



Commission for
Communications Regulation

Irish Communications Market

Quarterly Key Data

Explanatory Memorandum

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Executive Summary

Following the publication of an annual market review in November 1999, ComReg's predecessor- the ODTR- published its first Quarterly Review on 22nd March 2000.

Since that date, ComReg has continued to collect primary statistical data from authorised operators on a quarterly basis, in order to both understand current trends in the Irish communications market and inform external users.

Electronic communications networks and services can be offered in Ireland without the need for a preceding licence or authorisation. Therefore, not all providers of networks and services operating in the Irish market may have provided data for this report. However the report does aim to represent at least 95% of the total market.

ComReg would like to thank operators who have submitted data to ComReg for this report and hopes to see their continued co-operation in the future. ComReg welcomes any comments or feedback on any aspect of the quarterly review process, and would be particularly interested in suggestions that may improve the accuracy of information received or that would ease the burden for operators in collecting the data.

The information and statistics contained within this document are derived from a variety of sources, but are mostly reliant on data obtained from authorised operators.

Historically, ComReg's Quarterly Reports have adopted a rigorous and exacting standard, both with regard to accuracy and completeness. This is notwithstanding the fact that very occasionally, the available data is not as complete as ComReg would ideally wish it to be.

However, ComReg is intent on an ongoing basis, on improving its standards wherever possible.

ComReg intends to make on-going improvements to enhance our processes of data collection and analysis. As part of our continued enhancement of the report, where appropriate a list of corrections to data will be highlighted at the front of each Quarterly Key Data Report indicating data that has been revised since the previous report.

This memo provides data definitions for all statistics contained in the Quarterly Report as well as a glossary of technical terms used in the report. Section 1.1 Primary Data is based on data supplied to ComReg by authorised operators, while section 2.1 Secondary data uses data supplied to ComReg by additional sources, such as the European Commission and market research companies.

This memo is updated with each published Quarterly Report to reflect where data may differ from previously published reports.

All data is quarterly unless otherwise stated. When year-on-year comparisons are made, this indicates that data in the current quarter (i.e. a 3 month period) is compared with the same quarter in the previous year.

Primary Data

Figure/Section	Indicator	Definition
1.1.1	Total Number of Authorisations	Total number of cumulative authorisations issued since July 25 th 2003 by ComReg to fixed, mobile and broadcasting operators.
1.2.1	Fixed, mobile and broadcasting as a % of total revenues	The share of total revenue generated by the provision of retail and wholesale fixed voice and data services, retail mobile voice and data services as well as retail cable and MMDS broadcasting services
1.3.1	Share of Total voice call volumes (minutes)	Overall total volumes or minutes of basic and advanced voice calls made over both fixed and mobile public voice networks, broken down by call type and expressed as a percentage share of the total volume. Mobile roaming calls made by visitors while in Ireland are excluded from the analysis, as analysis is based on usage by domestic customers only of fixed and mobile networks, i.e. those customers who permanently reside in Ireland
2.1.1	Profile of Fixed Line revenues	Breakdown in % terms of share of total revenue generated by the direct ¹ and indirect ² provision of retail and wholesale fixed voice and data services, among a specific set of sub-categories: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interconnection (i.e. wholesale revenues generated by inter-operator traffic transactions), • retail narrowband services (such as PSTN voice services and dial-up Internet services), • retail broadband services and • leased line, managed services (including revenues from Partial Private Circuits) and other ancillary services including web-hosting, co-location services, directory publication & other services.
2.1.2	Operator share of fixed line revenues	The proportions of overall fixed line revenues (retail and wholesale) generated by alternative operators and eircom. Includes shares of interconnection, retail narrowband, retail broadband services and leased line, managed services (including revenues from Partial Private Circuits), and other ancillary services including web-hosting, co-location services, directory publication and other services.
2.1.3	Revenue market share for Incumbent operator, Top 5 OAOs and all other market operators	This chart further breaks out data presented in figure 2.1.2 to indicate the share of fixed line revenues held by eircom, the 5 biggest alternative operators apart from eircom, plus the share held by the remaining authorised operators.

