

Charter nears deal for Time Warner Cable

May 25 2015, byTali Arbel And David Koenig



This April 1, 2015 photo shows a Charter Communications van in St. Louis. Charter Communications is close to buying Time Warner Cable for about \$55 billion, two people familiar with the negotiations said Monday, May 25, 2015. (AP Photo/Jeff Roberson)

Charter Communications Inc. is close to buying Time Warner Cable for about \$55 billion, according to two people familiar with the negotiations.

The people spoke on condition of anonymity Monday because of the private nature of the deal talks.

One of the people said the deal will be announced early Tuesday morning.

Charter had wanted to buy Time Warner Cable Inc. earlier, but Time Warner Cable chose a \$45 billion offer from Comcast Corp. instead.

Comcast walked away from the Time Warner Cable deal after regulators pushed back against it. Regulators had concerns that the two companies together would undermine online video competition. The combined company would have served more than half the country's broadband subscribers, and consumer advocates said a merger would limit choices and lead to higher prices.

Time Warner Cable representative Ellen East and Charter spokesman Justin Venech both declined to comment on the talks between their companies.

Cable companies are losing cable subscribers and facing more pressure from online services such as Netflix and Amazon for consumers who watch TV over broadband connections.

Consumer advocates were waiting to learn more details about the deal but seemed initially to regard it with less hostility than the failed Comcast bid for Time Warner Cable, which would have created a behemoth much of the Internet access in the U.S.



This Feb. 2, 2009 file photo shows a Time Warner Cable truck in New York .Charter Communications is close to buying Time Warner Cable for about \$55 billion, two people familiar with the negotiations said Monday, May 25, 2015. (AP Photo/Mark Lennihan, File)

"I can't say that we're a big fan of industry consolidation, but realistically this doesn't really raise the same level of concern," said John Bergmayer, a lawyer with Public Knowledge.

If antitrust regulators approve the deal, Bergmayer said, they should attach conditions addressing broadband affordability, customer service and other issues.

Cable companies argue that their mergers don't hurt TV consumers because their systems don't overlap much—an argument that is disputed by consumer groups.

Matt Wood, policy director of the Internet-consumer group Free Press, said the money that the cable companies spend on mergers doesn't go to helping customers.

"Rather than buying each other up and cementing in place the local monopolies they already enjoy, they could be investing in their own networks to improve their customer service," Wood said. They could even go outside their current markets and compete against each other in more places, he said.

Shares of Time Warner Cable closed Friday at \$171.18. They have climbed 13 percent so far in 2015, compared with a 3 percent gain in the Standard & Poor's 500 index.

Charter deal seeks to keep cable consolidation on track

Charter Communications Inc. is said to be nearing a deal to buy Time Warner Cable Inc. for \$55 billion. It would be the latest in a series of deals that have reshaped the cable-TV industry.

Q: WHAT IS DRIVING THE DEALS IN THE CABLE INDUSTRY?

A: Cable companies are bulking up to survive as the number of cable and satellite TV subscribers slips—more consumers are "cutting the cord"—and competition from streaming video rises, thanks to rivals such as Netflix Inc. They also must fight TV channels over the cost of programming.

Q: WHAT HAS ALREADY CHANGED?

A: Verizon's FiOS is trying smaller, customizable TV bundles. HBO has

launched an online version of its content, HBO Now, that doesn't require a cable TV subscription.

Q. WILL CHARTER SUCCEED WHERE COMCAST FAILED?

A. Consumer advocates fiercely opposed Comcast Corp.'s \$45 billion takeover bid for Time Warner Cable, which would have married the nation's two biggest cable providers. Competitors opposed it. Regulators worried that the combination would be too dominant in high-speed Internet service and might undermine the streaming-video industry that is changing TV viewing. Charter will argue that its \$55 billion tie-up with Time Warner Cable won't create as large a cable company and should not raise the same level of concern.

Q. WHAT OTHER DEALS ARE OUT THERE?

A. Charter is trying to buy Bright House Networks, a small cable provider. France's Altice S.A., said to be a failed bidder for Time Warner Cable, last week bought a controlling stake in Suddenlink Communications. And AT&T, long synonymous with phones but now involved in Internet and more, is paying \$48.5 billion for satellite-TV provider DirecTV, which competes directly with the cable guys.

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