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| **Term/ Abbreviation** | **Definition** |
| **AI** | Artificial Intelligence - intelligence exhibited by machines |
| **Bandwidth** | The amount of data that can be transferred in a fixed amount of time |
| **BCR** | Benefit to cost ratio – the value of the benefits of a policy relative to itscosts |
| **BDUK** | Broadband Delivery UK |
| **Benefit** | Describes those impacts that can be understood as a social benefit under the guidelines of the Green Book |
| **Black****postcodes** | Postcodes expected to receive superfast coverage from multiplecommercial suppliers |
| **Crowding-out** | The extent to which public spending reduces levels of private investment |
| **Digital Divide** | Difference in connectivity between areas, with some areas having access to much faster speeds than others |
| **Displacement** | Describes effects in product markets where the growth of one firm willresults in the loss of market share for its competitors |
| **FTTC** | Fibre to the cabinet |
| **FTTH** | Fibre to the home |
| **FTTP** | Fibre to the premises |
| **Gb** | Gigabite (1 Gb = 1,000 Mb = 1,000,000 Kb) |
| **GB** | Gigabit (1 GB = 8 Gb) |
| **GBPS** | Gigabit per second |
| **GVA** | Gross Value Added – the value added in the production process, and measured as the sum of wages and profits |
| **Grey****postcodes** | Postcodes expected to receive superfast coverage from a singlecommercial supplier |
| **Hyperfast** | Hyperfast loosely refers to download speeds in excess of 500Mbit/s |
| **IoT** | Internet of things - IoT encompasses everything connected to the internet, but it is increasingly being used to define objects that "talk" to each other. "Simply, the Internet of Things is made up of devices – from simple sensors to smartphones and wearables – connected together |
| **Low latency** | Latency indicates how much time it takes for a packet of data to get from one designated point to another and is typically measured in seconds or milliseconds. When low, there is negligible time taken.  |
| **LFFN** | Local Full Fibre Networks |
| **Mb** | Megabite (1 Mb = 1,000 Kb) |
| **MB** | Megabyte (1 MB = 8 Mb) |
| **MOOC** | Massive open online course – where thousands of people stream online courses |
| **NGA** | Next generation access, describing technologies that can deliversuperfast speeds including Fibre to the Cabinet (FTTC) or Fibre to the Premises (FTTP). |
| **OMR** | Open Market Review – consultation process used by BDUK and local authorities to establish the superfast roll-out plans of suppliers |
| **Superfast**  | Superfast speeds refer to download speeds of at least 24Mbit/s (as applied by BDUK) or 30Mbit/s (as applied by Ofcom) |
| **Take-up** | The share of premises receiving subsidised superfast coverage taking up superfast broadband services |
| **Tb** | Terabit (1 Tb = 1,000 Gb = 1,000,000 Mb) |
| **TB** | Terabyte (1 TB = 8 Gb) |
| **Ultrafast** | Ultrafast speeds refer to speeds in excess of 300Mbit/s |
| **White****postcodes** | Postcodes not expected to receive superfast coverage under thecommercial plans of suppliers |