

MARKETING FRAMING OF TELEVISION SERVICES

Natalija Trivić¹

Abstract

Numerous demands are put before public service broadcasting of today. It mostly concerns achievement of public interest through program quality, a guarantee that all types of information that citizen might expect will be publicly procured, as well as to resist program commercialization which is characteristic to private television organizations. Because of the mentioned reason the need for usage of marketing occurred in business of public emitters, as part of socially managerial process in which creation of qualitative program offer, according to needs and demands of the market, individuals and groups to get what they want and need. On the other hand, high viewership will attract advertisers that will provide additional budget for public service broadcastings in sense of money investment in production and buying of more qualitative and various contents.

The aim of this research is to prove that all the sectors in television organization and not only marketing section, must work according to marketing principles.

The above mentioned influenced on the decision to structure the paper on methodology of general theory of the system and structure functionalism, and methodology principle of causative-functional analyses directed on necessity of the company as a unit, in this case a television, and its part – marketing.

It is proven in this paper that marketing framing of public service broadcasting imply constant monitoring of outer influence of the market (viewers, advertisers) and competitors, as well as other factors (social –political) that cannot be foreseen. Only this on way public service broadcastings will formulate strategies that will fulfill their business goals. Applying of strategic analyses (PESR, SWOT), management of public service broadcastings will explore outer and inner environment that directly influences their work, which was proven through analyses of Public service broadcasting of Television of Republic Srpska.

Key words: public television service, television market, marketing, marketing strategies

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¹ MA Natalija Trivić, master in production of drama art and media, Faculty of drama arts Belgrade, natalijatrvic2@gmail.com

MARKETINŠKO OBLIKOVANJE JAVNIH TELEVIZIJSKIH SERVISA

Natalija Trivić¹

Sažetak

Pred javne televizijske servise današnjice stavljam se brojni zahtjevi. Oni se prvenstveno odnose na ostvarivanje javnog interesa kroz programski kvalitet, garancije da će sve vrste informacija koje građani očekuju biti javno posredovane, kao i na otpor komercijalizaciji programa koji je karakterističan za privatne televizijske organizacije. Iz navedenog razloga javila se potreba primjene marketinga u poslovanju javnih emitera kao društveno upravljačkog procesa u kojem stvaranjem kvalitetne programske ponude, prema potrebama i zatjevima tržišta, pojedinci i grupe dobijaju ono što žele ili što im je potrebno. S druge strane, visoka gledanost privući će i oglašivače koji će obezbijediti dodatni budžet za javne servise u smislu ulaganja novca u proizvodnju i kupovinu kvalitetnijih i raznovrsnijih sadržaja.

Cilj istraživanja je bio da se dokaze da svi sektori u okviru televizijske organizacije, a ne isključivo marketing odjeljenje, moraju da posluju u skladu sa marketinškim načelima.

Gore navedeno uticalo na opredjeljenje da se naučni rad bazira na metodološkoj osnovi opšte teorije sistema i strukturalnog funkcionalizma, te metodološki pristup uzročno-funkcionalne analize koji je usmjeren na neophodnost preduzeća kao cjeline, u ovom slučaju televizije, i pojedinog njegovog dijela – marketinga.

U radu je dokazano da marketinško oblikovanje javnog servisa podrazumjeva stalno praćenje vanjskih uticaja tržišta (gledaoci, oglašivači) i konkurenčije, ali i drugih faktora (društveno-politički) koji se ne mogu predvidjeti. Samo na taj način javni servisi će formulisati startegije kojima će ostvariti svoje poslovne ciljeve. Primjenom starteških analiza (PEST, SWOT), menadžement javnih servisa istražiće spoljašnje i unutrašnje okruženje koje se direktno odražava na njihovo poslovanje, što smo dokazali kroz analizu Javnog servisa Televizije Republike Srpske.

Ključne riječi: javni televizijski servis, televizijsko tržište, marketing, marketinške strategije

JEL klasifikacija: M3

¹ mr Natalija Trivić, magistar produkcije dramskih umjetnosti i medija, Fakultet dramskih umjetnosti Beograd, natalijatrivic2@gmail.com

INTRODUCTION

Dramatic reconstruction of national media industries took place at the beginning of 80th years of 20th century. The main characteristic of global media classification is aggregative commercialization and obviously the downfall of importance of public emitters, as well as the usage of the standard of public service broadcasting. Such concentration of media power in organizations that lay on the support of advertisers, primarily respond to share holders, and they represent clear and direct danger for active participation of citizens in social happenings, but also to understanding of social problems and functioning of democracy.

The public broadcasting service was created from the monopoly of state radio-television, public broadcasting service was the realization of the idea to create social influence on acting of very powerful media system, and later, in the moment of appearance and widening of private television stations, protect general interest, save and provide enough competitiveness of public radio diffusion.

There is clear dichotomy in argues of emitters between the program of public broadcasting service which nourish public opinion, and entertaining programs of commercial televisions, created to entertain, relax and attract numerous audience. Commercial media model has its own logic according which they 'lean on the support of advertisers, tends to erode public and create the culture of entertainment which is abhorrent with democratic classification. Media products generate into goods, and they are designed in such a way to serve the goals of the market, not to needs of the citizens.²

Public television service, by definition should produce programs of the highest quality, created for all the citizens. Public television services should serve to public. Experts in communication defined public as 'the space where sphere of society and sphere of state interfere, but at the same time it is the field that allows freedom of communication of people. Public, as politically – legal category, indicates outer sphere of social life, which unlike the private, institutional or party, becomes the bearer of criteria validation those social characteristics that interfere interests of all members of the society'.³

Stabile financing is essential for success and survival of public RTV broadcasting services. Whatever they earn they turn it into program. So called mix model of financing became accustomed in which in a certain share public money (RTV tax) and limited income from advertising. Such partial commercialization of public RTV broadcasting service started at the begin-

2 Herman, E., Mekčesni,P,Globalni mediji, Klio, Beograd, 2004, str.16

3 Tomić,Z., Komunikacija i javnost, Čigoja štampa, Beograd, 2004, str.90

UVOD

Početkom 80-tih godina XX vijeka došlo je do dramatičnog restruktuiranja nacionalnih medijskih industrija. Glavna karakteristika globalnog medijskog poretku je njegova sveukupna komercijalizacija i očigledan pad značaja javnih emitera, kao i primjenljivost standarda javnog servisa. Takva koncentracija medijske moći u organizacijama koje se oslanjaju na podršku oglašivača i primarno su odgovorne akcionarima, predstavljaju jasnu i neposrednu opasnost za aktivno učešće građana u društvenim zbivanjima, ali i razumjevanju društvenih problema i djelotvornosti demokratije.

Nastao iz monopolja državnih radio-televizija, javni servis je bio realizacija ideje da se na djelovanje veoma značajnog medijskog sistema ostvari društveni uticaj, a kasnije u trenutku pojave i širenja privatnih televizijskih stanica, opšti interes zaštiti, očuva i obezbijedi dovoljna konkurentnost javne radio difuzije.

Postoji jasna dihotomija u raspravama emitera između programa javnog servisa koji njeguju javno mnjenje, i zabavnih programa komercijalnih televizija osmišljenih da razonode, opuste i privuku što brojniju publiku. Komercijalni model medija ima svoju unutrašnju logiku po kojoj se „oslanja na podršku oglašivača, teži da erodira javnost i kreira kulturu zabave što je nespojivo sa demokratskim poretkom. Proizvodi medija pretvaraju se u robu i dizajniraju se tako da služe ciljevima tržišta, ne i potrebama građana.“²

Javni televizijski servis po svojoj definiciji treba da proizvodi programe najvišeg kvaliteta, namijenjene svim građanima. Javni televizijski servisi treba da služe javnosti. Stručnjaci u komunikologiji definisali su javnost kao „prostor u kojem se prepliću sfera društva i sfera države, ali je istovremeno i ono polje koje omogućava slobodu komunikacije među ljudima. Javnost, kao političko-pravna kategorija, označava spoljašnju sferu društvenog života, koja za razliku od privatne, institucionalne ili stranačke, postaje nosilac kriterijuma vrednovanja onih društvenih odluka koje dotiču interes svih pripadnika društva.“³

Stabilno finansiranje ključno je za uspjeh i opstanak javnih RTV servisa. Što god da se zaradi, pretvara se u program. Danas se kao način finansiranja javnih televizija udomaćio tzv. mješoviti model u kojem je u određenom omjeru učestvuju javni novac (RTV taksa) i ograničeni prihodi od oglašavanja. Takva djelimična komercijalizacija javnih RTV servisa uslijedila je početkom 80-tih godina prošlog vijeka kada su nakon naglog i zakonski neograničenog širenja komercijalnih televizija, javne televizije doživjele jak finansijski udarac zbog kojeg nisu više mogle da zadovolje bit svog postoja-

2 Herman, E., Mekčesni,P,Globalni mediji, Klio, Beograd, 2004, str.16

3 Tomić,Z., Komunikacija i javnost, Čigoja štampa, Beograd, 2004, str.90

ning of eighties of twentieth century when after sudden and legally unlimited broadening of commercial televisions, public television suffered strong financial attack which resulted their inability to fulfill the essence if its existence. This fact led to new way of thinking in the nineties in Europe on public and commercial televisions, which could be summarized in three key points: public television cannot have unlimited monopoly, commercial televisions must work according to law, and creation of commercial television must not prejudice public television, which have to continue their existence as loyal competition, that will firstly take care of public needs.

There are only few public televisions without commercials – ‘Belgium (only Flemish part, Francophone part has adverts), Finnish, Norwegian, Swedish, Japanese and British BBC. The only two RTV broadcasting services that did not have some kind of RTV tax and which were financed exclusively from advertising changed their way of financing to mix model of financing (Spain and Portugal – RTV tax was abolished during the time of dictator, when refusal of paying the RTV tax became a kind of citizen disobey)⁴’.

In the changing world, the need and necessity for public television broadcasting service occurred to apply marketing concept in general business. This does not mean that they should sell the entire program to advertisers as commercial televisions, on the contrary, to viewers. The whole structure and organization of public emitters should be directed to the ultimate goal – fulfillment of the needs and demands of the viewers. In order to accomplish the mentioned goals and serve the public, which for they exist, television broadcasting services must change the way of structuring, managing, programming and positioning in its core, which is the basic goal of public emitters. In that sense, the viewer is put in the centre in the process of programming, as well as the general work of public broadcasting service.

Several factors (which could be divided on internal and external) influence on functioning of public television broadcasting service.

External factors have strong pressure and reflect outer influence on work of public emitters which is usually unpredictable. In that sense marketing framing of public broadcasting service is very important because with only marketing access, research and strategies, and general marketing framing of television, public broadcasting service can fulfill its basic function of serving public.

Internal factors represent the whole structure and organization of public television services. For example, if marketing department is not positioned on corresponding place in television structure will negatively influence on general work of public emitters. When marketing managers explore citizen needs for certain television programs, they forward them to program ma-

⁴ www.hrt.hr

nja. Ta činjenica dovela je u devedesetim godinama u Evropi do novog razmišljanja o javnim i komercijalnim televizijama koje se i danas može sažeti u tri tačke: javne televizije ne mogu imati neograničeni monopol, komercijalne televizije moraju poslovati u skladu sa zakonom, a stvaranje komercijalne televizije ne može biti na uštrb javnih televizija koje moraju opstati kao lojalna konkurencija koja će prevashodno voditi brigu o potrebnama javnosti.

Samo je nekoliko javnih televizija bez reklama – „Belgijska (samo flamski dio, frankofonski ima oglase), finska, norveška, švedska, japanska i engleski BBC. Jedina dva javna servisa koji nisu imali neku vrstu RTV pretplate i koji su se finansirali isključivo od oglašavanja takođe su prešli na mješoviti model (Španija i Portugal- RTV pretplata bila je ukinuta u vrijeme diktatura kada je neplaćanje pretplate postao oblik građanskog neposluha)⁴“.

U svijetu ovih promjena javila se potreba, ali i neophodnost da javni televizijski servisi primjenjuju marketinški koncept u ukupnom poslovanju. To ne znači da oni kao komercijalne televizije isključivo treba da prodaju program oglašivačima, već narotiv, gledaocima. Cjelokupna struktura i organizacija javnih emitera treba da bude usmjerena krajnjem cilju – zadovoljenju potreba i zahtjeva gledalaca. Da bi ostvarili navedeni cilj i bili u službi javnosti, radi koje i postoje, televizijski servisi moraju korjenito izmjeniti načine strukturisanja, upravljanja, programiranja i pozicioniranja. Marketinško oblikovanje javnih emitera je spona koja omogućava djelovanje televizije u skladu sa društvenim interesima, što je i osnovni cilj javnih emitera. U tom smislu, gledalac se stavlja u prvi plan prilikom programiranja, ali i ukupnog poslovanja javnog televizijskog servisa.

Nekoliko faktora, koje možemo podijeliti na interne i eksterne, utiče na funkcionisanje javnog televizijskog servisa.

Eksterni faktori vrše snažan pritisak i reflektuju vanjski uticaj na poslovanje javnih emitera koji je gotovo uvijek nepredvidljiv. U tom smislu marketinško oblikovanje javnog servisa je od naročite važnosti jer samo marketinškim pristupom, istraživanjem i strategijama, te ukupnim marketinškim oblikovanjem televizije, javni servis može ostvariti svoju osnovnu funkciju služenja javnosti.

Interni faktori predstavljaju cjelokupnu strukturu i organizaciju javnih televizijskih servisa. Npr., ako marketing odjeljenje nije pozicionirano na odgovarajuće mjesto u televizijskoj strukturi negativno će se odraziti na ukupno poslovanje javnih emitera. Kada marketing menadžeri istraže potrebe građana za određenim televizijskim programima, proslijeduju ih programskom menadžeru koji će naložiti njihovu proizvodnju. Međutim, ukoliko javni televizijski servis ne posjeduje potrebne organizacione resurse

⁴ www.hrt.hr

nager, who will order their production. However, if public services do not posses necessary organizational resources (technique, technology, educated staff), will not succeed in production of qualitative programs, and thus will not be in the service of public. Marketing thinking of all employed, in which focus is the viewer, will also contribute to the previously mentioned goal. These are the very reasons why managers of public broadcasting services must structure in marketing overall organization of this media.

All the things previously mentioned point out the necessity of marketing principles in the work of public television broadcasting services.

This research has the goal to point out the necessity of marketing principles application in work of public television emitters. In that sense, the television viewer is the starting point in structuring of program offer, in which application and realization all television sectors participate together. Also, the factors from the environment directly influence the work of public emitters and television management cannot ignore, but adjust to them constantly. We will try to illustrate the above mentioned on the example of Public broadcasting service of Republic of Srpska, which did not use marketing concept up to four years ago, and they still do not use it completely. The aim of this research was to define the potential development trends of this media, as well as the ways of how television broadcasting services will be in the service of the citizens in the future.

Public broadcasting service work in the service of public demands its structuring and organization according to marketing principles. The structure of television organization include all its people, who are as systems characteristic in coordination with other sectors, and that way provide functioning of the television organization as harmonic unit. Beside internal factors, public sectors are under the influence of external factors which are very important for overall work of television companies. This influenced on the decision to write this paper on methodology of general theory of the system and structural functionalism. Also, methodology approach of causative-functional analyses was used in this paper, directed to necessity of the firm as the whole, in this case television, and its specific part – marketing. It will be proven in this paper that marketing, as a subsystem of public broadcasting television service is important sector in overall organizational structure, and whose work is reflected on work of other sectors.

