5th INDICARE Workshop

Need for a better understanding of consumer expectations

What could we learn today?

Zoltán Hornák Budapest University of Technology and Economics









What I take home

- Interesting survey results
- Accessibility problems yet to solve
 - View of content providers
 - Legal and contractual terms
 - Consumer rights are far from fair use
- Consumer initiatives







Bad reputation for DRM

- **SONY BMG Saga**
 - Raised high media coverage
 - Highlighted dangers of technical protections
 - Strongly hit the whole DRM world
- VodafoneLive!
 - Bad communication towards users
 - Users are unaware
 - Won't go to court for \$2







What consumer surveys tell

Interesting facts

- Physical media habits expected allowed in the electronic world too
- Strong preference of ownership and long term usage
- Piracy habits not only P2P is the evil
- >> 2/3 could not buy what they wanted

If yes, it was inconvenient

- Older users spend more money on downloading
- Video is different from music
- "Feeling of fair use" vs. law and contracts







Is DRM needed at all?

- It is clear:
- Relying on people to respect copyright law is not going to work
 - Consumers use blank media at large for copying copyrighted material
 - perhaps levy system is better?







Accessibility is crucial

- Historic overview on accessibility devices
 - >> OS accessibility
 - >> Device accessibility
 - >> Web pages are very complex and use different techniques
 - DRM can decrease the level of accessibility
 - It isn't solved yet
- Right to read
- Digital technology
 - can remove what were disabilities
 - can cause even more limitations
- It's up to us, which aspect wins









Content providers' point of view

Many applications

- >> Newer and newer services every day
- Different media, different usage, different consumers, different business models

DRM problems:

- too many technologies
- equipments are not compatible
- backup and reinstalling contradicting requirements
- Mobile may become the enabler device
- Users don't want to understand technology, just use, anytime, anywhere...







DRM and contract terms

- Different rules that consumers are used to
- Unfair terms
 - >> Seller can change any term unilaterally
 - Limitations on liability
 - Even security risks
 - Against interoperability
 - They cut the tree beneath them
- In principal law is against unfairness
 - Unfair Term Directive
 - Art 82 of EC
 - National consumer protection laws









NO ONE CARES

Consumers should be more conscious about their rights

- Users are unaware of rights
 They have only the feeling of fair use
 Contractual terms are upsetting
 - Authors' exclusive rights vs. limitations
 - Complex issues even for lawyers
- No one goes to court for one Euro
- Informing users got an importance

Downloading is NOT illegal, uploading is !







Consumer initiatives – DMP

Proprietary DRM systems

- Without standards users have to pay for multiple different and incompatible network providers, devices and services for accessing the desired content
- Simply crashes
- Towards standardized, interoperable DRM systems
 - Acceptable for consumers a winning criterion
 - From needs to functions and requirements
 - Toolkit standard for DRM DMP project
- Freedom to use (like right to read)

Unfortunately there's no common interest from big players







Consumer initiatives - SLP

Demand based logic Scanning books Need for older works Unsupplied demand Drives to download Establishing digital libraries Original publisher could do more Digitalize and protect content with DRM DRM vs. culture?







Conclusions

- DRM is considered as evil in the eyes of many consumers
 - Experiences strengthened bad reputation
- Without DRM people won't keep law
 Hard question...
- Yet many problems to solve
 - Accessibility
 - DRM vs. contractual terms
 - Many different business cases should be supported
 - Raising consumer awareness
 - Interoperability is a key question









Human Factors of DRM

www.indicare.org







