Appendix D

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

4G -   The fourth generation of mobile networks. 4G offers users faster, more reliable mobile broadband internet for devices like smartphones, tablets and laptops. A 4G system must provide capabilities defined by the International Telecommunications Union. Potential and current applications include amended mobile web access, IP telephony, gaming services, high-definition mobile TV, video conferencing, and 3D television.

5G -   5th generation mobile networks or 5th generation wireless systems, abbreviated 5G, are the proposed next telecommunications standards beyond the current 4G standards. Rather than faster peak Internet connection speeds, 5G planning aims at higher capacity than current 4G, allowing higher number of mobile broadband users per area unit, and allowing consumption of higher data quantities.

Backhaul – The transfer of data to a point in the telecommunications infrastructure from which it can be distributed over a network (notably internet).

BDUK - Broadband Delivery UK is part of the Department for Culture, Media and Sport, responsible delivering superfast broadband and better mobile connectivity to the nation. This includes setting of policy, funding and procurement activities.

Big Data - A term for data sets that are so large or complex that traditional data processing applications are inadequate to deal with them. Challenges include analysis, capture, data curation, search, sharing, storage, transfer, visualization, querying, updating and information privacy. The term "big data" often refers simply to the use of predictive analytics, user behaviour analytics, or certain other advanced data analytics methods that extract value from data, and seldom to a particular size of data set

Duct Network – A physical channel or tube, typically installed alongside a road for the housing of fibre optic cable.

FTTP -   Fibre to the Premise is a broadband network architecture using optical fibre to provide all of the local loop from the telecommunication network to the end user premises.

(white area) In-fill -   The installation of NGA services to premises that are currently un-served by the market – ie filling in gaps of coverage.

ISP -   Internet Service Provider

Mbps - Megabits per second

NGA -   Next Generation Access. Defined by Ofcom as 'new or upgraded networks that will allow substantial improvements in broadband speeds and quality'.

OGTC -   Oil & Gas Technology Centre

R100 -   Scottish Government's national programme to improve digital infrastructure and provide all premises in Scotland with a minimum of 30Mbps download speed

SWAN - The Scottish Wide Area Network (SWAN) is a Scottish Government led programme in partnership with the wider public sector created as a response to the McClelland review of ICT infrastructure in the Scottish Public Sector enabling connectivity for public sector sites across Scotland

Superfast Broadband - Super-fast broadband in UK is generally taken to mean broadband products that provide a maximum download speed that is greater than 24 Mbits. However the EU define superfast services as having a speed of 30Mbps and this is the definition to be used by UK in all future procurements.

Ultrafast Broadband - Ultrafast broadband are broadband products that provide a maximum download speed that is greater than 100 Mbit/s.

White Premise - Premise where no commercial operator is offering NGA services