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## GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

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*The glossary contains certain definitions and other terms used in this prospectus in connection with the Company and its business. As such, these terms and definitions may not correspond to standard industry definitions or usage of these terms.*

“2G”	“second generation” — the initial digital wireless communications technology, including GSM and CDMA technology
“2.5G”	enhanced digital wireless data communications between 2G and 3G. GPRS is commonly referred to as 2.5G technology
“2.75G”	enhanced digital wireless data communications between 2.5G and 3G. EDGE is commonly referred to as 2.75G technology
“3G”	“third generation” — a type of digital wireless communications technology based on the UMTS standard that has broadband transmission capability to support multimedia services, such as real-time interactive video
“ACELP”	Algebraic Code Excited Linear Prediction, an algorithm for the digitisation and compression of voice signals of digital information
“AMR”	Adaptive Multi-Rate, a new technology for multiple speech coding
“analogue”	the traditional method of modulating radio signals so that they can carry information — analogue signals are measured by their frequency in hertz
“API”	Application Programming Interface — an interface between an operating system and its application programs, governing both the methods by which application programs communicate with the operation system and the services which the operation system makes available to the application programs
“ARPU”	Average Revenue Per User
“bandwidth”	the relative range of analogue frequencies or digital signals that can be passed through a transmission medium without distortion. The greater the bandwidth, the greater the information carrying capacity. Bandwidth is measured in hertz (analogue) or bits per second (digital)
“base station(s)”	BTS plus power supplies and interface equipment
“Base Station Controller” or “BSC”	a switching node controlling a number of base stations and is linked to a MSC
“Base Transceiver Unit” or “TRU”	radio equipment contained in a BTS responsible for processing radio signals to and from handsets within a cell
“bit”	is the smallest unit of information or data that a computer can process. A combination of bits can indicate an alphabetical character or a numeric digit or can perform a signalling, switching or other function

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“BTS”	fixed radio equipment including TRU used for communicating between mobile phones within a certain area in a mobile network and a fixed link Base Station Controller
“carrier”	a carrier is defined as a 200 KHz frequency block
“CDMA”	“Code Division Multiple Access” — a spread spectrum coding scheme for digital cellular technology developed in the United States
“CDMA 2000”	a development of CDMA to provide 3G capability operating in the 2.0 GHz band
“CDR”	“Call Detail Record” — a record generated by network elements used for billing
“cell”	radio coverage defined by a base station
“churn”	subscriber disconnections, both voluntary and involuntary
“churn rate”	for any given period of time, the churn rate is calculated by dividing net churn for the period by the sum of net churn and ending post-paid customer base for the relevant period
“digital”	a method of storing, processing and transmitting information through the use of distinct electronic or optical pulses. When applied to mobile communications, digital generally supercedes analogue transmission and offers superior quality of service
“E1”	digital telephony format that carries data at a rate of 2.048 Mbps. Commonly used to define the fixed line transmission circuits for interconnection between various network elements
“EDGE”	“Enhanced Data rates for GSM Evolution” — a technology upgrade for the GSM standard utilising a new modulation scheme and providing high data throughput speeds using existing GSM infrastructure. EDGE is also referred to as 2.75G
“EFR”	an Enhanced Full Rate voice coder uses (ACELP) coding scheme to provide higher compression as compared to Full Rate transmission
“EFTNS”	external FTNS — a FTNS which provides ETS utilising its own facilities
“ETS”	“External Telecommunications Services” means external telecommunication services between (a) Hong Kong and one or more places outside Hong Kong; and (b) two or more places outside Hong Kong where the services are routed through Hong Kong
“ETSI”	the European Telecommunications Standards Institute

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“fixed carrier licence”	such a licence is required in order to operate FTNS including EFTNS under the carrier licence regime which came into force on 1 April 2001. The pre-existing FTNS licences and EFTNS licences issued by the TA remain valid
“FTNS”	“Fixed Telecommunications Network Services” — FTNS are regulated and licensed in Hong Kong by the TA and generally refer to fixed network services
“FR” or “Full Rate”	Full rate voice coder uses RPR-LTP coding scheme to provide twice the compression as compared to Half Rate transmission
“GHz”	Gigahertz, one billion cycles per second
“GPRS”	General Packet Radio Services — an evolved version of 2G GSM technology which transmits and receives packets of data in bursts instead of using a continuous open radio channel. GPRS is also referred to as 2.5G
“GSM”	“Global System for Mobile communications” — a standard digital cellular phone service defined by ETSI and used worldwide by mobile operators
“GSM 900”	a GSM standard which uses the 900 MHz frequency band
“GSM 1800”	GSM standard which uses the 1800 MHz frequency band. This standard was previously known as DCS 1800 and is the standard for PCS 1800 networks in Hong Kong.
“HR” or “Half Rate”	Half rate voice coder uses VSLEP coding scheme to provide half of the compression as compared to Full Rate
“HLR/AUC”	Home Location Register with Authentication Center, a database that stores subscriber data and authentication information on a mobile operator’s network
“IDD”	International Direct Dialing
“Internet”	The interconnection of servers world-wide providing communication and a variety of applications to consumers, businesses, educational institutions, governments and other institutions
“IPLC”	International Private Leased Circuit
“ISP”	Internet Service Provider — a provider of access or connectivity to the Internet
“ISR”	“International Simple Resale” — a mechanism enabling third party ETS operators who are licensed by the TA to provide ETS IDD call facilities using the network of FTNS operators
“IT”	Information Technology
“ITU”	International Telecommunications Union

