportunities for service branding ☐ Scope for critical leverage in the value chain ☐ The impact of gateway control

□ Regulating supply-side issues - the dynamics of convergence are significant and imply an overall tendency to integration and concentration. Typical issues--- leverage of market power from on part of the value-chain to another, and from one platform to another. - regulation protecting the consumer interest the direct exercise of strong power to protect and promote competition and to prohibit anti-competitive behavior or abuse of market power. Kook-Jin Kim Ph.D.

□ Regulating demand-side issues

- -The erosion of differences between delivery media brings and increasing pressure to resolve existing differences in the regulation of content delivered over those media
- -Consistency of basic principles will be necessary across the whole of the sector; this is already provided by general law and regulation.
- -Some continued diversity in regulatory instruments is likely to be appropriate
- *Current distinctions, based on the increasingly irrelevant difference of underlying delivery medium, need to be re-examined.

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□ Knowledge-based Information Society Grand Policy and Convergence Policy Broadcasting concept review □ Digitalization and Industrial Restructuring Stimulus and Support Push and Pull Deregulation □ Consistency of R&D Technology-based Industry and service development

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