

MPHPT

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COMMUNICATIONS NEWS

Biweekly Newsletter of the Ministry of Public Management, Home Affairs, Posts and Telecommunications, Japan

WSIS Held in Geneva

The World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), organized by the United Nations with the preparatory process led by the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), was held in Geneva, Switzerland, from December 10 to 12, 2003. The Summit addressed the establishment of a common vision concerning the Information Society and adopted a "Declaration of Principles" and "Plan of Action." About 20,000 visitors from 176 countries/economies took part in the Summit, including heads of government from 54 countries and 83 ministers in charge of ICT. From Japan, His Excellency Mr. ASO Taro, Minister for Public Management, Home Affairs, Posts and Telecommunications participated.

The main achievements of the first-ever Summit in the ICT field were that the "common vision," the "12 key principles" for building an inclusive Information Society and the "10 indicative targets" as global references to be achieved by 2015, were set forth. The terms "broadband" and "ubiquitous" were included in the UN Summit documents for the first time.

I. Major points of the Declaration of Principles and Plan of Action

1. Internet governance

What kind of organizations shall treat the Internet governance, intergovernmental organizations or the private sector and civil society?

- The United Nations shall set up a working group on Internet governance to investigate and make proposals for action, as appropriate, on the governance of the Internet.

2. Roles of media

Whether it is described in documents that media shall abide by the respective national law as to descriptions on the importance of media in the information society.

- WSIS reaffirmed the freedom of the expres-

sion and the ensuring of the diversity of media, which are essential to the Information Society. Diversity of media ownership (exclusion of multiple media ownership) shall be encouraged, in conformity with national law, etc.

3. Security

Based on the recognition of the significance of security, whether it is described in documents that free information flow should be ensured without affecting trade, etc. and should abide by each national law.

- It is described in documents that security measures should not hinder free trade and those issues should be addressed with an internationally harmonized effort.

4. Intellectual property rights (IPRs)

and use thereof

Benefits of rights holders (rights protection) are to be protected? or, Benefits of users (free access to information) are to be considered?

- It is vital to both protect IPRs and

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Minister ASO giving a speech

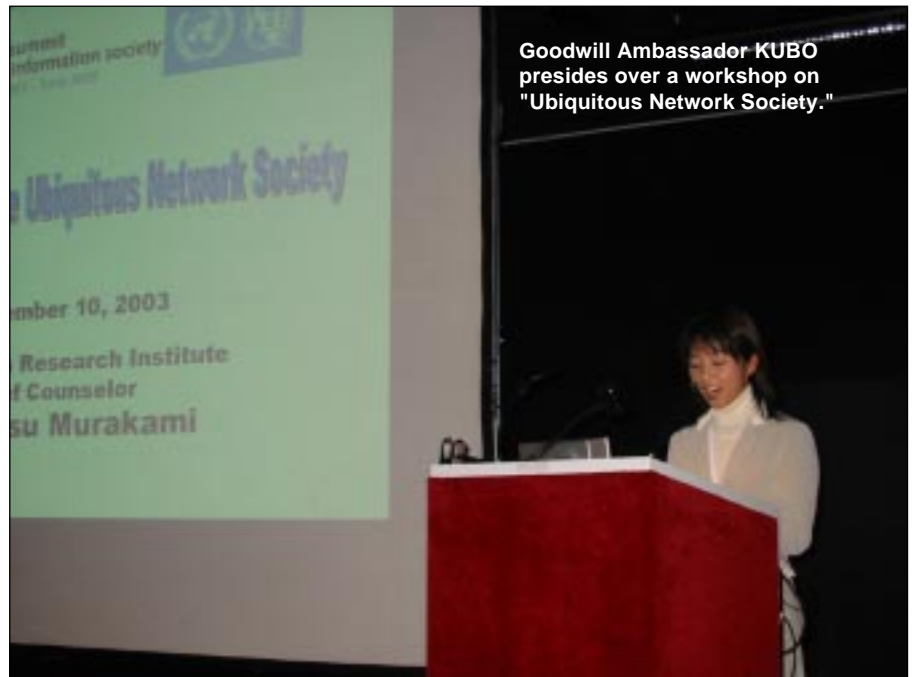
share information in promoting creative activities in the Information Society.

5. Digital Solidarity Fund

In order to bridge the digital divide, a thorough review of existing approaches and mechanisms should be carried out by a Task Force of the United Nations. Based on the conclusion of the review, the feasibility and the creation of a voluntary "Digital Solidarity Fund" will be considered.

