

ITU-D Regional Development Forums 2010 for the Africa region on "Modern spectrum Management and Transition from Analogue to Digital Broadcasting – Trends and Technologies"

Switchover from Analogue to Digital Terrestrial Television Broadcasting

Digital Switchover Strategy (Hungary)

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What is the basic task ?

 Switch-off of analogue terrestrial television programming



Analogue terrestrial reception mode changes to another one till ASO. The digital television service is going to be available for everybody

- What is the extra task ?
 - Mobile TV
 - Digital Dividend





Digitalizing television and radio programming is a complicated process with far-reaching economic and social consequences equally affecting residential, services and governmental sectors, because

- essentially it targets all households,
- it expands audio-visual services selections,
- it may promote the use of information society services,
- creates significant need for service provider (transmitters, network) and consumer (decoders, digital receivers) investments
- it may result in a rearrangement of analogue market positions and revenue processes in the communications and media sector,
- it speeds up institutional and regulatory convergence processes.





Process of DSS



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Instruments of the strategy /pillar

"Philosophy"	The overall objective of the strategy is to aid the priorities listed below
and	during the digital switchover with clear regulatory conditions and
instruments	practice, in accordance with relevant EU directives; confident public
of the	policy involvement and a targeted subsidy policy that upholds the
strategy	principles of technological neutrality.
Priority 1	The reinforcement of media pluralism
	Digitalization of television and radio archives
	Spreading of interactive services with high added value
Priority 2	Expedient use of limited resources
	Establishment of sustainable and effective market competition in
	digital broadcasting
Priority 3	Improvement of consumer awareness
	Making basic digital television services accessible to disadvantaged
	social groups





Comprehensive strategic objective





Area of intervention – Program provision

Priorities	Specific objectives	Indicators
	Switching off analogue terrestrial broadcasting should not mean that popular free channels (m1, RTL Klub, tv2) will be lost	The percentage of households currently accessing analogue supply.
Strengthening of media pluralism	Availability and use of multi-channel (10+) television services should dynamically increase as a result of digitalization	DTV coverage and penetration
	Public service radio must be granted a broadcasting opportunity on the DVT-T multiplex and an independent DAB multiplex access	Digital coverage of public service radio channels
Digital content and	Promotion of the digitalization of already existing television and radio programming contents	Digitalized content per total content to be digitalized
Digital content and service development	Development of interactive DTV services of high added value	Number of interactive services and interactive set- top boxes



International



Area of intervention – Broadcasting

Specific objectives	Indicators
The percentage of households using digital broadcasting service should reach the level of the following EU15 benchmark countries: Portugal, Ireland, Norway, Finland, Germany, Denmark and Sweden	DTV coverage and penetration
Frequencies and tendering system ensuring a balanced switchover and favourable long term business opportunities for digital television and radio broadcasting	Number and coverage of frequencies available for digital television (fixed, non-fixed, mobile) and radio
Efficient management of limited resource	
Gradual switch-off of analogue terrestrial services by 2012 in order to free the frequencies currently used for analogue broadcasting	Number and percentage of households with analogue terrestrial reception only
	The percentage of households using digital broadcasting service should reach the level of the following EU15 benchmark countries: Portugal, Ireland, Norway, Finland, Germany, Denmark and Sweden Frequencies and tendering system ensuring a balanced switchover and favourable long term business opportunities for digital television and radio broadcasting Promotion of effective compression procedures Gradual switch-off of analogue terrestrial services by 2012 in order to free the frequencies





Area of intervention – End users

Priorities	Indicators	
Improving consumer awareness, providing information on digital television opportunities	Presentation of the advantages of digital television and radio services	Number and percentage of households with analogue
	Preparation of households for the switching off of analogue terrestrial services, and the effective communication of the opportunities, benefits and costs of changing the reception mode	terrestrial reception only
Improving the access opportunities of disadvantaged groups	Provision of end-user devices providing access to public service contents for those who cannot afford to purchase such a device	Number and percentage of households with subsidized digital access devices





Instruments – Public policy

Strategic orientation The tendering system of digital terrestrial multiplexes Providing information to consumers The role of public service channels in digital switchover Measures associated with the establishment of digital archives





