

## Glossary

<b>4 Digital Group Limited</b>	Consortium led by <b>Channel 4</b> Radio that won the licence to operate the second national <b>DAB</b> radio <b>multiplex</b> .
<b>AM</b>	Amplitude modulation. Method of adding information to a carrier wave by varying the amplitude of the carrier.
<b>Arqiva</b>	Arqiva Limited. UK communication services provider. One of the two main operating subsidiaries of <b>MUKBV</b> .
<b>Backhaul</b>	The transmission of bundles of signals from remote sites back to a control centre.
<b>BBC</b>	British Broadcasting Corporation.
<b>Broadcaster</b>	Companies that broadcast content for television or radio (whether they produce content, or aggregate it, or are <b>multiplex operators</b> ).
<b>BSkyB</b>	British Sky Broadcasting Group plc, the main satellite television provider in the UK. It uses Sky as its brand for some of its channels and services.
<b>Channel 4</b>	Channel Four Television Corporation.
<b>Cleared spectrum</b>	Spectrum that will become available once <b>DSO</b> is completed in each area. Interference issues and completion of <b>DSO</b> will restrict full access until 2012.
<b>CRR</b>	Contract Rights Renewal. A remedy put in place to regulate the sale of <b>ITV</b> advertising.
<b>DAB</b>	Digital Audio Broadcasting. There are several systems developed for sound broadcasting using digital radio signals. In Europe, T-DAB (Terrestrial Digital Audio Broadcasting) and <b>DRM</b> exist whilst other systems exist in the Americas. DAB provides services of similar quality to <b>FM</b> broadcasting but carries information more efficiently, whilst <b>DRM</b> offers similar quality services but in <b>AM</b> broadcast bands. Terrestrially-broadcast DAB covers local and national populations, while terrestrially-broadcast <b>DRM</b> covers both national and international populations.
<b>DDR</b>	Digital Dividend Review. As part of the process of <b>DSO</b> , which will free-up spectrum for other uses, <b>Ofcom</b> is reviewing the opportunities and will determine the arrangements by which spectrum will be released.
<b>Digital 3&amp;4</b>	Digital 3&4 Limited. Consortium owned by <b>ITV</b> and <b>Channel 4</b> operating a UK <b>multiplex</b> .
<b>Digital broadcasting</b>	Transmission system using digital technology whereby sounds and pictures for broadcast are processed electronically to convert the signals into discrete binary digits. This mechanism is now the norm for modern information and communications technology. It enables the original signal quality to be preserved until the signal fails,

unlike the analogue approach where the signal progressively worsens. The system principles are used in modern terrestrial, satellite and cable transmission.

<b>Digital compression</b>	Electronic technique(s) for reducing the number of binary digits necessary to convey information. In the context of broadcast service this reduces the amount of information that needs to be transmitted in order to provide acceptable sound and picture quality.
<b>Digital One</b>	Established as a joint venture by <b>GCap Media</b> and <b>Arqiva</b> , but in February 2008 it was agreed in principle that Arqiva would acquire GCap Media's stake in the business. Digital One was awarded the sole UK national <b>DAB</b> radio <b>multiplex</b> licence in 1998 and began broadcasting in 1999 under a renewable 12-year licence.
<b>Digital UK</b>	Digital UK is an independent, non-profit organization which works with <b>multiplex operators</b> , equipment manufacturers, installers, retailers, rental companies and consumer groups to coordinate the technical rollout of digital television across the UK. Digital UK was set up at the request of the Government. It is owned by the public service broadcasters ( <b>BBC</b> , <b>ITV</b> , <b>Channel 4</b> , <b>Five</b> , <b>S4C</b> and Teletext), and <b>multiplex operators SDN</b> and <b>NGW</b> .
<b>Distribution</b>	In digital or analogue broadcasting, sending the analogue channel or <b>DTT</b> multiplexed signal to each of the main transmission sites.
<b>DRM</b>	Digital Radio Mondiale—see <b>DAB</b> .
<b>DSO</b>	Digital Switchover, the process of shifting from analogue to digital terrestrial TV transmission in the UK.
<b>DTT</b>	Digital Terrestrial Television, a signal broadcast to a conventional television aerial, rather than to a satellite dish or cable connection.
<b>DVB-T2</b>	Digital Video Broadcasting—Terrestrial 2, the proposed development by the DVB consortium of the current DVB-T standard for the broadcast transmission of <b>DTT</b> . It will enable more information to be handled within a given amount of spectrum. Details are to be agreed early 2008.
<b>EBITDA</b>	Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization.
<b>Emap</b>	Media group with various holdings including the UK's second biggest commercial radio network.
<b>Five</b>	Channel 5 Broadcasting Ltd.
<b>FM</b>	Frequency modulation, method of adding information to a carrier wave by varying the frequency of the carrier.
<b>Freeview</b>	Free-to-air <b>DTT</b> service launched in October 2002.
<b>GCap Media</b>	Formed from the merger of Capital Radio and GWR in May 2005, GCap is the UK's largest commercial radio group.