¹ Provided to customer over their supplier's own network infrastructure and/or by means of unbundled local loops

² Provided to customer by means of their supplier's wholesale access to another operator's network infrastructure

Figure/ Section	Indicator	Definition
2.2.1	Fixed access paths	<p>Total number of direct³ and indirect⁴ fixed telephone lines, i.e. lines connecting the subscriber's terminal equipment to the public switched network and which have a dedicated port in the telephone exchange equipment. There is a one-to-one relationship between PSTN lines and access paths, i.e. one PSTN access path is equal to one line.</p> <p>ISDN lines can be separated by type: Basic, Fractional and Primary Rate. For basic rate ISDN line, each line is capable of carrying 2 access paths; for fractional rate ISDN, each line can carry up to 16 access paths; for primary rate ISDN, each line can carry up to 30 access paths. Therefore total fixed access paths are based on the number of PSTN lines plus the appropriate multiplier applied to the number of installed ISDN lines.</p>
2.2.2	Indirect access lines	<p>Total number of indirect⁵ fixed telephone lines provided to customers by means of carrier pre-select only or wholesale line rental.</p> <p>Carrier pre-select allows the user to receive all or a portion of calls from one provider and line rental from a second provider (usually eircom).</p> <p>Wholesale line rental (also known as single billing) allows the user to receive every aspect of telephone service, including all calls and line rental from one single supplier.</p>
2.3.1	Fixed voice call volumes	<p>Total number of retail minutes or traffic generated by means of fixed voice calls both direct⁶ and indirect⁷</p> <p>Call volumes are broken down into domestic (including calls to Northern Ireland), international outgoing calls, calls to mobile and other/advanced minutes (this category includes calls made from payphones).</p>
3.1.1	Total number of active internet subscriptions in Ireland	<p>This table quantifies the number of subscriptions (both residential and business) with either narrowband or broadband internet access. The growth rates are for quarterly and year-on-year growth in subscription numbers across each form of internet access.</p> <p>A subscription is considered active if it has been accessed in the last 60 days of the quarter.</p> <p>Metered narrowband internet subscribers pay a variable charge per month based on their specific usage of the internet and access the internet primarily via the copper or PSTN network. This includes internet users who have a subscription with an Internet Service Provider (ISP) and those customers who do not have a subscription with an ISP.</p> <p>Flat-rate narrowband internet subscribers pay a fixed monthly fee for a defined number of hours of narrowband Internet access, primarily via the copper or PSTN network.</p> <p>ADSL broadband subscribers use the conventional copper PSTN line for high-speed broadband access. DSL services are usually "always-on", i.e. the user does not have to initiate the Internet connection to access the internet. Some providers also offer time-based broadband services, i.e. the user pays for a limited amount of hours of broadband access per month.</p>

³ See note 1 above

⁴ See note 2 above

⁵ See note 2 above

⁶ See note 1 above

⁷ See note 2 above

Figure/ Section	Indicator	Definition
		<p>Other broadband subscribers use high-speed broadband services over platforms other than DSL (i.e. the copper network) such as fixed wireless access, cable modem fibre and satellite.</p> <p>One subscriber may have more than one internet subscription.</p>
3.1.2	Profile of active internet subscriptions in Ireland	<p>Proportion of total number of internet subscriptions (both narrowband and broadband in Ireland) broken down by copper (i.e. narrowband metered, narrowband flat-rate and DSL) and all other technology platforms (i.e. combined cable, satellite, fixed wireless access and satellite broadband) and expressed as percentages. This chart complements the table in figure 3.1.1.</p>
3.1.3	Narrowband and broadband subscription growth	<p>This chart shows the growth in both narrowband and broadband internet subscriptions over time in absolute terms, as well as growth in total internet subscriptions based on an aggregate of broadband and narrowband subscriptions.</p>
3.1.4	Percentage of Copper-based internet subscriptions	<p>Breakdown of internet subscribers over copper lines, including dial-up narrowband subscribers (PSTN and ISDN), flat-rate narrowband and DSL technologies, as a percentage of total internet subscribers.</p> <p>Narrowband Dial-up is defined here as a metered service (typically over a dedicated 1891 or 1892 number, but can also be provided over an 1890 number) where the customer pays a variable charge per month based on their specific usage of the internet. This includes subscribers who have a subscription with an ISP and those customers who do not have a subscription to an ISP.</p> <p>A narrowband Flat-rate Internet subscription is a service (typically provided over an 1893 number) where the customer pays a flat monthly fee for a defined number of hours of dial-up Internet access. Narrowband data includes both business and residential customers.</p> <p>Broadband subscribers are Digital Subscriber Line (DSL) subscribers, i.e. those using their conventional copper PSTN line for high-speed broadband access. DSL services are usually "always-on", i.e. the user does not have to initiate the Internet connection to access the internet. Some providers also offer time-based broadband services, i.e. the user pays for a limited amount of hours of broadband access per month.</p> <p>Broadband data includes both business and residential customers.</p>
3.2.1	Provision of DSL access	<p>Proportions of Digital Subscriber lines (DSL) supplied to customers by means of direct retail supply by eircom, and wholesale supply by eircom to other operators by means of fully unbundled lines or bitstream.⁸ DSL (Digital Subscriber Line) is a technology for bringing high-bandwidth or broadband information to homes and small businesses over ordinary copper telephone lines.</p>
3.3.1	Broadband subscriptions and	<p>This table details subscriptions (both residential and business subscribers) across DSL, cable, satellite, fibre</p>

