

Glossary of Terms and abbreviations

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| 1 | Access Service | Access Services is the collection, carriage, transmission and delivery of voice and/or non-voice messages over Licensee's network by deploying circuit and/or packet switched equipment |
| 2 | AGR | Adjusted Gross Revenue - AGR is Gross revenue reduced by permissible deductions (i.e. PSTN related call charges paid to other telecom service providers for carriage of calls (IUC)/Roaming and service/sales tax actually paid to the Government, as per the license agreement |
| 3 | Basic Services | A Service Provider must offer customers the ability to place and receive voice-grade calls over all distances utilizing the public switched telephone network or successor network |
| 4 | BSOs | Basic Service Operators - They were permitted to offer "limited-mobility" services over Wireless Local Loop (WLL (M)) using CDMA technology in their coverage areas |
| 5 | BWA | Broadband wireless access |
| 6 | Call Charges | Call charges are variable and are used to pay for the cost of the equipment to route a call from the caller's exchange to the recipient's exchange. |
| 7 | CAPEX | Capital Expenditure |
| 8 | Carrier Service | Provision of wired or wireless facilities to originate, terminate or transit calls, charging for interconnection, settlement or termination of domestic or international calls, charging for jointly used facilities including pole attachments, charging for the exclusive use of circuits, a leased circuit or a dedicated link including a speech circuit, data circuit or a telegraph circuit |
| 9 | CDMA | Code Division Multiple Access (CDMA) is a technology for providing wireless services. |
| 10 | CMTS | Cellular Mobile Telephone Service - It is a type of short-wave analog or digital telecommunication service in which a subscriber has a wireless connection from a mobile phone to a relatively nearby transmitter. The transmitter's span of coverage is called a cell. As the cellular telephone user moves from one cell or area of coverage to another, the telephone is effectively passed on to the local cell transmitter. |
| 11 | Data Service | Provision of access to wired or wireless facilities and services specifically designed for efficient transmission of data |
| 12 | DoT | Department of Telecommunications |
| 13 | Entry fee | One time non-refundable Entry Fee fixed by DoT has to be paid by the Licensee prior to signing of the License agreement. |
| 14 | FAT | Free Air Time |

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| 15 | Fixed license fee regime | During the National Telecom Policy-1994 regime, licensees were selected through a bidding process and were to pay to the Government a fixed amount of annual license fee, agreed during the bidding process. |
| 16 | FOC | Free of Cost |
| 17 | FTT | Full talk time |
| 18 | GR | GR - The Gross Revenue shall be inclusive of installation charges, late fees, sale proceeds of handsets (or any other terminal equipment etc.), revenue on account of interest, dividend, value added services, supplementary services, access or interconnection charges, roaming charges, revenue from permissible sharing of infrastructure and any other miscellaneous revenue, without any set-off for related item of expense, etc. |
| 19 | GSM | Global System for Mobile communication is a technology for providing wireless services. |
| 20 | ILD | International Long Distance - The ILD Service is basically a network carriage service (also called Bearer) providing International connectivity to the Network operated by foreign carriers. |
| 21 | Installation charges | Charges for installation of customer terminal equipment |
| 22 | Interconnection charges | A 'charge' levied by network operators on other service providers to recover the costs of the interconnection facilities (including the hardware and software for routing, signaling, and other basic service functions) provided by the network operators |
| 23 | Internet Services | Internet services provides for accessing, using, or participating in the Internet |
| 24 | Internet Telephony | Internet telephony offers digital telecommunications services based on Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP) that are provisioned via the Internet |
| 25 | IOT | Inter Operator traffic |
| 26 | IP-I | Infrastructure provider category- I -No license is issued for IP-I. Companies registered as IP-I can provide assets such as Dark Fibre, Right of Way, Duct space and Tower. |
| 27 | IP-II | Infrastructure provider category- II - An IP-II license can lease / rent out /sell end to end bandwidth i.e. digital transmission capacity capable to carry a message. Issuance of IP-II License has been discontinued w.e.f. 14.12.05 |
| 28 | ISP | Internet Service Provider |
| 29 | ISP (IT) | Internet Service Provider (including Internet Telephony) |
| 30 | IUC | Interconnection Usage Charges as defined at serial 16 |
| 31 | License Fee | The Licensee shall pay Licence Fee as a percentage of Adjusted Gross Revenue (AGR) for providing telecom services on basis of licenses granted by DoT. |
| 32 | LSAs | Licensed Service Areas (Circle) |