Observing and research of television organizations as a system and their work in complex dynamic environment, and consideration of dynamic interaction subsystem of television is the dominate approach in public broadcasting analyses. With strategic analyses (SWOT, PEST) it is defined the environment of public broadcasting service of Republic of Srpska, and offe-

(tehnika, tehnologija, stručni kadar), neće uspjeti proizvesti kvalitetne programe, a samim tim neće biti u službi javnosti. Marketinško razmišljanje svih zaposlenih, u čijem je centru gledalac, takođe će uveliko doprinijeti navedenom cilju. Upravo su to razlozi zašto menadžeri javnih televizijskih servisa moraju marketinški strukturisati ukupnu organizaciju ovog medija.

Sve navedeno ukazuje na neophodnost primjene marketinških principa u poslovanju javnih televizijskih servisa.

Ovo istraživanje ima za cilj da ukaže na neophodnost primjene marketinških načela u poslovanju javnih televizijskih emitera. U tom smislu, televizijski gledalac je polazna tačka u strukturisanju programske ponude, u čijoj pripremi i realizaciji učestvuju svi televizijski sektori zajedno. Takođe, dokazaćemo da se faktori iz okruženja direktno odražavaju na poslovanje javnih emitera i da ih menadžement televizije ne smije ignorisati već im se stalno prilagođavati. Gore navedeno, pokušaćemo prikazati na primjeru i analizi Javnog servisa Televizije Republike Srpske, koji do prije četiri godine nije primjenjivao marketinški koncept u poslovanju, a i danas ga ne primjenjuje u potpunosti. Cilj istraživanja je bio i da se utvrde potencijalni pravci razvoja ovog medija, kao i načini na koje će javni televizijski servisi u budućnosti obavljati funkciju u službi građana.

Poslovanje javnog televizijskog servisa u službi javnosti zahtjeva njegovo strukturiranje i organizaciju u skladu sa marketinškim načelima. Strukturu televizijske organizacije čine svi njeni ljudi pojedinačno, koji su nakao sistemi karakteristični po tome što saraduju sa drugim sektorima i na taj način obezbjeđuju funkcionisanje televizijske organizacije kao skladne cjeline. Pored unutrašnjih faktora, javni servisi se pod uticajem vanjskih faktora koji su veoma važni za ukupno poslovanje televizijskih kompanija. Ovo je uticalo na opredjeljenje da se naučni rad bazira na metodološkoj osnovi opšte teorije sistema i strukturalnog funkcionalizma. Takođe, u radu se primjedio i metodološki pristup uzročno-funkcionalne analize koji je usmjeren na neophodnost preduzeća kao cjeline, u ovom slučaju televizije, i pojedinog njegovog dijela – marketinga. U ovom istraživanju dokazaćemo da je marketing, kao jedan od podsistema javnog televizijskog servisa važan sektor u ukupnoj organizacionoj strukturi, a čije poslovanje se reflektuje i na rad ostalih sektora.

Posmatranje i istraživanje televizijskih organizacija kao sistema i njihovog funkcionisanja u složenoj dinamičkoj sredini, te sagledavanje dinamičke interakcije podistema televizije dominantan je pristup analize javnih servisa. Strateškim analizama (SWOT,PEST) definisali smo okruženje javnog servisa Televizije Republike Srpske, te ponudili startegije čijom će primjenom televizijski menadžeri ostvariti zavidnu poziciju javnog televizijskog servisa na tržištu.

red the strategies which usage will provide television managers high position of television broadcasting service on the market.

MARKETING OF TELEVISION PUBLIC BROADCASTING SERVICE

Marketing in public broadcasting services concerns the business policy, which is much more, as some think, than just selling time for advertising. Marketing of public broadcasting services define relation of this media organization to its market – viewers and advertisers, with special emphasis on audience interests. Regardless weather the public or commercial televisions are concerned; marketing is the bounding that gives the opportunity functioning of the television according to social needs. Marketing in radio fuse organizations ‘appears as the result of their concern for adjusting of the programs to the demands of the audience and increase the productivity of work and also because of the increase of the direct or indirect contacts between these organizations and their audience.’⁵

Marketing in the public broadcasting service represent fulfillment of the need, wishes, preferences of viewers/audience for various television programs that must stand up to the high standards of quality. Regardless weather commercial televisions, which are financed exclusively by advertising, or public broadcasting services, which are financed by RTV tax and miner part form advertising, television programs must provide certain level of value to viewers to satisfy the need for information, education, entertainment, and similar. Only that way television station can provide the level of viewership (rating). Thus, the needs of the viewers, as television program consumer, are the starting and the closing point of marketing organized acting of public broadcasting service.

The role and the function of public television service

The role of marketing sector in great number of television companies is taken exclusively as selling of time for advertising. However, contemporary public broadcasting services need a new systematic access and usage of so called holistic marketing. ‘The concept of holistic marketing starts from the development, shaping and practicing of marketing program, process and activities, by which they admit the wide range and correlation of effects. In holistic marketing it is admitted that in marketing everything is important, and wide and integrated perspective is necessary.’⁶ Concept of holistic marketing in television work is based on te development, production and program

5 Milisavljević, M., Marketing, izmenjeno izdanje, Savremena administracija, Beograd, 2001, str.59

6 www.marketing-pr.fon.bg.ac.yu, april 2011

TELEVIZIJSKI MARKETING JAVNOG SERVISA

Marketing u javnim servisima odnosi se na poslovnu politiku koja je mnogo više, kako mnogi smatraju, od prodaje vremena za oglašavanje. Marketing javnih servisa definiše odnos ove medijske organizacije prema svom tržištu – gledaocima i oglašivačima, sa naglaskom na interes publike. Bez obzira na to da li su u pitanju javne ili komercijalne televizijske stanice, marketing je spona koja omogućava djelovanje televizije u skladu sa društvenim potrebama. Marketing u radiodifuznim organizacijama „pojavio se kao rezultat brige za prilagodljivost njihovih programa potrebe publike i povećanja produktivnosti rada. Takođe i zbog povećanja direktnih ili indirektnih kontakata između ovih organizacija i njihove publike.“⁵

Marketing javnog televizijskog servisa predstavlja podmirivanje potreba, želja, preferencija gledalaca/publike za raznovrsnim televizijskim programima koji moraju zadovoljavati visoke standarde kvaliteta. Bez obzira da li je riječ o komercijalnim televizijama koje se isključivo finansiraju od oglašavanja, ili javnim servisima koji se finansiraju naplatom RTV takse i manjim dijelom od oglašavanja, televizijski programi moraju da pruže određenu vrijednost gledaocima da bi ovi zadovoljili svoje potrebe za informacijama, obrazovanjem, zabavom, i sl. Samo na taj način televizijske stanice mogu da obezbijede nivo gledanost (rejting). Dakle, potrebe gledalaca, kao konzumenta televizijskog programa, početna su i završna tačka marketinški organizovane djelatnosti javnog televizijskog servisa.

Uloga i funkcija javnog televizijskog servisa

Uloga sektora marketinga u velikom broju televizijskih kompanija shvata se isključivo kao prodaja vremena za oglašavanje. Međutim, savremeni javni televizijski sistemi zatjevaju novi sistemski pristup i primjenu tzv. holističkog marketinga. „Koncept holističkog marketinga polazi od razvoja, oblikovanja i sprovodenja marketing programa, procesa i aktivnosti, kojima priznaju širinu i međuzavisnost efekata. U holističkom marketingu priznaje se da je u marketingu sve značajno, i da je često neophodna široka i integrisana perspektiva“. ⁶ Koncept holističkog marketinga u televizijskoj djelatnosti zasniva se na razvoju, proizvodnji i emitovanju programa, široko podržanih od svih zaposlenih. Holistički marketing trebalo bi da daje najbolje rezultate u praksi zato što upravlja superiornim vrijednostima koje obezbjeđuju visok kvalitet televizijskih programa. Iz gore navedenog proizlazi da je uloga marketing menadžera javnog televizijskog servisa u: otkrivanju percepcija, sklonosti i zahtjeva gledalaca; saopštavanju želja i očekivanja

5 Milisavljević, M., Marketing, izmenjeno izdanje, Savremena administracija, Beograd, 2001, str.59

6 www.marketing-pr.fon.bg.ac.yu, april 2011.

emitting, widely supported by all employed. Holistic marketing should give the best results in practice because it manages superior values that provide high quality of television programs. It could be stated, from the previously mentioned, that the role of marketing manager of public broadcasting service is: revealing the perception and tendencies and demands of the viewers; announcement of wishes and expectations of the audience, work on development of the product, that is television program; taking care of that the programs are correctly structured in program schedule and emitted on time, maintaining the contact with viewers after the emitted program, making sure that the viewers were satisfied; gathering the idea from the viewers for improvement of television program, meaning transferring the ideas in relevant sector in order to improve the program.

In the business of public television services in accordance with the marketing principles the use of internal marketing is required. All employees in the public service need to adopt and implement appropriate marketing principles. A leading expert in marketing Philip Kotler supports the concept of internal marketing in which »marketing does not work exclusively for itself; operates only when all employees observe its impact on the satisfaction of consumers ».⁷ Marketing activities are usually carried out in the marketing sector which has its own good, but the bad side. The good side is that it brings together a number of qualified people who have the specific skills of understanding, serving and meeting the needs and requirements of program viewers. The downside is that other sectors consider that overall marketing done in one sector.

'Marketing mix' of the public broadcasting service

Marketing mix of public broadcasting service television includes a set of instruments that management can use to sell program successfully to the viewers. The traditional formulation which is Derom McCarthy (Jerome McCarthy) called »4P«⁸, means: the product, price, place and promotion.

Instruments of the marketing mix, in the television business, represent variables that a television company can control. In order for marketing mix to be effective, marketing managers must create such a combination of instruments that adapt the needs of viewers, create certain competitiveness, and are in line with available resources television companies. The goal is to get the viewers create a positive attitude towards the program content which provides public television.

In the television business - *product*, namely the program content is a key element of television deals and the most important element of the marketing

⁷ Kotler, F., Upravljanje marketingom (analiza, planiranje, primjena i kontrola), Mate, Zagreb 2003., str.24
⁸ Kotler, F., Upravljanje marketingom (analiza, planiranje, primjena i kontrola), Mate, Zagreb 2003., str.92

vanja publike koj rade na razvoju proizvoda, odnosno televizijskog programa; briga o tome da programi budu adekvatno strukturisani u programskom rasporedu, uklopljeni i emitovani na vrijeme, održavanju kontakta sa gledaocima nakon emitovanog programa da bi bili sigurni u to da su gledaoci zadovoljni; prikupljanju ideja od gledalaca za poboljšanje televizijskog programa u smislu da se ideje proslijede u odgovarajući sektor da bi se programski sektori doradili.

U poslovanju javnih televizijskih servisa u skladu sa marketinškim načelima neophodna je primjena internog marketinga. Svi zaposleni u javnom servisu treba da prihvate i primenjuju odgovarajuće marketinške principe. Vodeći stručnjak u marketingu Filip Kotler podržava koncept internog marketinga po kojem „marketing ne djeluje isključivo sam za sebe; djeluje jedino kada svi zaposleni poštuju njegov uticaj na zadovoljenje potrošača“.⁷ Marketinške aktivnosti najčešće se obavljaju u sektoru marketinga što ima svoje dobre, ali i loše strane. Dobra strana je što okuplja određeni broj kvalifikovanih ljudi koji posjeduju specifične sposobnosti razumjevanja, usluživanja i zadovoljavanja prpgramske potreba i zahtjeva gledalaca. Loša strana je što drugi sektori smatraju da se cijelokupni marketing obavlja u jednom odjeljenju.

Marketing miks javnog televizijskog servisa

Marketing miks javnog televizijskog servisa podrazumjeva skup instrumenata koji menadžemntu može da koristi da bi program što uspješnije prodali gledaocima. Tradicionalna formulacija koju je Derom Makarti (Jerome McCarthy) nazvao „4P“⁸, znači: proizvod (Product), cijena (price), distribucija (Place) i promocija (Promotion).

Instrumenti marketing miksa, u televizijskoj djelatnosti, predstavljaju varijable koje televizijska kompanija može kontrolisati. Da bi marketing miks bio efikasan, marketing menadžeri moraju kreirati takvu kombinaciju instrumenata koji će se prilagoditi potrebama gledalaca, kreirati određenu konkurentnost, te biti uskladen sa raspoloživim resursima televizijske kompanije. Cilj je da se kod gledalaca stvori pozitivan stav prema programskim sadržajima koji pruža javni televizijski servis.

U televizijskoj djelatnosti – *proizvod*, tačnije programski sadržaj jeste ključni element televizijske ponude i najvažniji je element marketing miksa. Javni televizijski servis treba da ima takav programski sadržaj koji će adekvatno zadovoljiti potrebe gledalaca, efikasnije nego programi drugih televizijskih stanica. Teoretičar medija Rade Veljanovski naglašava da „javni televizijski servis treba da proizvodi programe najvišeg kvaliteta, namijenje-

⁷ Kotler, F., Upravljanje marketingom (analiza, planiranje, primjena i kontrola), Mate, Zagreb 2003., str.24
⁸ Kotler, F., Upravljanje marketingom (analiza, planiranje, primjena i kontrola), Mate, Zagreb 2003., str.92

mix. Public Broadcasting Service should have such program content that will adequately meet the needs of viewers, more effective than programs of other television stations. Media theorist Rade Veljanovski stressed that »public television should produce programs of the highest quality, designed for all citizens on equal terms. It must not be politically, culturally or ethnically one-sided. All social groups: the rich, the poor, people of different professions, children, teenagers, women and men, the majority population, and minority groups, ill or handicapped, trade unions, NGOs, government, opposition and political abstainers, everyone should have the opportunity to communicate across the public service. »⁹ Hierarchy of products defined by the Philip Kotler in the television offer would be content of: A set of needs (for television program), a collection of program products (programming genres), and types of program products (e.g. News Program), the line of the program (within the types of programs), type of program product (news, reportage), brand of program product (the name that identifies the type of program), individual program product (the content of the show). Thus, the television program is very dynamic instrument of marketing mix which allows constant adjustment of program content to the needs of television audience.

Product mix of public service television is a set of programming content that television offers viewers. Product mix of public service television is characterized by the following dimensions:

- Width of the product mix - refers to the number of different genres of programming line of products that the public service has. E.g. The news program, cultural, artistic and entertainment program, children's, scientific-educational and economic propaganda;
- Depth refers to the number of offered variants of a given program genre, for example, within the news program broadcast daily news programs, specialized programs and programs with special issues, shows of sports program.
- Density mix of software product refers to the composition of each show in the program genre. E.g. daily news programs made up from the ground, reports, surveys, interviews, etc.
- Consistency mix refers to the connection between different program contents that with television audience realize joint function.

Price is the only element of the marketing mix of television, which generates income, all the other represent costs. Price in public television service is the amount that citizens, in the form of license tax, pay to watch television programs.

⁹ Veljanovski, R., Javni RTV servis u službi gradana, Klio, Beograd, 2005, str.11

ne svim građanima pod jednakim uslovima. On ne smije da bude politički, kulturno ili etnički jednostran. Sve društvene grupe: bogati, siromašni, ljudi različitih struka, djeca, omladina, žene i muškarci, većinsko stanovništvo, ali i manjinske grupe, bolesni ili hendikepirani, sindikati, nevladine organizacije, vlast, opozicija i politički apstinenti, svi treba da imaju mogućnost komuniciranja preko javnih servisa.⁹ Hijerarhiju proizvoda koju je definisao Filip Kotler u televizijskoj ponudi bi činilo: Skup potreba (za televizijskim programom), skup programskega proizvoda (programska žanrovi), vrsta programskega proizvoda (npr. Informativnog programa), linija programa (unutar vrste programa), tip programskega proizvoda (vijesti, reportaža), marka programskega proizvoda (ime koje se identificira sa vrstom programa), pojedini programski proizvod (sadržaj emisije). Dakle, televizijski program je veoma dinamičan instrument marketinga miksa koji omogućava konstantno prilagođavanje programskih sadržaja potrebama televizijske publike.