⁸ Bitstream access refers to the situation where the incumbent installs a high-speed access link to the customer premises and then makes this access link available to third parties, to enable them to provide high-speed services to customers. Bitstream depends in part on the PSTN and may include other networks such as the ATM network, bitstream access is a wholesale product that consists of the provision of transmission capacity in such a way as to allow new entrants to offer their own, value-added services to their clients. The incumbent may also provide transmission services to its competitor, to carry traffic to a 'higher' level in the network hierarchy where new entrants may already have a broadband point of presence

Figure/Section	Indicator	Definition
	growth rates by platform	and fixed wireless platforms. The growth rates are for quarterly and year-on-year growth in subscription numbers across each broadband access platform and for total broadband subscription growth.
3.3.2	Broadband subscriptions by platform	Total number of broadband subscriptions (both residential and business customers) by means of DSL, cable modem, fibre, satellite and/or fixed wireless access. Cable modems allow internet broadband access by means of cable TV connections. Fixed wireless access allows internet broadband access by means of wireless devices or systems located in fixed locations, such as homes and offices.
3.3.3	Broadband subscriptions by subscriber type	This chart breaks out the proportions of total broadband subscriptions by business and residential segments of the Irish market. Some of this data is based on estimates.
3.3.4	Market share of total broadband market	This chart shows eircom's and OAOs' retail DSL market shares plus alternative broadband platforms' share, as a percentage of the total broadband market.
3.4.1	WiFi hotspots and access points	This table lists the number of WiFi hotspots and access points in Ireland at the end of the reporting period. Hotspots are typically public locations at which broadband internet access can be obtained. At these hotspots, users with a computer (usually a laptop) can wirelessly connect to the internet either for free or on payment of a fee. Typical locations for such hotspots include cafes and restaurants, hotels and airports. In general terms, more than one access point can be found at a hotspot.
4.1.1.1	Irish mobile penetration rate	Total number of mobile phone subscribers (GSM/2G and 3G, both contract and prepaid) in Ireland as measured by the total number of active SIM cards divided by the total population and multiplied by 100. A Prepaid subscriber is a customer who subscribes to a prepaid tariff plans and has made an outgoing call within the previous 3 months, although the definition of active subscriber can vary from operator to operator. A contract customer refers to a customer with a current contract subscription.
4.1.2.1	Proportion of pre-paid and post-paid subscribers	Percentages of total number of mobile phone subscribers (GSM/2G and 3G) broken down by pre-paid and post-paid (i.e. contract) packages.
4.1.2.2	Profile of pre-paid and post-paid subscribers by operator	Percentages of total number of mobile phone subscribers (GSM/2G and 3G) to each of the mobile networks, broken down by pre-paid and post-paid (contract) packages
4.2.1.1	SMS, MMS and Call minutes	Total volumes of mobile voice (calls) and data messages (both SMS and MMS) ⁹ made over mobile networks.
4.2.2	Average Minutes of Use (MoU)	This metric provides an indication of the average monthly usage of voice services by mobile subscribers in Ireland. The average is based on an aggregate of blended (i.e. combined post-paid and pre-paid) minutes of use provided by all mobile networks operators in Ireland. Weightings are applied based on the size of the subscriber base of each individual operator. The weighted subscribers are based on the start period subscribers plus the end period subscriptions divided by 2 (basically the average subscriptions between the start and end of the period).

