

Annex: Actions from the Interim Report

The following table indicates how we have addressed the actions from the Interim Report since January.

ACTION PROPOSED IN THE INTERIM REPORT	FOLLOW UP IN FINAL REPORT
<p>Digital Networks – Next Generation Access Networks</p> <p>ACTION 1</p> <p>We will establish a Government-led strategy group to assess the necessary demand-side, supply-side and regulatory measures to underpin existing market-led investment plans, and to remove barriers to the timely rollout, beyond those declared plans, to maximise market-led coverage of next generation broadband. This strategy group will, by the time of the final Digital Britain report, assess the case for how far market-led investment by Virgin Media, BT Group plc and new network enterprises will take the UK in terms of roll-out and likely take-up; and whether any contingency measures, as recommended by the Caio review, are necessary.</p>	<p>The Strategy Group has carried out its assessment, which is covered in Chapter 3a. The work of this Group has provided the analysis for the relevant decisions in this report.</p>
<p>ACTION 2</p> <p>Between now and the final Digital Britain Report, the Government will, while recognising existing investments in infrastructure, work with the main operators and others to remove barriers to the development of a wider wholesale market in access to ducts and other primary infrastructure.</p>	<p>We set out our analysis and conclusions in relation to the development of wholesale markets in access to infrastructure in Chapter 3a.</p>
<p>ACTION 3</p> <p>The Valuation Office Agency has provided new, clear guidance which addresses the problem of clarity over business rates identified by Francesco Caio in his report, and will ensure that they respond to any queries from existing and new investors and maintain clear, helpful guidance. For its part, the Government will ensure that the guidance is widely understood by potential investors.</p>	<p>Since the interim report, the Valuation Office Agency has held discussions with stakeholders through the Broadband Stakeholder Group to clarify and discuss the impact of non domestic rates. Following these discussions, the VOA will be working with consultants to provide greater clarity and modelling. This issue is noted in Chapter 3a.</p>
<p>ACTION 4</p> <p>We will, by the time of the final Digital Britain Report, have considered the value for money case for whether public incentives have a part to play in enabling further next generation broadband deployment, beyond current market-led initiatives.</p>	<p>In Chapter 3a we set out our full and final analysis of the market-led investment throughout the country in this critical national infrastructure and, our conclusion that there is no obvious means whereby the market, unaided, will serve the Final Third of the population and our proposals for addressing that deficit.</p>
<p>ACTION 5</p> <p>The Government will help implement the Community Broadband Network’s proposals for an umbrella body to bring together all the local and community networks and provide them with technical and advisory support.</p>	<p>We have implemented these proposals and made funds available for the formation of the umbrella body. This issue is covered in Chapter 3a.</p>



