
**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**
Washington, DC 20549

FORM 20-F

REGISTRATION STATEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 12(b) OR 12(g) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

OR

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2009

OR

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from _____ to _____

OR

SHELL COMPANY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

Date of event requiring this shell company report _____

Commission file number 1-31517

中国电信股份有限公司
(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter)

China Telecom Corporation Limited

(Translation of Registrant's Name into English)

People's Republic of China
(Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Organization)

31 Jinrong Street, Xicheng District
Beijing, People's Republic of China 100033
(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

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(Name, Telephone, E-mail and/or Facsimile number and Address of Company Contact Person)

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of Each Class	Name of Each Exchange On Which Registered
American depositary shares H shares, par value RMB1.00 per share	New York Stock Exchange, Inc. New York Stock Exchange, Inc.*

* Not for trading, but only in connection with the listing on the New York Stock Exchange, Inc. of American depositary shares, each representing 100 H shares.

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:

None
(Title of Class)

Securities for which there is a reporting obligation pursuant to Section 15(d) of the Act:

None
(Title of Class)

Indicate the number of outstanding shares of each of the issuer's classes of capital or common stock as of the close of the period covered by the annual report.

As of December 31, 2009, 67,054,958,321 domestic shares and 13,877,410,000 H shares, par value RMB1.00 per share, were issued and outstanding. H shares are ordinary shares of the Company listed on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited.

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes No

If this report is an annual or transition report, indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant: (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer. See definition of "accelerated filer and large accelerated filer" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large Accelerated Filer Accelerated Filer Non-Accelerated Filer

Indicate by check mark which basis of accounting the registrant has used to prepare the financial statements included in this filing.

U.S. GAAP

International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board

Other

If "Other" has been checked in response to the previous question, indicate by check mark which financial statement item the registrant has elected to follow. Item 17 Item 18

If this is an annual report, indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes No

CHINA TELECOM CORPORATION LIMITED
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FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This annual report contains certain forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the Exchange Act. These forward-looking statements are, by their nature, subject to significant risks and uncertainties, and include, without limitation, statements relating to:

- our business and operating strategies;
- our network expansion and capital expenditure plans;
- our operations and business prospects;
- the expected benefit of any acquisitions or other strategic transactions;
- our financial condition and results of operations;
- the expected impact of new services on our business, financial condition and results of operations;
- the future prospects of and our ability to integrate the acquired business;
- the industry regulatory environment as well as the industry outlook generally; and
- future developments in the telecommunications industry in the People's Republic of China, or the PRC.

The words “anticipate”, “believe”, “could”, “estimate”, “expect”, “intend”, “may”, “plan”, “seek”, “will”, “would” and similar expressions, as they relate to us, are intended to identify a number of these forward-looking statements.

These forward-looking statements are subject to risks, uncertainties and assumptions, some of which are beyond our control. In addition, these forward-looking statements reflect our current views with respect to future events and are not a guarantee of future performance. We are under no obligation to update these forward-looking statements and do not intend to do so. Actual results may differ materially from the information contained in the forward-looking statements as a result of a number of factors, including, without limitation, the risk factors set forth in “Item 3. Key Information—D. Risk Factors” and the following:

- any changes in the regulations or policies of the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, or the MIIT (which was created by the PRC State Council in March 2008 to assume, among other things, the duties of the former Ministry of Information Industry or, the MII) and other relevant government authorities relating to, among other matters:
 - the granting and approval of licenses;
 - tariff policies;
 - interconnection and settlement arrangements;
 - capital investment priorities;
 - the provision of telephone and other telecommunications services to rural areas in the PRC; and
 - spectrum and numbering resources allocation;
- the effects of competition on the demand for and price of our services;

- any potential further restructuring or consolidation of the PRC telecommunication industry;
- the development of new technologies and applications or services affecting the PRC telecommunications industry and our current and future business; and
- changes in political, economic, legal and social conditions in the PRC, including changes in the PRC government's specific policies with respect to foreign investment in and entry by foreign companies into the PRC telecommunications industry, economic growth, inflation, foreign exchange and the availability of credit.

CERTAIN DEFINITIONS AND CONVENTIONS

As used in this annual report, references to “us”, “we”, the “Company”, “our Company” and “China Telecom” are to China Telecom Corporation Limited and its consolidated subsidiaries except where we make clear that the term means China Telecom Corporation Limited or a particular subsidiary or business group only. References to matters relating to our H shares or American depositary shares, or ADSs, or matters of corporate governance are to the H shares, ADSs and corporate governance of China Telecom Corporation Limited. In respect of any time prior to our incorporation, references to “us”, “we” and “China Telecom” are to the telecommunications business in which our predecessors were engaged and which were subsequently assumed by us. All references to “China Telecom Group” are to China Telecommunications Corporation, our controlling shareholder. Unless the context otherwise requires, these references include all of its subsidiaries, including us and our subsidiaries. Unless otherwise indicated, references to and statements regarding China and the PRC in this annual report do not apply to Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, Macau Special Administrative Region or Taiwan.

PART I

Item 1. Identity of Directors, Senior Management and Advisers.

Not applicable.

Item 2. Offer Statistics and Expected Timetable.

Not applicable.

Item 3. Key Information.

A. Selected Financial Data

The following table presents our selected financial data. The selected statement of financial position data as of December 31, 2008 and 2009, and the selected statement of comprehensive income and cash flow data for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009, are derived from our audited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this annual report, and should be read in conjunction with those financial statements. The selected statement of financial position data as of December 31, 2005, 2006 and 2007 and the selected statement of comprehensive income and cash flow data for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2006 are derived from our consolidated financial statements which are not included in this annual report. Our consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, or IFRS.

The selected financial data reflect the acquisitions in 2007 and 2008 described under “Item 4. Information on the Company—A. History and Development of the Company—Our Acquisitions in 2007”, “—Our Acquisition of Beijing Telecom in 2008” and “Industry Restructuring and Our Acquisition of the CDMA Business in 2008”.

On June 30, 2007, we acquired the entire equity interests in each of China Telecom System Integration Co., Limited, China Telecom (Hong Kong) International Limited and China Telecom (Americas) Corporation (formerly known as “China Telecom (USA) Corporation”) from China Telecom Group. On March 31, 2008, we entered into an acquisition agreement with China Telecom Group, pursuant to which we agreed to acquire the entire equity interests in China Telecom Group Beijing Corporation, or Beijing Telecom, from China Telecom Group. Because we and these acquired companies were under the common control of China Telecom Group, our acquisitions of these acquired companies are accounted for in a manner similar to a pooling-of-interests. Accordingly, the assets and liabilities of the acquired companies have been accounted for at historical amounts and our financial statements for periods prior to the respective acquisitions have been restated to include the financial position and results of operations of the acquired companies on a combined basis.

On October 1, 2008, we acquired from China Unicom (Hong Kong) Limited (formerly known as China Unicom Limited), or China Unicom, and China Unicom Corporation Limited, or CUCL, the entire Code Division Multiple Access technology, or CDMA, telecommunications business, or the CDMA Business, and related assets and liabilities for a total consideration of RMB43,800 million. The related direct transaction cost for the acquisition was RMB84 million. The final cost of the acquisition was RMB40,413 million as a result of RMB3,471 million reduction to the total consideration. The reduction represents a net settlement due from China Unicom in connection with our acquisition of certain customer-related assets and assumption of certain customer-related liabilities relating to the CDMA Business pursuant to the acquisition agreement. China Unicom is a company incorporated in Hong Kong whose shares are listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange and whose American depository shares are listed on the New York Stock Exchange, or NYSE. Our acquisition of the CDMA Business and related assets and liabilities was accounted for using the purchase method.

	As of or for the year ended December 31,					
	<u>2005 RMB</u>	<u>2006 RMB</u>	<u>2007 RMB</u>	<u>2008 RMB</u>	<u>2009 RMB</u>	<u>2009 US\$</u>
		(restated)	(restated)	(restated)		
	(in millions, except share numbers and per share and per ADS data)					
Statement of Comprehensive Income Data:						
Operating revenue ⁽¹⁾	171,216	177,218	180,804	186,529	209,370	30,673
Operating expenses ^{(1) (2)}	(132,074)	(138,218)	(143,063)	(181,384)	(186,712)	(27,353)
Operating income	39,142	39,000	37,741	5,145	22,658	3,319
Earnings before income tax	34,325	34,564	30,996	186	19,175	2,809
Income tax	(6,222)	(6,919)	(6,704)	793	(4,549)	(666)
Net income attributable to equity holders of the Company	28,061	27,562	24,195	884	14,422	2,113
Basic earnings per share ⁽³⁾	0.35	0.34	0.30	0.01	0.18	0.03
Basic earnings per ADS ⁽³⁾	34.67	34.06	29.90	1.09	17.82	2.61
Cash dividends declared per share	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.01
Statement of Financial Position Data:						
Cash and cash equivalents	19,606	23,113	21,427	27,866	34,804	5,099
Accounts receivable, net	16,725	16,373	16,979	17,289	17,438	2,555
Total current assets	41,847	45,671	44,110	55,499	60,936	8,927
Property, plant and equipment, net ⁽⁴⁾	330,300	330,436	329,292	299,159	286,328	41,947
Total assets ⁽⁴⁾	425,844	423,857	413,331	440,337	426,520	62,486
Short-term debt	76,905	80,378	67,767	83,448	51,650	7,567
Current portion of long-term debt	8,963	8,242	3,811	565	1,487	218
Accounts payable	34,828	32,968	29,013	34,458	34,321	5,028
Total current liabilities	159,437	159,451	140,245	176,790	143,481	21,020
Long-term debt	55,777	37,257	34,148	39,226	52,768	7,731
Deferred revenues	27,714	20,765	15,486	11,444	8,462	1,240
Total liabilities	236,642	213,060	187,359	225,789	203,907	29,873
Equity attributable to equity holders of the Company	187,758	209,349	224,521	213,036	221,732	32,484

As of or for the year ended December 31,					
2005 RMB	2006 RMB	2007 RMB	2008 RMB	2009 RMB	2009 US\$
	(restated)	(restated)	(restated)		

(in millions, except share numbers and per share and per ADS data)

Cash Flow Data:

Net cash from operating activities	69,461	75,042	75,783	76,756	74,988	10,986
Net cash used in investing activities ⁽⁵⁾	(53,515)	(50,333)	(46,618)	(75,819)	(43,255)	(6,337)
Capital expenditures ⁽⁵⁾	(53,704)	(50,399)	(46,847)	(46,652)	(40,311)	(5,906)
Net cash (used in)/generated from financing activities	(11,827)	(20,904)	(30,747)	5,585	(24,793)	(3,632)

- (1) Operating revenues, selling, general and administrative expenses as well as other operating expenses of our Company have been restated as a result of the adoption of IFRIC 13, "Customer loyalty programmes," which is effective for accounting period beginning on or after July 1 2008. See Note 3 to our audited consolidated financial statements.
- (2) Includes an impairment loss in 2008 on property, plant and equipment of RMB24,167 million, which primarily represented an impairment loss on our Personal Handyphone System, or PHS, specific equipment of RMB23,954 million and an impairment loss in 2009 on property, plant and equipment of RMB753 million, which mainly represented impairment made in respect of our Digital Data Network, or DDN, specific equipment. See Note 8 to our audited consolidated financial statements.
- (3) The basic earnings per share have been calculated based on the net income attributable to equity holders of the Company of RMB28,061 million, RMB27,562 million, RMB24,195 million, RMB884 million and RMB 14,422 million for the years ended December 31, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009 respectively and the weighted average number of shares in issue during each of the relevant years of 80,932,368,321 shares. Basic earnings per ADS have been computed as if all of our issued and outstanding shares, including domestic shares and H shares, are represented by ADSs during each of the years presented. Each ADS represents 100 H shares.
- (4) It includes the effect of the revaluation of property, plant and equipment as of December 31, 2007, which were carried out in accordance with the Company's accounting policies under IFRS. See Note 8 to our audited consolidated financial statements.
- (5) Capital expenditures are part of and not an addition to net cash used in investing activities.

Pursuant to the shareholders' approval at the annual general meeting held on May 25, 2010, a final dividend of RMB6,031 million (RMB0.074514 equivalent to HK\$0.085 per share) (inclusive of applicable tax) in respect of the year ended December 31, 2009 was declared, which is expected to be paid on or around June 30, 2010.

Pursuant to the shareholders' approval at the annual general meeting held on May 26, 2009, a final dividend of approximately RMB6,067 million (RMB0.074963 equivalent to HK\$0.085 per share) in respect of the year ended December 31, 2008 was declared and paid on June 30, 2009.

Exchange Rate Information

Our financial statements are expressed in Renminbi. Solely for the convenience of the reader, this annual report contains translations of certain Renminbi and Hong Kong dollar amounts into U.S. dollars and vice versa at RMB6.8259 = US\$1.00 and HK\$7.7536 = US\$1.00, the respective Renminbi and Hong Kong dollar noon buying rates in New York City for cable transfers as certified for customs purposes by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York on December 31, 2009. These translations should not be construed as representations that the Renminbi or Hong Kong dollar amounts could have been or could be converted into U.S. dollars at such rates or at all.

The Renminbi and Hong Kong dollar noon buying rates in New York City for cable transfers as certified for customs purposes by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York were RMB6.8267 = US\$1.00 and HK\$7.7823 = US\$1.00, respectively, on June 18, 2010. The following table sets forth the high and low noon buying rates between Renminbi and U.S. dollars and between Hong Kong dollars and U.S. dollars for each month during the previous six months:

Noon Buying Rate

	RMB per US\$1.00			HK\$ per US\$1.00	
	High	Low		High	Low
December 2009	6.8299	6.8244	December 2009	7.7572	7.7495
January 2010	6.8295	6.8258	January 2010	7.7752	7.7539
February 2010	6.8330	6.8258	February 2010	7.7716	7.7619
March 2010	6.8270	6.8254	March 2010	7.7648	7.7574
April 2010	6.8275	6.8229	April 2010	7.7675	7.7565
May 2010	6.8310	6.8245	May 2010	7.8030	7.7626
June 2010 (through June 18, 2010)	6.8323	6.8267	June 2010 (through June 18, 2010)	7.8040	7.7823

The following table sets forth the average noon buying rates between Renminbi and U.S. dollars and between Hong Kong dollars and U.S. dollars for each of 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009 calculated by averaging the noon buying rates on the last day of each month during each of the relevant years.

Average Noon Buying Rate

	<u>RMB per US\$ 1.00</u>	<u>HK\$ per US\$1.00</u>
2005	8.1826	7.7755
2006	7.9579	7.7685
2007	7.5806	7.8008
2008	6.9193	7.7814
2009	6.8295	7.7513

B. Capitalization and Indebtedness

Not applicable.

C. Reasons for the Offer and Use of Proceeds

Not applicable.

D. Risk Factors

Risks Relating to Our Business

We face increasing competition, which may materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The telecommunications industry in the PRC is rapidly evolving. Until the mid-1990s, we were the sole provider of wireline telecommunications services in our service regions and, as a result, we had a dominant market position in our service regions. We began to operate in a competitive market as the PRC government started to implement a number of measures to restructure the telecommunications industry and encourage competition in the industry in the mid-1990s.

In connection with the PRC's accession to the World Trade Organization, or the WTO, and the adoption of the Regulations on the Administration of Foreign-Invested Telecommunications Enterprises in January 2002, which implement the PRC's commitments to the WTO, the PRC government agreed to gradually liberalize various groups and regions of the telecommunications market in the PRC to foreign operators. See "Item 4. Information on the Company—B. Business Overview—Regulatory and Related Matters—Licensing". Both the percentage of ownership of Sino-foreign joint ventures offering telecommunications services in the PRC and the regions where those joint ventures are permitted to offer telecommunications services were increased gradually by December 11, 2007.

In May 2008, in order to optimize the allocation of telecommunications resources in the PRC and improve the competitive landscape, the MIIT, the National Development and Reform Commission and the Ministry of Finance announced a policy initiative to further reform the telecommunications industry in the PRC that encourages the formation of three telecommunications services providers, each with nationwide network resources, comparable scale and standing, full-service capabilities and competitive strength, by way of a series of restructuring transactions. See “Item 4. Information on the Company—B. Business Overview—Competition”. Following the industry restructuring in 2008, China Unicom and our Company have full-service capabilities and compete with each other in both wireline and wireless telecommunications services. China Mobile Limited, or China Mobile, continues to be the leading provider of mobile telecommunications services in the PRC and competes with us in mobile telecommunications services and other telecommunications services.

In this increasingly competitive environment, our customers may choose to use other providers’ services. Increased competition from other existing telecommunications services providers, including China Mobile and China Unicom, as well as competition from new competitors, could materially and adversely affect our business and prospect by, among other factors, forcing us to lower our tariffs to the extent permitted under relevant laws and regulations, reducing or reversing the growth of our customer base and reducing usage of our services. Any of these developments could materially adversely affect our revenues and profitability. We cannot assure you that the increasingly competitive environment and any change in the competitive landscape of the telecommunications industry in the PRC would not have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations.

The CDMA Business we acquired in 2008 may not meet our expectations with respect to its performance.

In May 2008, the MIIT, the National Development and Reform Commission and the Ministry of Finance jointly announced the policy initiative to further reform the telecommunications industry in the PRC that encourages the formation of three telecommunications services providers by way of a series of restructuring transactions, including the acquisition by our Company of the CDMA Business from China Unicom. On July 27, 2008, we entered into an acquisition agreement, or the CDMA Acquisition Agreement, with China Unicom and CUCL in respect of our acquisition of the CDMA Business, or the CDMA Acquisition. We acquired the CDMA Business from China Unicom and CUCL in October 2008 pursuant to the CDMA Acquisition Agreement.

In December 2008, we launched our “e surfing” mobile service brand and started to promote the concept of “Internet handset” in order to create a high-quality brand image among our customers and potential customers. In the same month, we launched our “189” prefix mobile number and established a new image for our CDMA mobile services. In 2009, we continued to promote our mobile service and developed a series of new features under our “e surfing” mobile service brand to enhance brand recognition among our customers or potential customers. We have also undertaken other measures such as offering service plans that include both wireline and mobile functions. Despite these efforts, the performance of the CDMA mobile services may not meet our expectations in the future due to the following:

- potential synergy between our CDMA Business and our wireline business may not be fully and timely realized to the extent of our expectation;
- the evolution of CDMA technology may not meet the requirements of the operation of our CDMA mobile services;
- substantial operating expenses to develop our CDMA mobile services that exceed what we expect may be incurred;
- future regulation of the mobile services may not be as favorable to us as we expect; and
- future market competition may be beyond our expectation.

The CDMA Acquisition may also expose us to additional or more severe uncertainties and risks, including uncertainties and risks associated with:

- the integration of our CDMA Business with our wireline business;

- the management and development of our CDMA mobile services in which we had no experience prior to our acquisition of the CDMA Business;
- potential loss of, or harm to, relationships with employees or customers; and
- unforeseen or hidden liabilities.

Any of the above could significantly disrupt our ability to manage our business and materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We face competition with respect to our mobile services.

In January 2009, each of China Mobile Communications Corporation, or China Mobile Group, China Telecom Group and China United Network Communications Group Company Limited (formerly known as China United Telecommunications Corporation prior to its merger with China Network Communications Group Corporation), or Unicom Group, received a license from the MIIT to operate 3G businesses nationwide. The licenses permit China Mobile Group, China Telecom Group and Unicom Group to provide 3G services based on TD-SCDMA, CDMA2000 and WCDMA technologies, respectively. We have been authorized by China Telecom Group to operate 3G business nationwide based on CDMA2000 technology. China Mobile, China Unicom and our Company have all launched 3G services. We expect that 3G services will continue to be the focus of the mobile services for all of the three telecommunications operators in the PRC.

However, we cannot assure you that:

- our 3G services will receive market acceptance;
- our 3G services will deliver the quality and levels of services currently anticipated;
- we will be able to provide all planned 3G services or we will be able to provide such services on schedule, or developing and providing such services will not be more costly than expected;
- there will be sufficient demand for 3G services for us to deliver these services profitably;
- our competitors' 3G services will not be more popular among potential subscribers;
- our 3G services will generate an acceptable or commercially viable rate of return; or
- we will not encounter unexpected technological difficulties in implementing the CDMA2000 technology.

The failure of any of the above possible developments to occur could hinder our growth or the recovery of our investment or cost in our 3G services, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations as well as our revenue and profitability.

In addition, in light of the increasing competition we face with respect to our CDMA mobile services and in order to accelerate the development of our CDMA mobile services and subscriber growth, we have offered CDMA handset promotional plans. Under those arrangements, CDMA handsets have been provided to subscribers for their use during the specified contract periods as long as such subscribers agreed to pay a deposit, prepay certain amount of service fees or commit a minimum amount of service fees during the contract period. The costs of the handsets provided to subscribers under these contractual arrangements are recognized as operating expenses when incurred. Although the use of these CDMA promotional plans could accelerate the growth of our CDMA mobile services revenue and subscriber base, it increases our expenses and may adversely affect our profitability and our financial condition and results of operations. Moreover, upon expiration of the contract period of these CDMA handset promotional plans, some subscribers may not renew their contracts and may subscribe to our competitors' mobile services, which may lead to an increase of the churn rate of our CDMA mobile services. Such effects may adversely affect our profitability and our financial condition and results of operations.

We may further lose wireline telephone subscribers and revenues derived from our wireline voice services may continue to decline, which may materially adversely affect our results of operations, financial condition and prospects. In addition, if our PHS services are discontinued in the future, we may need to take measures to migrate our PHS subscribers to use other telecommunications services or discontinue their subscription for our services, which may adversely affect our business and financial condition.

We continued to lose wireline telephone subscribers including PHS subscribers and revenues derived from our wireline voice services continued to decline during the past several years mainly due to the increasing popularity of mobile voice services and other alternative means of communication, such as VoIP. Tariffs for mobile services have kept decreasing in recent years, which further accelerated substitution of the wireline voice services by the mobile services. The number of our fixed-line subscribers decreased by 5.6% at the end of 2008 compared to that at the end of 2007 and further decreased by 9.5% at the end of 2009. Revenues from our wireline voice services decreased by 13.7 % in 2008 compared to that in 2007 and further decreased by 18.5% in 2009. The percentage of revenues derived from our wireline voice services out of our total operating revenues continued to decrease, from 61.7% in 2007 to 51.6% in 2008 and 37.5% in 2009.

We have been taking various measures in order to mitigate the impact of loss of our wireline telephone subscribers and stabilize our revenues from wireline voice services. See “Item 4. Information on the Company—B. Business Overview—Our Products and Services—Wireline Voice Services”. However, we cannot assure you that we will be successful in mitigating the adverse impact of the substitution of wireline voice services by mobile voice services and other alternative means of communication or slowing down the decline of our revenues generated from wireline voice services. Migration from wireline voice services to mobile services and other alternative means of communication may further intensify in the future, which may affect the financial performance of our wireline voice services and thus materially and adversely affect our results of operations, financial condition and prospects as a whole.

As a supplement to our wireline voice services, we provide PHS services in our service regions. PHS is a telecommunications technology that allows us to offer to our customers wireless local access services with mobility. Our ability to realize acceptable returns from our investment in PHS business depends on continued customer adoption of such services. However, our PHS services have been facing intense competition from substituting telecommunications services in the market, especially mobile services, which makes the PHS services less acceptable to customers. As a result, our PHS service subscribers, usage volumes as well as revenue derived from such services decreased significantly in recent years, which though partially reflects our initiatives to migrate some middle and high-end PHS subscribers to our mobile services in order to retain them as our customers. In anticipation of continued decrease in revenue derived from our PHS service, we recognized an impairment loss on our PHS specific equipment of RMB23,954 million in 2008. Furthermore, if such declining trend continues, our PHS business may become unsustainable, as supplies to our operation of the PHS business may become insufficient and maintaining our PHS service subscribers could be highly costly. Our PHS services may therefore be terminated in the future and we may have to take measures in accordance with relevant regulations to migrate our PHS subscribers to other services or discontinue their subscription for our services. Our implementation of such measures may adversely affect our business and financial condition.

We will continue to be controlled by China Telecom Group, which could cause us to take actions that may conflict with the best interests of our other shareholders.

China Telecom Group, a wholly state-owned enterprise, owned approximately 70.89% of our outstanding shares as of June 18, 2010. Accordingly, subject to our Articles of Association and applicable laws and regulations, China Telecom Group, as our controlling shareholder, will continue to be able to exercise significant influence over our management and policies by:

- controlling the election of our directors and, in turn, indirectly controlling the selection of our senior management;

- determining the timing and amount of our dividend payments;
- approving our annual budgets;
- deciding on increases or decreases in our share capital;
- determining issuance of new securities;
- approving mergers and acquisitions; and
- amending our Articles of Association.

The interests of China Telecom Group as our controlling shareholder could conflict with our interests or the interests of our other shareholders. As a result, China Telecom Group may take actions with respect to our business that may not be in our or our other shareholders' best interests.

We depend on China Telecom Group and its other subsidiaries to provide certain services and facilities for which we currently have limited alternative sources of supply.

In addition to being our controlling shareholder, China Telecom Group, by itself and through its other subsidiaries, also provides us with services and facilities necessary for our business activities, including, but not limited to:

- use of international gateway facilities;
- provision of services in areas outside our service regions necessary to enable us to provide end-to-end services to our customers;
- use of nationwide inter-provincial optic fibers; and
- lease of properties and assets, including lease of the capacity on the CDMA network.

The interests of China Telecom Group and its other subsidiaries as providers of these services and facilities may conflict with our interests. We currently have limited alternative sources of supply for these services and facilities. Therefore, we have limited leverage in negotiating with China Telecom Group and its other subsidiaries over the terms for the provision of these services and facilities. Termination or adverse changes of the terms for the provisions of these services and facilities could materially and adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition. See "Item 4. Information on the Company—A. History and Development of the Company—Industry Restructuring and Our Acquisition of the CDMA Business in 2008" and "Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions—B. Related Party Transactions" for a description of the services and facilities provided by China Telecom Group and its other subsidiaries.

Since our services require interconnection with networks of other operators, disruption in interconnections with those networks could have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

Under the relevant telecommunications regulations, telecommunications operators are required to interconnect with networks of other operators. We have entered into interconnection arrangements with other telecommunications operators. The effective provision of our wireline voice, mobile voice and other services requires interaction between our networks and those of China Telecom Group, Unicom Group, China Mobile Group and other telecommunications operators. Any interruption in our interconnection with the networks of those operators or other international telecommunications carriers with which we interconnect due to technical or competitive reasons may affect our operations, service quality and customer satisfaction, and, in turn, our business and results of operations. In addition, any obstacles in existing interconnection arrangements and leased line agreements or any change in their terms, as a result of natural events, accidents, or for regulatory, technological, competitive or other reasons, could lead to temporary service disruptions and increased costs that can seriously jeopardize our operations and adversely affect our profitability and growth.

We may be unable to obtain sufficient financing to fund our capital requirements, which could limit our growth potential and future prospects.

We believe that cash from operations, together with any necessary borrowings, will provide sufficient financial resources to meet our projected capital and other expenditure requirements. However, we may require additional funds to the extent we have underestimated our capital requirements or overestimated our future cash from operations. In addition, a significant feature of our business strategy is to continue to transform our Company into a modern integrated information services provider, which may require additional capital resources. The cost of implementing new technologies, upgrading our networks or expanding capacity may be significant. Furthermore, in order for us to effectively respond to technological changes and more intensive competition, we may be required to make substantial investments in the future and such investments' requirements could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Financing may not be available to us on acceptable terms or at all. In addition, any future issuance of equity securities, including securities convertible or exchangeable into or that represent the right to receive equity securities, may require approval from the relevant government authorities. Our ability to obtain additional financing will depend on a number of factors, including:

- our future financial condition, results of operations and cash flows;
- general market conditions for financing activities by telecommunications companies; and
- economic, political and other conditions in the markets where we operate or plan to operate.

We cannot assure you that we can obtain sufficient financing at commercially reasonable terms or at all. If adequate capital is not available on commercially reasonable terms, our growth potential and future prospects could be adversely affected.

If we are not able to respond successfully to technological or industry developments, our business may be adversely affected.

The telecommunications market is characterized by rapid advancements in technology, evolving industry standards and changes in customer needs. We cannot assure you that we will be successful in responding to these developments. In addition, new services or technologies may render our existing services or technologies less competitive. In the event we do take measures to respond to technological developments and changes in industry standards, the integration of new technology or industry standards or the upgrading of our networks may require substantial time, effort and capital investment. We cannot assure you that we will succeed in integrating these new technologies and industry standards or adapting our network and systems in a timely and cost-effective manner, or at all. Our inability to respond successfully to technological or industry developments may adversely affect our business, results of operations and competitiveness.

Our ability to respond to technological developments may also be adversely affected by external factors, some of which are beyond our control. For example, with the decrease of available address space offered by the currently used Internet Protocol version 4, or IPv4, our ability to provide certain Internet application services may be restricted. Therefore, we have started to prepare for the application of IPv6, the next-generation Internet Protocol version with a larger address space, to our networks. However, the deployment of IPv6 depends on a number of external factors, including, among others, whether the corresponding PRC domestic industry policies necessary for the transition from IPv4 to IPv6 would be issued and implemented in a timely manner, and whether the entire industry chain could be developed in such manners as to provide sufficient support for the transition to IPv6. If the future transition from IPv4 to IPv6 is delayed due to factors beyond our control, we may face obstacles in further developing our Internet related business in the future.

We face a number of risks relating to our Internet-related services.

We currently provide a range of Internet-related services, including dial-up and broadband Internet access, and Internet-related applications. We face a number of risks in providing these services.

Our network may be vulnerable to unauthorized access, computer viruses and other disruptive problems. We cannot assure you that the security measures we have implemented will not be circumvented or otherwise fail to protect the integrity of our network. Unauthorized access could jeopardize the security of confidential information stored in our customers' computer systems. Eliminating computer viruses and other security problems may also require interruptions, delays or suspension of our services, cause us to incur costs and divert management attention.

In addition, because we provide connections to the Internet and host websites for customers and develop Internet content and applications, we may be perceived as being associated with the content carried over our network or displayed on websites that we host. We cannot and do not screen all of this content and may face litigation claims due to a perceived association with this content. These types of claims have been brought against other providers of online services in the past. Regardless of the merits of the lawsuits, these types of claims can be costly to defend, divert management resources and attention, and may damage our reputation.

Risks Relating to the Telecommunications Industry in the PRC

Extensive government regulation of the telecommunications industry may limit our flexibility in responding to market conditions, competition or changes in our cost structure.

Our business is subject to extensive government regulation. The MIIT, which is the primary telecommunications industry regulator under the PRC's State Council, regulates, among other things:

- industry policies and regulations;
- licensing;
- tariffs;
- competition;
- telecommunications resource allocation;
- service standards;
- technical standards;
- interconnection and settlement arrangements;
- enforcement of industry regulations;
- universal service obligations;
- network information security; and
- network access license approval for telecom equipment and terminals.

Other PRC governmental authorities also take part in regulating tariff policies, capital investment and foreign investment in the telecommunications industry. The regulatory framework within which we operate may constrain our ability to implement our business strategies and limit our flexibility to respond to market conditions or to changes in our cost structure.

Our revenues may be adversely affected by reductions in tariffs and other changes in tariff regulations mandated by the PRC government.

Tariffs are the prices we charge our customers for our telecommunications services. We are subject to government regulations on tariffs, especially those relating to our basic telecommunications services. See “Item 4. Information on the Company—B. Business Overview—Regulatory and Related Matters—Tariff Setting”. We derive a substantial portion of our revenues from services that are subject to tariffs regulated by the PRC government. In the past, our revenues have been adversely affected by reductions in tariffs and other changes in tariff regulations mandated by the PRC government. We cannot predict the likelihood, timing or magnitude of tariff adjustments by the government or the extent or potential impact on our business of future tariff adjustments. If the government substantially lowers the tariffs for our services, our business and profitability may be adversely affected. We cannot assure you that our business or results of operations will not be adversely affected by any government-mandated adjustments on tariff level in the future.

Future changes to the regulations and policies governing the telecommunications industry in the PRC may have a material adverse effect on our business and operations.

The regulations and policies governing the telecommunications industry in the PRC have experienced continuous changes in the past several years. Possible future changes to regulations and policies of the PRC government governing the telecommunications industry could adversely affect our business and operations. For example, to provide a uniform regulatory framework for the orderly development of the telecommunications industry, the PRC government is currently preparing a draft telecommunications law. If and when the telecommunications law is adopted by the National People’s Congress or its Standing Committee, it is expected to provide a new regulatory framework for telecommunications regulation in the PRC. We cannot be certain how this law will affect our business and operations and whether it will contain more stringent regulatory requirements than the current telecommunications regulations.

The interpretation and enforcement of the PRC’s WTO commitments regarding telecommunications services may also affect telecommunications regulations and the telecommunications industry in the PRC. Any future regulatory changes, such as those relating to the issuance of additional telecommunications licenses, tariff setting, interconnection and settlement arrangements, competition, changes in technical and service standards, universal service obligations and spectrum and numbering resources allocations, may have a material adverse effect on our business and operations.

The PRC government may require us, along with other providers in the PRC, to provide universal services with specified obligations, and we may not be compensated adequately for providing such services.

Under the Telecommunications Regulations promulgated by the State Council, telecommunications service providers in the PRC are required to fulfill universal service obligations in accordance with relevant regulations to be promulgated by the PRC government. The MIIT has the authority to delineate the scope of universal service obligations. The MIIT may also select universal service providers through a tendering process. The MIIT, together with other governmental authorities, is also responsible for formulating administrative rules relating to the establishment of a universal service fund and compensation schemes for universal services. The PRC government currently uses financial resources to compensate the expenses incurred in the “Village to Village” projects before the establishment of a universal service fund. In December 2006, the Ministry of Finance issued the Provisional Rules on Usage and Administration of Telecommunications Universal Service Fund, effective December 21, 2006, which provide a compensation scheme for certain expenses incurred in the “Village to Village” projects undertaken by telecommunications service providers. Under the compensation scheme, telecommunications operators may receive compensation from the PRC government for the “Village to Village” projects. These rules provide for the application for the compensation, the method to calculate the amount, the approval process and the distribution of the compensation. However, the compensation from the PRC government may not be sufficient to cover all of our expenses for providing the telecommunications services under the “Village to Village” projects.

Under the Telecommunications Regulations, all PRC telecommunications operators shall provide universal services, and we expect to perform our duties thereunder accordingly. We may not be able to realize adequate return on investments for expanding networks to, and providing telecommunications services in, those economically less developed areas due to potentially higher capital expenditure requirements, lower usage by customers and lack of flexibility in setting our tariffs. As a result, our financial condition and results of operations could be adversely affected.

Risks Relating to the People's Republic of China

Substantially all of our assets are located in the PRC and substantially all of our revenue is derived from our operations in the PRC. Accordingly, our results of operations and prospects are subject, to a significant extent, to the economic, political and legal developments in the PRC.

The PRC's economic, political and social conditions, as well as government policies, could affect our business.

Substantially all of our business, assets and operations are located in the PRC. The PRC's economy differs from the economies of most developed countries in many respects, including without limitation:

- government involvement;
- level of development;
- growth rate;
- control of foreign exchange; and
- allocation of resources.

While the PRC's economy has experienced significant growth in the past 30 years, growth has been uneven, both geographically and among various sectors of the economy. The PRC government has implemented various measures to encourage economic growth and guide the allocation of resources. Some of these measures benefit the overall economy of the PRC, but may also have a negative effect on us. For example, our operating results and financial condition may be adversely affected by government control over changes in tax regulations applicable to us.