⁹ SMS – Short Messaging Service; MMS = Multimedia Messaging Service

Figure/ Section	Indicator	Definition
		The weights are then put into a ratio format, based on each operator's share of weighted total subscriptions- where the weights for all operators total 1. Each operator MOU for prepaid/ postpaid/ total is then multiplied by the weight and added together.
4.3.1	Total Mobile retail revenues	Total aggregate retail revenues generated by mobile network operators, split between voice and data services.
4.4.1.1	Market share – number of subscribers	Each mobile operator's share of the total number of mobile subscribers (GSM/2G and 3G), expressed as a percentage.
4.4.1.2	Market share – revenue	Each mobile operator's share of total mobile retail revenues (GSM/2G and 3G), expressed as a percentage.
4.4.2.1	Mobile Numbers Ported	Total number of mobile numbers which have been retained by customers when they switched from one mobile operator to another. This represents a cumulative total since Mobile Number Portability (MNP) was introduced in July 2003.
5.1.1	Broadcasting subscribers and growth rates by platform	This table provides subscriber numbers on the particular TV delivery platforms available in Ireland, namely cable/MMDS, satellite and/or free-to-air (also known as analogue TV). The growth rates are for quarterly and year-on-year growth in subscriber numbers across each form of broadcast TV access.
5.1.2	Take-up of broadcasting services	Percentage of TV households in Ireland broken down by the platforms used to deliver TV services – satellite, digital cable, analogue (or basic) cable and free-to-view.
5.2.1	Pay TV market (analogue and digital)	Percentages of total pay TV households broken down by analogue pay TV (that is basic cable or MMDS) and digital pay TV platforms such as digital cable and satellite.
5.3.1	Digital TV Penetration (Cable and Satellite Breakdown)	% breakdown of digital TV subscribers between those using digital cable and satellite services.

Secondary data

Pricing data

Sections 1.4, 2.4, 2.9 and 3.6 contain comparative pricing data and are supplied by Teligen in its T-Basket product.

The pricing data is valid at November 2006 for all baskets.

An OECD-approved methodology was adopted by Teligen to compare fixed (PSTN) and mobile tariffs. This format follows a basic three-step process consisting of: (i) the construction of one or more baskets of telephone services; (ii) the pricing of those baskets; and (iii) the conversion of the individual currencies to standard units (e.g. US dollar with Purchasing Power Parities (PPPs)). Section 6 of this document provides more detail on the base rates used to calculate PPPs in the Teligen tariff baskets.

Purchasing power parities (PPPs) are the rates of currency conversion that eliminate the differences in price levels between countries. Comparative price levels are defined as the ratios of PPPs to exchange rates. They provide measures of the differences in price levels between countries. The PPPs are given in national currency units per US dollar.

In their simplest form, PPPs are simply price relatives which show the ratio of the prices in national currencies of the same good or service in different countries.

For example, if the price of a cauliflower in the United Kingdom is 2.00 pounds and in Ireland it is 1.50 euro, then the PPP for cauliflower between the United Kingdom and Ireland is 2.00 pounds to 1.50 euro or 1.33 pounds to the euro. This means that for every euro spent on cauliflower in Ireland, 1.33 pounds would have to be spent in the United Kingdom to obtain the same quantity and quality – or, in other words, the same volume – of cauliflower. One of the best known examples of this principle is the comparison of relative prices of a McDonald's Big Mac between countries as presented in *The Economist*.

The Central Statistics Office has provided a user-guide to PPPs on its website.¹⁰

Both the PSTN and mobile baskets were updated following a public workshop in Rome in July 2005.

Changes made as a result of this workshop are in addition to any tariff changes.

Because substantial changes were rolled out in the February and May 2006 updates, comparisons are made for only for baskets since February 2006.

Each chart for November 2006 displays a number in brackets against each country which is the respective position in the August baskets.

Only incumbent operators are covered in the fixed baskets while the two largest operators are covered in the mobile baskets.

The mobile baskets are for 2G or GSM services only.

For the fixed international baskets, the weighting between the peak and off-peak charges has been changed, as well as the call duration for each of these call types.

The major difference in structure with the revised methodology is that the PSTN basket includes multiple price plans for each country / operator and the calculation extracts the cheapest tariff for each chosen basket. With this in mind, the cheapest tariff for international calls for Ireland is not the same tariff that would have been used in the November 2005 basket. A cheaper option is now included in the comparison, which will account for the improvement in position. Similar changes have been made for other countries.

For the mobile low, medium and high user profiles, The 'Fixed' component of price refers to the standard charges imposed by operators, regardless of the amount of calls made (i.e. connection and rental). T-basket calculation of this figure is made up of: Installation Charge/5 + Rental charge for 1 year. The 'Voice' component of price refers to the charges imposed by operators, arising from the number of voice calls made by the user, while "Message" refers to the charges imposed by operators, arising from the number of SMS and MMS messages sent by the user. Many mobile operators bundle a set amount of

¹⁰ http://www.cso.ie/surveysandmethodologies/surveys/prices/documents/word_docs/ppp.doc

texts or voice minutes with the subscription fee and the user then pays for any excess voice calls or text messages consumed over and above the bundled amount.

