

## Call for Evidence response form

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<b>Title</b>	Call for evidence: Future of TV Distribution
<b>Full name</b>	✂
<b>Contact phone number</b>	✂
<b>Representing (delete as appropriate)</b>	My housemate and carers
<b>Organisation name</b>	Avondale Care
<b>Email address</b>	✂

## Confidentiality

We ask for your contact details along with your response so that we can engage with you on this consultation. For further information about how Ofcom handles your personal information and your corresponding rights, see [Ofcom's General Privacy Statement](#).

<b>Your details: We will keep your contact number and email address confidential. Is there anything else you want to keep confidential? Delete as appropriate.</b>	Nothing
<b>Your response: Please indicate how much of your response you want to keep confidential. Delete as appropriate.</b>	None
<b>For confidential responses, can Ofcom publish a reference to the contents of your response?</b>	Yes

## Your response

<b>Question</b>	<b>Your response</b>
<b>Q1. How are audience demands and expectations evolving, and how does that vary for users of different TV platforms and different demographics?</b>	Confidential? – N  I have been hearing a lot about people watching more TV online rather than via terrestrial, cable or satellite, but I know that internet isn't always available and I know from my own experience that TVs are easier to setup than computers and tablets. I don't know how this varies by region, I've always lived in Kent.

<p><b>Q2. What do audience trends mean for the financial prospects and sustainability of TV distribution platforms, and what are the key decision points over the next ten years?</b></p>	<p>I understand that a lot of people of many age groups turn to streaming for their TV fix these days but I feel that traditional broadcast TV via terrestrial, cable and/or satellite should always be an option. With the Cost of Living Crisis having dominated our lives since early 2022, I'm under the impression that many households have cancelled their ISP subscriptions and are mostly relying on what's available to watch via terrestrial. Despite the rise of BBC iPlayer, ITVX and other free on-demand streaming services, I feel that viewers should also continue to have the option of recording TV shows onto a hard drive or interchangeable video format, such as DVD and Blu Ray Disc, to preserve shows for years to come, otherwise a lot of content might end up lost to time. I understand that Sky's contract to keep offering a satellite TV service ends in late 2028 and the satellites carrying Sky and Freesat channels are scheduled to go out of service sometime in 2029, but knowing the BBC have been working to get viewers still using older Sky/Freesat equipment to switch to newer HD equipment, I feel it would be unfair to make viewers replace equipment just 5 or 6 years after getting it. I know Sky Q boxes are rented out to Sky subscribers, but even if Sky do end their satellite TV service, I feel that viewers with Sky Q boxes should be allowed to keep their boxes to use for viewing of free-to-air satellite channels.</p>
<p><b>Q3. How do broadband networks and supporting infrastructure need to evolve to support resilient delivery of TV over the internet in the future?</b></p>	<p>I feel that telecommunications should be taken into public ownership. The internet has become something most people rely on in their daily lives and I feel it's wrong that many private companies like Vodafone, Telefonica and EE are putting this vital part of our lives behind a monthly paywall. I feel that telecommunications should be taken back into public ownership so that telephone and internet service are always available if/when needed, funded in full by the British taxpayer.</p>
<p><b>Q4. In what ways might different types of 'hybrid' terrestrial and internet services deliver benefits for audiences and what risks may arise?</b></p>	<p>I think 5G broadcast, which is currently being trialled in some European countries, is worth considering, but I also hear 6G might be a thing soon. You can consume your TV via the internet if you want to, but I feel that digital terrestrial and digital satellite should both always be options. Also, with the BBC helping users of older SD satellite equipment upgrade to new HD content, a satellite switch off would be unfair on viewers who've only had their new HD equipment for 5 or 6 years by that point. Also, 4K UHD terrestrial broadcasts will soon be trialled in France and 8K terrestrial broadcasts were trialled in Spain earlier this year. If 4K and 8K broadcasts can be delivered via the current DVB-T2 standard, it would be a relief for viewers whose internet connections aren't fast enough to watch content of these higher resolutions.</p>
<p><b>Q5. Given the sharing of infrastructure, what would the implications for other sectors be if there was a change to the use of digital terrestrial television (DTT)?</b></p>	<p>I feel that the loss of terrestrial and satellite as means of TV reception would be too much hassle for hotels, pubs and other businesses. For their sake, I think non-internet TV reception should continue to be an option until at least 2040.</p>
<p><b>Q6. What coordination and planning across the value chain might be necessary to secure good outcomes for audiences and key providers over the long term?</b></p>	<p>IPTV and DTT should be options for receiving TV channels but I feel that Freeview and Freesat should continue to broadcast as well. Not only would this benefit people who are less tech savvy, it would also help those whose internet connections are insufficient for watching online TV.</p>

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