Choosing between "the strong or weak multiplex service provider model"





Instruments – Regulatory tools

Frequency management
Competition control
Media regulation
Copyright rules
Conditions of placing receivers on the market
Standardization
Legislation on digital switchover





Instruments – Forms of subsidy

Network o	development	subsidies	s of	the							
Broadcastin	g Fund										
Subsidies for digital set-top boxes											
Innovative developmen	application t	and	techno	logy							





Possible schedule for switchover (by DSS in 2006)





Relationship between objectives and instruments

- E 1. Adoption of the Digital Switchover Strategy (DSS)
- E 2. System for the allocation of digital terrestrial multiplexes
- E 3. Information to consumers
- E 4. Role of public service broadcasters in the digital switchover
- E 5. Promotion of digital archiving
- E 6. Frequency management
- E 7. Competition control
- E 8. Media regulation
- E 9. Copyright rules
- E 10. Conditions of placing receivers on the market
- E 11. Standardization
- E 12. Legislation on digital switchover
- E 13. Network development subsidies from the Broadcasting Fund
- E 14. Subsidies for digital set-top boxes
- E 15. Innovative application and technology development in digital broadcasting



SZE - GYŐR

Area of intervention – Program provision

Priorities	Specific objectives	EI	E2	E3	E4	ES	E6	E7	E8	E9	E10	E11	E12	E13	E14	E15
E	Switching off analogue terrestrial broadcasting should not mean that popular free channels (m1, RTL Klub, tv2) will be lost	х	х	х					X		х		х			
Media pluralism	Availability and use of multi-channel (10+) television services should dynamically increase as a result of digitalization	х	х	х	х		х	х			х					
Me	Public service radio must be granted a broadcasting opportunity on the DVT-T multiplex and an independent DAB multiplex access			х	х		х									
Digital content and service development	Promotion of the digitalization of existing audiovisual contents	X			X	X				X						
	Development of interactive DTV services	х	х		x		х		х		х	x				x



Area of intervention – Broadcasting

Priorities	Specific objectives	EI	E2	E3	E4	ES	E6	E7	E8	E9	E10	E11	E12	E13	E14	E15
Sustainable and effective competition	The percentage of households using digital broadcasting service should reach the level of the following EU15 benchmark countries: Portugal, Ireland, Norway, Finland, Germany, Denmark, Sweden	х	x	x	x	x	x	X	X	x	x	x	x	x	X	x
ement of urce	Frequencies ensuring a balanced switchover and favourable long term business opportunities	X					X						X			
nanag d reso	Promotion of effective compression procedures			Х			X					Х				Х
Efficient management limited resource	Gradual switch-off of analogue terrestrial services by 2012 in order to free the frequencies currently used for analogue broadcasting	X	X	X			X	X	X		X		X	X		x





Area of intervention – End users

Priorities	Specific objectives	E1	E2	E3	E4	ES	E6	E7	E8	E9	E10	E11	E12	E13	E14	E15
Information to consumers	Preparation of households for the switch-off of analogue terrestrial services, and the effective communication of the opportunities, benefits and costs of changing the reception mode	x	х						х							
Access for disadvantaged groups	Provision of end user devices providing access to public service contents for those who cannot afford to purchase such a device	х	х												х	







Digital Switchover Act

June 2007

Joint DVB-T and T-DAB
Aim: ASO by 2012

- 3 analogue frequencies
- "strong multiplex model": 5 networks a single network operator.
- Frequencies for digital radio broadcasting parallel with DVB-T networks.
- Local and not-for-profit broadcasters special attention





Digital Switchover Act

The Digital Switchover Act...

- separation of regulation (media and telecommunications)
- simplified licensing procedures
- possibility of mobile television
- Favourable conditions for public service, general interest and commercial channels
- regime of frequency-coordination that maximum coverage, no conflict with service operators.



Digital Switchover Act

- Imitations of cross-ownership guarantee for a wide variety of channels
- transparent "must carry" regulation on all platforms
- EU-conform competition regulation (e.g. CAS, API and EPG)
- government's preference for state-of-the art technology.
- timetable for phasing out non-digital television sets.





Thank you for your attention

