

QUARTERLY QUESTIONNAIRE ON ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATION SERVICES AS A FIXED LOCATION AND NOMADIC VOIP SERVICES

Fixed Telephone Service (FTS)

Nomadic VoIP service

Internet Access Services (IAS)

Pay-TV Service

1. lines

1.1 Number of lines to the fixed telephone service

1.2 Number of lines to broadband Internet access service

1.3 Number of hotspots (Wi-Fi)

1.a Number of broadband Internet retail lines, by type of access technology and by class of service (defined in terms of downstream speed)

2. Customers

2.1 Number of customers of the fixed telephone service

2.2 Number of Calling Cards, prepaid cards, etc.

2.3 Active Nomadic VoIP Service customers

2.4 Number of Internet access service customers

2.5 Number of pay-TV service subscribers

3. Customers of services provided in bundles

4. Traffic

4.1 Traffic volume of the telephone service at a fixed location

4.2 Traffic volume of the telephone service at a fixed location

4.3 Traffic volume of the broadband internet access service (in GB).

4.4 Traffic volume of pay-TV services (in GB).

5. Revenues

5.1 Revenues from telephone service at a fixed location (excludes Revenues from FTS offered as part of a bundle of services), (in euros, net of discounts)

5.2 Revenues from nomadic VoIP services (in euros, net of discounts)

5.3 Revenues from Internet access service (excludes revenues from Internet access service offered as part of a bundle of services)

5.4 Revenues from pay-TV services (excludes revenues from pay-TV offered as part of a bundle of services)

5.5 Revenues from services offered in bundles

Definitions

No.	Indicators
1.	Number of Lines
1.1.	Number of Lines to the fixed telephone service (FTS)
1.1.1	Number of lines of FTS, by support
1.1.1.1	Number of lines installed at customer request
1.1.1.1.1	Own infrastructure
1.1.1.1.1.1	Copper
1.1.1.1.1.2	Coaxial cable
1.1.1.1.1.3	HFC (Hybrid Fibre Coaxial)
1.1.1.1.1.4	PLC
1.1.1.1.1.5	FTTx
1.1.1.1.1.5.1	(of which) FTTN+VDSL
1.1.1.1.1.5.2	(of which) FTTH/B
1.1.1.1.1.6	Radio resources
1.1.1.1.1.6.1	GSM/ GPRS/ UMTS/ CDMA
1.1.1.1.1.6.2	FWA
1.1.1.1.1.6.3	BWA
1.1.1.1.1.6.4	Other radio resources (specify. Add as many rows as necessary)
1.1.1.1.1.7	Others (specify. Add as many rows as necessary)
1.1.1.1.2	Leased infrastructure
1.1.1.1.2.1	Unbundled local loop
1.1.1.1.2.2	WLR
1.1.1.1.2.3	Leased Lines
1.1.1.1.2.4	Resale
1.1.1.1.2.5	Unbundled access to the fibre loop
1.1.1.1.2.6	Optical fibre access on the terminal segment
1.1.1.1.2.7	Other (specify. Add as many rows as necessary)
1.1.1.2.	Lines installed for use by the provider itself
1.1.1.2.1.	Own infrastructure
1.1.1.2.2.	Third party infrastructure
1.1.1.3.	No. of Public Payphones
1.1.1.3.1	Own infrastructure
1.1.1.3.2	Third party infrastructure
1.1.2.	Number of lines to the fixed telephone service, by type of access
1.1.2.1.	Analogue lines
1.1.2.2.	Digital lines
1.1.2.2.1.	ISDN lines
1.1.2.2.1.1	Basic ISDN lines
1.1.2.2.1.2	Direct equivalent basic ISDN lines
1.1.2.2.1.3	Primary ISDN lines
1.1.2.2.1.4	Direct equivalent primary ISDN lines
1.1.2.2.1.5	Fractioned ISDN lines
1.1.2.2.1.6	Direct equivalent fractioned ISDN lines
1.1.2.2.2.	Other digital lines (specify)
1.1.2.2.2.1.	Other equivalent digital lines
1.1.2.3.	Lines to Voice over Internet Service (VoIP)/VoB
1.1.2.4.	Other types of lines (specify. Add as many rows as necessary)
1.2.	Number of broadband Internet retail lines, by type of access technology
1.2.1	Number of ADSL lines, by type of access
1.2.1.1	Own Network
1.2.1.2	Unbundled Local Loop - Full Access
1.2.1.3	Unbundled Local Loop - Shared Access
1.2.1.4	Bitstream (aggregated ATM/IP/others)
1.2.1.5	Resale
1.2.1.6	Naked ADSL
1.2.1.7	Other types of access (specify. Add as many rows as necessary)
1.2.2	Number of lines via Cable Modem
1.2.3	Number of FWA lines
1.2.4	Number of lines over Optical Fibre (FTTH/B)
1.2.4.1	Own Network
1.2.4.2	Unbundled access to the fibre loop
1.2.4.3	Optical fibre access on the terminal segment
1.2.4.4	Wholesale broadband access
1.2.4.5	Others (specify. Add as many rows as necessary)
1.2.5	Number of lines via Leased Lines
1.2.6	Number of lines via Satellite
1.2.7	Number of lines using PLC
1.2.8	Number of lines using other technologies (specify. Add as many rows as necessary)
1.3	Number of hotspots (Wi-Fi)

INFORMATION TO BE REPORTED ON A SIX-MONTHLY BASIS: IN 2ND AND 4TH QUARTERS

No.	Indicators	Quarter X
1a	Number of broadband Internet retail lines, by type of access technology and by class of service (defined in terms of downstream speed)	0
1a.1	Number of xDSL lines, by class of service	0
1a.1.1	144 Kbps < Speed < 2 Mbps	
1a.1.2	2 Mbps	
1a.1.3	2 Mbps < Speed < 10 Mbps	
1a.1.4	10 Mbps	
1a.1.5	10 Mbps < Speed < 20 Mbps	
1a.1.6	20 Mbps <= Speed < 30 Mbps	
1a.1.7	30 Mbps <= Speed < 50 Mbps	
1a.1.8	50 Mbps <= Speed < 100 Mbps	
1a.1.9	Speed => 100 Mbps	
1a.2	Number of lines via Cable Modem	0
1a.2.1	144 Kbps < Speed < 2 Mbps	
1a.2.2	2 Mbps	
1a.2.3	2 Mbps < Speed < 10 Mbps	
1a.2.4	10 Mbps	
1a.2.5	10 Mbps < Speed < 20 Mbps	
1a.2.6	20 Mbps <= Speed < 30 Mbps	
1a.2.7	30 Mbps <= Speed < 50 Mbps	
1a.2.8	50 Mbps <= Speed < 100 Mbps	
1a.2.9	Speed => 100 Mbps	
1a.3	Number of FWA lines	0
1a.3.1	144 Kbps < Speed < 2 Mbps	
1a.3.2	2 Mbps	
1a.3.3	2 Mbps < Speed < 10 Mbps	
1a.3.4	10 Mbps	
1a.3.5	10 Mbps < Speed < 20 Mbps	
1a.3.6	20 Mbps <= Speed < 30 Mbps	
1a.3.7	30 Mbps <= Speed < 50 Mbps	
1a.3.8	50 Mbps <= Speed < 100 Mbps	
1a.3.9	Speed => 100 Mbps	
1a.4	Number of lines over Optical Fibre (FTTH/B)	0
1a.4.1	144 Kbps < Speed < 2 Mbps	
1a.4.2	2 Mbps	
1a.4.3	2 Mbps < Speed < 10 Mbps	
1a.4.4	10 Mbps	
1a.4.5	10 Mbps < Speed < 20 Mbps	
1a.4.6	20 Mbps <= Speed < 30 Mbps	
1a.4.7	30 Mbps <= Speed < 50 Mbps	
1a.4.8	50 Mbps <= Speed < 100 Mbps	
1a.4.9	Speed => 100 Mbps	
1a.5	Number of lines via Leased Lines	0
1a.5.1	144 Kbps < Speed < 2 Mbps	
1a.5.2	2 Mbps	
1a.5.3	2 Mbps < Speed < 10 Mbps	
1a.5.4	10 Mbps	
1a.5.5	10 Mbps < Speed < 20 Mbps	
1a.5.6	20 Mbps <= Speed < 30 Mbps	
1a.5.7	30 Mbps <= Speed < 50 Mbps	
1a.5.8	50 Mbps <= Speed < 100 Mbps	
1a.5.9	Speed => 100 Mbps	
1a.6	Number of lines via Satellite	0
1a.6.1	144 Kbps < Speed < 2 Mbps	
1a.6.2	2 Mbps	
1a.6.3	2 Mbps < Speed < 10 Mbps	
1a.6.4	10 Mbps	
1a.6.5	10 Mbps < Speed < 20 Mbps	
1a.6.6	20 Mbps <= Speed < 30 Mbps	
1a.6.7	30 Mbps <= Speed < 50 Mbps	
1a.6.8	50 Mbps <= Speed < 100 Mbps	
1a.6.9	Speed => 100 Mbps	
1a.7	Number of lines using PLC	0
1a.7.1	144 Kbps < Speed < 2 Mbps	
1a.7.2	2 Mbps	
1a.7.3	2 Mbps < Speed < 10 Mbps	
1a.7.4	10 Mbps	
1a.7.5	10 Mbps < Speed < 20 Mbps	
1a.7.6	20 Mbps <= Speed < 30 Mbps	
1a.7.7	30 Mbps <= Speed < 50 Mbps	
1a.7.8	50 Mbps <= Speed < 100 Mbps	
1a.7.9	Speed => 100 Mbps	
1a.8	Number of lines using other technologies (specify. Add as many rows as necessary)	0
1a.8.1	144 Kbps < Speed < 2 Mbps	
1a.8.2	2 Mbps	
1a.8.3	2 Mbps < Speed < 10 Mbps	
1a.8.4	10 Mbps	
1a.8.5	10 Mbps < Speed < 20 Mbps	
1a.8.6	20 Mbps <= Speed < 30 Mbps	
1a.8.7	30 Mbps <= Speed < 50 Mbps	
1a.8.8	50 Mbps <= Speed < 100 Mbps	
1a.8.9	Speed => 100 Mbps	

No.	Indicators
2.	Customers
2.1.	Number of customers of the fixed telephone service (FTS)
2.1.1.	FTS direct access customers
2.1.1.1	Residential FTS direct access customers
2.1.1.2	Non-residential FTS direct access customers
2.1.2.	FTS Indirect Access customers
2.1.2.1.	Call by call selection customers
2.1.2.2.	Pre-selection customers
2.1.3	Number of customers with services of calls which are free to the caller (800 prefix)
2.1.4	No. of customers with shared cost calls (808 and 809 prefixes)
2.1.5	No. of customers with personal number services (884 prefix)
2.1.6	No. of customers with "universal access" services (707 and 708 prefixes)
2.1.7	No. of customers with flat-rate call services (760, 761 and 762 prefix)
2.2	Number of Calling Cards, prepaid cards, etc.
2.3.	Active Nomadic VoIP Service customers
2.4.	Number of Internet access service customers
2.4.1.	Number of broadband Internet access service customers
2.4.1.1.	Number of Internet access service customers, by segment
2.4.1.1.1	Residential offers
2.4.1.1.2	Non-residential offers
2.4.1.2.	Total broadband Internet access service customers who were active during the period being reported
2.4.2.	Number of narrowband Internet access service customers (dial-up)
2.4.2.1	of which non-residential narrowband Internet access service customers (dial-up)
2.5.	Number of Pay-TV service subscribers
2.5.1	Number of cable television service subscribers
2.5.1.1	(of which) subscribers of service in digital format
2.5.2	Number of satellite television (DTH) subscribers
2.5.3	Number of pay-TV service subscribers over the public telephone network (xDSL/IP)
2.5.4	Number of pay-TV service subscribers over FWA
2.5.5	Number of subscribers of digital terrestrial television broadcasting service (DTT)
2.5.6	Number of pay-TV service subscribers using other technologies (Specify. Add as many rows as necessary)