The broadband baskets were commissioned separately by ComReg from Teligen and have been revised substantially.

The main changes are that the baskets now include analysis of cable modem as well as DSL tariffs in an attempt to broaden analysis of broadband beyond xDSL technologies. In addition the baskets assume an average usage profile for broadband of 25 hours and a 10GB data download allowance per month, with each internet session lasting 60 minutes. While broadband is an always-on product, the assumption of an average user profile ensures that packages are comparable across countries.

Tariff data collected now includes business and residential tariffs, as well as broadband tariffs that are bundled with additional telephony services such as line rental and/or telephone calls. Bundled tariffs include only internet and telephony services and only rental and charges related to the internet element are considered – in other words if calls are included in a bundle which contains broadband access, the call element is not added to the analysis, and standard PSTN and cable connection/rental charges are also not included.

Bundles that include television services are also not analysed.

This is to ensure that the analysis is confined to the cost of broadband internet services, while also recognising that an increasing number of broadband users receive their broadband by means of a bundled service.

Where multiple bundles are offered in a specific country or by a specific operator, the cheapest bundle is used.

In general promotional offers such as “free connection” are not included unless such promotions are unlimited (e.g. permanent free connection promotions where the user never pays a connection fee).

In this report ComReg has compared residential tariffs only. Future reports may consider analysis of business tariffs too, where available.

Business tariffs and/or bundled tariff data were not available for some countries, either because such services are not offered or no published prices were available.

Two baskets are produced in the report:

- Lowest monthly ADSL package – the Irish data is based on eircom’s Broadband Home Starter package
- Lowest monthly broadband package (i.e. either DSL or cable modem) – the Irish data is based on the Cablenet Broadband Easy package offered by Chorus.

Charges for modems or routers and ISP subscription charges are only included in the comparison in cases where they are bundled in with the complete service offering.

Results:

Results are given in US\$/PPPs and include VAT.

- It is important to remember that these comparisons do not consider some elements of broadband services that may well have an impact on the way they are priced – these might include carrier specific “Quality of Service” features, such as guaranteed transmission bitrates. They do, however, produce comparable price points for what are widely different offerings across the countries in the comparison. It should be noted that cheaper or more expensive services may be offered in each country by other service providers. Cable modem packages may not be nationally available due to the fact that cable operators in many countries, including Ireland, were originally awarded regional franchises only.

Other data

Figure 3.3.5 Broadband Penetration Rate

This chart from the OECD compares broadband penetration (i.e. DSL and alternative platforms such as cable modem) across the OECD member countries based on a per capita measurement, i.e. broadband subscribers per 100 population (total broadband subscribers/total population X 100/1)

Figure 3.3.6 Broadband Penetration Growth 2005-2006

This chart, based on OECD data, compares the annual growth in % points of per capita broadband penetration in a number of OECD countries.

Figure 4.1.1.2 European mobile penetration rates

Total number of mobile phone subscribers (GSM and 3G) in the EU-15 as measured by the total number of active SIM cards divided by the total population and multiplied by 100. The definition of "active subscriber" differs from operator to operator. This chart is based on data supplied by two separate data sources. Mobile subscriber numbers were provided by the Yankee Group, while population figures for the countries analysed are based on 2006 Eurostat population estimates.

Figure 4.3.2 Data revenues as a % of total revenue

This chart ranks a number of EU countries based on the percentage of total mobile retail revenues contributed by data services such as SMS and MMS. Data is supplied by the Yankee Group based on analysis of operator data in each country, which is then averaged across all operators in each country.

Figure 4.3.3 European ARPU Compared

This chart ranks a number of EU countries based on a blended monthly ARPU (Average Revenue per User) as calculated by the Yankee Group. As far as possible, ARPU figures are obtained directly from operators. Where unavailable, ARPU is calculated by dividing annual service revenues by the mid-term installed base (the sum of the opening and closing customer bases for the period divided by two). Once the Yankee Group has obtained or calculated all individual ARPU figures, they are applied to each operator's mid-term user base to obtain service revenues by operator, which are then combined to obtain a country total. This total revenue figure is then divided by total mid-term users to derive country-level ARPU.

