

# Ways to Collect the Broadcasting Licence Fee – an international Overview

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### What influences people paying a licence fee? (1)



- Moral "it´s fair to pay"
- Threat consequences by not paying
- The law "it's the law, therefore I have to pay"
- The concept of public service broadcaster Public value
- Effectiveness of collection organisation
- Information and arguments why/how/ etc. do we have to pay?
- Sales channels (availability) in which ways do we reach people?
- Quality of data e.g. are names/addresses correct?

## What influences people paying a licence fee? (2)



- Perception of quality of programs
- Image of both organisations broadcaster and collection body
- Price are the costs justified for what is offered
- Trust in the system of collection and of public broadcasting
- Quality of service of the collection body and the broadcaster
- Personal experience with agents/field force etc.
- In general: Perception of the TV licence system



- BRUADCASTING FEE ASSOCIATION
- The mode of collection of licence fees is as varied as the motivation of paying
- Organisational structure of collection bodies and the instruments they
  use are based on the different legal situations in the countries
- Ways of collection range from tax systems to collection through independent legal bodies



- Licence fee as a tax or a parafiscal tax (e.g. in Netherlands, France)
- Collection through electricity companies (e.g. in Greece, Cyprus, Turkey)
- Collection through telephone companies (e.g. in Bosnia, Montenegro)
- Collection through post offices (e.g. Ireland)
- Collection through an independent legal body/company in way of an open competitive bidding (e.g. in Switzerland)
- Collection through an independent legal body/company owned by the national broadcaster (e.g. Austria)
- Collection through a department of the national broadcaster (e.g. Norway, Denmark, Italy)



- Collection through an organisation being a part of the national broadcasting stations, but without legal form and non profit oriented (e.g. Germany)
- Collection through a department of the national broadcaster, but all activities are outsourced to partner companies independent of the broadcaster; only management is executed by the broadcasting company (e.g. UK)

### **Ways of collection - Communication**



- Collection is not only about enforcing the law
- Collection is also about communication
- Communication means to get across when, under what circumstances and how licence fees are to be paid
  - Question: what is a receiver of broadcasts (TV set, radio, Computer?
     Mobile phone? Car stereo?.....)

# **Ways of collection - Communication Instruments**



- Question: does building up pressure by applying different communication/marketing/ enforcing instruments help to bring people to accepting and paying the licence fee and at the same time decrease the number of evaders?
- Answer: Experience shows that continuity helps

## **Ways of collection - Communication Instruments**



- Marketing instruments might be
  - Telemarketing (e.g. Sweden, Finnland, Austria
  - Direct Mails (in almost every country)
  - TV and radio advertising (in almost every country)
  - Cooperation with different outlets (like post offices, bank institutes in some countries)
  - Website (in almost all countries)
  - Field force (in almost all countries)

# Synopsis: 1. What influences people paying a licence fee?



- Moral
- Threat
- The law
- The concept of public service broadcaster
- Effectiveness of collection organisation
- Information and arguments
- Sales channels

# Synopsis: 1. What influences people paying a licence fee?



- Perception of quality of programs
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- Price
- Trust in the system
- Quality of service
- Personal experience with agents/field force etc.
- Perception of the TV licence system

#### 2. What are we faced with in the future?



- Digitalization (DVB-T, DVB-S, DVB-H),
- Individualism: single households, size of families, selfishness (what's in it for me?); self presentation
- Technology new media/Internet
- Globalization: access to a wide range of programs from other countries, being part of a global society
- Demand for value for money I pay for what I use/want
- Economic downturn
- Political debate necessity of public broadcasting as such
- New communication technologies change customers demands from organisations



### Each country should understand the impact of 2 on 1

It is likely that in most countries the main actions will fall into one of the following categories:

- insuring the law is appropriate to regulate new technology
- insuring public service broadcasting is valued
- insuring collection system is considered effective and appropriate

#### **Questions to consider**



- What distance should the collecting organisation have to the broadcaster?
- Relationship between the broadcaster and the collection organisation
- How to use new technology to communicate?
- Can/should you use different messages to different target groups can you use the same message for different target groups – PSB is a good thing – but why is different to different target groups



### **BROADCASTING FEE ASSOCIATION**

# ... THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!