Miks proizvoda javnog televizijskog servisa predstavlja skup svih programskega sadržaja koje televizija nudi gledaocima. Miks proizvoda javnog televizijskog servisa karakterišu sljedeće dimenzije:

- Širina miksa proizvoda – odnosi se na broj žanrovske različitih programskega linija proizvoda koje javni servis posjeduje. Npr. Informativni program, kulturno-umjetnički i zabavni program, dječiji, naučno-obrazovni i ekonomsko-propagandni;
- Dubina se odnosi na broj ponuđenih varijanti određenog programskega žanra, npr. u okviru informativnog programa emituju se dnevne informativne emisije, specijalizovane emisije i emisije posebne problematike, emisije sportskog programa.
- Gustina miksa programskega proizvoda odnosi se na sastav svake emisije u okviru programskega žanra. Npr. Dnevne informativne emisije sačinjene su sa terena, izvještaja, ankete, intervjua, itd.
- Konzistentnost miksa odnosi se na povezanost različitih programskega sadržaja koji kod televizijske publike ostvaruju zajedničku funkciju.

Cijena je jedini element televizijskog marketinga miksa koji ostvaruje prihod, svi ostali predstavljaju troškove. Cijena u javnom televizijskom servisu predstavlja iznos koji građani, u obliku RTV takse, plaćaju za gledanje televizijskog programa.

Cijene za proizvode javnog televizijskog servisa formiraju se na specifičan način. S obzirom na to da je riječ o televizijskim kućama koje su u programskom smislu isključivo odgovorne javnosti (publici), cijena za televizijske programe utvrđena je zakonima o javnom radio-televizijskom servisu. Naime, svako domaćinstvo i pravno lice na teritoriji odredene države, dužno

9 Veljanovski, R., Javni RTV servis u službi građana, Klio, Beograd, 2005, str.11

Prices for the products of public service television are formed in a specific way. Given that these are TV companies that are in its programming exclusively responsible to the public (audience), prices for television programs are established under the laws on the Public Broadcasting Service. In fact, every household and legal person in the territory of a particular country is obliged to pay a monthly license fee for owning a television set. Income from television subscription is sufficient to finance the basic activity of public service television.

Second, an additional way of financing public service television is the sale of advertising time for different message types, primarily advertising messages. Marketing advertising of public service television represents any payment or similar consideration or self-promotional public notice, including sponsorship, in order to promote the sale, purchase or renting of products or services, promote a cause or idea, or causing some other effect desired by the advertiser or service.

Prices of advertising on the public service are created by the established rating and competing television stations. »When the ratings of a particular program or the entire program of the given broadcaster impact on the pricing strategy, we can talk about the price of a quality assessment program, mainly based on the opinion of the market viewers.«¹⁰ Public services determine the price in comparison to the competition television companies, which depends on the territory covered by its signal. Given the fact that the public service's signal usually covers the entire country, the price of advertising is usually higher compared to competing television stations.

The laws governing business of public broadcasting television services set out the principles of marketing: »Public service broadcasters have the right to refuse to broadcast marketing advertisements whose content is contrary to the program principles established by law or other rules and regulations governing public advertising.«¹¹

Distribution in the television business includes covering of the given territory by television signal, which provides access to programs to households all over the country. Coverage of TV signal is one of the conditions of successful work of television, regardless whether it is a commercial television or public service. Distribution of television signals is done by the transmitter network, and can be transmitted via terrestrial networks, satellites, cable, internet or other technical means. Television signal coverage is a direct influence on advertisers and provides better income.

By *promotion*, the public television companies present products and it could be understood in two ways. In the first case, as one of the functions

¹⁰ Peković, G., Menadžment komercijalne televizije, Fakultet dramskih umetnosti, Beograd, 195, str.97

¹¹ Zakon o Javnom RTV sistemu Bosne i Hercegovine, član 30, maj 2005.

je da plaća mjesecnu RTV taksu za posjedovanje televizijskog prijemnika. Prihod od televizijske preplate dovoljan je za finansiranje osnovne djelatnosti javnih televizijskih servisa.

Drugi, dodatni način finansiranja javnog televizijskog servisa jeste prodaja vremena za oglašavanje raznih vrsta poruka, a prevashodno reklamnih poruka. Marketinško oglašavanje javnog televizijskog servisa predstavlja svaki plaćeni, slično nadoknađeni ili samopromotivni javni oglas, uključujući sponzorisanje, u svrhu promocije prodaje, kupovine ili iznamljivanja proizvoda ili usluga, promocije ideje ili cilja, ili uzrokovanje nekog drugog željnog efekta od oglašavača ili servisa.

Cijene oglašavanja na programu javnih servisa formiraju se prema utvrđenom rejtingu i konkurentskim televizijskim stanicama. „Kada gledanost određenog programa, ili cijelokupnog programa date televizijske kuće utiče na strategiju cijena, možemo govoriti o cijeni kao ocjeni kvaliteta programa i to prvenstveno na osnovu mišljenja tržišta gledalaca.“¹⁰ Javni servisi određuju cijenu i u odnosu na konkurencke televizije, a koja zavisi od teritorije koju pokriva svojim signalom. S obzirom na to da javni servis svojim signalom najčešće pokriva cijelu teritoriju države, cijena za oglašavanje je obično veća u odnosu na konkurencke televizijske stanice.

U zakonima koji regulišu poslovanje javnih televizijskih servisa, propisani su principi marketinškog oglašavanja: „Javni RTV servisi imaju pravo odbiti emitovanje marketinškog oglasa čiji je sadržaj protivan programskim principima utvrđenim zakonom, te drugim pravilima i propisima za javno oglašavanje.“¹¹

Distribucija u televizijskoj djelatnosti podrazumjeva pokrivenost date teritorije televizijskim signalom koji omogućava dostupnost programa domaćinstvima širom zemlje. Pokrivenost televizijskim signalom jedan od uslova uspešnog poslovanja televizije, bez obzira na to da li se radi o komercijalnim televizijama ili javnom servisu. Distribucija televizijskog signala vrši se posredstvom predajničke mreže, a mogu se prenositi preko zemaljske mreže, satelita, kabla, interneta ili drugih tehničkih sredstava. Pokrivenost televizijskim signalom je i direktni uticaj na oglašivače i ostvarivanje većeg prihoda.

Promocijom se javnosti prezentuju proizvodi televizijske kompanije i shvata se na dva načina. U prvom slučaju, kao jedna od funkcija televizijskog marketinga, a u drugom kao instrument marketing miksa. Perica Macura ističe da je promocija „aktivnost koja se realizuje unutar preduzeća, a odnosi se na planiranje i organizovanje strategije i taktike promocije preduzeća“.¹²

10 Peković, G., Menadžment komercijalne televizije, Fakultet dramskih umetnosti, Beograd, 195, str.97

11 Zakon o Javnom RTV sistemu Bosne i Hercegovine, član 30, maj 2005.

12 Macura, P., Sistem informacija promocije, Glas Srpski, Banja Luka, 2000, str.50

of television marketing, and in the second as an instrument of marketing mix. Perica Macura points out that the promotion is »an activity that is carried out within the company, relating to the planning and organizing strategies and tactics of promotion of the company«.¹² The main goals of promotional activities are in keeping existing television audience and attracting new viewers; creating, maintaining and improving the image of the public service, its programs; pointing out the features of the existing program content and introducing television audiences with new programs. Service of promotion of the television company will achieve these targets in two ways: by propagating their own program and creating their own image.

The combination of marketing mix instruments is of great importance for the successful operation of public service broadcasting. Possessing good capabilities for the production of quality television programs, affordable price RTV subscription, informed market and widespread distribution system public services will ensure a good marketing system. According to the criteria on which marketing system is based and built, the viewer is the starting and ending point of television marketing.

TELEVISION MARKET AND MARKETING STRATEGIES

The television market is very specific and consists of audience and advertisers. Mass communication theorists define *television audience* as »persons of certain psychological and physical abilities and qualities that at the certain moment, in time-defined moment, monitored (listened or watched) television.« The most numerous audience or mass audience, in the true sense of the word, makes television audience. It is differentiated according to the program that watch, the program genre that consumes, social profile, and so on. In media marketing the accent is put not only on the number of viewers, but more and more on their composition.

Advertisers presents the other part of the television market. They are defined as those companies and individuals who by paying or sponsoring the program time of public broadcasting service promote their products or services. Although advertising is characteristic for commercial television stations, and basic form of their co-financing, public broadcasting service by selling time for advertising provide additional resources that contribute to business success. The funds from the collection of the fee are usually sufficient for performing basic activities of public service television, but are insufficient to invest in new programming and improve the quality of existing programs. The public broadcasters, with its principal function of serving the public apply certain principles of marketing, which are governed by the laws

12 Macura, P., Sistem informacija promocije, Glas Srpski, Banja Luka, 2000, str.50

Osnovni ciljevi promotivnih aktivnosti su u zadržavanju postojeće televizijske publike i privlačenju novih gledalaca; stvaranje, održavanje i unaprijeđenje imidža javnog servisa, njegovih programa; ukazivanje na karakteristike postojećih programskega sadržaja i upoznavanje televizijske publike sa novim programima. Služba promocije televizijske kompanije će navedene ciljeve ostvariti na dva načina: propagandom vlastitog programa i kreiranjem sopstvenog imidža.

Kombinacijom instrumenata marketing miksa od velikog je značaja za uspješno poslovanje javnog televizijskog servisa. Posjedovanjem dobrih mogućnosti za proizvodnju kvalitetnih televizijskih programa, prihvatljivoj cijeni RTV preplate, informisanim tržištem i rasprostranjenom sistemu distribucije javni servisi osiguraće dobar marketing sistem.

Prema kriterijumima na kojima se zasniva i izgradi marketing sistem, gledalac je polazna i završna tačka televizijskog marketinga.

TELEVIZIJSKO TRŽIŠTE I MARKETINŠKE STRATEGIJE

Televizijsko tržište vrlo je specifično i sastoji se od publike i oglašivača. *Televizijsku publiku* teoretičari masovnih komunikacija definišu kao „lica određenih psihofizičkih sposobnosti i osobina koje su u datom trenutku, vremenski definisanom, pratila (slušala ili gledala) televiziju.“¹³ Najbrojniju publiku ili masovnu publiku, u pravom smislu riječi, čini televizijska publika. Ona se diferencira prema programu koji gleda, programskom žanru koji konzumira, društvenom profilu, itd. U medijskom marketingu akcenat se stavlja ne samo na brojnost gledalaca već sve više na njihov sastav.

Oglašivači predstavljaju drugi dio televizijskog tržišta. Definišu se kao one kompanije i pojedinci koji plaćanjem ili sponsorisanjem programskega prostora javnih servisa promovišu svoje proizvode ili usluge. Iako je oglašavanje karakteristično za komercijalne televizijske stanice, i osnovni vid njihovog sufinansiranja, javni televizijski servisi prodajom vremena za oglašavanje obezbjeđuju dodatna sredstva koja doprinose uspješnosti poslovanja. Sredstva od naplate RTV tako obično su dovoljna za obavljenje osnovnih aktivnosti javnog televizijskog servisa, ali su nedovoljna za ulaganje u nove programske sadržaje i poboljšanje kvaliteta već postojećih emisija. Javni emiteri, s obzirom na osnovnu funkciju služenja javnosti primjenjuju određene principe marketinškog oglašavanja, koji su regulisani zakonima o radiodifuziji: „Lice ili organizacija koja vrše marketinško oglašavanje ne mogu uticati na koncept programa, sadržaj ili uređivačku politiku javnog servisa; marketinški oglas mora biti jasno prepoznatljiv i kao takav uočljivo odvojen

¹³ Timotić, M., Metode mjerenja auditorijuma radija i televizije, Fakultet političkih nauka, Beograd, 1998, str.31

of broadcasting: »A person or organization carrying out an advertisement may not influence the program concept, content or editorial policy of the public service; marketing shall be clearly recognizable as such and clearly separated from other programs by visual and acoustic content; television advertising will not jeopardize respect for human dignity, include discrimination based on race, gender and nationality, be offensive to religion and political beliefs, etc. «¹³ The main task of television managers is to identify potential markets, demographic and psychographic characteristics of viewers who follow television programs and rating of certain programs and overall program of individual shows.

Segmentation of the television market represents ways to increase the accuracy of public service television in the selection of the target market. According to Milosavljevic, there are several levels of market segmentation and "it is made difference between mass marketing, segmented marketing, marketing niche, micromarketing, local marketing and individual marketing«.¹⁴ In the sector of public service television segmented marketing and marketing niches are practiced. Management of public service television using segmented marketing notice how the audience is different in their requirements and needs for a television program, while trying to isolate some broad audience segments with wire characteristics that would make up the television market. On the other hand, part of the program content is designed for smaller groups of viewers with specific characteristics (e.g. A national minority), that is marketing niches is applied. For the segmentation of audiences, television managers can apply the so-called segmentation according to characteristics of consumers. These are the cultural, social, personal and psychological characteristics (Illustration 1-1).

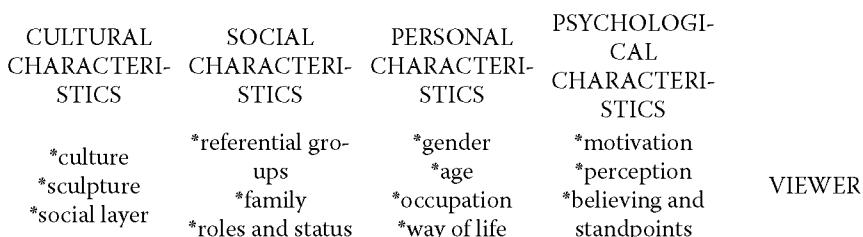


Illustration 1-1: Segmentation of the television market according to the characteristics of the audience

The management of public broadcasters, after the segmentation of the television market, decides on the choice of characteristic groups of viewers

¹³ Zakon o Javnom RTV sistemu BiH, oktobar 2005. godine

¹⁴ Milisavljević, M., Marketing, Savremena administracija, Beograd, 2001, str 116

od drugih programskega sadržaja putem vizuelnih i akustičkih sadržaja; televizijsko oglašavanje neće ugrožavati poštovanje ljudskog digniteta, sadržavati diskriminaciju na osnovu rase, pola i nacionalnosti, biti uvredljiv za religiju i politička uvjerenja, itd.¹⁴⁴

Osnovni zadatak televizijskih menadžera je da utvrde potencijale tržišta, demografske i psihografske karakteristike gledalaca koji prate televizijski program, te rejting pojedinih emisija i ukupnog programa pojedinih emisija.

Segmentacija televizijskog tržišta predstavlja načine da se poveća preciznost javnog televizijskog servisa u odabiru ciljnog tržišta. Prema Milisavljeviću postoji nekoliko nivoa segmentacije tržišta pa se „pravi razlika između masovnog marketinga, segmentiranog marketinga, marketinga niše, mikromarketinga, lokalnog marketinga i individualnog marketinga“¹⁵. U djelatnosti javnog televizijskog servisa praktikuje se segmentirani marketing i marketing niše. Menadžment javnog televizijskog servisa primjenjujući segmentirani marketing uočava kako se publika razlikuje u svojim zahtjevima i potrebama za televizijski program, pri čemu pokušava da izoluje neke široke segmente publike sa sičnim karakteristikama koji bi činili televizijsko tržište. S druge strane, dio programskega sadržaja namijenjeno je manjim grupama gledalaca sa specifičnim karakteristikama (npr. nacionalne manjine), odnosno primjenjuju se marketing niše. Za segmentaciju publike, televizijski menadžeri mogu primjeniti tzv. segmentaciju prema karakteristikama potrošača. To su kulturne, društvene, lične i psihološke karakteristike (Prikaz 1-1).

