

Consultation on Directive 2010/13/EU on audiovisual media services (AVMSD)

A media framework for the 21st century

Fields marked with * are mandatory.

Consultation on Directive 2010/13/EU on audiovisual media services (AVMSD) A media framework for the 21st century

Description

The Commission is consulting on the Directive 2010/13/EU on Audiovisual Media Services (AVMSD) first to check which parts of the Directive are currently fit for purpose as part of the Regulatory Fitness and Performance Programme (REFIT), and, second, to collect evidence and views on the future media services policy in the form of an impact assessment.

Targeted respondents

National regulators, broadcasters, producers, content providers telecom service providers, civil society organisations, academia and citizens

Duration

6 July 2015 - 30 September 2015

Comments received after the closing date will not be considered.

General information on respondents

* *I am responding as:*

- An individual in my personal capacity
- The representative of an organisation/company/institution

* Is your organisation registered in the Transparency Register of the European Commission and the European Parliament?

- Yes
- No

Please indicate your organisation's registration number in the Transparency Register.

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Please tick the box that applies to your organisation and sector.

- National administration
- National regulator
- Regional authority
- Public service broadcasters
- Non-governmental organisation
- Small or medium-sized business
- Micro-business
- Commercial broadcasters & thematic channels
- Pay TV aggregators
- Free and pay VOD operators
- IPTV, ISPs, cable operators including telcos
- European-level representative platform or association
- National representative association
- Research body/academia
- Press or other
- Other

My institution/organisation/business operates in:

- Austria
- Belgium
- Bulgaria
- Czech Republic
- Croatia
- Cyprus
- Denmark
- Estonia
- France
- Finland
- Germany
- Greece
- Hungary
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- Lithuania
- Luxembourg
- Malta
- Netherlands
- Poland
- Portugal
- Romania
- Spain
- Slovenia
- Slovakia
- Sweden
- United Kingdom
- Other

* Please enter the name of your institution/organisation/business.

COFACE (Confederation of Family Organisations in the EU)

* Please enter your address, telephone and email

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0032(0)2 500 56 90
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- * What is your primary place of establishment or the primary place of establishment of the entity you represent?

Belgium

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- Yes, I agree to my response being published under the name I indicate (name of your organisation/company/public authority or your name if your reply as an individual)
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Background and objectives

The Audiovisual Media Services Directive (AVMSD[1]) has paved the way towards a single European market for audiovisual media services. It has harmonised the audiovisual rules of the Member States and facilitated the provision of audiovisual media services across the EU on the basis of the country of origin principle. Since its adoption in 2007, the audiovisual media landscape has changed significantly due to media convergence[2]. The review of the AVMSD is featured in the Commission Work Programme for 2015, as part of the Regulatory Fitness and Performance Programme (REFIT). In its Communication on a Digital Single Market Strategy for Europe[3], the Commission announced that the AVMSD would be revised in 2016. Another REFIT exercise is being carried out, in parallel, in the field of telecoms with a view to come forward with proposals in 2016. Some of the issues treated in the current public consultation may have an impact on this parallel exercise and vice versa. In 2013, the Commission adopted a Green Paper "Preparing for a Fully Converged Audiovisual World: Growth, Creation and Values"[4] inviting stakeholders to share their views on the changing media landscape and its implications for the AVMSD. On the basis of the outcome of this public consultation, the Commission has identified the following issues to be considered in the evaluation and review of the AVMSD:

1. Ensuring a level playing field for audiovisual media services;
2. Providing for an optimal level of consumer protection;
3. User protection and prohibition of hate speech and discrimination;
4. Promoting European audiovisual content;
5. Strengthening the single market;
6. Strengthening media freedom and pluralism, access to information and accessibility to content for people with disabilities.

You are asked to answer a number of questions revolving around these issues. Please reason your answers and possibly illustrate them with concrete examples and substantiate them with data. The policy options identified are not necessarily mutually exclusive, but may sometimes be combined. Please indicate your preferred policy options, if any, and feel free to provide any other comment that you deem useful.

