

Technical Glossary

Technical abbreviations and definitions used in European standardisation are available at <http://webapp.etsi.org/Teddi/>.

Addressing resources:

According to art. 3(f) of the TCA¹

Communication parameters and numbering elements such as code numbers, subscribers' telephone numbers and short numbers.

BWA (Broadband Wireless Access)

Wireless broadband access to a telecoms network.

Cable ducts

According to art. 3(e^{ter}) of the Telecommunications Act (TCA)¹

Underground pipes in which lines for transmission of information by telecommunications techniques are conveyed, including the access shafts.

Carrier selection

According to RS 784.101.112/2²

A mechanism that allows customers to choose any service provider for national and international calls independently of their access provider. Customers use this option by dialling a sequence of numbers before the number of the person or service they wish to reach, so that the call is routed via their service provider of choice.

Coaxial cable

Modem allowing terminals to connect to telecom services on a **coaxial** connection.

Communication parameters

According to art. 3(g) of the TCA¹

Elements that enable the persons taking part in a telecommunications operation, as well as the computer processes, machines, apparatus or telecommunications installations involved, to be identified.

Connection

Generally refers to the termination point of a network (**NTP**, Network Termination Point) as described in SR/ RS 784.101.113/1.4³; the following types must be considered:

- **Private connection:** physical connection point between a customer's private equipment and that of a TSP which enables communication services to be provided,

¹ http://www.admin.ch/ch/e/rs/784_10/index.html

² <https://www.bakom.admin.ch/bakom/en/homepage/ofcom/organisation/legal-framework/practical-implementation/technical-and-administrative-regulations/sr-784-101-112-2.html>

³ <http://www.ofcom.admin.ch/org/grundlagen/00563/00564/00664/index.html?lang=en>

- **Public connection:** physical connection point between a TSP's equipment and a network terminal which is made available to the public for the provision of public communication services; for example:

- **public publiphones**, telephone boxes installed in public places and managed by the **TSP** which owns them;
- **private publiphones**, installed in private places with public access, managed by the customer (restaurants, hotels, etc.) or by the TSP.

Customer

According to art. 1(b) of the OTS⁴

Any person who has concluded a contract with a TSP pertaining to the use of those services.

Directories (of public telephone service customers)

List of public telephone service subscribers who have not refused an entry in such a list intended for publication (printed directories, internet sites, directory enquiry services, etc...).

Note: The terms of access to the directory data of public telephone service customers are ruled by document SR/ RS 784.101.113/1.1⁵

DSL (Digital Subscriber Line, also termed **xDSL**)

A generic designation for the digital technologies of copper twisted-pair access networks.

DVB⁶ (Digital Video Broadcasting)

A generic designation for the digital technologies of broadcasting services access networks, where:

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| - DVB-C | DVB by coaxial cable |
| - DVB-S | DVB by satellite |
| - DVB-T | DVB by terrestrial broadcasting system |
| - DVB-H | DVB 'handheld', associated with mobile telephones |

EDGE (Enhanced Data rates for GSM Evolution) see **Infrastructures** for **mobile** services

FTTx (*Fibre to the x*)

A generic name for the digital technologies used in fibre-optic access networks, including:

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------------|
| - FTTS | Fiber to the Street |
| - FTTC | Fiber to the Cabinet |
| - FTTB | Fiber to the Building |
| - FTTH | Fiber to the Home |

Fully unbundled access

According to art. 3(d^{bis}) of the TCA¹ but expanded to other situations

Provision of access to the local loop for another telecommunications service provider for utilisation of the entire frequency spectrum.

Note: The limitation introduced in the law in relation to the 'twisted pair' is excluded within the framework of this questionnaire

GPRS (General Packet Radio Service) see **Infrastructures** for **mobile** services

⁴ <https://www.admin.ch/opc/en/classified-compilation/20063267/index.html>

⁵ <http://www.ofcom.admin.ch/org/grundlagen/00563/00564/00661/index.html?lang=en>

⁶ <http://www.dvb.org/>

Grouped Services

Grouped services or grouped offerings are offers combining two or more telecommunications services (exclusively fixed telephony, fixed broadband internet, pay TV, mobile telephony and/or mobile data) offered by one or more associated providers which can be purchased jointly (one single wording and one a single price = *pure bundles*) or separately (taking advantage of non-temporary discounts and/or promotions granted for the additional service(s) = *mixed bundles*). Services that can only be marketed on condition that one or more other services are associated with them (= *tied and tying services*) are also considered.

GSM (Global System for Mobile communication) see **Infrastructures** for **mobile** services

High-speed access

According to art. 3(d^{ter}) of the TCA¹ but expanded to other situations,
*Establishment of a high-speed connection to the subscriber from the exchange to the building connection by a TSP , where **high speed, high bitrate** or **broadband** corresponds to at least 128 kbps.*

Notes: 1- the limitations introduced in the law in relation to the '*making this connection available to another provider for the provision of broadband services*' and to the '*on the twisted pair metallic line*' are excluded within the framework of this questionnaire.

2- to ensure that the replies to this question are uniform, the limit between 'high' and 'low' speed is set at 128 kbps (equivalent to ISDN BA).

HSPA (High Speed Packet Access) see **Infrastructures** for **mobile** services

Information

According to art. 3(a) of the TCA¹

Signs, signals, characters, images, sounds and any other form of representation addressed to human or other living beings or to machines.