No.	Indicators	Quarter X
3.	Number of subscribers to services provided in bundles	
3.1	FTS + FBB	
3.2	FTS + STV	
3.3	FTS + MTS	
3.4	FBB + STV	
3.5	FBB + MTS	
3.6	MTS + STV	
3.7	FBB+MBB	
3.8	MBB+FTS	
3.9	STV+MBB	
3.10	FTS + FBB + STV	
3.11	FTS + MTS + FBB	
3.12	FTS + MTS + STV	
3.13	MTS + STV + FBB	
3.14	MTS+MBB+STV	
3.15	FTS+MBB+STV	
3.16	FTS+MBB+FBB	
3.17	FTS+MBB+MTS	
3.18	FBB+MBB+MTS	
3.19	FBB+MBB+STV	
3.20	FTS+FBB+MBB+STV	
3.21	FBB+FTS+MBB+MTS	
3.22	FBB+FTS+STV+MTS	
3.23	FBB+FTS+STV+MBB	
3.24	Other bundles (specify, add as many rows as necessary)	

No.	Indicators	Quarter X
4.	TRAFFIC	
4.1.	Traffic volume of the telephone service at a fixed location	
4.1.1	Number of Calls	
4.1.1.1	National Traffic	
4.1.1.1.1	Direct Access (excluding payphones and excluding calling cards etc ...)	
4.1.1.1.1.1	Intra-network voice calls	
4.1.1.1.1.2	Fixed inter-network voice calls	
4.1.1.1.1.3	Voice calls to Mobile networks	
4.1.1.1.2	Indirect Access (excluding payphones and calling cards excluding etc ...)	
4.1.1.1.2.1	Intra-network voice calls	
4.1.1.1.2.2	Fixed inter-network voice calls	
4.1.1.1.2.3	Voice calls to Mobile networks	
4.1.1.1.3	National Calls access via calling cards, prepaid cards, etc.	
4.1.1.1.4	National calls to numbers with prefixes: 800, 802, 808, 809, 884, 707, 708, 760, 761 and 762	
4.1.1.1.5	National calls to short numbers	
4.1.1.1.6	Other national calls originating on fixed telephone network	
4.1.1.1.7	Internet Access Calls	
4.1.1.1.7.1	of which through calling cards, prepaid cards, etc.	
4.1.1.2	Outgoing international traffic	
4.1.1.2.1	Direct Access (excluding payphones and excluding calling cards etc ...)	
4.1.1.2.1.1	Calls to fixed networks	
4.1.1.2.1.2	Calls to mobile networks	
4.1.1.2.2	Indirect Access (excluding payphones and calling cards excluding etc ...)	
4.1.1.2.2.1	Calls to fixed networks	
4.1.1.2.2.2	Calls to mobile networks	
4.1.1.2.3	International outgoing traffic access via calling cards, prepaid cards, etc.	
4.1.1.3	Traffic originating on public payphones	
4.1.1.3.1	National calls originated on payphones	
4.1.1.3.2	Outgoing international calls originating on payphones	
4.1.1.4	Calls from other traffic using calling cards, prepaid cards, etc.	
4.1.1.5	Calls from other traffic (specify. Add as many rows as necessary)	
4.1.2	Number of Minutes	
4.1.2.1	National Traffic	
4.1.2.1.1	Direct Access (excluding payphones and excluding calling cards etc ...)	
4.1.2.1.1.1	Minutes of intra-net Voice traffic	
4.1.2.1.1.2	Minutes of inter-network fixed Voice traffic	
4.1.2.1.1.3	Minutes of Voice traffic to mobile networks	
4.1.2.1.2	Indirect Access (excluding payphones and excluding calling cards etc ...)	
4.1.2.1.2.1	Minutes of intra-net Voice traffic	
4.1.2.1.2.2	Minutes of fixed inter-network Voice traffic	
4.1.2.1.2.3	Minutes of Voice traffic to mobile networks	
4.1.2.1.3	Minutes of national traffic with access via calling cards, prepaid cards, etc.	
4.1.2.1.4	Minutes of national traffic destined for numbers with prefixes: 800, 802, 808, 809, 884, 707, 708, 760, 761 and 762	
4.1.2.1.5	Minutes of national traffic to short numbers	
4.1.2.1.6	Minutes from other national traffic originating on fixed telephone network	
4.1.2.1.7	Number of Minutes of Internet Access	
4.1.2.1.7.1	of which through calling cards, prepaid cards, etc.	
4.1.2.2	Outgoing international traffic	
4.1.2.2.1	Direct Access (excluding payphones and excluding calling cards etc ...)	
4.1.2.2.1.1	Minutes of traffic to fixed networks	
4.1.2.2.1.2	Minutes of traffic to mobile networks	
4.1.2.2.2	Indirect Access (excluding payphones and excluding calling cards etc ...)	
4.1.2.2.2.1	Minutes of traffic to fixed networks	
4.1.2.2.2.2	Minutes of traffic to mobile networks	
4.1.2.2.3	Minutes of outgoing international traffic access through calling cards, prepaid cards, etc.	
4.1.2.3	Traffic originating on payphones	
4.1.2.3.1	Minutes of national traffic originated on payphones	
4.1.2.3.2	Minutes of outgoing international traffic originated on payphones	
4.1.2.4	Minutes from other traffic using calling cards, prepaid cards, etc.	
4.1.2.5	Minutes of other traffic types. (Specify. Add as many rows as necessary)	
4.1.3	Data traffic generated by customers of the Fixed Telephone Service in GB	
4.2	Volume of nomadic VoIP Service Traffic	
4.2.1	Number of Calls	
4.2.1.1	National nomadic VoIP Traffic	
4.2.1.1.1	Intra-net Nomadic VoIP calls	
4.2.1.1.2	Calls to other nomadic VoIP services	
4.2.1.1.3	Calls to FTS	
4.2.1.1.4	Calls to the MTS	
4.2.1.1.5	Calls to other non-geographic numbers and short numbers	
4.2.1.2	International outgoing nomadic VoIP traffic	
4.2.2	Number of Minutes	
4.2.2.1	National nomadic VoIP traffic	
4.2.2.1.1	Minutes of intra-network traffic	
4.2.2.1.2	Minutes of traffic to other nomadic VoIP services	
4.2.2.1.3	Minutes of traffic to FTS	
4.2.2.1.4	Minutes of traffic to MTS	
4.2.2.1.5	Minutes of Traffic to other non-geographic numbers and short numbers	
4.2.2.2	International outgoing nomadic VoIP traffic	
4.3.	Traffic volume of the broadband internet access service (in GB).	

No.	Indicators	Quarter X
5.	Revenues	
5.1.	Revenues from telephone service at a fixed location (excludes Revenues from FTS offered as part of a bundle of services), (in euros, net of discounts)	
5.1.1	Revenue from subscriptions, installation fees and supplementary services	
5.1.2	Traffic revenues	
5.1.2.1	Revenues from local, regional and national traffic originated on the fixed network	
5.1.2.2	Revenues from outgoing international traffic originated on the fixed network	
5.1.2.3	Revenues from fixed-mobile traffic on the fixed network	
5.1.3	Revenues from traffic originating on calling cards, prepaid cards, etc.	
5.1.4	Revenues from traffic to services of calls which are free to the caller (800 prefix)	
5.1.5	Revenues from traffic to services of shared cost calls (808, 809 prefix)	
5.1.6	Revenues from traffic to personal number services (884 prefix)	
5.1.7	Revenues from traffic to <u>services</u> of "universal access" numbers (707 and 708 prefixes)	
5.1.8	Revenues from traffic to flat-rate call <u>services</u> (760, 761 and 762 prefix)	
5.1.9	Revenues from traffic to short numbers	
5.1.10	Revenues from traffic originating on public payphones	
5.1.11	Revenue associated with text messages	
5.1.12	Other revenues (specify. Add as many rows as necessary)	
5.2	Revenues from nomadic VoIP services (in euros, net of discounts)	
5.2.1	Revenues from subscriptions and activation charges	
5.2.2	Revenues from originated traffic	
5.3	Revenues from Internet access service (excludes Internet access service offered as part of a bundle of services)	
5.4	Revenues from subscription TV services (excludes STV offered as part of a bundle of services)	
5.5	Revenues from services offered in bundles	
5.5.1	FTS + FBB	
5.5.2	FTS + STV	
5.5.3	FTS + MTS	
5.5.4	FBB + STV	
5.5.5	FBB + MTS	
5.5.6	MTS + STV	
5.5.7	FBB+MBB	
5.5.8	MBB+FTS	
5.5.9	STV+MBB	
5.5.10	FTS + FBB + STV	
5.5.11	FTS + MTS + FBB	
5.5.12	FTS + MTS + STV	
5.5.13	MTS + STV + FBB	
5.5.14	MTS+MBB+STV	
5.5.15	FTS+MBB+STV	
5.5.16	FTS+MBB+FBB	
5.5.17	FTS+MBB+MTS	
5.5.18	FBB+MBB+MTS	
5.5.19	FBB+MBB+STV	
5.5.20	FTS+FBB+MBB+STV	
5.5.21	FBB+FTS+MBB+MTS	
5.5.22	FBB+FTS+STV+MTS	
5.5.23	FBB+FTS+STV+MBB	
5.5.24	Other bundles (specify, add as many rows as necessary)	

