

This glossary contains certain definitions and other terms as they are used in the Annual Report. These definitions may, or may not, correspond to standard industry definitions.

“ASP”	Application Service Provider, which refers to a company which provides various Internet application services
“ATM”	Asynchronous Transfer Mode, a broadband packet switching and multiplexing technology, which can be used in core networks, and used as an access technology as well
“CDMA”	Code Division Multiple Access, which uses different pseudo-random code sequence to mix and separate speech and data signals in wireless communication, is a wireless digital multiple address access technology that suits higher information amount
“CDMA 1X”	A mobile communication technology that can provide medium-speed packet data service
“CDMA 2000”	One of main standards for 3G cellular technology, including 1X and 3X standards. It is IS-95-based multi-carrier CDMA technology, a mobile communication system that supports circuit switching and packet switching
“FR”	Frame Relay, which is a fast open protocol, can provide network access and conduct data transmission over the network. This protocol is applicable to customers with a large amount of data traffic
“GPRS”	General Packet Radio Service, which is a GSM-based packet data service
“GSM”	TDMA-based 2G Global System for Mobile Communications, which operates at bands of 900MHz and 1800MHz
“ICP”	Internet Content Provider, which refers to a company that provides the content to be browsed over the Internet
“IP”	Internet Protocol, open protocol for Internet and LAN/WAN use

“IP Phone”	Voice service with certain QoS transported over IP network
“ISP”	Internet Service Provider, refers to operator who provides Internet access
“LAN”	Local Area Network. Refers to a network composed by linking PCs and electronic office equipment. Subscribers can communicate with each other and share resources and get access to remote computers or other networks
“Mbps”	1 million bits per second
“MHz”	Million Hertz, a frequency unit, equal to 1 million cycles per second
“PSTN”	Public Switched Telephone Network
“QoS”	Quality of Service
“TD-SCDMA”	Time Division-Synchronous Code Division Multiple Access. This standard especially applies to wireless Internet access
“VPN”	A service provided by public network operator by utilizing public network resources and its specific functions, namely, providing customers with a network with private network characteristics and function
“WAN”	Wide Area Network, referring to a computer network that covers a wide geographical area (e.g., a whole city)
“WAP”	Wireless Application Protocol
“W-CDMA”	Wideband CDMA, one of main standards for 3G Local network: refers to a telephone network with same long-distance area code
“2G”	Digital mobile communication system that mainly adopts TDMA GSM and narrow band CDMA systems and is widely commercialized
“3G”	Mobile communication system that is further evolved on the basis of 2G and mainly adopts W-CDMA and can simultaneously provide voice and data services

“Circuit Switching”	A technique to provide any one communication subscribers a private physical channel (or circuit) which is composed by completing channel connection in space (wiring connection) or time (timeslot switch) by nodes of the channel
“Call-drop Rate”	One of standards reflecting telephone communication quality
“Packet Switching”	Divides customer-transferred data into packets of a certain length, with each packet prefixed with a mark. Address mark indicates which place this packet is sent to. Then the packets are retransmitted to their destination by the packet switch according to the address mark of each packet, and returned to original data packets
“Interconnection”	Refers to setting up effective communication connection between telecom networks to enable a telecom service operator’s customers to communication with another telecom service operator’s customers or to use another telecom service operator’s various telecom services
“Base Station”	Transmitting/receiving point of a cellular communication system
“Base Station Controller”	Centralized control system of transmitting/receiving point of a cellular communication system
“Connection Rate”	one of standards reflecting the operating quality of a communication network, usually the percentage of successful calls in the total calls
“Router”	Special device for network interconnection use. It operates at the network layer of the open systems’ interconnection reference model. Its basic function is to seek a route for the IP message through it, then transfer it to the host at the designated destination. And the router must complete conversion of various types of protocols in connecting two different types of networks
“Roaming”	A service provided by telecom operators, which enables subscribers to continue to use this service when leaving their home service area and entering other service areas

“Spectrum”	Usable frequency range
“Dual-mode, dual-standby handset”	The handset that can offer both CDMA and GSM services simultaneously in areas that are covered by both CDMA and GSM networks, and there is no need to switch between CDMA and GSM networks.
“Gateway”	A device connecting two network sections that use different protocols, which mainly used to translate and convert data that use different transmission protocols in two network sections
“Network Capacity”	Total communication capacity of network
“Intelligent Network”	A system that provides services with computers and database at the core, This network system can be used to provide customers with all kinds of fast, convenient, economic and flexible new services