Glossary

Access Line	A circuit that connects a subscriber to a switching centre.
ADSL	Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line: Utilises a technology that transforms a normal telephone line into a high-speed digital line that enables access to telephony services and the Internet at the same time. ADSL provides always-on access to Internet or TV and Video on-demand services at speeds that are 10 to 40 times faster than a standard 56k modem. An ADSL line has a higher downstream speed (into the end user) than upstream speed (away from the end user).
Analogue	The direct representation of a waveform, as opposed to digital which is a coded representation. An analogue signal is one that varies continuously (eg. Sound waves). Analog signals vary along two parameters, amplitude (strength) and frequency (tone). The unit of measurement is the Hertz, or cycle per second.
ATM	Asynchronous Transfer Mode – the internationally agreed basis for broadband ISDN. A technology that enables all types of information (data, voice and video in any combination) to be transported by a single network infrastructure.
ARPU	Average Revenue Per User- A measure of the average revenue generated per subscriber over a specific time period; ARPU in this report is calculated on a monthly basis.
Bandwidth	The physical characteristic of a telecommunications system that indicates the speed at which information can be transferred. In analogue systems, it is measured in cycles per second (Hertz) and in digital systems in binary bits per second. (Bit/s).
Bits per second	Basic unit of measurement for serial data transmission capacity; abbreviated as K bps, or kilobit/s for thousands of bits per second; M bps or megabit/s for millions of bits per second; G bps, or gigabit/s for billions of bits per second; T bps or terabit/s or trillions of bits per second.
Broadband	A service or connection allowing a considerable amount of information to be conveyed, such as television pictures. Generally defined as a bandwidth > 2Mbit/s. The capability to integrate any type of communications signals (voice, data, image or multimedia) and carry them over a single broadband channel of 150-mbps and above, 4k regardless of their content.
Cable Modem	A cable modem is a device that enables a PC to be linked to a local cable TV line for internet/data services.
Calling Line Identity (CLI)	A facility that enables identification of the number from which a call is being made.
Carrier Pre-selection (CPS)	The facility offered to customers which allows them to opt for certain defined classes of call to be carried by an operator selected in advance (and having a contract with the customer), without having to dial a routing prefix or follow any other different procedure to invoke such routing.
Co-location	The provision of space for a customer's telecommunications equipment on the service provider's premises.
Dial-up	Connections made to a data network using the switched network to provide a voice band or data bearer.
Digital	The coded representation of a waveform by, for example, binary digits in the form of pulses of light, as opposed to analogue which is the direct representation of a waveform.
Digital Subscriber Line (DSL)	A family of technologies generically referred to as DSL or xDSL, which are capable of transforming a normal telephone line into a high-speed digital line. These include ADSL (Asymmetric DSL), SDSL (Symmetric DSL), HDSL (High data rate DSL) and VDSL (Very high data rate DSL). DSL enabled lines are capable of supporting services such as fast Internet access and video or TV on-demand.
Digital Terrestrial Television (DTT)	Digital television broadcast entirely over earthbound circuits. DTT signals are broadcast over essentially the same media as the older analogue terrestrial TV signals. DTT provides a clearer picture and superior sound quality when compared to analogue TV, with less interference and offers far more channels, thus providing the viewer with a greater variety of programmes.
Direct Access	The situation where a customer is directly connected to a telecommunications operator by a wire, fibre-optic or radio link to