DEFINITIONS

1.	Number of lines	Access indicators must include the number of lines indicated below at the end of the respective period.
1.1.	Number of lines to the fixed telephone service	lines to Telephone service at a fixed location (FTS), provided by entities with a general authorisation to provide this service as well as by the universal service provider. lines allocated to the resale of telephone services at a fixed location, resale of voice telephone traffic, virtual private networks service (VPN) and GFU voice transport service. In the case of resale of lines, the provider entering into contract with the end-user shall be responsible for completion. (E.g. if the customer has a contract with the reseller, the reseller will be responsible for reporting the information). The field for this indicator does not require completion.
1.1.1	Number of lines to the FTS, by support	This indicator is segmented according to supports which can be used to provide FTS. Non-equivalent access should be considered.
1.1.1.1	Number of lines installed at customer request	Customer lines should be reported which are covered by a contractual relationship which is current at the end of the period being reported. That is, where a contractual relationship is terminated during the quarter, the lines associated with this contract should not be reported.
1.1.1.1.1	Own infrastructure	Local access infrastructure access belonging to the operator.
1.1.1.1.1.1	Copper	Traditional support technology used mostly by PT Comunicações, the incumbent operator.
1.1.1.1.1.2	Coaxial cable	Transmission technology which uses a cable made up of a central copper wire, surrounded by a shield of braided copper wire, which is separated from the central wire by an insulating material separated by a material isolator. This type of cable is suitable for carrying electrical signals with higher frequencies than those supported by a simple metallic wire pair.
1.1.1.1.1.3	HFC (Hybrid Fibre Coaxial)	Transmission technology which uses a broadband network which combines optical fibre with coaxial cable.
1.1.1.1.1.4	PLC	Powerline Communications. Access technology which uses low voltage electricity cables for broadband voice and data transmission. The technology allows the use of a local domestic network, with which any energy socket can be used to provide high-speed Internet access, voice and fax services.
1.1.1.1.1.5	FTTx	Broadband network architectures which use optical fibre over the whole or part of the local loop. There are different configurations with FTTN (Fiber to the node), FTTC (Fiber to the cabinet), FTTB (Fiber to the building) and FTTH (Fiber to the home) most widely used.
1.1.1.1.1.5.1	(of which) FTTN+VDSL	Of the lines reported in the previous item, specify which are covered by FTTN+VDSL configuration, where broadband access is based on FTTN (Fiber to the node) technology and where VDSL (Very-high-bit-rate DSL) technology is used in the section up to the customer's house.
1.1.1.1.1.5.2	(of which) FTTH/B	Fiber to the Building (FTTB): physical means of transmission based on optical fibre cables where the optical signal reaches as far as the building where the customer is located. However, the optical fibre terminates before reaching the customer's actual premises. Fiber to the Home (FTTH): physical means of transmission based on optical fibre cables, where the optical signal reaches as far as the customer's actual premises (residence or company).
1.1.1.1.6	Radio resources	
1.1.1.1.6.1	GSM/ GPRS/ UMTS/ CDMA	Access supported using frequencies allocated for the provision of the Mobile Telephone Service (MTS). ICP-ANACOM allows the use of frequencies assigned to GSM and UMTS networks for the provision of FTS, with imposition of limits on the mobility of the equipment to provide the service.
1.1.1.1.6.2	FWA	Fixed Wireless Access. Access technology which allows operators to supply customers with a direct connection to their telecommunications network through a fixed wireless connection (FWA) between their premises and the operator's local exchange.
1.1.1.1.6.3	BWA	Access technology which allows operators to supply customers with a direct connection to their telecommunications network through a wireless broadband connection (BWA) between their premises and the operator's local exchange.
1.1.1.1.6.4	Others (specify. Add as many rows as necessary)	Identify other radio resources offered. In cases where more than one alternative radio resource is offered, the values for each one should be given separately. Add as many rows as necessary to provide this information.
1.1.1.1.7	Others (specify. Add as many rows as necessary)	Identify other technologies used. Where more than one alternative technology is offered, the values for each one should be given separately. Add as many rows as necessary to provide this information.
1.1.1.2	Third party infrastructure	
1.1.1.2.1	Unbundled local loop	Whole or partial use of the local loops of another operator between the customer premises and the local exchange for the provision of services to the end-user.
1.1.1.2.2	WLRD	Wholesale Line Rental Offer in accordance with ICP-ANACOM determination of 14 December 2004.
1.1.1.2.3	Leased Lines	Telecommunications resource of a public network which provides transmission capacity between terminal points not involving user controlled switching functions. It is a permanent point to point circuit for exclusive use by its customer(s) and may be used for voice communication or for data or image transmission.
1.1.1.2.4	Resale	Resale occurs when an operator receives and sells to end customers - without the possibility of adding value added features to the service - a commercial product which is identical to the one offered by the wholesale operator to its retail customers.
1.1.1.2.5	Unbundled access to the fibre loop	Use of optical fibre local loops of another operator between the customer premises and the metropolitan Point of Presence (MPoP) to provide services to the end-user, in accordance with EC Recommendation of 09.20.2010 on regulated access to next generation access networks (NGA).
1.1.1.2.6	Optical fibre access on the terminal segment	Use of the terminal segment of the access network of another operator, including the cabling inside the building, to provide services to the end-user, in accordance with EC Recommendation of 09.20.2010 on regulated access to next generation access networks (NGA).
1.1.1.2.7	Other (specify. Add as many rows as necessary)	Identify other third party infrastructure used. Where more than one third party infrastructure is used, the values for each one should be given separately. Add as many rows as necessary to provide this information.
1.1.1.2.	Lines installed for use by the provider itself	Lines installed for use by the provider itself. It should be noted that lines associated with companies with which the provider has a controlling or group relationship should not be included in its own stock, and should be counted as "lines installed at customer request".
1.1.1.2.1.	Own infrastructure	
1.1.1.2.2.	Third party infrastructure	
1.1.1.3.	No. of Public Payphones	Public payphone means terminal equipment to access the FTS, installed in public places, including restricted access, available to the general public, in the regime of a commercial offer.
1.1.1.3.1	Own infrastructure	Public payphones whose access infrastructure is owned by the operator
1.1.1.3.2	Third party infrastructure	Public payphones whose access infrastructure is owned by third parties
1.1.2.	Number of lines to the fixed telephone service, by type of access	
1.1.2.1.	Analogue lines	lines which provide a single 64 kbit/s channel, in principle to carry voice and data up to 56 kbit/s
1.1.2.2.	Digital lines	
1.1.2.2.1.	ISDN lines	
1.1.2.2.1.1	Basic ISDN lines	Integrated Services Digital Network corresponds to a set of telecommunications infrastructure that enable the provision of connections between terminal points, supporting a wide range of telecommunications services, such as telephone and video conferencing. Access to this network can be achieved through basic or primary access, which corresponds to speeds of 128 kbit/s and 2 Mbit/s respectively, excluding signalisation. ISDN (Integrated Services Digital Network) lines with two channels of 64 kbit/s, to transport voice and data, and a 16 kbit/s, channel for signalisation.
1.1.2.2.1.2	Direct equivalent basic ISDN lines	Total direct equivalent lines: this indicator (which should not exclude the provider's own stock) is the sum of the number of lines associated with the FTS supported in each installed access, and therefore should include the lines on which, even if at a residual level, FTS traffic is routed. In the case of basic ISDN lines, the total number of equivalent lines is two for each basic ISDN access.
1.1.2.2.1.3	Primary ISDN lines	ISDN (Integrated Services Digital) lines with thirty channels of 64 kbit/s, to transport voice and data, one 16 kbit/s channel for signalisation and another channel for synchronization, with a global bit rate of 2 Mbit/s.
1.1.2.2.1.4	Direct equivalent primary ISDN lines	Total direct equivalent lines: this indicator (which should not exclude the provider's own stock) is the sum of the number of lines associated with the FTS supported in each installed access, and therefore should include the lines on which, even if at a residual level, FTS traffic is routed. In the case of primary ISDN lines, the total number of equivalent lines is 30 for each primary ISDN access.
1.1.2.2.1.5	Fractioned ISDN lines	Fractioned lines are parts of primary ISDN lines corresponding to the use of a fraction of n/30 channels of 64kbit/s, where n is an integer that can vary between 1 and 29. Where n = 15, the fractioned access takes the designation of primary (access) resource.
1.1.2.2.1.6	Direct equivalent fractioned ISDN lines	Total direct equivalent lines: this indicator (which should not exclude the provider's own stock) is the sum of the number of lines associated with the FTS supported in each installed access, and therefore should include the lines on which, even if at a residual level, FTS traffic is routed. In the case of fractioned ISDN lines the total number of equivalent lines is variable for each fractioned ISDN.
1.1.2.2.2.	Other digital lines (specify)	Identify other digital lines used. Where more than one alternative digital access is offered, the values for each one should be given separately. Add as many rows as necessary to provide this information.
1.1.2.2.2.1.	Other equivalent digital lines	Note the number of lines associated with FTS which are supported by other installed digital lines.
1.1.2.3.	lines to Voice over Internet Service (VoIP)/VoB	VoIP / VoB (voice over broadband) services allow the user to establish telephone calls over a data network such as the Internet, converting an analogue voice signal into a set of digital signals in the form of packets with IP addressing, which can be sent, for example, through an Internet connection (preferably broadband - VoB). See ICP-ANACOM position on VoIP services available at http://www.anacom.pt/render.jsp?categoryId=192922&languageId=1 . lines should be reported here where associated with voice services via the internet provided at a fixed location and in conditions perceived as being equivalent to those of the traditional FTS. Includes VoIP/VoB services over FWA, DSL, cable or other fixed internet access platforms that enable the offer of fixed telephony over IP protocol, but excludes software-based VoIP applications (e.g. VoIP via Skype, hotmail or Yahoo) and Nomadic VoIP.
1.1.2.4.	Other types of lines (specify. Add as many rows as necessary)	Identify other types of access used. Where more than one type of alternative access is used, the values for each one should be given separately. Add as many rows as necessary to provide this information.
1.2.	Number of broadband internet retail lines, by type of access technology and by class of service (defined in terms of downstream speed)	Physical types should be considered. For example, if 1 customer has more than 1 physical access, the reported value should correspond to the number of the customer's physical lines. For the present purpose, broadband means services which are characterized by the provision to end-users of asymmetric and speeds which, in the downstream direction (i.e. originating on the network and destined to the customer) exceed 144 Kbps.
1.2.1	Number of ADSL lines, by type of access	Number of Internet access via ADSL, disaggregated by type of access.
1.2.1.1	Own Network	ADSL broadband lines using own infrastructure.
1.2.1.2	Unbundled Local Loop - Full Access	Broadband lines based on full access unbundled local loops, as defined in the respective wholesale offer (e.g.: PTC's RUOJ).
1.2.1.3	Unbundled Local Loop - Shared Access	Broadband lines based on shared access unbundled local loops, as defined in the respective wholesale offer (e.g.: PTC's RUOJ).
1.2.1.4	Bitstream (aggregated ATM/IP/others)	Shared access local loop bundling consists of partial use of local loops of other operators between the customer premises and the local exchange to provide services to the end-user.
1.2.1.5	Resale	Broadband lines based on a bitstream offer, with ATM and/or IP aggregation or others, as referenced in the respective wholesale offer (e.g. PTC's "Rede ADSL PT" offer).
1.2.1.6	Naked ADSL	"Naked DSL" (NDSL) is a form of wholesale offer that enables the provision of an ADSL service to the end-user, who is not required by the operator holding the local loop to engage (or maintain) a fixed telephone service.
1.2.1.7	Other types of access (specify. Add as many rows as necessary)	Identify other types of access used. Where more than one type of access is used, the values for each one should be given separately. Add as many rows as necessary to provide this information.
1.2.2	Number of lines via Cable Modem	Number of Internet lines via cable modem.
1.2.3	Number of FWA lines	Number of Internet lines using FWA. Only one connection should be considered per access point, regardless of the estimated number of end-users.
1.2.4	Number of lines over Optical Fibre (FTTH/B)	Number of Internet lines via Optical Fibre (FTTH / B). See definition in item 1.1.1.1.5.2
1.2.4.1	Own Network	Broadband access over Optical Fibre (FTTH / B) using own infrastructure.
1.2.4.2	Unbundled access to the fibre loop	Broadband lines based on the unbundling of optical fibre local loops of another operator between the customer premises and the metropolitan Point of Presence (MPoP) to provide services to the end-user, in accordance with EC Recommendation of 09.20.2010 on regulated access to next generation access networks (NGA).
1.2.4.3	Optical fibre access on the terminal segment	Use of the terminal segment of the access network of another operator, including the cabling inside the building, to provide broadband services to the end-user, in accordance with EC Recommendation of 09.20.2010 on regulated access to next generation access networks (NGA).
1.2.4.4	Wholesale broadband access	Broadband lines based on wholesale offers using optical fibre networks (e.g. Bitstream offer or equivalent) in accordance with EC Recommendation of 09.20.2010 on regulated access to next generation access networks (NGA).
1.2.4.5	Others (specify. Add as many rows as necessary)	Other Optical Fibre Broadband lines (FTTH/B).
1.2.5	Number of lines via Leased Lines	Number of Internet lines using Leased Lines.
1.2.6	Number of lines via Satellite	Number of Internet lines via satellite.
1.2.7	Number of lines using PLC	Broadband Internet connections using Powerline Communications (PLC) - the use of low voltage electricity distribution networks for voice and data transmission. The number of Internet lines via PLC should be reported.
1.2.8	Number of lines using other technologies (specify. Add as many rows as necessary)	Number of broadband internet lines using other technologies. Where more than one alternative technology is offered, the values of each one should be given separately. Add as many rows as necessary to provide this information. Only one connection should be considered per access point, regardless of the estimated number of end-users. Wi-Fi hotspots should not be considered for the purposes of this indicator.
1.3	Number of hotspots (Wi-Fi)	Number of Wi-Fi hotspots with public access.