II. Japan's efforts, contributions, etc.

1. The Asia-Pacific Regional Conference (Tokyo, January 13-15, 2003) and its outputs reflected in the Declaration of Principles and Plan of Action (in particular, the significance of broadband use and applications thereof, significance of ubiquitous, non-discriminatory and affordable access, linguistic/cultural diversity, etc.)
2. Statement of MPHPT Minister at the Plenary Session on WSIS
Minister ASO stressed the significance of a broadband, ubiquitous society, and stated that Japan would contribute to the implementation of the Declaration of Principles and Plan of Action, including the bridging the digital divide, through the steady implementation of the "Asia Broadband Program."
3. The Japanese government, jointly with the private sector, under a unified theme of "Perspective for the Ubiquitous Network Society," organized a "Workshop," "Mobile Content Festival" introducing ringing tone melodies and the "Japan Pavilion" exhibiting state-of-the-art technologies.
4. The Minister, taking the opportunity, met with ministers in charge of ICT



Goodwill Ambassador KUBO presides over a workshop on "Ubiquitous Network Society."



Japan Pavilion

from the ASEAN member states and agreed upon the significance of Asia broadband platforms. He also held bilateral meetings with the U.K., China, the Republic of Korea and Switzerland, as well as a meeting with Mr. UTSUMI Yoshio, Secretary-General of ITU. In particular,

Minister ASO has shared recognition with ministers of China and Korea concerning cooperation on broadband, the significance of the Japan-China-Korea ICT Ministerial Meetings, etc.

Invitation to Participate in Japan-Singapore International Joint Experiments

-- Toward Realization of the "Asia Broadband Program" --

MPHPT from December 16, 2003 commenced various application experiments, including practical experiments on international e-commerce in relation to digital content by setting fiber-optic circuits between Japan and Singapore, in line with the "Asia Broadband Program."

In conjunction with these experiments, MPHPT decided to invite participants to these experiments for advancing outcomes thereof. Those invited this time are as follows:

1) Content holders and content provid-

ers to participate in practical experiments on international e-commerce in relation to digital content

2) Participants to implement the various application experiments on the experimental network between Japan and Singapore

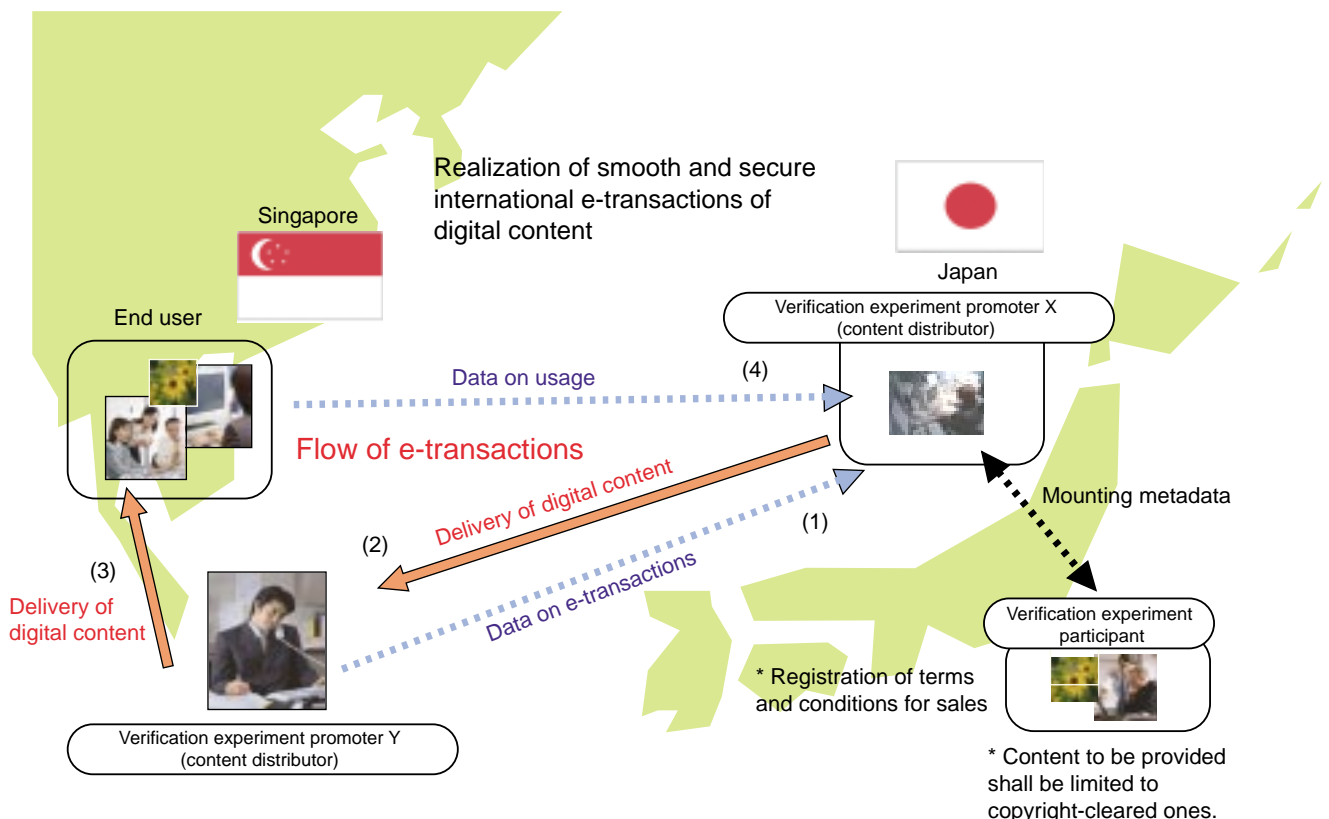
1. Outline of these experiments

These experiments are international advanced IT joint experiments based on the "Asia Broadband Program," for the purpose of promoting information distri-