Although the PRC government has implemented measures emphasizing the utilization of market forces for economic reform in recent years, it still exercises significant control over the PRC's economic growth through, among others, economical, legislative and administrative measures. We cannot predict the purpose and effect of future economic policies of the PRC government or the impact of such economic policies on our business and operations.

The recent global financial crisis and an economic slowdown may reduce the demand for our services and have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The global financial crisis that unfolded in 2008 and has continued during 2009 has been having a significant negative impact on businesses around the world. In particular, the global financial crisis, weak consumer confidence and diminished consumer and business spending may lead to a slowdown in the market demand for telecommunications services. Economic contraction or slower economic growth may also lead to limited access to or unavailability of financing for business developments of telecommunication services providers.

Although we believe the PRC's economy has started to gradually recover from the global financial crisis, there remain a lot of uncertainties. We cannot assure you that the PRC economy will continue to recover from the global financial crisis, or, even when it does, that demand for telecommunications services will increase. If there is any further slowdown in the economic growth of the PRC or the demand for telecommunications services fails to increase, our business, as well as our financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

Government control of currency conversion may adversely affect our financial condition.

We receive substantially all of our revenues in Renminbi, which currently is not a freely convertible currency. A portion of these revenues must be converted into other currencies to meet our foreign currency obligations. These foreign currency-denominated obligations include:

- payment of interest and principal on foreign currency-denominated debt;
- payment for equipment and materials purchased offshore; and
- payment of dividends declared, if any, in respect of our H shares.

Under the PRC's existing foreign exchange regulations, we will be able to pay dividends in foreign currencies without prior approval from the State Administration of Foreign Exchange by complying with certain procedural requirements. However, the PRC government may take measures at its discretion in the future to restrict access to foreign currencies for both current account transactions and capital account transactions. We may not be able to pay dividends in foreign currencies to our shareholders, including holders of our ADSs, if the PRC government restricts access to foreign currencies for current account transactions.

Foreign exchange transactions under our capital account, including foreign currency-denominated borrowings from foreign banks, issuance of foreign currency-denominated debt securities, if any, and principal payments in respect of foreign currency-denominated obligations, continue to be subject to significant foreign exchange controls and require the approval of the State Administration of Foreign Exchange. These limitations could affect our ability to obtain foreign exchange through debt or equity financing, or to obtain foreign exchange to meet our payment obligations under the debt securities, if any, or to obtain foreign exchange for capital expenditures.

Fluctuation of the Renminbi could materially affect our financial condition and results of operations.

We receive substantially all of our revenues, and our financial statements are presented, in Renminbi. The value of the Renminbi against U.S. dollar and other currencies fluctuates and is affected by, among other things, changes in the PRC's and international political and economic conditions. Since 1994, the conversion of Renminbi into foreign currencies, including Hong Kong and U.S. dollars, has been based on rates set by the People's Bank of China, which are set daily based on the previous business day's inter-bank foreign exchange market rates and current exchange rates on the world financial markets. From 1994 to July 20, 2005, the official exchange rate for the conversion of Renminbi to U.S. dollars was generally stable. On July 21, 2005, the PRC government introduced a managed floating exchange rate system to allow the value of the Renminbi to fluctuate within a regulated band based on market supply and demand and by reference to a basket of currencies. On the same day, the value of the Renminbi appreciated by approximately 2% against the U.S. dollar. The PRC government has since made and in the future may make further adjustments to the exchange rate system. Fluctuations in exchange rates may adversely affect the value, translated or converted into U.S. dollars or Hong Kong dollars, of our net assets, earnings and any declared dividends payable on our H shares in foreign currency terms. Our financial condition and results of operations may also be affected by changes in the value of certain currencies other than the Renminbi, in which our obligations are denominated. For further information on our foreign exchange risks and certain exchange rates, see "Item 3. Key Information—A. Selected Financial Data—Exchange Rate Information" and "Item 11. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk—Foreign Exchange Rate Risk". We cannot assure you that any future movements in the exchange rate of the Renminbi against the U.S. dollar or other foreign currencies will not adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

The PRC legal system has inherent uncertainties that could limit the legal protections available to you.

We were incorporated under PRC laws and are governed by our Articles of Association. The PRC legal system is based on written statutes. Prior court decisions may be cited for reference but have limited precedential value. Since 1979, the PRC government has promulgated laws and regulations dealing with economic matters such as foreign investment, corporate organization and governance, commerce, taxation and trade. However, because these laws and regulations are relatively new, and because of the limited number of published cases and their non-binding nature, interpretation and enforcement of these laws and regulations involve uncertainties.

The ability of our shareholders to enforce their rights in respect of violations of corporate governance procedures may be limited. In this regard, our Articles of Association provide that most disputes between holders of H shares and our Company, directors, supervisors, officers or holders of domestic shares, arising out of our Articles of Association or the PRC Company Law and related regulations concerning the affairs of our Company, are to be resolved through arbitration by arbitration tribunal in Hong Kong or the PRC, rather than by a court of law. Awards that are made by PRC arbitral authorities recognized under the Arbitration Ordinance of Hong Kong can be enforced in Hong Kong. Hong Kong arbitration awards are also enforceable in the PRC. However, to our knowledge, no action has been brought in the PRC by any holder of H shares to enforce an arbitral award, and we are uncertain as to the outcome of any action, if brought in the PRC to enforce an arbitral award made in favor of holders of H shares. See “Item 10. Additional Information—B. Memorandum and Articles of Association”.

To our knowledge, there has not been any published report of judicial enforcement in the PRC by holders of H shares of their rights under the Articles of Association of a PRC company or the PRC Company Law.

Unlike in the United States, the applicable PRC laws did not specifically allow shareholders to sue the directors, supervisors, senior management or other shareholders on behalf of the corporation to enforce a claim against such party or parties that the corporation has failed to enforce itself until January 1, 2006, when the amendments to the PRC Company Law passed in October 27, 2005 became effective. Although the amended PRC Company Law provides that shareholders, under certain circumstances, may sue the directors, supervisors and senior management on behalf of the company, no detailed implementation rules or judicial interpretations have been issued in this regard. In addition, our minority shareholders may not be able to enjoy protections to the same extent afforded to shareholders of companies incorporated under the state laws of the United States.

Although we will be subject to the Hong Kong Stock Exchange Listing Rules, or the Listing Rules, and the Hong Kong Codes on Takeovers and Mergers and Share Repurchases, or the Codes, the holders of H shares will not be able to bring actions on the basis of violations of the Listing Rules or the Codes, and must rely on the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited, or the Hong Kong Stock Exchange, and The Securities and Futures Commission of Hong Kong to enforce the Listing Rules or the Codes, as the case may be.

You may experience difficulties in effecting service of legal process and enforcing judgments against us and our management.

We are a company incorporated under PRC laws, and substantially all of our assets and our subsidiaries are located in the PRC. In addition, most of our directors and officers reside within the PRC, and substantially all of the assets of our directors and officers are located within the PRC. As a result, it may not be possible to effect service of process within the United States or elsewhere outside the PRC upon most of our directors or officers, including with respect to matters arising under applicable laws and regulations. Moreover, our PRC counsel has advised us that the PRC does not have treaties providing for the reciprocal recognition and enforcement of judgments of courts with the United States, the United Kingdom or most other Western countries. Our Hong Kong counsel has also advised us that Hong Kong has no arrangement for the reciprocal enforcement of judgments with the United States.

As a result, recognition and enforcement in the PRC of judgments of a court in the United States and any of the other jurisdictions mentioned above in relation to any matter not subject to a binding arbitration provision may be difficult or impossible.

Holders of H shares may be subject to PRC taxation.

On March 16, 2007, the Fifth Plenary Session of the Tenth National People's Congress passed the Enterprise Income Tax Law of the PRC, or the New Tax Law, which took effect on January 1, 2008. On December 6, 2007, the State Council of the PRC enacted the Enterprise Income Tax Law Implementing Regulations, or the Implementing Regulations, which became effective on January 1, 2008. Prior to the New Tax Law and the Implementing Regulations, dividends paid by us to holders of our H shares who are enterprises outside the PRC were exempted from PRC income tax and gains realized by enterprises upon the sale or other disposition of our H shares were exempted from PRC capital gains tax. Under the New Tax Law and the Implementing Regulations, a foreign enterprise which is a "non-resident enterprise" is subject to a 10% tax for its income derived from sources in the PRC after January 1, 2008, unless reduced under an applicable double-taxation treaty. In addition, dividends paid by us to a resident enterprise, including a foreign enterprise whose "de facto management body" is located in the PRC, are not subject to any PRC income tax. The capital gains realized by such resident enterprise are subject to the PRC enterprise income tax. According to the Notice of the PRC State Administration of Taxation Concerning the Withholding Enterprise Income Tax on Dividend Distributed by PRC Resident Enterprises to Overseas Non-Resident Enterprise H-share holders issued in November 2008 and the Approval of the PRC State Administration of Taxation Concerning the Collection of Enterprise Income Tax on Dividend from B-shares Received by Non-Resident Enterprise issued in July 2009, when PRC resident enterprises distribute dividend to overseas non-resident enterprise H-share holders for the year 2008 and the years thereafter, a 10% withholding enterprise income tax will be levied. The Company will withhold the 10% enterprise income tax when it pays dividend to holders of H-share who are non-resident enterprises. See "Item 10. Additional Information—E. Taxation—People's Republic of China".

Furthermore, under current PRC tax laws, regulations and rulings, dividends paid by us to holders of our H shares who are individuals outside the PRC are currently exempted from PRC income tax. In addition, gains realized by individuals upon the sale or other disposition of our H shares are temporarily exempted from PRC capital gains tax. If the exemptions are withdrawn in the future, holders of our H shares who are individuals may be required to pay withholding tax on dividends, which is currently imposed at the rate of 20%, or income tax, which may be imposed upon individuals at the rate of 20%, and holders of our H shares may be required to pay PRC capital gains tax upon the sale or other disposition of our H shares. See "Item 10. Additional Information—E. Taxation—People's Republic of China".

Natural disasters and health hazards in the PRC may severely disrupt our business and operations and may have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

In early 2008, parts of the PRC, in particular its southern, central and eastern regions, experienced what was reportedly the most severe snow storm in the country in half a century, which resulted in significant and extensive damages to factories, power lines, homes, automobiles, crops and other properties, blackouts, transportation and communications disruptions and other losses in the affected areas. In addition, in May 2008, a major earthquake registering 8.0 on the Richter scale struck Sichuan province and certain other parts of the PRC, devastating much of the affected areas and causing tens of thousands of deaths and widespread injuries. Our network equipment and other assets in the affected areas sustained extensive damage in the earthquake, leading to service stoppage and other disruptions in our operations in those areas. We incurred a total loss of approximately RMB3,428 million in connections with the impairment, write-off and repair and maintenance of certain assets that were damaged due to the severe weather conditions and the major earthquake. Moreover, certain countries and regions, including the PRC, have encountered incidents of the H5N1 strain of bird flu, or avian flu, over the past six years, and more recently in 2009, the outbreak of influenza A (H1N1) strain. We are unable to predict the effect, if any, that any future natural disasters and health hazards may have on our business. Any future natural disasters and health hazards may, among other things, significantly disrupt our ability to adequately staff our business, and may generally disrupt our operations. Furthermore, such natural disasters and health hazards may severely restrict the level of economic activity in affected areas, which may in turn materially and adversely affect our business and prospects. As a result, any natural disasters or health hazards in the PRC may have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Item 4. Information on the Company.

A. History and Development of the Company

Our Restructuring and Initial Public Offering in 2002

We were incorporated under PRC laws on September 10, 2002 as a joint stock company with limited liability under the name “China Telecom Corporation Limited”. As part of our initial restructuring, China Telecom Group’s telecommunications operations in Shanghai Municipality, Guangdong Province, Jiangsu Province and Zhejiang Province, together with the related assets and liabilities, were transferred to us. In consideration of the net assets related to the telecommunications operations transferred to us, which had a carrying amount of RMB97,485 million as of December 31, 2001, we issued 68,317,270,803 of our shares to China Telecom Group. Immediately prior to our initial public offering, China Telecom Group transferred to Guangdong Rising Assets Management Co., Ltd., Jiangsu Guoxin Investment Group Co., Ltd. and Zhejiang Financial Development Company 8.37%, 1.43% and 3.19%, respectively, of our outstanding shares.

Following our restructuring, China Telecom Group continues to be the holder of the licenses required for operating our telecommunications business. In accordance with the approval of the MIIT (and prior to March 2008, the MII), we derive our exclusive rights to operate our business from our status as a subsidiary controlled by China Telecom Group, and China Telecom Group must hold and maintain all licenses received from the MIIT (and prior to March 2008, the MII) in connection with our business for our benefit. The government currently does not charge license fees for the telecommunications licenses held by China Telecom Group.

In 2002, we successfully completed our initial public offering of H shares and raised approximately RMB10,659 million in aggregate net proceeds for us. Upon completion of our initial public offering, our shares became listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange and ADSs representing our H shares are listed and traded on the NYSE.

Our Acquisitions in 2003 and in 2004

On December 31, 2003, we acquired from China Telecom Group the entire equity interests in each of Anhui Telecom Company Limited, Fujian Telecom Company Limited, Jiangxi Telecom Company Limited, Guangxi Telecom Company Limited, Chongqing Telecom Company Limited and Sichuan Telecom Company Limited and certain network management and research and development facilities (collectively, the “First Acquisition”).

The purchase price of the First Acquisition amounted to RMB46 billion. Of the purchase price, we paid an initial consideration of RMB11 billion in cash upon the completion of the acquisition and the remaining consideration had been fully paid by October 2008.

In connection with this acquisition and for the purpose of paying consideration to People’s Government of Fujian province for acquiring the rural telecommunication assets in Fujian province, China Telecom Group agreed to transfer 969,317,182 of its shares in our Company to Fujian State-Owned Assets Investment Holdings Co., Ltd., a state-owned enterprise owned by the provincial government of the Fujian province to hold such transferred shares.

On December 31, 2003, our Company, together with our wholly owned subsidiary, Shanghai Telecom Company Limited, acquired from China Telecom Group the entire equity interest in China Telecom Group Yellow Pages Information Company Ltd.

On June 30, 2004, we acquired from China Telecom Group its entire equity interests in each of Hubei Telecom Company Limited, Hunan Telecom Company Limited, Hainan Telecom Company Limited, Guizhou Telecom Company Limited, Yunnan Telecom Company Limited, Shaanxi Telecom Company Limited, Gansu Telecom Company Limited, Qinghai Telecom Company Limited, Ningxia Telecom Company Limited and Xinjiang Telecom Company Limited (collectively, the “Second Acquisition”).

The purchase price of the Second Acquisition amounted to RMB27.8 billion. Of the purchase price, we paid an initial consideration of RMB8.34 billion in cash upon the completion of the acquisition. The remaining purchase price had been fully paid by us by March 2009.

Our Global Offering in 2004

In May 2004, we issued 4,466,693,018 H shares and 8,514,888 ADSs, each representing 100 H shares, at prices of HK\$2.30 per H share and US\$29.49 per ADS, respectively, by way of a global offering to Hong Kong and overseas investors. We raised net proceeds of RMB12,702 million from this issuance of new H shares and ADSs. On June 30, 2004, we used RMB12,650 million of the net proceeds from this issuance to make a cash payment for the Second Acquisition. As part of the global offering, 531,818,182 existing domestic shares of RMB1.00 each owned by China Telecom Group and our other domestic shareholders were converted into H shares and sold to Hong Kong and overseas investors.

Our Acquisitions in 2007

We entered into an Equity Purchase Agreement with China Telecom Group on June 15, 2007, pursuant to which China Telecom Group agreed to transfer, and cause its wholly owned subsidiary China Huaxin Post and Telecommunications Development Center to transfer to us, 100% equity interest in each of China Telecom (Hong Kong) International Limited, China Telecom System Integration Co., Limited and China Telecom (Americas) Corporation (formerly known as “China Telecom (USA) Corporation”) (collectively, the “Third Acquisition”), for a total consideration of RMB1.408 billion in cash. The Third Acquisition was completed on June 30, 2007 and the consideration was fully paid in cash in July 2007 from our internal resources.

Our Corporate Organization Restructuring in 2008

For the purpose of improving our organization structure by managing our businesses through branches instead of subsidiaries, on January 10, 2008, we entered into merger agreements with certain of our wholly owned subsidiaries, including Shanghai Telecom Company Limited, Guangdong Telecom Company Limited, Jiangsu Telecom Company Limited, Zhejiang Telecom Company Limited, Anhui Telecom Company Limited, Fujian Telecom Company Limited, Jiangxi Telecom Company Limited, Guangxi Telecom Company Limited, Chongqing Telecom Company Limited, Sichuan Telecom Company Limited, Hubei Telecom Company Limited, Hunan Telecom Company Limited, Hainan Telecom Company Limited, Guizhou Telecom Company Limited, Yunnan Telecom Company Limited, Shaanxi Telecom Company Limited, Gansu Telecom Company Limited, Qinghai Telecom Company Limited, Ningxia Telecom Company Limited and Xinjiang Telecom Company Limited, or, collectively, the Merged Subsidiaries. These merger agreements were approved by our shareholders in an extraordinary general meeting on February 25, 2008. As a result, our Company has merged with the Merged Subsidiaries by way of absorption, and, the Merged Subsidiaries have been dissolved and all of their assets, businesses, liabilities, rights and obligations have been assumed by us. Our provincial branches have taken over the responsibilities of managing and operating the business in these provinces.

Our Acquisition of Beijing Telecom in 2008

On March 31, 2008, we entered into an Acquisition Agreement with China Telecom Group, pursuant to which we agree to acquire, and China Telecom Group agrees to sell, the entire equity interest in China Telecom Group Beijing Corporation, or Beijing Telecom (the “Fourth Acquisition”). The total consideration of the Fourth Acquisition was RMB5.557 billion in cash, which was fully paid by us in July 2008.

On November 14, 2008, we entered into a merger agreement with Beijing Telecom, which requires us to assume all of the assets, businesses, liabilities, rights and obligations of Beijing Telecom upon its dissolution.

Industry Restructuring and Our Acquisition of the CDMA Business in 2008

Industry Restructuring in 2008

On May 24, 2008, the MIIT, the National Development and Reform Commission and the Ministry of Finance issued a joint announcement relating to the further reform of the telecommunications industry in the PRC. According to the joint announcement, the principal objectives of the reform include, among others: (i) supporting the formation of three telecommunications services providers, each with nationwide network resources, comparable scale and standing, full-service capabilities and competitive strength, in order to help optimize the allocation of telecommunications resources and foster market competition; (ii) promoting homegrown innovation by telecommunications services providers; and (iii) enhancing the service capabilities and quality of, and the regulatory framework governing, the telecommunications industry. To achieve these objectives, the three ministries encouraged the following restructuring transactions: (a) the acquisition by China Telecom Group of the CDMA network (including both assets and subscriber base) then owned by China Unicom; (b) the acquisition by China Telecom Group of the basic telecommunications services business operated by China Satellite Communications Corporation, or China Satellite; (c) the merger between China Unicom and China Netcom; and (d) the acquisition of China Railcom by China Mobile. The joint announcement required that detailed implementation plans relating to these restructuring transactions be formulated by the relevant parties involved, subject to, in each case, agreement on terms among the relevant parties and approvals by applicable PRC government authorities, and carried out, as applicable, in accordance with customary practices in the domestic and international capital markets.

Our Acquisition of the CDMA Business

On June 2, 2008, we, China Unicom and CUCL entered into a framework agreement, or the CDMA Business Framework Agreement, which sets forth certain key terms in respect of our acquisition from CUCL of the CDMA Business then owned and operated by CUCL and related assets and liabilities. On July 27, 2008, we, China Unicom and CUCL entered into an acquisition agreement, or the CDMA Acquisition Agreement, which sets forth the terms and conditions in respect of our acquisition of the CDMA Business and related assets and liabilities (including the entire equity interest in China Unicom (Macau) Company Limited and 99.5% of the equity interest in Unicom Huasheng Telecommunications Technology Co. Ltd., or Unicom Huasheng). The CDMA Acquisition Agreement superseded the CDMA Business Framework Agreement. The total consideration for our acquisition of the CDMA Business was RMB43,800 million. The related direct transaction cost for the acquisition was RMB84 million. The final cost of the acquisition was RMB40,413 million as a result of RMB3,471 million reduction to the total consideration. The reduction represents a net settlement due from China Unicom in connection with our acquisition of certain customer-related assets and assumption of certain customer-related liabilities relating to the CDMA Business pursuant to the acquisition agreement. The cost of the acquisition had been fully paid by us by February, 2010.

We agreed with CUCL that 29.3% of the employees who had employment agreements with CUCL and Unicom Huasheng as of December 31, 2007 would be transferred from CUCL and Unicom Huasheng to us. Employees transferred to us from CUCL included (i) employees whose responsibilities are directly related to the CDMA Business, and (ii) employees whose responsibilities include supporting the development and general management of the CDMA Business. Employees of third parties who are seconded to CUCL and whose responsibilities are directly related to the CDMA Business would also be transferred to us. We and CUCL also entered into detailed arrangements with respect to the transfer of employees from CUCL to us. As of December 31, 2009, around 30,000 employees were transferred from CUCL and Unicom Huasheng to us.

Related Transactions

Acquisition of the CDMA Network by China Telecom Group. On July 27, 2008, China Telecom Group, Unicom Group, and Unicom New Horizon Mobile Telecommunications Company Limited, or Unicom New Horizon, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Unicom Group, entered into a CDMA network disposal agreement, pursuant to which Unicom Group and Unicom New Horizon sold the CDMA cellular telecommunications network constructed by Unicom New Horizon, or the CDMA Network, to China Telecom Group for a consideration of RMB66.2 billion, or the CDMA Network Acquisition. On October 1, 2008, China Telecom Group acquired the CDMA Network.

Lease of capacity on the CDMA Network by our Company from China Telecom Group. On July 27, 2008, we entered into a CDMA network capacity lease agreement with China Telecom Group to lease the capacity on the CDMA Network from China Telecom Group. See “Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions—B. Related Party Transactions—Ongoing Related Party Transactions between Us and China Telecom Group—CDMA Network Capacity Lease Agreement” for details of this agreement.

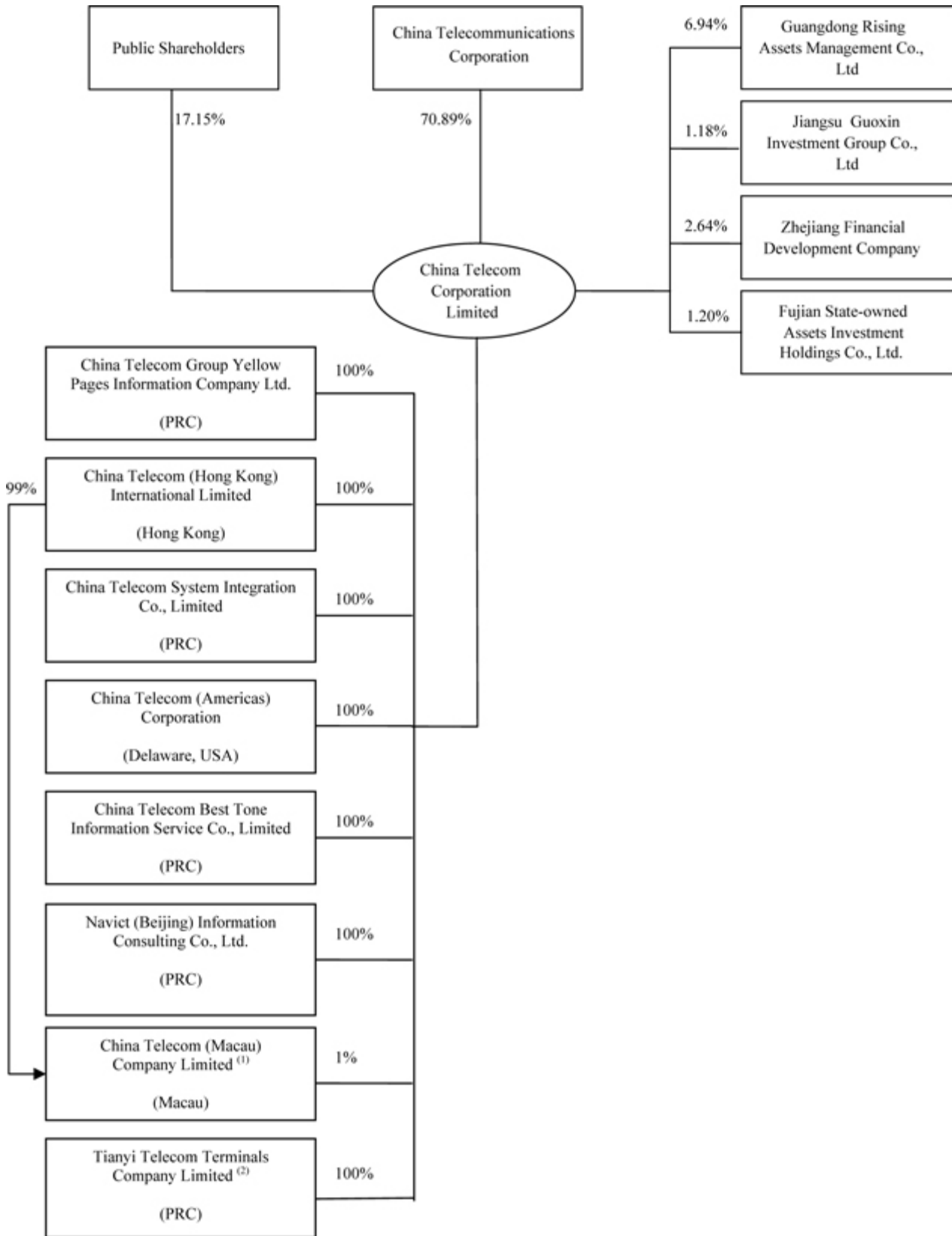
Transfer of Certain Basic Telecommunications Business from China Satellite to China Telecom Group

Following the approval by the SASAC and the MIIT, the transfer of basic telecommunications business of China Satellite to China Telecom Group, our controlling shareholder, without consideration was fully completed in January 2010. The business transferred from China Satellite to China Telecom Group included IP telephone, satellite international private line services, very small aperture terminal, or VSAT, services, digital trunking communications services and other services related to basic telecommunications services in 21 service regions. These service regions consist of Beijing Municipality, Anhui Province, Chongqing Municipality, Fujian Province, Gansu Province, Guangdong Province, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, Guizhou Province, Hainan Province, Hubei Province, Hunan Province, Jiangsu Province, Jiangxi Province, Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, Qinghai Province, Shaanxi Province, Shanghai Municipality, Sichuan Province, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, Yunnan Province and Zhejiang Province.

In connection with our restructuring and acquisitions set forth above, we entered into various arrangements with China Telecom Group relating to the mutual provision of ongoing telecommunications and other services. These arrangements include agreements for trademark licensing, centralized services, interconnection arrangements, optic fiber leasing, property leasing, IT services, comprehensive services, CDMA network capacity lease and other services. See “Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions—B. Related Party Transactions” for a more detailed description of these arrangements.

Organizational Structure

Set out below is our corporate structure and significant subsidiaries as of June 18, 2010:



-
- (1) Formerly known as China Unicom (Macau) Company Limited.
(2) Formerly known as Unicom Huasheng Telecommunications Technology Co. Ltd.

In addition, our Company has a branch in each of 22 provinces, five autonomous regions and four centrally administered municipalities in the PRC. See “—Our Corporate Organization Restructuring in 2008” and “—Our Acquisition of Beijing Telecom in 2008” included elsewhere under this Item.

Debenture Issuance in 2009 and Proposed Issuance of Debentures in 2010

On November 16, 2009, we issued three-year medium-term notes in an aggregate principal amount of RMB10 billion with an annual interest rate of 3.65%. On December 28, 2009, we issued two batches of five-year medium-term notes in an aggregate principal amount of RMB 20 billion with an annual interest of 4.61%. All the notes were placed through a centralized book-building and allocation process in the PRC inter-bank debenture market at par value. All the proceeds from such note issuances were used to enhance our working capital and repay short-term borrowings.

At the annual general meeting held on May 25, 2010, our shareholders approved the proposal for our Company to issue debentures. Pursuant to the resolutions passed at the annual general meeting, we may issue debentures denominated in local or foreign currencies, in one or more tranches, including, but not limited to, short-term commercial paper, medium-term note, company bonds, corporate debts, convertible bonds, asset securitization products and asset-backed notes, from the date of the annual general meeting until the date on which the annual general meeting of the Company for the year ended 2010 is held, with a maximum outstanding balance of RMB90 billion.

Our Company does not have any definitive plan to issue any debentures at this time.

General Information

Our principal executive offices are located at 31 Jinrong Street, Xicheng District, Beijing, PRC 100033 and our telephone number is (+86-10) 6642-8166. Our website address is www.chinatelecom-h.com. The information on our web site is not a part of this annual report. We have appointed CT Corporation System at 111 Eighth Avenue, New York, New York 10011 as our agent for service of process in the United States.

B. Business Overview

We are an integrated information service provider in the PRC with full-service capabilities. We offer a comprehensive range of telecommunications services, including wireline voice services, mobile voice services, Internet access services, value-added services, integrated information application services, managed data and leased line services and other related services.

Since 2005, we have started to implement our business strategy of transformation from a traditional basic telecommunications service provider to a modern integrated information services provider. In particular, we have strengthened our efforts in developing our non-voice services including transformation services, or the Transformation Business, such as Internet access services, value-added services and integrated information application services. In addition, we will continue to implement our customer-focused innovative informatization strategy to strengthen our efforts in customer and brand management in order to provide differentiated and innovative services to various groups of customers.

In the fourth quarter of 2008, we successfully acquired the CDMA Business from China Unicom and CUCL and began to offer mobile services, including mobile voice services, mobile value-added services and other mobile services. In January 2009, the MIIT issued to China Telecom Group, our controlling shareholder, a license to operate 3G business nationwide based on CDMA2000 technology. We have been authorized by China Telecom Group to operate CDMA2000 3G mobile business in the PRC. We launched our CDMA2000 3G mobile services in March 2009 and have extended our CDMA2000 3G mobile services nation-wide in the PRC.

The successful implementation of our business transformation strategy, our ability to offer mobile services and our continued efforts in offering customers value-added and integrated service plans have laid a foundation for the further development of our business.

Our total operating revenue increased by 12.2% from RMB186,529 million in 2008 to RMB209,370 million in 2009. Revenue from our wireline voice services accounted for 37.5% of our total operating revenue in 2009. Revenue from our mobile voice services accounted for 9.6% of our total operating revenue in 2009. Revenue from our Internet access services, value-added services and integrated information application services accounted for 24.6%, 10.3% and 6.0% of our total operating revenue in 2009, respectively. Revenue from our managed data and leased line services and other services accounted for 5.5% and 6.0% of our total operating revenue in 2009, respectively.

Our Full-Service Integrated Operation Strategy

We pursue the integrated packaging development of a variety of telecommunications services. In 2009, we leveraged our full-service capabilities to further develop our integrated operation of wireline, mobile and Internet access services. Specifically, in order to implement our full-service integrated operation strategy, we focused on the development of our “e surfing” brand and expanded our mobile subscriber base rapidly. We also reinforced the development of the Transformation Business and continued to make efforts in maintaining the wireline services. The in-depth integration of our voice services with our broadband, value-added and integrated information services will not only meet the diverse needs of our customers, but also build their stickiness through enhanced marketing initiatives.

Subscribers and Service Usage

Our operating revenue depends largely on the size of our customer base, usage volume and the level and structure of our tariffs. The following table shows our selected operating data as of the dates and for the periods indicated and the structure of our tariffs is set forth elsewhere under this Item.

	As of or for the year ended December 31,		
	2007	2008	2009
Wireline Voice Services:			
Local wireline access lines in service (in millions)	220.6	208.3	188.6
Residential	121.8	118.4	112.2
Enterprise	25.0	27.8	32.1
Public telephones	15.8	15.3	15.1
Wireless local access	58.0	46.8	29.2
Wireline local voice usage (in billion pulses) ⁽¹⁾	407.4	372.5	320.6
Domestic long distance wireline usage (in billion minutes) ⁽²⁾	99.9	98.7	83.9
International, Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan long distance wireline usage (in billion minutes) ⁽³⁾	1.7	1.6	1.2
Mobile Voice Services:			
Mobile subscribers (in millions)	—	27.9	56.1
Mobile voice usage (in billion minutes)	—	26.4	155.4
Internet Access Services:			
Wireline broadband subscribers (in millions)	35.7	44.3	53.5
Value-added Services			
Wireline caller ID service subscribers (in millions)	146.9	146.7	128.5
Wireline SMS usage volume (messages in billions)	23.3	18.5	9.2
Wireline Color Ring Tone subscribers (in millions)	63.2	79.2	74.1
Mobile Color Ring Tone subscribers (in millions)	—	8.6	32.6
Wireless SMS usage volume (messages in billions)	—	2.0	15.1

(1) Pulses are the billing units for calculating local telephone usage fees.

(2) Includes calls originated by mobile subscribers that are carried over our long distance networks.

(3) Includes calls originated by subscribers of other operators that are carried through the international gateways of China Telecom Group.

Our Products and Services

Wireline Voice Services

Our local wireline telephone services are an important revenue source for our wireline voice services. The total number of wireline telephone subscribers decreased to 188.6 million as of December 31, 2009 from 208.3 million as of December 31, 2008. Among those subscribers we lost in 2009, 17.6 millions were PHS subscribers. The total wireline local voice usage decreased by approximately 13.9% from 372.5 billion pulses in 2008 to 320.6 billion pulses in 2009. Revenue from our wireline voice services was RMB78,432 million in 2009, representing 37.5% of our operating revenue in 2009, compared to 51.6% in 2008.

Our long distance wireline services consist of domestic long distance wireline services and international, Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan long distance wireline services. Total domestic long distance wireline usage was 83,882 million minutes in 2009, representing a decrease of approximately 15.0% from 98,723 million minutes in 2008. Total usage of international, Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan long distance wireline services in 2009 was 1,221 million minutes, representing a decrease of approximately 22.3% from 1,572 million minutes in 2008.

The decrease in the number of wireline telephone subscribers and our wireline voice service usage was primarily attributable to the continued decline in tariffs for mobile services, the increasing popularization of mobile voice and other alternative communications means, such as VoIP, as well as a decrease in service usage by certain customer groups as a result of the global financial crisis.

In order to mitigate the impact of the decreases of our wireline voice services usage and stabilize our revenue in the increasingly competitive market environment for our wireline voice services, we have taken initiatives to implement our full services strategy. In particular, we promoted the in-depth integration of our voice services with our broadband, value-added and integrated information services in order to meet the diverse needs of our customers and build their stickiness through enhanced marketing initiatives such as promotion of monthly plans for wireline voice services and other promotions based on service usage. In light of the decrease in the number of our PHS subscribers, we also continued to take initiatives to maintain our middle and high-end PHS subscribers and facilitate their migration to our mobile and other services in order to retain them as our customers.

Mobile Voice Services

Our mobile voice services include local calls, domestic long distance calls, international long distance calls, intra-provincial roaming, inter-provincial roaming and international roaming. The number of subscribers of our mobile voice services increased to 56.1 million as of December 31, 2009 from 27.9 million as of December 31, 2008, and the mobile voice usage increased to 155.4 billion minutes in 2009 from 26.4 billion minutes in 2008. Revenue from our mobile voice services was 3,955 million, in the fourth quarter of 2008, representing 2.1% of our operating revenues in the full year 2008. Revenue from our mobile voice services was RMB20,027 million in 2009, representing 9.6% of our operating revenue in 2009.