1a	Number of broadband internet retail lines, by type of access technology and by class of service (defined in terms of downstream speed)	Number of broadband internet retail lines, broken down by technology type and class of service. Information to be sent every six months: 2nd Quarter and 4th Quarter.
1a.1	Number of xDSL lines, by class of service	Number of xDSL Internet lines, broken down by class of service (in terms of downstream speed), in accordance with the contracted theoretical maximum speed.
1a.1.1	144 Kbps < Speed < 2 Mbps	
1a.1.2	2 Mbps	
1a.1.3	2 Mbps < Speed < 10 Mbps	
1a.1.4	10 Mbps	
1a.1.5	10 Mbps < Speed < 20 Mbps	
1a.1.6	20 Mbps < Speed < 30 Mbps	
1a.1.7	30 Mbps < Speed < 50 Mbps	
1a.1.8	50 Mbps < Speed < 100 Mbps	
1a.1.9	Speed >= 100 Mbps	
1a.2	Number of lines via Cable Modem	Number of Internet lines via cable modem, broken down by class of service (in terms of downstream speed), in accordance with the contracted theoretical maximum speed.
1a.2.1	144 Kbps < Speed < 2 Mbps	
1a.2.2	2 Mbps	
1a.2.3	2 Mbps < Speed < 10 Mbps	
1a.2.4	10 Mbps	
1a.2.5	10 Mbps < Speed < 20 Mbps	
1a.2.6	20 Mbps < Speed < 30 Mbps	
1a.2.7	30 Mbps < Speed < 50 Mbps	
1a.2.8	50 Mbps < Speed < 100 Mbps	
1a.2.9	Speed >= 100 Mbps	
1a.3	Number of FWA lines	Number of Internet lines using FWA, broken down by class of service (in terms of downstream speed), in accordance with the contracted theoretical maximum speed. Only one connection should be considered per access point, regardless of the estimated number of end-users.
1a.3.1	144 Kbps < Speed < 2 Mbps	
1a.3.2	2 Mbps	
1a.3.3	2 Mbps < Speed < 10 Mbps	
1a.3.4	10 Mbps	
1a.3.5	10 Mbps < Speed < 20 Mbps	
1a.3.6	20 Mbps < Speed < 30 Mbps	
1a.3.7	30 Mbps < Speed < 50 Mbps	
1a.3.8	50 Mbps < Speed < 100 Mbps	
1a.3.9	Speed >= 100 Mbps	
1a.4	Number of lines over Optical Fibre (FTTH/B)	Number of Internet lines using optical fibre, broken down by class of service (in terms of downstream speed), in accordance with the contracted theoretical maximum speed.
1a.4.1	144 Kbps < Speed < 2 Mbps	
1a.4.2	2 Mbps	
1a.4.3	2 Mbps < Speed < 10 Mbps	
1a.4.4	10 Mbps	
1a.4.5	10 Mbps < Speed < 20 Mbps	
1a.4.6	20 Mbps < Speed < 30 Mbps	
1a.4.7	30 Mbps < Speed < 50 Mbps	
1a.4.8	50 Mbps < Speed < 100 Mbps	
1a.4.9	Speed >= 100 Mbps	
1a.5	Number of lines via Leased Lines	Number of Internet lines using leased lines, broken down by class of service (in terms of downstream speed), in accordance with the contracted theoretical maximum speed.
1a.5.1	144 Kbps < Speed < 2 Mbps	
1a.5.2	2 Mbps	
1a.5.3	2 Mbps < Speed < 10 Mbps	
1a.5.4	10 Mbps	
1a.5.5	10 Mbps < Speed < 20 Mbps	
1a.5.6	20 Mbps < Speed < 30 Mbps	
1a.5.7	30 Mbps < Speed < 50 Mbps	
1a.5.8	50 Mbps < Speed < 100 Mbps	
1a.5.9	Speed >= 100 Mbps	
1a.6	Number of lines via Satellite	Number of Internet lines via satellite, broken down by class of service (in terms of downstream speed) in accordance with the contracted theoretical maximum speed.
1a.6.1	144 Kbps < Speed < 2 Mbps	
1a.6.2	2 Mbps	
1a.6.3	2 Mbps < Speed < 10 Mbps	
1a.6.4	10 Mbps	
1a.6.5	10 Mbps < Speed < 20 Mbps	
1a.6.6	20 Mbps < Speed < 30 Mbps	
1a.6.7	30 Mbps < Speed < 50 Mbps	
1a.6.8	50 Mbps < Speed < 100 Mbps	
1a.6.9	Speed >= 100 Mbps	
1a.7	Number of lines using PLC	Broadband Internet connections using Powerline Communications (PLC) - the use of low voltage electricity distribution networks for voice and data transmission. The number of Internet lines using PLC should be reported, broken down by class of service (in terms of downstream speed), in accordance with the contracted theoretical maximum speed.
1a.7.1	144 Kbps < Speed < 2 Mbps	
1a.7.2	2 Mbps	
1a.7.3	2 Mbps < Speed < 10 Mbps	
1a.7.4	10 Mbps	
1a.7.5	10 Mbps < Speed < 20 Mbps	
1a.7.6	20 Mbps < Speed < 30 Mbps	
1a.7.7	30 Mbps < Speed < 50 Mbps	
1a.7.8	50 Mbps < Speed < 100 Mbps	
1a.7.9	Speed >= 100 Mbps	
1a.8	Number of lines using other technologies (specify. Add as many rows as necessary)	Number of broadband internet lines using other technologies, broken down by class of service (in terms of downstream speed), in accordance with the contracted theoretical maximum speed. Where more than one alternative technology is offered, the values of each one should be given separately. Add as many rows as necessary to provide this information. Only one connection should be considered per access point, regardless of the estimated number of end-users. Wi-Fi hotspots should not be considered for the purposes of this indicator.
1a.8.1	144 Kbps < Speed < 2 Mbps	
1a.8.2	2 Mbps	
1a.8.3	2 Mbps < Speed < 10 Mbps	
1a.8.4	10 Mbps	
1a.8.5	10 Mbps < Speed < 20 Mbps	
1a.8.6	20 Mbps < Speed < 30 Mbps	
1a.8.7	30 Mbps < Speed < 50 Mbps	
1a.8.8	50 Mbps < Speed < 100 Mbps	
1a.8.9	Speed >= 100 Mbps	
2.	Customers	Customer indicators should be reported considering the number of customers indicated below at the end of the respective period.
2.1.	Number of customers of the fixed telephone service (FTS)	Number of users covered by at least one contractual relationship in force at the end of the reporting period in respect of the considered services. The calculation of "total number of customers" of the fixed telephone service (FTS) is not performed, since a direct access customer of a given provider may simultaneously be an indirect access customer of other providers. As such, the indicators "total number of direct access customer" and "total number of indirect access customers" will be analyzed separately. On the other hand, the total number of indirect access customers is not obtained from the sum of the number of pre-selection customers and the number of call-by-call selection customer, since the same entity may have some pre-selected phone numbers and use others for call-to-call selection. Although a single entity with a contractual relationship established with the provider may correspond to more than one bill, the entity will actually be counted as a "customer" and not according to the number of invoices issued in its name. This item should also be used to report the customers of the resale of telephone services at a fixed location, resale of telephone voice traffic, virtual private networks (VPN) service and voice transport service on GFU. In the case of resale of telephone services at a fixed location or resale of voice telephone traffic, the provider that holds the contract with the end-user shall be responsible for completing the item. (E.g.: if the customer has a contract with the reseller, the reseller will be responsible for reporting this information). <i>The fields for this indicator do not require completion.</i>
2.1.1.	FTS direct access customers	All users covered by a contractual relationship in force should be counted as customers of the fixed telephone service (FTS), including FTS subscribers or subscribers to a package of services which includes FTS (e.g. double play, triple play and multiple play). Only direct access customers should be considered for this item. Direct access means that there is a line installed from the place where the client is domiciled and, if necessary, from the respective terminal equipment, to an entry point of a public switched telecommunications network. Access to the client will be guaranteed with own infrastructure in the final section of the network through the installation of cables or fixed wireless access equipment.
2.1.1.1	Residential FTS direct access customers	Residential customers should be considered as users who mostly do not use the service in question as intermediate consumption of their economic activity. As a proxy, the classification resulting from the "NIF - Número de informação fiscal" (Tax Information Number) should be used (customers without NIF or with NIFs starting with 1 and 2 are non-business customers). Other equivalent criteria may be used, which should, in these cases, be explained.
2.1.1.2	Non-residential FTS direct access customers	Non-residential customers should be considered as users who mostly use the service in question as intermediate consumption of their economic activity. As a proxy, the classification resulting from the "NIF - Número de informação fiscal" (Tax Information Number) should be used (customers with NIF not starting with 1 and 2 are business customers). Other equivalent criteria may be used, which should, in these cases, be explained.
2.1.2.	FTS indirect access customers	All users covered by a contractual relationship in force should be counted as customers of the fixed telephone service (FTS), including FTS subscribers or subscribers to a package of services which includes FTS (e.g. double play, triple play and multiple play), as at the end of the quarter being reported. Only indirect access customers should be considered for this item. Access which guarantees accessibility to all customers of a given supplier of the fixed telephone service to the services of other suppliers, known as carriers, or traffic transporters.
2.1.2.1	Call-by-call selection customers	Call-by-call selection means the spot choice of the supplier of a fixed telephone service through which a determined telephone call is to be made. It implies the dialling of an initial code which gives access to the desired provider. This code is "10xy" where "xy" identifies the provider. In the case of call-by-call selection contractual obligations do not have to be established in writing and in each month of the quarter being reported only customers who have made calls during that same month must be counted.
2.1.2.2	Pre-selection customers	Pre-selection corresponds to an indirect access modality that requires pre-designation of a provider, which means that all comprised calls will be automatically forwarded through this company without the company's identification code having to be dialled.
2.1.3	Number of customers with services of calls which are free to the caller (800 prefix)	Customers of the operator should be counted who made calls to numbers with 800 prefixes, in the quarter being reported.
2.1.4	No. of customers with shared cost calls (808 and 809 prefixes)	Customers of the operator should be counted who made calls to numbers with 808 and 809 prefixes, in the quarter being reported.
2.1.5	No. of customers with personal number services (884 prefix)	Customers of the operator should be counted who made calls to numbers with 884 prefixes, during the quarter being reported
2.1.6	No. of customers with "universal access" services (707 and 708 prefixes)	Customers of the operator should be counted who made calls to numbers with 707 and 708 prefixes, during the quarter being reported
2.1.7	No. of customers with flat-rate call services (760, 761 and 762 prefix)	Customers of the operator should be counted who made calls to numbers with 760, 761 and 762 prefixes, during the quarter being reported
2.2.	Number of Calling Cards, prepaid cards, etc.	This item is used to report users of the virtual calling card service, which is a service that allows the user to make telephone calls by dialling a specific access code of the National Numbering Plan ("882xy"), with two relevant features: billing/collection and mobility. So that the user is able to make calls, the account associated with the card needs to be identified and authenticated (e.g. number and PIN) based on a set of dialled characters, whereas the account associated with the dialled identification is billed for the cost of the call. Cards meant for use in public payphones to access the FTS which do not have characteristics of virtual calling cards should not be reported under this item. If the provider does not directly provide calling cards, prepaid cards, etc. to the end user, using third parties who are not operators/providers authorized for their resale, the cards sold by such entities/agents should be reported under this indicator.