bution in the Asian region, to be implemented at the same time as a concrete joint project of the two countries based on a cooperative scheme in the ICT field under the "Japan-Singapore Economic Partnership Agreement (JSEPA)" which came into force in November 2002.

These experiments, as part of the "Advanced IT Joint Experiments for the Formation of an International Telecommunications Hub" in FY2003, are carried out jointly with the Infocomm Development Authority of Singapore (IDA).

These experiments are to implement practical experiments on B2B2C e-commerce of digital content using the circuits between Japan and Singapore. Through these experiments, problems, including i) how to find business partners, ii) how to conclude contracts between two parties operating under different business practices, iii) how to prevent illegal use by counterparts, and iv) how to confirm fulfillment of delivery by counterparts, are to be resolved over the experimental platform. Specifically, the experimental platform will support contracts of e-commerce through use of metadata attached to content (attributes associated with content, such as titles, performers, digital rights management, etc.), and will deliver content from an online content provider (verification experiment promoter X) to an end user in a country via another online content provider (verification experiment promoter Y) in the country where the end user is located. Under this mechanism, X may restrict the number of deliveries to end users; the actual data on usage (e.g., the number of views, etc.) are to be fed back to X; then, X may confirm that the e-commerce concerned were duly proceeded in accordance with the contracts concerned. Content, provided by participants of the e-commerce experiments, is virtually attached metadata; the monitors will then use this e-commerce system practically. A series of operations for these experiments will be verified and the participants will be informed of the feedback information concerning the results of user survey, etc.



Under this scheme, private companies of the two countries are participating in the practical experiments on international e-commerce of digital content, among other application experiments.

Note: Between Japan and Singapore, since FY2001, verification experiments, including network infrastructure/distribution technologies, etc. were implemented. The experiments this time are based on outputs of the verification experiments.

2. Invitation to participate in the international joint IT experiments

In order to effectively utilize circuits between Japan and Singapore and to further advance these experiments, MPHPT invites i) content holders and content providers to participate in practical experiments on international e-commerce in relation to digital content, and ii) participants to implement the various application experiments between Japan and Singapore.

Guidance for applicants for Japan-Singapore international joint IT experiments

1. Outline of Japan-Singapore international joint IT experiments

Practical experiments concerning e-commerce of digital content and various application experiments will be implemented by setting circuits of 20 Mbps between Japan and Singapore. Experiments in FY2003 will be implemented from December 2003 to March 2004.

2. Invitation of participants

- 1) Content holders and content providers to participate in practical experiments on international e-commerce in relation to digital content
- 2) Participants to implement the various application experiments on the experimental network between Japan and Singapore

3. Merits of participation

These experiments jointly promoted by IDA will bring about participation through the following merits:

- 1) Since many Singaporean (Japanese) companies will participate in these experiments, Japanese (Singaporean) participants will find business opportunities that lead to the development of markets in the Asian region and find business partners.
- 2) Since participants will utilize inter-

national circuits between Japan and Singapore, participants will be able to develop business trials and market research for the future international business deployment.

- 3) With respect to e-commerce experiments, digital content will be delivered to end users of each country. Thus, these experiments will help participants increase their presence as service providers and deploy business activities prior to their full deployment.

4. Technical requirements for the Japan-Singapore experimental network

- 1) Experimental network: IPv4/IPv6 network at a speed of 20 Mbps
- 2) Availability of circuits: Since multiple experiments will be implemented using the circuits, participants are not necessarily allowed to use all bands of the international circuits.
- 3) Conditions for interconnection: Those applying for participation may be requested to pay access costs from the participants' office to the point of interconnection depending on experiments. Costs, however, for the international circuits between Japan and Singapore are free of charge.
- 4) Available time period for circuit use: Until March 2004

5. Deadline and methods for application

- 1) Deadline for application: 17:00, January 30, 2004
- 2) Applicants shall submit the following documents to the address noted in 5)
 - i) Outline of experiment plan
Prepare the plan in accordance with the attached form, and send it by real mail (figures are allowed to be attached thereto)
 - ii) Electronic data of the outline of experiment plan
The file format preferred is MS-Word, recommended for use as much as is possible. Electronic storage media shall be sent by real mail or the data can be submitted as an attachment to the e-mail.
 - iii) The documents (media) shall not be returned to the sender.
- 3) Qualification for applicants:
 - i) Experiments shall be ones for contribution to the promotion of

advanced IT use in the Asian region.

