



Australian Government

Department of Communications and the Arts

Review of the Viewer Access Satellite Television (VAST) service—issues paper

May 2018



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1. Introduction

The Minister for Regional Communications, Senator the Hon Bridget McKenzie, has announced the Department of Communications and the Arts (the Department) will undertake a review (the Review) of the Viewer Access Satellite Television (VAST) service. The VAST service provides satellite delivery of free-to-air (FTA) television to approximately 30,000 travellers and 200,000 households unable to receive reliable local terrestrial transmissions. These latter are largely in regional and remote locations.

The Australian Government has provided \$117 million in funding to the commercial broadcasters to deliver their services on VAST over ten years. The Government also provides funding to the ABC and SBS for VAST as part of their annual appropriations. The VAST service needs to be reviewed in advance of the contracts with commercial broadcasters ending on 30 June 2020.

In reviewing the effectiveness of the VAST service and in examining the long-term, efficient delivery of television services for areas that do not receive reliable terrestrial FTA TV coverage, the Department does not provide specific technology or funding options in this paper.

The Review will consider input received on this issues paper to inform the Department's report to Government.

Interested stakeholders are invited to respond to this paper via a submission to the Review by **COB Friday, 22 June 2018**. The Review is expected to be finalised by August 2018.

Submissions to the Review will be published on the Department's website unless there is an explicit request to not publish all or part of the submission.

The Department will examine and make recommendations consistent with the terms of reference. Following the conclusion of the consultation phase, the Department will consider options for implementing its recommendations, including timeframes.

Terms of reference

Since VAST was introduced in 2010, the media and communications sectors have changed considerably. It is therefore prudent to review the current VAST arrangements so Government can consider whether they represent the most efficient and effective way in the future to provide FTA TV to viewers unable to receive reliable terrestrial television transmission. The Department will review the VAST program to advise the Minister for Regional Communications on:

- the effectiveness and efficiency of the current FTA TV services via VAST, and
- options relating to the delivery of FTA TV services in areas that do not receive a reliable local terrestrial FTA transmission.

The terms of reference of the Review are also available on the Department's website at www.communications.gov.au/vastreview.

Structure of this paper

This paper provides information regarding the VAST service, and identifies trends and developments relevant to the terms of reference. Section 6 contains questions the Department is interested in receiving views from stakeholders on.

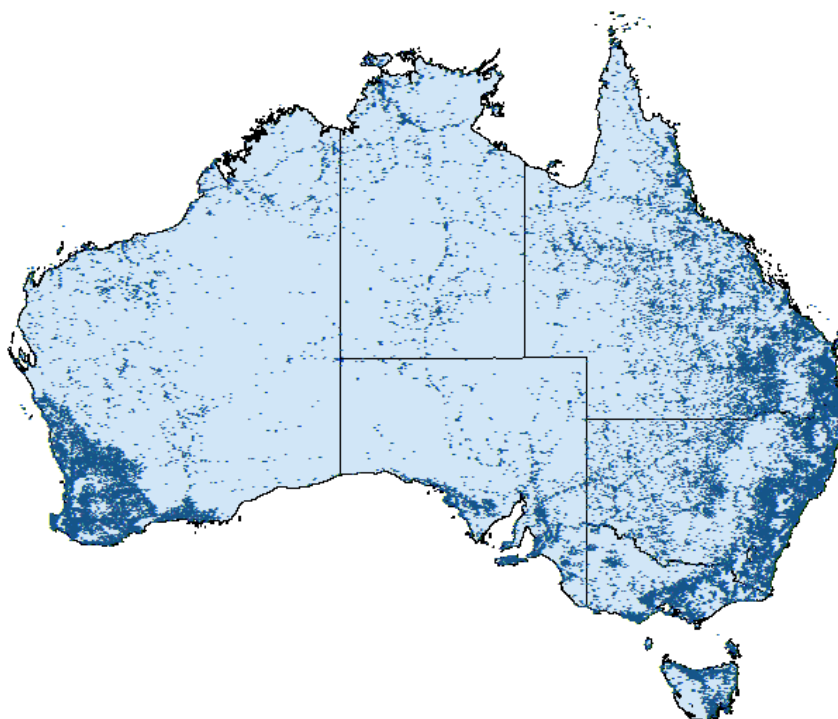


2. Background

2.1 What is VAST?

While the majority of Australians receive FTA TV signals from local transmission towers, there are areas that do not receive reliable terrestrial coverage. The VAST service provides direct-to-home satellite FTA TV services for households where reliable reception of terrestrial FTA TV is not available and to travellers with mobile satellite reception equipment. VAST viewers are spread across the country but the largest numbers are found in regional and remote areas. Figure 1 indicates the location of subscribers to the VAST service.

