



6.11. Glossary

3G (third generation)	mobile communications technologies of the third generation — a set of services that combines both high-speed mobile access with Internet services and radio communication technology that creates a data transmission channel.
4G (fourth generation)	a generation of mobile communications with enhanced requirements. The fourth generation is generally considered to include promising technologies allowing the transmission of data at a speed exceeding 100 Mbit/s for mobile and 1 Gbit/s for stationary subscribers.
5G (fifth generation)	high-speed wireless internet, fifth-generation technology, which ensures more efficient communication and access to data and communication services thanks to increased speed of reception/transmission of data and the expansion of the range.
ADSL (Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line)	asymmetric digital subscriber line — modem technology in which the available bandwidth of the channel is distributed between outgoing and incoming traffic asymmetrically.
API (Application Programming Interface)	description of the ways in which one computer programme can interact with another programme.
ARPU (Average Revenue Per User)	average revenue per month per one subscriber.
B2B (Business to Business)	a term designating commercial relations between legal entities.
B2C (Business to Consumer)	a term designating commercial relations between a legal entity and a consumer.
B2G (Business to Government)	a term designating commercial relations between a legal entity and the government.
B2O (Business to Operators)	a term designating commercial relations between a legal entity and communications operators.
Big Data	processing of large volumes of data.
BS	base station.
CDMA (Code Division Multiple Access)	multiple access with code division, a digital cellular (wireless) communications network. CDMA wireless communications equipment is recommended by the international standardization organization for communications as the most promising for building third-generation networks.
DWDM (Dense Wave Division Multiplexing)	dense wave division multiplexing technology represents the most reliable technology for the backbone infrastructure of multi-service and mobile networks, ensures a sharp increase of the throughput capacity of the network and implements a wide set of fundamentally new communications services.
EBITDA (Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization)	profit of the Company before deduction of interest on loans, profit tax and amortization.
ECHR	European Court of Human Rights.
ESG factors (Environmental. Social. Governance)	environmental factors, social factors and governance factors.
FDO	fiscal data operator.
Firewall	a technological barrier designed for the prevention of unauthorized or undesirable communication between computer networks or hosts.
FMC — One contact (fixed mobile convergence)	technology combining fixed and cellular communications, with further transfer into commercial operation.
FTTH (Fiber to the Home)	fibre-optic cable to the home (an individual/private house is implied).
FTTx (fiber to the x)	fibre-optic connection technology.

FWA (Fixed Wireless Access)	wireless internet technology on the basis of 4G, used in zones not covered by fibre-optic communication lines.
GSM	global standard of digital mobile cellular communications with channel separation by time and frequency, distinguished by high security and operates in 2G type networks. The main purpose — to make calls and exchange messages.
GPON (Gigabit passive optical network)	gigabit passive optical networks.
IPTV (Internet Protocol Television)	television over Internet protocol, technology (standard) of digital television in data transmission networks over IP protocol, used by digital cable television operators, new generation of television.
IP transit	a service for the provision of managed and high-speed access to the Internet network through modern optical data transmission networks under the BGP protocol. BGP is a dynamic routing protocol between autonomous systems used in the Internet network.
IoT (Internet of Things)	the general name of technologies that allow devices embedded in individual objects, via the internet (wired or wireless), to send and receive information.
LTE (Long-Term Evolution)	standard of wireless high-speed data transmission for mobile phones and other terminals working with data.
MA	mobile application.
NPS (Net Promoter Score)	an index of determination of consumer commitment to a product or Company (readiness to recommend index), used to assess readiness for repeat purchases. Is one of the main indices of client loyalty measurement.
OHS	Occupational Health and Safety.
OTT (Over the Top)	a method of providing video services through the internet.
PSD	production safety directorate.
SDN/NFV	Software-Defined Networks (SDN) and Network Function Virtualization (NFV).
VAS (Value-Added Services)	value-added services.
VPN (Virtual Private Network)	virtual private network — the generalised name of technologies that allow ensuring one or several network connections (logical network) on top of another network (for example, the internet).
VHI	voluntary health insurance.
WAP (Wireless Application Protocol)	wireless application protocol. The protocol was created specifically for GSM networks, where it is necessary to establish communication of portable devices with the Internet network. With the help of WAP, a user of a mobile device can download any digital data from the Internet network.
FOCL RPC	fibre-optic communication lines in rural population centres.
SDC	subsidiary and dependent company.
ICT	information and communications technologies.
CSR	corporate social responsibility.
SMEs	small and medium-sized enterprises.
ALE	association of legal entities.
SSC	shared service centre.
Broadband	Broadband or high-speed internet access — internet access at a data transmission speed exceeding the maximum possible when using dial-up access with a modem and a public telephone network.