

Glossary

This glossary contains certain definitions of technical terms used in this interim 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 are able to support peak data rates of up to 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 only 64 Kbps. ITU coordinates 3G standards through its IMT-2000 project and incorporates the key standards bodies, 3GPP and 3GPP2.
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 into its original format. By assigning a unique correlating code to each transmitter, several simultaneous conversations can share the same frequency allocations.
CDMA2000	A technical specification for the provision of enhanced capacity for voice under the CDMAOne standard with a maximum data rate of 2Mbps, comprising particular specifications such as 1xRTT (radio transmission technology), 1xEVDO (data only version) and 1xEVDV (voice and data version).
GSM	A global system for mobile communications, a digital cellular phone system standard that originated in Europe. It is deployed in more than 170 countries and uses a TDMA radio propagation scheme.
IP	Internet protocol, as more specifically defined in RFC 791, the primary purpose of which is to define packet architecture and address format.
NGN	Next generation network, a data packet-based network capable of providing a variety of services by using multiple broadband transmission technology to support unlimited access to different service providers and of supporting ordinary mobile communication to provide uninterrupted services to users.
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.
TD-SCDMA	Time division synchronous code division multiple access, a 3G technology developed in China to support voice and data transmission.
WCDMA	Wideband CDMA, a UMTS standard for 3G digital mobile networks adopting CDMA technologies to provide enhanced capacity for voice with a theoretical maximum data rate of 3Mbps.