Questions

1. Ensuring a level playing field

Services to which the AVMSD applies

The AVMSD regulates television broadcasts and on-demand services. It applies to programmes that are TV-like[5] and for which providers have editorial responsibility[6]. The AVMSD does not apply to content hosted by online video-sharing platforms and intermediaries.

These platforms and intermediaries are regulated primarily by the e-Commerce Directive[3], which exempts them from liability for the content they transmit, store or host, under certain conditions.

As a separate exercise, given the increasingly central role that online platforms and intermediaries (e.g. search engines, social media, e-commerce platforms, app stores, price comparison websites) play in the economy and society, the Commission Communication "A Digital Single Market Strategy for Europe" announces a comprehensive assessment of the role of platforms and of online intermediaries to be launched at the end of 2015.

Set of questions 1.1

Are the provisions on the services to which the Directive applies (television broadcasting and on-demand services) still relevant[8], effective[9] and fair[10]?

Relevant

- Yes
- No
- No opinion

Effective

- Yes
- No
- No opinion

Fair

- Yes
- No
- No opinion

Comments:

The boundaries between traditional media and online media/streaming platforms are disappearing. For instance, you can now directly watch Youtube or Netflix via smart TVs and traditional media are making it possible to stream their broadcasts online, even look at past broadcasts on demand. For consumers it is becoming virtually impossible to distinguish between traditional broadcasts (TV, news, shows), or user-generated content (Vlogs, self-produced series..etc), because the production costs and hosting platforms have become accessible for everyone. Especially children have access to a multitude of platforms where they can access content.

Furthermore, even on user generated streaming platforms, users can easily upload a recording of a show aired on TV, and traditional broadcasters can play extracts of videos on online streaming platforms (such as during a news flash where a user has recorded an event with his/her smartphone and uploaded it online).

Are you aware of issues (e.g. related to consumer protection or competitive disadvantage) due to the fact that certain audiovisual services are not regulated by the AVMSD?

- Yes (if yes, please explain below)
 No

Comments:

Online streaming services such as Youtube have an unfair advantage over traditional media as they are not regulated to the same extent as traditional media. For instance, Sweden and Norway prohibit domestic advertising that targets children. However, with online streaming accessible on any device, it is very possible that this law is not respected or even applicable, which means that online streaming platforms have an unfair competitive advantage over national broadcasters. Children also do not benefit from the same level of protection, as was intended by their national laws.

The same applies to the law that sets a maximum of 12 minutes of advertising per hour on TV, which does not apply to online streaming.

Preferred policy option:

- a) Maintaining the status quo
- b) Issuing European Commission's guidance clarifying the scope of the AVMSD. No other changes to Union law would be foreseen.
- c) Amending law(s) other than the AVMSD, notably the e-Commerce Directive. This option could be complemented by self and co-regulatory initiatives.
- d) Amending the AVMSD, namely by extending all or some of its provisions for instance
- to providers offering audiovisual content which does not qualify as "TV-like" or to providers hosting user-generated content.
- e) Other option (please describe)

Please explain your choice:

It is only fair that as the boundaries between traditional broadcasters and online streaming platforms disappear, that they are both subject to similar regulation and rules. Otherwise, traditional broadcasters might be less and less able to compete on an equal footing with online streaming platforms and consumers less and less protected.

Geographical scope of AVMSD

The AVMSD applies to operators established in the EU. Operators established outside the EU but targeting EU audiences with their audiovisual media services (via, for instance, terrestrial broadcasting satellite broadcasting the Internet or other means) do not fall under the scope of the Directive[11].

Set of questions 1.2

Are the provisions on the geographical scope of the Directive still relevant, effective and fair?

Relevant?

- Yes
- No
- No opinion

Effective

- Yes
- No
- No opinion

Fair?

- Yes
- No
- No opinion

Comments:

The most popular online streaming platform is Youtube. Its main European competitor is Dailymotion. With both platforms being watched by European audiences, it is clearly unfair that Dailymotion would be subject to complying with extra regulation, especially when services like Youtube are directly featured as a channel on smart TVs.

Are you aware of issues (e.g. related to consumer protection problems or competitive disadvantage) caused by the current geographical scope of application of the AVMSD?