Infrastructures (and technologies) for mobile services

The most important, within the framework of this questionnaire, are (in order of evolution)

- **GSM**, a pan-European second generation cellular digital radiocommunication system,
- **UMTS**, the European name for the third generation digital system,
- **LTE**, system for the latest generation digital mobile service.

Within this evolution, the most important systems for data transmission are

- **GPRS**, system associated with the GSM and UMTS mobile services,
- **EDGE**, a development of GPRS allowing higher bitrates,
- **HSPA**, the most recent of these systems.

Interconnection

According to art. 3(e) of the TCA¹

Establishment of access by the connection of the installations and services of two telecommunications service providers, enabling them to operate together logically and in accordance with telecommunications techniques and allowing access to the services of third parties.

Interconnection point

- **Central interconnection point:** the 'central connection point' of a local loop at a high level of the network hierarchy, usually for L3 products⁷
- **Local interconnection point:** the 'local interconnection point' of a local loop at at the lowest level of the network hierarchy, usually for L1/L2 products⁷

IP (Internet Protocol)

IP is a protocol widely used on data networks. Within the framework of this document, used in one of the following contexts:

- **IPTV**, when the services are offered with a guaranteed quality and provided on **managed networks**, where the resources are reserved just before provision of the service.
- **Internet**, when the services are offered without a quality guarantee and provided on **non-managed networks**, where the availability of the resources determines the grade of service at any time.

ISDN (Integrated Services Digital Network)

Digital access network (as opposed to the analogue access to telephone network), BA or PRA offering in particular the switched telephone service, where:

- **BA** (Basic rate Access), **basic access to the ISDN network**, a connection with two 64 kbit/s channels (2 **B channels** for voice and data) and a 16 kbit/s channel (**D channel**, for signalling and data)
- **PRA** (Primary Rate Access), **primary rate connection to the ISDN network**, a 2 Mbit/s connection, or the equivalent of 32 **B channels** (64 kbit/s each).
- **B** 64 kbit/s channel (voice and data) on the **ISDN** network.
- **D** 16 kbit/s channel on the **ISDN** network (signalling and data).
- **NT1** (Network Termination type 1), see SR/ RS 784.101.113/1.6⁸

ISP (Internet Service Provider)

TSP, which provides the internet access service to an end user.

Leased lines

According to art 3(e^{bis}) of the TCA¹

Provision of transparent transmission capacities via point-to-point connections.

Note: Within this context, the transmission capacity may be the data rate (64 kbit/s, 2 Mbit/s, etc.) or a certain bandwidth (in kHz or MHz or an appropriate unit).

LTE (Long Term Evolution) see **Infrastructures** for **mobile** services

One Way

Unidirectional communication.

OTSFehler! Textmarke nicht definiert.

Ordinance on Telecommunications Services (SR/RS 784.101.1)⁴

⁷ According to the transfer points report by OFCOM working group L1B dated 9.10.2009

⁸ <http://www.ofcom.admin.ch/org/grundlagen/00563/00564/00666/index.html?lang=en>

PLC (Power Line Communication)

Communication via domestic electrical power supply lines.

POCSAG (Post Office Code Standardisation Advisory Group)

Transmission protocol for numeric and alphanumeric messages used in radio messaging.

PSTN (Public Switched Telephone Network)

Switched telephone (3.1 kHz bandwidth) network and analogue access network as opposed to the **ISDN** digital network.

Public publicphones or kiosks see **Public connection**.

Roaming

Contracts between TSPs, which enable customers to use multiple mobile telephone networks.

SMS (Short Message System) and **MMS** (Multimedia Message Service)

Text messaging services (SMS) or multimedia messaging services (MMS).

S-PCS (Satellite - Personal Communications System)

Personal communication services by all low-orbit satellites used in radiotelephony networks.

TCA¹

Telecommunications Act (SR/RS 784.10)

Telecommunications installations

According to art. 3(d) of the TCA¹

The apparatus, lines or equipment intended for the transmission of information by means of telecommunications techniques or used for that purpose.

Telecommunications service

According to art. 3(b) of the TCA¹

The transmission of information for third parties by means of telecommunications techniques.

Transmission by means of telecommunications techniques:

According to art. 3(c) of the TCA¹

Sending or receiving of information, by lines or radio, by means of electrical, magnetic or optical signals or other electromagnetic signals.

TSO, see **OTS**⁴

TSP

Telecommunications service provider.

Two Way

Bidirectional communication.

UMTS (Universal Mobile Telecommunications System), see **Infrastructures** for **mobile** services.

User or end user

According to art. 1(a) of the OTS⁴

Any person who uses the services of a provider of telecommunications services.

Note: 1- the user may or may not be a **customer** of the TSP, for example the user of a GSM network via national or international roaming.
2- for internet access services, users are those who have been active for the last 3 months of each year

VoIP (*Voice over Internet Protocol*)

Generic name, which defines the transportation of voice traffic by means of transmission in packets using Internet Protocol (IP). VoIP traffic can be routed on a managed private network or the internet, which is a public network, or a combination of the two.

WiMAX (Worldwide Interoperability for Microwave Access)

Wireless access network based on the IEEE 802.16 standard

WLAN (Wireless Local Area Network)

Wireless local area network, normally forming part of a customer's private equipment.