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# Glossary

**ADSL – Asymmetrical Digital Subscriber Line**
Technology for high-speed transmission – at 16 kbit/s to 640 kbit/s (downstream) and 2 Mbit/s to 8 Mbit/s (upstream) – via a standard copper twin wire, in the local loop and over a distance of approximately three kilometers.

**ATM – Asynchronous Transfer Mode**
Internationally standardized technology for broadband data transmission that provides flexible transmission rates of up to 622 Mbit/s. Deutsche Telekom's ATM services are offered under the brand name "T-Net ATM".

**Backbone**
The main part, within a supra-regional or global network configuration, that connects local subnetworks; backbones are normally very high-speed links (in the Mbit/s and Gbit/s range).

**Broadband service**
Service that features fast digital transmission (in the Mbit/s range) and/or broadband analog transmission (MHz range). Deutsche Telekom's broadband products include: T-Net ATM, FrameLink Plus, videoconference services, Business TV and T-MediaNet.

**Callback**
International callback service for phone calls abroad.

**Call-by-call selection**
Dialing procedure that enables a telephone customer to use the carrier (the long-distance operator) of his or her choice for long-distance and international calls (i.e., the customer can change carriers for each call).

**Call center**
A company, or department of a company, that offers operator-supported voice services; call centers normally have large numbers of operators who handle inbound (hotline) or outbound (direct marketing) calls.

**Carriers' carrier**
A network operator who provides network services for other telephone companies in the operator's home country.

**Centrex**
Central Office Exchange Service: special features for providing PABX functions directly over the T-Net/T-ISDN network.

**City-Netz**
Network platform for major population centers that supports a range of different high-speed services for use in customized applications packages; with speeds of up to 155 Mbit/s.

**Corporate Network**
Non-public telecommunications network for closed user groups (e.g., affiliated companies).

**Datex-M**
Deutsche Telekom's nationwide public broadband service that conforms to the SMDS standard; is used primarily for linking LANs.

**Datex-P**
Deutsche Telekom's brand name for packet-switched data communications via virtual links, in keeping with the X.25, X.28 and X.31 international standards.

**DCS 1800**
Digital Cellular System 1800; technical specifications for mobile communications networks that operate in the frequency range around 1800 MHz. DCS 1800 is based on GSM technology.

**DSL**
Digital Subscriber Line, a sophisticated technology for high-speed data transmission via copper wires. Also known as "technology for the last mile", since it can be used to transport data from existing networks to the subscriber's premises.

**FrameLink Plus**
Deutsche Telekom's Frame Relay service.

**Frame Relay**
One type of Fast Packet Switching technology: transparent, connection-oriented layer 2 packet protocol with variable packet length. Frame Relay permits considerably higher throughput and lower delays than Datex-P. Used for applications that require fast transmission rates (2 Mbit/s or faster), especially for LAN coupling (WAN backbone) and host-computer applications.

**Gateway**
A hardware and software service package for adapting incompatible networks or communication protocols.

**GPRS – General Packet Radio Service**
A technology allowing higher data transmission rates in GSM networks.

**GSM – Global System for Mobile Communications**
A pan-European mobile communications standard for the 900-MHz frequency range.

**High Performance Net**
Deutsche Telekom's flexible transport network with extremely high quality features.

**IN – Intelligent Network**
Communications network with separate connection control and service support functions. This separation allows customized service features in the network and configuration of customized networks.

**Interconnection**
Term used for linking networks of different providers, as regulated by the Telecommunications Act.

**International backhaul**
Extension of an international traffic route to a point on land determined by the customer.

**Internet/intranet**
The Internet is a worldwide IP-based computer network that has no central network management. Intranets, on the other hand, are managed IP networks that can be accessed only by specific user groups.

**IP – Internet Protocol**
Nonproprietary transport protocol in layer 3 of the OSI reference model for inter-network communications.

**ISDN – Integrated Services Digital Network**
Integrates telecommmunications services such as telephony, fax or data communications within one network. Digitization improves transmission quality and increases the transmission rate compared to traditional, analog transmission systems. Furthermore, ISDN also provides packet-switched data transmission.

**LAN – Local Area Network**
Local network that covers a short-distance region; LANs usually have decentralized network management.

**LeasedLink**
Deutsche Telekom's service in the area of fixed connections (leased lines, point-to-point circuits); fixed physical transmission path between two data terminal devices that always remain operational.

**MAN – Metropolitan Area Network**
Communications network for high-speed data transfer covering a whole town or metropolitan area.

**Multimedia**
Term used for real-time integration of text with still images and graphics, video and sound.

**Number portability**
Option in which subscribers can retain their telephone numbers when they switch carriers, provided that the line remains at the same location.

**Optical fiber cable**
Data transmission medium consisting of ultra-pure quartz glass. Optical fiber cables have higher transmission capacity (in the Gbit/s range) and lower signal distortion than copper cables.