- Yes (if yes, please explain)
- No

If yes, please explain:

Dailymotion is a webstreaming service with the company being registered in France. As such, they must comply with French rules and regulation. Since these rules do not apply to Youtube, Youtube has a clear competitive advantage over Dailymotion. We believe that the availability of the audiovisual service should take precedence over the geographic/physical location of the company providing the service. In addition with the globalization of markets and brands, advertising transcends borders more and more, therefore their geographic limitation doesn't make sense.

Comments:

Preferred policy option:

- a) Maintaining the status quo
- b) Extending the scope of application of the Directive to providers of audiovisual media services established outside the EU that are targeting EU audiences. This could be done, for example, by requiring these providers to register or designate a representative in one Member State (for instance, the main target country). The rules of the Member State of registration or representation would apply.
- c) Extending the scope of application of the Directive to audiovisual media services established outside the EU that are targeting EU audiences and whose presence in the EU is significant in terms of market share/turnover. As for option b), this could be done, for example, by requiring these providers to register or designate a representative in one Member State (for instance, the main target country). The rules of the Member State of registration or representation would apply.
- d) Other option (please describe)

Please explain your choice:

Option C would require a permanent update of the list of media services that “qualify” and the debate over the threshold in terms of market share and turn over would be endless. It is much more effective to screen audio visual services providers to comply with EU rules should they target EU audiences (provide content and stream advertising that is relevant to/could be viewed by an EU consumer).

2. Providing for an optimal level of consumer protection

The AVMSD is based on a so-called "graduated regulatory approach". The AVMSD acknowledges that a core set of societal values should apply to all audiovisual media services, but sets out lighter regulatory requirements for on-demand services as compared to linear services. The reason is that for on-demand services the users have a more active, "lean-forward" approach and can decide on the content and the time of viewing.

In the area of commercial communications [12], the AVMSD sets out certain rules, which apply to all audiovisual media services and regulate, for example, the use of sponsorship and product placement. They also set limits to commercial communications for alcohol and tobacco.

It also lays down other rules that apply only to television broadcasting services and regulate advertising from a quantitative point of view. For example, they set a maximum of 12 minutes of advertising per hour on television, define how often TV films, cinematographic works and news programmes can be interrupted by advertisements and set the minimum duration of teleshopping windows.

Set of questions 2.1

Are the current rules on commercial communications still relevant, effective and fair?

Relevant?

- Yes
- No
- No opinion

Effective

- Yes
- No
- No opinion

Fair?

- Yes
- No
- No opinion

Comments:

The AVMSD should not consider that on-demand services require users to be more “active”. Over the years, new practices have appeared in on-demand services that moves them closer to “traditional” broadcasters and traditional broadcasters have begun to offer on-demand services themselves.

Many videos of online streaming platforms hosted on other pages are set to “play on page load” to “force” the user into watching, or are configured to “play on view” like on social networks where videos start playing as soon as you have scrolled down and they are in view. Furthermore, platforms such as Youtube have developed a sophisticated system of “recommended” videos, nudging the user to watch another video, and also have implemented a feature where another video “recommended” by Youtube starts playing a few seconds after the one that you were watching has ended.

Traditional media now also gradually offer a “on demand” service or the possibility to “replay” a TV program that has aired within a specific time frame (during the day, week...)

Are you aware of issues (e.g. related to consumer protection or competitive disadvantage) caused by the AVMSD's rules governing commercial communications?

- Yes (if yes, please explain)
- No

Yes, please explain

As explained above, online streaming platforms start to function a bit more like traditional media, meaning that once you load their page (similarly to flipping to a TV channel), they immediately start streaming content (by loading Youtube’s home page, you are immediately shown a video advertising!!!!). As they are not regulated by EU rules applicable to traditional media, they have an unfair competitive advantage in terms of displaying advertising and advertising revenue. In addition, youtubers and vloggers using product placement to earn an income are more and more frequent.

Preferred policy option:

- a) Maintaining the status quo
- b) Rendering the rules on commercial communications more flexible, notably those setting quantitative limits on advertising and on the number of interruptions.
- c) Tightening certain rules on advertising that aim to protect vulnerable viewers, notably the rules on alcohol advertising or advertising of products high in fat, salt and sugars.
- d) Other options (please describe)

Please explain your choice:

See from comments above.