Figure 1: Location of viewers of the VAST service across Australia



Source: Departmental analysis of broadcaster data

Television is valued for its ability to inform, educate and entertain and since its 1956 introduction to Australia, the Government has adopted a range of measures to try to ensure that these benefits are made available as widely as possible. Prior to the launch of VAST, this had primarily been achieved through the provision of funding assistance to support the establishment of new transmission infrastructure to extend TV coverage into ‘black-spot areas’. Such programmes were popular with recipient communities because the programming offered was generally preferred to the more limited range available on the pre-VAST direct-to-home satellite service. New terrestrial transmission infrastructure is, however, expensive on a per head of population basis.

As part of the switch to digital TV, the Government concluded that satellite delivery was the most practical means to ensure that all Australians can get access to FTA TV.¹ Through funding support that

¹ Report of the Senate Standing Committee on Environment, Communications and the Arts Legislation Committee Inquiry into the provisions of the *Broadcasting Legislation Amendment (Digital Television) Bill 2010*, accessed 24 April 2018 at https://www.aph.gov.au/Parliamentary_Business/Committees/Senate/Environment_and_Communications/Completed_inquiries/2008-10/digitaltv2010/report/index.

allowed the satellite service to carry a metropolitan equivalent range of services and additionally give viewers access to relevant local news services, the Government sought to provide a satellite service that would no longer be considered inferior to terrestrial coverage. VAST allowed nation-wide coverage, eliminating all black-spots.

The VAST service commenced on 15 December 2010, becoming progressively available across the country in line with the switchover to digital TV broadcasting.

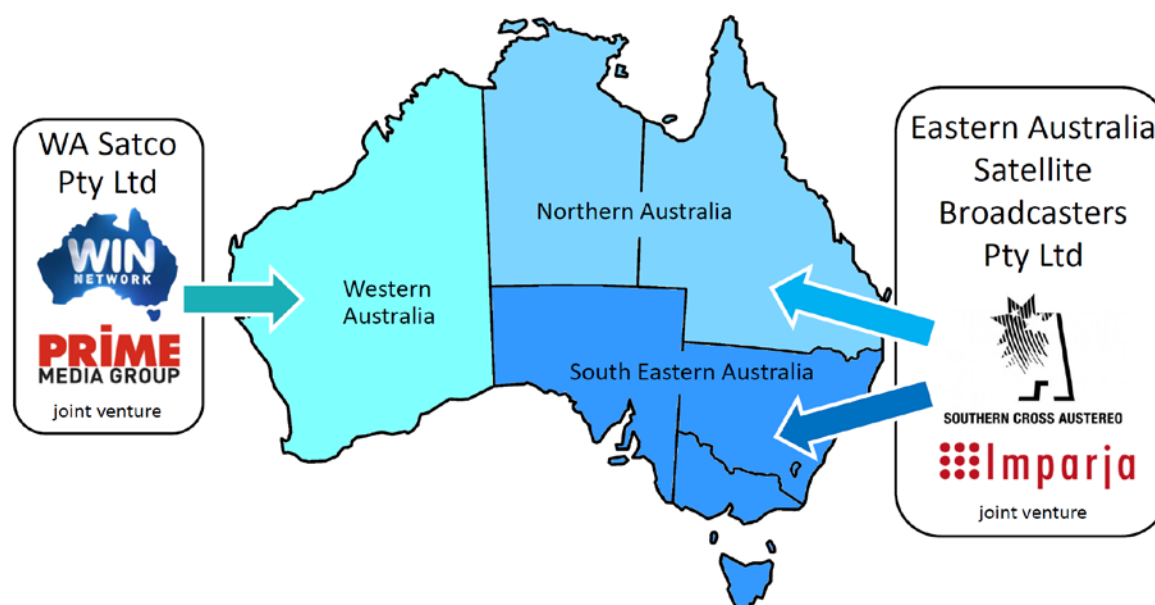
2.2 Services on VAST

Viewers of VAST have access to both commercial and national broadcaster (ABC and SBS) FTA TV services via Optus's Aurora Digital satellite platform. Commercial VAST FTA TV services are provided by joint venture companies formed from the broadcasters licensed to provide commercial FTA TV services in remote TV licence areas. Licences allocated by the Australian Communications and Media Authority (ACMA) to these joint venture companies authorise them to provide commercial FTA TV services via satellite into one of three satellite TV licence areas:

- **South Eastern Australia:** New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania, South Australia, Australian Capital Territory, Norfolk Island, Jervis Bay Territory
- **Northern Australia:** Queensland, Northern Territory, Coral Sea Islands Territory, and
- **Western Australia:** Western Australia, Christmas Island and Cocos (Keeling) Islands Territories.

In the South Eastern Australia and Northern Australia satellite licence areas, commercial VAST channels are provided by Eastern Australia Satellite Broadcasters Pty Ltd (EASB), a joint venture between Southern Cross Austereo and Imparja Television. Commercial VAST channels are provided in the Western Australia satellite licence area by WA Satco Pty Ltd (WA Satco), a joint venture between WIN Network and Prime Media Group. The satellite broadcasters provide a minimum of nine commercial channels, mainly drawing on content from the Seven, Nine and Ten networks. These arrangements are illustrated in Figure 2.

Figure 2: Providers of VAST commercial TV services in the three satellite licence areas



Source: Departmental analysis

The VAST service also carries the full suite of the ABC and SBS's standard and high definition digital television services. The ABC provides a separate main service in each state and territory (except in the ACT which is served by the NSW service). ABC's secondary channels, ABC2 (ABC KIDS/ABC Comedy), ABC ME and ABC NEWS are provided on a five area basis: South East Australia (NSW, Victoria, Tasmania and ACT); South Australia; Queensland; Northern Territory; and Western Australia. SBS has similar arrangements in place. The VAST service ensures that 100 per cent² of Australian homes are able to receive ABC and SBS digital television transmissions. VAST also carries a range of ABC and SBS radio services, along with a number of additional video and audio services, including Indigenous services supported by the Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet under its Cultural and Capability Program.³ Table 1 lists the VAST FTA TV channels currently available.

Table 1: Television channels available on VAST

Satellite TV licence area	Time zone	Broadcaster	Commercial channels	National broadcasters	Other services
Northern Australia	QLD ⁴	EASB	Southern Cross 7; 7mate; 7TWO; Imparja Nine; Gem; Go!; One; Ten; 11	ABC; ABC HD; ABC2 (ABC Comedy and ABC KIDS); ABC ME; ABC NEWS; SBS; SBS HD; VICELAND; Food Network; NITV	ICTV; 3ABN: regional commercial news channels
South Eastern Australia	NSW	EASB	Southern Cross 7; 7mate; 7TWO; Imparja Nine; Gem; Go!; One; Ten; 11	As above	ICTV; 3ABN: regional commercial news channel
Western Australia	WA	WA Satco	GWN7; 7Two; 7Mate; Racing.com; ishopTV; Nine; NineGo; NineGem; Win; 11; WinHD; One; Gold; TVSN	As above	ICTV; 3ABN

Source: Department analysis

In the Northern and South-Eastern satellite areas, the VAST service includes dedicated news channels which carry nightly bulletins and updates from regional commercial FTA TV broadcasters. These are rebroadcast approximately half-an-hour after the original terrestrial broadcast and contain the same advertising as the original broadcast. The delay is associated with the time necessary to convey the bulletins to a central point from which they are then uploaded to the satellite.

Most of the news channels carry news bulletins from more than one area that are played one after another. The list of services is shown in Figure 3.⁵ In Western Australia, regional commercial news bulletins are included in the main broadcast channels and so there is no need for additional dedicated news channels.

² Australian Broadcasting Corporation Corporate Plan 2017-18, accessed 24 April 2018 at <http://about.abc.net.au/reports-publications/abc-corporate-plan-2017-18/>

³ Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet, Cultural and Capability Program—Indigenous Broadcasting, accessed 12 April 2018 at <https://www.pmc.gov.au/indigenous-affairs/culture-and-capability/indigenous-broadcasting>

⁴ The three commercial high definition services in the Northern Australia satellite area are shown in line with the NSW time zone.

⁵ Broadcast times are available online at: www.mysattv.com.au/NewsServices.aspx.