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| 33 | Microwave Access | Microwave (MW) Access is normally in the frequency band 10 GHz and beyond for GSM and CDMA based telecom service providers |
| 34 | Microwave Backbone | Microwave (MW) Backbone networks are generally below 10 GHz frequency band for GSM and CDMA based telecom service providers |
| 35 | MoC&IT | Ministry of Communications and IT |
| 36 | NLD | National Long Distance - National Long Distance (NLD) service refers to the carriage of switched-bearer telecommunications services over a long distance network i.e., a network connecting different short distance charging areas (SDCAs) |
| 37 | NTP-94 | National Telecom Policy-1994 |
| 38 | NTP-99 | New Telecom Policy-1999 |
| 39 | OPEX | Operating Expenditure |
| 40 | PSPs | Private Service Providers |
| 41 | PSTN charges | Public Switched Telecom Network charges |
| 42 | Revenue sharing regime | New Telecom Policy - 99 introduced the 'Revenue Share Regime' in which telecom service providers, in place of the fixed license fee were required to pay a percentage of their Adjusted Gross Revenue (AGR) as licence fee |
| 43 | Roaming charges | Roaming is the ability for a cellular customer to automatically make & receive voice calls, send & receive data, or access other services when traveling outside the geographical coverage area of the home network, by means of using a visited network. The charges for this facility is Roaming charges |
| 44 | Sales Tax | Sales tax is a consumption tax imposed by the government on the sale of goods and services |
| 45 | Service Tax | Service tax is a tax levied by the government on service providers on certain service transactions, but is actually borne by the customers. It is categorized under Indirect Tax and came into existence under the Finance Act, 1994 |
| 46 | SUC | Spectrum Usage Charges - In addition to License Fee, wireless service providers are required to pay Spectrum Usage Charges as a percentage of AGR. |
| 47 | Supplementary services | GSM offers three basic types of services: Telephony services or teleservices, Data services or bearer services & Supplementary services. Supplementary services are additional services that are provided in addition to teleservices and bearer services. These services include caller identification, call forwarding, call hold, call waiting, conferencing, number identification, closed user group and barring of outgoing (international) calls |
| 48 | TB | Trial Balance |
| 49 | TDSAT | Telecom Disputes Settlement and Appellate Tribunal |
| 50 | Terminal equipment | A device that constitutes a point of termination of a communications circuit or channel. Terminal equipment includes all customer premises equipment (CPE), including voice terminal equipment and data terminal equipment (DTE) |

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| 51 | TRAI | Telecom Regulatory Authority of India |
| 52 | UASL | Unified Access Services License - The UASL services cover collection, carriage, transmission and delivery of voice and/or non-voice messages over licensee's network in the designated service area and include provision of all types of access services. Access Service Provider can also provide Internet Telephony, Internet Services and Broadband Services. If required, access service provider can use the network of NLD/ILD service licensee. The access service includes but not limited to wireline and / or wireless and fixed wireless access. |
| 53 | UL | Unified License - The Licensee may establish, operate and maintain Telecommunication Networks and telecommunication services using any technology as per prescribed standards in the service area as per scope of services authorized under this License. In case, the Licensee obtains Access Spectrum, the terms and conditions of the allotment of spectrum regarding use of technology shall be applicable. |
| 54 | USO | Universal Service Obligation - NTP'99 provided that the resources for meeting the USO would be raised through a 'Universal Access Levy (UAL)', which would be a percentage of the revenue earned by the operators under various licenses. |
| 55 | Value added services | Value-added service (VAS) is a popular telecommunications industry term for non-core services, or in short, all services beyond standard voice calls and fax transmissions. In the telecommunication industry, on a conceptual level, value-added services add value to the standard service |
| 56 | VSAT | Very Small Aperture Terminal - VSAT License is to establish, install, operate and maintain VSAT Closed Users Group Domestic Data Network service via INSAT Satellite System on non- exclusive basis within territorial boundary of India |
| 57 | WFD | Wireless Finance Division of DoT |
| 58 | WLL (M) | Wireless in Local Loop (Mobile) |
| 59 | WPC Charges | Charges levied by the Wireless Planning & Coordination Wing of DoT |