ACTION PROPOSED IN THE INTERIM REPORT	FOLLOW UP IN FINAL REPORT
<p>Digital Networks – Existing and Next Generation Mobile Wireless Networks</p> <p>ACTION 6</p> <p>We are specifying a Wireless Radio Spectrum Modernisation Programme consisting of five elements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Resolving the future of existing 2G radio spectrum through a structured framework, allowing existing operators to re-align their existing holdings, re-use the spectrum and start the move to next generation mobile services. This must be achieved whilst maintaining a competitive market. If this can be done, the economic value of the spectrum would be enhanced. Existing administered incentive pricing (AIP) levels would be adjusted to reflect that enhancement. The Government believes that an industry-agreed set of radio spectrum trades could represent a better and quicker solution than an imposed realignment. There is an opportunity for industry to agree a way forward by the end of April 2009. In the absence of an industry-agreed trading solution by then, Government will support an imposed solution. b. Making available more radio spectrum suitable for next generation mobile services. Ofcom has proposed the release of the so-called 3G expansion band at 2.6GHz. The Government will support proposals from Ofcom to play a key role in a pan-European alignment of the Digital Dividend Review Spectrum (the so-called Channel 61-69 band), being released by the progressive switchover from analogue to digital broadcasting, pioneered by the UK. This will free up radio spectrum particularly valuable for next generation mobile services. c. Greater investment certainty for existing 3G operators: The Government wishes to encourage the maximum commercially-sensible investment in network capacity and coverage. But the further into a fixed term licence one goes the greater the disincentive to invest. We want to resolve this issue now as part of the structured framework. As part of the structured trading framework existing time-limited licences could be made indefinite and subject instead to AIP beyond the end of the current term. If this were achieved the Government would look to ensure that the AIP then set reflected the spectrum's full economic value and hence would capture over time the return equivalent to the proceeds that would have been realised in the market from an auction for a licence of the same period. d. Greater network sharing: the Government and Ofcom will consider further network sharing, spectrum or carrier-sharing proposals from the operators, particularly where these can lead to greater coverage and are part of the mobile operator's contribution to a broadband Universal Service Commitment. e. Commitments by the mobile operators to push out the coverage of mobile broadband eventually to replicate 2G coverage and mark their significant contribution to the broadband universal service commitment. 	<p>Following the interim report, the Government asked an Independent Spectrum Broker to facilitate discussions between mobile operators and recommend a way forward. Our response to his recommendations and next steps are covered in some detail in Chapter 3a.</p>



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<p>Digital Networks – Digital Television Networks ACTION 7 We will consider at what point and at what cost the standard offer provided by the Digital Television Digital Switchover Help Scheme could have a return path capability, and we will ensure that such a capability is available as an Option.</p>	<p>Since the Interim Report, industry has agreed an open standard for a return path on the terrestrial platform – the MHEG interaction channel – and equipment should be available by early 2010. This issue is covered in detail in Chapter 3a.</p>
<p>ACTION 8 We will examine how the marketing and communications activity around Digital Switchover could be enhanced to use the region-by-region programme of publicly funded information and advice on one form of digital transition to provide impartial information on wider opportunities of digital beyond digital broadcast television.</p>	<p>Digital UK is responsible for managing the switchover communications activity. In Chapter 2 we set out our proposals for driving Digital Participation, including enhanced coordination with Digital UK. In Chapter 8 we outline proposals for considering bringing together some or all of the various bodies charged with digital delivery, including Digital UK.</p>
<p>Digital Networks – Digital Radio Networks ACTION 9 We will take action to support DAB Digital Radio in seven areas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. We are making a clear statement of Government and policy commitment to enabling DAB to be a primary distribution network for radio; b. We will create a plan for digital migration of radio, which the Government intends to put in place once the following criteria have been met: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – When 50% of radio listening is digital; – When national DAB coverage is comparable to FM coverage, and local DAB reaches 90% of population and all major roads. c. We will create a Digital Radio Delivery Group which includes the retailers, the Transmission Networks, the BBC, the Commercial Radio Companies, the Car Manufacturers, consumer representatives and the device manufacturers, whose role would be to increase the attractiveness, availability and affordability of DAB and to advise on the Digital Migration Plan. d. We will work with the BBC to explore how they could extend their digital radio coverage to replicate at least current FM analogue coverage. e. As recommended by the Digital Radio Working Group, we will conduct a cost-benefit analysis of digital migration. f. We will consult on new legislation to allow a one-off five-year extension of existing community radio licences, to bring them in line with other radio licences and recognise the important role they have in delivering social gain. We also intend to re-consider the rationale for the current restriction of 50% of funding from any one source. g. We will commission an independent expert examination of the economic viability, continuing social contribution of, and most effective delivery methods for, local radio services and the relevance of the existing localness legislation. 	<p>This issue is addressed in detail in Chapter 3b, which sets out our detailed strategy for UK radio.</p>