KULTURNE KARAKTERISTIKE	DRUŠTVENE KARAKTERISTIKE	LIJENE KARAKTERISTIKE	PSIHLOŠKE KARAKTERISTIKE	GLEDALAC
*kultura	*Referentne grupe	*Pol	*Motivacija	
*supkultura	*Porodica	*Starosna dob	*Percepcija	
*Društveni sloj	*Uloge i status	*Zanimanje	*Vjerovanja i stavovi	
		*Način života		

Prikaz 1-1: Segmentacija televizijskog tržišta prema karakteristikama publike

Menadžment javnih emitera, nakon izvršene segmentacije televizijskog tržišta, odlučuje o izboru karakterističnih grupa gledalaca prema čijim potrebama će kreirati programske sadržaje. U savremennom sistemu poslovanja, javni servisi moraju biti svjesni da se ne može programski opskrbiti sve grupe televizijskih gledalaca. Kotler je ponudio „pet modela odabira ciljnog

14 Zakon o Javnom RTV sistemu BiH, oktobar 2005. godine

15 Milisavljević, M., Marketing, Savremena administracija, Beograd, 2001, str 116

according to whose needs, they will create program content. In the modern system of doing business, public services must be aware that it cannot provide program for all the groups of television viewers. Kotler offered »five models of selecting of target markets«,¹⁵ which can be applied in the activities of public service television. These are:

- *Focus on one segment* is more characteristic of commercial stations than public television services.
- *Selective specialization*. Public Broadcasting Service program focuses on several segments, or custom programming genres adjusted to selected target markets. What is important is that every program genre achieves a high rating.
- *Specialization of the product*. Public broadcasters put emphasis on the production of typical program for a number of program genres which are recognizable among competition, and viewers appreciate them
- *Specialization of the market*. Television organization is channeled to meet the different needs of specific groups of viewers.
- *Covering the entire market*. Production and broadcasting of programs for different categories of viewers to service the entire market characteristics of the public television service that apply differentiated marketing, which leads to increased production of the program, but also costs.

The marketing strategies of public broadcasting television service

The strategy, as a way of achieving the goals of the organization in the market, where the constant changes are taking place, and transferred to the television activity towards Pekovic »is a series of decisions taken by the television station or its organizational units which are directed towards its medium long term goals and priorities. Such decisions re-create the position of TV stations, depending on the external environment (government, politics, culture, economy, market, technology) at the same time taking into account the pressures arising from competition, as well as the availability of resources (capital, personnel, equipment, distribution, etc.)«.¹⁶ The task placed before management of public television service is to plan and create such a marketing strategy that will achieve the goals of the television business. Unique strategic performance of public service television can be presented through the »wheel of television strategy« (Illustration 1-2).¹⁷ At the center point are the defined objectives of public service television and instruments to cope with competitor television stations, which are mediated by the tar-

15 Kotler, F., Upravljanje marketingom (analiza, planiranje, primjena i kontrola), Mate, Zagreb, 2001, str.270

16 Peković, G., Menadžemnt komercijalne televizije, Fakultet dramskih umetnosti, Beograd, 1995, str.88
17 Isto

tržišta¹⁶, a koji se mogu primjeniti i u djelatnosti javnih televizijskih servisa. To su:

- *Koncentracija na jedan segment* karakteristika je više komercijalnih stanica, nego javnih televizijskih servisa.
- *Selektivna specijalizacija*. Javni televizijski servis programski se usmjerava na nekoliko segmenata, odnosno programskih žanrova prilagođenih odabranim ciljnim tržištima. Ono što je važno jeste da svaki programski žanr ostvaruje visok rejting.
- *Specijalizacija proizvoda*. Javni emiteri stavljuju akcent na proizvodnju karakterističnih programa za nekoliko programskega žanrova čime su prepoznatljivi među konkurencijom, a cijene ih i gledaoci.
- *Specijalizacija tržišta*. Televizijska organizacija usmjerava se da zadovolji različite potrebe određenih grupa gledalaca.
- *Pokrivanje cijelog tržišta*. Proizvodnja i emitovanje programa za različite kategorije gledalaca radi opsluživanja cijelog tržišta karakteristika je javnih televizijskih servisa koji primjenjuju diferencirani marketing, što vodi do povećanja proizvodnje programa, ali i troškova.

Marketinške strategije javnog televizijskog servisa

Strategija, kao način ostvarivanja ciljeva organizacije na tržištu, na kome se odvijaju stalne promjene, a prenesene u televizijsku djelatnost prema Pekoviću „čini niz odluka koje donosi televizijska stanica ili njene organizacione jedinice koje svoj medij usmjeravaju ka ugoročnim ciljevima i prioritetima. Takve odluke ponovo stvaraju poziciju TV stanice u zavisnosti od spoljašnjeg okruženja (vlada, politika, kultura, ekonomija, tržište, tehnologija) pri tome uzimajući u obzir pritiske koji nastaju zbog konkurenkcije, kao i dostupnost resursa (kapital, kadrovi, oprema, distribucija, itd.)¹⁷“.

Zadatak koji se stavlja pred menadžemnt javnog televizijskog servisa jeste da planira i kreira takvu marketinšku strategiju koja će ostvariti ciljeve televizijskog poslovanja. Jedinstven strateški nastup javnih televizijskih servisa može se predstaviti kroz „točak televizijske strategije“¹⁸(pričak 1-2). U središtu točka su definisani ciljevi javnog televizijskog servisa i instrumenti za borbu sa konkurentksim televizijskim stanicama, koji se ostvaruju kroz ciljna tržišta publike i oglašivača, marketing, prodaju vremena za oglašavanje, distribuciju, proizvodnju i emitovanje, tehnologiju, zaposlene, kupovinu tehnike i programa, istraživanje tržišta i razvoja, finansije i kontrolu, pro-

16 Kotler, F., Upravljanje marketingom (analiza, planiranje, primjena i kontrola), Mate, Zagreb, 2001, str.270

17 Peković, G., Menadžemnt komercijalne televizije, Fakultet dramskih umetnosti, Beograd, 1995, str.88
18 Isto

get market audiences and advertisers, marketing, sales time for advertising, distribution, production and broadcasting, technology, personnel, purchasing techniques and programs, market research and development, finance and control, production process. After defining the core functions of public service, management approaches to designing the unique business strategy.

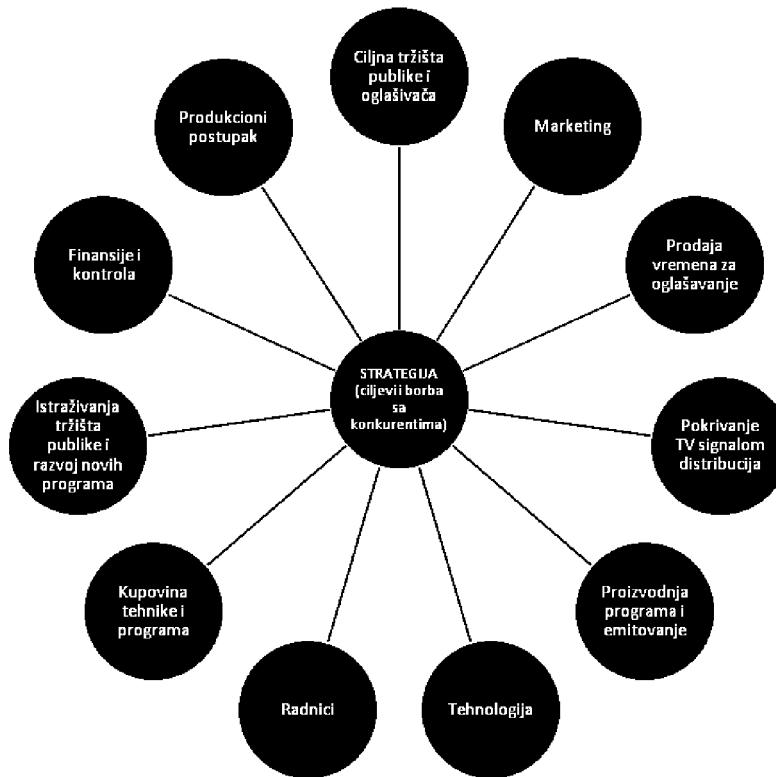


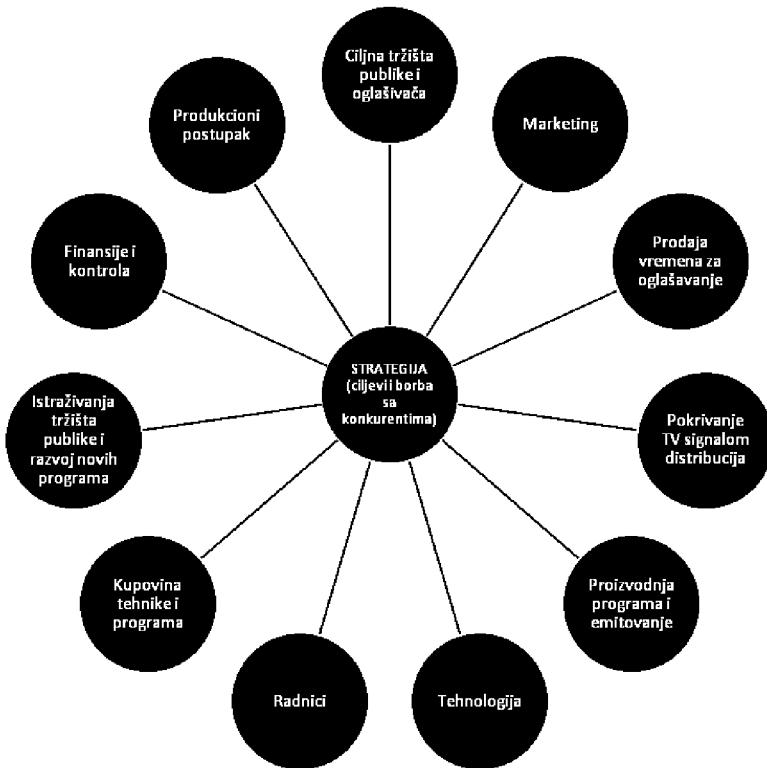
Illustration 1-2: Wheel of strategies of public service television

Marketing Strategy of public broadcasters should not be confused with long-term activities and development of this medium. Pekovic stands out »the basic models of the marketing strategy of commercial television«¹⁸ that can, with certain adjustments apply business practices of public television services. These are:

Coverage with television signal. Management of public broadcasters should constantly increase the number of transmitters or maintain existing in order to distribute television program throughout the country. This strategy

¹⁸ Isis

dukcioni postupak. Nakon definisanja ključnih funkcija javnog sevrisa, menadžemnt pristupa izradi jedinstvene poslovne strategije.



Prikaz 1-2: Točak strategije javnog televizijskog servisa

Marketing strategija javnih emitera ne smije se poistovjetiti sa dugoročnim aktivnostima i razvojem ovog medija. Peković izdvaja „bazične modele marketinške strategije komercijalne televizije“¹⁹ koji se mogu, uz određena prilagođavanja, primjeniti i u poslovnoj praksi javnih televizijskih servisa. To su:

Pokrivanje televizijskim signalom. Menadžemnt javnih emitera konstantno treba povećavati broj predajnika ili održavati već postojeće da bi se televizijski program distribuirao širom zemlje. Ova strategija je naročito važna za javne televizijske servise, radi pridobijanja i onih grupa gledalaca koji nisu imali signal javne televizije. Primjenom strategije distribucije, televizijska kompanija će povećati svoju produktivnost, ali i profitabilnost.

19 Peković, G., Menadžment komercijalne televizije, Fakultet dramskih umetnosti, Beograd, 1995, str.92

is particularly important for public television services, in order to gain and those groups of viewers who did not have a signal of public television. By applying the strategy of distribution, television companies will increase their productivity, and profitability.

Improving and increasing the program is primary strategy in the business of public service. They are expected to place the highest quality programs of different program genres. Besides the quality, quantity of program is also important, which is the fundamental role of public broadcasting services.

Increasing market refers to the segmentation of already existing markets and adjustment of program offers to groups of viewers with special requirements. By applying this strategy, public television will attract not only a larger number of viewers but also advertisers.

Specialization of the program and the concentration is the strategy of public service in planning the program that meets the wishes of small audience which often are not interested in commercial television organizations.

Quality strategy and differentiation of programs relates to the development of such program contents of public services which will vary from program competing television stations. The application of this strategy is of great importance in order to gain a leading position in the media market.

Strategy of pricing policy. Regardless whether it is public service or commercial stations, prices are formed in relation to the visibility of the programs, but also in relation to competing television.

Defining and exploring the television market and the use of marketing strategies in line with the objectives of television companies are important steps in the television business. After the detailed market analysis (auditory / advertisers) public services accessed important task - programming. If their programs are adapted to market demands, they will surely achieve enviable position among TV competitors and achieve the basic function of serving the public.

PROGRAMMING OF PUBLIC BROADCASTING TELEVISION SERVICE

The role of public service television programming is of utmost importance. The television program is now the name for a variety of television content broadcast by the public service in the form of specific show during a precise period. Programming is structuring television program by days, weeks or seasons.

Public broadcasters today are changing schedules programs according to viewers, who thus retained, and the programs of competing television. The Recommendation of the Parliament of the Council of Europe states that

Poboljšanje i povećanje programa primarna je strategija u poslovanju javnih servisa. Od njih se očekuje da plasiraju najkvalitetnije programe različitih programskih žanrova. Pored kvaliteta, važan je i kvantitet programske ponude što je osnovna funkcija javnih servisa.

Povećanje tržišta se odnosi na segmentaciju već postojećeg tržišta i prilagodavanje programske ponude grupama gledalaca sa posebnim zahtjevima. Primjenom ove strategije javni televizijski servis privući će ne samo veći broj gledalaca već i oglašivača.

Specijalizacija programa i koncentracija je strategija javnog servisa koji programski udovoljava i malobrojnoj publici za koju često nisu zainteresovane komercijalne televizijske organizacije.

Strategija kvaliteta i diferenciranja programa se odnosi na kreiranje takvih programskih sadržaja javnih servisa koji će se razlikovati od programa konkurenčkih televizijskih stanica. Primjena ove strategije je od velikog značaja radi osvajanja vodeće pozicije na medijskom tržištu.

Strategija politike cijena. Bez obzira da li je riječ o javnom servisu ili komercijalnim stanicama, cijene se formiraju u odnosu na gledanost programa, ali i u odnosu na konkurenčke televizije.

Definisanje i istraživanje televizijskog tržišta, te primjena marketinških strategija u skladu sa ciljevima televizijske kompanije važni su koraci u televizijskom polsovanju. Nakon detaljne analize tržišta (gledaoci/oglašivači) javni servisi pristupaju važnom zadatku – programiranju. Ukoliko svoje programe prilagode zahtjevima tržišta zasigurno će ostvariti zavidnu poziciju među televizijskim konkurentima i ostvariti osnovnu funkciju služenja javnosti.

PROGRAMIRANJE JAVNOG TELEVIZIJSKOG SERVISA

Uloga javnih televizijskih servisa u programiranju od izuzetne je važnosti. Televizijski program je naziv za različite televizijske sadržaje koje emituje javni servis u obliku specifičnih emisija u tačno određenom terminu. Programiranje je strukturisanje televizijskog programa po danima, sedmicom ili sezonomama.

Javni emiteri današnjice mijenjaju rasporede programa prema zahtjevima gledalaca, koje na taj način zadržavaju, i prema programima konkurenčkih televizija. U Preporuci Parlamenta Savjeta Evrope navodi se da „javni servisi samim ti što su javni već predstavljaju garanciju da će svi segmenti javnosti, uključujući i manjinske grupe, imati pristup programima koji su raznovrsni i lišeni predrasuda, da na njih neće uticati ni vlasti ni političke partije, i da će u njima informativne, obrazovne, kulturne i zabavne emisije biti

»public services therefore you as a public already constitute a guarantee that all segments of the public, including minority groups, have access to programs that are diverse and devoid of prejudice, meaning that there will not be affected by either governments or political parties, and that in them informational, educational, cultural and entertainment shows be represented in the preferred proportions ».¹⁹ A program offer of public service and commercial television station is just reflected in the diversity of program. Program managers of public broadcasters create content based on the results of market research, adapting programs to different requirements of viewers, even those small groups for which commercial television have no interest. Public services should create programs that will contribute to the development of democracy.