In 2009, we continued to promote our “e surfing” mobile service brand and the concept of “Internet handset”. We developed a series of new features under our “e surfing” mobile service brand and enhanced the high-quality brand image and brand recognition among our customers or potential customers. In addition, we strengthened the mobile service element in our “BizNavigator” service plans and “One Home” services plans to further expand our customer base. We expect to continue to integrate our mobile voice services to our existing products in order to take advantage of our full services capabilities.

Internet Access Services

Our Internet access services consist of wireline Internet access services, including dial-up and broadband services, and wireless Internet access services. Internet access services have become increasingly important in our revenue structure. Revenue from our Internet access services was RMB51,567 million in 2009, representing 24.6% of our total operating revenue in 2009, compared to 21.8% in 2008.

In 2009, we continued to strengthen our Internet access services. We took measures to upgrade the broadband speed and enhance brand marketing. In addition, by utilizing our competitive wireline broadband access capacity, we continued to develop and incorporate new applications and services in order to build customers' stickiness and increase the overall value of our services. Moreover, we further promoted new broadband products such as wireless broadband services to integrate operations of our mobile services and Internet access services. As of December 31, 2009, we have established close to 0.1 million Wi-Fi hotspots in the PRC.

As a result of our continuous efforts in developing our Internet access services, the number of our wireline broadband subscribers increased by 20.8% from 44.3 million as of December 31, 2008 to 53.5 million as of December 31, 2009. The number of our wireless broadband subscribers increased to 6.3 million as of December 31, 2009 from 2.4 million as of December 31, 2008.

Value-added Services

Our value-added services comprise primarily wireline, Internet and mobile value-added services. Revenue from our value-added services was RMB 21,533 million in 2009, representing 10.3% of our operating revenue in 2009, compared to 8.7% in 2008.

Our wireline or traditional value-added services consist of Color Ring Tone services, super cordless telephone services, caller ID services, short messaging services, or SMS, and telephone payment services. Color Ring Tone refers to a service where subscribers can customize the answer ring tone heard by the caller from a wide selection of songs, melodies, sound effects or voice recordings to replace the monotonous ring connecting tone. Super cordless telephone refers to a service that provides a fixed-line telephone and a wireless access telephone, such as PHS, sharing the same telephone number. Telephone payment services primarily consist of telephone POS terminal services that enable our customers to swipe their bank cards on a telephone point of sale (POS) terminal for self-services, such as making payments, transferring funds and checking balances.

Our Internet value-added services primarily consist of Internet data center, or IDC, services, IP-virtual private dial-up network services, IPTV services, Internet through TV services, collaborative communication services and music gateway services.

Following our acquisition of the CDMA Business in the fourth quarter of 2008, we have launched a number of mobile value-added products such as mobile Color Ring Tong services, Mobile Global Mega-Eye services, multimedia messaging services, or MMS, as well as iMusic, 189 mailbox, e surfing LIVE, e surfing Video and e surfing Push-To-Talk services.

The number of subscribers to our wireline caller ID services was 128.5 million as of December 31, 2009, a decrease from 146.7 million as of December 31, 2008. The usage volume of our wireline SMS decreased by 9.3 billion or 50.3% from 18.5 billion in 2008 to 9.2 billion in 2009 primarily due to a decrease in the number of our PHS subscribers. The number of subscribers to wireline Color Ring Tone services decreased by 5.1 million or 6.4% from 79.2 million as of December 31, 2008 to 74.1 million as of December 31, 2009 primarily due to a decrease in the number of our wireline telephone subscribers. The number of subscribers to our mobile Color Ring Tone service increased to 32.6 million as of December 31, 2009 from 8.6 million as of December 31, 2008.

Integrated Information Application Services

Our integrated information services consist of "Best Tone" services, IT services and IT application services as well as "V-Net" services. In 2009, we continued to develop our integrated information application services and revenue from our integrated information application services was RMB12,659 million in 2009, representing 6.0% of our operating revenue in 2009, compared to 5.8% in 2008. The increase in revenue was mainly due to the rapid development of the IT service and application services, "Best Tone" type of information services and "V-Net" services. Revenue generated from our IT service and application services increased by 32.4% and revenue generated from "Best Tone" services increased by 14.7% compared to 2008.

“Best Tone” service provides our customers with phone number storage, enquiry and call transfer services, as well as various information needed in daily life.

IT services and IT application services include information technology-based integrated solutions such as system integration, outsourcing, special advisory, information application, knowledge services and software development. System integration services include designing, installation and testing services in relation to software and hardware system integration projects. Outsourcing services include leasing, operation and maintenance and failure recovery services in relation to network and IT software and hardware systems. Special advisory services include backup for disaster recovery, Internet management and security services. Information application services include office automation system application, electronic filing and electronic administration and “Hotel Perfection Alliance” services. Knowledge services refer to the consulting, training and project management services in relation to designing and optimizing networks, call centers and video applications, and designing, monitoring and evaluation of IT systems.

“V-Net” services refer to products and applications, such as music, video, software and recharge of online game cards, provided through broadband access and operated on a nationwide basis.

Managed Data and Leased Line Services

Our managed data services include frame relay, or FR, and Asynchronous Transfer Mode, or ATM, and DDN services. We offer managed data services as part of our total telecommunications solutions to large enterprise customers, including government agencies, large corporations and institutions. Many of these customers choose FR and ATM services to form virtual private networks, or VPNs, and link their local area networks at different locations. We also collaborate with a number of international telecommunications service providers to build global communications networks for multinational corporations. Revenue from our managed data and leased line services was RMB11,499 million in 2009, representing 5.5% of our operating revenue. The percentage was similar to that in 2008.

In 2009, we continued to focus on government, financial and large enterprise customers. Our marketing efforts focused on providing global one-stop shop, tailored services and comprehensive solutions to these customers. These customers can enjoy a full range of consulting, trouble-shooting, billing and collection, and technical support services by contacting any designated account manager in our Company.

Other Services

Our other services primarily include sales, rental, repairs and maintenance of equipment. Revenue from other services accounted for 6.0% of our total operating revenue in 2009.

Our Customers and Brand Management

Our customers include government and corporate customers, household customers as well as individual customers.

We offer certain of our services as a plan under the brand name “BizNavigator” and “One Home”, respectively. We promote “BizNavigator” as our brand targeting government and corporate customers and “One Home” as our brand targeting household customers. We have introduced three editions of “BizNavigator”, namely, Communication Edition, Information Edition and Business Edition, each offering a different combination of our products and services to meet the different demands of our customers.

In 2009, we continued to enhance our marketing initiatives by further improving our products and services under the brand name “BizNavigator” and “One Home”. In particular, we added mobile service elements to our “BizNavigator” services and “One Home” services by taking advantage of our full-service capabilities to further expand our customer base.

For government and enterprise customers, we continued to improve the Communication Edition and the Business Edition of “BizNavigator” by integrating wireline voice services, mobile services, data services and broadband access services to meet the demands of our corporate customers for more communication and information services. We also devoted substantial efforts in developing and improving integrated information services such as “Best Tone” services, IT services and IT application services in response to the needs of our government and corporate customers in respect of integrated office administration and information management. In addition, we continued to improve and promote IT application services such as “e-Campus”, “e-Hospital” and “Hotel Perfection Alliance” to target specific customer groups. Subscribers of our “BizNavigator” services increased from 2.5 million as of December 31, 2008 to 4.4 million as of December 31, 2009.

For household customers, we continued to improve and promote our “One Home” services, especially the “e6” and “e9” service plans. With the introduction of mobile services, we provided integrated services in the plans, targeting customers’ particular requirement. We also provided integrated household information solutions to middle-to-high-end customers that include multiple functions such as communications, wealth management and entertainment. We promoted these integrated information solutions by free trials and discounts. Subscribers of our “One Home” services increased from 23.9 million as of December 31, 2008 to 36.4 million as of December 31, 2009.

Furthermore, following our launch of the mobile services in the fourth quarter of 2008, we made significant efforts in promoting our mobile services brand “e surfing”. We offered different service plans for our mobile services or integrated services that combine mobile functions and our other services. We further promoted the concept of “Internet handset” in the market with the idea of offering our mobile services with comprehensive Internet surfing function. We plan to develop more 3G mobile services that would meet needs of different customers and differentiate us from other 3G mobile service providers.

Tariffs

The levels and categorization of most of our current tariffs are subject to regulation by various government authorities. The MIIT has gradually liberalized the tariff level by allowing telecommunications service providers to set tariffs below certain tariff ceilings and permitting them to group their products and services, which could essentially lower the actual price for certain products and services included in the plan. See “—Regulatory and Related Matters—Tariff Setting” included elsewhere under this Item. Set forth below is the structure of the tariffs we charge our customers for the services we provide. We offer service plans to our customers, which could essentially lower the actual price for certain services included in these service plans.

Wireline Voice Services

Local Wireline Telephone Services. For our local wireline telephone services, we charge a fixed monthly fee and usage fees based on call usage in terms of pulses. The tariffs are regulated by the PRC government. The local call usage fees are either intra-district or inter-district, depending upon whether a call is within a single service district or between service districts. See “—Regulatory and Related Matters—Tariff Setting” included elsewhere under this Item. In addition, we also charge installation fees for installing telephone for our subscribers. We charge the installation fee based on the actual cost of the installation.

The following table sets forth the tariffs we charge for local telephone services:

	Tariff (in RMB)
Monthly fee: ⁽¹⁾	
Residential customers	10.0 – 25.0
Enterprise customers	15.0 – 35.0
Usage fee:	
Intra-district	0.18 – 0.22 for the first three minutes or less and 0.09 – 0.11 for each additional minute
Inter-district	0.20 – 0.30 per minute ⁽²⁾
Communications fee:	
Internet dial-up	0.02 per minute

- (1) Monthly fees for customers vary depending on whether a subscriber is located in the provincial capital city, other cities, a county or rural areas.
- (2) The data in the table are the tariff ceilings for inter-district local telephone services set by the regulatory authorities. We are permitted to determine tariffs for public switched telephone networks services, or PSTN, provided the tariffs are below the tariff ceilings set by the regulatory authorities.

Domestic Long Distance Wireline Services. Currently, all domestic long distance wireline services using PSTN are charged at the unified rate of RMB0.07 per six seconds, with a discount rate of up to 40% applicable to calls made during off-peak hours, which are from 12:00 am to 7:00 am every day.

The following table sets forth the tariffs for our domestic long distance telephone services which are based on state tariff rates:

	Tariff (in RMB)
Public switched telephone networks services ⁽¹⁾	All at the unified rate of RMB0.07 per six seconds ⁽²⁾
VoIP services ⁽³⁾	Not regulated ⁽⁴⁾

- (1) The data in the table are the tariff ceilings for domestic long distance wireline services using public switched wireline telephone networks set by the regulatory authorities. We are permitted to determine tariffs for PSTN services provided the tariffs are below the tariff ceilings set by the regulatory authorities.
- (2) A discount rate of up to 40% applies to calls made during off-peak hours, which are from 12:00 am to 7:00 am every day.
- (3) A separate usage fees for local services is charged when a VoIP long distance call is placed. The local usage fee of a VoIP call is the same as the local usage fee of an intra-district local voice call.
- (4) Although we are permitted to set the tariffs for VoIP services, the tariffs are subject to certain filing and approval requirements of the regulatory authorities.

International, Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan Long Distance Wireline Services. The following table sets forth our international, Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan long distance wireline tariffs:

	Tariff (in RMB)
Public switched telephone networks services ⁽¹⁾ :	
To Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan	RMB0.20 per six seconds
To all international destinations	RMB0.80 per six seconds ⁽²⁾
VoIP services: ⁽³⁾	
To Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan	Not regulated
To all international destinations	Not regulated

- (1) The data in the table are the tariff ceilings for international, Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan long distance wireline services using PSTN set by the regulatory authorities. We are permitted to determine tariffs for public switched wireline telephone networks services provided the tariffs are below the tariff ceilings set by the regulatory authorities.
- (2) A discount rate of up to 40% applies to calls made during off-peak hours.
- (3) A separate usage fee for local services is charged when a VoIP long distance call is placed. The local usage fee of a VoIP call is the same as the local usage fee of an intra-district local voice call.

We offer international, Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan long distance wireline services through the international gateways of China Telecom Group. China Telecom Group negotiates bilateral settlement arrangements and rates based on the international settlement standards in the telecommunications industry, and we follow those settlement arrangements and rates.

Wireline Interconnection. Prior to June 1, 2010, we were exempt from any interconnection payment for outbound local traffic to mobile operators. After June 1, 2010, we are required to pay RMB0.001 per minute for outbound local traffic to mobile operator. See “—Regulatory and Related Matters—Interconnection” included elsewhere under this Item for tariff details.

Mobile Voice Services

The tariffs for our CDMA mobile voice services are generally regulated by the State. Generally we charge subscribers of our CDMA mobile voice services the following categories of tariffs: basic monthly fees, local usage charges, roaming charges and long-distance call charges.

The following table sets for the tariffs we charge for our post-paid and pre-paid mobile services:

	<u>Post-paid Services</u>	<u>Pre-paid Services</u>
	RMB	RMB
Basic monthly fee ⁽¹⁾	50	0
Local usage charge (per minute) ⁽¹⁾	0.36 or 0.4	0.54 or 0.6
Domestic roaming charge (per minute) ⁽²⁾	0.6 for caller 0.4 for receiver	0.6 for caller 0.4 for receiver
Domestic long-distance call charge ⁽²⁾	RMB0.70 per six seconds	RMB0.70 per six seconds
International long-distance call charge: ⁽²⁾		
To Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan	RMB0.20 per six seconds	RMB0.20 per six seconds
To all international destinations	RMB0.80 per six seconds	RMB0.80 per six seconds

(1) The basic monthly fee and local usage charge (per minute) are set by the regulatory authorities.

(2) The tariff rates of roaming charge and long-distance call charge are the tariff ceilings set by the regulatory authorities.

With respect to international roaming of our mobile voice services, we settle roaming revenue with international operators in accordance with roaming agreements between China Telecom Group and each of the international operators.

To accelerate the growth in our CDMA subscriber base, we offer CDMA handset promotion plans, providing discounts towards our customers’ CDMA handset purchase prices on the basis of their committed minimum amount of service fees. Our promotion plans are offered in a wide price range, which could essentially lower the actual tariffs we charge compared to the tariffs set forth in the above table, to target users in different market groups.

Internet Access Services

Internet access services are classified as “market-based” for purpose of tariff determination by relevant regulatory authorities. We determine tariffs for our Internet access services according to market conditions. See “—Regulatory and Related Matters—Tariff Setting” included elsewhere under this Item.

Value-added Services

Value-added services are classified as “market-based” for purpose of tariff determination by relevant regulatory authorities. We determine tariffs for our value-added services according to market conditions. See “—Regulatory and Related Matters—Tariff Setting” included elsewhere under this Item.

Integrated Information Application Services

Integrated information application services are classified as “market-based” for purpose of tariff determination by relevant regulatory authorities. We determine tariffs for our integrated information application services according to market conditions. See “—Regulatory and Related Matters—Tariff Setting” included elsewhere under this Item.

Managed Data and Leased Line Services

Managed Data Services. We determine most of the tariffs for our managed data services within a price range set by the PRC government. We generally charge a fee for installation and testing for our managed data services and a fixed monthly fee. We offer various promotion discounts for our customers who wish to upgrade to higher bandwidth services. These promotion discounts have stimulated demand for our managed data services in recent years.

The following table sets forth the monthly fees for DDN services at the bandwidth of 64Kbps and 2Mbps:

	<u>Tariff (in RMB)</u>
64Kbps	
Intra-district	1,500
Inter-district	2,000
Intra-provincial	3,500
Inter-provincial	3,500
2Mbps	
Intra-district	6,000
Inter-district	8,000
Intra-provincial	12,000
Inter-provincial	12,000

The following tables set forth the monthly fees for FR and ATM services, which include monthly fees for port access and permanent virtual circuits, or PVCs:

<u>Bandwidth</u>	<u>Monthly Fee for Port Access</u>			
	<u>2Mbps</u>	<u>10Mbps</u>	<u>100Mbps</u>	<u>155Mbps</u>
Monthly fees	1,000	5,000	9,000	10,000

PVC monthly fees (RMB):(1)

<u>Bandwidth</u>	<u>PVC Monthly Fees</u>		
	<u>Intra-District</u>	<u>Inter-District</u>	<u>Domestic Long Distance</u>
256Kbps	800	1,150	2,200
2Mbps	1,500	2,200	4,000
10Mbps	5,000	11,500	15,500
155Mbps	14,500	39,000	130,000

(1) One-way tariff for PVC circuits of ATM services.

Leased Line Services. The leased line tariff rates are set by the PRC government based on bandwidth and whether the leased line is local or long distance. Leased line providers are permitted to charge monthly fees for leased lines on a discount basis and leased line tariffs have generally decreased in recent years. We provide different discounts to our customers on a case by case basis. See “—Regulatory and Related Matters—Tariff Setting” included elsewhere under this Item.

The following table sets forth the tariffs for 2Mbps and 155Mbps digital circuits as set by the PRC government:

	Tariff (in RMB)
2Mbps	
Intra-district	2,000
Inter-district	4,000
Intra-provincial ⁽¹⁾	6,000
Inter-provincial ⁽¹⁾	6,000
155Mbps	
Intra-district	44,000
Inter-district	88,000
Intra-provincial ⁽¹⁾	132,000
Inter-provincial ⁽¹⁾	132,000

(1) Does not include the tariffs for local digital circuits and access lines.

Interconnection and Roaming Arrangements

Interconnection

Interconnection refers to various arrangements that permit the connection of our networks to other mobile or fixed-line networks. These arrangements provide for the sharing and settlement of revenues from the base usage charges and, if applicable, roaming charges and domestic and international long distance charges.

China Telecom Group entered into interconnection settlement agreements with other telecommunications operators, including Unicom Group and China Mobile Group. We entered into an interconnection settlement agreement, as amended, with China Telecom Group, which allows our networks to interconnect with China Telecom Group's networks as well as networks of the other telecommunications operators, with whom China Telecom Group had interconnection arrangements. Our interconnection arrangements with China Telecom Group and other telecommunications operators enable our subscribers to communicate with the subscribers of those operators and to make and receive local, domestic and international long distance calls. All interconnection and settlement arrangements among public wireline telephone, mobile, and Internet networks in the PRC are governed by the Telecommunications Regulations and the rules on interconnection arrangements and settlement promulgated by the MIIT. See “—Regulatory and Related Matters—Interconnection” included elsewhere under this Item.

International Roaming

We provide roaming services to our subscribers, which allow them to access our mobile telecommunications services while they are physically outside of their registered service area or in the coverage areas of other mobile telecommunications networks in other countries and regions with which we have roaming arrangements.

As of December 31, 2009, subscribers of our CDMA mobile services using CDMA dual-mode UIM cards can roam on mobile networks through China Telecom Group's international roaming agreements with GSM operators in 223 countries and regions and CDMA operators in 16 countries and regions, and subscribers of our CDMA mobile services using CDMA UIM cards can roam on CDMA mobile networks through China Telecom Group's international roaming agreements with CDMA operators in 16 countries and regions. A CDMA mobile service subscriber using roaming services is charged at our roaming usage rate for both incoming and outgoing calls, plus applicable long distance tariffs. With respect to international roaming, we settle roaming revenue with international operators in accordance with roaming agreements between China Telecom Group and each of the international operators. China Telecom Group has also agreed to arrange for us to participate in its future international roaming arrangements.

Marketing, Distribution and Customer Services

Marketing Initiatives

We market all of our telecommunications services under the “China Telecom” brand name, which is one of the best known brand names in the PRC. We have devoted substantial efforts in advertisements to promote recognition of and loyalty to our products and services. In order to respond to migration of our subscribers to mobile services and motivate our customers to continue to use our services, we have also grouped certain of our local and long distance services, differentiated price for one or more products and combined certain products into one integrated service plan to targeted customers to address their telecommunications needs.

Our marketing strategy is to establish our image as a full-service telecommunications service provider and utilize our comprehensive services platform and nationwide marketing and distribution network. By using various sales channels, our marketing team can target different customer segments, timely adjust our service offerings to meet the varying demands of different customers and make cross-selling efforts by providing various integrated service plans.

Furthermore, we have adopted various marketing approaches and initiatives, such as customer experience, customer relationship management system, SMS, telesales, sales plans and joint promotion with our business partners such as Internet portal companies and software development companies, to promote our products and services, in particular our value-added services.

Sales, Distribution and Customer Services

In 2009, we continued to implement our dedicated service system, standardize and expand our business outlets, strengthen and promote our customer service hotlines, and improve our online customer services. By gradually integrating the dedicated service channel, electronic-based service channel, business outlet service channel and the agency service channel, we aim to provide our customers with more effective and efficient services. As part of the implementation of our strategy to provide integrated services, we enhanced information sharing with respect to information relating to sales and distribution channels within the Company. We also streamlined our service process, strengthened employee training and implemented measures to improve our customer services such as providing customers consolidated bills containing billing information with respect to different services.

Dedicated service channel. We have implemented a dedicated service channel comprising customer managers specifically assigned to market our services to large enterprises, communities and rural areas. We designed and customized products based on the various needs of our customers, and promote these products through our dedicated customer managers. We conduct periodic performance reviews and evaluations of the performance of these dedicated customer managers based on several factors, including revenue growth, customer satisfaction, business promotion and customer retention.

Electronic-based service channel. We provide customer services through our customer service hotlines with the access number of “10000”, online service centers and mobile service centers. Our customer service hotlines handle service inquiries, service applications, customers’ complaints and promote our products and services. Our online and mobile service centers provide all the customers with service inquiry, service application and other services. We maintain and enhance our communications with our customers through the electronic-based service channel. In 2009, we improved our customer services provided through electronic-based service channel to handle mobile-related services. In order to promote sales of our integrated services, we continue to make sales calls to target households and individual customers through our customer service hotlines with the access number of “10000”. In 2009, we also improved our online service centers to handle requests from customers of our mobile and Internet services. Furthermore, we improved functions of our mobile service centers in order to serve our customers on a timely basis. The usage of those multiple electronic-based service channels has helped to improve our service efficiency and enhanced our customer relationship.

Business outlet channel. Through our own business outlets as well as agents and business outlets set up with third parties, we provide our customers with better service experience, promote our corporate image and new products. In order to meet the marketing needs of our full services strategy, we continue to strengthen the sales and marketing capability of our business outlets and improve our post-sale services through our business outlet channel.

Agency service channel. We have established guidelines to supervise and cooperate with our agencies and distributors and develop our business, expand our customer base and provide better customer services. Because certain agencies and distributors such as mobile handset chain stores, supermarkets and large-scale telecommunications equipment distribution stores are close to mobile service customers and have advantages in selling terminal equipment including mobile handsets, we have worked with them closely to promote sales of our mobile, Internet access and value-added services. We enhanced our service capabilities in 2009 through the expansion and optimization of our agency service channels and the number of our agency service channels in 2009 totaled approximately four times of that in 2008.

Information Technology System

Since our acquisition of the CDMA Business in October 2008, we have developed and improved our information technology, or IT, system to support the offering of our wireline voice services, mobile voice services and other services on an integrated basis. We also enhanced our IT system to support customer relationship management to enhance customer differentiation.

In addition, we have improved our IT system to support various aspects of our operation of mobile services such as instant acceptance of new subscriptions, prompt calculation of network-wide charges, real-time billing, roaming and interconnection settlement, administration of our agencies and distributors and administration of terminal equipments and UIM cards. Our IT system has the capability to support offering of our wireline, mobile and other services on an integrated basis and to support different steps of our service offerings from account opening, fee calculation to customer services.

Network System

Our network has extensive coverage and scale and employs a variety of advanced technologies and suitable architecture. It offers comprehensive functions and reliable operation. In addition, it supports a comprehensive range of end-to-end telecommunications services and enables customized products to be delivered for a variety of telecommunications needs. Our network system is managed and operated by our experienced network management and maintenance teams and is supported by our strong research and development capabilities. And in light of future advances in technology, we have formulated viable plans to migrate our network system efficiently to the next generation.

We lease CDMA network capacity from China Telecom Group and have the exclusive right to use and operate the CDMA network to provide our CDMA mobile services.

Network Architecture

Our network system consists of access networks, data networks, core networks, transport networks, service networks and support networks.

- Access networks: Access networks include wireline access network and CDMA wireless access network, which are directly connected to customers to provide broadband, data and voice services.
- Data networks: Data networks include Internet network and basic data network, and provide network support for all telecommunications services based on IP.
- Core networks: Core networks include our wireline telephone network, mobile core network, and support our basic telecommunications services.
- Transport networks: Transport networks provide electronic transmission of various service signals for access networks, data networks and core networks.
- Service networks: The service networks provide the platform and ancillary systems for a variety of value-added services and application products.

- **Support networks:** Support networks include signaling networks, digital synchronous networks and various network management systems, in order to support the reliable and effective operation of our networks and services at all levels.

Network Capacity and Technology

Access networks. We own extensive wireline access networks and CDMA wireless access networks in our service regions. In 2009, in order to optimize our access networks, we improved existing line resources, accelerated the construction of fiber lines, substituted copper lines with fiber lines and provided higher access bandwidth; we enhanced connecting additional large office buildings, business centers and high-end residential buildings with fiber optic access; and we improved the CDMA wireless access network substantially. As of December 31, 2009, our access networks had covered all cities and counties and most of towns and rural areas in our service regions; and we had approximately 300 million wireline voice access customer ports, 74 million broadband access ports and 170,000 CDMA base stations, among which approximately 110,000, or 66.9% in percentage, were CDMA EVDO base stations. We also developed wireless LANs in certain areas with high demand of broadband services, including hotels, colleges, airports, exhibit centers and office buildings.

Data networks. We have developed a large-capacity, high-coverage, high-quality and reliable Internet and basic data network system in our service regions. Our Internet and basic data networks allow us to provide all types of data services, such as Internet access, managed data and VPN services, and at the application layer, such as Internet data center, content distribution and video-on-demand services.

CHINANET, our Internet network, and China Telecom Next Carrying Network, or CN2, deploy mainstream advanced routers as the main network technology and are capable of supporting voice, managed data, video services and other comprehensive multi-media services at the same time. The aggregate bandwidth of these networks has reached to 14,000 Gbps.

Core networks. Our core networks employ mature and reliable technologies and offer large-capacity and comprehensive functions. We maintain minimum network maintenance for wireline telephone networks. New development would generally be contemplated in combination with broadband access. We upgrade and enlarge the capacity of mobile core networks to satisfy the needs of rapid-growing mobile services.

Transport networks. Our transport system is based on an advanced, high-speed, large-capacity, secure and reliable transmission fiber optic network throughout our service regions. Our fiber optic transport network is also supplemented by satellite transmissions and digital microwave links.

Service network. Our service network with broad coverage and comprehensive functions provides platform support for wireline/mobile voice services, Internet access services and a variety of value-added services, such as SMS, Color Ring Tong services, video services, positioning services, certification services, recharge services, payment services, downloading services and Internet surfing as well as various new 3G services.

Support networks. Our networks at all levels and our business operations depend on our integrated and efficient support networks throughout the nation, including a signaling network based on a signaling technology known as Signaling System No. 7 protocol, a digital synchronous network, network management systems at all levels and other networks.

Equipment procurement. We purchase most of our network equipment from leading international and domestic suppliers. We purchase a variety of network equipment from domestic suppliers, such as transport equipment and local switches. We make most of our purchases through competitive tenders primarily based on product and service quality, system compatibility and price.

Purchases from our five largest suppliers of telecommunications equipment accounted for approximately 27.9% of our total amount of annual purchases for 2009. Purchases from our largest supplier of telecommunications equipment accounted for approximately 11.4% of our total amount of annual purchases for 2009.

Competition

The telecommunications industry in the PRC is rapidly evolving. Until the mid-1990s, we were the sole provider of wireline telecommunications services in our service regions and, as a result, we had a dominant market position in our service regions. We began to operate in a competitive market as the PRC government started to implement a number of measures to restructure the telecommunications industry and encourage competition in the industry in the mid-1990s.

In May 2008, in order to optimize the allocation of telecommunications resources in the PRC and improve the competitive landscape, the MIIT, the National Development and Reform Commission and the Ministry of Finance announced the policy initiative to further reform the telecommunications industry in the PRC that encourages the formation of three telecommunications services providers, each with nationwide network resources, comparable scale and standing, full-service capabilities and competitive strength, by way of a series of restructuring transactions. The restructuring transactions proposed in the policy initiative included the acquisition by our Company of the CDMA Network (including both assets and subscriber base) owned by China Unicom, the merger between China Unicom and China Netcom, the acquisition by China Telecom Group of the basic telecommunications services business operated by China Satellite and the acquisition by China Mobile of China Railcom. Subsequently, we negotiated with, and acquired from, China Unicom and CUCL the CDMA Business, and China Unicom completed its merger with China Netcom by way of a scheme of arrangement under Hong Kong laws. Following the industry restructuring in 2008, China Unicom and our Company have full-service capabilities and compete with each other in both wireline and wireless telecommunications services. China Mobile continues to be the leading provider of mobile telecommunications services in the PRC. China Mobile directly competes with us in mobile telecommunications services and indirectly competes with us in wireline and other telecommunications services.

Since the PRC's accession to the WTO, foreign operators have been permitted to gradually increase their investments in the telecommunications industry in the PRC. Like domestic service providers, foreign operators are subject to the licensing requirements of the MIIT. In addition, investments by foreign operators may not exceed limits set forth in the relevant laws and regulations with respect to the amount of investment and percentage of total ownership interests that foreign operators are permitted to make in telecommunications enterprises in the PRC. For example, the foreign ownership percentage in basic telecommunications services will be subject to a maximum limit of 49%. See “—Regulatory and Related Matters—Licensing” included elsewhere under this Item.

Trademarks

We conduct our business under the “China Telecom” brand name and logo. Currently, China Telecom Group owns certain trademarks in the PRC, some of which have been registered with the Trademark Office of the PRC State Administration for Industry and Commerce, or the Trademark Office, and some of which are in the process of being registered with the Trademark Office. China Telecom Group has executed a trademark license agreement with us. Under this agreement, China Telecom Group agreed to grant to us and our subsidiaries the right to use these trademarks upon the completion of the registration on a royalty-free basis until December 31, 2012, which is automatically renewable for three more years at our option. See “Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions—B. Related Party Transactions—Ongoing Related Party Transactions between Us and China Telecom Group—Trademark License Agreements”.

Regulatory and Related Matters

Overview

The PRC's telecommunications industry is subject to extensive government regulation. A number of central government authorities have regulatory responsibilities for various aspects of the telecommunications industry. These authorities primarily include:

- The MIIT, which is responsible for, among other things:
 - formulating and enforcing industry policies and regulations as well as technical standards;

- granting telecommunications service licenses;
 - supervising the operations and quality of service of telecommunications service providers;
 - allocating and administering telecommunications resources such as spectrum and numbers;
 - together with other relevant regulatory authorities, including National Development and Reform Commission, formulating tariff standards and tariff charging mechanisms for telecommunications services;
 - formulating interconnection and settlement arrangements between telecommunications networks; and
 - maintaining fair and orderly market competition among service providers.
- Provincial communications administrations under the MIIT, which oversee the implementation of the Ministry's regulations and exercise regulatory authorities delegated by the Ministry within their respective provinces, autonomous regions and centrally administered municipalities.
 - The National Development and Reform Commission, which, together with the MIIT, sets government fixed tariffs and government guidance tariffs for certain telecommunications services. The actual tariffs charged by providers of telecommunications services are determined by provincial communications administrations, together with the price bureaus of the provinces, autonomous regions or centrally administered municipalities where those providers operate. See "—Tariff Setting" below. It also approves investment and finance projects exceeding certain capital expenditure amounts as well as foreign investment projects exceeding certain investment amounts.

In order to provide a uniform regulatory framework to encourage the orderly development of the telecommunications industry, the PRC government is in the process of drafting a telecommunications law. We expect that, if and when the telecommunications law is adopted by the National People's Congress or its Standing Committee, the highest state legislative body in the PRC, it will become the basic telecommunications statute and provide a regulatory framework for the telecommunications industry in the PRC.

Telecommunications Regulations

The PRC's State Council promulgated the Telecommunications Regulations, which became effective as of September 25, 2000. The Telecommunications Regulations are substantially consistent with, and are primarily intended to streamline and clarify, the then existing rules and policies for the telecommunications industry. The Telecommunication Regulations provide the primary regulatory framework for the PRC's telecommunications industry in the interim period prior to the adoption of the telecommunications law.

The Telecommunications Regulations are intended to develop a transparent and fair regulatory environment to encourage fair and orderly competition and development in the telecommunications industry. The Telecommunications Regulations address all key aspects of telecommunications operations, including, among others, entry into the telecommunications industry, network interconnection, telecommunications resource allocation, tariffs and service standards.

Licensing

The Telecommunications Regulations adopt the existing regulatory distinction between basic and value-added telecommunications services, which are subject to different licensing requirements. Basic telecommunications services include, among others, wireline local and domestic long distance telephone services, international telecommunications services, mobile communications services (such as 900/1800MHz GSM, 800MHz CDMA and 3G mobile communications services), satellite communications services, paging services, data communications services (such as Internet data transmission services, international data communications services), trunking services, network access services and domestic and international telecommunications facility services. Value-added telecommunications services include, among others, value-added services provided over wireline telephone networks (e.g., telephone information, call center, voice mail and video conferencing services), value-added services provided over mobile networks, value-added services provided over Internet networks (e.g., Internet data center and Internet access and content services) and value-added services provided over other data networks (e.g., computer information, e-mail and electronic data interchange services).

Providers of any basic telecommunications services as well as providers of value-added services in two or more provinces, autonomous regions and centrally administered municipalities in the PRC must apply for licenses from the MIIT. In accordance with the approval of the MIIT, we derive our exclusive rights to operate our business from our status as a subsidiary controlled by China Telecom Group, which holds the licenses required for operating our telecommunications business. In January 2009, China Telecom Group received a license from the MIIT to operate 3G services nationwide, which permits China Telecom Group to provide 3G services based on CDMA2000 technology. We have been authorized by China Telecom Group to operate 3G services nationwide based on CDMA2000 technology.

The PRC's State Council has promulgated the Administrative Regulations on Telecommunications Companies with Foreign Investment, which became effective on January 1, 2002. According to those regulations, enterprises with foreign investment may operate basic and value-added telecommunications services subject to the approval of the MIIT and the Ministry of Commerce (formerly the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation). Certain limitations have been placed on the total registered capital of, and maximum foreign shareholdings in, such enterprises.

After its accession to the WTO in December 2001, the PRC promulgated the Administrative Regulations on Telecommunications Companies with Foreign Investment, effective on January 1, 2002, implementing its commitments to the WTO. Those commitments include the gradual reduction of foreign ownership restrictions in the telecommunications industry and the step-by-step opening of the telecommunications market in the PRC to foreign operators. However, the presence or absence of foreign investments in an applicant for telecommunications licenses will presumably bear no direct relation to the decision on whether to issue licenses, inasmuch as the issuance of new licenses is governed by a separate set of rules and regulations. In recent years, the PRC gradually fulfilled the market-opening commitments it made to the WTO and lifted many restrictions for foreign investors and service providers in respect of telecommunications services. The remaining restrictions regarding mobile services, value-added telecommunications services and fixed line services are as follows.

- For mobile voice and data services:
 - there is no longer any geographic restriction and the foreign ownership shall be no more than 49%.
- For value-added telecommunications services:
 - there is no longer any geographic restriction and the foreign ownership shall be no more than 50%.
- For fixed line services:
 - there is no longer any geographic restriction and the ownership shall be no more than 49%.