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“IVR”	Interactive Voice Response, systems which provide automated interaction with telephone callers allowing them to access a range of services
“Java”	a computer programming language developed by Sun
“Kb”	One thousand bits
“Kbps”	One thousand bits per second
“KHz”	Kilohertz, one thousand cycles per second
“Mbps”	One million bits per second
“mE”	milli Erlang or 1/1000 Erlang, a unit of traffic
“MHz”	Megahertz, one million cycles per second
“MMSC”	“Multimedia Messaging Service Centre” — a service node that facilitates the transmission of MMS messages
“MMS”	“Multimedia Messaging Service” — a mobile telephone service that can carry content such as voice, music, text, photographic and animated images
“MNP”	mobile number portability — this service allows customers to change mobile operators and still retain their existing mobile number
“MOU”	minutes of usage
“MSC”	“Mobile Switching Centre” — a switching node in a GSM network responsible for telephony switching functions
“MVNOs”	“Mobile Virtual Network Operators” — operators holding a PNETS (MVNO) licence offering mobile services using part or whole of a licensed mobile network operator’s network. MVNOs do not have licensed radio frequency spectrum and will rely entirely on the host operator to provide the radio network
“NAMPS”	Narrow band Advanced Mobile Phone System
“network”	a system of interrelated elements that are interconnected in a dedicated or switched linkage to provide local or remote communication of voice, video and data to facilitate the exchange of information between end-customers
“net churn”	a number determined by subtracting the total number of subscriber reconnections from the total number of subscriber disconnections, both voluntary and involuntary, during the period in question on a post-paid basis
“PCS”	personal communication service or system

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“PCS 1800”	personal communication service or system (the generic term for the PCS type of digital cellular network constructed in Hong Kong using frequency bands in the 1800 MHz region. Refer also to “GSM 1800”)
“PMRS”	public mobile radiotelephone service
“PNETS”	Public Non-Exclusive Telecommunications Services, which are regulated and licensed by the TA for services such as international value-added network services (or IVANS), virtual private network services (or VPNs) and external telecommunications services (or ETS)
“PNETS (ETS) licence”	a Public Non-Exclusive Telecommunications Service (external telecommunications service) licence. Such a licence is required to be obtained by an IDD service provider (who does not hold a FTNS licence) in order to provide customers short code access to that service provider’s IDD services and permits such a service provider to use ISR to provide IDD services
“PNETS (IVANS) licence”	a Public Non-Exclusive Telecommunications Service (International Value Added Network Service) licence. Such a licence is required to be obtained by an ISP in order to provide Internet access or connectivity
“PNETS (MVNO) licence”	a Public Non-Exclusive Telecommunications Service (Mobile Virtual Network Operator) licence. Such a licence is required by an operator in order to provide PRS to customers through interconnection with, and access to, the radio telecommunications infrastructure of an operator licensed under a public mobile radio telephone service (PMRS) licence, a PRS licence or a mobile carrier licence (3G licence) and assigned with the radio spectrum through which the PRS is provided
“PRS”	“Public Radiocommunication Service” — PRS are regulated and licensed in Hong Kong by the TA and permit the provision by a mobile operator of public PCS services
“roaming”	a service which permits subscribers to use their existing handset and telephone numbers to access networks when travelling in other countries outside their local network
“SCCP”	Signalling Connection Control Part. Part of the ITU-T #7 signalling protocol that provides additional routing and management functions for the transfer of messages
“SIM”	“Subscriber Identity Module” — a smart card inserted into a mobile handset that provides the caller with a unique identity and encryption for secure communications
“SMSC”	“Short Message Service Centre” — a service node that facilitates the sending of SMS messages

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“SMS”	“Short Message Service” — a service that enables short text messages to be exchanged between mobile telephones and other devices and other telephony networks
“switch” or “switching node”	a node in a telephony network in which circuits are connected automatically in response to signals generated by subscribers’ handsets and other telephony networks
“switching centre”	the physical location of one or several switching systems
“T1”	digital telephony format that carries data at a rate of 1.54 Mbps. Commonly used to define the fixed line transmission circuits used in connecting a base station in certain locations to the BSC
“T3”	digital telephony format that carries data at a rate of 45 Mbps. Commonly used as a high capacity fibre optic connection between switching nodes
“TDMA”	“Time Division Multiple Access” — a technology used to separate multiple conversation transmissions over a finite frequency allocation through the air interface
“UMTS”	universal mobile telephone system or service, a standard for 3G networks
“USSD”	“Unstructured Supplementary Service Data” — a unique GSM technology used to transmit information over the signalling channels between a mobile phone and an application programme in the home network
“VAS”	“Value Added Service” — provision of extra service features to voice and data networks
“VMS”	“Voice Mail System” — a service node that enables storage and retrieval of voice messages under the control of the subscriber
“VSLEP”	Vector Sum Excited Linear Prediction, an algorithm for the digitisation and compression of voice signals
“WAP”	“Wireless Application Protocol” — a secure specification that allows customers to access information instantly via handheld wireless devices such as mobile phones
“WEB”	a worldwide network of servers that are linked via specific protocols allowing for the communication of text, graphics, sounds and audio
“W-CDMA”	“Wideband CDMA” — CDMA technology adopted by ETSI for 3G interface
“WML”	“Wireless Markup Language” — a markup language intended for use in specifying content and user interface for mobile devices