<b>GMG</b>	Guardian Media Group plc. UK media business owning newspapers, websites, radio stations and magazines.
<b>HDTV</b>	High Definition Television—digital television signals that contain more information (picture detail) than is the case for <b>SDTV</b> . These signals require more capacity in a broadcast channel.
<b>IBA</b>	Independent Broadcasting Authority, a successor to the <b>ITA</b> . The IBA was a UK body created in 1972 for regulating and supplying transmission services for commercial television and radio broadcasts. The regulatory part of the IBA was superseded by the Independent Television Commission, and by the Radio Authority respectively. These later became part of <b>Ofcom</b> . The technical services part of the IBA was sold as National Transcommunications Ltd (Nat Trans, which later became ntl:broadcast).
<b>Interleaved spectrum</b>	Additional frequency capacity available in limited geographical areas within the spectrum carrying the planned high-power <b>DTT</b> . It is effectively unused spectrum (or ‘white space’) that exists in particular areas. It carries severe limitations on available coverage because of interference issues.
<b>ITA</b>	Independent Television Authority, a UK authority created by the Television Act 1954 to supervise the creation of and to supply transmission services for independent television services.
<b>ITV</b>	ITV plc.
<b>Lattice Telecommunications Asset Development Company Limited</b>	One of the constituent companies acquired by <b>MUKBV</b> in the acquisition.
<b>L-Band</b>	A subset of the Ultra High Frequency band (UHF 300–3000 MHz). This band covers groups of allocations generally used for satellite communications and for terrestrial communications between satellite equipment in the frequency range between 390 MHz and 1.55 GHz.
<b>LF</b>	Low frequency. Radio frequencies in the range 30–300 kHz, part of which is allocated to broadcast services.
<b>MCA</b>	Measured coverage area, the area on which basis <b>Ofcom</b> calculates its licence fees and administers regulations on the ownership of radio licences.
<b>MF</b>	Medium frequency. Radio frequencies in the range 300–3000 kHz. Part of this band is the medium wave <b>AM</b> broadcast band.
<b>MPEG-2, MPEG-4</b>	Widely-used digital video compression formats.
<b>MTS</b>	Managed Transmission Services. Non-price-controlled services including network design, procurement and installation of transmitters, network monitoring, quality assurance of the signal and maintenance of the transmission equipment.