Figure 3: Commercial news services available on the eastern states' VAST service



Source: Screenshot captured by Department on 24 April 2018.

3. The media, technology and regulatory landscape

3.1 Changes in the media landscape—2010 to now

The way in which many Australians access television services is changing. In 2010, the switchover to digital-only TV broadcasting was just beginning. Internet-ready ‘smart’ TVs were only just entering the market and most people, at the time, did not connect them to the internet. The TV on-demand, streaming and download content market was in its early stages. Australians who paid for TV content mostly did so through Pay TV providers such as Foxtel and Austar.⁶

The terrestrial broadcasting landscape has also changed considerably since 2010. As they added secondary channels, terrestrial broadcasters have been making additional content available to viewers (although not all secondary channels are available on VAST). Audience figures, however, suggest that, at least in metropolitan areas, the three primary commercial FTA channels, along with the main ABC channel, continue to dominate viewing.⁷

The emergence of over the top (OTT) providers has changed the media landscape. The ACMA reports that around 62 per cent of all Australians have a TV/video paid subscription to a service such as Netflix. Traditional broadcast viewing has declined slightly, with Australians reporting using their television 28 per cent across the day for something other than watching live or recorded broadcast TV.⁸

While the increasing availability and take up of online TV viewing suggests the internet has become an additional platform for content distribution, it is unclear to what extent online television content is currently accessed in regional and remote areas—where many VAST users are located—given much is dependent on the OTT provider’s bandwidth requirements and subsequent consumer internet service provider data charges. While some OTT services are free or advertising-based (e.g. catch-up services provided by FTA broadcasters), others are subscription or pay-to-view (e.g. Stan, Netflix).

The Department is interested in views on what effect these broad viewing trends may have on delivering TV services to those in areas without reliable terrestrial coverage.

3.2 Changes in technology and distribution networks

Many of the changes in viewing habits mentioned above are driven by developments in technology, particularly increases in the capacity and efficiency of digital distribution networks.

There are a number of changes currently underway in Australia’s communications landscape which have the potential to influence the delivery of TV content to viewers across Australia.

Satellite

In a country that is the size of Australia, with a geographically dispersed population, satellite technology is often the only economical option for the delivery of communication services in some areas.

There have been a number of technical advances in satellite platforms. New modulation technologies and ongoing improvements in video compression have advanced the performance and efficiency of TV delivery. Satellite technology is also being used to deliver ultra-high definition (UHD) channels. This includes, for example, the Canal+ station launched in January this year in France, which is available to all

⁶ Now part of Foxtel.

⁷ Oztam audience figures: <http://www.oztam.com.au/>

⁸ ACMA, 2017, Communications Report, accessed 21 March 2018 at <https://www.acma.gov.au/-/media/Research-and-Analysis/Report/pdf/Communications-report-2016-17-pdf.pdf?la=en>

subscribers via a hybrid satellite/internet receiver that includes voice control and multi-device and multi-room viewing functionality.⁹

Increasingly, satellite (and terrestrial) TV receivers around the world are incorporating broadband access, which allows viewers to switch between broadcast and broadband delivered content. In January 2018, European satellite broadcaster Sky noted that 70 per cent of its customers were receiving some or all of their TV via OTT.¹⁰

In considering future options for FTA TV delivery in areas that cannot receive a reliable terrestrial signal, the Department is interested in hearing whether satellite delivery remains the optimum structure or if alternative or hybrid models could be considered.

Technical standards

As with the switch from analogue to digital TV, the ongoing evolution of new transmission and compression technologies allows the delivery of more content via a fixed amount of spectrum.

Terrestrial digital TV in Australia uses the DVB-T broadcast standard, but broadcasters have recently announced the commencement of trials of the newer DVB-T2 transmission standard.¹¹ In relation to satellite services, the DVB-S2X standard developed in 2014 offers a number of improvements to the DVB-S2 standard currently used by VAST.

These advances in TV transmission can potentially allow broadcasters to deliver a greater range of services, or services with higher resolution, within a given spectrum allocation. This would suggest the possibility of an improved or expanded range of TV services in the future, noting upgrades in technology may require viewers to upgrade their equipment.

National Broadband Network

The rollout of the National Broadband Network (NBN) is 50 per cent complete and is due to be completed in 2020. The NBN is being delivered using a multi-technology mix, involving fixed line, fixed wireless and satellite technology.