2.3.	Active Nomadic VoIP Service customers	Users with a contractual relationship with the nomadic VoIP provider should be reported under this item where they have been allocated a numbering resource and have actually used the service during the quarter being reported, in terms of access for the origination or reception of calls. See ICP-ANACOM position on VoIP services available at http://www.anacom.pt/render.jsp?categoryId=192922&languageId=1 .
2.4.	Number of Internet access service customers	
2.4.1.	Number of broadband Internet access service customers	No. of customers covered, at least, by one contractual relationship in force, including as subscribers to an Internet access service or a package of services which includes the broadband Internet access service. For the present purpose, broadband means services which are characterized by the provision to end-users of asymmetric and speeds which, in the downstream direction (i.e. originating on the network and destined to the customer) exceed 144 Kbps.
2.4.1.1.	Number of Internet access service customers, by segment	
2.4.1.1.1.	Residential offers	Residential customers should be considered as users who mostly do not use the service in question as intermediate consumption of their economic activity. As a proxy, the classification resulting from the "NIF - Número de informação fiscal" (Tax Information Number) should be used (customers without NIF or with NIFs starting with 1 and 2 are non-business customers). Other equivalent criteria may be used, which should, in these cases, be explained.
2.4.1.1.2.	Non-residential offers	Non-residential customers should be considered as users who mostly use the service in question as intermediate consumption of their economic activity. As a proxy, the classification resulting from the "NIF - Número de informação fiscal" (Tax Information Number) should be used (customers with NIF not starting with 1 and 2 are business customers). Other equivalent criteria may be used, which should, in these cases, be explained.
2.4.1.2.	Total broadband Internet access service customers who were active during the period being reported	Number of customers who accessed the internet access service at least once in the quarter in question. All customers in these conditions should be considered, even those who may have ceased to be customers of the service in this quarter.
2.4.2.	Number of narrowband Internet access service customers (dial-up)	For the present purpose, narrowband means services which are characterized by the provision to end-users of asymmetric speeds which, in the downstream direction (i.e. originating on the network and destined for the customer) are less than or equal to 144 Kbps (maximum contracted speed).
2.4.2.1.	of which non-residential narrowband Internet access service customers (dial-up)	Number of non-residential customers with narrowband Internet access (Maximum contracted speed less than or equal to 144 Kbps).
2.5.	Number of pay-TV service subscribers	Subscribers of all television signal broadcast or distribution services other than free-to-air services, including services included in bundles whose subscription/use involves payment.
2.5.1.	Number of cable television service subscribers	No. of customers covered by at least one contractual relationship in force, including as subscribers to the cable television service or to a bundle of services that includes the cable television service (e.g. double play, triple play or multiple play) as at the end of the quarter in question. Report "1 subscriber" per address, regardless of the number of services or bundles of services subscribed to.
2.5.1.1.	(of which) subscribers of service in digital format	Indicate the number of subscribers reported in 2.5.1 who receive the signal in digital format (by using a set-top box or equivalent equipment).+
2.5.2.	Number of satellite television (DTH) subscribers	No. of customers covered by at least one contractual relationship in force, including as subscribers to the satellite television service (DTH) or to a bundle of services that includes the satellite television service (DTH) (e.g. double play, triple play or multiple play) as at the end of the quarter in question. Report "1 subscriber" per address, regardless of the number of services or bundles of services subscribed to.
2.5.3.	Number of subscribers to television service over the public telephone network (xDSL/IP)	No. of customers covered by at least one contractual relationship in force, including as subscribers to the television service over the public telephone network (xDSL/IP) or to a bundle of services that includes the television service over the public telephone network (xDSL/IP) (e.g. double play, triple play or multiple play) as at the end of the quarter in question. Report "1 subscriber" per address, regardless of the number of services or bundles of services subscribed to.
2.5.4.	Number of pay-TV services subscribers over FWA	No. of customers covered by at least one contractual relationship in force, including as subscribers to the television service over FWA or to a bundle of services that includes the television service over FWA (e.g. double play, triple play or multiple play) as at the end of the quarter in question. Report "1 subscriber" per address, regardless of the number of services or bundles of services subscribed to.
2.5.5.	Number of subscribers of digital terrestrial television broadcasting service (DTT)	No. of customers covered by at least one contractual relationship in force, including as subscribers to the digital terrestrial television broadcasting services or to a bundle of services that includes the digital terrestrial television broadcasting services (e.g. double play, triple play or multiple play) as at the end of the quarter in question. Report "1 subscriber" per address, regardless of the number of services or bundles of services subscribed to.
2.5.6.	Number of pay-TV service subscribers using other technologies (Specify. Add as many rows as necessary)	No. of customers covered by at least one contractual relationship in force, including as subscribers to the television service using other technologies or a bundle of services that includes the television service using other technologies (e.g. double play, triple play or multiple play) as at the end of the quarter in question. Report "1 subscriber" per address, regardless of the number of services or bundles of services subscribed to. Identify other technology types. Where more than one type of technology is offered, the values of each one should be given separately. Add as many rows as necessary to provide this information.
3.	Number of subscribers to services provided in bundles	"Bundle of Services" means a commercial offer of a single operator which includes two or more services (fixed telephone service, broadband internet access service, subscription television service, mobile telephone service, mobile broadband internet access service, etc.) and which is sold as a single offer with a single bill. "Number of subscribers" means the number of contracts with the supplier of publicly available electronic communication services for the provision of an offer comprising a bundle of services. For indicators on bundles, the number of subscribers of the offers indicated below should be reported as at the end of the respective period.
3.1.	FTS + FBB	Number of subscribers of double-play offers incorporating the fixed telephone service and fixed broadband Internet access service.
3.2.	FTS + STV	Number of subscribers of double-play offers incorporating the fixed telephone service and pay-TV service.
3.3.	FTS + MTS	Number of subscribers of double-play offers incorporating the fixed telephone service and mobile telephone service.
3.4.	FBB + STV	Number of subscribers of double-play offers incorporating the fixed broadband Internet access service and pay-TV service.
3.5.	FBB + MTS	Number of subscribers of double-play offers incorporating the fixed broadband Internet access service and mobile telephone service.
3.6.	MTS + STV	Number of subscribers of double-play offers incorporating the fixed broadband Internet access service and pay-TV service.
3.7.	FBB+MBB	Number of subscribers of double-play offers incorporating the fixed broadband Internet access service and mobile broadband Internet access service.
3.8.	MBB+FTS	Number of subscribers of double-play offers incorporating the mobile broadband Internet access service and fixed telephone service.
3.9.	STV+MBB	Number of subscribers of double-play offers incorporating the pay-TV service and mobile broadband Internet access service.
3.10.	FTS + FBB + STV	Number of subscribers of triple-play offers incorporating the fixed telephone service, fixed broadband Internet access service and pay-TV service.
3.11.	FTS + MTS + FBB	Number of subscribers of triple-play offers incorporating the fixed telephone service, mobile telephone service and fixed broadband Internet access service.
3.12.	FTS + MTS + STV	Number of subscribers of triple-play offers incorporating the fixed telephone service, mobile telephone service and pay-TV service.
3.13.	MTS + STV + FBB	Number of subscribers of triple-play offers incorporating the mobile telephone service, pay-TV service and fixed broadband Internet access service.
3.14.	MTS+MBB+STV	Number of subscribers of triple-play offers incorporating the mobile telephone service, mobile broadband Internet access service and pay-TV service.
3.15.	FTS+MBB+STV	Number of subscribers of triple-play offers incorporating the Fixed Telephone Service, mobile broadband Internet access service and pay-TV service.
3.16.	FTS+MBB+FBB	Number of subscribers of triple-play offers incorporating the Fixed Telephone Service, mobile broadband Internet access service and fixed broadband Internet access service.
3.17.	FTS+MBB+MTS	Number of subscribers of triple-play offers incorporating the fixed telephone service, mobile broadband Internet access service and mobile telephone service.
3.18.	FBB+MBB+MTS	Number of subscribers of triple-play offers incorporating the fixed broadband Internet access service, mobile broadband Internet access service and mobile telephone service.
3.19.	FBB+MBB+STV	Number of subscribers of triple-play offers incorporating the fixed broadband Internet access service, mobile broadband Internet access service and pay-TV service.
3.20.	FTS+FBB+MBB+STV	Number of subscribers of quadruple-play offers incorporating the fixed telephone service, fixed broadband Internet access service, mobile broadband Internet access service and pay-TV service.
3.21.	FBB+FTS+MBB+MTS	Number of subscribers of quadruple-play offers incorporating the fixed broadband Internet access service, fixed telephone service, mobile broadband Internet access service and mobile telephone service.
3.22.	FBB+FTS+STV+MTS	Number of subscribers of quadruple-play offers incorporating the fixed broadband Internet access service, fixed telephone service, pay-TV service and mobile telephone service.
3.23.	FBB+FTS+STV+MBB	Number of subscribers of quadruple-play offers incorporating the fixed broadband Internet access service, fixed telephone service, pay-TV service and mobile broadband Internet access service.
3.24.	Other bundles (specify, add as many rows as necessary)	Number of subscribers to other offers sold in bundles. Identify other packages that include more than one service, as defined in point 3. Separate values should be given for each bundle of services. Add as many rows as necessary to provide this information.
4.	TRAFFIC	
4.1.	Traffic volume of the telephone service at a fixed location	Volume of traffic generated by FTS customers, reported in 2.1.
4.1.1.	Number of Calls	Traffic originating from the provider, measured in terms of number of calls.
4.1.1.1.	National Traffic	National voice traffic, originating from the provider, measured in terms of number of calls per type of access. Only report local, regional and national traffic (or equivalent type of calls established by the providers) and Internet access traffic (only direct access traffic to this service should be reported where originating on the provider's network). In particular, this item does not include traffic related to "fixed-mobile" and "fixed-data" calls, calls to audio text services, calls which are free to the caller (800 and 802 prefixes), shared cost calls (808 and 809 prefixes), flat-rate calls (760 prefix) and calls to short numbers, personal numbers (884 prefix), universal access numbers (707 and 708 prefixes) and traffic originating from public payphones. Traffic corresponding to each provider's own stock should not be considered in this indicator. Carrier transit traffic should not be reported.
4.1.1.1.1.	Direct Access (excluding payphones and excluding calling cards etc...)	National voice traffic, measured in terms of number of calls, with regard to residential and non-residential direct access customers. Direct access means that there is a line installed from the place where the client is domiciled and, if necessary, from the respective terminal equipment, to an entry point of a public switched telecommunications network. Access to the client will be guaranteed with own infrastructure in the final section of the network through the installation of cables or fixed wireless access equipment. Traffic originating on the provider's own lines should not be excluded from the calculation of indicators. Carrier transit traffic should not be reported. Traffic should not be reported where associated with public payphones, calling cards, short numbers and numbers with the following prefixes: 800, 802, 808, 809, 884, 707, 708 and 760. This should be considered in the respective indicators.
4.1.1.1.1.1.	Intra-network voice calls	National voice traffic associated with direct access customers, measured in terms of number of calls originating from the provider and destined for the provider's own customers.
4.1.1.1.1.2.	Fixed inter-network voice calls	National voice traffic associated with direct access customers, measured in terms of number of calls originating from the provider and destined for customers of other FTS providers.
4.1.1.1.1.3.	Voice calls to mobile networks	National voice traffic associated with direct access customers, measured in terms of number of calls originating from the provider and destined for customers of national MTS providers.
4.1.1.1.2.	Indirect Access (excluding payphones and calling cards excluding etc...)	National voice traffic, measured in terms of number of calls, related to residential and non-residential indirect access customers. Indirect access means access which guarantees accessibility to all customers of a given supplier of the fixed telephone service to the services of other suppliers, known as carriers, or traffic transporters. In an indirect access call (establishment of an end-to-end communication), where various providers may be involved, reporting should be performed only by the provider selected by the user. Traffic should not be reported where associated with public payphones, calling cards, short numbers and numbers with the following prefixes: 800, 802, 808, 809, 884, 707, 708, 760, 761 and 762. This should be considered in the respective indicators.
4.1.1.1.2.1.	Intra-network voice calls	National voice traffic, associated with indirect access customers, measured in terms of number of calls, originating from the provider and destined for the provider's own customers.
4.1.1.1.2.2.	Fixed inter-network voice calls	National voice traffic, associated with indirect access customers, measured in terms of number of calls, originating from the provider and destined for customers of other national FTS providers.
4.1.1.1.2.3.	Voice calls to mobile networks	National voice traffic, associated with indirect access customers, measured in terms of number of calls, originating from the provider and destined for customers of national MTS providers.
4.1.1.1.3.	National Calls access via calling cards, prepaid cards, etc.	National traffic, measured in terms of number of calls, associated with the virtual calling card service, which is a service that allows the user to make telephone calls by dialling a specific access code of the National Numbering Plan ("882xy"), with two relevant features: billing/collection and mobility. So that the user is able to make calls, the account associated with the card needs to be identified and authenticated (e.g. number and PIN) based on a set of dialled characters; whereas the account associated with the dialled identification is billed for the cost of the call. Cards meant for use in public payphones to access the FTS which do not have characteristics of virtual calling cards should not be reported under this item. The Operator that is the holder of the numbering should report the number of calls originated on its network and routed through the "882" numbering range. Excludes Internet access traffic.
4.1.1.1.4.	National calls to numbers with prefixes: 800, 802, 808, 809, 884, 707, 708, 760, 761 and 762	National voice traffic, measured in terms of number of calls, originating from the provider and destined for numbers with the following prefixes: 800, 802, 808, 809, 884, 707, 708, 760, 761 and 762. Traffic generated by both direct access and indirect access customers should be reported.