3. User protection and prohibition of hate speech and discrimination

General viewers' protection under the AVMSD

The AVMSD lays down a number of rules aimed at protecting viewers/users, minors, people with disabilities, prohibiting hate speech and discrimination.

Set of questions 3.1

Is the overall level of protection afforded by the AVMSD still relevant, effective and fair?

Relevant?

- Yes
- No
- No opinion

Effective?

- Yes
- No
- No opinion

Fair?

- Yes
- No
- No opinion

Comments:

There are too many examples of detriment to consumer protection to be listed. Online streaming platforms have been known to quickly react to copyright infringements and to serious issues such as child online pornography, but are quite slow in taking down content that is detrimental to minors such as hate speech or content that is discriminatory, sexist, xenophobic, homophobic, and inciting hate towards other minority groups.

Examples of sexism, for instance, on Youtube can be found here:
<https://fruzsinaeordogh.wordpress.com/2013/09/23/how-sexism-plays-out-on-youtube/>

There is a clear gap between the “policy” of online streaming platforms and the practice.

Firstly, Youtube relies on “flags” to identify videos that could be considered as “hate speech” or detrimental to minors.

Second, these videos, even if tagged as “hate speech” and removed, can easily be re-uploaded using another account. Although Youtube uses “digital signature” technology on videos that violate copyright to ensure they cannot be re-uploaded, this technology is not used for hate speech and other discriminatory content!

There is clearly a big consumer detriment in leaving online streaming out of the scope of the AVMSD. In addition, a lot of the bullying, hate-speech and cyberbullying takes places in the comments sections below audiovisual content.

Are you aware of issues (e.g. related to consumer protection or competitive disadvantage) stemming from the AVMSD's rules?

Yes (please explain)

No

Yes - please explain

See comment above.

Comments:

Protection of minors

The system of graduated regulation applies also to the protection of minors: the less control a viewer has and the more harmful specific content is, the more restrictions apply. For television broadcasting services, programmes that "might seriously impair" the development of minors are prohibited (i.e., pornography or gratuitous violence), while those programmes which might simply be "harmful" to minors can only be transmitted when it is ensured that minors will not normally hear or see them. For on-demand services, programmes that "might seriously impair" the development of minors are allowed in on-demand services, but they may only be made available in such a way that minors will not normally hear or see them. There are no restrictions for programmes which might simply be "harmful".

Set of questions 3.2

In relation to the protection of minors, is the distinction between broadcasting and on-demand content provision still relevant, effective and fair?

Relevant?

- Yes
- No
- No opinion

Effective?

- Yes
- No
- No opinion

Fair?

- Yes
- No
- No opinion

Comments:

The “live decapitation” video of a mexican women by the Los Zetas drug cartel is a case in point. It took a real uproar of public opinion, NGOs and governments for the video to be taken down, after it has been viewed by millions of people including children. This video was especially seen on Facebook, which can also be considered as an “online streaming” platform as it moved to “in house” video streaming and publishing.

<http://www.wired.co.uk/news/archive/2013-11/19/facebook-beheading>

This is but one example of detriment to child protection. Extremely violent homophobic content is also available on platforms like Youtube: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?t=25&v=INFtDvA5VoM>

In addition, organized crime and terrorist groups are using online streaming platforms to recruit and to entice young people especially, and also to broadcast horrific acts of violence.

Has the AVMSD been effective in protecting children from seeing/hearing content that may harm them?

- Yes
- No
- No opinion

Comments:

What are the costs related to implementing such requirements?

Much lower than what the industry present them to be. Most online streaming platforms work with powerful algorithms to seek and identify copyright infringements and child pornography. The same technology can be applied to identify extremely violent content, or at least, to prevent a flagged video from being re-uploaded.

Even videos which do not have any shocking graphic content but feature a person calling for acts of violence, racism, sexism etc can be identified using speech recognition technology. On the same note, such codes and algorithms can also be configured and used to help publishers to classify and segment content, which in turn will protect consumers.

Many platforms are starting to move to automated moderation systems:
<http://na.leagueoflegends.com/en/news/game-updates/player-behavior/new-player-reform-system-heads-testing>

Comments:

What are the benefits related to implementing such requirements?