- ii) Plans and results of the experiments shall be reported. Results, etc. of the experiments are to be made public.
 - iii) With regard to IPRs, publication methods of the experiment results and confidentiality of technical information concerning the experiments, participants shall consult with the contractors of the "Advanced IT Joint Experiments for the Formation of an International Telecommunications Hub" and conclude contracts with them prior to the implementation of experiments.
 - iv) These experiments are not for commercial purposes, but for the purposes of carrying out verification experiments of e-commerce or broadband application experiments. Accordingly, participants shall not be allowed to use the international circuits between Japan and Singapore for commercial purposes.
 - v) The international circuits between Japan and Singapore are to be used for multiple experiments. Thus, participants shall not be allowed to always or exclusively use the circuits, nor to interfere with the "Advanced IT Joint Experiments for the Formation of an International Telecommunications Hub."
- 4) Selection of participants: International Cooperation Division, International Affairs Department, Telecommunications Bureau, MPHPT, will, if necessary, hold a hearing, and in light of the promotion of the "Asia Broadband Program," decide upon the successful participants to the "Japan-Singapore International Joint Experiments."
 - 5) Address for sending in the application:

International Cooperation Division, International Affairs Department, Telecommunications Bureau, MPHPT,
2-1-2, Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-City, Tokyo, 100-8926
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12th Japan-Canada Regular Bilateral Consultation and Eighth Japan-France Regular Bilateral Consultation Successfully Concluded

MPHPT has been holding Regular Bilateral Consultations between Canada since 1985 and between France since 1991, for information/opinion exchanges concerning the ICT field. In 2003, the 12th Japan-Canada Regular Bilateral Consultation was held in Ottawa, Canada, on November 13; and the Eighth Japan-France Regular Bilateral Consultation was held in Paris, France, on November 17, respectively. At the 12th Japan-Canada Regular Bilateral Consultation, the Japanese delegates headed by Mr. NABEKURA, Vice-Minister for Policy Coordination, MPHPT and four other officials met with the Canadian side including Mr. Michael Binder, Assistant Deputy Minister, Spectrum, Information Technologies and Telecommunications, Industry Canada, and 12 members. At the Eighth Japan-France Regular Bilateral Consultation, the Japanese delegates headed by Mr. ISHIDA, Director-General, International Affairs Department, Telecommunications Bureau, MPHPT, and four other officials met with the French side including Mr. Emmanuel Caquot, Director-General, Service for Information Society and Technologies, Ministry of Economy, Finance and Industry (Ministère de l'Economie, des Finances et de l'Industrie) and eight members. At those meetings, information exchanges and discussions were carried out under an atmosphere of friendliness.

Highlights of the meetings were as follows:

1. ICT policies

Industry Canada is aiming to promote broadband platform deployment through policy measures for constructing broadband communications networks focusing on regional societies and use of satellites. As for policies unique to Canada,

Industry Canada pointed out i) needs to consider the content diversity due to a multilingual country, and ii) the narrowing of the digital divide for addressing the vastness of Canada, among others.

In France, the prime minister leads their ICT policies, such as measures for raising the penetration rate of PCs through the tax reduction for PCs, and for promoting construction of infrastructures through the tax incentives. However, further efforts are required to address the 3G mobile telephone systems and terrestrial digital broadcasting systems.

The Japanese side explained Japan's ICT strategies including the "e-Japan Strategy II," the penetration rates of broadband infrastructures and the current status of broadband use, and the perspectives toward a ubiquitous society.

2. Pro-competitive policies

In Canada, while competition in urban areas is in progress, there is still a monopolistic situation prevailing in the residential subscriber market for rural areas. Accordingly, such services in residential subscribers for rural areas are subsidized by the universal service fund. Industry Canada suggested some of their challenges are how to i) encourage competition in the local loop markets and ii) address new services such as wireless and IP telephony services.

The French side explained i) a bill (electronic communications law) for domestic measures to comply with the EU Directives which will be enacted at the end of 2003, and ii) a bill pertaining to jurisdictions of two regulatory bodies, *Autorité de Régulation des Télécommunications (ART)* and *Conseil Supérieur de l'Audiovisuel (CSA)*. The French side said that from now on, CSA will regulate only content.

From Japan, explanations were made mainly on the contents of the amendment to the Telecommunications Business Law, and the competition evaluation scheme, universal services and Japan's pro-competitive policies. As for the competition evaluation scheme, Japan will carry out analysis of competitive situations on the "Internet connectivity" market.

Japan and both the Canadian and French sides respectively agreed to continue with further cooperation concerning the promotion of competition.

3. Support scheme for the content industry

The French side introduced to the Japanese side an outline of the French multimedia content industry, including movies, games, TV, etc., and the support scheme therefor (R&D system, funds, etc.). Japan presented frameworks of content distribution over networks and frameworks for protection of intellectual property rights.