The MIIT has promulgated the Administrative Measures for the Licensing of Telecommunication Business Operations, which became effective on April 10, 2009. Those regulations apply to the application for, and examination and approval of, telecommunications business licenses in the PRC.

Tariff Setting

The levels and categorization of most of our current tariffs are subject to regulation by various government authorities, including the MIIT, the National Development and Reform Commission, and, at the local level, the relevant provincial communications administrations and price bureaus. Under the Telecommunications Regulations, telecommunications tariffs are categorized into government fixed tariffs, government guidance tariffs and market based tariffs. The telecommunications providers are permitted to set tariffs for certain services provided the tariff levels are below the tariff ceilings set by the MIIT and the National Development and Reform Commission.

The PRC government retains the ultimate authority to adopt changes to tariffs. However, the Telecommunications Regulations require the government to hold public hearings before setting or changing fixed or guidance tariff rates, which should be attended by, among others, telecommunications operators and consumers. See “Item 3. Key Information—D. Risk Factors—Risks Relating to the Telecommunications Industry in the PRC—Our revenues may be adversely affected by reductions in tariffs and other changes in tariff regulations mandated by the PRC government”.

Under the Telecommunications Regulations, cost is the primary basis for tariff setting. In addition, the tariff level should also take into account social and economic development, the development of the telecommunications industry and consumers’ ability to afford the services.

The MIIT has gradually liberalized the tariff level by allowing telecommunications provider to set tariffs below certain tariff ceilings and permitting them to group their products and services, which could essentially lower the actual price for certain products and services included in the plan. Effective October 1, 2005, the MIIT and the National Development and Reform Commission set the tariff ceiling for local services, domestic long distance services, and international, Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan long distance services. With respect to the tariffs for domestic and international long distance services, telecommunications service providers are required to file the tariffs with the MIIT and the National Development and Reform Commission for record purpose, and, at the local level, the relevant provincial communications administrations and price bureaus. With respect to the tariffs for local services, filings of the tariffs with the relevant provincial communications administrations and price bureaus for record purpose are required. With respect to service discounts plans, filings with the MIIT or, if service discounts plans are provided by the provincial subsidiaries of the telecommunications operator, with the relevant provincial communications administrations, are required. Currently, the MIIT allows tariffs for VoIP, Internet access services and certain value-added services provided over wireline telephone networks to be set by service providers. We expect that the tariff ceilings for the long distance services will decrease and the tariff ceilings for other services will remain stable. Following the telecommunications industry restructuring in 2008 and the formation of three telecommunications service providers each with full-service capabilities and competitive strength, it is expected that the MIIT will gradually liberalize the regulation on tariff setting.

Interconnection

Under the Telecommunications Regulations and the Administrative Rules on Interconnection between the Public Telecommunications Networks promulgated by the MII in May 2001, major telecommunications operators in the PRC cannot refuse requests for interconnection and must enter into interconnection agreements upon request by other service providers. Interconnection agreements must be filed with the MIIT. Interconnection agreements may not be terminated unilaterally without prior approval by the MIIT.

The Telecommunications Regulations further provide that the technical standards and settlement methods for network interconnections be formulated by the MIIT. In accordance with these regulations, China Telecom Group has entered into various interconnection agreements with other telecommunications service providers, including China Mobile and China Unicom.

The MIIT (or the MII prior to March 2008) issued several Notices on Adjustment to Settlement Standards for Interconnection Fees of Wireline Local Telephone Networks, in October 2005, January 2007 and April 2009, respectively, which provide for interconnection settlement arrangement standards for local inter-district calls between wireline local telephone operators. In October 2009, the MIIT issued a Notice on Adjustment to Settlement Standards for Interconnection Fees of Telecommunications Network, which provides for settlement arrangement standards for certain network interconnections between telecommunications operators. The following table sets forth selected interconnection revenue sharing and settlement arrangements for local calls:

<u>Network from Which Calls Originated</u>	<u>Network at Which Calls Terminated</u>	<u>Current Main Settlement Arrangement</u>
Mobile operator	Wireline local operator	(1) Mobile operator collects the cellular usage charge from its subscribers (2) Mobile operator pays RMB0.06 per minute to wireline operator. For calls originated from “157” or “188” prefix phone numbers (TD-SCDMA users) during the period from January 1, 2010 to December 31, 2010, mobile operator (China Mobile) pays RMB0.012 per minute to wireline operator.
Wireline local operator	Mobile operator	(1) Wireline operator collects the usage charge from its subscribers (2) No revenue sharing or settlement prior to June 1, 2010. Wireline operator pays RMB0.001 per minute to mobile operator after June 1, 2010
Wireline local operator A	Wireline local operator B	(1) Operator A collects the usage charge from its subscribers (2) In the case of local calls from operator A not using operator B’s local inter-district trunk circuit, operator A pays 50% of usage charge to operator B (3) In the case of local inter-district calls from operator A using operator B’s local inter-district trunk circuit, operator A pays no more than RMB0.15 (RMB0.06 after June 1, 2009) per minute to operator B
Mobile operator A	Mobile operator B	(1) Mobile operator A collects the cellular usage charge from its subscribers (2) Mobile operator A pays RMB0.06 per minute to mobile operator B. For calls originated from “157” or “188” prefix phone numbers (TD-SCDMA users) during the period from January 1, 2010 to December 31, 2010, mobile operator A (China Mobile) pays RMB0.012 per minute to mobile operator B.

The following table sets forth selected current main interconnection revenue sharing and settlement arrangements for PSTN domestic long distance calls:

<u>Network from Which Calls Originated</u>	<u>Network at Which Calls Terminated</u>	<u>Current Main Settlement Arrangement</u>
Wireline local or mobile operator A	Wireline local or mobile operator B, through the long distance network of operator C	(1) Operator C collects the tariff from its subscribers (2) Operator C pays RMB0.06 per minute to operator A, RMB0.06 per minute to operator B, and gets the rest of the long distance tariff

The following table sets forth selected current main interconnection revenue sharing and settlement arrangements for PSTN international long distance calls, including calls originated from and terminated in Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan:

<u>Network from Which Calls Originated</u>	<u>Network at Which Calls Terminated</u>	<u>Current Main Settlement Arrangement</u>
Domestic wireline local or mobile operator A	Without using the carrier identity code of operator B, through the domestic and international long distance network of operator B	(1) Operator A collects the tariff from the subscribers (2) Operator A retains RMB0.06 per minute, and operator B gets the rest of the international long distance tariff.
	Using the carrier identity code of operator B, through the domestic and international long distance network of operator B	(1) Operator B collects the tariff from the subscribers (2) Operator B pays operator A RMB0.06 per minute
International long distance operator	Operator B through domestic long distance network of operator C and international gateway of domestic operator A	(1) Operator A pays not more than RMB0.54 per minute to operator C, operator C pays not more than RMB0.06 per minute to operator B, where operator A and operator C, or operator B and operator C can be the same operator

The following table sets forth selected current main interconnection revenue sharing and settlement arrangements for IP long distance calls:

<u>Network from Which Calls Originated</u>	<u>Network at Which Calls Terminated</u>	<u>Current Main Settlement Arrangement</u>
Wireline or mobile network A	Wireline local or mobile operator B through the IP long distance network of operator C	(1) Operator C collects the IP long distance charges from its subscribers (2) Operator C pays RMB0.06 per minute to operator B on the terminating end (3) No settlement between operator C and operator A on the originating end

The following table sets forth selected current main interconnection revenue sharing and settlement arrangements for SMS:

<u>Network from Which SMS Originated</u>	<u>Network at Which SMS Terminated</u>	<u>Current Main Settlement Arrangement</u>
Wireline or mobile operator A	Wireline or mobile operator B	(1) Operator A collects the tariff from its subscribers (2) Operator A pays RMB0.03 (RMB0.05 prior to January 1, 2010) per SMS to Operator B

The following table sets forth selected current main interconnection revenue sharing and settlement arrangements for MMS:

<u>Network from Which MMS Originated</u>	<u>Network at Which MMS Terminated</u>	<u>Current Main Settlement Arrangement</u>
Wireline or mobile operator A	Wireline or mobile operator B	(1) Operator A collects the tariff from its subscribers (2) Operator A pays RMB0.10 (RMB0.15 prior to January 1, 2010) per MMS to Operator B

Technical Standards

The MIIT sets industry technical standards for telecommunications terminal and interconnection related equipment used in the public telecommunications networks. A network access license from the MIIT and other relevant regulatory authorities is required for all such equipment. Most of the standards set by the MIIT conform to standards recommended by the International Telecommunications Union and other international telecommunications standards organizations.

Telecommunications Resources

The MIIT is responsible for the administration and allocation of telecommunications resources in the PRC, including radio frequencies and telecommunications network numbers. The use of these resources by telecommunications service providers is subject to the approval of the MIIT or the relevant provincial communications administrations and a usage fee payable to the PRC government.

In 2009, we paid approximately RMB104 million of usage fees for the telecommunications network numbers and approximately RMB77 million of frequency usage fees, respectively.

Quality of Service

Under the Telecommunications Regulations, the MIIT and the relevant provincial communications administration have the responsibility of supervising and monitoring the quality of services provided by telecommunications service providers in the PRC. Under the Telecommunications Regulations, customers of telecommunications service providers have the right to submit complaints to the MIIT and the relevant provincial communications administration or other relevant government authorities.

On March 13, 2005, the MII promulgated the Telecommunications Services Standards. The Telecommunications Services Standards aim to protect the rights of the customers of telecommunications services and sets forth minimum quality requirements for telecommunications services provided by telecommunications operators.

The MII promulgated the Measures on the Supervision and Administration of Quality of Service of the Public Telecommunications Networks, or the Measures on Quality of Service, effective August 1, 2005. The Measures on Quality of Service provide the supervision and administration of services of public telecommunications networks, including, among others, wireline local telephone networks, domestic long distance telephone networks, international telephone networks, and IP telephone networks. Under the Measures on Quality of Service, telecommunications operators are required to set up a unit which is responsible for solving the problems with respect to the public telecommunications network services.

Under the PRC Consumer Protection Law, Consumers' Associations can participate in the inspection and examination of goods and services by relevant governmental authorities; and customers can lodge their complaints with Consumers' Associations, which can investigate the goods or services involved in the complaints, and mediate the complaints.

In addition, the MIIT, together with other governmental authorities, has taken measures to prompt telecommunications operators to screen indecent contents carried through their networks.

Universal Services

Under the Telecommunications Regulations, telecommunications service providers in the PRC are required to fulfill universal service obligations in accordance with relevant regulations to be promulgated by the PRC government, and the MIIT has been given authority by the PRC government to delineate the scope of its universal service obligations. The MIIT may also select universal service providers through a tendering process. The MIIT, together with other regulatory authorities, is also responsible for formulating administrative rules relating to the establishment of a universal service fund and compensation schemes for universal services. The PRC government currently uses financial resources to compensate the expenses incurred in the "Village to Village" projects before the establishment of a universal service fund. In December 2006, the Ministry of Finance issued the Provisional Rules on Usage and Administration of Telecommunications Universal Service Fund, effective December 21, 2006, which provide a compensation scheme for certain expenses incurred in the "Village to Village" projects undertaken by telecommunications service providers. Under the compensation scheme, telecommunications operators may receive compensation from the PRC government for the "Village to Village" projects. These rules provide for the application for the compensation, the method to calculate the amount, the approval process and the distribution of the compensation. However, the compensation from the PRC government may not be sufficient to cover all of our expenses for providing the telecommunications services under the "Village to Village" projects.

Under the Telecommunications Regulations, all PRC telecommunications operators shall provide universal services, but the formal timetable for the establishment of the systems to implement universal services has not been set up. Once the universal service regulatory framework is finalized, we expect to perform our duties thereunder accordingly. Currently, the PRC government implements the "Village to Village" projects which require telecommunications operators to provide telephone services in a number of remote villages in the PRC as transitional measures prior to the official implementation of a universal service obligation framework. Accordingly, China Telecom Group has initiated "Village to Village" projects. By the end of 2009, China Telecom Group had invested in the construction of network facilities in certain remote villages of 20 provinces and autonomous regions. We have been requested by China Telecom Group to operate and maintain such network facilities from 2006 onwards, and China Telecom Group will compensate us for all the related expenses. We believe the expenses for such operation and maintenance will not have a material effect on our financial condition.

State-Owned Assets Supervision

Under the PRC Company Law, Interim Measures for the Supervision and Administration of State-Owned Assets of the Enterprises, and other administrative regulations, the SASAC, among others, supervises the preservation of the value of state-owned assets, guides the reform and restructuring of state-owned enterprises, and evaluates the performances of management executives of state-owned enterprises through legal procedures. Our controlling shareholder, China Telecom Group, is a wholly state-owned enterprise and subject to the SASAC's supervision.

Convergence Policy of Telecom, Broadcasting and Internet Networks

In January 2010, the PRC government announced its decision to accelerate the advancement of convergence of television broadcast, telecommunications and Internet access networks to realize interconnection and resource sharing among the three networks and further develop the provision of voice, data, television and other services. Specifically, the three-network convergence policy will be initially carried out on a trial basis in selective geographic locations during the period from 2010 to 2012 and further implemented across-the-board in the following three years. The PRC government may promulgate new regulations or adjust relevant policies corresponding to the implementation of the three-network convergence policy in the future.

C. Organization Structure

See “—A. History and Development of the Company—Our Restructuring and Initial Public Offering in 2002” included elsewhere under this Item.

D. Property, Plants and Equipment

Properties

Executive Offices

Our principal executive offices are located in Beijing and we obtained the right to occupy and use these offices pursuant to an agreement we entered into with China Telecom Group in September 2002 and supplemental agreements on October 26, 2003, April 13, 2004, December 15, 2005, December 26, 2007 and March 31, 2008. See “Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions—B. Related Party Transactions—Ongoing Related Party Transactions between Us and China Telecom Group—Centralized Services Agreements”.

Properties

We conduct our business on land and premises either owned by ourselves or leased from China Telecom Group and/or its affiliates and third parties. As to our owned properties, although a majority of the land and building titles to these properties have been registered in our name after they were acquired by us as part of our restructuring, certain land and building titles to these properties are still registered in the name of China Telecom Group. China Telecom Group has agreed to indemnify us against any loss or damage incurred by us caused by or arising from any challenge of, or interference with, our right to use these properties. As to our leased properties, China Telecom Group has undertaken to us that it will indemnify us against any loss or damage caused by or arising from any challenge to, or interference with, such right. See “Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions—B. Related Party Transactions—Ongoing Related Party Transactions between Us and China Telecom Group—Property Leasing Framework Agreement”.

Item 4A. Unresolved Staff Comments.

None.

Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects.

You should read the following discussion and analysis in conjunction with our audited consolidated financial statements and our selected financial data, in each case included elsewhere in this annual report. Our consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS.

We offer a customer loyalty scheme to our telephone and Internet service subscribers that provides subscribers with bonus point credits. The bonus point credits can be redeemed for free telecommunication services or other gifts. In prior years, we recognized bonus point credits associated with the customer loyalty scheme as a current liability based on the estimated fair value of the bonus point credits granted to subscribers, with a corresponding charge to selling, general and administrative expense. When the subscribers redeemed the awards or when the bonus point credits expired, the liability was reduced accordingly to reflect the change in outstanding obligations. As a result of the adoption of IFRIC 13, “Customer loyalty programmes”, which is effective for accounting period beginning on or after July 1, 2008, we account for bonus point credits associated with the customer loyalty scheme as a separately identifiable component of the sales transaction in which bonus point credits are granted. The fair value of the consideration received or receivable is allocated between bonus point credits and other components of the sale transaction based on their relative fair values. Consideration allocated to bonus point credits is initially recorded as a current liability which is subsequently recognized as revenue when the bonus point credits are redeemed by subscribers or the bonus point credits expire. The costs of gifts redeemed by subscribers is recognised as other operating expenses. Accordingly, our operating revenues, selling, general and administrative expenses, as well as other operating expenses for the years prior to 2009 have been restated. See Note 3 to our audited consolidated financial statements.

On October 1, 2008, we acquired from China Unicom and CUCL, the CDMA Business and related assets and liabilities for a total consideration of RMB43,800 million. See “Item 4. Information on the Company—A. History and Development of the Company—Industry Restructuring and Our Acquisition of the CDMA Business in 2008”. Our acquisition of the CDMA Business and related assets and liabilities was accounted for using the purchase method.

Overview

We are an integrated information service provider in the PRC. We offer a comprehensive range of telecommunications services, including wireline voice services, mobile voice services, Internet access services, value-added services, integrated information application services, managed data and leased line services and other related services.

We are the leading provider of wireline telecommunications services in our service regions in the PRC. Prior to our acquisition of Beijing Telecom, our service regions for wireline telecommunications services consisted of Anhui Province, Chongqing Municipality, Fujian Province, Gansu Province, Guangdong Province, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, Guizhou Province, Hainan Province, Hubei Province, Hunan Province, Jiangsu Province, Jiangxi Province, Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, Qinghai Province, Shaanxi Province, Shanghai Municipality, Sichuan Province, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, Yunnan Province and Zhejiang Province. On March 31, 2008, we entered into an Acquisition Agreement with China Telecom Group to acquire the entire equity interest in its wholly owned subsidiary, Beijing Telecom, for the purpose of expanding our telecommunication business in Beijing Municipality.

Following our acquisition of China Telecom (Hong Kong) International Limited and China Telecom (Americas) Corporation pursuant to an Equity Purchase Agreement we entered into with China Telecom Group on June 15, 2007, we began to offer leased line and related services in certain countries in the Asia Pacific region and North and South America.

Following our acquisition of the CDMA Business in October 2008, we began to offer CDMA mobile services in the mainland PRC and Macau, which were previously operated by China Unicom.

Financial Overview

Our operating revenue increased by approximately 12.2%, from RMB186,529 million in 2008 to RMB209,370 million in 2009. The increase was mainly attributable to revenue growth from mobile voice services and non-voice services, including Internet access services, value-added services and integrated information application services, which we believe are important for our transformation to a modern integrated information services provider. Our total operating expenses increased by approximately 2.9%, from RMB181,384 million in 2008 to RMB186,712 million in 2009. The increase in operating expenses was primarily due to the increased expenditures in our mobile services and Transformation Business in order to support the full services operation so as to ensure a sustainable and healthy development. Our operating income increased by approximately 340.4%, from RMB5,145 million in 2008 to RMB22,658 million in 2009. The net income attributable to equity holders of the Company significantly increased from RMB884 million in 2008 to RMB14,422 million in 2009.

The table below sets forth a breakdown of our operating revenue in terms of amount and as a percentage of our total operating revenue for the periods indicated:

	Year Ended December 31,					
	2007		2008		2009	
	Amount	Percentage of Operating Revenue	Amount	Percentage of Operating Revenue	Amount	Percentage of Operating Revenue
(RMB in millions, except percentage data)						
Operating Revenue:						
Wireline voice services ⁽¹⁾	111,573	61.7%	96,258	51.6%	78,432	37.5%
Mobile voice services ⁽²⁾	—	—	3,955	2.1%	20,027	9.6%
Internet access services ⁽³⁾	31,802	17.6%	40,727	21.8%	51,567	24.6%
Value-added services ⁽⁴⁾	13,198	7.3%	16,253	8.7%	21,533	10.3%
Integrated information application services ⁽⁵⁾	6,572	3.6%	10,803	5.8%	12,659	6.0%
Managed data and leased line services ⁽⁶⁾	9,183	5.1%	10,231	5.5%	11,499	5.5%
Other services ⁽⁷⁾	5,182	2.9%	6,280	3.4%	12,502	6.0%
Upfront connection fees ⁽⁸⁾	3,294	1.8%	2,022	1.1%	1,151	0.5%
Total operating revenue	180,804	100.0%	186,529	100.0%	209,370	100.0%

(1) Represents the aggregate revenue from monthly fees, local usage fees, domestic long distance usage fees, international, Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan long distance usage fees, interconnections and upfront installation fees charged to customers for the provision of wireline telephony services.

(2) Represents the aggregate revenue from monthly fees, local usage fees, domestic long distance usage fees, international, Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan long distance usage fees and interconnections fees charged to customers for the provision of mobile telephony services.

(3) Represents revenue from dial-up and broadband Internet access services.

(4) Represents revenue from wireline value-added services, mobile value-added services and Internet value-added services, including caller ID services, SMS, ring tone services, Internet data center and IP-Virtual Private Network services.

(5) Represents revenue from integrated information application services, including voice-based hotline, IPTV, video monitoring and system integration and consulting services.

(6) Represents revenue from managed data transmission services and lease income from other domestic telecommunications operators and business customers for the usage of our wireline telecommunication networks and equipment.

(7) Represents revenue from sale, rental and repairs and maintenance of equipment.

(8) Represents the amortized amount of the upfront fees received for initial activation of wireline services.

Our total operating revenue increased approximately 12.2% from RMB186,529 million in 2008 to RMB209,370 million in 2009. Revenue from our Internet access services, value-added services, integrated information application services, managed data and leased line services and other services increased while revenue from our wireline voice services decreased. We began to offer our mobile services in the fourth quarter of 2008. Revenue from our mobile voice services was RMB20,027 million in 2009, compared to RMB3,955 million in the fourth quarter of 2008.

The following table sets forth a breakdown of our operating expenses in terms of amount and as a percentage of our total operating revenue for the periods indicated:

	Year Ended December 31,					
	2007		2008		2009	
	Amount	Percentage of Operating Revenue	Amount	Percentage of Operating Revenue	Amount	Percentage of Operating Revenue
	(RMB in millions, except percentage data)					
Operating Expenses:						
Depreciation and amortization	52,607	29.1%	53,880	28.9%	52,243	25.0%
Network operations and support expenses ⁽¹⁾	29,856	16.5%	36,096	19.4%	42,903	20.5%
Selling, general and administrative expenses ⁽¹⁾	24,130	13.3%	27,501	14.7%	40,507	19.3%
Personnel expenses	27,419	15.2%	28,946	15.5%	32,857	15.7%
Other operating expenses	9,051	5.0%	10,794	5.8%	17,449	8.3%
Impairment loss on property, plant and equipment	—	—	24,167	13.0%	753	0.4%
Total operating expenses	143,063	79.1%	181,384	97.2%	186,712	89.2%

(1) Excluding related personnel expenses.

Our total operating expenses increased by approximately 2.9% from RMB181,384 million in 2008 to RMB186,712 million in 2009. Our depreciation and amortization expenses decreased while our network operations and support expenses, selling, general and administrative expenses, personnel expenses and other operating expenses increased. As a percentage of total operating revenue, total operating expenses decreased to approximately 89.2% in 2009 from 97.2% in 2008.

The following table sets forth our operating revenue, operating expenses, operating income and net income attributable to equity holders of the Company in terms of amount and as a percentage of our total operating revenue, and cash flows from operating activities for the periods indicated:

	Year Ended December 31,					
	2007		2008		2009	
	Amount	Percentage of Operating Revenue	Amount	Percentage of Operating Revenue	Amount	Percentage of Operating Revenue
	(RMB in millions, except percentage data)					
Operating revenue	180,804	100.0%	186,529	100.0%	209,370	100.0%
Operating expenses	143,063	79.1%	181,384	97.2%	186,712	89.2%
Operating income	37,741	20.9%	5,145	2.8%	22,658	10.8%
Net income attributable to equity holders of the Company	24,195	13.4%	884	0.5%	14,422	6.9%
Net cash from operating activities	75,783	—	76,756	—	74,988	—

Our operating income increased by approximately 340.4%, from RMB5,145 million in 2008 to RMB22,658 million in 2009. Our net income attributable to equity holders of the Company increased from RMB884 million in 2008 to RMB14,422 million in 2009.

Critical Accounting Policies

Our discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations contained elsewhere in this annual report are based on our consolidated financial statements which have been prepared in accordance with IFRS. Our reported financial condition and results of operations are sensitive to accounting methods, assumptions and estimates that underlie the preparation of our financial statements. We base our assumptions and estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that we believe to be reasonable and which form the basis for making judgments about matters that are not readily apparent from other sources. On an on-going basis, our management evaluates its estimates. Actual results may differ from those estimates as facts, circumstances and conditions change.

The selection of critical accounting policies, the judgments and other uncertainties affecting application of those policies and the sensitivity of reported results to changes in conditions and assumptions are factors to be considered when reviewing our financial statements. Our principal accounting policies are set forth in detail in Note 2 to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this annual report. We believe the following critical accounting policies involve the most significant judgments and estimates used in the preparation of our financial statements.

Accounting for Long-lived Assets

Depreciation. Property, plant and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets, after taking into account their estimated residual value. The following estimated useful lives are used for depreciation purpose. These estimated useful lives are based on our historical experience with similar assets and take into account anticipated technological changes.

	Depreciable lives primarily range from
Buildings and improvements	8 – 30 years
Telecommunications network plant and equipment	6 – 10 years
Furniture, fixture, motor vehicles and other equipment	5 – 10 years

We review the estimated useful lives of the assets regularly in order to determine the amount of depreciation expense to be recorded during any reporting period. The depreciation expense for future periods is adjusted if there are significant changes from previous estimates. As we anticipated that the period for continuing use of the PHS specific equipment will be reduced, the estimated useful lives of these assets are adjusted so that they will not extend beyond three years accordingly.

Customer relationships. The customer relationships, as part of the CDMA Business we acquired from China Unicom and CUCL in 2008, were recorded at their fair value on the date of acquisition and are amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of five years.

Impairment. The carrying amounts of long-lived assets, including property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, construction in progress and other investments are reviewed periodically in order to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. These assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their recorded carrying amounts may not be recoverable. For goodwill, the impairment testing is performed annually at the end of each reporting period.

The recoverable amount of an asset or a cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and the net selling price. When an asset does not generate cash flows largely independent of those from other assets, the recoverable amount is determined for the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows independently (i.e. a cash generating unit). In determining the value in use, expected future cash flows generated by the assets are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of time value of money and the risk specific to the asset. The goodwill arising from a business combination, for the purposes of impairment testing, is allocated to cash generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment loss is recognized as an expense in the profit or loss. Impairment loss recognized in respect of cash-generating units is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the units and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in any unit (group of units) on a pro rata basis.

For the year ended December 31, 2006 and 2007, no provision for impairment loss on property, plant and equipment was recognized. For the year ended December 31, 2008, an impairment loss on property, plant, and equipment of RMB24,167 million was recognized, which primarily represented an impairment loss on PHS specific equipment of RMB23,954 million. The primary factor causing the impairment loss was lower revenue expected to be generated from this equipment following our acquisition of the CDMA Business in 2008. For the year ended December 31, 2009, an impairment loss on property, plant, and equipment of RMB753 million was primarily recognized on DDN specific equipment. This was mainly due to the decrease in customer demand for DDN services and its technology being gradually substituted by other technologies, resulting in significant decrease in the revenue generated from DDN specific equipment.

Revaluation. As required by the relevant PRC rules and regulations, our property, plant and equipment were revalued in connection with our incorporation and the acquisitions made in 2003 and 2004. In addition, in accordance with our accounting policy, our property, plant and equipment were also revalued in 2004 and 2007. These revaluations were carried out for each asset class by independent valuers on a depreciated replacement cost basis. Subsequent to the revaluation, property, plant and equipment are carried at the revalued amount, being the fair value as of the date of the revaluation, less subsequent accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Revaluations are performed with sufficient regularity to ensure that the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair value at the end of reporting period as of December 31, 2009. The results of subsequent revaluations may have an impact on our future results to the extent the fair values of our property, plant and equipment change significantly.

Revenue Recognition for Upfront Connection and Installation Fees

We defer the recognition of upfront fees for activation of wireline services and wireline installation fees and amortize them over the expected customer relationship period of ten years. The related direct incremental customer acquisition costs (including direct costs of installation) are also deferred and amortized over the same expected customer relationship period. We estimate the expected customer relationship period based on our historical customer retention experience and factoring in the expected level of future competition, the risk of technological or functional obsolescence to our services, technological innovation, and the expected changes in the regulatory and social environment. If our estimate of the expected customer relationship period changes as a result of increased competition, changes in telecommunications technology or other factors, the amount and timing of recognition of our deferred revenue would change for future periods. There have been no changes to the estimated customer relationship period in any of the three years ended December 31, 2009.

Impairment Losses for Bad and Doubtful Debts

We estimate impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts resulting from the inability of our customers to make the required payments. We base our estimates on the aging of our accounts receivable balance, customer credit-worthiness, and historical write-off experience. If the financial condition of our customers were to deteriorate, actual write-offs might be higher than expected.

Amounts due from the provision of telecommunications services to residential and business customers are generally due within 30 days from the date of billing. Customers who have accounts overdue by more than 90 days will have their services disconnected.

The following table summarizes the changes in the provision for impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2009:

	<u>Year Ended December 31,</u>		
	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>
	(RMB in millions)		
At beginning of year	1,522	1,443	2,118
Acquisition of CDMA Business	—	491	—
Impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts	1,361	1,797	1,787
Accounts receivable written off	<u>(1,440)</u>	<u>(1,613)</u>	<u>(1,832)</u>
At end of year	<u>1,443</u>	<u>2,118</u>	<u>2,073</u>

Recently Issued International Financial Reporting Standards

Up to the date of issue of our 2009 financial statements, the International Accounting Standards Board has issued the following amendments, new standards and interpretations which are not yet effective for the annual accounting period ended December 31, 2009 and which we have not adopted:

	Effective for accounting period beginning on or after
Improvements to IFRSs 2008	July 1, 2009
IFRS 1 (revised), "First-time adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards"	July 1, 2009
Amendments to IAS 27, "Consolidated and separate financial statements"	July 1, 2009
Amendments to IAS 39, "Financial instruments: Recognition and measurement — Eligible hedged items"	July 1, 2009
IFRIC 17, "Distributions of non-cash assets to owners"	July 1, 2009
IFRIC 18, "Transfer of assets from customers"	July 1, 2009
Improvements to IFRSs 2009	July 1, 2009 or January 1, 2010
Amendments to IFRS 1, "First-time adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards — Additional exemptions for first-time adopters"	January 1, 2010
Amendments to IFRS 2, "Share-based payment — Group cash-settled share-based payment transactions"	January 1, 2010
Amendments to IAS 32, "Financial instruments: Presentation — Classification of rights issues"	February 1, 2010
IFRIC 19, "Extinguishing financial liabilities with equity instruments"	July 1, 2010
IAS 24 (revised), "Related party disclosures"	January 1, 2011
Amendments to IFRIC 14, IAS 19, "The limit on a defined benefit asset, minimum funding requirements and their interaction — Prepayments of a minimum funding requirement"	January 1, 2011
IFRS 9, "Financial instruments"	January 1, 2013
	Effective for acquisition date beginning on or after
IFRS 3 (revised), "Business combinations"	July 1, 2009

We are in the process of making an assessment of the expected impact of these amendments, new standards and new interpretations in the period of initial application. We believe that amendments to IFRS 1 (revised), amendments to IAS 39, amendments to IAS 32, IFRIC 19 and amendments to IFRIC 14 are not applicable to any of our operations and that the adoption of the rest of the above amendments, new standards and new interpretations is unlikely to have a significant impact on our results of operations and financial position.

A. Operating Results

Year Ended December 31, 2009 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2008

Operating Revenue

Our operating revenue grew by RMB22,841 million, or approximately 12.2%, from RMB186,529 million in 2008 to RMB209,370 million in 2009. This increase primarily reflected the revenue growth from mobile voice services and non-voice services, including Internet access services, value-added services, integrated information application services, managed data and leased line services and other services, which was partially offset by a decrease in revenue from wireline voice services.

Wireline Voice Services. Revenue from our wireline voice services decreased by approximately 18.5%, from RMB96,258 million in 2008 to RMB78,432 million in 2009. The decrease in revenue from our wireline voice services was primarily due to the increasing popularity of mobile voice services and other alternative means of communication, such as VoIP, which continued to divert revenue from wireline voice services, as well as the impact of economic slowdown in the PRC as a result of the recent global financial crisis. Revenue from our wireline voice services accounted for 37.5% of our operating revenues in 2009, compared to approximately 51.6% in 2008.

Mobile Voice Services. Revenue from our mobile voice services was RMB20,027 million in 2009, representing 9.6% of our operating revenue. In the fourth quarter of 2008, we started to provide mobile voice services after acquiring the CDMA Business from China Unicom and CUCL. Revenue from our mobile voice services was RMB20,027 million in 2009, compared to 3,955 million in 2008. Revenue from our mobile voice services accounted for approximately 9.6% of our operating revenues in 2009, compared to approximately 2.1% in 2008. Our mobile voice services have become one of the major drivers for the growth of our operating revenues since we began to implement our full-service integrated operation strategy.

Internet Access Services. Revenue from our Internet access services increased by approximately 26.6% from RMB40,727 million in 2008 to RMB51,567 million in 2009, representing 24.6% of our operating revenue. The increase in revenue from our Internet access services was primarily due to the continued expansion of our wireline broadband subscriber base. The number of our wireline broadband subscribers increased to 53.5 million as of December 31, 2009, representing an increase of approximately 9.2 million or 20.8% from 44.3 million as of December 31, 2008. The average revenue per user per month of wireline broadband subscribers in 2009 was RMB80.3, representing a decrease of RMB3.5 from RMB83.8 in 2008. The decrease was primarily due to the increased competition in the Internet access services market. The revenue attributable to mobile Internet access services in 2009 was RMB3,760 million.

Value-Added Services. Revenue from our value-added services increased by approximately 32.5% from RMB16,253 million in 2008 to RMB21,533 million in 2009, representing 10.3% of our operating revenue. The increase in revenue from value-added services was primarily due to revenue from our mobile value-added services, and the rapid development of our Internet value-added services, such as IDC services. The revenue attributable to mobile value-added services in 2009 was RMB5,602 million.

Integrated Information Application Services. Revenue from our integrated information application services increased by approximately 17.2% from RMB10,803 million in 2008 to RMB12,659 million in 2009, representing 6.0% of our operating revenue. The increase in revenue from our integrated information application services was primarily due to the rapid development of our IT service and IT application services, “Best-tone” services and “V-Net” services. The revenue attributable to mobile integrated information application services in 2009 was RMB607 million.

Managed Data and Leased Line Services. Revenue from our managed data and leased line services increased by approximately 12.4%, from RMB10,231 million in 2008 to RMB11,499 million in 2009, representing 5.5% of our operating revenue. The increase was primarily due to increasing revenue growth in leased circuits services and the IP-VPN services, driven by the increasing demand from non-operator customers for network resources.

Other Services. Revenue from other services increased by approximately 99.1%, from RMB6,280 million in 2008 to RMB12,502 million in 2009. The increase in revenue from other services was primarily due to revenue from sales of mobile terminal equipment. The revenue attributable to other mobile services in 2009 was RMB5,617 million.

Upfront Connection Fees. Upfront connection fees represent the amortized amount of the upfront fees received from the initial activation of our wireline services. These upfront fees are deferred and amortized over 10 years. Due to a regulation change effective on July 1, 2001 that cancels all surcharges in relation to telecommunication services, we ceased charging upfront connection fees to new subscribers. Consequently, the amortized amount continued to decrease by approximately 43.1%, from RMB2,022 million in 2008 to RMB1,151 million in 2009.

Operating Expenses

Total operating expenses increased by approximately 2.9%, from RMB181,384 million in 2008 to RMB186,712 million in 2009. The total operating expenses included impairment losses on property, plant, and equipment of RMB24,167 million and RMB753 million recognized in 2008 and 2009, respectively. The increase in operating expenses was primarily due to significant expenditure in promoting our mobile services and increased expenditure in promoting our Transformation Business.