Comments:

Are you aware of problems regarding the AVMSD's rules related to protection of minors?

- Yes (please explain)
- No

Comments:

Preferred policy option:

- a) *Maintaining the status quo*
- b) *Complementing the current AVMSD provisions via self- and co-regulation* The status quo would be complemented with self-/co-regulatory measures and other actions (media literacy, awareness-raising).
- c) *Introducing further harmonisation* This could include, for example, more harmonisation of technical requirements, coordination and certification of technical protection measures.
- d) *Other possibilities could be the coordination of labelling and classification systems or common definitions of key concepts such as minors, pornography, gratuitous violence, impairing and seriously impairing media content.*
- e) *Deleting the current distinction between the rules covering television broadcasting services and the rules covering on-demand audiovisual media services.* This means either imposing on on-demand services the same level of protection as on television broadcasting services (levelling-up), or imposing on television broadcasting services the same level of protection as on on-demand services (levelling down).
- f) *Extending the scope of the AVMSD to other online content (for instance audiovisual user-generated content or audiovisual content in social media), including non-audiovisual content (for instance still images)* One option could be that these services would be subject to the same rules on protection of minors as on-demand audiovisual media services.
- g) *Other option (please describe)*

Please explain your choice:

Self regulation is not an option as it most often fails or falls short of expectations.

A case in point is the World Federation of Advertisers' self-regulation initiative pledging reduce the exposure of children under 12 to "unhealthy" food marketing. With each company being able to set its own "criteria" for what is or isn't an unhealthy product and with a complete lack of implementation in a wide variety of areas such as product placement, use of celebrities and online advertising, this initiative has been nothing else but an attempt to prevent the development of any regulation.

4. Promoting European audiovisual content

The AVMSD aims to promote European works and as such cultural diversity in the EU. For television broadcasting services, the EU Member States shall ensure, where applicable and by appropriate means, a share of EU works[13] and independent productions[14]. For on-demand services, the EU Member States can choose among various options to achieve the objective of promoting cultural diversity. These options include financial contributions to production and rights acquisition of European works or rules guaranteeing a share and/or prominence of European works. The EU Member States must also comply with reporting obligations on the actions pursued to promote European works, in the form of a detailed report to be provided every two years.

Set of questions 4

Are the AVMSD provisions still relevant, effective and fair for promoting cultural diversity and particularly European works?

Relevant?

- Yes
- No
- No opinion

Effective

- Yes
- No
- No opinion

Fair?

- Yes
- No
- No opinion

Comments:

In terms of European works, including non-national ones (i.e. those produced in another EU country), the catalogues offered by audiovisual media service providers contain:

- a) the right amount
- b) too much
- c) too little
- d) no opinion

Comments:

Would you be interested in watching more films produced in another EU country?

- Yes
- No
- No opinion

Comments:

Have you come across or are you aware of issues caused by the AVMSD's rules related to the promotion of EU works?

- Yes (please explain)
- No

Comments:

What are the benefits of the AVMSD's requirements on the promotion of European works? You may wish to refer to qualitative and/or quantitative benefits (e.g. more visibility or monetary gains).

Comments:

As an audiovisual media service provider, what costs have you incurred due to the AVMSD's requirements on the promotion of European works, including those costs stemming from reporting obligations? Can you estimate the changes in the costs you incurred before and after the entry into force of the AVMSD requirements on the promotion of European works?

Comments:

Preferred policy option:

- a) Maintaining the status quo
 - b) Repealing AVMSD obligations for broadcast and/or for on-demand services regarding the promotion of European works. This would entail the removal of EU-level harmonisation on the promotion of European works, which would then be subject to national rules only.
 - c) Introducing more flexibility for the providers' in their choice or implementation of the measures on the promotion of European works. This could imply, for example, leaving more choice both to TV broadcasters and video-on-demand providers as to the method of promoting European works.
 - d) Reinforcing the existing rules. For television broadcasting services this could be done, for example, by introducing additional quotas for non-national European works and/or for European quality programming (e.g. for fiction films, documentaries and TV series) or for co-productions; or by setting a clear percentage to be reserved to Recent Independent Productions [15] (instead of "an adequate proportion"). For on-demand services, further harmonisation could be envisaged: by introducing one compulsory method (among e.g. the use of prominence tools, an obligatory share of European works in the catalogue or a financial contribution – as an investment obligation or as a levy) or a combination of these methods.
- e) Other options (please describe)