Mobile

Whether or not developments in mobile will be able to provide or substitute TV services in some areas is, at this stage, unknown. Much will depend on mobile base station provision and for those who are reliant on mobile services for their internet connection, data costs will also be a major consideration.

3.3 Changes in the regulatory landscape

Recent legislative reforms

The Broadcast and Content Reform Package was passed in 2017. These legislative reforms recognised the media environment in which commercial FTA networks operate is radically different to the analogue-era in which the *Broadcasting Services Act 1992* (BSA) was first written. To assist broadcasters to compete in the modern media environment, the Government:

- abolished broadcasting licence fees and datacasting charges, a saving of around \$130 million per year for broadcasters, and

⁹ 'Canal+ goes UHD', Chris Forrester, *Advanced Television* 18 January 2018, accessed 24 April 2018 at <https://advanced-television.com/2018/01/18/canal-goes-uhd/>.

¹⁰ Sky Unaudited results for the six months ended 31 December 2017, accessed 24 April 2018 at <https://www.skygroup.sky/corporate/media-centre/articles/en-gb/results-for-the-six-months-ended-31-December-2017>.

¹¹ FreeTV Australia and Broadcast Aust Media Release: *Free TV and Broadcast Australia partner on next generation TV trials*, accessed 24 April 2018 at http://www.freetv.com.au/content_common/pg-free-tv-and-broadcast-australia-partner-on-next-generation-tv-trials.seo.



- introduced a transmitter licence tax for broadcast spectrum (of around \$40 million per year across industry).

The new transmitter licence tax recognises that spectrum is essential to a digital networked economy and a major contributor to Australia's economic and social wellbeing. The tax established similar tax arrangements for commercial broadcasters as currently apply to other spectrum users.

The Broadcast and Content Reform Package also updated the BSA's media ownership rules, removing the rules preventing a person from controlling:

- a. commercial TV licences that collectively reach in excess of 75 per cent of the Australian population (known as the '75 per cent audience reach' rule), and
- b. more than two of the three regulated forms of media (commercial radio, commercial TV and associated newspapers) in the one commercial radio licence area (known as the '2 out of 3 rule').

The reforms include greater local content obligations for regional commercial television broadcasters that are subject to changes in control, for example mergers and acquisitions, including additional incentives for locally filmed news. The Government also announced a series of measures as part of its \$60 million Regional and Small Publishers Jobs and Innovation package to assist regional publishers to adapt their businesses to the changing environment and offer pathways for aspiring regional journalists.

The Government has committed to broader spectrum reform (such as rewriting the *Radiocommunications Act 1992*). The transmitter licence tax arrangements are intended to provide certainty for the broadcasting industry while the reforms are finalised and implemented. Outcomes of these reforms will be considered in the five year statutory review by the ACMA on broadcast spectrum. These two processes will inform the Minister on how to transition broadcast spectrum tax arrangements into the broader spectrum management framework as at July 2022.¹²

Conditional access

Under the BSA, commercial TV broadcasters are licensed to serve specific geographic areas; broadcasters in one licence area are generally not permitted to provide services to audiences in other licence areas. Prior to VAST's implementation, FTA broadcasters had argued that controlling viewer access to VAST was vital in order to minimise the negative impact on existing licensees arising from audience migration to the new service. This arrangement is called 'conditional access', where viewers wanting FTA commercial services through VAST need to meet certain conditions to access the service.

The conditions that are required to be met for access to FTA TV commercial services are a household is located in:

- a remote TV licence area
- a regional or metropolitan licence, but reliable reception of terrestrial TV reception is not possible, or
- an area that the ACMA has declared to be service deficient.

These conditional access arrangements directly affect how viewers in areas that cannot receive reliable terrestrial TV reception are identified and can access FTA services through VAST. Conditional access is designed to preserve the integrity of the regional and metropolitan commercial FTA broadcaster licence area framework and that of the satellite licence areas.

¹² Explanatory Statement, *Commercial Broadcasting (Tax) (Individual Transmitter Amounts) Determination 2017*.

The licence area framework does not however protect commercial broadcasters from competition from TV content that is delivered online. Broadband access has given viewers access to digital content both domestically and from around the world.