Depreciation and Amortization. Our depreciation and amortization expenses decreased by approximately 3.0%, from RMB53,880 million in 2008 to RMB52,243 million in 2009, mainly due to the impairment loss on our PHS specific equipment in 2008 and our reduced capital expenditure in 2009. The depreciation and amortization expenses as a percentage of our operating revenue decreased from 28.9% in 2008 to 25.0% in 2009.

Network Operations and Support Expenses. Our network operations and support expenses increased by approximately 18.9%, from RMB36,096 million in 2008 to RMB42,903 million in 2009, which was primarily attributable to the CDMA network capacity lease fee and the increased expenditure in our Internet access services, value added services and integrated information application services. Our CDMA network capacity lease fee increased by approximately 4.6 times from RMB1,504 million in 2008 to RMB8,383 million in 2009.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses. Our selling, general and administrative expenses increased by approximately 47.3% to RMB40,507 million in 2009 from RMB27,501 million in 2008. The increase was primarily due to the increased expenditure in our mobile services.

Personnel Expenses. Personnel expenses increased by approximately 13.5%, from RMB28,946 million in 2008 to RMB32,857 million in 2009. This increase was primarily attributable to the inclusion of personnel expenses of employees transferred from CUCL and Unicom Huasheng in connection with our acquisition of the CDMA Business for the whole year of 2009 (while the corresponding figure of 2008 represented the expenses occurred during the fourth quarter only) and recruitment of professional personnel for our mobile services, IP, IT and information operations, as driven by our development strategy as a full-service telecommunications service provider.

Impairment Loss of Property, Plant and Equipment. Our impairment loss of property, plant and equipment was RMB753 million in 2009, which primarily consisted of an impairment loss for our DDN specific equipment. The primary factor resulting in the impairment loss for our DDN specific equipment was due to lower revenue expected to be generated from this equipment as a result of the reduced customer demand for our DDN services and its technology being gradually substituted by other technologies. In 2008, we recognized an impairment loss of property, plant and equipment of RMB24,167 million, which primarily consisted of an impairment for our PHS specific equipment of RMB23,954 million.

Other Operating Expenses. Our other operating expenses primarily consisted of interconnection charges, cost of goods sold, donations and other expenses. Our other operating expenses were RMB17,449 million in 2009, increased by approximately 61.7% from RMB10,794 million in 2008, which was primarily attributable to an increase in expenses incurred in connection with the mobile interconnection settlement for mobile services and an increase in expenses for sales of mobile terminal equipment. Our expenses incurred in mobile interconnection settlement for mobile services and expenses for sales of mobile terminal equipment were RMB3,467 million and RMB4,980 million, respectively, in 2009.

Net Finance Costs

In 2009, our net finance costs decreased by 13.8% from RMB5,076 million in 2008 to RMB4,375 million in 2009. Our net interest expense decreased by 11.5%, or RMB612 million, from RMB5,336 million in 2008 to RMB4,724 million in 2009. The decreases were mainly due to the reduced interest rate announced by the People's Bank of China at the end of 2008 and the subsequent effect of our low-cost financing in 2008.

Among the components of net finance costs, the exchange income was RMB67 million in 2009, while the exchange loss was RMB170 million in 2008, which was mainly due to the appreciation of RMB against the Japanese Yen in 2009. According to the exchange rates published by the People's Bank of China on December 31, 2009, the exchange rate of Renminbi to Japanese Yen decreased by 2.5% from December 31, 2008.

Income Tax

In 2009, our income tax expense was RMB4,549 million with an effective tax rate of 23.7%. Our expected income tax expense at our statutory tax rate of 25% in 2009 would be RMB4,794 million. The difference between our effective tax rate and the statutory tax rate of 25% was primarily due to the exclusion of the upfront connection fees from taxable revenue and the preferential income tax rate of 20% or 15% applied to some of our branches located in special economic zones and in the western part in the PRC. See Note 25 to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this annual report for further details in respect of the reconciliation of our effective tax rate to the statutory tax rate of 25%.

According to the New Tax Law and the Implementing Regulations, the corporate income tax rate for entities other than certain high-tech enterprises and small enterprises earning a “small profit”, as defined in the New Tax Law, has been revised to 25%. In addition, entities that are taxed at preferential rates are subject to a five-year transition period during which the tax rates will gradually be increased to the unified rate of 25% from January 1, 2008. Based on a tax notice issued by the State Council on December 26, 2007, the applicable tax rates for entities operating in special economic zones, such as some branches of ours, which were previously taxed at the preferential rate of 15%, are 18%, 20%, 22%, 24% and 25% for the years ending December 31, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012 onwards, respectively. According to the same notice, the applicable tax rate for entities operating in the western region of the PRC which were granted a preferential tax rate of 15% from 2004 to 2010, such as some branches of ours, remains at 15% for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2009 and 2010 and will be increased to 25% from January 1, 2011.

Net Income Attributable to Equity Holders of the Company

The net income attributable to equity holders of the Company was RMB14,422 million in 2009, with net margin of approximately 6.9%, compared to net income attributable to equity holders of the Company of RMB884 million with net margin of approximately 0.5% in 2008.

Inflation

Unlike 2008, the PRC did not experience significant inflation in 2009 and thus our business was not affected by inflation during the year. According to the PRC National Bureau of Statistics, the PRC’s overall national inflation rate, as represented by the general consumer price index, was approximately 4.8%, 5.9% and -0.7%, in 2007, 2008 and 2009, respectively.

Foreign Currency Fluctuation Impact

See “Item 3. Key Information—D. Risk Factors—Risks Relating to the People’s Republic of China—Fluctuation of the Renminbi could materially affect our financial condition and results of operations.” and “Item 11. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk—Foreign Exchange Rate Risk.”

Year Ended December 31, 2008 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2007

Operating Revenue

Our operating revenue grew by RMB5,725 million, or approximately 3.2%, from RMB180,804 million in 2007 to RMB186,529 million in 2008. This increase primarily reflected the revenue growth from non-voice services, including Internet access services, value-added services, integrated information application services, managed data and leased line services and other services, which was partially offset by a decrease in revenue from wireline voice services.

Wireline Voice Services. Revenue from our wireline voice services decreased by approximately 13.7%, from RMB111,573 million in 2007 to RMB96,258 million in 2008. The decrease in revenue from our wireline voice services was primarily due to the increasing popularity of mobile voice services and other alternative means of communication, such as VoIP, which continued to divert revenue from wireline voice services. Revenue from our wireline voice services accounted for 51.6% of our operating revenues in 2008, compared to approximately 61.7% in 2007.

Mobile Voice Services. In the fourth quarter of 2008, we started to provide mobile voice services after acquiring the CDMA Business from China Unicom and CUCL. Revenue from our mobile voice services was RMB3,955 million in 2008, accounting for approximately 2.1% of our operating revenues.

Internet Access Services. Revenue from our Internet access services increased by approximately 28.1% from RMB31,802 million in 2007 to RMB40,727 million in 2008, representing 21.8% of our operating revenue. The increase in revenue from our Internet access services was primarily due to the continued expansion of our broadband subscriber base. The number of our broadband subscribers increased to 44.3 million as of December 31, 2008, representing an increase of approximately 8.5 million or 23.9% from 35.7 million as of December 31, 2007. In the meanwhile, the average revenue per user per month of broadband subscribers in 2008 was RMB83.8, representing an increase of RMB2.4 from RMB81.4 in 2007.

Value-Added Services. Revenue from our value-added services increased by approximately 23.1% from RMB13,198 million in 2007 to RMB16,253 million in 2008, representing 8.7% of our operating revenue. The increase in revenue from value-added services was primarily due to revenue from our mobile value-added services after our acquisition of the CDMA Business, and the rapid development of our Internet value-added services and our wireline value-added services. The revenue attributable to mobile value-added services generated after the acquisition of the CDMA Business was RMB1,469 million.

Integrated Information Application Services. Revenue from our integrated information application services increased by approximately 64.4% from RMB6,572 million in 2007 to RMB10,803 million in 2008, representing 5.8% of our operating revenue. The increase in revenue from our integrated information application services was primarily due to the rapid development of, among others, our IT service and IT application services, “Best-tone” services and “V-Net” services.

Managed Data and Leased Line Services. Revenue from our managed data and leased line services increased by approximately 11.4%, from RMB9,183 million in 2007 to RMB10,231 million in 2008. The increase was primarily due to increasing revenue growth in leased circuits services and the IP-VPN services, driven by the increasing demand from non-operator customers for network resources.

Other Services. Revenue from other services increased by approximately 21.2%, from RMB5,182 million in 2007 to RMB6,280 million in 2008. The increase in revenue from other services was primarily due to revenue from sales of equipment for system integration and terminal equipment such as handsets. The revenue attributable to other mobile services generated after the acquisition of the CDMA Business, which primarily consist of sales of CDMA handsets, was RMB713 million.

Upfront Connection Fees. Upfront connection fees represent the amortized amount of the upfront fees received from the initial activation of our wireline services. These upfront fees are deferred and amortized over 10 years. Due to a regulation change effective on July 1, 2001 that cancels all surcharges in relation to telecommunication services, we ceased charging upfront connection fees to new subscribers. Consequently, the amortized amount continued to decrease by approximately 38.6%, from RMB3,294 million in 2007 to RMB2,022 million in 2008.

Operating Expenses

Total operating expenses increased by approximately 26.8%, from RMB143,063 million in 2007 to RMB181,384 million in 2008. The increase in operating expenses was primarily due to a significant amount of impairment loss for our PHS specific equipment, and to a lesser extent, due to increased expenditure in our Internet access services, value-added services and integrated information application services, increased expenditure in our mobile voice services in order to maintain and enhance our competitiveness in the future and losses of RMB3,428 million we incurred in connection with natural disasters in 2008.

Depreciation and Amortization. Our depreciation and amortization expenses increased by approximately 2.4%, from RMB52,607 million in 2007 to RMB53,880 million in 2008, mainly due to the increase in the depreciation base of our property, plant and equipment. The depreciation and amortization expenses as a percentage of our operating revenue decreased to 28.9%.

Network Operations and Support Expenses. Our network operations and support expenses increased by approximately 20.9%, from RMB29,856 million in 2007 to RMB36,096 million in 2008, which was primarily attributable to our increased expenditure in our Internet access services, value-added services and integrated information application services, losses in connection with natural disasters, including the snowstorms and earthquake in 2008, the CDMA network capacity lease fee and the increasing electricity price.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses. Our selling, general and administrative expenses increased by approximately 14.0% to RMB27,501 million in 2008 from RMB24,130 million in 2007. The increase was primarily due to increased expenditure in relation to our Internet access services, value-added services and integrated information application services, and the promotion and initial investment in the “e surfing” mobile service brand to implement our customer focused innovation strategy.

Personnel Expenses. Personnel expenses increased by approximately 5.6%, from RMB27,419 million in 2007 to RMB28,946 million in 2008. This increase was primarily attributable to the inclusion of new employees from CUCL and Unicom Huasheng as well as the recruitment of professional personnel for our mobile communications, IP, IT and information operations, to meet the needs of our full services integrated operations.

Impairment Loss of Property, Plant and Equipment. Our impairment loss of property, plant and equipment was RMB24,167 million in 2008, which primarily consisted of an impairment loss for our PHS specific equipment of RMB23,954 million. The primary factor resulting in the impairment loss was due to lower revenue expected to be generated from this equipment following our acquisition of the CDMA Business in 2008.

Other Operating Expenses. Our other operating expenses primarily consisted of interconnection charges, cost of goods sold, donations and other expenses. Our other operating expenses were RMB10,794 million in 2008, increased by approximately 19.3% from RMB9,051 million in 2007, which was primarily attributable to the newly-incurred expense of mobile interconnection settlement for mobile services operation and increased expenses for sales of terminal equipment, such as CDMA handsets.

Net Finance Costs

In 2008, our net finance costs increased by 18.4% from RMB4,288 million in 2007 to RMB5,076 million in 2008. Our net interest expense increased by 11.8%, or RMB564 million, from RMB4,772 million in 2007 to RMB5,336 million in 2008 due to the interest rate increases at the end of 2007 and in the first half of 2008.

Among the components of net finance costs, the exchange loss was RMB170 million in 2008, while the exchange gain was RMB104 million in 2007, which was mainly due to the depreciation of RMB against the Japanese Yen in 2008. According to the exchange rates published by the People’s Bank of China on December 31, 2008, the exchange rate of Renminbi to Japanese Yen increased by 18.1% from December 28, 2007.

Income Tax

In 2008, our income tax benefit was RMB793 million. Our expected income tax expense at our statutory tax rate of 25% in 2008 would be RMB47 million. The difference between the actual income tax we paid and the income tax expense we would have to pay at a tax rate of 25% was primarily due to the exclusion of the upfront connection fees from taxable revenue and the preferential income tax rate of 15% or 18% applied to some of our branches and subsidiaries located in special economic zones and in the western part in the PRC. Another reason for our effective tax rate being lower than the statutory tax rate was that the additional deductions of research and development expenses for some of our branches in certain provinces and the tax credits received on their purchases of domestic equipment before the implementation of the New Tax Law. See Note 25 to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this annual report for further details in respect of the reconciliation of our effective tax rate to the statutory tax rate of 25%.

According to the New Tax Law and the Implementing Regulations, the corporate income tax rate for entities other than certain high-tech enterprises and small enterprises earning a “small profit”, as defined in the New Tax Law, will be revised to 25%. In addition, entities that are taxed at preferential rates will be subject to a five-year transition period during which the tax rates will gradually be increased to the unified rate of 25% from January 1, 2008. Based on the New Tax Law, the income tax rate applicable to our Company and certain of our PRC subsidiaries which were previously taxed at 33% is reduced to 25% from January 1, 2008. Based on a tax notice issued by the State Council on December 26, 2007, the applicable tax rates for entities operating in special economic zones, which were previously taxed at the preferential rate of 15%, are 18%, 20%, 22%, 24% and 25% for the years ending December 31, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012 onwards, respectively. According to the same notice, the applicable tax rate for entities operating in the western region of the PRC which were granted a preferential tax rate of 15% from 2004 to 2010, remains at 15% for the years ending December 31, 2008, 2009 and 2010 and will be increased to 25% from January 1, 2011. Further, the tax authorities will no longer assess and approve any tax credit for domestic equipment purchases from 2008 onwards.

Net Income Attributable to Equity Holders of the Company

The net income attributable to equity holders of the Company was RMB884 million in 2008, with net margin of approximately 0.5%, compared to net income attributable to equity holders of the Company of RMB24,195 million with net margin of approximately 13.4% in 2007.

Inflation

In 2008, the PRC continued to experience significant inflation, and thus inflation had a significant effect on our business during the year. According to the PRC National Bureau of Statistics, the PRC's overall national inflation rate, as represented by the general consumer price index, was approximately 1.5%, 4.8% and 5.9% in 2006, 2007 and 2008, respectively.

Foreign Currency Fluctuation Impact

See "Item 3. Key Information—D. Risk Factors—Risks Relating to the People's Republic of China—Fluctuation of the Renminbi could materially affect our financial condition and results of operations." and "Item 11. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk—Foreign Exchange Rate Risk".

B. Liquidity and Capital Resources

Cash Flows and Working Capital

The following table summarizes our cash flows for the periods indicated:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2007	2008	2009
	(RMB in millions)		
Net cash generated from operating activities	75,783	76,756	74,988
Net cash used in investing activities	(46,618)	(75,819)	(43,255)
Net cash (used) in/generated from financing activities	(30,747)	5,585	(24,793)
(Decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	(1,582)	6,522	6,940

Cash and cash equivalents increased by approximately 24.9%, from RMB27,866 million as of December 31, 2008, of which 94.2% was denominated in RMB, to RMB34,804 million as of December 31, 2009, of which 94.7% was denominated in RMB. Our net cash inflow was RMB6,940 million in 2009, as compared with a net cash inflow of RMB6,522 million in 2008.

Our principal source of liquidity is cash generated from operating activities, which was RMB74,988 million in 2009, a decrease of RMB1,768 million from RMB76,756 million in 2008. A primary factor affecting our operating cash flows continues to be the timing when we receive payments from our customers and when we pay our suppliers in the ordinary course of business.

Net cash used in investing activities decreased by RMB32,564 million from RMB75,819 million in 2008 to RMB43,255 million in 2009 primarily as a result of our payment made in 2008 for our acquisition of the CDMA Business from China Unicom and CUCL and the decrease in our capital expenditure in 2009.

Net cash used in financing activities was RMB24,793 million in 2009 compared to RMB5,585 million net cash generated from financing activities in 2008. This increase in cash outflow was primarily due to our payment to China Telecom Group of the remaining purchase price of the Second Acquisition in the amount of RMB15,150 million and repayment of short-term commercial paper in the amount of RMB10,000 million.

Our working capital (defined as current assets minus current liabilities) was a deficit of RMB82,545 million as of December 31, 2009, compared to a deficit of RMB121,291 million as of December 31, 2008. The deficit decrease was mainly attributable to the issuance of medium-term notes in aggregate amount of RMB30,000 million in 2009, net off by repayment of short-term debt such as short-term commercial papers in the same period.

We estimate that our current cash and cash equivalents, together with our existing credit facilities from domestic commercial banks, cash flows from operating activities, as well as funds available from short-term and long-term bank borrowings and commercial paper, will be sufficient to satisfy our future working capital requirements and capital expenditures through the end of 2010. We have established and maintained high credit ratings with our principal domestic commercial lenders, which have facilitated our ability to obtain short-term and long-term credit on favorable terms to meet our financing requirements. As of December 31, 2009, we had available credit facilities of RMB102,555 million from which we can draw upon.

On November 16, 2009, we issued three-year medium-term notes in an aggregate principal amount of RMB10 billion with an annual interest rate of 3.65%. On December 28, 2009, we issued two batches of five-year medium-term notes in an aggregate principal amount of RMB 20 billion with an annual interest of 4.61%. The notes were placed through a centralized book-building and allocation process in the PRC inter-bank debenture market at par value. See “Item 4. Information on the Company — A. History and Development of the Company—Debenture Issuance in 2009 and Proposed Issuance Debentures in 2010” for details of issuance of these notes.

Indebtedness

Our indebtedness as of the dates indicated was as follows:

	As of December 31,		
	2007	2008	2009
	(RMB in millions)		
Short-term debt	67,767	83,448	51,650
Current portion of long-term debt	3,811	565	1,487
Current portion of finance lease obligations	24	22	18
Long-term debt, excluding current portion	34,148	39,226	52,768
Finance lease obligations, excluding current portion	5	18	—
Total debt	<u>105,755</u>	<u>123,279</u>	<u>105,923</u>

Our short-term debt constituted approximately 48.8% of our total liabilities as of December 31, 2009. The weighted average interest rate of our short-term debt was 4.0 % as of December 31, 2009, representing a decrease of 1.1 percentage points from that as of December 31, 2008.

Our total debt decreased by RMB17,356 million from RMB123, 279 million as of December 31, 2008 to RMB 105,923 million as of December 31, 2009, primarily due to our payment of the remaining purchase price of the Second Acquisition to China Telecom Group. Consequently, our debt-to-asset ratio (total debt divided by total assets) decreased from approximately 28.0% in 2008 to approximately 24.8% in 2009. We believe that our Company has maintained a solid capital structure.

Excluding the deferred consideration for the acquisitions of RMB 15,150 million in 2008, our long-term debt (including current portion) increased from RMB24,641 million as of December 31, 2008 to RMB 54,255 million as of December 31, 2009. In addition, our short-term debt decreased from RMB83,448 million as of December 31, 2008 to RMB51,650 million as of December 31, 2009.

Of our total debt as of December 31, 2009, approximately 96.9%, 1.7%, 0.8% and 0.6% were denominated in Renminbi, Japanese yen, U.S. dollars and Euros, respectively.

Our short-term and long-term debt does not contain any financial covenants which materially restrict our operations.

Capital Expenditure

The following table sets forth our historical and planned capital expenditure requirements for the periods indicated. Actual future capital expenditures for the periods after December 31, 2009 may differ from the amounts indicated below.

	<u>Year Ended December 31,</u>		
	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>
	<u>(RMB in millions)</u>		
Total capital expenditure	48,410	38,042	39,000

In 2009, we continued our prudent policy on capital expenditure. Our capital expenditure decreased by 21.4%, from RMB48,410 million in 2008 to RMB38,042 million in 2009. In accordance with our strategic transformation, we continued to strictly control our capital expenditure structure and significantly reduced the capital expenditure in connection with traditional fixed line voice business and telecommunications infrastructure and increased our investment in Internet access and data network.

Capital Resources

The main sources of our capital expenditure are cash generated from operating activities, bank borrowings and other indebtedness. We expect that we will have sufficient funding sources to meet our capital expenditure requirements in future.

C. Research and Development, Patents and Licenses, etc.

Our emphasis on research and development has contributed to the development of our advanced network, system, and the rollout of our new applications and services. Our researchers focus on network planning and support, new technology trials, market evaluation, investment-related financial analysis and other key areas. Specific areas of research include fiber optic transmission technology, mobile communications technology, next generation networks, broadband access, data communications, operation and service support systems and development of value-added services.

D. Trend Information.

Please also refer to our discussion in each section of “—Overview” and “—A. Operating Results” included elsewhere under this Item.

E. Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

As of December 31, 2009, we did not have any off-balance sheet arrangements or guarantees.

F. Contractual Obligations and Commercial Commitments

The following table sets forth our contractual obligations as of December 31, 2009:

	Payable in						After 2014
	Total	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	
	(RMB in millions)						
Contractual Obligations⁽¹⁾:							
Short-term debt	51,650	51,650	—	—	—	—	—
Long-term debt	54,255	1,487	10,322	11,372	9,986	20,020	1,068
Interest payable	9,153	2,899	1,938	1,754	1,367	923	272
Finance lease obligations	18	18	—	—	—	—	—
Operating lease commitments	11,110	8,531	643	505	417	344	670
Capital commitments	4,542	4,542	—	—	—	—	—
Total contractual obligations	130,728	69,127	12,903	13,631	11,770	21,287	2,010

(1) See “Item 11. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk” for the contractual obligations relating to interest payments.

Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees.

A. Directors and Senior Management

Directors and Senior Officers

Pursuant to our Articles of Association, our directors must be elected by our shareholders at a general meeting. Our directors are generally elected for a term of three years and may serve consecutive terms if re-elected. On September 5, 2008, election of new members and re-election of current members of the Board of Directors was conducted which resulted in the third session of the Board of Directors, consisting of 14 directors with eight executive directors, one non-executive director, and five independent non-executive directors, each having a period of office of three years.

The following table sets forth certain information concerning our directors and executive officers. The business address of each of our directors and executive officers is 31 Jinrong Street, Xicheng District, Beijing, PRC 100033.

Name	Age	Position
Wang Xiaochu	52	Chairman of the Board of Directors and Chief Executive Officer
Shang Bing	54	Executive Director, President and Chief Operating Officer
Wu Andi	55	Executive Director, Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
Zhang Jiping	54	Executive Director and Executive Vice President
Zhang Chenshuang	58	Executive Director and Executive Vice President
Li Ping	56	Executive Vice President
Yang Xiaowei	46	Executive Director and Executive Vice President
Yang Jie	48	Executive Director and Executive Vice President
Sun Kangmin	53	Executive Director and Executive Vice President
Li Jinming	58	Non-executive Director
Wu Jichuan	72	Independent Non-executive Director
Qin Xiao	62	Independent Non-executive Director
Tse Hau Yin, Aloysius	62	Independent Non-executive Director
Cha May Lung, Laura	60	Independent Non-executive Director
Xu Erming	60	Independent Non-executive Director
Yung Shun Loy, Jacky	47	Assistant Chief Financial Officer, Qualified Accountant and Company Secretary
Wang Qi	55	Financial Controller

Wang Xiaochu, age 52, is Chairman of the Board of Directors and Chief Executive Officer of our Company. He graduated from Beijing Institute of Posts and Telecommunications in 1989 and received a doctorate degree in business administration from The Hong Kong Polytechnic University in 2005. Mr. Wang served as Deputy Director General and Director General of the Hangzhou Telecommunications Bureau in Zhejiang province, Director General of the Tianjin Posts and Telecommunications Administration, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of China Mobile (Hong Kong) Limited, Vice President of China Mobile Group, and Chairman and Non-Executive Director of China Communications Services Corporation Limited. He is also President of China Telecommunications Corporation and the Honorary Chairman of China Communications Services Corporation Limited. He was responsible for the development of China Telecom's telephone network management systems and various other information technology projects and as a result, received the Third-Class Award from the State Scientific and Technological Progress Award and the First-Class Award from the former Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications, or the MPT, Scientific and Technological Progress Award. Mr. Wang has over 29 years of management experience in the telecommunications industry.

Shang Bing, age 54, is Executive Director, President and Chief Operating Officer of our Company. Mr. Shang is a senior economist. He graduated in 1982 from Shenyang Chemical Industry Institution with a bachelor's degree in chemical industry and received a master's degree in business administration from New York State University in 2002. He received a doctorate degree in business administration from the Hong Kong Polytechnic University in 2005. Mr. Shang served as Director of Industrial Technology Development Centre in Liaoning Province, Deputy General Manager and General Manager of Economic and Technological Development Company in Liaoning Province. Mr. Shang also served as Deputy General Manager and General Manager of China United Telecommunications Corporation Liaoning Branch, Vice President, Director and President of China United Telecommunications Corporation and as Executive Director and President of China Unicom Limited. In addition, Mr. Shang served as Director and President of China United Telecommunications Corporation Limited and CUCL. He is also Vice President of China Telecom Group. Mr. Shang has extensive experience in management and telecommunications industry in the PRC.

Wu Andi, age 55, is Executive Director, Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of our Company. She is responsible for the financial management of our Company. Madam Wu is a senior accountant. She graduated from the Beijing Institute of Economics with a bachelor degree in finance and trading in 1983, and studied in a postgraduate program in business economics management at the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences from 1996 to 1998. Madam Wu studied in the master of business administration program at the Guanghua School of Management, Peking University from 2002 to 2003 and received an executive master of business administration degree. Prior to joining China Telecommunications Corporation in May 2000, she served as Director General of the Department of Economic Adjustment and Communication Settlement of the MII, and Director General, Deputy Director General and Director of the Department of Finance of the MPT. She is also Vice President of China Telecommunications Corporation. Ms. Wu has 28 years of economic and financial management experience in the telecommunications industry in the PRC.

Zhang Jiping, age 54, is Executive Director and Executive Vice President of our Company. Mr. Zhang is a professor-level senior engineer. He graduated from the Beijing University of Posts and Telecommunications with a bachelor degree in radio telecommunications engineering in 1982, studied in a postgraduate program in applied computer engineering at Northeastern Industrial University from 1986 to 1988, and received a doctor's degree of business administration from the Hong Kong Polytechnic University in 2004. Prior to joining China Telecommunications Corporation in May 2000, he served as Deputy Director General of DGT of the MPT, a Deputy Director General and Director of the Telecommunication Technology Center of the Posts and Telecommunications Administration of Liaoning Province. He is also Vice President of China Telecommunications Corporation. Mr. Zhang has 28 years of experience in network operation and management in the telecommunications industry in the PRC.

Zhang Chenshuang, age 58, is Executive Director and Executive Vice President of our Company. Mr. Zhang is a senior economist. Mr. Zhang graduated from the Party School of the PRC Communist Party and received an MBA degree from Hong Kong Polytechnic University. Mr. Zhang served as Executive Director and Vice President of China Mobile Limited, Vice President of China Mobile Group, Director of China Mobile Communication Co., Ltd., Assistant to the President of China Mobile Group, Director General of the Inner Mongolia Posts and Telecommunications Administration Bureau, Deputy Director General of the Office of the MPT. He is also Vice President of China Telecommunications Corporation. Mr. Zhang has over 30 years of experience in the telecommunications industry.

Li Ping, age 56, is Executive Vice President of our Company. Mr. Li graduated from the Beijing University of Posts and Telecommunications with a major in radio telecommunications in 1976 and received an MBA degree from the State University of New York at Buffalo, U.S.A. in 1989. He served as Executive Director of our Company, Chairman and President of China Telecom (Hong Kong) International Limited, Vice Chairman and Executive Vice President of China Mobile (Hong Kong) Limited, Deputy Director General of the DGT of the MPT. He is also Vice President of China Telecommunications Corporation, and Chairman of the Board of Directors and an Executive Director of China Communications Services Corporation Limited. Mr. Li has extensive experience in managing public companies and 34 years of operational and managerial experience in the telecommunications industry in the PRC.

Yang Xiaowei, age 46, is an Executive Director and Executive Vice President of our Company. Mr. Yang is a senior engineer. He received a bachelor's degree from the Computer Application Department of Chongqing University in 1998 and a master's degree in engineering from the Management Engineering Department of Chongqing University in 2001. Mr. Yang was the Assistant to Director and Deputy Director of Chongqing Telecommunications Bureau, a Deputy Director of the Chongqing Telecommunications Administration Bureau and a Director of Chongqing Municipal Communication Administration Bureau. Mr. Yang served as General Manager of the Chongqing branch and the Guangdong branch of the China United Telecommunications Corporation, Vice President of the China United Telecommunications Corporation, Director of China United Telecommunications Corporation and Executive Director and Vice President of China Unicom Limited. Mr. Yang also served as Director and Vice President of CUCL and Chairman of Unicom Huasheng. He is also a Vice President of China Telecommunications Corporation. Mr. Yang has extensive experience in management and telecommunications industry.

Yang Jie, age 48, is Executive Director and Executive Vice President of our Company. He is a professor-level senior engineer. He graduated from Beijing University of Posts and Telecommunications with a major in radio engineering in 1984 and obtained a doctorate degree in business administration (DBA) from the ESC Rennes School of Business in 2008. Mr. Yang served as Deputy Director General of Shanxi Posts and Telecommunications Administration Bureau, General Manager of Shanxi Telecommunications Corporation, Vice President of China Telecom Beijing Research Institute and General Manager of the Business Department of the Northern Telecom of China Telecommunications Corporation. He is also Vice President of China Telecommunications Corporation. Mr. Yang has 26 years of operational and managerial experience in the PRC telecommunications industry.

Sun Kangmin, age 53, is Executive Director and Executive Vice President of our Company. He is a senior engineer. He holds an MBA degree from the University of Hong Kong. Mr. Sun served as the Department Head of the Information Industry Department of Sichuan Province, Director General of the Communications Bureau of Sichuan Province, and Chairman and General Manager of Sichuan Telecom Company Limited. He is also Vice President of China Telecom Group. Mr. Sun has 26 years of operational and managerial experience in the telecommunications industry in the PRC.

Li Jinming, age 58, is a Non-Executive Director of our Company, Chairman of Guangdong Rising Assets Management Co., Ltd. (one of the domestic shareholders of the Company) and Chairman of Shenzhen Zhongjin Lingnan Nonfemet Company Limited. Mr. Li graduated from Guangdong Radio and TV University, and holds an EMBA degree from Lingnan College, Zhong Shan University after the completion of his study in the postgraduate program of international economics and industrial commerce management. Mr. Li served as Chief and Deputy Director General of the Guangdong Provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, and Director and Deputy General Manager of Guangdong Rising Assets Management Co., Ltd. Mr. Li has extensive experience in enterprise management.

Wu Jichuan, age 72, is an Independent Non-Executive Director of our Company. He is a professor-level senior engineer. Mr. Wu is the Honorary Chairman of the Telecommunications and Economics Specialists Committee, Director General of the Chinese Institute of Electronics, and Honorary Director General of the Chinese Institute of Communications. Mr. Wu graduated from Beijing University of Posts and Telecommunications with a major in wired telecommunications engineering in 1959. Mr. Wu served as Vice Minister and Minister of the MPT, Deputy Director of the PRC Committee of the Radio Management, Deputy Head of the Informatization Leading Group of the State Council, Minister of the MII, a member of the Eighth & Tenth National People's Congress, a member of the Standing Committee of the Tenth National People's Congress and Vice Chairman of the Subcommittee of Education, Science, Culture, Health and Sports of the National People's Congress.

Qin Xiao, age 62, is an Independent Non-Executive Director of our Company. He has a Ph.D. in economics from University of Cambridge. He is the Chairman of China Merchants Group Limited and China Merchants Bank Co., Ltd. Mr. Qin is a member of the Eleventh National Committee of Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, or the CPPCC, and the Honorary Chairman of Hong Kong Chinese Enterprises Association, and a part-time professor at the School of Economics and Management of Tsinghua University and the Graduate School of the People's Bank of China. Before joining China Merchants Group, Mr. Qin served as President and Vice Chairman of China International Trust and Investment Corporation, or CITIC, and Chairman of CITIC Industrial Bank. Mr. Qin was a deputy to the Ninth National People's Congress, a member of the Tenth National Committee of the CPPCC, an advisor on the Foreign Currency Policy of the State Administration of Foreign Exchange, and a member of Toyota International Advisory Board. Mr. Qin also served as Chairman of APEC Business Advisory Council for the year 2001. In addition, Mr. Qin is the author of several papers and books in the fields of economics and management.

Tse Hau Yin, Aloysius, age 62, is an Independent Non-Executive Director of the Company. Mr. Tse is currently an Independent Non-executive Director of CNOOC Limited, China Construction Bank Corporation, Wing Hang Bank Limited, Linmark Group Limited, Sinofert Holdings Limited and SJM Holdings Limited and is a member of the International Advisory Council of the People's Municipal Government of Wuhan. The board of directors of our Company has determined that Mr. Tse's service on these other audit committees does not impair his ability to effectively serve on the Company's audit committee. Mr. Tse is a fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales, and the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants, or HKICPA. Mr. Tse is a past president and the current Chairman of the Audit Committee of the HKICPA. He joined KPMG in 1976, became a partner in 1984 and retired in March 2003. Mr. Tse was a non-executive Chairman of KPMG's operations in the PRC and a member of the KPMG China advisory board from 1997 to 2000. Mr. Tse is a graduate of the University of Hong Kong.

Cha May Lung, Laura, age 60, is an Independent Non-Executive Director of the Company. Mrs. Cha is currently a Hong Kong Delegate to the 11th National People's Congress of the PRC, a Member of the Standing Committee of the CPPCC Shanghai Committee, Vice Chairman of the International Advisory Council of China Securities Regulatory Commission, or CSRC, a Member of the Executive Council of the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, Non-executive Deputy Chairman of The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited, Non-executive Director of Bank of Communications Co., Ltd. She is also an Independent Non-executive Director of Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited and Tata Consultancy Services Limited. Mrs. Cha served as Vice Chairman of CSRC from February 2001 to September 2004 and as Assistant Director of Corporate Finance, Senior Director, Executive Director and Deputy Chairman of the Securities and Futures Commission of Hong Kong from 1991 to 2001. She received a Juris Doctor degree from Santa Clara University in 1982.

Xu Erming, age 60, is an Independent Non-Executive Director of our Company. He is Deputy Dean, Professor, and Ph.D. supervisor of the Graduate School at the Renmin University of China, Deputy Secretary-General of the 10th Session of the Academic Committee, and a member of the Third Session of the University Affairs Committee of the Renmin University of China, Associate Convener of the Sixth Session of the Business Administration Academic Appraisal Group of the Academic Degree Committee of the State Council, Vice Chairman of the Chinese Enterprise Management Research Association, and Chairman of Beijing Contemporary Enterprise Research Association. He is also entitled to the State Council's special government allowances. He is the Independent Supervisor of Harbin Power Equipment Company Limited. Professor Xu has conducted research in the areas of strategic management, organizational theories, international management and education management. He has completed numerous research projects sponsored by the PRC National Natural Science Foundation, the PRC National Social Science Foundation and other institutions in the PRC. Professor Xu's publications include Business Strategic Management, Introduction to International Business Management and Empirical Research of Effects on Performance of Supervision Mechanisms Substitution Effect of Listed Companies. Professor Xu is also a columnist of the Economic Daily. In addition, Professor Xu was granted both the first prize for Excellence in Higher Educational Publication and the second prize for the National Teaching Award by the Ministry of Education. He previously lectured at the State University of New York at Buffalo, Pennsylvania State University at Scranton, the University of Technology in Sydney, the Kyushu University in Japan and Hong Kong Polytechnic University.

