

## Glossary of Terms

<b>ARIB</b> .....	The Association of Radio Industries and Businesses was chartered as a public service corporation on May 15, 1995 and is designated as "the Realization Center for Efficient Use of Radio Spectrum" by the Japanese Minister of Posts and Telecommunications.
<b>Base stations</b> .....	Fixed transceiver (transmitter and receiver) equipment containing base transceiver stations. These stations are used for communicating between mobile phones within a certain area in a mobile network and a fixed base station controller or mobile switching center.
<b>CDMA</b> .....	Code Division Multiple Access, a digital wireless technology based upon continuous digital transmission using various coding sequences to mix and separate voice and data signals. CDMA increases network capacity by allowing more than one user to simultaneously occupy a single radio frequency band with virtually no static or crosstalk. IS-95 CDMA, also known as cdmaOne, is a spread spectrum technology in which calls are assigned a pseudo random code to encode digital bit streams. The coded signals are then transmitted over the air between the end user and a cell site, where they are processed by a base station.
<b>Churn</b> .....	Subscriber terminations, both voluntary and involuntary for reasons such as the non-payment of amounts due or other subscriber fee delinquency.
<b>CODEC</b> .....	A voice coder and decoder that converts analog signals into digital signals that are transmitted and then decoded at the end of the transmission back to analog signals.
<b>EPOC</b> .....	EPOC is an operating system, application framework and application suite optimized for the needs of wireless information devices, such as smart phones and communicators and for hand-held, battery-powered computers. EPOC also includes connectivity software for synchronization with data on PCs and servers.
<b>ETSI</b> .....	The European Telecommunications Standards Institute, which is based in Sophia Antipolis, France, was formed by the European Commission in 1988 and is responsible for standardization of telecommunications in the European market.

- IMT-2000** . . . . . International Mobile Telecommunications-2000, an initiative of the ITU to unify wireless communications standards by developing a global federation of systems providing mobile multimedia service capabilities to users of all federation members worldwide. Collectively, IMT-2000 represents the third-generation of cellular systems.
- ISDN** . . . . . Integrated Services Digital Network is a digital public telecommunications network in which multiple services (voice, data, images and video) can be transmitted simultaneously via standard terminal interfaces with end-to-end digital connectivity.
- ITU** . . . . . The International Telecommunication Union is an international organization formed in 1932 and headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland. Affiliated with the United Nations, it provides a forum for governments and the private sector to coordinate global telecom networks and services.
- Packet data communications** . . . . . Data communications by packet switching is a system that sends and receives information by dividing messages into small blocks called packets and adding headers containing address and control information to each packet. As this enables a common channel to simultaneously carry the communications of multiple users, channel usage efficiency is high and the costs can be held down.
- PDC** . . . . . PDC, or Personal Digital Cellular, is an international digital cellular system that supports voice and data communications, packet-switched wireless data and a full range of supplementary services. It uses both full and half-rate (5.6 kbps) CODEC for voice transmission and allows high-speed data transmission at up to 9.6 kbps to ensure efficient spectrum utilization.
- PHS** . . . . . PHS or personal handyphone system is a digital microcellular system developed in Japan. PHS is basically a digital cordless phone system that allows the use of the handset of a digital cordless phone outside the home or office, including in public spaces where antennas have been installed. PHS phones can operate in private mode as a handset of a home or office phone and in public mode as a wireless phone. PHS service was launched in Japan in July 1995.

- PIAFS** ..... PHS Internet Access Forum Standard
- Switch** ..... A node in a telephony network in which circuits are connected automatically in response to signals generated by subscribers' handsets.
- T1P1** ..... T1P1 is an element of Committee T1, a U.S.-based developer of telecommunications network standards that is sponsored by the Alliance for Telecommunications Industry Solutions and accredited by the American National Standards Institute for the United States. The committee's goal is to provide standards needed for the planning, design and operations of global end-to-end telecommunications and related information services.
- TIA**..... Telecommunications Industry Association is a U.S. trade organization whose approximately 900 member companies manufacture a broad range of equipment used in communications networks.