

Glossary of Terms

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FINANCIAL TERMS

DEFINED BENEFIT SCHEME A retirement scheme in which the rules specify the benefits to be paid and the scheme is financed accordingly. Generally, benefits are determined by a formula which takes account of the years of service and final salary of each member.

DEFINED CONTRIBUTION SCHEME A retirement scheme under which the benefits are directly determined by the value of contributions paid in respect of each member.

EBITDA Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortization.

NET ASSETS Total assets less total liabilities, equivalent to the sum of shareholders' equity and outside interests.

NET INDEBTEDNESS Total of short-term and long-term borrowings, including loan capital, net of cash and bank balances.

RECURRING PROFIT Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders excluding gain on disposal and dilution of shareholdings less provision for investments and exchange differences.

FINANCIAL RATIOS

CURRENT RATIO Current assets/current liabilities.

DIVIDEND PAYOUT RATIO Ordinary share dividends paid and proposed/recurring profit.

EARNINGS PER SHARE (BASIC) Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders/weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year.

GEARING RATIO Net indebtedness/net assets.

INTEREST COVER Profit before taxation (excluding gain on disposal and dilution of shareholdings less provision for investments and exchange differences) and net financing charges/net financing charges.

ORDINARY SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY PER SHARE Ordinary shareholders' equity/year end outstanding number of ordinary shares.

RETURN ON AVERAGE NET ASSETS Profit after taxation (excluding gain on disposal and dilution of shareholdings less provision for investments and exchange differences)/average net assets.

RETURN ON ORDINARY SHAREHOLDERS' AVERAGE EQUITY Recurring profit/average ordinary equity before goodwill reserve.

**TELECOMMUNICATIONS
TERMS**

ANALOG Technology that carries traffic in the form of a continuous electronic signal.

BROADBAND A communication line that has a greater bandwidth than a voice line, which allows voice, video and data signals to travel at a faster speed.

CDMA Code Division Multiple Access. Refers to a digital cellular system that separates communications by code. Voice is broken into digitized bits and groups of bits are tagged with a code that is unique with a single cell.

CELLULAR Wireless network configured in cells, which supports a high number of users by reusing the same frequency in each cell.

CELLULAR PENETRATION The number of cellular telephones per hundred inhabitants.

CHURN RATE The rate, usually expressed on a monthly basis, at which existing subscribers cancel their service.

DIGITAL Transmission technology that carries signals as a stream of binary bits rather than in a continuous form.

GSM Global System for Mobile Communication. A digital cellular network technology, widely used in Europe and Asia, that operates in the 900 MHz or 1,800 MHz range.

INTERNATIONAL GATEWAY FACILITY A switch (or telephone exchange) that routes calls between the domestic and the international networks.

LOCAL EXCHANGE CARRIER Refers to an entity primarily providing transmission and switching of telecommunications services, but is not limited to voice-to-voice service, within a contiguous geographic area anywhere in the country.

NATIONAL LONG DISTANCE Pertains to the telecom service, which transfers a call from one exchange to another within domestic geographical boundaries.

SWITCHING SYSTEM The network system where traffic is routed between customers. Also known as telephone exchange or central office.