Although public services are funded solely through public revenue (license fee) and donations, a certain part of funds could be raised through advertising. This does not mean that the programs of public broadcasters comply with the requirements of advertisers. On the contrary, advertising income public broadcasting service will invest in program production of new or improving the quality of existing facilities.

Programming obligations of public television, established, financed and controlled by the public, are legally prescribed: »Programs produced and broadcast within the public broadcasting service must ensure diversity and balance of content that support democratic values of modern society, and in particular respect for human rights and cultural, national, ethnic and political pluralism of ideas and opinions ».²⁰ Popularity of public broadcasters depends precisely on its programs. How programs are meaningfully and by terms adjusted to market of viewers shows the best rating achieved. Program managers, in the preparation of the programming schedule, must take into account the following factors: competitive programs television, number of channels, increase the number of receivers in a household, the presence of a DVD player and monitoring via the Internet. Using remote viewers choose the program at its discretion. For this reason it is necessary to structure the program of public service in a way that will attract and retain the attention of television audiences.

Based on experience in media marketing, experts in this area propose several strategies programming²¹:

- *Strategy »head-head«.* Program contents offered to viewers are similar to those emitted by competing television stations;

¹⁹ www.assembly.coe.int, Media and democratic culture, Parliamentary Assembly, Recommendation 1407, June 2012.

²⁰ Zakon o radiodifuziji, član 77, Narodna skupština Srbije, 2002.

²¹ Pringle, P., Starr, M, McCavitt, W., Electronic Media Management, Focal Press, USA, str.142

zastupljene u poželjnoj razmjeri”²⁰. Programska ponuda javnih servisa i komercijalnih televizijskih stanica upravo se ogleda u različitosti programa. Programski menadžeri javnih emitera kreiraju sadržaje na osnovu rezultata istraživanja tržišta, prilagođavajući programe različitim zahtjevima gledalaca, čak i onih uskih grupa za kojima komercijalne televizije nemaju interesovanje. Javni servisi treba da kreiraju programe koji će doprinijeti razvoju demokratije.

Iako se javni servisi finansiraju isključivo posredstvom javnih prihoda (RTV taksa) i donacija, dio sredstava mogu da ostvaruju i posredstvom oglašavanja. To ne znači da će se programi javnih emitera povinovati zahtjevima oglašivača. Naprotiv, prihod od oglašavanja javni servisi će uložiti u programsку proizvodnju novih ili poboljšanje kvaliteta postojećih sadržaja.

Programske obaveze javnih televizija, osnovanih, finansiranih i kontrolisanih od javnosti, i zakonski su propisane: „Programima koji se proizvode i emituju u okviru javnog radiodifuznog servisa mora da obezbijedi raznovrsnost i izbalansiranost sadržaja kojima se podržavaju demokratske vrednosti savremenog društva, a naročito poštovanje ljudskih prava i kulturnog, nacionalnog, etničkog i političkog pluralizma ideja i mišljenja”²¹. Popularnost javnih emitera zavisi upravo od njenih programa. Koliko su programi sadržajno i po terminima prilagođeni tržištu gledalaca najbolje pokazuje ostvareni rejting. Programske menadžere, prilikom sastavljanja programskog rasporeda, moraju uzeti u obzir sljedeće faktore: programe konkurenčkih televizija, brojnost kanala, povećanja broja prijemnika u jednom domaćinstvu, prisustvo DVD plejera i praćenje putem Interneta. Upotrebo daljinskog upravljača gledaoци biraju program po svom nahodenju. Iz tog razloga potrebno je strukturirati program javnog servisa na način koji će privući i zadržati pažnju televizijske publike.

Na osnovu iskustva u medijskom marketingu, stručnjaci u ovoj oblasti predlažu nekoliko strategija programiranja²²:

- *Startegija „glava-glavi“*: Programske sadržaje koji nude gledaocima slični su onima koje emituju konkurenčke televizijske stanice;
- *Startegija „suprotnosti“*: Plasiranje televizijskog programa na koje nije ciljala konkurenca;
- *Startegija „niza“*: Ovakva praksa poznata kao horizontalno programiranje stvara naviku publike u gledanju televizijskog programa, npr. na programu javnog servisa se svaki radni dan u isto vrijeme emituje serijski program.

20 www.assembly.coe.int, Media and democratic culture, Parliamentary Assembly, Recommendation 1407, juni 2012.

21 Zakon o radiodifuziji, član 77, Narodna skupština Srbije, 2002.

22 Pringle, P., Starr, M, McCavitt, W., Electronic Media Management, Focal Press, USA, str.142

- *Strategy »opposite«.* Placing television program that is not targeted by competition;
- *A strategy »line«.* This practice is known as horizontal programming creates the habit to the audience in watching TV, for example, the program of the public service every working day at the same time broadcast serial program.
- *A strategy »Control Panel«* means the daily broadcasts of different serial program. This strategy has several disadvantages: it is expensive; it is very hard to promote these programs and cannot create habits of viewers watching all series;
- *A strategy »block«.* Several shows in the block are intended for a similar profile of the audience. The aim of this strategy is longer keeping the attention of people in the public service channel.

Only quality programs of public services will attract the largest number of viewers, but also exquisite (»strong«) advertisers. They will insist that advertise their products exclusively in blocks before and after broadcasts in prime time, or even in the context of emissions. For this reason the production of public services must be of high quality in every program genre. Commercial television will produce programs, mainly entertainment, which proved to be the most watched, and attract a large number of advertisers. Public services are primarily accountable to the public and bound to the requirements of their produce and broadcast program content. It follows that the public broadcasters produce and less attractive programs (cheek, cultural), which will go into the hands of advertisers, but will meet the requirements of those small population.

Program sector and organizational resources

The creation of television programs is a serious business that requires competent and creative staff. Employed in the program have the task based on the identified requirements and needs of viewers structure program offer of public broadcasting service, and then create a program schedule. In this sense, public service obligations are significantly different from commercial television.

The programming department of public service television leads the program manager or program director who is responsible to the general director. Important activities also carry out the production manager, the director of the film and video program, the artistic director and other staff of the programming department.

Production and broadcast of quality television program, among other things, requires quality staff, distribution system, infrastructure and equipment.

- *Startegija „kontrolna tabla“* podrazumjeva svakodnevno emitovanje različitih serijskih programa. Ova strategija ima i nekoliko mana: veoma je skupa, veoma je teško promovisati ove programe i ne može se stvoriti navika gledalaca u gledanju svih serija;
- *Startegija „blok“.* Nekoliko emisija u bloku namijenjeno je sličnom profilu publike. Cilj ove strategije je duže zadržavanje pažnje gledalaca na kanalu javnog servisa.

Samo kvalitetni programi javnih servisa će privući najveći broj gledalaca, ali i probranih („jakih“) oglašivača. Oni će insistirati da reklamiraju svoje proizvode u blokovima isključivo prije i poslije emisija u udarnom terminu, ili čak i u okviru emisija. Iz tog razloga produkcija javnog servisa mora da bude visokokvalitetna u svakom programskom žanru. Komercijalne televizije će proizvoditi programe, uglavnom zabavnih sadržaja, koji su se pokazali najgledanijim, i privući veliki broj oglašivača. Javni servisi su prvenstveno odgovorni javnosti i dužni da prema njihovim zahtjevima proizvode i emituju programske sadržaje. Iz navedenog proizilazi da će javni servisi proizvoditi i manje atraktivne programe (obrazovi, kulturni), koji neće ići na ruku oglašivačima, ali će udovoljiti zahtjevima i one malobrojne populacije.

Programski sektor i organizacioni resursi

Stvaranje televizijskog programa je ozbiljan posao koji zahtjeva stručan i kreativan kadar. Zaposleni u sektoru programa imaju zadatak da na osnovu uočenih zahtjeva i potreba gledalaca strukturiraju programsку ponudu javnog servisa, a nakon toga kreiraju programsku šemu. U tom smislu obaveze javnog servisa se bitno razlikuju od komercijalnih televizija.

Programsko odjeljenje javnog televizijskog servisa predvodi programski menadžer ili direktor programa koji je odgovoran generalnom direktoru. Važne aktivnosti obavljaju menadžer produkcije, direktor filmskog i video programa, umjetnički direktor, te ostalo osoblje programskog odjeljenja.

Proizvodnja i emitovanje kvalitetnog televizijskog programa, između ostalog, zahtjeva kvalitetan kadar, sistem distribucije, infrastrukturu i opremu.

Kadrovi su značajan faktor u poslovanju javnih televizijskih servisa čiji se rezultati rada direktno odražavaju na programske sadržaje. U proizvodnji televizijskog programa veoma je važno da su zaposleni visokoobrazovani i stručni ljudi čije će znanje i vještine doprinijeti programskom kvalitetu, ali i ukupnom poslovanju javnih emitera.

Personnel are a significant factor in the business of public service television broadcasting whose results will directly affect the program content. In the production of television programs it is important that employees are highly educated and professional people whose knowledge and skills contribute to the quality of the programming, but also the overall operations of public broadcasters.

Distribution in the public television services is a means of delivery of programming content to their subscribers. Distribution is done via terrestrial, cable, satellite and the Internet.

Infrastructure is very important due to the fact that the majority of public service mainly own production and television production requirements adequate spaces, furnished and equipped with modern techniques and technology. Newsrooms should be adapted to preparation of adequate television content, studio spaces to their production, and broadcasting systems to television signal systems developed so that programs are readily accessible to a wider audience.

Equipment for the production and broadcasting of public service should be high quality and functional, which handled professional and technical staff on which depends the visual quality of program content.

According to basic marketing concept of public broadcasters, production and acquisition of high-quality programs tailored to the requirements of viewers in the public service shall be exercised exclusively by possess the above resources.

MARKETING MODEL OF PUBLIC BROADCASTIN SERVICE TELEVISION OF REPUBLIC OF SRPSKA

Public Service Television of the Republic of Srpska is one of three equal Bosnian public broadcasters. The vision of the broadcasting organization is »that as part of the Public Broadcasting System of Bosnia and Herzegovina become a broadcaster to the territory of the Republic of Srpska set standards to its viewers, providing high-quality television and multimedia services against which all other television services will be measured, and in this sense, act as standard of public service. »²² However, a number of endogenous and exogenous factors disrupt the performance of the public service of the Republic of Srpska.

Signal of Republic of Srpska Television covers 78% of the territory of Republic of Srpska. This coverage is provided through the primary network of transmitters (graph 3-1) and additional coverage using 47 inverters. Te-

²² Presjek stanja i plan mjera sa sprovodenje reformi, RTRS, 30.jun 2011.

Distribucija u javnim televizijskim servisima predstavlja način dostavljanja programskega sadržaja svojim pretplatnicima. Distribucija se vrši posredstvom zemaljske i kablovske mreže, satelita i Interneta.

Infrastruktura je veoma važna s obzirom na činjenicu da je većina programa javnih servisa uglavnom vlastite proizvodnje i da televizijska produkcija zahtjeva adekvatne prostore, opremljene savremnom tehnikom i tehnologijom. Novinarske redakcije treba da su prilagođene odgovorajućoj pripremi televizijskih sadržaja, studijski prostori njihovoj produkciji, a sistemi emitovanja televizijskog signala razvijeni tako da programi budu dostupni širem auditorijumu.

Oprema za proizvodnju i emitovanje programa javnih servisa treba da je visokokvalitetna i funkcionalna, kojom rukuje stručnotehnički kadar od čega zavisi vizuelni kvalitet programskega sadržaja.

Po osnovnom marketinškom konceptu javnih emitera, proizvodnja i nabavka visokokvalitetnih programa prilagođenih zahtjevima gledalaca i u službi javnosti ostvarice se isključivo posjedovanjem navedenih resursa.

MARKETINŠKI MODEL JAVNOG SERVISA TELEVIZIJE REPUBLIKE SRPSKE

Javni servis Televizije Republike Srpske je jedan od tri ravnopravna bosanskohercegovačka javna emitera. Vizija ove radiodifuzne organizacije je „da kao dio Javnog RTV sistema Bosne i Hercegovine postane emiter koji će na području Republike Srpske svojim gledaocima postavljati standarde, pružajući kvalitetne televizijske i multimedijalne servise prema kojima će se mjeriti svi ostali televizijski servisi, te u tom smislu djelovati kao standard javnog servisa“²³. Međutim, niz endogenih i egzogenih faktora ometalo je vršenje funkcije javnog servisa Televizije Republike Srpske.

Signal Televizije Republike Srpske pokriva 78% teritorije Republike Srpske. Ovakva pokrivenost ostvaruje se pomoću osnovne mreže predajnika (grafički prikaz 3-1) i dopunskog pokrivanja pomoću 47 pretvarača. Program Televizije Republike Srpske je gledan putem satelita i kablovskih operatera.

Predajnik	Emisiona frekvencija radija (MHz)	Emisioni TV kanal
Banja Luka	90.9	UHF 31, VHF 10
Veliki Žep	90.3	VHF 9
Duge Njive	90.7	VHF 12
Kmur	87.3	VHF 6
Kozara	92.7	VHF 6
Leotar	92.8	UHF 37, VHF 10

²³ Presjek stanja i plan mjera sa sprovodenje reformi, RTRS, 30.jun 2011.

levision Program of the Republic of Srpska is seen via satellite and cable operators.

Transmitter	Radio emission frequency (MHz)	TV channel emission
Banja Luka	90.9	UHF 31, VHF 10
Veliki Žep	90.3	VHF 9
Duge Njive	90.7	VHF 12
Kmur	87.3	VHF 6
Kozara	92.7	VHF 6
Leotar	92.8	UHF 37, VHF 10
Petrovo	93.5	-
Trebeviæ	88.7	UHF 33, VHF 12
Udrigovo	89.9	VHF 5

Illustration 1-3: Frequency of broadcasting over the core network

In the rest of this paper will focus on analyzing the program dimensions of RTRS, and then the factors that have the negative impact on programming, thereby endangering the basic mission of public service - service to the public.

Program dimensions of RTRS

In 2011, Public Broadcasting Service of Television of the Republic of Srpska emitted »average broadcast 63% of the program in their own production and 37% of foreign programs« ²³ (Illustration 1- 4).

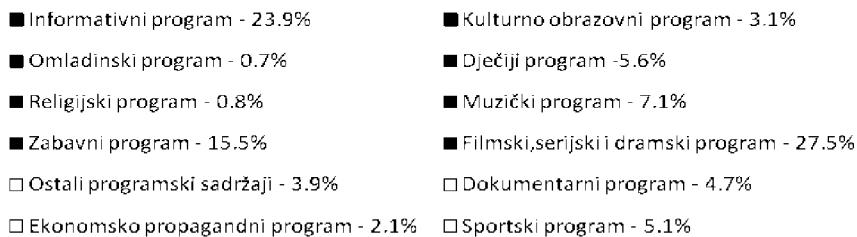


Illustration 1-4: The program broadcast by RTRS in 2011

These data show that the maximum time at RTRS occupy movies and series, as well as news and political programs. Emphasis on news and political programs is quite justified considering that this is a public television service and its role. Film, serial and drama program occupies most of the

²³ www.rtrs.tv, mart 2012.godine

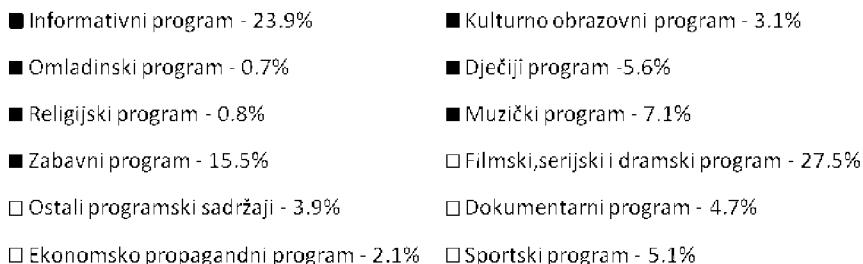
Petrovo	93.5	-
Trebeviæ	88.7	UHF 33, VHF 12
Udrigovo	89.9	VHF 5

Prikaz 1-3: Frekvencije emitovanja preko osnovne mreže

U nastavku rada ćemo na prvenstveno analizirati programske dimenzije Televizije Republike Srpske, a potom i faktore koji se negativno odražavaju na programiranje, čime se ugrožava osnovna misija ovog javnog servisa - služba javnosti.