4. Policies for frequencies

The Canadian side said that the Canadian government would, within six months, release written papers concerning changes of frequency policy frameworks based on measures for invigorating the frequency secondary transaction market and addressing new frequency bands for radio systems without radio licenses. When the Japanese delegation asked the counterpart that there are questions to employ an auction system or the frequency secondary transaction market, in view of the nature of spectrum, the Canadian side replied that they don't think those schemes are applied to all frequency bands, but to limited markets, such as mobile telephones, wireless LANs, etc.

In France, the frequency auction system and the frequency secondary transaction market are introduced on a case-by-case basis. The Agence Nationale de Fréquences (ANFR) in charge of frequency administration also leaning toward the view that it will be difficult to introduce the spectrum auction system in light of historical and technical backgrounds. The French side referred that spectrum auctions carried out in European countries were not necessarily successful. With respect to shifts of frequency bands, they said that the costs for the shift are to be shouldered by service providers who are newly assigned the spectrum concerned.

The Japanese side explained the "Radio Policy Vision" reported by the Telecommunications Council on July 30, 2003.

5. Mobile communications

For Canada, the 3G mobile communications services will be introduced in 2004 or 2005; for France, the middle of 2004.

In addition, the Canadian side said that i) since Canada is vast, satellite communications is playing an important role,

and ii) with regard to a licensing system for frequencies, they think that an auction system, which is driven by a market mechanism, is more appropriate than a comparative examination system, for efficient use of frequencies.

The French side introduced the view that i) they recognize competition among three mobile telephone carriers is sufficiently in progress, ii) the penetration rate of mobile telephones has increased to 66.5%, iii) a half the mobile telephone customers are users of prepaid-type mobile telephones, and iv) they are carefully watching the trend concerning mobile number portability introduced in June 2003, and v) they stressed that the interoperability among mobile telephone carriers is vital.

The Japanese side explained the current status of mobile communications services (the number of subscribers to 3G mobile communications services: 113,000, the number of subscribers to mobile Internet services: 663,000, and others).

Japan and both the Canadian and French sides respectively agreed to maintain further cooperative ties on R&D and standardization activities in

both the public and private sectors, and to continue mutual exchange of opinions.

6. International relations

The Japanese side agreed with the Canadian side to jointly coordinate opinions of other countries toward the success of the first and second phases of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS). In addition, both sides agreed to continue to deliberate upon implementation of the mutual recognition pertaining to certification of conformity to standards, and to actively and jointly address various problems.

In France, both parties exchanged opinions on the ITU reform and WSIS, and agreed i) to closely cooperate to jointly address various problems, on a multilateral basis, toward the success of WSIS and further development of ITU.

7. Next consultation

The Japanese side agreed with the French side to hold the next consultation between the end of 2004 and spring of 2005 in Tokyo; at the working level, both sides will negotiate the details including the schedule and the agenda.

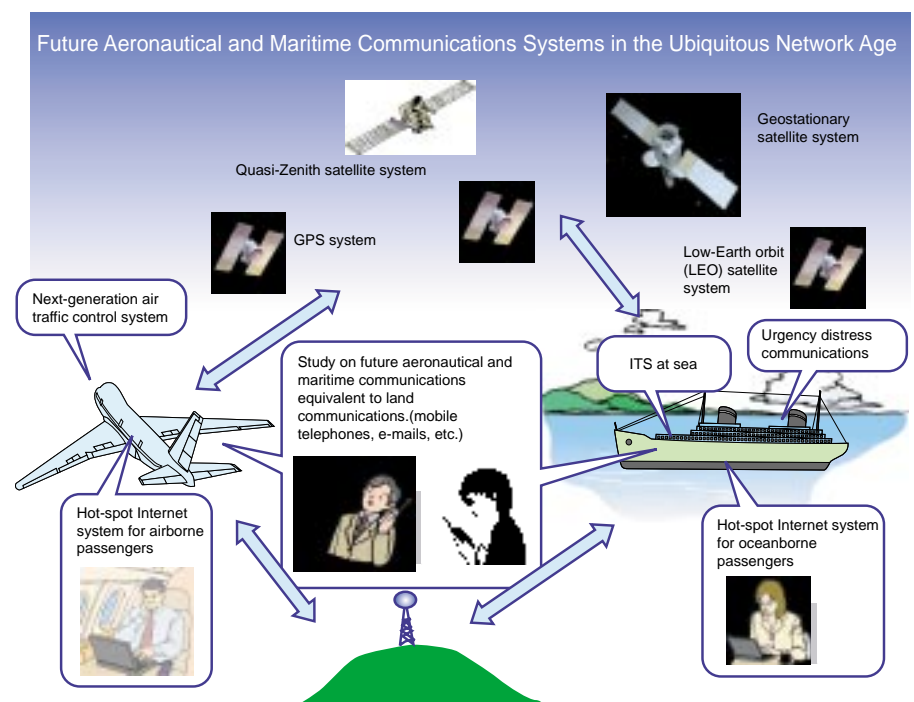
Study Group on Future Aeronautical and Maritime Communications Systems in the Ubiquitous Network Age

MPHPT convened the first meeting of the "Study Group on Future Aeronautical and Maritime Communications Systems in the Ubiquitous Network Age" for the purposes of deliberating upon future aeronautical and maritime communications systems in the ubiquitous network age, and future promotion measures thereof.