ACTION PROPOSED IN THE INTERIM REPORT	FOLLOW UP IN FINAL REPORT
<p>Digital Content – Economics of Digital Content ACTION 10</p> <p>In the final report we will examine measures needed to address the challenges for digital content in more detail, including opportunities for providing further support to foster UK creative ambition and alternative funding mechanisms to advertising revenues.</p>	<p>This Action is addressed in Chapter 4, in particular through our proposal for a number of Next Generation Digital Test Beds to facilitate experimentation, including around funding mechanisms.</p>
<p>Digital Content – Rights And Distribution ACTION 11</p> <p>By the time the final Digital Britain Report is published the Government will have explored with interested parties the potential for a Rights Agency to bring industry together to agree how to provide incentives for legal use of copyright material; work together to prevent unlawful use by consumers which infringes civil copyright law; and enable technical copyright-support solutions that work for both consumers and content creators. The Government also welcomes other suggestions on how these objectives should be achieved.</p>	<p>This is addressed in some detail in Chapter 4, including next steps.</p>
<p>ACTION 12</p> <p>Before the final Digital Britain Report is published we will explore with both distributors and rights-holders their willingness to fund, through a modest and proportionate contribution, such a new approach to civil enforcement of copyright (within the legal frameworks applying to electronic commerce, copyright, data protection and privacy) to facilitate and co-ordinate an industry response to this challenge. It will be important to ensure that this approach covers the need for innovative legitimate services to meet consumer demand, and education and information activity to educate consumers in fair and appropriate uses of copyrighted material as well as enforcement and prevention work.</p>	<p>This is addressed in Chapter 4.</p>
<p>ACTION 13</p> <p>Our response to the consultation on peer-to-peer file sharing sets out our intention to legislate, requiring ISPs to notify alleged infringers of rights (subject to reasonable levels of proof from rights-holders) that their conduct is unlawful. We also intend to require ISPs to collect anonymised information on serious repeat infringers (derived from their notification activities), to be made available to rights-holders together with personal details on receipt of a court order. We intend to consult on this approach shortly, setting out our proposals in detail.</p>	<p>This is addressed in Chapter 4.</p>
<p>Digital Content – provision of Original UK Content ACTION 14</p> <p>To inform whether any change to the merger regime is yet desirable or necessary in relation to the local and regional media sector, the Government will invite the OFT, together with Ofcom and other interested parties, to undertake an exploratory review across the local and regional media sector and make appropriate recommendations.</p>	<p>The OFT have published their review alongside this Report and our detailed response to that Review and the resulting proposals are set out in Chapter 5.</p>



