What do you want Ofcom to keep confidential?:

Keep name confidential

If you want part of your response kept confidential, which parts?:

Ofcom may publish a response summary:

Yes

I confirm that I have read the declaration:

Yes

Ofcom should only publish this response after the consultation has ended:

You may publish my response on receipt

Additional comments:

Question 1: Do you agree that copy management would broaden the range of HD content available on DTT and help secure its long term viability as a platform? :

Firstly I do not agree that copy management would broaden range of HD content available on DTT; this is because the UK is too big a market share to avoid, especially considering the UK's use of English and English being the most widespread language in the world. Additionally, unless specific content producers are willing to declare publicly, that they would either increase content under copy protection or decrease content without copy protection, then there is no starting point to suggest that is the case.

Secondly, I believe that copy protection is not relevant for the long term viability of DTT as a platform, because of the lack of credibility to the suggestion, of gaining content under copy protection or removal of content without copy protection. Additionally, there is gathering consensus of the need to move away from the use of copy protection systems; this down to the ease at which copy protection is broken (so lack of a deterrent) and negative effect copy protection has on consumers, in higher costs, reduced choice, reduced compatibility and increase in negative consumer experience.

Question 2: Do you agree that the BBC?s proposed multiplex licence amendment represents the most appropriate means for securing an effective content management system on HD DTT? :

The BBC's proposed multiplex licence amendment does not represent the most appropriate means for securing an effective content management system on HD DTT; this is because the copy protection system has already been broken so does not serve its purpose. Copy protection systems are often so easily broken and can be easily bypassed by the consumers, (this with other sources of the content, being available to the consumer); meaning that copy

protection systems are not appropriate in this instance, if ever.

Separately the proposed system is not appropriate, because of the restrictions it places on the end user, this in their ability to change the end product, in terms of hardware and software; this restricts the freedom to change a product they own, to build a product up themselves and ability to use equipment or software of their choice in their own end product (lowering competition, innovation, learning and increasing costs/prices). Also these restriction, stop the use of open source software (which does not, agree with the use of copy protection systems), so further reducing the freedom and choice of the consumer, lowering competition and increasing costs/prices.

Question 3: Do you agree with the proposed change to Condition 6 in the Multiplex B Licence? :

The proposed change, does not follow the fact that the BBC is paid for by a license fee, that an end user has to pay and therefore the BBC should not restrict, the access that end user has to the content that, that end user has paid for, to be made available to that end user.

The proposed change, will stifle competition (& increase costs/prices) because of the requirement of a manufacturer to have a copy protection licence and the restrictions placed on the end user in terms of changing hardware & software (& from that, the ability for an end user, to build up their own system).

Question 4: Do you agree that Multiplexes C and D should be granted a similar amendment to their Licences as Multiplex B?. :

Do not agree; look at answer to above question for more detail (same as above).

Question 5: Do you agree that the BBC?s proposed approach for implementing content management would safeguard citizens and consumers legitimate use of HD content, and if not, what additional guarantees would be appropriate? :

I do not agree that the BBC's proposed approach for implementing content management would safeguard citizens and consumers legitimate use of HD content.The use of copy protection, would mean that citizens and consumers legitimate use of HD content, could not be safeguarded; this because it is stopping citizens and consumers, from using hardware & software that is legitimate, but is either not compatible with copy protection or is not part of the proposed licence scheme.

The suggested appeals process, does not appear to be suitable, to ensure that there is the safeguarding, of citizens and consumers legitimate use of HD content; this with a suggested hard to use and access, appeals process. An appeals process would need to be easy to use (eg. simple process of providing information &/or evidence required) and accessible from a distance (eg on the Internet); also needs to be accessible to all the people (inc. people: who are disabled, have learning difficulties, unemployed, retired, a student or young).

Question 6: Do you agree that the BBC?s proposed choice of content management technologies will have only a negligible impact on the cost of HD

DTT receivers and their interoperability with other HD consumer equipment? . :

The BBC's proposed Huffman Code licensing arrangements would I believe, have a very strong effect on the market for HD DTT receivers; this would be the case, because it would look down the market and reduce competition (eg. requirement of copy protection license & non-compatibility with systems in rest of EU & world), causing a driving up of prices and reduction in innovation, meaning consumers would be hit by a negative double whammy.

Additionally, the non allowing of end users to modify their own systems, restricts equipment & software available to use by the customer (restricts competition & raises prices (massively when compared to open source software)); also reduces innovation, this because of the consumer not learning from, the use of & changing of different hardware and software, and the manufacturers and creators of hardware and software, not learning from the end users (and the positive effect, learning from the end user has on innovation).

Question 7: Do stakeholders agree that the BBC?s proposed Huffman Code licensing arrangements would have a negligible effect on the market for HD DTT receivers? :

The BBC's proposed Huffman Code licensing arrangements would I believe, have a very strong effect on the market for HD DTT receivers; this would be the case, because it would look down the market and reduce competition (eg. requirement of copy protection license & non-compatibility with systems in rest of EU & world), causing a driving up of prices and reduction in innovation, meaning consumers would be hit by a negative double whammy.

Additionally, the non allowing of end users to modify their own systems, restricts equipment & software available to use by the customer (restricts competition & raises prices (massively when compared to open source software)); also reduces innovation, this because of the consumer not learning from, the use of & changing of different hardware and software, and the manufacturers and creators of hardware and software, not learning from the end users (and the positive effect, learning from the end user has on innovation).

Question 8: Do the BBC?s proposed content management states and their permitted use for different categories of HD content meet the requirements of other HD broadcasters on DTT? . :

No comment.

Question 9: Are there any issues that you consider Ofcom should take into account in assessing the BBC?s proposal, that have not been addressed by this consultation?:

There should be no restrictions on what hardware &/or software that can be used to receive HD content on DTT; restrictions is bad for the consumer in terms of reduced competition and higher costs/prices.

Restrictions are also bad for the manufactures and greater society, because the consumers/end user, does not learn from the hardware/software and can not feed that learning back to the

manufacturer, but also restrictions the innovation possible to manufactures; this is bad for greater society in that there is not the learning, that could have lead to greater people taking up related professions and spread of such information to greater society, also greater society losses out on the possible side effects of greater innovation, in manufacturing and hardware/software development.