1. Purposes

Along with the progress of ICT deployment on a global scale, the environment for land communications systems has been swiftly shifting from narrowband to broadband through widespread deployment of mobile Internet systems, wireless LANs, etc.

With respect to aeronautical and maritime communications systems, however,



some international airlines and merchant vessels are trying to provide access to the Internet via satellite links on a limited scale. Thus, gaps between communications environments for land communications systems, the convenience of which has been being improved at a rapid pace, and for aeronautical and maritime communications systems, are widening.

In response to such circumstances, MPHPT held the "Study Group on Fu-

ture Aeronautical and Maritime Communications Systems in the Ubiquitous Network Age."

2. The topics to be deliberated upon are as follows:

- (1) The current status and issues concerning aeronautical and maritime communications systems
- (2) The needs and future outlooks for aeronautical and maritime communications systems

- (3) Future promotion measures thereof

3. Schedule

The first meeting of the Study Group was held on November 26, 2003. The Study Group will compile its findings as a report by March 2004.

For details refer to the Japanese website:

http://www.soumu.go.jp/s-news/2003/031125_1.html

Communications Industry Forecasts of Business Conditions Show Recovery

MPHPT released the results (prompt report) of the survey "overall results of Japan's communications industry (telecommunications and broadcasting)," conducted in October 2003, for the third and fourth quarters (Q-III and Q-IV) of FY2003. Fixed figures will be posted at the end of January 2004 at URL: <http://www.johotsusintokei.soumu.go.jp/>

The Business Survey Indices (BSIs) in the third quarter (Q-III) and the fourth quarter (Q-IV) of FY2003 indicate as follows:

- BSIs for broadcasting business in Q-III turned into plus since Q-IV of FY2001; BSIs for private broadcasters have recovered.
- BSIs for telecommunications businesses have been recording continuous plus since Q-II of FY1995.
- In comparison with the trend of all industries, in particular, BSIs for Type II telecommunications businesses and cable TV businesses are trending upwards.

1. Sales forecasts

BSIs for Q-III and Q-IV of FY2003 show as follows:

- Telecommunications businesses are still in the "upward" tendencies of "14.3" for Q-III and "9.8" for Q-IV of FY2003, respectively. However, the tendencies are sluggish.
- Private-sector broadcasting businesses recorded "plus figures" in nearly two years, since Q-III of FY2000.
- Cablecasting businesses are continuously the "upward" tendencies of "36.8" and "55.8."
- Broadcasting businesses as a whole have turn toward "plus figures" since Q-I of FY2001.