VAST access to FTA TV commercial services is restricted by a smart card system managed by the commercial broadcasters and overseen by the ACMA. There are no restrictions on access to the VAST services of ABC and SBS. To access VAST, viewers require satellite reception equipment (a roof-top dish) and, for each TV set, an authorised VAST set-top box.

Installation is usually carried out by a professional satellite dish installer, but self-installation kits, including a VAST set-top box with recording capability, a satellite dish, cables and a roof mount, are available for purchase. While viewers are responsible for costs associated with the set-top box and installation, there are no subscription fees or other ongoing costs to view the VAST service.

Viewers must submit an application and have it approved by the FTA TV commercial broadcasters before access to VAST is granted. Should a viewer's application for VAST be denied, the applicant is able to submit a complaint to the ACMA. The ACMA will then require the broadcasters to provide evidence that reliable terrestrial reception is available at the applicant's address or alternatively approve the application.

Access to VAST services is also available to some terrestrial TV viewers who receive reception from TV retransmission facilities that rely upon VAST to provide an input feed. In many cases the community has invested funds to establish and operate these facilities.



4. Performance of VAST

4.1 Feedback on VAST

The Government has received feedback from VAST viewers about the service. Viewers, particularly those who had relied upon the previous satellite FTA TV service, have spoken positively about the increased number of channels, improved picture and sound quality and additional functionality such as electronic program guides. The demand for the service remains strong. In February 2016, Optus indicated that new VAST set-top boxes were being activated at a rate of approximately 600 per week.¹³ The Department is, however, also aware of some concerns about the VAST service. Examples of these have been summarised in Table 2.

Table 2: Concerns raised about the VAST service

Issue	Description
Content	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sport, advertising, metropolitan news and emergency information on commercial VAST channels not as comprehensive as terrestrial channels or as relevant to viewers. • There is a delay of approximately half-an-hour between the terrestrial broadcast of regional commercial news bulletins before they are made available to VAST viewers.
VAST set-top boxes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VAST set-top boxes have a higher cost and a more limited range and functionality than terrestrial TV set-top boxes.
Reliability of reception	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As with terrestrial TV reception, VAST services can sometimes be subject to reception problems that can be caused by a range of factors including heavy rainfall.
VAST application process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some viewers and satellite dish installers have complained about the time taken for VAST access to be approved and the lack of information about the application/review process (For further information on viewer access to VAST, please see section 3.3 Conditional Access).

Source: Department analysis

Views are sought regarding the extent to which the current VAST service is appropriate for the delivery of television services in areas unable to receive a reliable terrestrial transmission.

¹³ Submission to House of Representatives Standing Committee on Communications and the Arts Inquiry into the importance of public and commercial broadcasting, online content and live production to rural and regional Australia, including the Arts, News and other services, 2016, accessed 26 March 2018 at

https://www.aph.gov.au/Parliamentary_Business/Committees/House/Communications/BroadcastingandProduction/Submissions.

5. Funding

VAST is currently supported by funding from the Government, which ensures that a range of services is provided by both national and commercial broadcasters.

Traditionally, broadcasting services have been funded either directly by Government or by advertising revenue. However there have always been isolated areas of Australia that are difficult and expensive to cover with a terrestrial transmission. Advertising revenue has not been sufficient to justify commercial investment, hence special arrangements, such as VAST funding, being implemented as a safety net for viewers in these areas.



6. Questions

The Department is interested in receiving views from stakeholders on the following questions:

Feedback on VAST

1. In what ways is the VAST service appropriate for delivery of television in areas without reliable terrestrial coverage?
2. Are the current range of TV and radio services offered appropriate?
3. To what extent are VAST set-top boxes meeting the needs of viewers?
4. To what extent do the regional commercial news arrangements on VAST meet the needs of viewers?
5. Specifically, how could the current VAST service be improved?

Changes in the media landscape—2010 to now

6. How has the increasing availability of online TV content changed the way viewers access and consume content in areas unable to receive terrestrial FTA TV transmission?

Changes in technology and distribution networks

7. To what extent should future delivery models allow flexibility to utilise new technology to provide access to terrestrial television services?

Conditional Access

8. How could the process for viewers to apply for and access VAST be improved? Does the process remain appropriate?
9. What are the key reasons for maintaining the conditional access arrangements beyond 2020?

Funding

10. What are the main factors that would most influence industry investment in the delivery of FTA TV services in areas unable to receive a reliable terrestrial transmission? Why?

