

GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

This glossary of technical terms explains certain terms relating to the business of the Group which have been used in this document. As such, these definitions may not correspond to standard industry definitions:

“domain name”	a name that identifies one or more Internet protocol addresses, i.e. an identifier for a computer or device on a transmission control protocol or Internet protocol network
“e-mail”	electronic messages, usually text, sent over the Internet between mail servers
“Internet”	a global network of connected computers comprising thousands of independent networks
“Internet Service Provider” or “ISP”	a person or a company providing access, usually for a fee, to the Internet. ISPs are typically able to provide permanent connections as well as dial-up connections. When the user dials the ISP, the user’s modem connects with one of a number of modems on the ISP’s premises, from where it is connected to an Internet backbone. The ISP is therefore the user’s gateway onto the Internet. ISP’s revenues are derived from customers (access charges, usage fees, and, in some markets, a share of local call charges) and increasingly from advertising and electronic-commerce commissions
“online”	a computer is “online” where it interacts directly and simultaneously with another computer or a network
“page views”	statistics used to measure website activity. One “page view” is a request to load a single page of an Internet site
“search engine”	a tool used to search the Internet for relevant items to view and allows the user to call up a list of relevant websites by entering certain key words on a subject
“website”	a group of files identified by their addresses on the World Wide Web capable of being downloaded by a browser over the Internet