**Overlay network**
Additional transmission network that is installed over an existing network structure and that normally uses a different transmission medium from that used by the existing network (for example, optical fiber).

**Pager, paging**
Generic term for telecommunications services for unidirectional radio-based transmission of short messages to small pagers. In German-speaking areas, the term "paging" is applied to services such as Cityruf and Scall.

**PCS – Personal Communication Service**
Service that integrates the fixed network with mobile communications services for residential customers and small business customers

**Pool routing**
Combination of minute-dependent and minute-independent transmission capacities.

**Portal site**
Central point of entry to the Internet with an intelligent and personalized user interface that helps online customers navigate the content offered.

**Preselection**
Procedure in which the customer selects a certain provider – known as the long-distance carrier – for all of his or her long-distance and international calls.

**ProSolution**
Consulting services offered by Deutsche Telekom.

**Public Key Service**
Provides an electronic key for secure data transmission in the Internet.

**Roaming**
A feature of cellular mobile communications networks: Activated mobile stations remain accessible, regardless of location, in all radio cells of the entire area served by the network. Roaming can also include similar networks of different network operators, as is the case with international roaming in the pan-European GSM system.

**T-C-Tel**
Deutsche Telekom's analog mobile communications service.

**T-D1**
Deutsche Telekom's GSM-standard mobile communications service.

**T-DSL**
Deutsche Telekom's ADSL service.

**T-InterConnect**
High-performance network platform (155Mbit/s) for Deutsche Telekom's Internet communication applications.

**T-ISDN**
Deutsche Telekom's ISDN network.

**T-key**
Special function key on terminal devices that provides direct access to important Deutsche Telekom service numbers.

**T-Mart**
A range of services for multimedia applications, including service support, offered by Deutsche Telekom to business customers.

**T-Net**
Deutsche Telekom's digitized telephone network.

**T-Net 200**
Deutsche Telekom's package offer including a T-Net telephone line and a number of special features such as call forwarding or automatic callback on busy signal.

**T-Net ATM**
Name for Deutsche Telekom's ATM services.

**T-NetBox**
Answering machine in Deutsche Telekom's T-Net.

**T-NetCall**
IP-based telephone service in Deutsche Telekom's T-Net.

**T-Online**
Deutsche Telekom's online service, which offers both fast Internet access and a broad spectrum of content for business and residential customers.

**T-Punkt shops**
Deutsche Telekom's outlets for selling its products - primarily to residential customers.

**T-Service**
Deutsche Telekom's technical customer service.

**T-View**
Deutsche Telekom's ISDN videophone.

**T-VPN**
Deutsche Telekom's VPN product line for customized virtual network solutions.

**TDN**
Telekom Designed Network – Deutsche Telekom's customized systems solutions (Corporate Networks); TDNs can transport voice, data, and video in both national and international networks.

**Tegaron Traffic**
A road traffic navigation service from T-Mobil and Debis.

**Telelearning**
Computer-based learning in which programs and lessons are downloaded from online services.

**Telematics**
Convergence of telecommunications and information technology.

**TeleSec**
Deutsche Telekom products for secure exchange of data.

**Teleworking/telecommuting**
Online work, supported by IT/network links, carried out by personnel at locations other than those of their employers/customers.

**UMTS – Universal Mobile Telecommunications System**
International mobile communications standard of the third generation that is to integrate mobile multimedia and telematics services in the 2-GHz range from 2002.

**Vanity numbers**
Telephone numbers that can be expressed as easy-to-remember words, through letters printed on modern telephone keypads.

**VPN – Virtual Private Network**
Customized network that is mapped in Deutsche Telekom's networks (T-Net, T-ISDN).

**WDM – Wavelength Division Multiplex**
The WDM principle makes it possible to multiply the transmission capacity of existing optical fiber networks, using various wavelengths simultaneously.

**Cautionary Statement**
Except for the historical statements and discussions con-
tained herein, statements contained in this Annual Report
constitute "forward-looking statements" within the meaning
of Section 27A of the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amend-
ed, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of
1934, as amended. These forward-looking statements rely
on a number of assumptions concerning future events and
are subject to a number of uncertainties and other factors,
many of which are outside of Deutsche Telekom's control,
that could cause actual results to differ materially from such
statements. These factors include, but are not limited to,
telecommunications usage levels, competitive forces in
liberalized markets, regulatory changes, technological de-
velopments, the success of business, operating and financial
initiatives and material adverse changes in economic con-
ditions in the markets served by Deutsche Telekom and its
affiliates. Readers are cautioned not to put undue reliance
on these forward-looking statements. For a more detailed
description of these and additional uncertainties and
other factors, see Deutsche Telekom's filings with the U.S.
Securities and Exchange Commission (and in particular its
most recent annual report on Form 20-F).