Programske dimenzije Televizije Republike Srpske

Javni servis Televizije Republike Srpske u 2011. godini „prosječno je emitovao 63% programa sopstvene produkcije i 37% stranog programa“²⁴(Prikaz 1- 4).

*Prikaz 1-4: Programske dimenzije Televizije Republike Srpske u 2011.godini*

Ovi podaci pokazuju da najveću programsku zastupljenost Televizije Republike Srpske imaju filmski i serijski, te informativno-politički programi. Stavljanje akcenta na informativno političke programe je sasvim opravdano s obzirom na to da je riječ o javnom televizijskom servisu i njegovoj ulozi. Filmski, serijski i dramski program zauzima najviše prostora u programima ovog medija (27.5%), a potom i zabavni program (15.5%), što je u odnosu na omladinski (0.7%) i kulturno-obrazovni program (3.1%) preobimno.

Analiza makro okruženja Televizije Republike Srpske – „PEST“ analiza

Televizijske kompanije, komercijalne ili javne, posluju u okruženju na koje djeluju snage i trendovi koji oblikuju mogućnosti i predstavljaju prijetnje njenom poslovanju. To su elementi koje televizijska kompanija ne može kontrolisati pa ih zato mora stalno pratiti i prilagođavati se. U nastavku ćemo analizirati ekonomske, političke, sociokulturne i tehnološke faktore koji se

²⁴ www.rtrs.tv, mart 2012.godine

space programs of the media (27.5%), followed by entertainment (15.5%), as compared to youth (0.7%) and cultural-educational program (3.1%) is overeating.

The analysis of the macro environment of the RTRS - »PEST« analysis

Television companies, commercial or public, operate in environments that are responsive to forces and trends that shape the opportunities and represent a threat to its business. These are the elements that television companies cannot control, and therefore, must constantly monitor and adjust it. Below we analyze the economic, political, socio-cultural and technological factors that directly affect the operations of the public service of the RTRS.

Political factors. Political factors have a big impact on the regulation of the television business, as well as the ways in which television viewers will understand specific program content. During the production and placement of television program managers must take into account the country's political system, as well as laws governing the media business. The Law on Radio and Television of Republic of Srpska, adopted at the session of the National Assembly of the Republic of Srpska in May 2006 confirmed the Council of Peoples of Bosnia and Herzegovina as a »law that does not compromise vital national interest of the constituent peoples in the Republic of Srpska«.²⁴

Although the founder of a public service of RTRS is Serbian National Assembly of Republic of Srpska, this medium has to function in the service of the public, and all citizens of the Republic of Srpska, to whom alone they are responsible. This means that it must not act for political interests, but only for the interests of the public.

Economic factors affect the business of public television services, including the RTRS. Law on RTRS provides that television is primarily funded by the license fee and marketing, but also to be able to generate revenue from their core activities, including copyright and related rights, production and sale of audio-visual works, and offering teletext and other services. In the Republic of Srpska license fee is 7.50 KM, and is made through bank payment slip and collectors. The main problem occurs in irregular payment of RTV subscription and slow judicial process in the case of suing the debtor. Chief of Cabinet of the Director General RTRS Sasa Risovic states that »even completely not solved the system of collection of taxes from citizens. There are legal sanctions for people who do not pay the fee. However, they are very slow processes, which last for one or two years. People use it. »²⁵

²⁴ Zakon o Radio-televiziji Republike Srpske, Službeni glasnik, br.49/06

²⁵ Intervju sa Sašom Risovićem, šefom Kabineta generalnog direktora Radio-televizije Republike Srpske

direktno odražavaju na poslovanje javnog servisa Televizije Republike Srpske.

Politički faktori. Politički faktori imaju veliki uticaj na regulaciju televizijskog poslovanja, kao i na načine na koji će televizijski gledaoci shvatati odredene programske sadržaje. Prilikom proizvodnje i plasiranja televizijskog programa menadžeri moraju uzeti u obzir politički sistem zemlje, kao i zakone koji regulišu medijsko poslovanje. Zakon o Radio-televiziji Republike Srpske, usvojen na sjednici Narodne skupštine Republike Srpske u maju 2006. Godine potvrdilo je Vijeće naroda Bosne i Hercegovine kao „zakon kojim nije ugrožen vitalni nacionalni interes konstitutivnih naroda u Republici Srpskoj“²⁵.

Iako je osnivač javnog servisa Televizije Republike Srpske Narodna skupština Republike Srpske, ovaj medij mora da funkcioniše u službi javnosti, odnosno svih građana Republike Srpske, kojima jedino i odgovoran. To znači da ne smije zastupati političke interese, već isključivo interese javnosti.

Ekonomski faktori utiču na poslovanje javnih televizijskih servisa, pa tako i na Televiziju Republike Srpske. Zakonom o RTRS-u je propisano da se Televizija primarno finansira od RTV takse i marketinga, ali i da može ostvarivati prihode iz vlastite djelatnosti uključujući komercijalizaciju autorskih i srodnih prava, proizvodnju i prodaju audio-vizuelnih djela, pružanje usluga teleteksta i drugih servisa.

U Republici Srpskoj RTV taksa iznosi 7,50 KM, a naplaćuje se putem bankovnih uplatnica i inkasanata. Osnovni problem javlja se u neredovnom plaćanju RTV preplate, te sporim sudskim procesima u slučaju tuženja dužnika. Šef kabineta generalnog direktora RTRS-a Saša Risović navodi da „još u potpunosti nije riješen sistem naplate RTV takse od građana. Postoje zakonske sankcije za građane koji ne plaćaju RTV taksu. Međutim, to su samo spori procesi, koji traju godinu-dvije. Ljudi to koriste.“²⁶

Pored RTV takse, Televizija Republike Srpske se finansira se od marketinga. Regulatorna agencija za komunikacije (RAK) u Bosni i Hercegovini ograničila je vremensko trajanje reklama i drugih plaćenih komercijalnih programa na način da takvi programi „ne mogu premašiti 6 minuta programa po satu, s tim da mogu redistribuirati dozvoljeno vrijeme reklamiranja u toku udarnih termina, ali tako da ni u kojem sučaju ne smije preći osam minuta po satu programa“²⁷

Socijalni i kulturni faktori. Analiza socijalnih i kulturnih karakteristika u Republici Srpskoj veoma su važan faktor u poslovanju ovog javnog servisa Činjenica da ljudi redovno ne plaćaju RTV taksu u ovom bosanskohercego-

²⁵ Zakon o Radio-televiziji Republike Srpske, Službeni glasnik, br.49/06

²⁶ Intervju sa Sašom Risovićem, šefom Kabineta generalnog direktora Radio-televizije Republike Srpske
²⁷ www.cra.ba, april 2012.

In addition to the license tax, RTRS is funded by marketing. Communications Regulatory Agency (CRA) in Bosnia and Herzegovina has limited the duration of advertisements and other paid commercial programs so that such programs »cannot exceed 6 minutes per hour, provided that can redistribute the allowed advertising time in prime time, but so that in no circumstance do not exceed eight minutes per hour «²⁶.

Social and cultural factors. Analysis of the social and cultural characteristics of the Republic of Srpska is a very important factor in the business of public service. The fact that people regularly do not pay the fee in this BiH entity, tells about social issues. When it comes to employment in the Republic of Srpska situation is quite unfavorable as confirmed by the data of the National Bureau of Statistics: »The employment rate in the Republic of Srpska is at the level of 17%, and the unemployment rate of 40% compared to the working population.«²⁷

Program managers of RTRS must take into account the cultural characteristics of the population, due to the fact that in Republika Srpska there are three constituent peoples (Serbs, Croats, and Bosnians) and other minorities. It is especially important not to ignore the religion of these people, because they tend to be the backbone of most of the values and attitudes of the population living on the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina. *Technology.* Technology is the fourth factor that is vital for the competitive value of the television company. Before you purchase new equipment and modern technologies in production and broadcasting, at the end of 2012, the RTRS is thus could boast: »Outdated and poor quality transmission devices and connections and difficult terrain configuration, the main characteristics of the sector transmission and broadcasting of Television of the Republic of Srpska«²⁸. The small and outdated technique is serviced its own production of 63%.

Thus, the macro environment in which RTRS operates is unfavorable for the operation of this television as a public broadcaster. Political, economic and technological disadvantages directly affect the program of RTRS, and its viewers.

»SWOT« analysis

This type of analysis record the ratio of internal strengths and weaknesses of the RTRS with opportunities and threats from the external environment. Firstly, we analyzed the external environment in order to point to those things that directly affect the operations of the media, and then internal

26 www.cra.ba, april 2012.

27 www.rzs.rs.ba, mart 2012.

28 Presjek stanja i plan mjera za sprovodenje daljih reformi, RTRS,30.jun 2011.

vačkom etitetu, govori o socijalnoj problematici. Kada je riječ o zaposlenosti u Republici Srpskoj situacija je dosta nepovoljna što potvrđuju podaci Republičkog zavoda za statistiku: "Stopa zaposlenosti u Republici Srpskoj je na nivou 17%, a stopa nezaposlenosti 40% u odnosu na radno aktivno stanovništvo"²⁸.

Programski menadžeri Televizije Republike Srpske moraju voditi računa o kulturnim karakteristikama stanovništva, s obzirom na to da u Republici Srpskoj žive tri konstitutivna naroda (Srbi, Hrvati, Bošnjaci) i ostale manjine. Posebno je važno da se ne zanemari religija ovih naroda jer ona obično predstavlja okosnicu većine vrijednosti i stavova stanovništva koje živi na prostoru Bosne i Hercegovine.

Tehnologija. Tehnologija je četvrti činilac koji je vitalan za kompetitivne vrijednosti televizijske kompanije. Prije nabavke nove opreme i savremene tehnologije u proizvodnji i emitovanju programa krajem 2012. godine, Televizija Republike Srpske se time nije mogla pohvaliti: "Zastarjeli i nekvalitetni transmisioni uređaji i veze i teška konfiguracija terena, glavne su karakteristike sektora Prenosa i emitovanja programa Televizije Republike Srpske"²⁹. Malobrojna i zastarjela tehnika opsluživala je sopstvenu proizvodnju od 63%.

Dakle, makro okruženje u kojem posluje Televizija Republike Srpske je nepovoljno za funkcionisanje ove televizije kao javnog emitera. Političke, ekonomski i tehnološke nepogodnosti direktno se odražavaju na program Televizije Republike Srpske, odnosno njene gledaoce.

„SWOT“ analiza

Ovom vrstom analize evidentirali smo odnos unutrašnjih snaga i slabosti Televizije Republike Srpske sa mogućnostima i prijetnjama iz vanjskog okruženja. Prvenstveno smo analizirali eksterno okruženje kako bismo ukazali na one pojave koje se direktno odražavaju na poslovanje ovog medija, a potom unutrašnje snage i slabosti koje treba da usklade sa djelovanjem vanjskim faktora.

ANALIZA SPOLJAŠNJE OKRUŽENJA TELEVIZIJE REPUBLIKE SRPSKE – MOGUĆNOSTI I PRIJETNJE

Mogućnosti javnog servisa Televizije Republike Srpske nalaze se u:

Opštim ustavnim načelima koji garantuju programsku orijentaciju Televizije Republike Srpske u službi javnosti. Npr., Zakon o RTRS-u garantuje da će Televizija RS „u proizvodnji vlastitog programa i programa u kopro-

²⁸ www.rzs.rs.ba, mart 2012.

²⁹ Presjek stanja i plan mjera za sprovodenje daljih reformi, RTRS, 30.jun 2011.

strengths and weaknesses that need to comply with the action of external factors.

ANALYSIS OF THE EXTERNAL ENVIRONMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SRPSKA TELEVISION - OPPORTUNITIES AND THREATS

Options of the public service of the Republic of Srpska Television can be found in:

General constitutional principles that guarantee program orientation of the Republic of Srpska Television in serving the public. E.g., Law on RTRS guarantee that the Television of Republic of Srpska »in the production of its own program and program in co-production to ensure equal representation of contents that correspond to the traditional heritage of all three nations (Serbs, Croats, Bosnians) and adequate representation of all three constituent peoples and others«²⁹. Public Service of diverse programming genres must achieve its primary function - service to the public.

Stimulating economic policy. When importing program Television Republic of Srpska do not take any legal limitations (taxes, duties) so that it can acquire quality foreign programs that will meet the needs of the television audience.

Accessible market of the audience submissive to further segmentation. Republic of Srpska audience consists all its citizens who own television sets. During the segmentation of the audience must be taken into account that in the Republic of Srpska there are no precise data on the population, the ratio of urban / rural population, nor the gender structure. According to the Serbian Statistical Office in the Republic Srpska population of 1,479,634 inhabitants, of which³⁰:

- Gender: 51.1% men, 48.9% women;
- Education: 17.3% primary school, 22% craft, 42.9% high school, 17.8 higher and high education;
- Household income: 2.7% less than 50 KM, 5.1% from 50-149 KM, 12.6% 150-249 KM, 30.1% of 250 – 499KM, 25.2% 500-999 KM, 8.1% from 1000 to 1499 KM, 2.2% more than 1500 KM, 8.1% declines, 5.9% do not know;
- The village / town: 40% - city, 60% - the village;
- Regions: 35.2% of Banja Luka, Prijedor 10.5%, 14.1% Doboj, 14.1% of Bijeljina, Zvornik 11.7%, 3.5% Sokolac, 5.8% Herzegovina, 4.7% Visegrad.

²⁹ Zakon o Radio-televiziji Republike Srpske, Službeni glasnik Republike Srpske, br.49/06

³⁰ www.rzs.rs.ba, mart 2012.

dukciji osigurati ravnopravnu zastupljenost sadržaja koji odgovaraju tradicijskoj baštini sva tri naroda (Srbi, Hrvati, Bošnjaci) i adekvatnu zastupljenost sva tri konstitutivna naroda i ostalih³⁰. Javni servis raznovrsnim programskim žanrovima mora da ostvari svoju osnovnu funkciju – služba javnosti.

Stimulativnoj ekonomskoj politici. Prilikom uvoza programa Televizija Republike Srpske ne trpi nikakva zakonska ograničenja (porezi, carine) tako da može nabavljati kvalitetne strane programe koji će zadovoljiti potrebe televizijske publike.