Please explain your choice:

5. Strengthening the single market

Under the AVMSD, audiovisual media companies can provide their services in the EU by complying only with the rules within the Member States under whose jurisdiction they fall. The AVMSD lays down criteria to identify which Member State has jurisdiction over a provider. These criteria include where the central administration is located and where management decisions are taken on programming or selection of content. Further criteria include the location of the workforce and any satellite uplink, and the use of a country's satellite capacity. The AVMSD foresees the possibility to derogate from this approach in cases of incitement to hatred, protection of minors or where broadcasters try to circumvent stricter rules in specific Member States. In these cases the Member States have to follow specific cooperation procedures.

Set of questions 5

Is the current approach still relevant, effective and fair?

Relevant?

- Yes
- No
- No opinion

Effective?

- Yes
- No
- No opinion

Fair?

- Yes
- No
- No opinion

Comments:

Are you aware of problems regarding the application of the current approach?

- Yes (please describe)
- No

Comments

If you are a broadcaster or an on-demand service provider, can you give an estimate of the costs or benefits related to the implementation of the corresponding rules?

- Yes
- No

Comments:

Preferred policy option:

- a) Maintaining the status quo
- b) Strengthening existing cooperation practices
- c) Revising the rules on cooperation and derogation mechanisms, for example by means of provisions aimed at enhancing their effective functioning
- d) Simplifying the criteria to determine the jurisdiction to which a provider is subject, for example by focusing on where the editorial decisions on an audiovisual media service are taken.
- e) Moving to a different approach whereby providers would have to comply with some of the rules (for example on promotion of European works) of the countries where they deliver their services.
- f) Other options (please describe)

Please explain your choice:

6. Strengthening media freedom and pluralism, access to information and accessibility to content for people with disabilities

Independence of regulators

Free and pluralistic media are among the EU's most essential democratic values. It is important to consider the role that independent audiovisual regulatory bodies can play in safeguarding those values within the scope of the AVMSD. Article 30 AVMSD states that independent audiovisual regulatory authorities should cooperate with each other and the Commission. The AVMSD does not directly lay down an obligation to ensure the independence of regulatory bodies, nor to create an independent regulatory body, if such a body does not already exist.

Set of questions 6.1

Are the provisions of the AVMSD on the independence of audiovisual regulators relevant, effective and fair?

Relevant?

- Yes
- No
- No opinion

Effective?

- Yes
- No
- No opinion

Fair?

- Yes
- No
- No opinion

Comments:

Are you aware of problems regarding the independence of audiovisual regulators?

- Yes (please explain)
- No

Comments:

Preferred policy option:

- a) Maintaining the status quo
- b) Laying down in the AVMSD a mandate for the independence of regulatory authorities, for example by introducing an explicit requirement for the Member States to guarantee the independence of national regulatory bodies and ensure that they exercise their powers impartially and transparently.
- c) Laying down minimum mandatory requirements for regulatory authorities, for example detailed features that national regulatory bodies would need to have in order to ensure their independence. Such features could relate to transparent decision-making processes; accountability to relevant stakeholders; open and transparent procedures for the nomination, appointment and removal of Board Members; knowledge and expertise of human resources; financial, operational and decision making autonomy; effective enforcement powers, etc.
- d) Other options (please describe)

Please explain your choice

Must Carry/Findability

In the context of the regulatory framework applicable to the telecoms operators, under the Universal Service Directive[16], Member States can in certain circumstances oblige providers of electronic communications networks to transmit specific TV and radio channels ("must-carry" rules). Under the Access Directive[17], Member States can also set rules on the inclusion of radio and TV services in electronic programme guides (EPGs)[18] and on presentational aspects of EPGs such as the channel listing. Most recent market and technological developments (new distribution channels, the proliferation of audiovisual content, etc.) have highlighted the need to reflect on the validity of the must-carry rules and on whether updated rules would be required to facilitate or ensure access to public interest content (to be defined at Member State level), for instance by giving this content a certain prominence (i.e. ensuring findability/discoverability).