4.1.1.1.5	National calls to short numbers	National voice traffic, measured in terms of number of calls, originating from the provider and destined for short numbers. Short numbers means numbers whose length is less than the other numbers of the NNP (9 digits), with a length ranging from three to six digits. Examples of short numbers include: 112, 1414, 116000. The codes that enable the selection of indirect access providers (call selection and pre-selection) are sometimes designated generally as "Short Numbers", even while they are prefixes which allow selection of different number formats, networks or services, but which are not part of the number. View short numbers defined in the Plano Nacional de Numeração (National Numbering Plan), with the exception of 10xy numbers. Traffic generated by both direct access and indirect access customers should be reported.
4.1.1.1.6	Other national calls originating on fixed telephone network	Other fixed traffic originated by provider, measured in terms of number of calls. May include fixed-paging traffic, fixed-data traffic and fixed-audiotext services traffic.
4.1.1.1.7	Internet Access Calls	National traffic associated with Internet access, originating on the provider's network, measured in terms of number of calls. Traffic originated by Direct Access and Indirect Access customers should be reported.
4.1.1.1.7.1	of which through calling cards, prepaid cards, etc.	National traffic associated with Internet access, originating on the provider's network, calling cards, prepaid cards, etc., measured in terms of number of calls.
4.1.1.2	Outgoing International traffic	
4.1.1.2.1	Direct Access (excluding payphones and excluding calling cards etc ...)	Voice traffic, measured in terms of number of calls, originated by national FTS provider and destined to customers of international providers, associated with residential and non-residential direct access customers. Direct access means that there is a line installed from the place where the client is domiciled and, if necessary, from the respective terminal equipment, to an entry point of a public switched telecommunications network. Access to the client will be guaranteed with own infrastructure in the final section of the network through the installation of cables or fixed wireless access equipment. Traffic originating on the provider's own lines should not be excluded from the calculation of indicators. Carrier transit traffic should not be reported. Traffic should not be reported where associated with public payphones, calling cards, short numbers and numbers with the following prefixes: 800, 802, 808, 809, 884, 707, 708, 760, 761 and 762. This should be considered in the respective indicators.
4.1.1.2.1.1	Calls to fixed networks	Voice traffic, measured in terms of number of calls, originated by national FTS provider and destined to customers of international providers of fixed networks, associated with residential and non-residential direct access customers.
4.1.1.2.1.2	Calls to mobile networks	Voice traffic, measured in terms of number of calls, originated by national FTS provider and destined to customers of international providers of mobile networks, associated with residential and non-residential direct access customers.
4.1.1.2.2	Indirect Access (excluding payphones and calling cards excluding etc ...)	Voice traffic, measured in terms of number of calls, originated by national FTS provider and destined to customers of international providers, associated with residential and non-residential indirect access customers. Indirect access means access which guarantees accessibility to all customers of a given supplier of the fixed telephone service to the services of other suppliers, known as carriers, or traffic transporters. In an indirect access call (establishment of an end-to-end communication), where various providers may be involved, reporting should be performed only by the provider selected by the user. Traffic should not be reported where associated with public payphones, calling cards, short numbers and numbers with the following prefixes: 800, 802, 808, 809, 884, 707, 708, 760, 761 and 762. This should be considered in the respective indicators.
4.1.1.2.2.1	Calls to fixed networks	Voice traffic, measured in terms of number of calls, originated by national FTS provider and destined to customers of international providers of fixed networks, associated with residential and non-residential indirect access customers.
4.1.1.2.2.2	Calls to mobile networks	Voice traffic, measured in terms of number of calls, originated by national FTS provider and destined to customers of international providers of mobile networks, associated with residential and non-residential indirect access customers.
4.1.1.2.3	International outgoing traffic access via calling cards, prepaid cards, etc.	Voice traffic, measured in terms of number of calls, originated by national provider of calling cards and pre-paid cards and destined to customers of international providers. The Operator that is the holder of the numbering should report the number of calls originated in its network and routed through the "882" numbering range.
4.1.1.3	Traffic originating on public payphones	
4.1.1.3.1	National calls originated on payphones	National voice traffic originated on payphones, measured in terms of number of calls. Entities authorized to install and operate public pay phones to access the FTS are required to send FTS providers a systematically updated list of the Public payphones in their possession, in addition to the necessary information to be sent to ANACOM on indicators on traffic originating from these payphones.
4.1.1.3.2	Outgoing international calls originating on payphones	Voice traffic originating from national public pay phones and destined to customers of international providers, measured in terms of number of calls. Entities authorized to install and operate public pay phones to access the FTS are required to send FTS providers a systematically updated list of the Public payphones in their possession, in addition to the necessary information to be sent to ANACOM on indicators on traffic originating from these payphones.
4.1.1.4	Calls from other traffic using calling cards, prepaid cards, etc.	Other processable voice traffic, originating from the provider of calling cards, prep-aid cards, measured in terms of number of calls.
4.1.1.5	Calls from other traffic (specify. Add as many rows as necessary)	Other fixed traffic originating on the provider's network, measured in terms of number of calls. Separate values should be given for each type of call. Add as many rows as necessary to provide this information.
4.1.2	Number of Minutes	Corresponds to the traffic, originating from the provider, measured in terms of number of minutes. The fields for this indicator do not require completion.
4.1.2.1	National Traffic	National voice traffic, originating from the provider, measured in terms of number of minutes per type of access. Only report local, regional and national traffic (or equivalent type of calls established by the providers) and Internet access traffic (where only direct access traffic to this service should be reported where originating on the provider's network). In particular, this item does not include traffic related to "fixed-mobile" and "fixed-data" calls, calls to audio text services, calls which are free to the caller (800 and 802 prefixes), shared cost calls (808 and 809 prefixes), flat-rate calls (760 prefix) and calls to short numbers, personal numbers (884 prefix), universal access numbers (707 and 708 prefixes) and traffic originating from public pay phones. Traffic corresponding to each provider's own stock should not be considered in this indicator. Carrier transit traffic should not be reported.
4.1.2.1.1	Direct Access (excluding payphones and excluding calling cards etc ...)	National voice traffic, measured in terms of number of minutes, associated with residential and non-residential direct access customers. Direct access means that there is a line installed from the place where the client is domiciled and, if necessary, from the respective terminal equipment, to an entry point of a public switched telecommunications network. Access to the client will be guaranteed with own infrastructure in the final section of the network through the installation of cables or fixed wireless access equipment. Traffic originating on the provider's own lines should not be excluded from the calculation of indicators. Carrier transit traffic should not be reported. Traffic should not be reported where associated with public payphones, calling cards, short numbers and numbers with the following prefixes: 800, 802, 808, 809, 884, 707, 708 and 760. This should be considered in the respective indicators.
4.1.2.1.1.1	Minutes of intra-net Voice traffic	National voice traffic, measured in terms of number of minutes, associated with residential and non-residential direct access customers, originating from the provider and destined for the provider's own customers.
4.1.2.1.1.2	Minutes of inter-network fixed Voice traffic	National voice traffic, measured in terms of number of minutes, associated with residential and non-residential direct access customers, originating from the provider and destined for customers of other FTS providers.
4.1.2.1.1.3	Minutes of Voice traffic to MTS	National voice traffic, measured in terms of number of minutes, associated with residential and non-residential direct access customers, originating from the provider and destined for customers of national MTS providers.
4.1.2.1.2	Indirect Access (excluding payphones and excluding calling cards etc ...)	National voice traffic, measured in terms of number of minutes, associated with residential and non-residential indirect access customers. Indirect access means access which guarantees accessibility to all customers of a given supplier of the fixed telephone service to the services of other suppliers, known as carriers, or traffic transporters. In an indirect access call (establishment of an end-to-end communication), where various providers may be involved, reporting should be performed only by the provider selected by the user. Traffic should not be reported where associated with public payphones, calling cards, short numbers and numbers with the following prefixes: 800, 802, 808, 809, 884, 707, 708 and 760. This should be considered in the respective indicators.
4.1.2.1.2.1	Minutes of intra-net Voice traffic	National voice traffic, associated with residential and non-residential indirect access customers, measured in terms of number of minutes, originating from the provider and destined for the provider's own customers.
4.1.2.1.2.2	Minutes of fixed inter-network Voice traffic	National voice traffic, associated with residential and non-residential indirect access customers, measured in terms of number of minutes, originating from the provider and destined for customers of other national FTS providers.
4.1.2.1.2.3	Minutes of Voice traffic to MTS	National voice traffic, associated with residential and non-residential indirect access customers, measured in terms of number of minutes, originating from the provider and destined for customers of national MTS providers.
4.1.2.1.3	Minutes of national traffic with access via calling cards, prepaid cards, etc.	National traffic, measured in terms of number of minutes, associated with the virtual calling card service, which is a service that allows the user to make telephone calls by dialling a specific access code of the National Numbering Plan ("882xy"), with two relevant features: billing/collection and mobility. So that the user is able to make calls, the account associated with the card needs to be identified and authenticated (e.g. number and PIN) based on a set of dialled characters, whereas the account associated with the dialled identification is billed for the cost of the call. Cards meant for use in public payphones to access the FTS which do not have characteristics of virtual calling cards should not be reported under this item. The Operator that is the holder of the numbering should report the number of calls originated in its network and routed through the "882" numbering range. Excludes Internet access traffic.
4.1.2.1.4	Minutes of national traffic destined for numbers with prefixes: 800, 802, 808, 809, 884, 707, 708, 760, 761 and 762	National voice traffic, measured in terms of number of minutes, originating from the provider and destined the numbers with the following prefixes: 800, 802, 808, 809, 884, 707, 708, 760, 761 and 762. Traffic generated by both direct access and indirect access customers should be reported.
4.1.2.1.5	Minutes of national traffic to short numbers	National voice traffic, originating from the provider and destined for short numbers, measured in terms of number of minutes. Short numbers means numbers whose length is less than the other numbers of the NNP (9 digits), with a length ranging from three to six digits. Examples of short numbers include: 112, 1414, 116000. The codes that enable the selection of indirect access providers (call selection and pre-selection) are sometimes designated generally as "Short Numbers", even while they are prefixes which allow selection of different number formats, networks or services, but which are not part of the number. View short numbers defined in the Plano Nacional de Numeração (National Numbering Plan), with the exception of 10xy numbers. Traffic generated by both direct access and indirect access customers should be reported.
4.1.2.1.6	Minutes from other national traffic originating on fixed telephone network	Other fixed national traffic originated from provider, measured in terms of number of minutes. May include fixed-paging traffic, fixed-data traffic and fixed-audiotext services traffic.
4.1.2.1.7	Number of Minutes of Internet Access	National traffic associated with Internet access, originating on the provider's network, measured in terms of number of minutes. Traffic originated by Direct Access and Indirect Access customers should be reported.
4.1.2.1.7.1	of which through calling cards, prepaid cards, etc.	National traffic associated with Internet access, originating on the provider's network, calling cards, prepaid cards, etc., measured in terms of number of minutes.
4.1.2.2	Outgoing International traffic	Voice traffic originating from national providers and destined to customers of international providers, measured in terms of number of minutes, by type of access. Carrier transit traffic should not be reported. In the case of communications established through indirect access, the accounting of calls and their durations should be performed only by the provider selected by the user.
4.1.2.2.1	Direct Access (excluding payphones and excluding calling cards etc ...)	Voice traffic, measured in terms of number of minutes, originated by national FTS provider and destined to customers of international providers, associated with residential and non-residential direct access customers. Direct access means that there is a line installed from the place where the client is domiciled and, if necessary, from the respective terminal equipment, to an entry point of a public switched telecommunications network. Access to the client will be guaranteed with own infrastructure in the final section of the network through the installation of cables or fixed wireless access equipment. Traffic originating on the provider's own lines should not be excluded from the calculation of indicators. Carrier transit traffic should not be reported. Traffic should not be reported where associated with public payphones, calling cards, short numbers and numbers with the following prefixes: 800, 802, 808, 809, 884, 707, 708, 760, 761 and 762. This should be considered in the respective indicators.
4.1.2.2.1.1	Minutes of traffic to fixed networks	Voice traffic, measured in terms of number of minutes, originated by national FTS provider and destined to customers of international providers of fixed networks, associated with residential and non-residential direct access customers.
4.1.2.2.1.2	Minutes of traffic to mobile networks	Voice traffic, measured in terms of number of minutes, originated by national FTS provider and destined to customers of international providers of mobile networks, associated with residential and non-residential direct access customers.
4.1.2.2.2	Indirect Access (excluding payphones and excluding calling cards etc ...)	Voice traffic, measured in terms of number of minutes, originated by national FTS provider and destined to customers of international providers, associated with residential and non-residential indirect access customers. Indirect access means access which guarantees accessibility to all customers of a given supplier of the fixed telephone service to the services of other suppliers, known as carriers, or traffic transporters. In an indirect access call (establishment of an end-to-end communication), where various providers may be involved, reporting should be performed only by the provider selected by the user. Traffic should not be reported where associated with public payphones, calling cards, short numbers and numbers with the following prefixes: 800, 802, 808, 809, 884, 707, 708 and 760. This should be considered in the respective indicators.
4.1.2.2.2.1	Minutes of traffic to fixed networks	Voice traffic, measured in terms of number of minutes, originated by national FTS provider and destined to customers of international providers of fixed networks, associated with residential and non-residential indirect access customers.
4.1.2.2.2.2	Minutes of traffic to mobile networks	Voice traffic, measured in terms of number of minutes, originated by national FTS provider and destined to customers of international providers of mobile networks, associated with residential and non-residential indirect access customers.
4.1.2.2.3	Minutes of outgoing international traffic access through calling cards, prepaid cards, etc.	Voice traffic, measured in terms of number of minutes, originated by national provider of calling cards and pre-paid cards and destined to customers of international providers. The Operator that is the holder of the numbering should report the number of calls originated in its network and routed through the "882" numbering range.
4.1.2.3	Traffic originating on payphones	