Yung Shun Loy, Jacky, age 47, is the Assistant Chief Financial Officer, Qualified Accountant and Company Secretary of our Company. Mr. Yung is a fellow member of the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants, a fellow member of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants of United Kingdom, and a Certified Practising Accountant in Australia. He has a bachelor degree in laws and a bachelor degree in social sciences. Mr. Yung has over 20 years of experience in auditing, and acting as company secretary and senior financial management member of listed companies.

Wang Qi, age 55, is the financial controller of our Company. Mr. Wang is a senior accountant. He graduated from Beijing Institute of Posts and Telecommunications and the Australian National University. He holds a Master degree in international management. He served as a Deputy Director General of Anhui Posts and Telecommunications Administration Bureau and a Deputy General Manager of China Telecom Group Anhui Corporation prior to his relocation to the headquarters of China Telecom Group in 2000. Mr. Wang is also Managing Director of the Finance Department of China Telecommunications Corporation. Mr. Wang has 35 years of managerial and accounting experience in the telecommunications industry in the PRC.

There is no family relationship between any of our directors or executive officers.

Supervisors

The PRC Company Law requires a joint stock company with limited liability to establish a supervisory committee. Our supervisory committee consists of five supervisors. One member of our supervisory committee must be an employee representative elected by our employees. The remaining members must be appointed by shareholders at a general meeting. The term of office of our supervisors is three years, which is renewable upon re-election or re-appointment.

Mr. Xiao Jinxue resigned from his position as a supervisor of the Company on December 29, 2009. Mr. Miao Jianhua was appointed as our supervisor on December 29, 2009. Mr. Ma Yuzhu continued to serve as a supervisor acting as the employee representative.

The following table sets forth certain information concerning our supervisors:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Position</u>
Miao Jianhua	58	Chairman of the Supervisory Committee
Zhu Lihao	69	Independent Supervisor
Ma Yuzhu	56	Supervisor (Employee Representative)
Xu Cailiao	46	Supervisor
Han Fang	37	Supervisor

Miao Jianhua, age 58, is Chairman of the Supervisory Committee of our Company. He is the head of the Discipline Inspection Division of China Telecom Group. Mr. Miao obtained a master's degree in management from Australian National University. Mr. Miao held senior positions at the former Jilin Provincial Administration of Posts and Telecommunications and served as a Director of the Inspection Bureau of the former MPT and the MII. Mr. Miao also served as the General Manager of the Human Resources Department of China Network Communications Group Corporation and China Netcom Group Corporation (Hong Kong) Limited, Assistant to President of China Network Communications Group Corporation, Executive Director and the Joint Company Secretary of China Netcom Group Corporation (Hong Kong) Limited, the head of the Discipline Inspection Division and the Chairman of the union of China United Telecommunications Corporation, Executive Director of China Unicom Limited and Chairman of the Supervisory Committee of China United Telecommunications Corporation Limited. Mr. Miao is a senior economist and has extensive management experience in working for the government and enterprises in the PRC.

Zhu Lihao, age 69, is an independent Supervisor of the Supervisory Committee of our Company. Ms. Zhu is a senior auditor and a qualified accountant in the PRC. She graduated from Beijing Graduate School of Mining and Technology with major in engineering economics in 1963. Ms. Zhu served as a Deputy Director General, Director General, Director and Deputy Director of the Department of Industry and Communications of the National Audit Bureau of the PRC, and the Director General of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Foreign-related Auditing of the Audit Bureau. Ms. Zhu has over 40 years of experience in management and auditing.

Ma Yuzhu, age 56, is an Employee Representative Supervisor of the Supervisory Committee of our Company, and Managing Director of the Corporate Culture Department of the Company. Mr. Ma graduated from the Beijing University of Posts and Telecommunications with a major in telecommunications in 1982. Mr. Ma studied part-time in Australian National University in 2000 and obtained a Master degree in International Business Administration in 2001. Mr. Ma served as Director General in China International Telecommunication Construction 1st Engineering Bureau, Director of the department of General Engineering of DGT. Mr. Ma is a senior Engineer and has over 30 years of telecommunications construction and operational management experience in the telecommunications industry.

Xu Cailiao, age 46, is a Supervisor of the Supervisory Committee of our Company. He is a Director of the Corporate Strategic Department of our Company. He graduated from the Law School of Peking University with a master's degree in law in 1987. He served as a Director of the State Commission for Economic Restructuring and Managing Director of the Hong Kong branch of Irico Group. He was qualified to practice PRC law in 1988. Mr. Xu is highly experienced in respect of corporate governance, organizational development and process management.

Han Fang, age 37, is a Supervisor of the Supervisory Committee of our Company. Ms. Han is a Director of the Audit Department of our Company. Ms. Han graduated from Beijing University of Posts and Telecommunications with a bachelor's degree in engineering management in 1995. She obtained a master's degree in business administration from Norwegian School of Management in 2007. She worked in finance-related areas when serving in China Huaxin Post and Telecommunications Economy Development Centre and the audit department of China Telecom Group. Ms. Han is an international internal auditor, a qualified accountant in the PRC and a senior accountant and has 15 years of finance and audit experiences.

B. Compensation

Compensation of Directors and Supervisors

Our directors and supervisors receive compensation in the form of fees, salaries, allowances and benefits in kind, including our contribution to the pension plans for our directors and supervisors. The aggregate amount of compensation we paid to our directors and supervisors as a group for the year ended December 31, 2009 was approximately RMB8.2 million. The following table sets forth the compensation received or receivable by our Company's directors and supervisors:

	<u>Directors'/ supervisors' fees</u>	<u>Salaries, allowances and benefits in kind</u>	<u>Discretionary bonuses</u>	<u>Share-based payments</u>	<u>Retirement scheme contributions</u>	<u>Total</u>
	RMB	RMB	RMB	RMB	RMB	RMB
	thousands	thousands	thousands	thousands	thousands	thousands
2009						
<i>Executive directors</i>						
Wang Xiaochu	—	324	339	—	71	734
Shang Bing	—	324	335	—	71	730
Wu Andi	—	276	288	—	61	625
Zhang Jiping	—	276	288	—	60	624
Zhang Chenshuang	—	276	288	—	61	625
Yang Jie	—	276	288	—	59	623
Sun Kangmin	—	276	288	—	60	624
Yang Xiaowei	—	276	285	—	59	620

	Directors'/ supervisors' fees RMB thousands	Salaries, allowances and benefits in kind RMB thousands	Discretionary bonuses RMB thousands	Share-based payments RMB thousands	Retirement scheme contributions RMB thousands	Total RMB thousands
<i>Non-executive directors</i>						
Li Jinming	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Independent non-executive directors</i>						
Xu Erming	150	—	—	—	—	150
Tse Hau Yin	440	—	—	—	—	440
Wu Jichuan	150	—	—	—	—	150
Qin Xiao	150	—	—	—	—	150
Cha May Lung	176	—	—	—	—	176
<i>Supervisors</i>						
Miao Jianhua ⁽¹⁾	—	—	—	—	—	—
Xiao Jinxue ⁽¹⁾	—	188	297	—	15	500
Xu Cailiao	—	92	259	—	45	396
Ma Yuzhu	—	157	387	—	59	603
Han Fang	—	90	264	—	44	398
<i>Independent supervisor</i>						
Zhu Lihao	75	—	—	—	—	75
Total	1,141	2,831	3,606	—	665	8,243

(1) Mr. Xiao Jinxue resigned from his position as a supervisor of the Company and Mr. Miao Jianhua was appointed as a supervisor and Chairman of the Supervisory Committee of the Company on December 29, 2009.

Stock Appreciation Rights

We implemented a plan of stock appreciation rights for members of our senior management in order to provide further incentives to these employees. The plan, effective from November 15, 2002, is designed to link the financial interests of our senior management with our future results of operations and the performance of our H shares. The number of stock appreciation right units granted to a person may also be adjusted in accordance with the result of his or her performance evaluation. Under this plan, stock appreciation rights were granted in units with each unit representing one H share. No shares will be issued under the stock appreciation rights plan. Upon exercise of the stock appreciation rights, a recipient will receive, subject to any applicable withholding tax, a cash payment in Renminbi, translated from the Hong Kong dollar amount equal to the product of the number of stock appreciation rights exercised and the difference between the exercise price and market price of our Company's H shares at the date of exercise based on the applicable exchange rate between Renminbi and Hong Kong dollar at the date of the exercise.

In March 2003, our remuneration committee approved the granting of 276.5 million stock appreciation right units to eligible employees. Under the terms of this grant, all stock appreciation rights will have a contractual life of six years from date of grant and an exercise price of HK\$1.48 per unit. A recipient of these stock appreciation rights may not exercise the rights in the first 18 months after the date of grant. As of each of the third, fourth, fifth and sixth anniversary of the date of grant, the total number of stock appreciation rights exercisable may not in aggregate exceed 25%, 50%, 75% and 100%, respectively, of the total stock appreciation rights granted to such person.

In April 2005, our remuneration committee approved the granting of 560.0 million stock appreciation right units to eligible employees. Under the terms of this grant, all stock appreciation rights will have a contractual life of six years from date of grant and an exercise price of HK\$2.78 per unit. A recipient of these stock appreciation rights may not exercise the rights in the first 24 months after the date of grant. As of each of the third, fourth, fifth and sixth anniversary of the date of grant, the total number of stock appreciation rights exercisable may not in aggregate exceed 25%, 50%, 75% and 100%, respectively, of the total stock appreciation rights granted to such person.

In January 2006, our remuneration committee approved the granting of 837.3 million stock appreciation right units to eligible employees. Under the terms of this grant, all stock appreciation rights will have a contractual life of six years from the date of grant and an exercise price of HK\$2.85 per unit. A recipient of these stock appreciation rights may not exercise the rights in the first 24 months after the date of grant. As of each of the third, fourth, fifth and sixth anniversary of the date of grant, the total number of stock appreciation rights exercisable may not in aggregate exceed 25%, 50%, 75% and 100%, respectively, of the total stock appreciation rights granted to such person.

During the years ended December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009, 204 million, 346 million and 0.2 million stock appreciation right units were exercised, respectively.

We recognize compensation expense of the stock appreciation rights over the applicable vesting period. Changes in our payment obligation under the stock appreciation rights plan resulting from changes in fair value of our H shares for the period subsequent to the vesting period through the date of the exercise are also reflected in our earnings. For the years ended December 31, 2007, compensation expense recognized in respect of stock appreciation rights was RMB689 million. For the year ended December 31, 2008, a reversal of compensation expense in the amount of RMB148 million was recognized in respect of stock appreciation rights as a result of decline in share price of the Company. For the year ended December 31, 2009, compensation expense recognized in respect of stock appreciation rights was RMB56 million.

C. Board Practices

General

Pursuant to our Articles of Association, our directors must be elected by our shareholders at a general meeting. Our directors are generally elected for a term of three years and may serve consecutive terms if re-elected. On September 5, 2008, election of new members and re-election of current members of the Board of Directors was conducted and generated the third session of the Board of Directors consisting of 14 directors with eight executive directors, one non-executive director, and five independent non-executive directors, each having a period of office of three years. None of the service contracts with our directors provide benefits to them upon termination.

Audit Committee

The Audit Committee was established in 2002, and currently consists of four members, Mr. Tse Hau Yin, Aloysius, Mr. Wu Jichuan, Mr. Qin Xiao and Mr. Xu Erming. They are all independent non-executive directors. The Audit Committee is accountable to the Board of Directors and reports to it periodically. The Committee meets at least twice each year. The Charter of the Audit Committee was approved by our Board of Directors in March 2005 and was further revised by our Board of Directors in March 2009, pursuant to which the principal responsibilities of our Audit Committee include supervision of our Company to ensure authenticity and completeness of our financial statements and effectiveness and integration of the internal control system. The Audit Committee also supervises our internal audit department, and is responsible for the review and consideration of the qualification and appointment of independent auditors, and approval of services provided by the independent auditors. In addition, the Audit Committee is responsible to ensure that the management performs its duty to establish and maintain an effective internal control system including the adequacy of resources, qualifications and experience of staff fulfilling the accounting and financial reporting function of the Company as well as the adequacy of the staff's training programs. The Audit Committee has established a mechanism for receiving and handling complaints or anonymous reports in respect of our accounting, internal financial control and audit matters.

In 2009, the Audit Committee held four meetings, at which it considered matters within its responsibilities, including our Company's annual and interim financial statements, assessment of the qualifications, independence and performance of independent auditors and appointment of independent auditors, effectiveness of internal control, internal audit, related party transactions and amendments to the Charter of the Audit Committee.

Remuneration Committee

The Remuneration Committee was established in 2003, and currently consists of four members, Mr. Xu Erming, Mr. Wu Jichuan, Mr. Qin Xiao and Mr. Tse Hau Yin, Aloysius, all of whom are independent non-executive directors. The Remuneration Committee is accountable to the Board of Directors and reports to it on its work periodically. The Remuneration Committee meets when necessary. The Charter of the Remuneration Committee was approved by our Board of Directors in March 2005, pursuant to which its principal responsibilities include making recommendations to the Board of Directors on our overall remuneration policies and structure relating to compensation of directors and senior management, determining the specific remuneration packages of all executive directors and senior management and reviewing and approving performance-based compensation.

The Remuneration Committee held no meeting in 2009.

Nomination Committee

The Nomination Committee was established in 2005. It currently consists of four members, Mr. Wu Jichuan, Mr. Tse Hau Yin, Aloysius, Ms. Cha May Lung, Laura and Mr. Xu Erming, all of whom are independent non-executive directors. The Nomination Committee is accountable to the Board of Directors and regularly reports to it on its work. The Nomination Committee meets when necessary. The Charter of the Nomination Committee was approved by our Board of Directors in September 2005, pursuant to which its principal responsibilities include reviewing the structure, size and composition (including the skills, knowledge and experience) of the board on a regular basis and making recommendations to the board regarding any proposed changes; identifying individuals suitably qualified to become board members and selecting or making recommendations to the board on the selection of individuals nominated for directorships; assessing the independence of independent non-executive directors; and making recommendations to the board on relevant matters relating to the appointment or re-appointment of directors and succession planning for directors, in particular, for the chairman and chief executive officer.

The Nomination Committee held no meeting in 2009.

Independent Director Committee

The Independent Director Committee consists of all independent non-executive directors. Meetings of the Independent Director Committee are convened to review certain related party transactions on a case by case basis pursuant to the Listing Rules of the Hong Kong Stock Exchanges.

The Independent Director Committee held one meeting in 2009, at which they reviewed and approved renewal of certain related-party transactions, confirming that those related-party transactions are in the interests of the Company and are fair and reasonable to the independent shareholders. The committee also submitted recommendations on these matter to independent shareholders.

D. Employees

General

As of December 31, 2009, we had 312,520 employees. The table below sets forth the numbers of our employees by their functions as of December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009:

	Year Ended December 31,					
	2007		2008		2009	
	Number of Employees	Percentage of Total	Number of Employees	Percentage of Total	Number of Employees	Percentage of Total
Management, finance and administrative	42,211	14.8	49,441	15.7	50,206	16.1
Sales and marketing	147,878	51.8	161,547	51.4	160,780	51.4
Operations and maintenance	93,731	32.9	101,956	32.4	99,904	32.0
Others	1,285	0.5	1,597	0.5	1,630	0.5
Total	285,105	100.0	314,541	100.0	312,520	100.0

The total number of our employees decreased to 312,520 as of December 31, 2009 from 314,541 as of December 31, 2008.

The total number of our employees increased to 314,541 as of December 31, 2008 from 285,105 as of December 31, 2007, primarily due to our hiring of approximately 30,000 of the former employees of CUCL and Unicom Huasheng whose responsibilities are directly related to the CDMA Business or whose responsibilities are to support the development and general management of the CDMA Business, which was partially offset by a number of employees who retired or departed from our Company. See “Item 4. Information on the Company—A. History and Development of the Company—Industry Restructuring and Our Acquisition of the CDMA Business in 2008—Our Acquisition of the CDMA Business” for details of the transfer of former employees of CUCL and Unicom Huasheng as part of our acquisition of the CDMA Business.

We have implemented a short-term and long-term combined incentive remuneration scheme. The primary components of an employee’s remuneration include basic salary, a performance based bonus, compensation based on seniority and stock appreciation rights (stock appreciation rights are exclusively for managerial staff and senior engineers). In addition, we also emphasize the importance of employee training and use various means of training to improve the quality and capability of our key employees. We have not been subjected to any strikes or other labor disturbances that have interfered with our operations, and we believe that the relationship between our management and the labor union of our Company is good.

E. Share Ownership

As of December 31, 2009, our Assistant Chief Financial Officer, Qualified Accountant and Company Secretary, Mr. Yung Shun Loy, Jacky held 156,000 H shares, representing 0.00112% of the total number of H shares and 0.00019% of the total number of all outstanding shares in our Company.

Apart from those disclosed herein, as of December 31, 2009, none of our directors, supervisors or other senior managers is a legal or beneficial owner of any shares of our share capital.

Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions.

A. Major Shareholders

The table below sets forth information regarding the ownership of our share capital as of June 18, 2010 by all persons who are known to us to be the beneficial owners of 5% or more of each class of our voting securities.

<u>Title of Shares</u>	<u>Identity of Person or Group</u>	<u>Amount Owned</u>	<u>Percentage of the Respective Type of Shares</u>	<u>Percentage of Total Shares</u>
Domestic shares	China Telecom Group	57,377,053,317	85.57%	70.89%
Domestic shares	Guangdong Rising Assets Management Co., Ltd.	5,614,082,653	8.37%	6.94%
H shares	RFS Holdings B.V.	2,087,518,664 ⁽¹⁾	15.04%	2.58%
H shares	JPMorgan Chase & Co.	1,486,982,719 ⁽²⁾	10.72%	1.84%
H shares	Capital Research and Management Company	1,254,424,000	9.04%	1.55%
H shares	Commonwealth Bank of Australia	1,251,386,000	9.02%	1.55%
H shares	BlackRock, Inc.	1,076,344,051 ⁽³⁾	7.76%	1.33%

- (1) Includes (i) 907,191,530 shares held by RFS Holdings B.V. in long position, or Long Position, as defined under the Securities and Futures Ordinance of Hong Kong, or the SFO, representing 6.54% of the total number of H shares and 1.12% of the total number of all outstanding shares, and (ii) 1,180,327,134 shares held by RFS Holdings B.V. in short position, or Short Position, as defined under the SFO, representing 8.51% of the total number of H shares and 1.46% of the total number of all outstanding shares.
- (2) Includes (i) 809,278,022 shares held by JPMorgan Chase & Co. in Long Position, representing 5.83% of the total number of H shares and 1.00% of the total number of all outstanding shares; (ii) 48,766,503 shares held by JPMorgan Chase & Co. in Short Position, representing 0.35% of the total number of H shares and 0.06% of the total number of all outstanding shares; and (iii) 628,938,194 shares held by JPMorgan Chase & Co. as a lending agent on behalf of its clients in a lending pool as defined under the SFO, representing 4.53% of the total number of H shares and 0.78% of the total number of all outstanding shares.

- (3) Includes (i) 1,072,166,051 shares held by BlackRock, Inc. in Long Position, representing 7.73% of the total number of H Shares and 1.32% of the total number of all outstanding shares, and (ii) 4,178,000 shares held by BlackRocks, Inc. in Short Position, representing 0.03% of the total number of H Shares and 0.005% of the total number of all outstanding shares.

China Telecom Group, located at 31 Jinrong Street, Xicheng District, Beijing, PRC 100033, is our controlling shareholder and is a wholly state-owned enterprise regulated by the State Council. Guangdong Rising Assets Management Co., Ltd., located at Kai Xuan Hua Mei Da Hotel, 15/F, No. 9, 1 Ming Yue Yi Road, Dongshan District, Guangzhou, Guangdong province, PRC, is a state-owned enterprise owned and controlled by the provincial governments in Guangdong province. RFS Holdings B.V. is located at Strawinskylaan 3105, 1077 ZX, Amsterdam, The Netherlands, JPMorgan Chase & Co. is located at 270 Park Avenue, New York 10017, USA. Capital Research and Management Company is located at 333 South Hope Street, 55th Floor, Los Angeles, CA90071. Commonwealth Bank of Australia is located at Ground Floor, Tower 1, 201 Sussex Street, Sydney NSW, Australia. BlackRock, Inc. is located at 40 East 52nd Street, New York, 10022 USA.

Based solely on information contained in an Amendment No.2 to Schedule 13G, or the FRI Schedule 13G/A, jointly filed with the U.S. Securities Exchange Commission, or SEC, on January 27, 2010 by Franklin Resources, Inc., or FRI, Charles B. Johnson and Rupert H. Johnson, Jr., 1,199,703,672 H shares of our Company, or the FRI Shares, representing approximately 8.6% of the total number of our H shares outstanding as of December 31, 2009, were beneficially owned either by investment companies that were direct and indirect subsidiaries of FRI or by other managed accounts that were investment management clients of investment managers that were direct and indirect subsidiaries of FRI. These subsidiaries of FRI were generally granted all investment and/or voting power over the FRI Shares owned and, as a result, may be deemed to be the beneficial owners of the FRI Shares for the purposes of Rule 13d-3 of the Exchange Act. Each of Charles B. Johnson and Rupert H. Johnson, Jr., owned in excess of 10% of the outstanding common stock of FRI and was a principal shareholder of FRI. Each of FRI, Charles B. Johnson and Rupert H. Johnson, Jr., could be deemed a beneficial owner of securities held by persons and entities for whom or for which the subsidiaries of FRI provided investment management services. However, each of FRI, Charles B. Johnson and Rupert H. Johnson, Jr., disclaims beneficial ownership of any of the FRI Shares. The principal place of business of each of FRI, Charles B. Johnson and Rupert H. Johnson, Jr., is One Franklin Parkway, San Mateo, CA 94403-1906, USA. The above disclosure is based solely on the information contained in the FRI Schedule 13G/A. For the numbers of our H shares that each of the subsidiaries of FRI has sole power to vote or to direct the voting of, or sole power to dispose or to direct the disposition of, or shared power to dispose or to direct the disposition of, and other details of the FRI Schedule 13G/A, please see the Schedule 13G/A jointly filed with the SEC by FRI, Charles B. Johnson and Rupert H. Johnson, Jr. on January 27, 2010.

None of our major shareholders has voting rights that differ from the voting rights of other shareholders. We are not aware of any arrangement which may at a subsequent date result in a change of control of our Company.

B. Related Party Transactions

As of June 18, 2010, China Telecom Group, a wholly state-owned enterprise, directly owned and controlled 70.89% of our issued share capital. Accordingly, transactions between China Telecom Group and us constitute connected transactions under the Listing Rules.

In connection with our restructuring in 2001, our acquisitions of telecommunications assets from China Telecom Group on December 31, 2003 and June 30, 2004, respectively, and our acquisition of the CDMA Business in 2008, we have entered into various agreements with China Telecom Group relating to the mutual provision of ongoing telecommunications and other services. Such agreements include those for trademark licensing, centralized services, interconnection arrangements, optic fiber leasing, property leasing, CDMA network capacity lease and other services.

Our independent non-executive directors have confirmed that all connected transactions for the year ended December 31, 2009 to which our Company was a party:

- had been entered into, and the agreements governing those transactions were entered into, by our Company in the ordinary and usual course of business;

- had been entered into either:
 - on normal commercial terms; or
 - where there was no available comparison to determine whether they are on normal commercial terms, on terms no less favorable than those available to or from independent third parties, as applicable; and
- had been entered into on terms that are fair and reasonable so far as the overall interest of the independent shareholders of our Company are concerned.

The details of the related party arrangements are described below.

Arrangements Relating to the Acquisitions

Indemnification

In connection with the acquisition of telecommunications assets from China Telecom Group by our Company, under the Sale and Purchase Agreement, dated October 26, 2003, between our Company and China Telecom Group, China Telecom Group has undertaken to indemnify Anhui Telecom Company Limited, Fujian Telecom Company Limited, Jiangxi Telecom Company Limited, Guangxi Telecom Company Limited, Chongqing Telecom Company Limited and Sichuan Telecom Company Limited for any loss or damages suffered by those companies as a result of, or related to, the reorganization of those companies under which China Telecom Group transferred to those companies the telecommunications operations of China Telecom Group in Anhui Province, Fujian Province, Jiangxi Province, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, Chongqing Municipality and Sichuan Province, and for any loss or damages suffered by those companies in connection with events preceding such reorganization.

In connection with the acquisition of telecommunications assets from China Telecom Group by our Company, under the Conditional Sale and Purchase Agreement, dated April 13, 2004, between our Company and China Telecom Group, China Telecom Group has undertaken to indemnify and keep indemnified us against any loss or liability suffered by us or any acquired company including, but not limited to, any diminution in the value of the assets of or shares in any acquired company, any payment made or required to be made by us or any acquired company and any costs and expenses incurred as a result of or in connection with any claim falling on any acquired company resulting from or by reference to any income, profits or gains earned, accrued or received on or before the date of the acquisition or any event on or before the date of the acquisition whether alone or in conjunction with other circumstances and whether or not such taxation is chargeable against or attributable to any other person, firm or company.

Ongoing Related Party Transactions between Us and China Telecom Group

Centralized Services Agreement

Pursuant to the Centralized Services Agreement entered into by us and China Telecom Group on September 10, 2002 and the supplemental agreements entered into respectively on December 26, 2007 and March 31, 2008, centralized services include management and operational services provided by our Company to China Telecom Group in relation to key corporate customers, the business support center and the network management center. Centralized services also include services provided by China Telecom Group to us in relation to certain premises of China Telecom Group, and the use of international telecommunications facilities by both parties. The aggregate costs incurred by China Telecom Group and us for the provision of management and operational services will be apportioned on a pro rata basis between China Telecom Group and us according to the revenues generated by each party.

Pursuant to the Centralized Services Agreement, as supplemented, we will pay premises usage fees to China Telecom Group on a pro rata basis according to the area actually allocated to us when we use any premises provided by China Telecom Group. The premises usage fees shall be determined through negotiation between the parties based on comparable market rates. When both parties use international telecommunications facilities provided by third parties and accept services provided by such third parties, the annual utilization fee shall be determined on a pro rata basis according to the actual utilization each year. When both parties use the international telecommunications facilities provided by China Telecom Group, the associated costs shall be determined on a pro rata basis according to volume of the inbound and outbound voice calls to and from international regions, Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan originating from each party divided by the aggregate volume of the inbound and outbound voice calls to and from international regions, Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan originating from both parties. The utilization fee shall be determined through negotiation between the parties based on market rates.

The Centralized Services Agreement, as supplemented, was renewed on December 16, 2009 for a further term of one year expiring on December 31, 2010 and may be renewed for further periods of one year upon expiration without limit in the number of renewals, unless we give China Telecom Group a written notice of non-renewal three months prior to the expiration date.

For the year ended December 31, 2009, the net transaction amount in respect of the Centralized Services Agreement was RMB534 million.

Interconnection Settlement Agreement

We entered into an interconnection settlement agreement dated September 10, 2002 and the supplemental agreements dated October 26, 2003, April 13, 2004 and July 27, 2008 with China Telecom Group, which allow our domestic telephone networks to interconnect with China Telecom Group's domestic networks outside our service regions. The interconnection settlement agreement does not provide for early termination or non-renewal by China Telecom Group. Interconnection settlement charges between China Telecom Group's networks and our networks are based on fees prescribed by the MIIT from time to time, which is currently RMB0.06 per minute. There will be no revenue sharing or settlement arrangement for local calls originated from China Telecom Group to us. Interconnection charges are RMB0.06 per minute for local calls originated from us to China Telecom Group. The formula for settlement is based on the net volume of telephone calls originating from us to China Telecom Group or originating from China Telecom Group to us multiplied by the MIIT's prescribed settlement fees. The interconnection settlement agreement stipulates that the settlement be made between us and China Telecom Group on a monthly basis, with the operator that has originated more calls paying the net amount to the operator that has terminated more calls.

Beijing municipality, Tianjin municipality, Hebei Province, Heilongjiang Province, Jilin Province, Liaoning Province, Shanxi Province, Henan Province, Shandong Province, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region and Tibet Autonomous Region have been covered as settlement regions.

This Interconnection Settlement Agreement, as supplemented, was renewed on December 31, 2008 for another two years with expiration on December 31, 2010 and will be automatically renewed for a period of three years upon expiration without limit in the number of renewals, unless we provide China Telecom Group a written notice of non-renewal three months prior to the expiration date.

For the year ended December 31, 2009, the net settlement payment made by us to China Telecom Group pursuant to the interconnection agreement was RMB598 million.

Property Leasing Framework Agreement

The Property Leasing Framework Agreement was entered into on August 30, 2006. Pursuant to such agreement, we lease properties from China Telecom Group and/or its associates for use as business premises, offices, equipment storage facilities and sites for network equipment. On the other hand, we also lease certain properties to China Telecom Group and/or its associates. The rent shall be determined based on the market price with reference to the standard set forth by local pricing authorities. The rent is subject to review every three years.

The agreement was renewed on December 16, 2009 for a further term of one year expiring on December 31, 2010 and may be renewed for further periods of one year upon expiration without limit in the number of renewals, unless we provide China Telecom Group a written notice of non-renewal three months prior to the expiration date.

For the year ended December 31, 2009, our expenditure on rental charges was RMB361 million. For the same period, the rental income derived from the subsidiaries of China Telecom Group was RMB49 million.

IT Services Framework Agreement

The IT Services Framework Agreement was entered into on August 30, 2006 in relation to the information technology services provided by China Telecom Group and/or its associates to our Company. Pursuant to such agreement, China Telecom Group and/or its associates may participate in the bidding for the right to provide us with certain information technology services, such as office automation and software testing. The charges payable for such IT services shall be determined by reference to market rates or as determined by prices obtained through the tender process. If terms and conditions offered by China Telecom Group and/or its associates are no less favorable than those offered by an independent third party, we may give priority to China Telecom Group and/or its associates.

We and China Telecom Group entered into a supplemental agreement in relation to the IT Services Framework Agreement on December 15, 2008 to amend certain terms in order to enable the provision of, among others, cross-provincial information technology services between us, as one party, and China Telecom Group and/or its associates, as the other party.

The IT Services Framework Agreement, as supplemented, was renewed on December 16, 2009 for a further term of one year expiring on December 31, 2010 and may be renewed for further periods of one year upon expiration without limit in the number of renewals, unless we provide China Telecom Group a written notice of non-renewal three months prior to the expiration date.

For the year ended December 31, 2009, our expenditure on information technology services provided by the subsidiaries of China Telecom Group to us was RMB520 million.

Community Services Framework Agreement

The Community Services Framework Agreement was entered into on August 30, 2006. Pursuant to such agreement, China Telecom Group and/or its associates provide us with services relating to culture, education, property management, vehicle service, health and medical care, hotel and conference service, community and sanitary services. Prices under such agreement should be determined in accordance with the government-prescribed prices. In the absence of the government-prescribed prices, the government-guided prices (if any) shall apply. In the absence of both government-prescribed prices and government-guided prices, the market prices shall apply, i.e., the prices at which the same type of services are provided by an independent third party in the ordinary course of business. If none of such prices is applicable, the prices shall be determined through consultation between the parties based on reasonable costs plus reasonable profits. For this purpose, "reasonable costs" shall mean the costs determined by the parties after negotiations.

We and China Telecom Group entered into a supplementary agreement relating to the Community Services Framework Agreement on December 15, 2008 to amend certain terms to enable China Telecom Group and/or its associates to provide cross-provincial community services to us.

The Community Services Framework Agreement was renewed on October 29, 2009 with expiration on December 31, 2010 and may be renewed for further periods of three years upon expiration without limit in the number of renewals, unless either party provides a written notice of non-renewal to the other party three months prior to the expiration date.

For the year ended December 31, 2009, our expenditure on services provided to us under the Community Services Framework Agreement was RMB2,324 million.

Supplies Procurement Services Framework Agreement

The Supplies Procurement Services Framework Agreement, also known as the Equipment Procurement Services Framework Agreement, was entered into on August 30, 2006. Pursuant to this agreement, China Telecom Group and/or its associates provide us comprehensive procurement services, including management of tenders, verification of technical specifications and installation services. The maximum commission for such procurement services shall be calculated based on the following: (1) not more than 1% of the contract value for procurement of imported telecommunications equipment; or (2) not more than 3% of the contract value for the procurement of domestic telecommunications equipment and other domestic non-telecommunications materials.

We and China Telecom Group entered into a supplemental agreement in relation to the Supplies Procurement Services Framework Agreement on December 15, 2008 to amend certain terms of this agreement to enable provision of cross-provincial comprehensive procurement services between us, as one party, and China Telecom Group and/or its associates, as the other party. In addition, such comprehensive procurement services can extend to integrated supplies procurement services, sales of proprietary telecommunication equipment, resale of third-party equipment, management of tenders, review of technical specification, storage, transportation and installation services. For the procurement of imported telecommunications materials, the commission shall not exceed 1% of the contract value. For the procurement of domestic telecommunications materials and other domestic non-telecommunications materials, the commission shall not exceed 3% of the contract value. The pricing basis for the services for the provision of supplies procurement other than agency services under the Supplies Procurement Services Framework Agreement is the same as those set forth in the Community Services Framework Agreement.

The Supplies Procurement Services Framework Agreement was also renewed on December 16, 2009 for further periods of one year expiring on December 31, 2010 and may be renewed upon expiration without limit in the number of renewals, unless we provide China Telecom Group a written notice of renewal three months prior to the expiration date.

For the year ended December 31, 2009, our expenditure incurred under such agreement was RMB1,956 million.

Our revenue generated under such agreement was RMB940 million.

Engineering Framework Agreement

The Engineering Framework Agreement was entered into on August 30, 2006. The agreement sets out provisions in respect of the supervision and management of services relating to construction, design, and equipment installation and testing, and/or services as the general contractors for the construction and supervision of engineering projects, provided to us through bids made by China Telecom Group and/or its associates. The charges payable for such engineering services shall be determined by reference to market rates. The charges payable for the design or supervision of engineering projects with a value over RMB500,000 or construction of engineering projects with a value over RMB2 million shall be determined by referring to the tender price.

We and China Telecom Group entered into a supplementary agreement relating to the Engineering Framework Agreement on July 27, 2008 to expand the scope of services provided by China Telecom Group and/or its associates to us to include cross-provincial level engineering construction and design services.

The Engineering Framework Agreement, as supplemented, was renewed on October 29, 2009 with expiration on December 31, 2010 and may be renewed for further periods of three years upon expiration without limit in the number of renewals, unless we provide China Telecom Group a written notice of non-renewal three months prior to the expiration date.

For the year ended December 31, 2009, our expenditure on engineering services under the engineering framework agreement was RMB5,970 million.

Ancillary Telecommunications Services Framework Agreement

The Ancillary Telecommunications Services Framework Agreement was entered into on August 30, 2006. Pursuant to such agreement, China Telecom Group and/or its associates provide us with certain repair and maintenance services, including repair of telecommunications equipment, maintenance of fire equipment and telephone booths, as well as other customer services. The pricing terms for such services are the same as those set out in the Community Services Framework Agreement.

We and China Telecom Group entered into a supplementary agreement relating to the Ancillary Telecommunications Services Framework Agreement on July 27, 2008 to amend certain terms to enable China Telecom Group and/or its associates to provide us with ancillary telecommunications services, including cross-provincial services.