Set of questions 6.2

Is the current regulatory framework effective in providing access to certain 'public interest' content effective?

- Yes
- No
- No opinion

Comments:

If you are a consumer, have you faced any problems in accessing, finding and enjoying TV and radio channels?

- Yes (please explain)
- No

Comments:

Have you ever experienced problems regarding access to certain 'public interest' content?

- Yes
- No

Comments:

Preferred policy option:

- a) Maintaining the status quo, i.e. keeping in place the current EU rules on must carry/ EPG related provisions (i.e. no extension of the right of EU Member States to cover services other than broadcast).
- b) Removing 'must carry' /EPG related obligations at national level/at EU level.
- c) Extending existing "must-carry" rules to on-demand services/and or further services currently not covered by the AVMSD.
- d) Amending the AVMSD to include rules related to the "discoverability" of public interest content (for instance rules relating to the prominence of "public interest" content on distribution platforms for on-demand audiovisual media services).
- e) Addressing potential issues only in the context of the comprehensive assessment related to the role of online platforms and intermediaries to be launched at the end of 2015 as announced in the Digital Single Market Strategy for Europe.
- f) Other options (please describe).

Please explain your choice:

Accessibility for people with disabilities

The AVMSD sets out that the Member States need to show that they encourage audiovisual media service providers under their jurisdiction to gradually provide for accessibility services for hearing and visually-impaired viewers.

Set of questions 6.3

Is the AVMSD effective in providing fair access of audiovisual content to people with a visual or hearing disability effective?

- Yes
- No
- No opinion

Comments:

Have you ever experienced problems regarding the accessibility of audiovisual media services for people with a visual or hearing disability?

- Yes (please describe)
- No

If you are a broadcaster, can you provide an estimate of the costs linked to these provisions?

- Yes
- No

Comments:

Preferred policy option:

- a) Maintaining the status quo*
- b) Strengthening EU-level harmonisation of these rules.* Instead of encouraging it, the EU Member States would be obliged to ensure gradual accessibility of audiovisual works for people with visual and hearing impairments. This obligation could be implemented by the EU Member States through legislation or co-regulation.
- c) Introducing self and co-regulatory measures*
- This could include measures related to subtitling or sign language and audio-description.
- d) Other option (please describe).*

Please explain your choice

Events of major importance for society

The AVMSD authorises the Member States to prohibit the exclusive broadcasting of events which they deem to be of major importance for society, where such broadcasts would deprive a substantial proportion of the public of the possibility of following those events on free-to-air television. The AVMSD mentions the football World Cup and the European football championship as examples of such events. When a Member State notifies a list of events of major importance, the Commission needs to assess the list's compatibility with EU law. If considered compatible, a list will benefit from 'mutual recognition'.

Set of questions 6.4

Are the provisions of the AVMSD on events of major importance for society relevant, effective and fair?

Relevant?

- Yes
- No
- No opinion

Effective?

- Yes
- No
- No opinion

Fair?

- Yes
- No
- No opinion

Comments:

Have you ever experienced problems regarding events of major importance for society in television broadcasting services?

- Yes (please explain)
- No

Comments:

Preferred policy option:

- a) Maintaining the status quo
- b) Other options (please describe).

Please explain your choice

Set of questions 6.5

Are the provisions of the AVMSD on short news reports relevant, effective and fair?

Relevant?

- Yes
- No
- No opinion

Effective?

- Yes
- No
- No opinion

Fair?

- Yes
- No
- No opinion

Comments:

Have you ever experienced problems regarding short news reports in television broadcasting services?

- Yes
- No

Comments:

Preferred policy option:

- a) Maintaining the status quo
- b) Other options (please describe).

Please explain your choice

Right of reply

The AVMSD lays down that any natural or legal person, regardless of nationality, whose legitimate interests, in particular reputation and good name, have been damaged by an assertion of incorrect facts in a television programme must have a right of reply or equivalent remedies.

Set of questions 6.6

Are the provisions of the AVMSD on the right of reply relevant, effective and fair?