	connect that customer to the public telecommunication network.
Directory Enquiry Service (DQ)	Directory information service which is operator assisted and involves the operator looking up entries on a database.
Fibre Optic Cable	A transmission medium that uses glass or plastic fibres rather than copper wire to transport data or voice signals. The signal is imposed on the fibres via pulses (modulation) of light from a laser or a light-emitting diode (LED). Because of its high bandwidth and lack of susceptibility of interference, fibre-optic cable is used in long-haul or noisy applications.
Fixed telephone Services	Means the provision to end-users at fixed locations of a service for the originating and receiving of national and international calls, including voice telephony services and may include, in addition, access to emergency 112 services, the provision of operator assistance, directory services, provision of public pay telephones, provision of service under special terms or provision of special facilities for customers with disabilities or with special social needs but does not include value added services provided over the public telephone system.
Flat Rate Internet Access (FRIACO)	The provision of a Flat Rate Internet Access Call Origination via a wholesale un-metered Internet access product.
Fixed Wireless Access (FWA)	A system that connects subscribers to the public switched telephone network (PSTN) using radio signals as a substitute for copper wires for all or part of the connection between the subscriber and the switch.
FTTx	Denotes a range of fibre-based services such as fibre to the home (FTTH), fibre to the kerb (FTTk), fibre to the cabinet (FTTC), and fibre to the office (FTTO), based on the installation and use of optical fibre from a central point directly to individual buildings such as residences, apartment buildings and businesses to provide unprecedented high-speed Internet access. FTTx dramatically increases the connection speeds available to computer users compared with technologies currently offered such as ADSL.
Global Positioning System (GPS)	GPS messaging is a wireless messaging system for location-specific rather than recipient-specific messages. Somewhat like electronic sticky notes, the messages are sent and received by people with GPS locators in their wireless devices; messages are linked to the location of the sender and accessed by any equipped mobile user entering that location.
Global System for Mobile Communications (GSM)	A second generation digital mobile technology. Initially developed for operation in the 900MHz band and subsequently modified for the 850, 1800 and 1900MHz bands. GSM originally stood for Groupe Speciale Mobile, the CEPT committee which began the GSM standardisation process.
ICT	Information & Communications Technologies
Independent Service Provider (ISP)	Entities which provide telecommunications services over fixed or mobile networks, or services with a telecommunication service component, to the public at large but do not own or operate telecommunications networks.
Indirect Access	Where a customer's call is routed and billed through operator A's network even though the call originated from the network of operator B. It is the generic term for both easy access and equal access.
Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN)	A network based on the existing digital PSTN which provides digital links to customers and end to end digital connectivity between them. ISDN2 provides a maximum bandwidth of 128kbit/s.
Interconnection services	Services provided by one telecommunications organisation to another for the purpose of the conveyance of messages and information between the two systems and including any ancillary services necessary for the provision and maintenance of such services.
Internet protocol (IP)	Packet data protocol used for routing and carriage of messages across the internet.
Internet telephony	A specific type of unmanaged VoIP service that uses the public Internet to carry the IP traffic (also referred to as Voice over the Internet).
ISP	Internet Service Provider
Leased line	Point to point symmetric capacity between network termination points, whether contended or uncontended, which does not include 'on demand switching' or routing functions controlled by the end user'.

Local Loop	The access network connection between a customer's premises and the local exchange. This usually takes the form of a pair of copper wires.
Local Loop unbundling (LLU)	LLU was mandated by the EU in December 2000. It requires those operators designated as having significant market power) to make their local networks (i.e. the telephone lines that run from a customer's premises to the local telephone exchange) available to other telecommunications companies on a wholesale basis.
Managed services	Managed services include fully outsourced network management arrangements, including advanced features like IP telephony, messaging and call centre, virtual private network (VPNs), managed firewalls, and monitoring/reporting of network servers. Most of these services can be performed from outside a company's internal network.
Mobile Number Portability (MNP)	The facility which allows mobile subscribers to retain their mobile number when moving between mobile networks e.g. a customer with an 083, 085, 086 or 087 mobile number can be an active subscriber on the network of their choice with their current number.
Modem	A device which converts digital signals from a data-transmitting terminal into modulated analogue signals which can be carried by a public telephone network.
Multimedia messaging Service (MMS)	A communications technology developed by 3GPP (Third Generation Partnership Project) that allows users to exchange multimedia communications such as pictures between capable mobile phones and other devices. MMS is an extension to the Short Message Service (SMS) protocol.
Multipoint Microwave Distribution System (MMDS)	Multipoint Microwave Distribution System (MMDS) is a system to allow for the distribution of multi-channel television. This is a subscriber-based system which operates in the microwave part of the band (2GHz - 3 GHz). Reception of MMDS is typically through a roof-top microwave antenna and set-top box.
Narrowband	A service or connection allowing only a limited amount of information to be conveyed, such as for telephony. This compares with broadband which allows a considerable amount of information to be conveyed.
Originating network	The network to which a caller who makes a call is directly connected.
Other Authorised Operators (OAOs)	An undertaking, other than the incumbent, providing or authorised to provide a public communications network or an associated facility or service
Partial private Circuit (PPC)	A type of wholesale leased line that allows OAOs to efficiently combine their network infrastructure with capacity provided by the incumbent.
Path	A path is a route between any two points or nodes.
Premium rate services (PRS)	Services, including recorded information and live conversation, run by independent service providers. All calls to these companies are charged at a higher rate than ordinary calls to cover the companies' costs in providing the content of the call and the operator's cost for the special network facilities needed.
Private circuits	Point-to-point circuits for customers exclusive use covering speech, data or image communications.
Public switched telephone network (PSTN)	A voice-oriented public telephone network. Also known as the Plain Old Telephone Service (POTS).
Public telecommunications network	A telecommunications network used, in whole or in part, for the provision of publicly available telecommunications services.
Purchasing Power Parities (PPPs)	Purchasing Power Parities (PPPs) are currency conversion rates that both convert to a common currency and equalise the purchasing power of different currencies. In other words, they eliminate the differences in price levels between countries in the process of conversion.
Resellers	Service Providers who do not have their own network.
RFID	RFID (radio frequency identification) is a technology that incorporates the use of electromagnetic or electrostatic coupling in the radio frequency (RF) portion of the electromagnetic spectrum to uniquely identify an object, animal, or person.
Roaming	A service unique to GSM which enables a subscriber to make and