4.1.2.3.1	Minutes of national traffic originated on payphones	National voice traffic originated on payphones, measured in terms of number of minutes. Entities authorized to install and operate public pay phones to access the FTS are required to send FTS providers a systematically updated list of the Public payphones in their possession, in addition to the necessary information to be sent to ANACOM on indicators on traffic originating from these payphones.
4.1.2.3.2	Minutes of outgoing international traffic originated on payphones	Voice traffic originating from national public pay phones and destined to customers of international providers, measured in terms of number of minutes. Entities authorized to install and operate public pay phones to access the FTS are required to send FTS providers a systematically updated list of the Public payphones in their possession, in addition to the necessary information to be sent to ANACOM on indicators on traffic originating from these payphones.
4.1.2.4	Minutes of other traffic using calling cards, prepaid cards, etc.	Other processable voice traffic, originating from the provider of calling cards, pre-paid cards, measured in terms of number of minutes.
4.1.2.5	Minutes of other traffic types. (Specify. Add as many rows as necessary)	Other fixed traffic originating on the provider's network, measured in terms of number of minutes. Separate values should be given for each type of traffic. Add as many rows as necessary to provide this information.
4.1.3	Data traffic generated by customers of the Fixed Telephone Service in GB	Volume of data traffic generated by customers of the fixed telephone service and of the narrowband (dial-up) internet access service, measured in GB.
4.2	Volume of nomadic VoIP Service Traffic	
4.2.1	Number of Calls	
4.2.1.1	National nomadic VoIP Traffic	National traffic, measured in terms of number of calls, associated with residential and non-residential customers and associated with nomadic VoIP services which inherently uses the non-geographic "30" numbering range.
4.2.1.1.1	Intra-net Nomadic VoIP calls	National traffic, measured in terms of number of calls, associated with residential and non-residential customers of nomadic VoIP services, originating from the provider and destined for the provider's own customers.
4.2.1.1.2	Calls to other nomadic VoIP services	National traffic, measured in terms of number of calls, associated with customers of nomadic VoIP services, originating from the provider and destined for customers of other providers of VoIP services.
4.2.1.1.3	Calls to FTS	National traffic, measured in terms of number of calls, associated with customers of nomadic VoIP services, originating from the provider and destined for customers of national FTS providers.
4.2.1.1.4	Calls to the MTS	National traffic, measured in terms of number of calls, associated with customers of nomadic VoIP services, originating from the provider and destined for customers of national MTS providers.
4.2.1.1.5	Calls to other non-geographic numbers and short numbers	National voice traffic, measured in terms of number of calls, originating from the provider and destined for numbers with the following prefixes: 800, 802, 808, 809, 884, 707, 708, 760, 761 and 762 and national voice traffic, originating from the provider and destined to short numbers, measured in terms of number of minutes. Short numbers means numbers whose length is less than the other numbers of the NNP (9 digits), with a length ranging from three to six digits. Examples of short numbers include: 112, 1414, 116000. The codes that enable the selection of indirect access providers (call selection and pre-selection) are sometimes designated generally as "Short Numbers", even while they are prefixes which allow selection of different number formats, networks or services, but which are not part of the number. View short numbers defined in the Plano Nacional de Numeração (National Numbering Plan), with the exception of 10xy numbers.
4.2.1.2	International outgoing nomadic VoIP traffic	Voice traffic, measured in terms of number of calls, originated by national provider of VoIP services and destined to customers of international providers, associated with residential and non-residential customers.
4.2.2	Number of Minutes	
4.2.2.1	National nomadic VoIP traffic	National traffic, measured in terms of number of minutes, associated with residential and non-residential customers and associated with nomadic VoIP services which inherently uses the non-geographic "30" numbering range.
4.2.2.1.1	Minutes of intra-network traffic	National traffic, associated with residential and non-residential customers, of nomadic VoIP services, measured in terms of number of minutes, originating from the provider and destined for the provider's own customers.
4.2.2.1.2	Minutes of traffic to other nomadic VoIP services	National traffic, measured in terms of number of minutes, associated with residential and non-residential customers of nomadic VoIP services, originating from the provider and destined for customers of other providers of VoIP services.
4.2.2.1.3	Minutes of traffic to FTS	National traffic, measured in terms of number of minutes, associated with residential and non-residential customers of nomadic VoIP services, originating from the provider and destined for customers of national FTS providers.
4.2.2.1.4	Minutes of traffic to MTS	National traffic, measured in terms of number of minutes, associated with residential and non-residential customers of nomadic VoIP services, originating from the provider and destined for customers of national MTS providers.
4.2.2.1.5	Minutes of Traffic to other non-geographic numbers and short numbers	National voice traffic, measured in terms of number of minutes, originating from the provider and destined for numbers with the following prefixes: 800, 802, 808, 809, 884, 707, 708, 760, 761 and 762 and national voice traffic, originating from the provider and destined to short numbers, measured in terms of number of minutes. Short numbers means numbers whose length is less than the other numbers of the NNP (9 digits), with a length ranging from three to six digits. Examples of short numbers include: 112, 1414, 116000. The codes that enable the selection of indirect access providers (call selection and pre-selection) are sometimes designated generally as "Short Numbers", even while they are prefixes which allow selection of different number formats, networks or services, but which are not part of the number. View short numbers defined in the Plano Nacional de Numeração (National Numbering Plan), with the exception of 10xy numbers.
4.2.2.2	International outgoing nomadic VoIP traffic	Voice traffic, measured in terms of minutes, originated by national provider of VoIP services and destined to customers of international providers, associated with residential and non-residential customers.
4.3.	Traffic volume of the broadband internet access service (in GB).	Traffic volume of the broadband internet access service (upload and download), measured in GB.
5.	Revenues	
5.1.	Revenues from telephone service at a fixed location (excludes Revenues from FTS offered as part of a bundle of services), (in euros, net of discounts)	Revenue from fixed telephone services which are not offered as part of a bundle of services, generated by the customers reported in item 2.1. Revenues should be reported in euros, net of discounts and accumulated over the quarters (from the beginning of the year).
5.1.1	Revenue from subscriptions, installation fees and supplementary services	Revenue not from traffic associated with the provision of the service (excluding equipment rental, supplementary services (as defined in Recommendation I. 250 of the International Telecommunication Union "Definition of Supplementary Services") and service transfer or termination prices, associated with residential and non-residential customers. Revenues should be reported in euros, net of discounts and accumulated over the quarters (from the beginning of the year).
5.1.2	Traffic revenues	Retail revenue from any call originating on the fixed network should be reported, for residential and non-residential customers, other than Internet access traffic and other traffic components whose retail price definition does not fall to the FTS provider (e.g.: traffic for special services, etc.). As such, interconnection revenues are excluded. Revenues should be reported in euros, net of discounts and accumulated over the quarters (from the beginning of the year).
5.1.2.1	Revenues from local, regional and national traffic originated on the fixed network	Retail revenues should be reported for local, regional and national calls originated on the fixed network by residential and non-residential customers. As such, interconnection revenues are excluded. Revenues should be reported in euros, net of discounts and accumulated over the quarters (from the beginning of the year).
5.1.2.2	Revenues from outgoing international traffic originated on the fixed network	Revenues from outgoing international traffic should be reported where originated on the fixed network by residential and non-residential customers. Revenues should be reported in euros, net of discounts and accumulated over the quarters (from the beginning of the year).
5.1.2.3	Revenues from fixed-mobile traffic on the fixed network	Retail revenues should be reported derived from calls originated on fixed networks by residential customers and non-residential customers and destined to customers of national MTS operators. As such, interconnection revenues are excluded. Revenues should be reported in euros, net of discounts and accumulated over the quarters (from the beginning of the year).
5.1.3	Revenues from traffic originating on calling cards, prepaid cards, etc.	Revenue of the support operator, holder of "882" numbering. Revenues should be reported from calls made using calling cards, prepaid cards, etc. Revenues should be reported in euros, net of discounts and accumulated over the quarters (from the beginning of the year).
5.1.4	Revenues from traffic to services of calls which are free to the caller (800 prefix)	Retail revenues should be reported derived from calls originated on the fixed network by residential and non-residential customers and destined to numbers with 800 prefixes. Should include all retail revenues associated with calls to the number of the operator, both made by the operator's customers and made by the customer's of other operators, as well as revenues derived from entities using the operator's own non-geographic numbering. Revenues should be reported in euros, net of discounts and accumulated over the quarters (from the beginning of the year).
5.1.5	Revenues from traffic to services of shared cost calls (808, 809 prefix)	Retail revenues should be reported derived from calls originated on fixed network by residential and non-residential customers and destined to numbers with 808 and 809 prefixes. Should include all retail revenues associated with calls to the numbers of the operator, both made by the operator's customers and made by the customer's of other operators, as well as revenues derived from entities using the operator's own non-geographic numbering. Revenues should be reported in euros, net of discounts and accumulated over the quarters (from the beginning of the year).
5.1.6	Revenues from traffic to services of shared cost calls (884 prefix)	Retail revenues should be reported derived from calls originated on the fixed network by residential and non-residential customers and destined to numbers with 884 prefixes. Should include all retail revenues associated with calls to the numbers of the operator, both made by the operator's customers and made by the customer's of other operators, as well as revenues derived from entities using the operator's own non-geographic numbering. Revenues should be reported in euros, net of discounts and accumulated over the quarters (since the beginning of the year).
5.1.7	Revenues from traffic to services of "universal access" numbers (707 and 708 prefixes)	Retail revenues should be reported derived from calls originated on the fixed network by residential and non-residential customers and destined to numbers with 707 and 708 prefixes. Should include all retail revenues associated with calls to the numbers of the operator, both made by the operator's customers and made by the customer's of other operators, as well as revenues derived from entities using the operator's own non-geographic numbering. Revenues should be reported in euros, net of discounts and accumulated over the quarters (since the beginning of the year).
5.1.8	Revenues from traffic to flat-rate call services (760, 761 and 762 prefix)	Retail revenues should be reported derived from calls originated on the fixed network by residential and non-residential customers and destined to numbers with 760, 761 and 762 prefixes. Should include all retail revenues associated with calls to the numbers of the operator, both made by the operator's customers and made by the customer's of other operators, as well as revenues derived from entities using the operator's own non-geographic numbering. Revenues should be reported in euros, net of discounts and accumulated over the quarters (from the beginning of the year).
5.1.9	Revenues from traffic to short numbers	Retail revenues should be reported derived from calls originated on the fixed network by residential and non-residential customers and destined to short numbers. Should include all retail revenues associated with calls to the numbers of the operator, both made by the operator's customers and made by the customer's of other operators, as well as revenues derived from entities using the operator's own non-geographic numbering. Revenues should be reported in euros, net of discounts and accumulated over the quarters (from the beginning of the year).
5.1.10	Revenues from traffic originating on public payphones	Revenues should be reported originating on public payphones. Revenues should be reported in euros, net of discounts and accumulated over the quarters (since the beginning of the year).
5.1.11	Revenue associated with text messages	Retail revenues related to text messages originating on the fixed network. Revenues should be reported in euros, net of discounts and accumulated over the quarters (from the beginning of the year).
5.1.12	Other revenues (specify. Add as many rows as necessary)	Other retail revenues should be reported from calls originated on the fixed networks by residential and non-residential customers and not reported in the previous categories. Separate values should be given for each type of revenue. Add as many rows as necessary to provide this information. Interconnection revenues should be excluded. Revenues should be reported in euros, net of discounts and accumulated over the quarters (from the beginning of the year).
5.2	Revenues from nomadic VoIP services (in euros, net of discounts)	Revenues from nomadic VoIP services which are not offered as part of a bundle of services. Revenues should be reported in euros, net of discounts and accumulated over the quarters (from the beginning of the year).
5.2.1	Revenues from subscriptions and activation charges	Revenue not from traffic associated with the provision of the service (excluding equipment rental, supplementary services (as defined in Recommendation I. 250 of the International Telecommunication Union "Definition of Supplementary Services") and service transfer or termination prices, associated with residential and non-residential customers. Revenues should be reported in euros, net of discounts and accumulated over the quarters. This indicator only applies to offers where the tariff model includes a monthly fee and/or activation charge.
5.2.2	Revenues from originated traffic	Retail revenues should be reported where derived from any call originated in the context of nomadic VoIP services by residential and non-residential customers, other than Internet access traffic and other traffic components whose retail price definition does not fall to the nomadic VoIP provider (e.g.: traffic for special services, etc.). As such, interconnection revenues are excluded. Revenues should be reported in euros, net of discounts and accumulated over the quarters.
5.3	Revenues from Internet access service not offered as part of a bundle of services	Revenues from the Internet access service not offered as part of a bundle of services. Revenues should be reported in euros, net of discounts and accumulated over the quarters (since the beginning of the year).
5.4	Revenues from subscription TV services not offered as part of a bundle of services	Revenues from television subscription service not offered as part of a bundle of services. Revenues should be reported in euros, net of discounts and accumulated over the quarters (since the beginning of the year).
5.5	Revenues from services offered in bundles	Revenue from services offered as bundles. "Bundle of Services" means a commercial offer of a single operator which includes two or more services (fixed telephone service, broadband internet access service, pay-TV service, mobile telephone service, mobile broadband internet access service, etc.) and which is sold as a single offer with a single bill. Revenues should be reported in euros, net of discounts and accumulated over the quarters (from the beginning of the year).
5.5.1	FTS + FBB	Revenues from double-play bundles of services that include the fixed telephone service and fixed broadband Internet access service. Revenues should be reported in euros, net of discounts and accumulated over the quarters (from the beginning of the year).
5.5.2	FTS + STV	Revenues from double-play bundles of services that include the fixed telephone service and pay-TV service. Revenues should be reported in euros, net of discounts and accumulated over the quarters (from the beginning of the year).
5.5.3	FTS + MTS	Revenues from double-play bundles of services that include the fixed telephone service and mobile telephone service. Revenues should be reported in euros, net of discounts and accumulated over the quarters (from the beginning of the year).
5.5.4	FBB + STV	Revenues from double-play bundles of services that include the fixed broadband Internet access service and pay-TV service. Revenues should be reported in euros, net of discounts and accumulated over the quarters (from the beginning of the year).
5.5.5	FBB + MTS	Revenues from double-play bundles of services that include the fixed broadband Internet access service and mobile telephone service. Revenues should be reported in euros, net of discounts and accumulated over the quarters (from the beginning of the year).
5.5.6	MTS + STV	Revenues from double-play bundles of services that include the mobile telephone service and the pay-TV service. Revenues should be reported in euros, net of discounts and accumulated over the quarters (from the beginning of the year).
5.5.7	FBB+MTS	Revenues from double-play bundles of services that include the fixed broadband Internet access service and the mobile broadband Internet access service. Revenues should be reported in euros, net of discounts and accumulated over the quarters (from the beginning of the year).