Pristupačnom tržištu publike posložnom daljoj segmentaciji. Publiku Republici Srpskoj čine svi njeni građani koji posjeduju TV prijemnike. Prilikom segmentacije publike mora se uzeti u obzir da u Republici Srpskoj ne postoje precizni podaci o broju stanovnika, odnosu urbanog/ruralnog stanovništva, niti o polnoj strukturi. Prema podacima Republičkog statističkog zavoda u Republici Srpskoj živi oko 1.479.634 stanovnika. Od toga³¹:

- Pol: 51.1% muškarci, 48.9% žene;
- Obrazovanje: 17.3% osnovna škola, 22% zanat, 42.9% srednja škola, 17.8 viša i visoka škola;
- Primanja domaćinstva: 2.7% manje od 50 KM, 5.1% od 50-149 KM, 12.6% od 150 – 249 KM, 30.1% od 250 - 499KM, 25.2% 500 – 999 KM, 8.1% 1000 – 1499 KM, 2.2% više od 1.500 KM, 8.1% odbija, 5.9% ne zna;
- Selo/grad: 40% - grad, 60% - selo;
- Regioni: 35.2% Banja Luka, 10.5% Prijedor, 14.1% Doboј, 14.1% Bijeljina, 11.7% Zvornik, 3.5% Sokolac, 5.8% Hercegovina, 4.7% Višegrad.

Dakle, mogućnost javnog servisa Televizije Republike Srpske je u segmentaciji tržišta publike, ali jedini nedostatak tome je što ne postoji precizni podaci o stanovništvu/publici.

Potrebe gledalaca za diverzifikovanim programima. Televizija Republike srpske mora da poznaje različite potrebe televizijske publike i da na osnovu njih proizvodi i emituje programske sadržaje.

Dobre poslovne veze sa oglašivačima. Televizija Republike Srpske se do datno finansira od prodaje vremena za oglašavanje. Prema riječima Saše Risovića, šefa Kabineta generalnog direktora RTRS-a, sredstva od oglašavanja „su od velikog značaja za poslovanje Televizije Republike Srpske. Novac od RTV preplate nije dovoljan za funkcionisanje ovog medija. Stoga se trudimo da održavamo dobre odnose sa oglašivačima³²“. Dobre poslovne veze sa oglašivačima će sigurno doprinijeti uspješnosti funkcionisanja ovog medija

30 Zakon o Radio-televiziji Republike Srpske, Službeni glasnik Republike Srpske, br.49/06

31 www.rzs.rs.ba, mart 2012.

32 Intervju sa Sašom Risovićem, šefom Kabineta generalnog direktora Radio-televizije Republike Srpske,2011.

Thus, the ability of the public service of the Republic of Srpska Television in market segmentation audience, but the only drawback is that there are no precise data on the population / audience.

The needs of viewers for diversified applications. Television of the Republic of Srpska must know the different needs of the television audience and that on the basis of them produces and broadcast program content.

Good business relationships with advertisers. Television of the Republic of Srpska additionally financed from the sale of advertising time. According to Sasa Risović, chief of staff for the CEO RTRS, means of advertising »are of great importance for the business of the Republic of Srpska Television. The money from the license fee has not sufficient for the functioning of the media. Therefore, we strive to maintain good relations with advertisers. »³¹ Good business relationships with advertisers will certainly contribute to the success of the functioning of the media as it will make money from advertising to invest in the acquisition, production and broadcasting in the public interest.

Threats to Public Service Television Republic of Srpska can be defined as: *Aggressive competition.* Competition Television Republic of Srpska make all domestic commercial stations and stations in the region, but also all televisions that are found in the programs of cable operators and satellite. »The biggest domestic competition is PINK BH and BN TV, and from competitors is by far the strongest Nova TV, RTL Television and Radio Television of Serbia«³². According to the research audience Agency Mareco Index Bosnia, data showed that the Republic of Srpska Television third viewership in this BiH entity (Illustration 1-5). On the front positions are PINK and TV BN. In the table are displayed individually foreign televisions that together make up a high percentage viewership in the Republic of Srpska.

Television stations	Viewership (%)
PINK BH	13.2
TV BN	12.1
RTRS	9.4
ATV	7.7
OBN	3.6
BHT	3.0
FTV	1.4
K3	1.0
Other local televisions	2.8

³¹ Intervju sa Sašom Risovićem, šefom Kabineta generalnog direktora Radio-televizije Republike Srpske,2011.

³² Intervju sa Sašom Risovićem, šefom Kabineta generalnog direktora Radio-televizije Republike Srpske,2011.

jer će se novac od oglašavanja uložiti u nabavku, proizvodnju i emitovanje programa u interesu javnosti.

Prijetnje javnom servisu Televizije Republike Srpske se mogu definisati kao:

Agresivna konkurenca. Konkurenčiju Televizije Republike Srpske čine sve domaće komercijalne stanice i stanice iz okruženja, ali i sve televizije koje se nalaze u programima kablovskih operatera i satelita. „Najveća domaća konkurenčija je PINK BiH i BN Televizija, a od konkurenata je ubjedljivo najjača Nova TV, RTL Televizija i Radio-televizija Srbije³³“. Prema istraživanju gledanosti Agencije Mareco Index Bosnia, podaci su pokazali da je Televizija Republike Srpske treća po gledanosti u ovom bosanskohercegovačkom entitetu (Prikaz 1-5). Na pozicijama ispred su PINK BH i TV BN. U tabeli nisu prikazane pojedinačno inostrane televizije koje zajedno čine visok procenat gledanosti u Republici Srpskoj.

Televizijske stanice	Gledanost (%)
PINK BH	13.2
TV BN	12.1
RTRS	9.4
ATV	7.7
OBN	3.6
BHT	3.0
FTV	1.4
K3	1.0
Druge doaće televizije	2.8
Druge inostrane televizije	44.4
Druge satelitske televizije	1.5

Prikaz 1-5: Gledanost televizijskih stanica u Republici Srpskoj (januar-jun 2011)

Nemogućnost tehničkog obnavljanja. Zastarjeli i nekvalitetni transmisioni uredaji i veze i teška konfiguracija terena glavne su karakteristike sektora Prenosa i emitovanja programa. Loš kvalitet signala nerijetko izaziva prigovore RTV petplatnika. Televizijska tehnika je takođe u vema lošem stanju. Malobrojna i zastarjela, ona opslužuje sopstvenu proizvodnju Televizije Republike Srpske, a zbog ograničenih finansijskih sredstava nije se nabavlja u skladu sa programskim potrebama. Ono što svakako ohrabruje jeste najava upravljačke strukture javnog servisa Televizije Republike Srpske da će se „do početka jesenje šeme 2012. godine nabaviti i instalirati nova produkciona TV tehnika i tehnologija³⁴.

³³ Intervju sa Sašom Risovićem, šefom Kabineta generalnog direktora Radio-televizije Republike Srpske, 2011.

³⁴ Presjek stanja i plan mjera za sprovodenje daljih reformi, RTRS, juni 2011.

Other foreign televisions	44.4
Other satellite televisions	1.5

Illustration 1-5: The ratings of television stations in the Republic of Srpska (January-June 2011)

Inability of technical renewal. Obsolete and low-quality transmission devices and connections and difficult terrain configuration are the main characteristics of the sector Transmission and broadcasting. Poor quality signal often causes complaints subscriber base is dominated broadcasting. Television Technology is also sporadically in poor condition. The small and outdated, it serves its own production of the Republic of Srpska Television, and because of limited financial resources not procured in accordance with programming needs. What is encouraging is the announcement of the management structure of the public service of the Republic of Srpska Television that »until the beginning of autumn 2012, the scheme to obtain and install a new film production TV techniques and technologies«³³.

Political constraints. Public Broadcasting Service of the Republic of Srpska must not allow any political influences and constraints; otherwise this medium will not fulfill its basic function of serving the public. Governance of the Republic of Srpska Television denies the existence of any political interference in the functioning of the media, but NGO representatives claim that it is impossible to avoid the influence of political parties in power as the founder of a public service by the National Assembly of the Republic of Srpska.

Analysis of the internal environment - strengths and weaknesses

Weaknesses of the public service of the Republic of Srpska Television are: *The dysfunction of staff.* Radio Television of the Republic of Serbian, according to data from 2011, employed a total of 492 workers in sixteen organizational units. Of the total number of employees under 40 years of age was 59%, and from 40-50 years 28% of workers. This means that the RTRS total employed 87% of workers under the age of 50 years. A university degree had 87 employees (18%), a higher 42 (9%), secondary 304 (62%) and the basic 59 (11%). College or university degree usually had employees in the administrative sector and part of the programming sector, while the majority of journalists and technical staff characterized the secondary school level. A number of journalists and technical staff were entitled to the status of part-time associates. Results of the survey among employees in all three public broadcasters in Bosnia and Herzegovina, which in 2005 spent BBC consulting team Show that an employee in the Republic of Srpska Television believe that »their

³³ Presjek stanja i plan mjera za sprovodenje daljih reformi, RTRS, juni 2011.

Politička ograničenja. Javni televizijski servis Republike Srpske ne smije dozvoliti bilo kakve političke uticaje i ograničenja jer u suprotnom ovaj medij neće ispunjavati svoju osnovnu funkciju služenja javnosti. Upravljačka struktura Televizije Republike Srpske negira postojanje političkih uticaja na funkcionisanje ovog medija, ali predstavnici nevladinog sektora tvrde da je nemoguće izbjegći uticaj političkih partija na vlasti jer je osnivač ovog javnog servisa Narodna skupština Republike Srpske.

Analiza unutrašnjeg okruženja – snage i slabosti

Slabosti javnog servisa Televizije Republike Srpske su:

Nefunkcionalnost kadrova. Radio televizija Republike Srpske, prema podacima iz 2011. godine, zapošljavala je ukupno 492 radnika u šesnaest organizacionih jedinica. Od ukupnog broja zaposlenih do 40 godina starosti bilo je 59%, a od 40-50 godina 28% radnika. To znači da je RTRS ukupno zapošljavala 87% radnika mlađih od 50 godina. Visoku stručnu spremu imalo je 87 zaposlenih(18%), višu 42 (9%), srednju 304 (62%) i osnovnu 59 (11%). Visoku i višu stručnu spremu uglavnom su nosili zaposleni u administrativnim sektorima i dijelu programskog sektora, dok je većinu novinara i tehničkog osoblja karakterisala srednja stručna spremu. Jedan broj novinara i tehničkog osoblja ostvarivao je status honorarnog saradnika. Rezultati ankete među zaposlenima u sva tri javna emitera u Bosni i Hercegovini koji je 2005. godine proveo BBC konsultanstki tim pokazla je da zaposleni u Televiziji Republike Srpske smatraju da se „njihove karijere ne razvijaju, ne vjeruju u dobijanje posla zbog svojih vještina, iskustva ili znanja, ne vjeruju da se najbolji talenti zadržavaju i razvijaju, ne osjećaju da su uključeni u odluke ili planove, nemaju otvorenu komunikaciju među sobom, te ne vjeruju da se menadžeri bave problemima lošeg učinka³⁵“.

Dakle, rezultati anketa pokazuju da menadžemnt javnog servisa Televizije Republike Srpske ne motiviše svoje zaposlene ni na koji način.

Tehnika i tehnologija nedovoljna je za proizvodnju kvalitetnih i raznovrsnih programsih sadržaja koji treba da udovolje zahtjevima diferenciranih grupa gledalaca.

Infrastruktura. Televizija RS do 2012. Radila je na tri razdvojene lokacije, pri čemu je najveći studio bio smješten u bivšoj samoposluzi, a najznačajniji studio u hodniku kulturne institucije Banski dvor. „Vlada Republike Srpske je 2002. godine sprovedla tender kojim je željela da na bazi kompenzacionih odnosa izgradi RTV zgradu. Potpisana je i Ugovor o izgradnji početkom 2003. godine, zvanično je otvoren u maju 2010., a proizvodnja i kompletan prelazak svih resursa planirana je u jesen 2012. godine.

³⁵ Anketa, BBC Consultancy, Public Broadcasting System in Bosnia and Herzegovina, 2005.

careers do not develop, do not believe in getting a job because of their skills, experience or knowledge, does not believe that the best talents maintain and develop, do not feel that they are involved in decisions or plans, have open communication with one another, and do not believe that managers deal with problems of poor performance »³⁴.

Thus, survey results show that the Management of the public service of the Republic of Srpska Television does not motivate their employees in any way.

Engineering and technology is insufficient for the production of quality and variety and programming content that should meet the requirements of differentiated groups of viewers.

Infrastructure. Television RS until 2012. She has worked at three separate locations, with the largest studio was housed in a former grocery store, and the most important studio in the hallway cultural institutions Bans court. »The Government of the Republic of Srpskain 2002 conducted a tender in which they wanted to on the basis of compensatory relations build RTV building. Signed contract for construction in early 2003, was officially opened in May 2010, and the production and complete transition of all resources is planned in the fall of 2012.

Finance. The main problem in financing is unresolved system of the license fee. Contracts for the collection of license tax with telecom operators provided the collection rate of 90%. Expectations management Television RS were that the degree of collection of RTV tax be reciprocal value of telephone service they expect telecom operators to the quality collecting service revenue from license tax doubled. However, telecom operators have not committed citizens that when paying and must pay the fee but can individually make payments. Results of such relations have led to a slight increase in revenues, which are not sufficient for the functioning of the public service of the Republic of Srpska Television.

Dysfunctional organization of managerial structure. The organization and managerial structures RTRS, the placed of the following sectors and services³⁵: Management Board, Office of Director General, Sector program television, television technique, Sector radio programs, multimedia newsroom, Logistics, Informative data centers and bureaus Sector transmission and broadcasting, Legal Department, Human Resources Department, the Department for Economic and Financial Affairs (Department of Accounting, Department of RTV subscription, Sales Department, Marketing Department).

In particular, sector programs and television Department for Economic and Financial Affairs, according to the existing structure, is critical for the

³⁴ Anketa, BBC Consultancy, Public Broadcasting System in Bosnia and Herzegovina, 2005.

³⁵ www.rtrs.tv, juni 2011.

Finansije. Osnovi problem u finansiranju jeste neriješen sistem naplate RTV takse. Ugovorima za prikupljanje RTV takse sa telekom operaterima predviđao se stepen naplativosti 90%. Očekivanja menadžmenta Televizije RS bila su da će stepen naplativosti RTV takse biti recipročan vrijednosti telefonskih usluga koje očekuju telekom operateri da bi se sa kvalitetnom inkaso službom prihod sa RTV taksom udvostručio. Međutim, telekom operateri nisu obavezali građane da prilikom plaćanja računa moraju plaćati i RTV taksu već mogu pojedinačno vršit uplate. Rezultati takvih odnosa su doveli do neznatnog rasta prihoda, koji nisu dovoljni za funkcionisanje javnog servisa Televizije Republike Srpske.

Nefunkcionalno organizovanje menadžmentske strukture. Organizacija i menadžmentska struktura RTRS-a, sa stavljena je od sljedećih sektora i službi³⁶:Upravni odbor,Kabinet generalnog direktora,

Sektor programa televizije,Tehnika televizije,Sektor programa radija,Redakcija multimedija,Sektor logistike,

Informativno-tehnički centri i dopisništva,Sektor prenosa i emitovanja programa,Sektor pravnih poslova,Sektor ljudskih resursa,Sektor ekonomsko-finansijskih poslova (Služba računovodstva, Služba RTV preplate, Komerčijalna služba, Služba marketinga).

Konkretno, Sektor programa televizije i Sektor ekonomsko-finansijskih poslova, prema postojećoj strukturi, od izuzetne su važnosti za funkcionišanje Televizije Republike Srpske. Međutim, upravljačka struktura ovog medija nije shvatila važnost organizovanja Službe marketinga i promocije kao zasebnog sektora. Služba marketinga se nalazi u istoj ravni sa službama računovodstva, RTV preplate i komercijalne službe.

Bez obzira na to što je televizija Republike Srpske javni servis građana, i što joj prioritet u poslovanju nije prodaja vremena za oglašavanje, marketing služba treba da bude organizovana kao poseban sektor Televizije Republike Srpske. Naime, marketing u ovom mediju svodi se samo na prodaju vremena za oglašavanje. Šef Službe marketinga Vesna Rodić objašnjava da „Služba marketinga Televizije Republike Srpske ima isključivi zadatak obezbijediti klijente koji će svojim reklamiranjem, sponzorisanjem omogućiti dodatna sredstva Televiziji. Zbog nedostatka novca nismo u stanju da se bavimo istraživanjima tržišta već ih, s vremenima na vrijeme, nabavljamo od agencija čija je to djelatnost³⁷“.