	receive calls when outside the service area of his home network e.g. when travelling abroad.
Short message service (SMS)	A service for sending messages of up to 160 characters (224 characters if using a 5-bit mode) to mobile phones that use Global System for Mobile (GSM) communication.
Spectrum	The range of wavelengths used, for example, for broadcasting radio, terrestrial television and satellite television. Usable wavelength ranges from about 100 KHz to about 400 GHz although there are as yet no broadcasts above about 12 GHz.
Subscriber Identity Module (SIM)	A smart card containing the telephone number of the subscriber, encoded network identification details, the PIN and other user data such as the phone book. A user's SIM card can be moved from phone to phone as it contains all the key information required to activate the phone.
Switch	Relates to a telecommunications network comprising at least one exchange and capable of routing signals and messages from one line to all other lines comprised in the network.
Telecommunications	Conveyance of speech, music and other sounds, visual images or signals by electric, magnetic, electro-magnetic, electro-chemical or electro-mechanical means.
Terminating network	The network to which a caller who receives a call is directly connected.
Third generation mobile systems (3G)	A European 3G mobile communications system provides an enhanced range of multimedia services (e.g. high speed Internet access).
Transit	A transit service is a conveyance service provided by a network between two points of interconnection. It is therefore a service that links two networks that are not in themselves interconnected.
Trunk network	That part of a telecommunications network which provides connections between.
Voice over Internet protocol (VoIP)	The generic name for the transport of voice traffic using Internet Protocol (IP) technology. The VoIP traffic can be carried on a private managed network or the public Internet (see Internet telephony) or a combination of both. Some organisations use the term 'IP telephony' interchangeably with 'VoIP'.
Voice telephony service	A service available to the public for the commercial provision of direct transport of real-time speech via the public switched network or networks such that any user can use equipment connected to a network termination point at a fixed location to communicate with another user of equipment connected to another termination point.
Virtual private network (VPN)	These are used by a company or private group to make inter-site connections either for telephone speech or data as if there were dedicated leased lines between these sites. The equipment used is located within the public telecommunications operator's premises and forms an integral part of the public network but is software-partitioned to allow for a genuinely private network
Wholesale Line Rental (WLR)	A facility offered to customers of OAOs whereby they can opt to receive a single bill for their telephony rental, calls and other ancillary services.
Wi-Fi	Wi-Fi (short for "wireless fidelity") is a term for certain types of wireless local area network (WLAN) that use specifications in the 802.11 family of standards. The term Wi-Fi was created by an organization called the Wi-Fi Alliance, which oversees tests that certify product interoperability. Wi-Fi access points provide Internet connection and virtual private network (VPN) access from a given location e.g. public places, such as airports, hotels, and coffee shops. Access is facilitated via the user's own portable computer.

Purchasing Power Parities (February 2007)

Exchange rates used			
	US\$	US\$ PPP	VAT %
Austria	1.296478764	1.089477953	20.0%
Belgium	1.296478764	1.108101507	21.0%
Czech Rep.	0.045952841	0.067577708	19.0%
Denmark	0.173989296	0.113718494	25.0%
Finland	1.296478764	0.953293209	22.0%
France	1.296478764	1.071470053	19.6%
Germany	1.296478764	1.071470053	19.0%
Greece	1.296478764	1.296478764	19.0%
Hungary	0.005043322	0.007103271	20.0%
Ireland	1.296478764	0.881958343	21.0%
Italy	1.296478764	1.14732634	20.0%
Luxembourg	1.296478764	1.089477953	15.0%
Netherlands	1.296478764	1.098710817	19.0%
Poland	0.330433231	0.485931222	22.0%
Portugal	1.296478764	1.44053196	21.0%
Slovak Rep.	0.036891112	0.051237656	19.0%
Spain	1.296478764	1.271057611	16.0%
Sweden	0.143286388	0.106138065	25.0%
UK	1.959170879	1.567336703	17.5%
USA	1	1	10.0%