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<p>ACTION 15</p> <p>The existing Terms of Trade between the independent producers and broadcasters have worked well. In light of new entrants to the market, new business models and new distribution channels, it makes sense to have a forward look at how the relationship between independent producers and those who commission their ideas could evolve. This review will focus on the appropriate rights holding agreements and definitions required for a multi-platform digital future, on the overall health of the sector and on continuing to ensure that viewers, listeners and users get the best and most innovative content and programming.</p>	<p>The outcome of the publication of our discussion document on the UK television production market and resulting roundtable sessions are set out in Chapter 5.</p>
<p>ACTION 16</p> <p>In the final Digital Britain Report, we will establish whether a long-term and sustainable second public service organisation providing competition for quality to the BBC can be defined and designed, drawing in part on Channel 4's assets and a re-cast remit. It would be a body with public service at its heart, but one which is able to develop flexible and innovative partnerships with the wider private and public sector. While it makes sense to begin by looking at public sector bodies – Channel 4 and BBC Worldwide – the Government is currently evaluating a range of options and organisational solutions for achieving such an outcome.</p>	<p>This issue is addressed in detail in Chapter 5.</p>
<p>Universal Connectivity – Network Universal Connectivity on Digital Networks</p> <p>ACTION 17</p> <p>We will develop plans for a digital Universal Service Commitment to be effective by 2012, delivered by a mixture of fixed and mobile, wired and wireless means. Subject to further study of the costs and benefits, we will set out our plans for the level of service which we believe should be universal. We anticipate this consideration will include options up to 2Mbps.</p>	<p>This issue is addressed in Chapter 3a, confirming our intention to deliver a universal service commitment at 2Mbps and setting out plans to establish a delivery body – the Network Design and Procurement Agency.</p>
<p>ACTION 18</p> <p>We will develop detailed proposals for the design and operation of a new, more broadly-based scheme to fund the Universal Service Commitment for the fully digital age – including who should contribute and its governance and accountability structures.</p>	<p>This issue is addressed in Chapter 3a, where we set out the funding and contribution sources for universal broadband.</p>
<p>Universal Connectivity – take-up of universally available broadband</p> <p>ACTION 19</p> <p>We will encourage the development of public service champions of universal take-up. The Digital Inclusion Action Plan recommended the appointment of a Champion for Digital Inclusion and expert Task Force to drive the Government's work on digital inclusion. Clearly, the work of the Champion will be important in encouraging take-up.</p>	<p>We set out in Chapter 2 our full plans to drive Digital Participation. In addition, we are today announcing the appointment of the Champion for Digital Inclusion.</p>
<p>ACTION 20</p> <p>We are inviting the BBC to play a leading role, just as it has in digital broadcast, through marketing, cross-promotion and provision of content to drive interest in taking up broadband. With other public service organisations, the BBC can drive the development of platforms with open standards available to all content providers and device manufacturers alike.</p>	<p>The Government welcomes the appointment of the BBC's Online Access Champion and the increasing role of the BBC in driving Digital Participation, including through the National Plan set out in Chapter 2.</p>



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<p>ACTION 21</p> <p>A Public Service Delivery plan: we commit to ensure that public services online are designed for ease of use by the widest range of citizens, taking advantage of the widespread uptake of broadband to offer an improved customer experience and encourage the shift to online channels in delivery and service support.</p>	<p>This issue is addressed in detail in Chapter 8.</p>
<p>Equipping everyone to benefit from Digital Britain – Digital Media Literacy</p> <p>ACTION 22</p> <p>The current statutory and specific remit on Media Literacy is contained within s.11 of the Communications Act 2003. As this report makes clear, since 2003 there have been significant market changes in the availability of digital technologies and how they are used. We will ask Ofcom to make an assessment of its current responsibilities in relation to media literacy and, working with the BBC and others, to recommend a new definition and ambition for a National Media Literacy Plan.</p>	<p>We welcome the Report of the Digital Britain Media Literacy Working Group and set out our response in Chapter 2.</p>

List of Acronyms

2G	Second Generation Mobile services – see also GSM
3G	Third Generation Mobile services – see also UMTS
AAP	Association of American Publishers
ADSL	Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line – a broadband technology using the copper phone network
AG	Authors Guild
AIP	Administrative Incentive Pricing – the annual charge on some spectrum licence holders aimed at ensuring efficient spectrum use
ASA	Advertising Standards Authority
AVMS	Audio Visual Media Services Directive
BBC	British Broadcasting Corporation
BERR	Department for Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform
BIS	Department for Business, Innovation and Skills
BPI	British Phonographic Institute
BSI	British Standards Institution
BTOP	Broadband Technology Opportunities Programme – a US government project
C4/C4C	Channel 4/the Channel 4 Corporation
CDPA	Copyright, designs and Patents Act 1988
CGI	Computer Generated Imagery, or Common Gateway Interface
CIO	Chief Information Officer
CPNI	Centre for the Protection of National Infrastructure
CRR	Contract Rights Renewal Remedy
DAB	Digital Audio Broadcasting
DCFS	Department for Children, Schools and Families
CLG	Department for Communities and Local Government
DCMS	Department for Culture, Media and Sport
DIUS	Department for Innovation, Universities and Skills
DMB-A	Digital Multimedia Broadcasting – Audio
DNS	Domain Name System
DOCSIS	Data Over Cable Service Interface Specification – a technology for next generation broadband services over the cable network
DQ	Directory Enquiries
DRM	Digital Rights Management or Digital Radio Mondiale
DSL	See ADSL
DSO	Digital Switchover (usually of TV)
DTT	Digital Terrestrial Television
DVLA	Driver and Vehicle Licensing Agency
DWP	Department of Work and Pensions
ECRG	Electronic Communications Resilience and Response Group
EPG	Electronic Programme Guide
FDD	Frequency Division Duplex – a means of managing radio spectrum for mobile services (see also TDD)