Attachment A

Consultation process

The Department is seeking submissions from stakeholders on the specific questions raised in this paper and other issues relevant to the terms of reference. Further consultation will be held as the Review progresses, including with relevant industry and community organisations.

Submissions should be received by **COB Friday, 22 June 2018** and can be lodged in the following ways:

- Website: www.communications.gov.au/vastreview
- Email: VASTreview@communications.gov.au.

Submissions must include the respondent's name, organisation (if relevant) and contact details. Submissions with no verifiable contact details will not be considered.

Respondents should be aware that submissions will be made publicly available through the Department's website. The Department reserves the right not to publish any submission, or part of a submission, in its absolute discretion. No correspondence will be entered into with respondents in relation to any decisions by the Department not to publish a submission in whole or in part.

All submissions will be treated as non-confidential information, and therefore able to be made publicly available by the Department, unless a respondent specifically requests its submission, or a part of its submission, is kept confidential, and acceptable reasons accompany the request. Email disclaimers will not be considered sufficient confidentiality requests. The Department is subject to the *Freedom of Information Act 1982* and submissions may be required to be disclosed by the Department in response to requests made under that Act.

The *Privacy Act 1988* establishes certain principles with respect to the collection, use, and disclosure of information about individuals. Any personal information respondents provide to the Department through their submission will be used for purposes related to consideration of issues raised in this paper in accordance with the Australian Privacy Principles in the *Privacy Act*. If a submission, or any part, is made publicly available by the Department the name of the respondent will be included with that submission, or part. Respondents should clearly indicate in their submission if they do not wish to have their name included in any publication relating to the Review that the Department may publish.

Questions about the submission process can be directed to: VASTreview@communications.gov.au.

Attachment B

Glossary

Term	Description
ABC	Australian Broadcasting Corporation
ACMA	Australian Communications and Media Authority. The Commonwealth regulatory authority for broadcasting, radiocommunications, telecommunications and some online content.
broadband	A class of high-speed internet access technologies, such as ADSL, ADSL2+, HFC cable and Wi-Fi, offering a data rate significantly higher than dial-up internet services.
broadcasting licence fees	Annual revenue based fees that were introduced when free-to-air broadcasters could generate significant profits due to their exclusive access to mass audiences.
BSA	<i>Broadcasting Services Act 1992</i>
datacasting	A category of service subject to a number of limitations under the BSA. Datacasting services are allowed to provide the following types of content: information-only programmes (including matter that enables people to carry out transactions), educational programmes, Parliamentary broadcasts, text or still visual images, email, internet content, content and interactive computer games.
DBV-T, DVB-T2, DVB-S2, DVB-S2X	Digital Video Broadcasting (DVB) is a family of technical platform standards developed by an industry-led international consortium of broadcasters, manufacturers, network operators, software developers, regulatory bodies and others. Australia currently uses DVB-T for terrestrial TV transmission. DVB-T2 is a more spectrally efficient successor to DVB-T. VAST uses the DVB-S2 standard. DVB-S2X is an extension of DBV-S2 published in 2014.
FreeTV	The industry body that represents Australia's commercial free-to-air television licensees, and is responsible for developing and reviewing the Commercial Television Industry Code of Practice.
FTA TV	Free-to-air television services. Broadcast television services where the signal is delivered without charge to the viewer.
HD	High definition format for higher resolution digital television services.
licence area	The specific geographic area within which a commercial broadcaster is licenced to provide a service. The BSA does not require broadcasters to provide service coverage across their entire licence area.
national broadcasters	ABC and SBS
NBN	National Broadband Network



Term	Description
OTT	A general term for services delivered over a network that are not offered by that network operator. These services ride on top of the infrastructure service and are provided independently of the network operator. Examples include communications apps such as Facebook, WhatsApp, Skype, Snapchat and FaceTime and content services such as Stan, Netflix, YouTube and Apple TV.
Pay TV	See subscription TV.
SBS	Special Broadcasting Service Corporation
Subscription TV	Television services made available upon the payment of subscription fees (whether periodical or otherwise) and licensed under the BSA.
Switchover	The switch from analogue to digital only television broadcasting completed in December 2013.
Terrestrial TV	Broadcast television services delivered by an earth-based (i.e. non-satellite) transmission site (usually a tower).
TV	Television
VAST	Viewer Access Satellite Television