

GLOSSARY

This glossary contains certain definitions of technical terms used in this annual report as they relate to the Group. Some of these definitions may not correspond to standard industry definitions or usage of such terms.

“3G”	The third generation of wireless networks. These networks should be able to support peak data rates of 144 Kbps at mobile user speeds, 384 Kbps at pedestrian user speeds and 2 Mbps in fixed locations (peak speeds), although some initial deployments were configured to support just 64 Kbps. ITU coordinates 3G standards through its IMT-2000 project and incorporates the key standards bodies, 3GPP and 3GPP2.
“ADSL”	Asymmetrical digital subscriber lines, a method of transmitting data over traditional copper telephone lines. Data can be downloaded at speeds of up to 1.547 Mbps and uploaded at speeds of 128 Kbps.
“CDMA”	Code division multiple access, one of the standards for 2G mobile communications. It is a spread-spectrum technology standard that assigns a pseudo-noise (PN) code to all speech and data bits, sends a scrambled transmission of the encoded speech over the air and reassembles the speech in its original format. By assigning a unique correlating code to each transmitter, several simultaneous conversations can share the same frequency allocations.
“DWDM”	Dense wavelength division multiplexing, a technology that enables a single optical fiber to carry multiple data channels (or wavelengths). Commercial DWDM systems now exceed 100 channels.
“DSL”	Digital subscriber lines, the collective name given to a number of techniques used for transmitting digital data over the local loop or subscriber line. These are also known as xDSL. Examples are ADSL, HDSL, VDSL, MDSL and RDSL.
“GSM”	Global system for mobile communications, a digital cellular phone system standard that originated in Europe. It is deployed in more than 170 countries worldwide and uses a TDMA radio propagation scheme.
“PHS”	Personal handyphone system, a digital mobile telephone system using technology developed according to Japanese standards and operating on the 1900Mhz frequency.
“softswitch”	Abbreviation for software switch, softswitch is an application protocol interface which is used to link a traditional PSTN to IP networks and manage traffic containing a mixture of voice, fax, data and video.