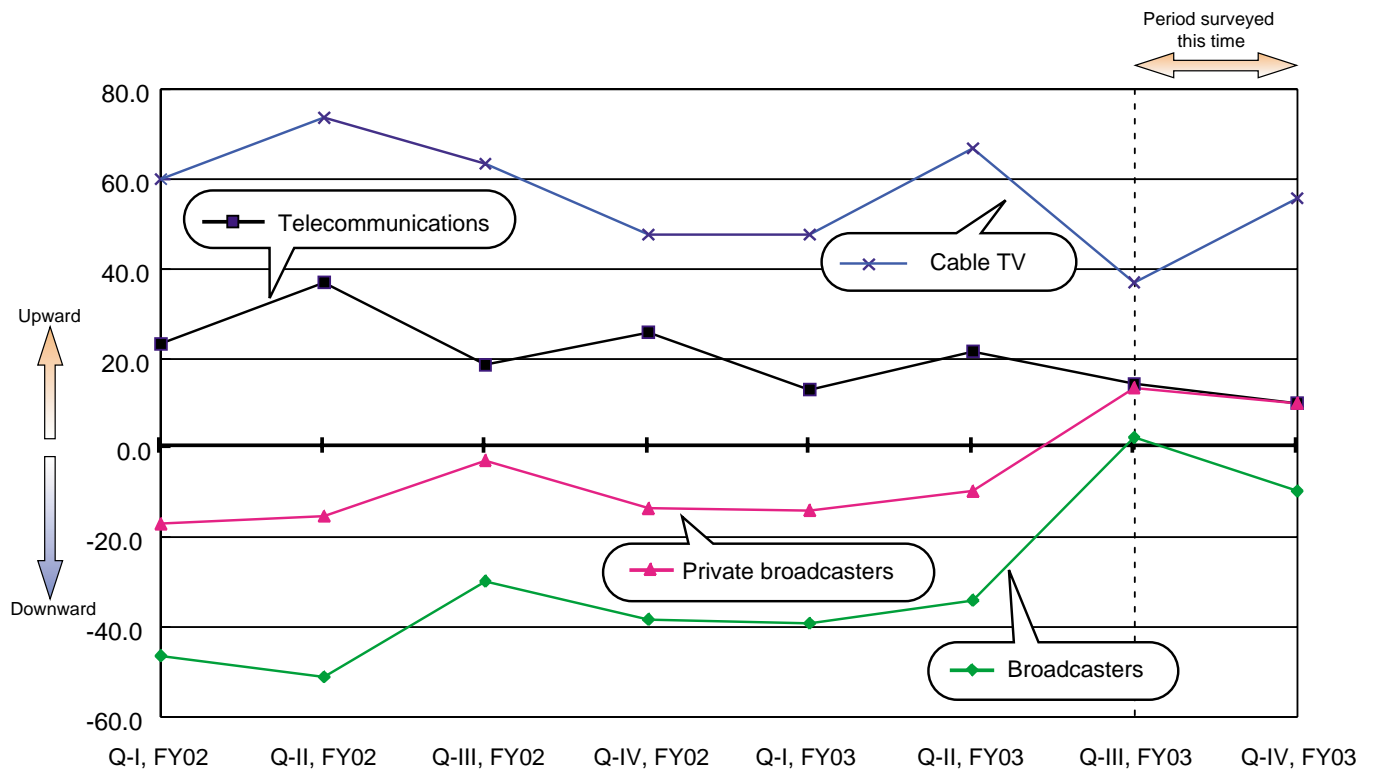
Table 1. Business survey index

(Unit: point)

Type of business	FY2002 Q-I	FY2002 Q-II	FY2002 Q-III	FY2002 Q-IV	FY2003 Q-I	FY2003 Q-II	FY2003 Q-III	FY2003 Q-IV
Telecommunications	23.3	37.0	18.4	26.0	13.0	21.4	14.3	9.8
Type I telecommunications	32.1	34.4	24.2	24.2	21.9	14.3	10.3	0.0
Type II telecommunications	6.7	42.9	6.3	29.4	-7.1	35.7	23.1	30.8
Private broadcasting	-16.7	-15.2	-3.0	-13.6	-13.8	-9.7	13.6	10.0
Except cablecasting	-46.2	-51.1	-29.8	-38.3	-39.1	-34.0	2.5	-9.5
Cablecasting	60.0	73.7	63.2	47.4	47.4	66.7	36.8	55.6
All industries	-10	-13	-12	-10	-9	-2	4	7

- Notes: 1. Business Survey Index (BSI): the "percentage points of companies saying that the sales conditions are improving compared to the previous quarter" minus the "percentage points of companies saying that the sales conditions are worsening compared to the previous quarter."
2. Basically, indices are estimated at the end of the previous quarter for each. However, indices for Q-III and Q-IV in FY2003 are estimated at the end of Q-II in FY2003.
3. Figures for "all industries" are based on the "Indexes of Business Conditions," the Economic and Social Research Institute

Fig. 1. Trends in Business Survey Indices



2. Financial positions

The Financial Position Diffusion Index (DI: The "percentage of companies saying that the financial position are easy compared with the previous quarter" minus the "percentage of companies saying that the financial position are tight compared with the previous quarter.") shows as follows:

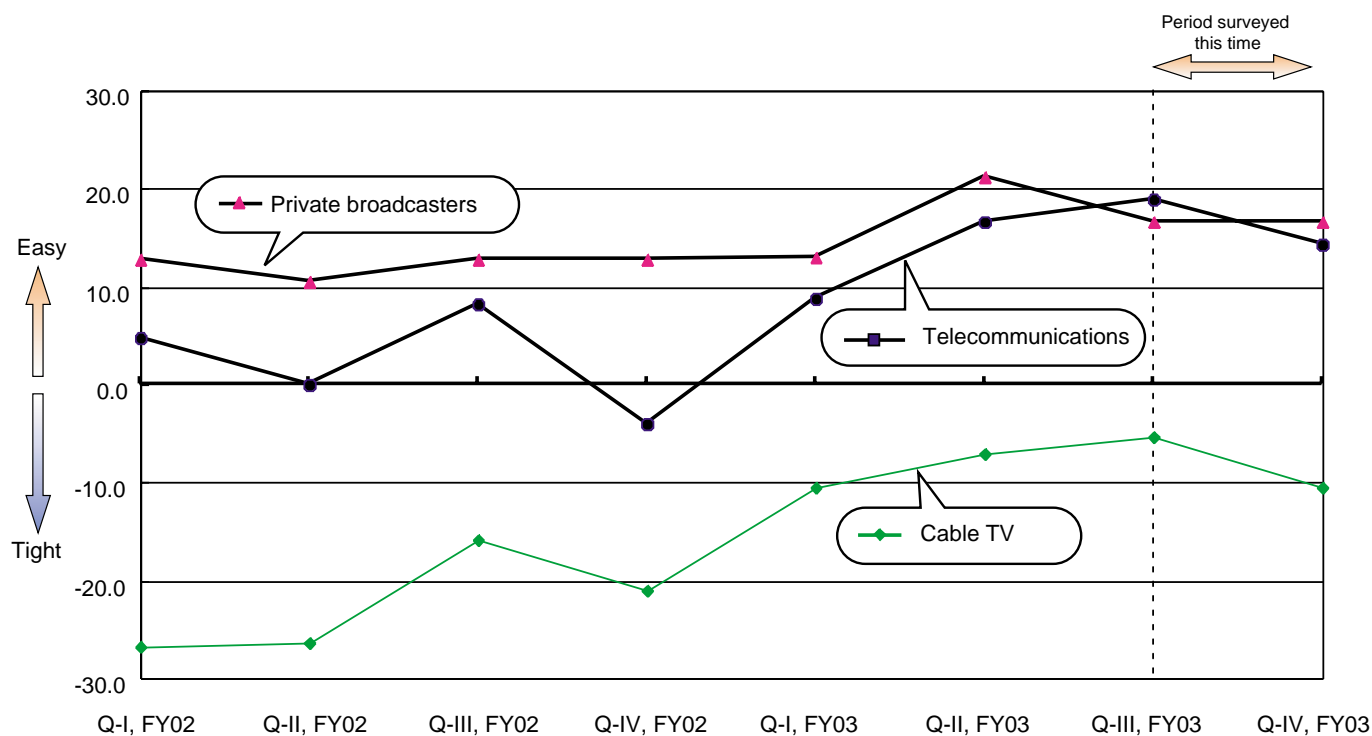
- Telecommunications businesses continue to be the "easy" tendencies of "19.0" for Q-III and "14.3" for Q-IV of FY2003, respectively.
- Private-sector broadcasting businesses are still the "easy" tendencies of "16.7" and "16.7."
- Cablecasting businesses continue to be the "tight" tendencies of "-5.3" and "10.5."

Table 2. Financial position diffusion index

Type of business	(Unit: point)							
	FY2002 Q-I	FY2002 Q-II	FY2002 Q-III	FY2002 Q-IV	FY2003 Q-I	FY2003 Q-II	FY2003 Q-III	FY2003 Q-IV
Telecommunications	4.7	0.0	8.2	-4.0	8.7	16.7	19.0	14.3
Type I telecommunications	0.0	-3.1	9.1	-6.1	3.1	10.7	17.2	10.3
Type II telecommunications	13.3	6.3	6.3	0.0	21.4	28.6	23.1	23.1
Private broadcasting	1.9	0.0	4.5	3.0	6.2	14.8	9.8	8.2
Except cablecasting	12.8	10.6	12.8	12.8	13.0	21.3	16.7	16.7
Cablecasting	-26.7	-26.3	-15.8	-21.1	-10.5	-7.1	-5.3	-10.5
All industries	-19	-19	-16	-16	-17	-16	-13	-11

Notes: 1. Basically, indices are estimated at the end of the previous quarter for each. However, indices for Q-III and Q-IV in FY2003 are estimated at the end of Q-II in FY2003.
 2. Figures of "all industries" are based on the "Short-term Economic Survey of Principal Enterprise in Japan," Bank of Japan.

Fig. 2. Trends in financial position diffusion index



Survey outline

[Survey on the "overall result of Japan's communications industry"]

To grasp the business trend of communications industry (telecommunications and broadcasting), the monthly survey indicated below has been carried out on sales, etc. since April 1995. Fixed figures will be posted in the end of June 2003 at URL:

<http://www.johotsusintokei.soumu.go.jp/>

[Businesses surveyed]

The number of surveyed businesses for each type of business (telecommunications carriers and broadcasters) is calculated proportionally with the type's share in revenues for FY2002. To be statistically significant, the sampling number, as calculated from the number of parent populations of communications industry, is set at 133. Sampling of the businesses in this survey is conducted in descending order from the one with the largest sales down to the 133rd one.

[Survey method]

Conducted by questionnaire (mailing survey cards, entered by businesses via fax or the Internet)

[Survey items]

Business forecast (conducted only in July, October, January and April and reported in the following month, respectively), etc. and sales (every month)

[Companies Surveyed]

Type of business	The number of companies	The number of respondents	Response rate (%)
Communications	133	119	89.5
Telecommunications	63	57	90.5
Type I telecommunications	43	40	93.0
Type II telecommunications	20	17	85.0
Private-sector broadcasting	70	62	88.6
Except cablecasting	50	43	86.0
Cablecasting	20	19	95.0