The Ancillary Telecommunications Services Framework Agreement, as supplemented, was renewed on October 29, 2009 with expiration on December 31, 2010 and may be renewed for further periods of three years upon expiration without limit in the number of renewals, unless either party provides a written notice of non-renewal to the other party three months prior to the expiration date.

For the year ended December 31, 2009, our expenditure on services provided to us under the Ancillary Telecommunications Services Framework Agreement was RMB6,044 million.

CDMA Network Capacity Lease Agreement

We entered into a CDMA network capacity lease agreement on July 27, 2008, or the CDMA Network Capacity Lease Agreement, pursuant to which China Telecom Group agreed to lease its capacity on the constructed CDMA Network to us and we are entitled to the exclusive right to use and operate the CDMA Network to provide CDMA services. The lease is effective from October 1, 2008 to December 31, 2010 and can be renewed for further periods as agreed by both parties. The lease fee is 28% of our CDMA service revenue (the service revenue generated from the CDMA telecommunication business is calculated by our total revenue from the CDMA services operations minus any upfront non-refundable revenue arising out of the CDMA operations and any revenue from sale of telecommunication products in connection with the CDMA operations, as derived from our financial statements) for each of the period from October 1, 2008 to December 31, 2008, the year ended December 31, 2009 and the year ending December 31, 2010. For the period from October 1, 2008 to December 31, 2008 and the year ended December 31, 2009, there is no minimal annual lease fee. For the year ending December 31, 2010, the minimum annual lease fee will be 90% of the total amount of the lease fee that we paid to China Telecom Group during the year ended December 31, 2009. The cost of network construction will be borne by China Telecom Group, while the maintenance-related costs will be shared between us and China Telecom Group. The proportion of the maintenance-related costs to be borne by us will be calculated on a monthly basis in accordance with the following mechanism:

(i) the actual number of our cumulative CDMA subscribers at the end of the month prior to the occurrence of the costs divided by 90%, divided by

(ii) the total capacity available on the CDMA Network.

Pursuant to the CDMA Network Capacity Lease Agreement, China Telecom Group has granted us an option to purchase the CDMA Network. The option may be exercised, at our discretion, at any time during the term of the lease or within one year after the expiration of the lease. No premium has been paid or will be payable by us for the grant of the option. The purchase price will be determined with reference to the appraised value of the CDMA Network in accordance with applicable PRC laws and regulations and taking into account prevailing market conditions and other factors subject to that the purchase price will enable China Telecom Group to recover its investment in the CDMA Network plus an internal rate of return on the investment not exceeding 8%.

For the year ended December 31, 2009, the total amount we paid to China Telecom Group with respect to the leasing of CDMA network capacity was RMB8,383 million. For the year ended December 31, 2009, we received reimbursement of RMB1,163 million with respect to the capacity maintenance related costs of CDMA network from China Telecom Group.

Strategic Agreement between Our Company and China Communications Services Corporation Limited

We entered into a Strategic Agreement with China Communications Services Corporation Limited, or CCS, on August 30, 2006, and a supplemental agreement on June 15, 2007.

Pursuant to the Strategic Agreement and its supplemental agreement, we agreed that, in the period between January 1, 2007 and December 31, 2009, if the service terms relating to the design, implementation and supervision of the communications engineering offered by CCS are basically the same as those of other service providers, our subsidiaries (and their successors) in the service regions of CCS shall purchase such services from the wholly-owned subsidiaries of CCS with a total annual value of no less than 10.6% of the total annual capital expenditure of the relevant subsidiaries of our Company in the corresponding period. CCS will offer at least 5% price discount to our Company based on the applicable standard prices for the services in connection with the design, implementation and supervision of the communications engineering. Meanwhile, pursuant to the Strategic Agreement and its supplemental agreement, we agreed that, in the period between January 1, 2007 and December 31, 2009, if the service terms relating to certain maintenance management services offered by CCS are basically the same as those of other service providers, our subsidiaries (and their successors) in the service regions of CCS shall purchase such services from the wholly-owned subsidiaries of CCS with a total value of no less than RMB1,780 million in any given year.

The business areas of the strategic alliance between the two parties include design, implementation and supervision of the communications engineering, maintenance management service, contents application service, sales channel service, usage of telecommunications and other new businesses arising from time to time which are appropriate for the collaboration between the two parties. CCS has pledged its support to the strategic transformation of our Company from a traditional basic telecommunications operator to an integrated information service provider, its active support to our Company's business development, and its active use of our Company's products and services in its own business. Such services shall comply with the related PRC standards or the standards agreed by both parties, and shall be on terms no less favorable than those available to any third parties to which the same or similar services are provided by either party. Without breaching the requirements under PRC laws, in respect of the same services, where the terms and conditions of services provided by either party of the Strategic Agreement are the same as those provided by an independent third party, the party under the Strategic Agreement shall have the priority to be appointed as the service provider by the other party.

We and CCS entered into a further supplemental agreement on October 29, 2009 to renew the Strategic Agreement for a further term of three years expiring on December 31, 2012 and to amend certain provisions of the Strategic Agreement to reflect the current structure of our Company and CCS together with its subsidiaries. Pursuant to this supplemental agreement, we agreed that, in the period between January 1, 2010 and December 31, 2012, if the service terms relating to the design, implementation and supervision of the communications engineering offered by CCS are basically the same as those of other service providers, our provincial branches in the service regions of CCS shall purchase such services from the wholly-owned subsidiaries of CCS with a total annual value of no less than 10.6% of the total annual capital expenditure of the relevant subsidiaries of our Company in the corresponding period. CCS will offer at least 5% price discount to our Company based on the applicable standard prices for the services in connection with the design, implementation and supervision of the communications engineering. Meanwhile, we agreed that, in the period between January 1, 2010 and December 31, 2012, if the service terms relating to certain maintenance management services offered by CCS are basically the same as those of other service providers, our provincial branches in the service regions of CCS shall purchase such services from the wholly-owned subsidiaries of CCS with a total value of no less than RMB1,780 million in any given year.

China Telecom Group, the controlling shareholder of CCS, has signed certain framework agreements with our Company, including the Engineering Framework Agreement, the Ancillary Telecommunications Services Framework Agreement and the Community Services Framework Agreement. The transactions contemplated under those framework agreements between China Telecom Group and our Company cover the transactions contemplated under the Strategic Agreement and its supplemental agreements. Since the transactions under those framework agreements between China Telecom Group and us are subject to annual caps, the proposed annual caps for the transactions under the Strategic Agreement and its supplemental agreements between CCS and us are subsumed under the annual caps of those framework agreements.

Trademark License Agreements

China Telecom Group has registered a number of trademarks, and is in the process of registering other trademarks with the Trademark Office. Under the trademark license agreement dated September 10, 2002 and the supplemental trademark license agreements dated October 26, 2003 and April 13, 2004, China Telecom Group has granted to our Company and our subsidiaries a right to use its registered trademarks and its trademarks pending registration on a royalty-free basis. The license granted under the trademark license agreement and the supplemental trademark license agreements will expire on December 31, 2012 and is automatically renewable for further periods of three years at our option.

Optic Fiber Leasing Agreement

We lease from China Telecom Group the inter-provincial transmission optic fibers in Shanghai Municipality, Guangdong Province, Jiangsu Province and Zhejiang Province, which our telecommunications services are dependent upon, under an optic fiber leasing agreement dated September 10, 2002 and the supplemental connected transactions agreements dated October 26, 2003 and April 13, 2004, respectively. The optic fiber leasing agreement was supplemented on July 10, 2008, which became effective as of January 1, 2008. The optic fiber leasing agreement, as supplemented, will expire on December 31, 2012 and is automatically renewable for three more years at our option. The rent payable by us to China Telecom Group to lease the relevant parts of the inter-provincial transmission optic fibers will be based on negotiations between the parties with reference to the market price. In addition, we agreed to be responsible for the maintenance of these optic fibers within those service regions.

For the year ended December 31, 2009, the total amount we paid to China Telecom Group with respect to the leasing of optic fibers was RMB75 million.

Comprehensive Services Framework Agreement

The Comprehensive Services Framework Agreement governs the terms and conditions of cross-provincial comprehensive services provided by China Telecom Group to our Company. Such comprehensive services include procurement of telecommunications equipment such as optic fiber, network designs, software upgrade, system integration, manufacture of calling cards and so on. The pricing terms for such services are the same as those set forth in the Community Services Framework Agreement.

The Comprehensive Services Framework Agreement expired on December 31, 2008. We and China Telecom Group decided not to renew this agreement because that the various types of cross-provincial services set forth the under this agreement have already been classified into other relevant agreements between us and China Telecom Group based on the nature of each type of service.

C. Interests of Experts and Counsel

Not applicable.

Item 8. Financial Information.

A. Consolidated Statements and Other Financial Information

Our consolidated financial statements are set forth beginning on page F-1. No significant change has occurred since the date of the annual financial statements.

Legal Proceeding

We are the defendant in certain lawsuits and a named party in other legal proceedings arising in the ordinary course of business. While the outcomes of such contingencies, lawsuits or other legal proceedings cannot be determined at present, we believe that the outcomes of such contingencies, lawsuits or other legal proceedings will not likely result in any material adverse effect on our financial position or results of operations.

Policy on Dividend Distributions

Pursuant to the shareholders' approval at the annual general meeting held on May 26, 2009, a final dividend of RMB6,067 million (RMB0.074963 equivalent to HK\$0.085 per share) (inclusive of applicable tax) in respect of the year ended December 31, 2008 was declared and paid on June 30, 2009. The dividend was not provided for in the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2008. Pursuant to the shareholders' approval at the annual general meeting held on May 25, 2010, a final dividend of approximately RMB6,076 million (RMB0.074514 equivalent to HK\$0.085 per share) in respect of the year ended December 31, 2009 was declared and is expected to be paid on or around June 30, 2010. This dividend was not provided for in the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2009.

The declaration and payment of dividends for years following 2009 will depend upon our financial results, our shareholders' interests, general business conditions and strategies, our capital requirements, contractual restrictions on the payment of dividends by us to our shareholders or by our subsidiaries to us, if any, possible effects on our credit worthiness and other factors our directors may deem relevant. Our Board of Directors will declare dividends, if any, in Renminbi with respect to our H shares on a per share basis and will pay such dividends in Hong Kong dollars. Any final dividend for a fiscal year will be subject to shareholders' approval. Under the PRC Company Law and our Articles of Association, all of our shareholders have equal rights to dividends and distributions. The holders of our H shares will share proportionately on a per share basis in all dividends and other distributions declared by our Company.

The Bank of New York Mellon, as depositary, will convert the Hong Kong dollar dividend payment and distribute it to holders of ADSs in U.S. dollars, less related fees and expenses and any withholding tax.

Item 9. The Offer and Listing.

In connection with our initial public offering, our ADSs were listed and commenced trading on the NYSE on November 14, 2002 under the symbol "CHA". Our H shares were listed and commenced trading on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange on November 15, 2002. Prior to these listings, there was no public market for our equity securities. The NYSE and the Hong Kong Stock Exchange are the principal trading markets for our ADSs and H shares, which are not listed on any other exchanges in or outside the United States.

As of December 31, 2009 and June 18, 2010, there were 13,877,410,000 H shares issued and outstanding. As of December 31, 2009 and June 18, 2010, there were, respectively, 52 and 48 registered holders of American depositary receipts evidencing 6,084,721 and 4,774,712 ADSs. Since certain of the ADSs are held by nominees, the above number may not be representative of the actual number of U.S. beneficial holders of ADSs or the number of ADSs beneficially held by U.S. persons. The depositary for the ADSs is The Bank of New York Mellon.

The high and low closing sale prices of the shares on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange and of the ADSs on the NYSE for the periods indicated are as follows.

	<u>Price per Share (HK\$)</u>		<u>Price per ADS (US\$)</u>	
	<u>High</u>	<u>Low</u>	<u>High</u>	<u>Low</u>
Annual				
2005	3.23	2.50	40.91	32.47
2006	4.26	2.35	54.40	29.62
2007	7.22	3.35	97.00	42.49
2008	7.00	2.00	90.85	26.17
2009	4.35	2.58	55.53	32.11
Quarterly				
First Quarter, 2008	7.00	4.55	90.85	60.33
Second Quarter, 2008	5.67	4.21	72.35	53.89
Third Quarter, 2008	4.46	2.87	57.88	35.75
Fourth Quarter, 2008	3.29	2.00	43.85	26.17
First Quarter, 2009	3.25	2.58	42.20	32.11

	<u>Price per Share (HK\$)</u>		<u>Price per ADS (US\$)</u>	
	<u>High</u>	<u>Low</u>	<u>High</u>	<u>Low</u>
Second Quarter, 2009	3.96	3.23	52.35	42.56
Third Quarter, 2009	4.35	3.56	55.53	46.37
Fourth Quarter, 2009	3.85	3.13	50.08	40.46
First Quarter, 2010	3.89	3.20	50.09	40.72
Monthly				
December 2009	3.58	3.13	45.99	40.46
January 2010	3.53	3.21	45.25	40.95
February 2010	3.43	3.20	44.01	40.72
March 2010	3.89	3.46	50.09	44.60
April 2010	4.02	3.46	52.00	44.92
May 2010	3.62	3.32	47.09	42.41
June 2010 (through June 18)	3.85	3.49	50.20	44.32

Item 10. Additional Information.

A. Share Capital

Not applicable.

B. Memorandum and Articles of Association

The following is a summary of certain provisions of our articles of association, as amended. Such summary does not purport to be complete. For further information, you and your advisors should refer to the text of our articles of association, as amended, and to the texts of applicable laws and regulations. A copy of our articles of association was filed as an exhibit to this annual report, which is incorporated herein by reference.

Holders of our domestic shares and H shares are deemed to be shareholders of different classes for various matters, which affect their respective interests. For instance, if we propose an increase in domestic shares, holders of H shares would be entitled to vote on that proposal as a separate class. See “—Voting Rights and Shareholders’ Meetings” included elsewhere under this Item.

Objects and Purposes

We are a joint stock limited company established in accordance with the PRC Company Law, the State Council’s Special Regulations Regarding the Issue of Shares Overseas and the Listing of Shares Overseas by Companies Limited by Shares and other relevant laws and regulations of the State. We registered with the PRC State Administration for Industry and Commerce with business license number 1000001003712. Article 13 of our articles of association provides that our scope of business includes, among other things, operation of basic and value-added telecommunications business.

Directors

Our articles of association provide that each of our directors is obligated to each shareholder to act honestly in our company’s best interests; not to exploit corporate assets for personal gains; and not to expropriate the rights of our shareholders.

Where a director is materially interested, directly or indirectly, in a contract, transaction or arrangement (including any proposed contract, transaction or arrangement) with us, he or she shall declare the nature and extent of his or her interests to the board of directors at the earliest opportunity, whether or not such contract, transaction or arrangement is otherwise subject to the approval of the board of directors. A director shall not vote, and shall not be counted in the quorum of the meeting, on any resolution concerning any contract, transaction or arrangement where the director owns material rights or interests therein. A director is deemed to be interested in a contract, transaction or arrangement in which his associate (as defined in the Listing Rules of the Hong Kong Stock Exchange) is interested.

Unless the interested director discloses his interests to the board and the contract, transaction or arrangement in which the director is materially interested is approved by the board of directors at a meeting in which the director neither votes nor is counted in the quorum, such contract, transaction or arrangement may be revoked by us except with respect to a bona fide party thereto who does not have notice of the breach of duty by the interested director.

Further, we may not make loans or provide guarantees to directors or any of their associates, except where such loan or guarantee is made or provided under a service contract as approved by shareholders at the shareholders' general meeting and to meet expenditure requirement incurred or for the purpose of enabling the director to perform his or her duties properly or made in the ordinary course of business.

All decisions relating to the compensation of directors are made at shareholders' meetings.

There are no provisions under our articles of association which relate to:

- the retirement or non-retirement of directors under any age limit requirement;
- directors' borrowing power; or
- number of shares required for director's qualification.

Dividends

Our Board of Directors may propose dividend distributions at any time. Our Board of Directors may declare interim and special dividends under general authorization by a shareholders' ordinary resolution. A distribution of final dividends for any fiscal year is subject to shareholders' approval. Dividends may be distributed in the form of cash or shares. A distribution of shares, however, must be approved by special resolution of the shareholders.

We may only distribute dividends from our retained earnings as determined in accordance with the accounting principles of the PRC or IFRS, whichever is lower, after allowance has been made for:

- recovery of losses, if any;
- allocations to the statutory common reserve fund of 10% of our net income, as determined in accordance with PRC accounting rules; and
- allocations to a discretionary common reserve fund if approved by the shareholders.

Our Articles of Association require us to appoint on behalf of the holders of H shares a receiving agent that is registered as a trust corporation under the Trustee Ordinance of Hong Kong to receive dividends declared by us in respect of the H shares on behalf of such shareholders. Our Articles of Association require that cash dividends in respect of H shares be declared in Renminbi and paid by us in Hong Kong dollars. The Bank of New York Mellon, as the ADS depository, will convert these proceeds into U.S. dollars and will remit the converted proceeds to holders of our ADSs after deduction of related fees and expenses and any withholding tax.

Dividends payments may be subject to the PRC withholding tax. See "—E. Taxation—People's Republic of China—Taxation of Dividends" included elsewhere under this Item.

Voting Rights and Shareholders' Meetings

Our board of directors will convene a shareholders' annual general meeting once every year and within six months from the end of the preceding fiscal year. Our board of directors must convene an extraordinary general meeting within two months of the occurrence of any of the following events:

- where the number of directors is less than the number stipulated in the PRC Company Law or two-thirds of the number specified in our articles of association;

- where our unrecovered losses reach one-third of the total amount of our share capital;
- where shareholder(s) holding 10% or more of our issued and outstanding voting shares so request(s) in writing;
- whenever our board of directors deems necessary or our supervisory board so requests; or
- whenever two or more of our independent directors so request.

Resolutions proposed by shareholder(s) holding 5% or more of the total voting shares shall be included in the agenda for the relevant annual general meeting if they are within the functions and powers of shareholders in general meetings.

All shareholders' meetings must be convened by our Board of Directors by written notice given to shareholders not less than 45 days before the meeting. We may convene a shareholders' general meeting where the number of voting shares represented by those shareholders from whom we have received 20 days before the meeting notices of intention to attend the meeting reaches one half or more of our voting shares; or, if that number is not reached, we shall within five days notify the shareholders again of the matters proposed to be considered at the meeting, the date and the place of the meeting by way of public announcement. After such public announcement, we may hold the shareholders' general meeting. The accidental omission by us to give notice of a meeting to, or the non-receipt of notice of a meeting by, a shareholder will not invalidate the proceedings at that shareholders' meeting.

Shareholders at meetings have the power, among other matters, to approve or reject our profit distribution plans, annual budget, financial statements, increases or decreases in share capital, issuances of debentures, mergers, liquidation and any amendment to our articles of association. In addition, the rights of a class of shareholders may not be modified or abrogated, unless approved by a special resolution of shareholders at a general shareholders' meeting and by a special resolution of shareholders of that class of shares at a separate meeting. Our Articles of Association enumerate various amendments which would be deemed to be a modification or abrogation of the rights of a class of shareholders, including, among others, increasing or decreasing the number of shares of a class disproportionate to increases or decreases of other classes of shares, removing or reducing rights to receive dividends in a particular currency or creating shares with voting or equity rights superior to those of shares of that class. There are no restrictions under PRC law or our articles of association on the ability of investors that are not PRC residents to hold H shares and exercise voting rights.

Each share is entitled to one vote on all matters submitted for vote at all shareholders' meetings, except for meetings of a special class of shareholders where only holders of shares of the affected class are entitled to vote on the basis of one vote per share of the affected class.

Shareholders are entitled to attend and vote at meetings either in person or by proxy. Proxies must be in writing and deposited at our legal address or such other place as is specified in the meeting notice, not less than 24 hours before the time for holding the meeting at which the proxy proposes to vote or the time appointed for the passing of the relevant resolution(s). When the instrument appointing a proxy is executed by the shareholder's attorney-in-fact, such proxy when deposited must be accompanied by a notary certified copy of the relevant power of attorney or other authority under which the proxy was executed.

Resolutions on any of the following matters must be approved by more than two-thirds of the voting rights held by shareholders who are present in person or by proxy:

- an increase or decrease in our share capital or the issuance of shares, warrants and other similar securities;
- issuance of debentures;

- our division, merger, dissolution or liquidation (shareholders who object to a proposed merger are entitled to demand that either we or the shareholders who approved the merger purchase their shares at a fair price);
- amendments to our Articles of Association;
- amendment of shareholders' rights of any class of shares; and
- any other matters determined by a majority of shareholders at a general meeting to have a material impact on us and should be approved by two-thirds of the voting rights.

All other actions taken by the shareholders will be approved by a majority of the voting rights held by shareholders.

Any shareholder resolution that is in violation of any PRC laws or regulations or the articles of association will be null and void.

Liquidation Rights

In the event of our liquidation, the H shares will rank *pari passu* with the domestic shares, and any of our assets remaining after payment (in order of priority) of (a) the costs of liquidation (b) wages and social insurance fees payable to or for our employees (c) outstanding taxes and (d) bank loans, and company bonds and other debts, will be divided among our shareholders in accordance with the class of shares and their proportional shareholdings.

Increases in Share Capital

Under our Articles of Association, issuance of new securities, including ordinary shares, securities convertible into ordinary shares, options, warrants or similar rights to subscribe for any ordinary shares or convertible securities, must be approved by two-thirds of all shareholders and two-thirds of each of the class of domestic shares and the H shares, respectively. No such approval is required if, but only to the extent that we issue domestic shares and H shares, either separately or concurrently, in numbers not exceeding 20% of the number of domestic shares and H shares then outstanding, respectively, in any 12-month period, as already approved by two-thirds of all shareholders. New issues of shares must also be approved by relevant PRC authorities.

Shareholders are not liable to make any further contribution to the share capital other than according to the terms that were agreed upon by the subscriber of the relevant shares at the time of subscription.

Shareholders do not have preemptive rights with respect to new issues of shares of the Company.

Decrease in Share Capital and Repurchase

We may reduce our registered share capital only upon obtaining the approval of at least two-thirds of our shareholders and, in certain circumstances, of relevant PRC authorities. The number of H shares that may be repurchased is subject to the Hong Kong Codes on Takeovers and Mergers and Share Repurchases.

Ownership Threshold

There are no provisions under our articles of association which relate to ownership thresholds above which shareholder ownership is required to be disclosed.

Restrictions on Large or Controlling Shareholders

Our Articles of Association define a controlling shareholder as any person who acting alone or in concert with others:

- is in a position to elect more than one-half of the board of directors;
- has the power to exercise, or to control the exercise of, 30% or more of our voting rights;
- holds 30% or more of our issued and outstanding shares; or
- has de facto control of us in any other way.

As of the date of this annual report, China Telecom Group, a wholly state-owned company, is our only controlling shareholder.

Our Articles of Association provide that, in addition to any obligation imposed by laws and administrative regulations or required by the Listing Rules, a controlling shareholder shall not exercise its voting rights in a manner prejudicial to the interests of all or some shareholders:

- to relieve a director or supervisor from his or her duty to act honestly in our best interests;
- to approve the appropriation by a director or supervisor (for his or her own benefit or for the benefit of any other person) of our assets in any way, including, without limitation, opportunities which may benefit us; or
- to approve the appropriation by a director or supervisor (for his or her own benefit or for the benefit of any other person) of the individual rights of any other shareholders, including, without limitation, rights to distributions and voting rights (except in accordance with a restructuring of our company which has been submitted for approval by the shareholders at a general meeting in accordance with our articles of association).

If a controlling shareholder exercises its voting rights in violation of the provisions set forth above, a shareholder can sue such controlling shareholder and enforce its rights through arbitration in the PRC or Hong Kong.

Sources of Shareholders' Rights

Currently, the primary sources of shareholders' rights are our Articles of Association, the PRC Company Law and the Listing Rules of the Hong Kong Stock Exchange that, among other things, impose certain standards of conduct, fairness and disclosure on us, our directors and our controlling shareholder. Our articles of association have incorporated the provisions set forth in the Mandatory Provisions for the Articles of Association of Companies Listed Overseas, or the Mandatory Provisions, adopted in 1994, pursuant to the requirement of the China Securities Regulatory Commission. Any amendment to those provisions will only become effective after approval by the relevant governmental department authorized by the State Council and the China Securities Regulatory Commission. The Listing Rules of the Hong Kong Stock Exchange require a number of additional provisions to the Mandatory Provisions to be included in our articles of association.

The listing agreement between us and the Hong Kong Stock Exchange provides that we may not amend certain provisions of our articles of association that have been mandated by the Hong Kong Stock Exchange. These provisions relate to:

- varying the rights of existing classes of shares;
- voting rights;
- our power to purchase our own shares;
- rights of minority shareholders; and

- liquidation procedures.

In addition, for so long as our H shares are listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange, we will be subject to the relevant ordinances, rules and regulations applicable to companies listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange, including, among other things, the Listing Rules of the Hong Kong Stock Exchange, the Securities & Futures Ordinance and the Hong Kong Codes on Takeovers and Mergers and Share Repurchases.

Unless otherwise specified, all rights, obligations and protection discussed below are derived from our articles of association and the PRC Company Law.

Enforceability of Shareholders' Rights

Enforceability of our shareholders' rights may be limited. See "Item 3. Key Information—D. Risk Factors—Risks Relating to the People's Republic of China—The PRC legal system has inherent uncertainties that could limit the legal protections available to you".

Restrictions on Transferability and the Share Register

Under our Articles of Association, in order for any PRC shareholder to sell its domestic shares to persons outside the PRC who will receive H shares upon the sale, such sales must be approved by two-thirds of our domestic shareholders and H shareholders at duly convened meetings of domestic shareholders and H shareholders held separately and at a duly convened joint meeting of domestic shareholders and H shareholders. Such sales are also subject to approval by the State-Owned Assets Supervision and Administration Commission of the State Council, the China Securities Regulatory Commission and other relevant governmental authorities.

We are required to keep a register of our shareholders which shall be comprised of various parts, including one part which is to be maintained in Hong Kong in relation to holders of H shares. Shareholders have the right to inspect and, for a reasonable charge, to copy the share register. No transfers of ordinary shares shall be recorded in our share register within 30 days prior to the date of a shareholders' general meeting or within five days prior to the record date established for the purpose of distributing a dividend.

We have appointed Hong Kong Registrars Limited to act as the registrar of our H shares. This registrar maintains our register of holders of H shares at our offices in Hong Kong and enters transfers of H shares in such register upon the presentation of the documents described above.

C. Material Contracts

See "Item 4. Information on the Company—A. History and Development of the Company" and "Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions—B. Related Party Transactions" for certain arrangements we have entered into with China Telecom Group and/or other entities.

D. Exchange Controls

We conduct our business primarily in Renminbi, which is also our functional and reporting currency. The Renminbi is not a fully-convertible currency. Under the existing PRC foreign exchange regulations, we will be able to pay dividends in foreign currencies without prior approval from the State Administration of Foreign Exchange by complying with certain procedural requirements. However, the PRC government may take measures at its discretion in the future to restrict access to foreign currencies for both current account transactions and capital account transactions if foreign currencies become scarce in the PRC. We may not be able to pay dividends in foreign currencies to our shareholders, including holders of our ADSs, if the PRC government restricts access to foreign currencies for current account transactions.

Foreign exchange transactions under our capital account, including foreign currency-denominated borrowings from foreign banks, issuance of foreign currency-denominated debt securities and principal payments in respect of foreign currency-denominated obligations, continue to be subject to significant foreign exchange controls and require the approval of the State Administration of Foreign Exchange. These limitations could affect our ability to obtain foreign exchange through debt or equity financing, or to obtain foreign exchange to meet our payment obligations under the debt securities or foreign exchange for capital expenditures.

There are no limitations on the right of non-resident or foreign owners to remit dividends or to hold or vote the ordinary shares or the ADSs imposed by Hong Kong law or by our Articles of Association or other constituent documents.

E. Taxation

The taxation of income and capital gains of holders of H shares or ADSs is subject to the PRC laws and practices and of jurisdictions in which holders of H shares or ADSs are resident or otherwise subject to tax. The following summary of certain relevant taxation provisions is based on current law and practice, is subject to change and does not constitute legal or tax advice.

The discussion does not deal with all possible tax consequences relating to an investment in the H shares or ADSs. In particular, the discussion does not address the tax consequences under state, local and other laws, such as non-U.S. federal laws. Accordingly, you should consult your own tax adviser regarding the tax consequences of an investment in the H shares and ADSs.

The discussion is based upon laws and relevant interpretations in effect as of the date of this annual report, all of which are subject to change.

People's Republic of China

The following is a summary of certain PRC tax provisions relating to the ownership and disposition of H shares or ADSs held by the investors as capital assets. This summary does not purport to address all material tax consequences of the ownership of H shares, and does not take into account the specific circumstances of any particular investors. This summary is based on the PRC tax laws as in effect on the date of this annual report, as well as on the Agreement between the United States of America and the PRC for the Avoidance of Double Taxation, or the PRC-US Treaty, all of which are subject to change (or changes in interpretation), possibly with retroactive effect.

This discussion does not address any aspects of PRC taxation other than income taxation, capital taxation, stamp taxation and estate taxation. Prospective investors are urged to consult their tax advisors regarding Chinese, Hong Kong and other tax consequences of owning and disposing of H shares.

Taxation of Dividends

Individual Investors. According to the PRC Provisional Regulations Concerning Questions of Taxation on Enterprises Experimenting with the Share System, or the Provisional Regulations, and the PRC Individual Income Tax Law, as amended on December 29, 2007, and its Implementing Regulations, as amended on February 18, 2008, dividends paid by PRC companies are ordinarily subject to a PRC withholding tax levied at a flat rate of 20%. For a foreign individual who is not a PRC resident, the receipt of dividends from a PRC company is normally subject to a withholding tax of 20% unless reduced by an applicable tax treaty. However, the State Administration of Taxation of the PRC, or the SAT, the PRC central government tax authority which succeeded the State Tax Bureau, issued, on July 21, 1993, a Notice of the PRC State Administration of Taxation Concerning the Taxation of Gains on Transfer and Dividends from Shares (Equities) Received by Foreign Investment Enterprises, Foreign Enterprises and Foreign Individuals, or the Tax Notice, which states that dividends paid by a PRC company to individuals with respect to shares listed on an overseas stock exchange, or Overseas Shares, such as H shares, are not subject to PRC withholding tax. The relevant tax authority has not collected withholding tax on dividend payments on Overseas Shares, including H shares and ADSs.

Under the PRC Individual Income Tax Law, foreign individuals are subject to withholding tax on dividends paid by a PRC company at a rate of 20% unless specifically exempted by the tax authority of the State Council. However, in a letter dated July 26, 1994 to the former State Commission for Restructuring the Economic System, the former State Council Securities Commission and the China Securities Regulatory Commission, the SAT reiterated the temporary tax exemption stated in the Tax Notice for dividends received from a PRC company listed overseas. In the event that this letter is withdrawn, a 20% tax may be withheld on dividends in accordance with the Provisional Regulations, the Amendments and the Individual Income Tax Law. Such withholding tax may be reduced under an applicable double-taxation treaty. To date, the relevant tax authorities have not collected withholding tax from dividend payments on such shares exempted under the Tax Notice.

Enterprises. According to the New Tax Law and the Implementing Regulations which took effect on January 1, 2008, dividends paid by a PRC company to a foreign enterprise which is a “non-resident enterprise”, which is established under the law of a non-PRC jurisdiction and has no establishment or residence in the PRC or whose dividends from the PRC do not relate to its establishment or residence in the PRC, are subject to a 10% tax, unless reduced by an applicable double-taxation treaty. Dividends paid by a PRC company to a resident enterprise, including an enterprise which is established under the law of a non-PRC jurisdiction but whose “de facto management body” is located in the PRC, are not subject to any PRC income tax.

Tax Treaties. Investors who do not reside in the PRC and reside in countries that have entered into double-taxation treaties with the PRC may be entitled to a reduction of the withholding tax imposed on the payment of dividends to investors of our Company who do not reside in the PRC. The PRC currently has double-taxation treaties with a number of other countries, which include:

- Australia;
- Canada;
- France;
- Germany;
- Japan;
- Malaysia;
- the Netherlands;
- Singapore;
- the United Kingdom; and
- the United States.

Under the PRC-US Treaty, the PRC may tax a dividend paid by us to an Eligible U.S. Holder up to a maximum of 10% of the gross amount of such dividend. It is arguable that under the PRC-US Treaty, the PRC may only tax gains from the sale or disposition by an Eligible U.S. Holder of H shares representing an interest in the Company of 25% or more, but this position is uncertain and the PRC authorities may take a different position. For the purposes of this discussion, an “Eligible U.S. Holder” is a U.S. holder that (i) is a resident of the United States for the purposes of the PRC-US Treaty, (ii) does not maintain a permanent establishment or fixed base in the PRC to which H shares are attributable and through which the beneficial owner carries on or has carried on business (or, in the case of an individual, performs or has performed independent personal services) and (iii) is not otherwise ineligible for benefits under the PRC-US Treaty with respect to income and gains derived in connection with the H shares.

Taxation of Capital Gains

With respect to individual holders of H shares, the Provisions for Implementation of the PRC Individual Income Tax Law, as amended on February 18, 2008, stipulated that gains realized on the sale of equity shares would be subject to income tax at a rate of 20% on the gains, and empowered the Ministry of Finance to draft detailed tax rules on the mechanism for collecting such tax, as per the official publication “China Securities News” of April 13, 1994. However, no income tax on gains realized on the sale of equity shares has been collected. Gains on the sale of shares by individuals were temporarily exempted from individual income tax pursuant to notices issued by the SAT dated June 20, 1994, February 9, 1996 and March 30, 1998. In the event this temporary exemption is withdrawn or ceases to be effective, individual holders of H shares may be subject to capital gains tax at the rate of 20% unless such tax is reduced or eliminated by an applicable double-taxation treaty. If tax on capital gains from the sale of H shares become applicable, it is arguable that under the PRC-US Treaty, the PRC may only tax gains from the sale or disposition by an Eligible U.S. Holder of H shares representing an interest in our Company of 25% or more, but this position is uncertain and the PRC authorities may take a different position.

The Tax Notice provides that gains realized by enterprises that are holders of Overseas Shares would, temporarily, not be subject to capital gains taxes. On November 18, 2000, the State Council issued a notice entitled “State Council Notice on the Income Tax Reduction for Interest and Other Income that Foreign Enterprises Derive in the PRC,” or the Tax Reduction Notice. Under the Tax Reduction Notice, beginning January 1, 2000, enterprise income tax at a reduced 10% rate will apply to interest, rental, license fees and other income obtained in the PRC by foreign enterprises without agencies or establishment in the PRC, or by foreign enterprises without any substantive relationship with their agency or establishment in the PRC. Therefore, if the exemption under the Tax Notice does not apply, and the Tax Reduction Notice is found not to apply, a foreign enterprise shareholder may be subject to a 20% tax on capital gains obtained prior to January 1, 2008, unless reduced by an applicable double-taxation treaty. However, under the New Tax Law and the Implementing Regulations which took effect on January 1, 2008, capital gains realized by a foreign enterprise which is a “non-resident enterprise” upon the sale of the overseas-listed shares of a PRC company are subject to a 10% tax after January 1, 2008, unless reduced by an applicable double-taxation treaty. Capital gains realized by a resident enterprise, including an enterprise which is established under the law of a non-PRC jurisdiction but whose “de facto management body” is located in the PRC, are subject to the PRC enterprise income tax. Given the above provisions under the New Tax Law, the effectiveness of the tax exemption granted by the Tax Notice to holders of Overseas Shares becomes uncertain.