<b>MUKBH</b>	Macquarie UK Broadcast Holdings Limited, the owner of <b>MUKBV</b> .
<b>MUKBV</b>	Macquarie UK Broadcast Ventures Limited, the purchaser of the <b>NGW</b> . MUKBV is a wholly-owned indirect subsidiary of Macquarie UK Broadcast Holdings Ltd ( <b>MUKBH</b> ), which is owned by a consortium of investors, including Macquarie Communications Infrastructure Group, which is listed on the Australian Stock Exchange.
<b>Multiplex</b>	A group of digital television or radio channels grouped together for broadcasting to save frequency space. There are currently six UK digital television multiplexes (often abbreviated as ‘muxes’).
<b>Multiplex operator</b>	The operator of a <b>multiplex</b> . The current television <b>multiplex</b> operators are <b>BBC</b> , <b>Digital 3&amp;4</b> , <b>NGW</b> and <b>SDN</b> .
<b>Multiplexing</b>	The process whereby multiple digital data streams are combined into one frequency channel.
<b>Multiplexing service providers</b>	<b>Multiplexing</b> is a process whereby multiple digital data streams are combined into one frequency channel. <b>Multiplexing</b> is a discrete process that requires specialist digital processing hardware. In television production the two current multiplexing service providers are <b>Arqiva</b> and Siemens IT Solutions.
<b>NA</b>	Network Access. In this context, NA covers access to sites and associated facilities to enable broadcast transmission. In the UK this is a regulated activity including the use of cost-based price controls.
<b>National Grid</b>	National Grid plc is a UK-based utilities company with interests in the USA and Australia. It is the former owner of <b>NGW</b> .
<b>National Grid Telecoms Investment Limited</b>	One of the constituent companies acquired by <b>MUKBV</b> in the acquisition. Now the parent company of all <b>MUKBV</b> 's <b>NGW</b> companies.
<b>National Grid Wireless No.2 Limited</b>	One of the constituent companies acquired by <b>MUKBV</b> in the acquisition. Formerly known as Gridcom (UK) Limited.
<b>NGW</b>	National Grid Wireless Group. UK telecommunications infrastructure and broadcast transmission facilities provider, acquired by <b>MUKBV</b> in April 2007 for £2.5 billion.
<b>Ofcom</b>	Office of Communications, the regulator for the UK communications industries, with responsibilities across television, radio, telecommunications and wireless communication services.
<b>PMSE</b>	Programme Making and Special Events. A use of spectrum involving short-range radio communication.
<b>PSB</b>	Public Service Broadcast. UK broadcasting in which several aspects are defined by the relevant regulator, for example the percentage of locally-generated content, news, children’s programmes and the percentage of the population to be covered by

the broadcaster. In the UK, coverage specifications extend to specifying which transmission sites are to be used. Three of the six UK **DTT** multiplexes are designated for public service broadcast.

<b>QAM</b>	Quadrature Amplitude Modulation, a digital data transmission modulation method. The most common forms are 16-QAM, 64-QAM, 128-QAM and 256-QAM. A higher-order QAM rating delivers more data but is less robust than a lower-order QAM.
<b>RadioCentre</b>	RadioCentre Ltd is an industry body representing over 300 UK commercial radio stations.
<b>RCBs</b>	Relevant customer benefits, as defined by section 41(5) of the Act. The CC's guidance states that if the CC is satisfied that RCBs would result from a merger that also led to an SLC, it will consider whether to modify the remedy that it would otherwise put in place.
<b>Reference Offer</b>	In this context, broadcasting and radio services reference offers are issued pursuant to conditions contained in <b>Ofcom's</b> statement of 28 April 2005 entitled <i>Broadcasting Transmission Services: a review of the market, Final statement</i> . A provider must publish a Reference Offer setting out the terms and conditions on which it will provide <b>NA</b> for television broadcasting and/or for radio broadcasting services.
<b>RSL</b>	See <b>Television Restricted Service Licences</b> .
<b>S4C</b>	<b>Channel 4</b> Wales.
<b>SDN</b>	SDN Limited. UK <b>DTT multiplex operator</b> owned by <b>ITV</b> since April 2005.
<b>SDTV</b>	Standard Definition Digital Television. Digital television with less picture details than for <b>HDTV</b> .
<b>SMP</b>	Significant Market Power.
<b>Television Restricted Service Licences</b>	Television licences for analogue services granted by <b>Ofcom</b> for services to specific local communities or for particular events. Radio <b>RSLs</b> are also granted.
<b>VHF</b>	Very High Frequency. Radio frequency range from 30–300 MHz, having several segments allocated to broadcasting.
<b>Virgin Radio</b>	Virgin Radio Limited. UK national commercial radio network.
<b>VTC</b>	VT Communications, a division of VT Group plc, is a communication services provider in the UK and overseas.