Mareting služba javnog servisa Televizije Republike Srpske direktno ne učestvuje u praćenju i strukturisanju programa, već posrednim putem, informacije dobijaju od direktora programa koji je posrednik između Službe marketinga i redakcija.

³⁶ www.rtrs.tv, juni 2011.

³⁷ Intervju sa Vesnom Rodić, šefom Marketing službe Radio-televizije Republike Srpske,2011.

functioning of the Republic of Srpska Television. However, the management structure of the media did not understand the significance of organizing services marketing and promotion as a separate sector. The marketing is flush with accounting services, broadcasting subscription and commercial services.

Regardless the fact that the television of the Republic of Srpska is citizens' public service, and that her priority in business is not selling time for advertising, marketing services should be organized as a separate sector of the Republic of Srpska Television. The marketing in this medium is required to sell advertising time. Head of Marketing Vesna Rodic explains that »The marketing of the Republic of Srpska Television has the exclusive task to provide customers who will use their advertising, sponsorship provide additional funding Television. Due to lack of funds we are unable to deal with market research but are, at times, supplied by agencies whose activities it»³⁶.

Marketing service of the public service of the Republic of Srpska Television does not directly participate in monitoring and structuring of the program, but indirectly, the information obtained from the director of the program, which is an intermediary the Service Manager and editing. Presentation of the Department and promotions also located within the software sector instead is organized as a separate sector of the Republic of Srpska Television.

Thus, inadequate organization of the management structure cannot provide the performance of the public broadcaster in accordance with the marketing concept. Marketing Service of the media exclusively sells advertising time for indicating a lack of understanding of management RTRS about the importance of marketing and business marketing of organization that is expected of public television services today.

The strengths of public service Television of the Republic of Srpska are:

Public Broadcasting Service in the service of all citizens of the Republic of Srpske. Program facilities Television Republic of Srpska should be structured so as to meet different segments of the television audience. It is obliged to broadcast the so-called unpopular programs that are not in the interest of commercial stations, for example transfer session of the National Assembly of the Republic of Serbian, concerts of classical music.

News and political programs as a priority. Given that Radio Television of RS in the service of all citizens, emphasis was placed on information and political content this is of particular importance for all citizens.

Investments (TV Production). According to the announcements of the management structure to fall program schedule in 2012 is expected recep-

³⁶ Intervju sa Vesnom Rodić, šefom Marketing službe Radio-televizije Republike Srpske,2011.

Odjeljenje prezetacije i promocije takođe se nalazi u okviru programskog sektora umjesto da je organizovan kao poseban sektor Televizije Republike Srpske.

Dakle, neadekvatno organizovanje upravljačke strukture ne može obezbijediti poslovanje ovog javnog emitera u skladu sa marketinškim konceptom. Marketing služba ovog medija isključivo prodaje vrijeme za oglašavanje što ukazuje na neshvatanje menadžmenta RTRS-a o značaju marketinškog poslovanja i marketinške organizacije koja se očekuje od javnih televizijskih servisa današnjice.

Snage javnog servisa Televizije Republike Srpske su:

Javni televizijski servis u službi svih građana Republike Srpske. Programska sadržaji Televizije Republike Srpske treba da budu struktuirani tako da udovolje različitim segmentima televizijske publike. Obavezna je da emituje i tzv. nepopularne programe koji nisu u interesu komercijalnih stanica, npr. prenos sjednica Narodne skupštine Republike Srpske, koncerti ozbiljne muzike.

Informativno-politički programi kao prioritet. S obzirom na to da je Radio televizija RS u službi svih građana, akcent je stavljen na informativno političke sadržaje koji su od naročitog značaja za javnost građana.

Investiciona ulaganja (TV Producija). Prema najavama upravljačke strukture do jesenje programske šeme 2012. godine očekuje se prijem, instalacija i produkcija programa sa novom tehnikom i tehnologijom što će doprinijeti poboljšanju kvaliteta i kvantiteta programskih sadržaja.

Pokrivenost TV signalom oko 75% teritorije Republike Srpske, snaga je ovog medija u odnosu na komercijalne televizijske stanice. Većom dostupnošću programa građanima Republike Srpske, ostvaruju se i veći rejtini gledanosti programa.

SWOT analizom ukazali smo na unutrašnje snage i slabosti, kao i na vanjske mogućnosti i prijetnje javnog servisa Televizije Republike Srpske. Cilj menadžmenta u službi javnosti treba da bude maksimiranje mogućnosti i minimalizovanje prijetnji tako što će povećavati snage i prevazilaziti ili kompenzovati slabosti.

Marketing strategije javnog servisa Televizije RS

Nakon analiza, istraživanja tržišta i definisanja poslovnih ciljeva menadžment Televizije Republike Srpske pristupiće izradi marketing strategije, koju će primjenjivati u sljedećim oblicima:

- Pokrivanje TV signalom. Televizija Republike Srpske pokriva 75% svoje teritorije. Da bi program bio dostupan svim gledaocima, upravljačka struktura ovog medija mora usmjeriti sredstva ka izgradnji dodatnih repetitora.

tion, installation and production program with new techniques and technologies which will improve the quality and quantity of programming content.

Coverage of the TV signal about 75% of the territory of the Republic of Srpska, power is the media in relation to commercial television stations. With greater availability of programs to the citizens of the Republic of Srpska, it is possible to realize and higher viewership ratings of the program.

The internal strengths and weaknesses were pointed out by SWOT analyses, as well as the external opportunities and threats of the public service of the Republic of Srpska Television. The goal of management in the public service should be maximizing opportunities and minimizing threats, thus increasing the strength and overcome or compensate for weaknesses.

Marketing strategies of public broadcasting service of Republic of Srpska

After analysis, market research and defining business goals the Management of Television Republic of Srpska will join the preparation of marketing strategies, which will be applied in the following forms:

- Covering the TV signal. Television of the Republic of Srpska covers 75% of its territory. To make the program available to all viewers, the leadership of this media must channel resources towards the construction of additional repeaters.
- Improvement and increasing of the program. Management of public service Television RS must increase the program offer (primarily youth and children, and informative-political program), as well as improve the quality of existing program content.
- Market increase is closely connected with the program offering. If managerial structure gives viewers a variety of television programs adapted to their needs, it will certainly increase the viewership of the program, and therefore attract advertisers.
- Specialization programs and concentration. Television managers must concentrate on the specialized market or adapt programs containing special categories of viewers and their needs. These are e.g. National Minorities, fans of virtual reality, scientists of different profiles, and so on. In this way, advantage over the competition and increase overall viewership will be achieved.
- A strategy of quality shows, but also on their originality. Distinguishing program content compared to competing television is a basic requirement that is required of public broadcasters.

- Poboljšanje i povećanje programa. Menadžemnt javnog servisa Televizije RS mora povećati programsku ponudu (prvenstveno omladinski i dječiji, te informativno-politički program), kao i poboljšati kvalitet već postojećih programskih sadržaja.
- Povećanje tržišta usko je vezano sa programskom ponudom. Ukoliko menadžemntska struktura pruži gledaocima raznovrstan televizijski program, prilagođen njegovim potrebama, sigurno će povećati programsku gledanost, a samim tim i privući oglašivače.
- Specijalizacija programa i koncentracija. Televizijski menadžeri moraju se koncentrisati i na specijalizovano tržište, odnosno prilagoditi programske sadržaje posebnim kategorijama gledalaca i njihovim potrebama. To su npr. nacionalne manjine, ljubitelji virtuelne stvarnosti, naučnici različitih profila, itd. Na taj način, ostvariće se prednost u odnosu na konkurenčiju i povećati ukupnu gledanost.
- Startegija kvaliteta i diferencijacija programa. Programiranje javnog servisa treba da se bazira na kvalitetu emisija, ali i na njihovoj originalnosti. Razlikovanje programskih sadržaja u odnosu na konkurentske televizije osnovni je zahtjev koji se traži od javnih emitera.

Za realizaciju marketinških strategijani servis Televizije Republike Srpske ostvariti uspješno poslovanje, menadžent ovog medija mora obezbijediti sljedeće organizacione resurse:

- Budžet. Menadžement mora obezbijediti sredstva kojim će poboljšati ukupan programski kvalitet i kvantitet. Naime, menadžemnt Televizije RS treba insistirati na donošenju zakona koji će regulisati naplatu RTV takse. Uz RTV taksu, menadžment ovog medija mora pridobiti i odgovarajuće oglašivače. Na taj način sredstva će se uložiti u proizvodnju kvalitetnog programa.
- Televizijski kadar. Pethodna analiza pokazala je da Televizija Republike Srpske ne posjeduje dovoljno stručan i jobrazovan kadar. Menadžent ovog medija treba televizijske radnike slati na stručna usavršavanja, uključiti u rad studente Akademije umjetnosti Republike Srpske, ali i naći instrumente kojim će zadržati postojeći kvalitetan kadar.
- Tehnička opremljenost. Pred televizijsku kompaniju današnjice postavlja se zahtjev za upotrebu savremene tehnike koja se direktno odražava na televizijske proizvode. Obnavljanje tehničkih kapaciteta poboljšće ukupan vizuelni kvalitet televizijskog programa.
- Infrastruktura. Useljenje, postavljanje, proizvodnja i emitovanje programa u novom RTV domu sigurno pospješuje ukupnu vizualizaciju, kvalitet i tehnologiju u proizvodnji i emitovanju programa.

For the realization of marketing strategy Television Service of the Republic of Srpska achieve a successful business, management of the media must provide the following organizational resources:

- Budget. Management must provide the means of improving overall program quality and quantity. The Management of Television RS should insist on passing laws that will govern the collection of the fee. In addition to the fee, the management of the media must obtain the appropriate advertisers. In this way the funds will be invested in the production of quality programs.
- Television staff. Previous mode analysis showed that the Republic of Srpska Television does not have enough competent and educated staff. Management of this media should send television workers on professional training; include the work of students of the Academy of Arts of the Republic of Srpska, but also to find tools that will keep the existing quality staff.
- Equipment. There is a requirement for the use of modern techniques, which directly reflects on television products. Recovering technical capacity will improve the overall visual quality of television programming.
- Infrastructure. Moving, setting, production and broadcasting in the new broadcasting home safely enhances the overall visualization, quality and technology in production and broadcasting.
- Marketing orientation. All sectors and departments of the Republic of Srpska Television must be marketing oriented. This means that the results of each sector directly reflected in other sectors, but also on the overall operations of the public service.

If management of the Republic of Srpska Television does not respond to the demands that are placed in front of a contemporary business public services will fail to achieve its primary function to serve the public. The absence of the aforementioned organizational resources directly affects the production of the program and the overall program offer. Bad programming content will adversely reflect on the television audience, which will lead to lower credit rating, and thus will be brought into question the purpose of existence and functioning of the public broadcaster. So, marketing and design of public service Television of the Republic of Srpska television requires structuring and organizing at the center of the audience. Only in this way the public service will fulfill the main task - to serve the public.

- Marketinška orijentacija. Svi sektori i odjeljenja Televizije Republike Srpske moraju biti marketinški orijentisani. To znači da će rezultati svakog sektora pojedinačno direktno odraziti i na ostale sektore, ali i na ukupno poslovanje javnog servisa.

Ukoliko menadžment Televizije Republike Srpske ne odgovori zahtjevima koji se postavljaju pred savremeno poslovanje javnih servisa neće uspjeti ostvariti svoju osnovnu funkciju služenje javnosti. Nepostojanje navedenih organizacijskih resursa direktno se odražava na proizvodnju programa i ukupnu programsku ponudu. Loš programski sadržaj negativno će se refektovati na televizijsku publiku, što će dovesti do niskog rejtinga, a samim tim će se dovesti u pitanje svrha postojanja i funkcionalnosti ovog javnog emitera.

Dakle, marketinško oblikovanje javnog servisa Televizije Republike Srpske zahtjeva televizijsko strukturiranje i organizovanje u čijem centru je publika. Samo na taj način ovaj javni servis ispunice osnovni zadatak – služenje javnosti.

ZAKLJUČAK

Funkcionalisanje javnog televizijskog servisa treba korjenito promjeniti u smislu shvatanja njegovog mesta i uloge u društvu, kao i načina struktuiranja, upravljanja, programiranja i pozicioniranja. Nasuprot komercijalnim televizijama, javni servisi moraju pružiti raznovrstan program, strukturiran prema utvrđenim zahtjevima i potrebama građana, radi ostvarivanja osnovne funkcije služenja javnosti. Iz navedenog razloga javila se potreba primjene marketinga u poslovanju javnih emitera.

Marketing javnog televizijskog servisa je društveni u upravljački proces u kojem stvaranjem kvalitetne programske ponude, prema potrebama i zahtjevima tržišta, pojedinci i grupe dobijaju ono što žele ili što im je potrebno. S druge strane, visoka gledanost obezbijediće i oglašivače koji će obezbijediti dodatni budžet za javne servise u smislu ulaganja novca u proizvodnju i kupovinu kvalitetnijih i raznovrsnijih sadržaja.

Javni televizijski servis mora da izvrši procjenu uticaja svih svojih sektora na zadovoljstvo publike. To znači da svi sektori u okviru televizijske organizacije, a ne isključivo marketing odjeljenje, moraju da posluju u skladu sa marketinškim načelima. Marketing je suviše važan da bi se prepustio samo sektoru za marketing. Svi u organizaciji moraju da donose odluke koje se zasnivaju na uticaju koje imaju na gledaoce.

Marketinško oblikovanje javnog servisa podrazumjeva stalno praćenje vanjskih uticaja tržišta i konkurenkcije, ali i drugih faktora (društveno-politi-

CONCLUSION

The functioning of public service television should be radically changed in terms of seeing its place and role in society, as well as ways of structuring, management, programming and positioning. In contrast to commercial broadcasters, public service broadcasters must provide a varied program, structured according to the established requirements and needs of citizens, in order to achieve the basic functions of service to the public. For this reason there is a need of marketing in the business of public broadcasters.

Marketing of public service television is social in the control process in which the creation of high quality software offers, according to the needs and requirements of the three markets, individuals and groups obtain what they want or what they need. On the other hand, it will provide high viewership and advertisers who will provide additional budget for public services in terms of investing money in the production and purchase of higher quality and more diverse content.

Public Broadcasting Service must carry out an impact assessment of all its sectors in the delight of the audience. This means that all sectors within the television organizations, not only the marketing department, the need to operate in accordance with the principles of marketing. Marketing is too important to be left only to the marketing sector. Everyone in the organization must make decisions based on the impact they have on viewers.

Marketing and design of public service includes continuous monitoring of external influences market and competition, and other factors (socio-political) that cannot be predicted. Only in this way public services will formulate strategies that will achieve the business goals. Applying with strategic analysis (PEST, SWOT), Management of public services will explore the external and internal environment that reflects directly on their business, as we have proved through the analysis of the Public Service of the Republic of Srpska Television. The management of this media marketing by joining in the planning and preparation of program and organizational strategies will lead to the primary objective - the program in the service of the public.

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tički) koji se ne mogu predvidjeti. Samo na taj način javni servisi će formulisati startegije kojima će ostvariti svoje poslovne ciljeve. Primjenom starteških analiza (PEST, SWOT), menadžemnt javnih servisa istražiće spoljašnje i unutrašnje okruženje koje se direktno odražava na njihovo poslovanje, što smo dokazali kroz analizu Javnog servisa Televizije Republike Srpske. Menadžment ovog medija marketinškim pristupanjem u planiranju i izradi programske i organizacione strategije dovešće do ostvarenja osnovnog cilja – programa u službi javnosti.

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