











media? contemporary media?

- · old and new media alike
- · any other approach indeed unjustified
- media as a changing and dynamic object of regulation
- associated advantages and disadvantages for regulation and for studying media law











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media? digital media?

- digitization >> all types of information rendered into binary digits
- 00011010100010011110101
- advances in the processing power and memory of microchips (i.e. powerful devices)
- perfection and widespread of optical fibres (i.e. powerful networks)
- creativity on top (software, apps, etc.)

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nccr trade regulation laws of technological advances			
Component	Cost-efficiency effect		
Microprocessor	Doubles every 18 months, e.g. from 2GHz to 4GHz		
Network	Increases potential value of network by square of number of nodes		
Storage - hard disk	Doubles storage cost-efficiency each year		
Data compression	Increases: boosted by improved codecs e.g. DivX, RealPlayer, Windows Media		
Transmission equipment	Bandwidth increases three times faster than microprocessor power – Moore's Law x3.		
Transmission network	Capacity doubles every nine months		
	Component Microprocessor Network Storage – hard disk Data compression Transmission equipment Transmission		

digital media: characteristics • freed from the need of a tangible medium • dense: very large amounts of digital information can be stored in small physical spaces • easy to manipulate • perfect copies of the original • networkable: digital information can be shared between large numbers of users simultaneously • new modes of organising and accessing information (e.g. Dewey vs. Google)

why regulate media? • economic rationale (market failure) - cultural products as public goods - economies of scale - externalities (positive and negative) - collective action problems • societal rationale (media as critical for the functioning of the democratic state and as

cultural products and services)

economic justifications for regulating media (i) cultural products as public goods conomies of scale externalities (positive and negative) collective action problems

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public and private goods		
	excludable	non-excludable
rivalrous	private goods food, clothing, toys, furniture, cars	common goods fish, hunting game, water
non-rivalrous	club goods satellite television	public goods national defense, free-to- air television, air

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economic justifications for regulating media (ii)

- · economies of scale
 - the size of the market becomes crucial (compare US domestic market with the Swiss market for a Swiss-German film production)
 - the role of the language
 - less diversification / mainstream production

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economic justifications for regulating media (iii)

- negative and positive externalities
 - externalities mean costs or benefits to people other than the one who pays (improper pricing)
 - classical example of negative externality environmental pollution
 - examples of positive externality R&D, education, public safety
 - media can have both positive and negative externalities

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economic justifications for regulating media (iv)

- · collective action problems
 - rational, self-interested individuals will not act to achieve their common interests, unless there is coercion or some other special device to make individuals act in their common interest (Olson, 1965)
 - example: viewing Swiss films

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justifications for media regulation

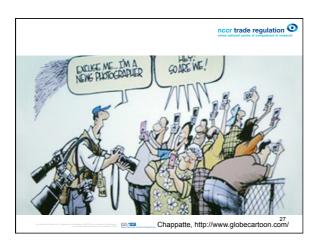
- do not take things for granted
- · media are dynamic
- · market failures may be rendered obsolete
- emerging needs for state intervention (or for global action); examples: citizen journalism and the long tail
- a red line going through our course, which demands also thinking together

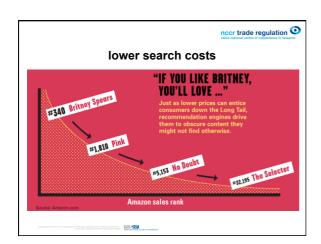
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media law • diverse instruments of media regulation (e.g. licensing restrictions, media ownership rules, domestic content rules, public service broadcasting, diverse measures to support local productions) • traditionally bound to national boundaries - only natural: until 1980s transborder broadcast technically impossible - still, domestic policies critical; national sensitivities

international media law relatively new legal domain puts together a variety of disciplines (human rights, copyright, trade rules, etc.) connecting link is the subject matter of media and their cross-border regulation expanding legal domain (due to the process of convergence; not only conventional media rules but also telecom and IT law; cyberlaw) different building blocks – reflected in the course structure

session break-down session 1: introduction and overview of core topics (16 sept) session 2: int'l human rights framework (23 sept) session 3: Int'l telecommunications law (30 sept) sessions 4 and 5: the internet: history, jurisdiction in cyberspace and internet governance (14 and 21 oct) session 6 (interactive): to regulate or not to regulate cyberspace? (28 oct) sessions 7 and 8: int'l economic regulation (4 and 11 nov)

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session break-down (cont`d) • session 9: introduction to global IP law, guest lecturer: Emanuel Meyer, IPI (18 nov) • session 10: media globalization and its discontents (25 nov) • session 11 (interactive): the quest for cultural diversity in a new media environment (2 dec) • session 12: emerging challenges and opportunities for media law (9 dec) • sessions 13: Q & A / reserve (16 dec) • exam: january 2016

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other organizational issues	-
reading materials (compulsory and optional) ILIAS / blog: http://contemporarymedialaw.blogspot.com/ slides	
• interactive session participation (30% of final grade)	
• exam (oral; open book)	
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