Relevant?

- Yes
- No
- No opinion

Effective?

- Yes
- No
- No opinion

Fair?

- Yes
- No
- No opinion

Comments:

Have you ever experienced problems regarding the right of reply in television broadcasting services?

- Yes (please explain)
- No

Preferred policy option:

- a) Maintaining the status quo
- b) Other options (please describe).

Conclusions and next steps

This public consultation will be closed on 30 September 2015

On the basis of the responses, the Commission will complete the Regulatory Fitness and Performance (REFIT) evaluation of the AVMSD and inform the Impact Assessment process on the policy options for the future of AVMSD.

Additional information

Should you wish to provide additional information (e.g. a position paper, report) or raise specific points not covered by the questionnaire, you can upload your additional document(s) here:

Footnotes

[1] Directive 2010/13/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 10 March 2010 on the coordination of certain provisions laid down by law, regulation or administrative action in Member States concerning the provision of audiovisual media services. Hereinafter, "the AVMSD" or "the Directive".

[2] <https://ec.europa.eu/digital-agenda/en/media-convergence>

[3] Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of Regions, a Digital Single Market Strategy for Europe, COM (2015) 192 final, 6 May 2015.

[4] Hereinafter, "The Green Paper" (<https://ec.europa.eu/digital-agenda/node/51287#green-paper---preparing-for-a-fully-converged-audio>)

[5] Recital 24 of the AVMSD: "It is characteristic of on-demand audiovisual media services that they are 'television-like', i.e. that they compete for the same audience as television broadcasts, and the nature and the means of access to the service would lead the user reasonably to expect regulatory protection within the scope of this Directive. In the light of this and in order to prevent disparities as regards free movement and competition, the concept of 'programme' should be interpreted in a dynamic way taking into account developments in television broadcasting."

[6] Article 1(1)(a) of the AVMSD. The Audiovisual Media Services Directive applies only to services that qualify as audiovisual media services as defined in Article 1(1)(a). An audiovisual media service is "a service [...] which is under the editorial responsibility of a media service provider and the principal purpose of which is the provision of programmes, in order to inform, entertain or educate, to the general public by electronic communications networks within the meaning of point (a) of Article 2 of Directive 2002/21/EC". This definition covers primarily television broadcasts and on-demand audiovisual media services.

[7] Directive 2000/31/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2000 on certain legal aspects of information society services, in particular electronic commerce, in the Internal Market ('Directive on electronic commerce')

[8] Relevance looks at the relationship between the needs and problems in society and the objectives of the intervention.

[9] Effectiveness analysis considers how successful EU action has been in achieving or progressing towards its objectives.

[10] How fairly are the different effects distributed across the different stakeholders?

[11] Article 2(1) AVMSD – "Each Member State shall ensure that all audiovisual media services transmitted by media service providers under its jurisdiction comply with the rules of the system of law applicable to audiovisual media services intended for the public in that Member State." (emphasis added)

[12] "Audiovisual commercial communication" is a broader concept than advertising and it refers to images with or without sound which are designed to promote, directly or indirectly, the goods, services or image of a natural or legal entity pursuing an economic activity. Such images accompany or are included in a programme in return for payment or for similar consideration or for self-promotional purposes. Forms of audiovisual commercial communication include, inter alia, television advertising, sponsorship, teleshopping and product placement. See Article 1(1)(h) AVMSD.

[13] For European works: a majority proportion of broadcasters' transmission time.

[14] For European works created by producers who are independent of broadcasters: 10% of broadcasters' transmission time.

[15] Works transmitted within 5 years of their production

[16] Directive 2002/22/EC on universal service and users' rights relating to electronic communications networks and services, as amended by Directive 2009/136/EC

[17] Directive 2002/19/EC on access to, and interconnection of, electronic communications networks and associated facilities (Access Directive), as amended by Directive 2009/140/EC

[18] Electronic programme guides (EPGs) are menu-based systems that provide users of television, radio and other media applications with continuously updated menus displaying broadcast programming or scheduling information for current and upcoming programming.

Useful links

AVMSD (<https://ec.europa.eu/digital-agenda/en/audiovisual-media-services-directive-avmsd>)

Contact

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