FTTC	Fibre to the Cabinet
FTTH	Fibre to the Home
GAC	Government Advisory Committee – an advisory body for ICANN
GHz	GigaHertz, a measurement of frequency in radio spectrum
GSM	Global System for Mobile, a 2G mobile technology
GSOL	www.getsafeonline.org
GVA	Gross Value Added
GW-h	GigWatt hours – a measure of energy consumption
H&SA	Health and Safety Executive
HDTV	High-definition Television
HE	Higher Education
HEIs	Higher Education Institutions
HSDPA	High-Speed Downlink Packet Access – an enhanced 3G service for data transfer
HSPA	High-Speed Packet Access – an enhanced 3G service for data transfer with greater symmetry between the up- and down link.
IA	Impact Assessment
IAB	Internet Advertising Bureau
ICANN	Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IGF	Internet Governance Forum
IP	Intellectual Property or Internet Protocol
IPTV	Internet Protocol Television – television services delivered over the Internet
ISB	Independent Spectrum Broker
ISDN	Integrated Services Digital Network – a data transfer technology using the copper phone network
ISP	Internet Service Provider
ITMB	Information Technology Management for Business degree
JISC	Joint Intelligence Select Committee
Kbps	Kilobits per second
KTN	Knowledge Transfer Network
LTE	Long Term Evolution – so-called 4G mobile services offering greater data rates
Mbps	Megabits per second
MHEG	Standard for delivery of multimedia information, developed by the Multimedia and Hypermedia Experts Group
MHz	MegaHertz – a measurement of frequency in radio spectrum
Misc 34	The Cabinet Sub-committee responsible for Digital Inclusion
Moj	Ministry of Justice
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MP3	Digital audio encoding format
NCB	National Children Bureau
NESTA	National Endowment for Science, Technology and the Arts



NGA	Next generation access – also known as next generation broadband, or superfast broadband
NGM	Next Generation Mobile – see LTE
NGN	Next Generation Networks – upgrades to the telecommunications infrastructure in the core and backhaul parts of the network
NTIA	National Telecoms and Information Administration – a US government body
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
Ofcom	The Office for Communications
OFT	Office of Fair Trading
OGC	Office of Government Commerce
OPSI	Office of Public Sector Information
PACT	Producers Alliance of Cinema and Television
PC	Personal Computer
PEGI	Pan-European Game Information – an age rating system for video games
PLR	Public Lending Right
PSB	Public Service Broadcasting
PSN	Public Sector Network
PVR	Personal Video Recorder
RDA	Regional Development Agency
SABIP	Strategic Advisory Board for IP Policy
SDN	S4C Digital Networks
SFA	Skills Funding Agency
SLC	Substantial Lessening of Competition
SME	Small and Medium Enterprises
SOCA	Serious Organised Crime Agency
SSC	Sector Skills Council
TDD	Time Division Duplex – a means of managing radio spectrum for mobile services (see also FDD)
UCAS	Universities and Colleges Admissions Service
UK CES	UK Commission for Employment and Skills
UKCCIS	UK Council for Child Internet Safety
UMTS	Universal Mobile Telecommunications System – a 3G mobile technology
USC	Universal Service Commitment
VOA	Valuation Office Agency
VoD	Video on Demand
WEEE	Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Directive/Regulations
Wimax	A wireless data transfer technology