5.5.8	MBB+FTS	Revenues from double-play bundles of services that include the mobile broadband Internet access service and the fixed telephone service. Revenues should be reported in euros, net of discounts and accumulated over the quarters (from the beginning of the year).
5.5.9	STV+MBB	Revenues from double-play bundles of services that include the pay-TV service and the mobile broadband Internet access service. Revenues should be reported in euros, net of discounts and accumulated over the quarters (from the beginning of the year).
5.5.10	FTS + FBB + STV	Revenues from triple-play bundles of services that include the Fixed Telephone Service, the fixed broadband Internet service and the pay-TV service. Revenues should be reported in euros, net of discounts and accumulated over the quarters (from the beginning of the year).
5.5.11	FTS + MTS + FBB	Revenues from triple-play bundles of services that include the fixed telephone service, the mobile telephone service and the fixed broadband Internet service. Revenues should be reported in euros, net of discounts and accumulated over the quarters (from the beginning of the year).
5.5.12	FTS + MTS + STV	Revenues from triple-play bundles of services that include the fixed telephone service, the mobile telephone service and the pay-TV service. Revenues should be reported in euros, net of discounts and accumulated over the quarters (from the beginning of the year).
5.5.13	MTS + STV + FBB	Revenues from triple-play bundles of services that include the fixed broadband Internet service, the subscription television service and the mobile telephone service. Revenues should be reported in euros, net of discounts and accumulated over the quarters (from the beginning of the year).
5.5.14	MTS+MBB+STV	Revenues from triple-play bundles of services that include the mobile telephone service, the mobile broadband Internet access service and subscription television service. Revenues should be reported in euros, net of discounts and accumulated over the quarters (from the beginning of the year).
5.5.15	FTS+MBB+STV	Revenues from triple-play bundles of services that include the fixed telephone service, the mobile broadband Internet access service and the subscription television service. Revenues should be reported in euros, net of discounts and accumulated over the quarters (from the beginning of the year).
5.5.16	FTS+MBB+FBB	Revenues from triple-play bundles of services that include the fixed telephone service, mobile broadband Internet access service and fixed broadband Internet access service. Revenues should be reported in euros, net of discounts and accumulated over the quarters (from the beginning of the year).
5.5.17	FTS+MBB+MTS	Revenues from triple-play bundles of services that include the Fixed Telephone Service, mobile broadband Internet access service and the mobile telephone service. Revenues should be reported in euros, net of discounts and accumulated over the quarters (from the beginning of the year).
5.5.18	FBB+MBB+MTS	Revenues from triple-play bundles of services that include the fixed broadband Internet access service, mobile broadband Internet access service and mobile telephone service. Revenues should be reported in euros, net of discounts and accumulated over the quarters (from the beginning of the year).
5.5.19	FBB+MBB+STV	Revenues from triple-play bundles of services that include the fixed broadband Internet access service, the mobile broadband Internet access service and subscription television service. Revenues should be reported in euros, net of discounts and accumulated over the quarters (from the beginning of the year).
5.5.20	FTS+FBB+MBB+STV	Revenues from quadruple-play bundles of services that include the fixed telephone service, fixed broadband Internet access service, pay-TV service and mobile broadband Internet access service. Revenues should be reported in euros, net of discounts and accumulated over the quarters (from the beginning of the year).
5.5.21	FBB+FTS+MBB+MTS	Revenues from quadruple-play bundles of services that include the fixed broadband Internet access service, fixed telephone service, mobile broadband Internet access service and the mobile telephone service. Revenues should be reported in euros, net of discounts and accumulated over the quarters (from the beginning of the year).
5.5.22	FBB+FTS+STV+MTS	Revenues from quadruple-play bundles of services that include the fixed broadband Internet access service, fixed telephone service, pay-TV service and mobile telephone service. Revenues should be reported in euros, net of discounts and accumulated over the quarters (from the beginning of the year).
5.5.23	FBB+FTS+STV+MBB	Revenues from quadruple-play bundles of services that include the fixed broadband Internet access service, fixed telephone service, pay-TV service and mobile broadband Internet access service. Revenues should be reported in euros, net of discounts and accumulated over the quarters (from the beginning of the year).
5.5.24	Other bundles (specify, add as many rows as necessary)	Revenues from other offers sold in bundles. Identify other bundles that include more than one service, as defined in point 3. Separate values should be given for each bundle of services. Add as many rows as necessary to provide this information. Revenues should be reported in euros, net of discounts and accumulated over the quarters (from the beginning of the year).