Additional PRC Tax Considerations

PRC Stamp Duty. PRC stamp duty imposed on the transfer of shares of PRC publicly traded companies under the Provisional Regulations should not apply to the acquisition and disposal by non-PRC investors of H shares or ADSs outside of the PRC by virtue of the PRC Provisional Regulations Concerning Stamp Duty, which became effective on October 1, 1988 and which provide that PRC stamp duty is imposed only on documents executed or received within the PRC that are legally binding in the PRC and are protected under PRC law.

Estate Tax. No liability for estate tax under PRC law will arise from non-PRC nationals holding H shares.

Hong Kong

Tax on Dividends

Under the current practice of the Hong Kong Inland Revenue Department, no tax is payable in Hong Kong in respect of dividends paid by us.

Profits

No tax is imposed in Hong Kong in respect of capital gains from the sale of H shares. Trading gains from the sale of shares by persons carrying on a trade, profession or business in Hong Kong where such gains are derived from or arise in Hong Kong from such trade, profession or business will be chargeable to Hong Kong profits tax, which is currently (for the year of assessment 2008-2009) imposed at the rate of 16.5% on corporations and 15.0% on unincorporated business. Gains from sales of H shares effected on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange will be considered to be derived from or arise in Hong Kong. Liability for Hong Kong profits tax would thus arise in respect of trading gains from sales of H shares realized by persons carrying on a business of trading or dealing in securities in Hong Kong. There is no tax treaty in effect between the United States and Hong Kong, and the PRC-US Treaty does not apply to Hong Kong.

There will be no liability for Hong Kong profits tax in respect of profits from the sale of ADSs, where purchases and sales of ADSs are effected outside Hong Kong, e.g., on the NYSE.

Stamp Duty

Hong Kong stamp duty will be payable by the purchaser on every purchase and by the seller on every sale of H shares registered on the Hong Kong branch register. The duty is charged at the ad valorem rate of 0.1% of the consideration for, or (if greater) the value of, the H shares transferred on each of the seller and the purchaser. In other words, a total 0.2% is currently payable on a typical sale and purchase transaction of H shares. In addition, a fixed duty of HK\$5 is currently payable on any instrument of transfer of shares.

If one of the parties to the sale is a non-resident of Hong Kong and does not pay the required stamp duty, the duty not paid will be assessed on the instrument of transfer (if any), and the transferee will be liable for payment of such duty.

The withdrawal of H shares upon the surrender of American Depositary Receipts, or ADRs, and the issuance of ADRs upon the deposit of H shares, will also attract stamp duty at the rate described above for sale and purchase transactions unless such withdrawal or deposit does not result in a change in the beneficial ownership of the H shares under Hong Kong law. The issuance of the ADRs upon the deposit of H shares issued directly to the Depository, as depository of the ADSs, or for the account of the Depository, will not be subject to any stamp duty. No Hong Kong stamp duty is payable upon the transfer of ADSs outside Hong Kong.

Estate Duty

No Hong Kong estate duty is currently payable.

United States

Material United States Federal Income Taxation

This section describes the material United States federal income tax consequences of the acquisition, ownership and disposition of H shares or ADSs. It applies to you only if you are a U.S. holder, as described below, and you hold your H shares or ADSs as capital assets for United States federal income tax purposes. This section does not apply to you if you are a member of a special class of holders subject to special rules, including:

- a bank;
- a dealer in securities or currencies;
- a trader in securities that elects to use a mark-to-market method of accounting for your securities holdings;
- a tax-exempt organization;
- an insurance company;
- a person liable for alternative minimum tax;
- a person that actually or constructively owns 10% or more of our voting stock;
- a person that holds H shares or ADSs as part of a straddle or a hedging or conversion transaction; or

- a person whose functional currency is not the U.S. dollar.

This section is based on the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, its legislative history, existing and proposed regulations, published rulings and court decisions, all as currently in effect. These laws are subject to change, possibly on a retroactive basis. In addition, this section is based in part upon the representations of the Depositary and the assumption that each obligation in the deposit agreement and any related agreement will be performed in accordance with its terms.

You are a U.S. holder if you are a beneficial owner of H shares or ADSs and you are:

- a citizen or resident of the United States;
- a domestic corporation;
- an estate whose income is subject to United States federal income tax regardless of its source; or
- a trust if a United States court can exercise primary supervision over the trust's administration and one or more United States persons are authorized to control all substantial decisions of the trust.

If a partnership holds the H shares or ADSs, the United States federal income tax treatment of a partner will generally depend on the status of the partner and the tax treatment of the partnership. If you hold the H shares or ADSs as a partner in a partnership you should consult your tax advisor with regard to the United States federal income tax treatment of an investment in the H shares or ADSs.

You should consult your own tax advisor regarding the United States federal, state and local tax consequences of owning and disposing of H shares and ADSs in your particular circumstances.

In general, and taking into account the earlier assumptions, for United States federal income tax purposes, if you hold ADRs evidencing ADSs, you will be treated as the owner of H shares represented by those ADSs. Exchanges of H shares for ADRs, and ADRs for H shares, generally will not be subject to United States federal income tax.

Taxation of Dividends

Under the United States federal income tax laws, and subject to the passive foreign investment company, or PFIC, rules discussed below, if you are a U.S. holder, you must include in your gross income the gross amount of any dividend paid by us out of our current or accumulated earnings and profits (as determined for United States federal income tax purposes). If you are a noncorporate U.S. holder, dividends paid to you in taxable years beginning before January 1, 2011 that constitute qualified dividend income will be taxable to you at a maximum rate of 15% provided that you hold H shares or ADSs for more than 60 days during the 121-day period beginning 60 days before the ex-dividend date and meet other holding period requirements. Dividends we pay with respect to H shares or ADSs generally will be qualified dividend income. You must include any PRC tax withheld from the dividend payment in this gross amount even though you do not in fact receive it. You must include the dividend in income when you, in the case of H shares, or the depositary, in the case of ADSs, receive the dividend, actually or constructively. The dividend will not be eligible for the dividends-received deduction generally allowed to United States corporations in respect of dividends received from other United States corporations. Subject to certain limitations, the PRC tax withheld and paid over to the PRC will be creditable against your United States federal income tax liability. To the extent a refund of the tax withheld is available under PRC law, the amount of tax withheld that is refundable will not be creditable against your United States federal income tax liability. Special rules apply in determining the foreign tax credit limitation with respect to dividends that are subject to the maximum 15% tax rate.

The amount of the dividend distribution that you must include in your income as a U.S. holder will be the U.S. dollar value of the Hong Kong Dollar payments made, determined at the Hong Kong dollar/U.S. dollar spot rate on the date the dividend distribution is includible in your income, regardless of whether the payment is in fact converted into U.S. dollars. Generally, any gain or loss resulting from currency exchange fluctuations during the period from the date you include the dividend payment in income to the date you convert the payment into U.S. dollars will be treated as ordinary income or loss. The gain or loss generally will be income from sources within the United States for foreign tax credit limitation purposes. Distributions in excess of current and accumulated earnings and profits, as determined for United States federal income tax purposes, will be treated as a non-taxable return of capital to the extent of your basis in the H shares or ADSs and thereafter as capital gain.

Dividends will be income from sources outside the United States, and, depending on your circumstances, will be either passive income or general income for purposes of computing the foreign tax credit allowable to you.

Taxation of Capital Gains

Subject to the PFIC rules discussed below, if you are a U.S. holder and you sell or otherwise dispose of your H shares or ADSs, you will recognize capital gain or loss for United States federal income tax purposes equal to the difference between the U.S. dollar value of the amount that you realize and your tax basis, determined in U.S. dollars, in your H shares or ADSs. Capital gain of a noncorporate U.S. holder is generally taxed at preferential rates where the holder has a holding period greater than one year. The gain or loss will generally be income or loss from sources within the United States for foreign tax credit limitation purposes. Your ability to deduct capital losses is subject to limitations.

Hong Kong Stamp Duty

Any Hong Kong stamp duty that you pay will not be a creditable tax for United States federal income tax purposes, but you may be able to deduct such stamp duty subject to limitations under the Code.

PFIC Rules. We believe that H shares and ADSs should not be treated as stock of a PFIC for United States federal income tax purposes, but this conclusion is a factual determination that is made annually and thus may be subject to change. If we were to be treated as a PFIC, unless a U.S. holder elects to be taxed annually on a mark-to-market basis with respect to the H shares or ADSs, gain realized on the sale or other disposition of your H shares or ADSs would in general not be treated as capital gain. Instead, if you are a U.S. holder, you would be treated as if you had realized such gain and certain “excess distributions” ratably over your holding period for the H shares or ADSs and would be taxed at the highest tax rate in effect for each such year to which the gain was allocated, together with an interest charge in respect of the tax attributable to each such year. With certain exceptions, your H shares or ADSs will be treated as stock in a PFIC if we were a PFIC at any time during your holding period in your H shares or ADSs. Dividends that you receive from us will not be eligible for the special tax rates applicable to qualified dividend income if we are treated as a PFIC with respect to you either in the taxable year of the distribution or the preceding taxable year, but instead will be taxable at rates applicable to ordinary income.

F. Dividends and Paying Agents.

Not applicable.

G. Statement by Experts.

Not applicable.

H. Documents on Display

You may read and copy documents referred to in this annual report on Form 20-F that have been filed with the SEC, at its public reference room located at 450 Fifth Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20549. Please call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information on the public reference rooms and their copy charges. The SEC also maintains a web site at <http://www.sec.gov> that contains reports, proxy statements and other information regarding registrants that file electronically with the SEC.

The SEC allows us to “incorporate by reference” the information we file with the SEC. This means that we can disclose important information to you by referring you to another document filed separately with the SEC. The information incorporated by reference is considered to be part of this annual report on Form 20-F.

I. Subsidiary Information

Not applicable.

Item 11. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk.

Our primary market risk exposures are fluctuations in exchange rates and interest rates.

Foreign Exchange Rate Risk

We conduct our business primarily in Renminbi, which is also our functional and reporting currency. The Renminbi is not a fully-convertible currency. The value of the Renminbi against the U.S. dollar and other foreign currencies fluctuates and is affected by, among other things, changes in the PRC’s and international political and economic conditions. Since 1994, the conversion of Renminbi into foreign currencies, including Hong Kong and U.S. dollars, has been based on rates set by the People’s Bank of China, which are set daily based on the previous business day’s inter-bank foreign exchange market rates and current exchange rates on the world financial markets. From 1994 to July 20, 2005, the official exchange rate for the conversion of Renminbi to U.S. dollars was generally stable. On July 21, 2005, the PRC government introduced a managed floating exchange rate system to allow the value of the Renminbi to fluctuate within a regulated band based on market supply and demand and by reference to a basket of currencies. On the same day, the value of the Renminbi appreciated by approximately 2% against the U.S. dollar. The PRC government has since made and in the future may make further adjustments to the exchange rate system. Fluctuations in exchange rates may adversely affect the value, translated or converted into United States dollars or Hong Kong dollars, of our net assets, earnings and any declared dividends. We cannot give any assurance that any future movements in the exchange rate of the Renminbi against the United States dollar or other foreign currencies will not adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition. See “Item 3. Key Information—D. Risk Factors—Risks Relating to the People’s Republic of China—Government control of currency conversion may adversely affect our financial condition” and “—Fluctuation of the Renminbi could materially affect our financial condition and results of operations”.

The following tables provide information regarding our financial instruments that are sensitive to foreign exchange rates as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively. For debt obligations, the tables present principal cash flows and related weighted average interest rates by expected maturity dates.

As of December 31, 2009:

	Expected Maturity						Total	Fair Value
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Thereafter		
(RMB equivalent in millions, except interest rates)								
Assets:								
Cash and cash equivalents								
United States dollars	1,719	—	—	—	—	—	1,719	1,719
Japanese yen	14	—	—	—	—	—	14	14
Euro	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Hong Kong dollars	87	—	—	—	—	—	87	87
Other currencies	10	—	—	—	—	—	10	10
Time deposits								
United States dollars	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Japanese yen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Liabilities:								
Debts in Japanese yen								
Fixed rate	443	—	1,254	—	—	60	1,757	1,744

	Expected Maturity						Total	Fair Value
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Thereafter		
<i>Average interest rate</i>	2.8%	—	2.7%	—	—	2.6%	—	—
Debts in United States dollars								
Fixed rate	68	41	40	40	40	431	660	557
<i>Average interest rate</i>	2.3%	2.3%	2.2%	1.3%	1.2%	1.2%	—	—
Variable rate	73	8	8	8	8	51	156	132
<i>Average interest rate</i> ⁽¹⁾	1.1%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	—	—
Debts in Euro								
Fixed rate	35	35	28	22	21	418	559	503
<i>Average interest rate</i>	1.9%	1.9%	1.8%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	—	—
Variable rate	1	1	7	7	7	76	99	89
<i>Average interest rate</i> ⁽¹⁾	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	1.0%	1.0%	—	—
Debts in other currencies								
Variable rate	5	5	5	5	5	15	40	36
<i>Average interest rate</i> ⁽¹⁾	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	—	—

(1) The average interest rates for variable rate debts are calculated based on the rates reported as of December 31, 2009.

As of December 31, 2008:

	Expected Maturity						Total	Fair Value
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Thereafter		
Assets:								
Cash and cash equivalents								
United States dollars	1,568	—	—	—	—	—	1,568	1,568
Japanese yen	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Euro	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Hong Kong dollars	36	—	—	—	—	—	36	36
Other currencies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Time deposits								
United States dollars	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Japanese yen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Liabilities:								
Debts in Japanese yen								
Fixed rate	291	546	97	97	97	713	1,841	1,793
<i>Average interest rate</i>	2.5%	2.8%	2.8%	2.8%	2.6%	2.6%	—	—
Debts in United States dollars								
Fixed rate	22	74	41	40	40	471	688	605
<i>Average interest rate</i>	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%	2.2%	1.3%	1.2%	—	—
Variable rate	33	73	8	8	8	59	189	166
<i>Average interest rate</i> ⁽¹⁾	1.1%	1.1%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	—	—
Debts in Euro								
Fixed rate	37	40	39	33	45	392	586	494
<i>Average interest rate</i>	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%	1.8%	1.3%	1.3%	—	—
Variable rate	1	1	1	7	7	83	100	84
<i>Average interest rate</i> ⁽¹⁾	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	1.0%	1.0%	—	—
Debts in other currencies								
Variable rate	5	5	5	5	5	18	43	40
<i>Average interest rate</i> ⁽¹⁾	2.5%	2.8%	2.9%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	—	—

(1) The average interest rates for variable rate debts are calculated based on the rates reported as of December 31, 2008.

Interest Rate Risk

The People's Bank of China has the sole authority in the PRC to establish the official interest rates for Renminbi-denominated loans. Financial institutions in the PRC set their effective interest rates within the range established by the People's Bank of China. Interest rates and payment methods on loans denominated in foreign currencies are set by financial institutions based on interest rate changes in the international financial market, cost of funds, risk levels and other factors.

We are exposed to interest rate risk resulting from fluctuations in interest rates on our short-term and long-term debts. Increases in interest rates will increase the cost of new borrowing and the interest expense with respect to outstanding floating rate debt. As of December 31, 2008 and 2009, our debt consisted of fixed and variable rate debt obligations with maturities from 2009 to 2040 and from 2010 to 2060, respectively.

The following tables present cash flows and related weighted average interest rates by expected maturity dates of our interest rate sensitive financial instruments as of December 31, 2008 and 2009, respectively:

As of December 31, 2009:

	Expected Maturity						Total	Fair Value
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Thereafter		
(RMB equivalent in millions, except interest rates)								
Liabilities:								
Debts in Renminbi								
Fixed rate	48,276	10,182	10,030	9,904	19,939	17	98,348	96,527
<i>Average interest rate</i>	4.2%	5.3%	3.7%	4.2%	4.6%	5.2%		
Variable rate	4,236	50	—	—	—	—	4,286	4,275
<i>Average interest rate⁽¹⁾</i>	4.2%	6.3%	—	—	—	—		
Debts in Japanese yen								
Fixed rate	443	—	1,254	—	—	60	1,757	1,744
<i>Average interest rate</i>	2.8%	—	2.7%	—	—	2.6%		
Debts in United States dollars								
Fixed rate	68	41	40	40	40	431	660	557
<i>Average interest rate</i>	2.3%	2.3%	2.2%	1.3%	1.2%	1.2%		
Variable rate	73	8	8	8	8	51	156	132
<i>Average interest rate⁽¹⁾</i>	1.1%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%		
Debts in Euro								
Fixed rate	35	35	28	22	21	418	559	503
<i>Average interest rate</i>	1.9%	1.9%	1.8%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%		
Variable rate	1	1	7	7	7	76	99	89
<i>Average interest rate⁽¹⁾</i>	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	1.0%	1.0%		
Debts in other currencies								
Variable rate	5	5	5	5	5	15	40	36
<i>Average interest rate⁽¹⁾</i>	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%		

(1) The average interest rates for variable rate debts are calculated based on the rates reported as of December 31, 2009.

As of December 31, 2008:

	Expected Maturity						Total	Fair Value
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Thereafter		
(RMB equivalent in millions, except interest rates)								
Liabilities:								
Debts in Renminbi								
Fixed rate	83,418	846	10,200	—	9,879	2	104,345	103,939
<i>Average interest rate</i>	5.1%	6.6%	5.4%	—	4.2%	5.2%		
Variable rate	206	91	—	—	—	15,150	15,447	15,143
<i>Average interest rate⁽¹⁾</i>	6.1%	6.3%	—	—	—	5.2%		
Debts in Japanese yen								
Fixed rate	291	546	97	97	97	713	1,841	1,793
<i>Average interest rate</i>	2.5%	2.8%	2.8%	2.8%	2.6%	2.6%		
Debts in United States dollars								
Fixed rate	22	74	41	40	40	471	688	605
<i>Average interest rate</i>	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%	2.2%	1.3%	1.2%		
Variable rate	33	73	8	8	8	59	189	166
<i>Average interest rate⁽¹⁾</i>	1.1%	1.1%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%		
Debts in Euro								
Fixed rate	37	40	39	33	45	392	586	494
<i>Average interest rate</i>	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%	1.8%	1.3%	1.3%		
Variable rate	1	1	1	7	7	83	100	84
<i>Average interest rate⁽¹⁾</i>	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	1.0%	1.0%		
Debts in other currencies								
Variable rate	5	5	5	5	5	18	43	40
<i>Average interest rate⁽¹⁾</i>	2.5%	2.8%	2.9%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%		

(1) The average interest rates for variable rate debts are calculated based on the rates reported as of December 31, 2008.

Item 12. Description of Securities Other than Equity Securities.

The Bank of New York Mellon, as the depository of our ADSs, collects its fees for delivery and surrender of ADSs directly from investors depositing shares or surrendering ADSs for the purpose of withdrawal. The depository collects fees for making distributions to investors by deducting those fees from the amounts distributed or by selling a portion of distributable property to pay the fees. The depository may generally refuse to provide fee-attracting services until its fees for those services are paid.

ADR holders must pay:

- US\$5.00 (or less) per 100 ADRs (or portion thereof)
- US\$.02 (or less) per ADR
- Registration or transfer fees
- Expenses of the depository

For:

- Each issuance of an ADR, including as a result of a distribution of shares or rights or other property
- Each cancellation of an ADR, including if the deposit agreement terminates
- Each distribution of securities, other than shares or ADRs, treating the securities as if they were shares for purpose of calculating fees
- Any cash distribution (not including cash dividend distribution)
- Transfer and registration of shares on the share register of our transfer agent and the registrar in Hong Kong from an ADR holder's name to the name of the depository or its agent when the ADR holder deposit or withdraw shares
- Conversion of Hong Kong dollars to U.S. dollars
- Cable, telex and facsimile transmission expenses

ADR holders must pay:

- Taxes and other governmental charges the depository or the custodian has to pay on any ADR or share underlying an ADR, for example, stock transfer taxes, stamp duty or withholding taxes

For:

- Servicing of the shares or deposited securities
- As necessary

From January 1, 2009 to December 31, 2009, we received from the Bank of New York Mellon a total of US\$78,929.28 reimbursement, net of withholding tax, for the expenses we incurred that are related to our attendance at the annual ADR training seminar. The Bank of New York Mellon also waived certain costs of US\$138,586.08 in connection with the administration of the ADR program, investor relationship programs (including investor relationship intelligence services) and other services provided to our registered shareholders. In addition, the Bank of New York Mellon has agreed to reimburse us annually for our expenses incurred in connection with administration and maintenance of the depository receipt facility in the future. The amount of such reimbursements is subject to certain conditions and limits.

PART II

Item 13. Defaults, Dividend Arrearages and Delinquencies.

None.

Item 14. Material Modifications to the Rights of Security Holders and Use of Proceeds.

Material Modifications to the Rights of Security Holders

None.

Use of Proceeds

Not applicable.

Item 15. Controls and Procedures.

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our management, with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, has evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) of the Exchange Act) as of the end of the period covered by this annual report. Based on this evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that, as of the end of the fiscal year covered by this annual report, our disclosure controls and procedures were designed, and were effective, to give reasonable assurance that the information required to be disclosed by us in reports that we file under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the rules and forms of the SEC, and were also effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting.

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as such term is defined in Rule 13a-15(f) and Rule 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act.

As of December 31, 2009, our management, with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of the internal control over financial reporting based on the framework in Internal Control—Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on this evaluation, our management concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2009.

The effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2009 has been audited by KPMG, Hong Kong, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report which is included herein.

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Shareholders of China Telecom Corporation Limited:

We have audited China Telecom Corporation Limited and subsidiaries' internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2009, based on criteria established in Internal Control – Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). The management of China Telecom Corporation Limited and subsidiaries is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the China Telecom Corporation Limited and subsidiaries' internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audit also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, China Telecom Corporation Limited and subsidiaries maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2009, based on criteria established in Internal Control – Integrated Framework issued by Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated statements of financial position of China Telecom Corporation Limited and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2008 and 2009, and the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity, and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2009, and our report dated March 22, 2010 expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements.

/s/ KPMG
Hong Kong, China
March 22, 2010

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

During the financial year ended December 31, 2009, there was no change to our internal control over financial reporting that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Item 16A. Audit Committee Financial Expert.

Our Audit Committee currently consists of four members, Mr. Tse Hau Yin, Aloysius, Mr. Wu Jichuan, Mr. Qin Xiao and Mr. Xu Erming. They are all independent non-executive directors. See “Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees—C. Board Practices—Audit Committee”. Our Board of Directors has determined that Mr. Tse Hau Yin, Aloysius, our independent non-executive director, is qualified as an “audit committee financial expert,” as defined in Item 16A of Form 20-F.

Item 16B. Code of Ethics.

We have adopted a code of ethics that applies to our chief executive officer, chief financial officer, controller and other senior officers of our Company. We have filed this code of ethics as an exhibit to our annual report for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2003 and we hereby incorporate that exhibit into this annual report. The text of this code of ethics is also posted on our Internet website at <http://www.chinatelecom-h.com/eng/company/pdf/gaoguan.pdf>.

Item 16C. Principal Accountant Fees and Services.

The following table sets forth the aggregate audit fees, audit-related fees, tax fees of our principal accountants and all other fees billed for products and services provided by our principal accountants other than the audit fees, audit-related fees and tax fees for each of the fiscal years 2008 and 2009:

	<u>Audit Fees</u>	<u>Audit-Related Fees</u>	<u>Tax Fees</u>	<u>Other Fees</u>
2008	RMB80 million	RMB0.9 million	RMB0.06 million	RMB45.75 million
2009	RMB67.5 million	RMB2.93 million	RMB0.09 million	—

Before our principal accountants were engaged by our Company or our subsidiaries to render audit or non-audit services, the engagements were approved by our audit committee.

Audit-related fees in the amount of RMB2.93 million were paid for the advisory services provided to us regarding our internal control.

Tax fees in the amount of RMB0.09 million were paid for profit tax filing assistance service.

Item 16D. Exemptions from the Listing Standards for Audit Committees.

Not applicable.

Item 16E. Purchases of Equity Securities by the Issuer and Affiliated Purchasers.

None.

Item 16F. Change in Registrant’s Certifying Accountant.

Not applicable.

Item 16G. Corporate Governance.

Our Company was incorporated under the PRC laws on September 10, 2002 as a joint stock company with limited liability. Our H shares are listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange. Our ADSs are listed on the NYSE. As a foreign private issuer, we are not required to comply with all the corporate governance rules of Section 303A of the Listed Company Manual of the NYSE. However, we are required to disclose the significant ways in which our corporate governance practices differ from those followed by U.S. domestic companies under the listing standards of the NYSE.

Pursuant to the requirements of the Listed Company Manual of the NYSE, the board of directors of all U.S. domestic companies listed on the NYSE must have a majority of independent directors. Under currently applicable PRC and Hong Kong laws and regulations, our Board of Directors is not required to have a majority of independent directors. Under the Listing Rules, at least one third of the board of directors of a listed company shall be independent directors. Our Board of Directors currently consists of 14 directors, of which five are independent directors, making the number of independent directors exceeding one third of the total number of directors on our Board of Directors. These independent directors satisfy the requirements on “independence” under the Listing Rules, however, the requirements of the Hong Kong Stock Exchange differs from the requirements of Section 303A.02 of the Listed Company Manual of the NYSE.

Pursuant to the requirements of the Listed Company Manual of the NYSE, U.S. domestic companies whose securities are listed on the NYSE shall formulate corporate governance rules. Pursuant to the currently applicable PRC and Hong Kong laws and regulations, we are not required to formulate any rules for corporate governance. Therefore, our Company has not formulated any separate corporate governance rules. However, our Company has implemented the Code on Corporate Governance Practices of the Hong Kong Stock Exchange for the year ended December 31, 2009.

Item 17. Financial Statements.

We have elected to provide the financial statements and related information specified in Item 18 in lieu of Item 17.

Item 18. Financial Statements.

See Index to Financial Statements for a list of all financial statements filed as part of this annual report.

Item 19. Exhibits.

- (a) See Item 18 for a list of the financial statements filed as part of this annual report.
- (b) Exhibits to this annual report:

<u>Exhibits</u>	<u>Description</u>
1.1	Articles of Association (as amended) (English translation).
2.1	Form of H Share Certificate. ⁽¹⁾
2.2	Form of Deposit Agreement among the Registrant, The Bank of New York, as depositary, and Owners and Beneficial Owners from time to time of American Depositary Shares evidenced by American Depositary Receipts issued thereunder, including the form of American Depositary Receipt. ⁽²⁾
2.3	We agree to provide the Securities and Exchange Commission, upon request, copies of instruments defining the rights of holders of our long-term debt.
4.1	Supplemental Trademark License Agreement, dated October 26, 2003, between the Registrant and China Telecom Group (English translation). ⁽³⁾
4.2	Sale and Purchase Agreement, dated October 26, 2003, between the Registrant and China Telecom Group (English translation). ⁽³⁾
4.3	Supplemental Connected Transactions Agreement, dated October 26, 2003, between the Registrant and China Telecom Group (English translation). ⁽³⁾
4.4	Form of Underwriting Agreement. ⁽⁴⁾
4.5	Supplemental Trademark License Agreement, dated April 13, 2004, between the Registrant and China Telecom Group (English translation). ⁽⁵⁾
4.6	Supplemental Connected Transactions Agreement, dated April 13, 2004, between the Registrant and China Telecom Group (English translation). ⁽⁶⁾
4.7	Comprehensive Services Framework Agreement, dated April 13, 2004, between the Registrant and China Telecom Group (English translation). ⁽⁷⁾
4.8	Conditional Sale and Purchase Agreement, dated April 13, 2004, between the Registrant and China Telecom Group (English translation). ⁽⁸⁾
4.9	Supplemental Conditional Sale and Purchase Agreement, dated June 9, 2005, between the Registrant and China Telecom Group (English summary). ⁽⁹⁾
4.10	Supplemental Centralized Services Agreement, dated December 15, 2005, between the Registrant and China Telecom Group (English summary). ⁽¹⁰⁾
4.11	Property Leasing Framework Agreement, dated August 30, 2006, between the Registrant and China Telecom Group (English summary). ⁽¹¹⁾
4.12	IT Services Framework Agreement, dated August 30, 2006, between the Registrant and China Telecom Group (English summary). ⁽¹¹⁾
4.13	Equipment Procurement Services Framework Agreement, dated August 30, 2006, between the Registrant and China Telecom Group (English summary). ⁽¹¹⁾
4.14	Engineering Framework Agreement, dated August 30, 2006, between the Registrant and China Telecom Group (English summary). ⁽¹¹⁾
4.15	Community Services Framework Agreement, dated August 30, 2006, between the Registrant and China Telecom Group (English summary). ⁽¹¹⁾

<u>Exhibits</u>	<u>Description</u>
4.16	Ancillary Telecommunications Service Framework Agreement, dated August 30, 2006, between the Registrant and China Telecom Group (English summary). ⁽¹¹⁾
4.17	Strategic Agreement, dated August 30, 2006, between the Registrant and China Communications Services Corporation Limited (English summary). ⁽¹¹⁾
4.18	Supplemental Agreement to the Strategic Agreement, dated June 15, 2007, between the Registrant and the China Communications Services Corporation Limited (English Summary). ⁽¹¹⁾
4.19	Supplemental Agreement to the Strategic Agreement, dated October 29, 2009, between the Registrant and the China Communications Services Corporation Limited (English Summary).
4.20	Master Agreement for sales and purchase of equity interests in China Telecom (Hong Kong) International Limited, China Telecom System Group Integration Co., Ltd. and China Telecom (USA) Corporation, dated June 15, 2007, between China Telecommunications Corporation and China Telecom Corporation Limited. ⁽¹¹⁾
4.21	Stock Purchase Agreement in respect of sales and purchase of shares in China Telecom (USA) Corporation, dated June 15, 2007, between China Telecommunications Corporation and China Telecom Corporation Limited. ⁽¹¹⁾
4.22	Share Purchase Agreement in respect of sales and purchase of shares in China Telecom (Hong Kong) International Limited, dated June 15, 2007, between China Telecommunications Corporation and China Telecom Corporation Limited. ⁽¹¹⁾
4.23	Share Transfer Agreement in respect of transfer of shareholdings in China Telecom System Integration Co., Limited, dated June 15, 2007, among China Telecommunications Corporation, China Huaxin Post and Telecommunications Economy Development Center and China Telecom Corporation Limited. ⁽¹¹⁾
4.24	Agreement on the Transfer of the Entire Equity Interests in China Telecom Group Beijing Corporation, dated March 31, 2008, between the Registrant and China Telecom Group (English Translation). ⁽¹²⁾
4.25	Form Merger Agreement, dated January 10, 2008, between the Registrant and each of certain subsidiaries wholly owned by the Registrant (English Translation). ⁽¹²⁾
4.26	Supplemental Agreement to the Centralized Services Agreement, dated December 26, 2007, between the Registrant and China Telecom Group (English Summary). ⁽¹²⁾
4.27	Supplemental Agreement to the Centralized Services Agreement, dated March 31, 2008, between the Registrant and China Telecom Group (English Summary). ⁽¹²⁾
4.28	Framework Agreement for Transfer of CDMA Business, dated June 2, 2008, among the Registrant, China Unicom Limited and China Unicom Corporation Limited (English Summary). ⁽¹²⁾
4.29	Supplemental Agreement to the Interconnection Settlement Agreement, dated July 27, 2008, between the Registrant and China Telecom Group (English summary). ⁽¹³⁾
4.30	Supplemental Agreement to the IT Services Framework Agreement, dated December 15, 2008, between the Registrant and China Telecom Group (English summary). ⁽¹³⁾
4.31	Supplemental Agreement to the Supplies Procurement Services Framework Agreement, dated December 15, 2008, between the Registrant and China Telecom Group (English summary). ⁽¹³⁾
4.32	Supplemental Agreement to the Engineering Framework Agreement, dated July 27, 2008, between the Registrant and China Telecom Group (English summary). ⁽¹³⁾
4.33	Supplemental Agreement to the Community Services Framework Agreement, dated December 15, 2008, between the Registrant and China Telecom Group (English summary). ⁽¹³⁾

<u>Exhibits</u>	<u>Description</u>
4.34	Supplemental Agreement to the Ancillary Telecommunications Services Framework Agreement, dated July 27, 2008, between the Registrant and China Telecom Group (English summary). ⁽¹³⁾
4.35	CDMA Network Capacity Lease Agreement, dated July 27, 2008, between the Registrant and China Telecom Group (English translation). ⁽¹³⁾
4.36	Agreement for Transfer of CDMA Business, dated July 27, 2008, between the Registrant, China Unicom Limited and China Unicom Corporation Limited (English summary). ⁽¹³⁾
4.37	Merger Agreement, dated November 14, 2008, between the Registrant and China Telecom Group Beijing Corporation (English translation). ⁽¹³⁾
4.38	Supplemental Agreement to the Optic Fiber Leasing Agreement, dated July 10, 2008, between the Registrant and China Telecom Group (English summary). ⁽¹³⁾
4.39	Underwriting Agreement regarding Medium Term Notes of China Telecom Corporation Limited in 2008, dated April 15, 2008, among the Registrant, Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited and CITIC Securities Company Limited (English summary), and its Supplemental Agreement, dated December 15, 2008 (English summary). ⁽¹³⁾
4.40	Underwriting Agreement regarding the First Tranche of Short-Term Commercial Paper of China Telecom Corporation Limited in 2008, dated July 7, 2008, among the Registrant, Bank of Communications Co., Ltd. and China Development Bank (English summary). ⁽¹³⁾
4.41	Underwriting Agreement regarding the First Tranche of Medium Term Notes of China Telecom Corporation Limited in 2009, dated September 8, 2009 (as supplemented on September 9, 2009), among the Registrant, Bank of Communications Co., Ltd. and Agricultural Bank of China Limited (English summary).
4.42	Underwriting Agreement regarding the Second Tranche of Medium Term Notes of China Telecom Corporation Limited in 2009, dated October 19, 2009 (as supplemented respectively on October 20, 2009 and December 4, 2009), among the Registrant, Agriculture Bank of China Limited and China Merchants Bank Co., Ltd. (English summary).
4.43	Underwriting Agreement regarding the Third Tranche of Medium Term Notes of China Telecom Corporation Limited in 2009, dated October 19, 2009 (as supplemented respectively on October 20, 2009 and December 4, 2009), among the Registrant, China Construction Bank Corporation and Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Ltd. (English summary).
8.1	List of subsidiaries of the Registrant.
11.1	Code of Ethics (English translation). ⁽³⁾
12.1	Certification of CEO pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a).
12.2	Certification of CFO pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a).
13.1	Certification of CEO pursuant to Rule 13a-14(b).
13.2	Certification of CFO pursuant to Rule 13a-14(b).

(1) Incorporated by reference to our Registration Statement on Form F-1 (File No. 333-100042), filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 5, 2002.

(2) Incorporated by reference to our Registration Statement on Form F-6 (File No. 333-100617), filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission with respect to American Depositary Shares representing our H shares.

(3) Incorporated by reference to our Annual Report on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2003 (File No. 001-31517), filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

(4) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 1.1 to our Form 6-K filed on April 29, 2004.

(5) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 1.2 to our Form 6-K filed on April 29, 2004.

(6) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 1.3 to our Form 6-K filed on April 29, 2004.

- (7) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 1.4 to our Form 6-K filed on April 29, 2004.
- (8) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 1.5 to our Form 6-K filed on April 29, 2004.
- (9) Incorporated by reference to our Annual Report on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2004 (File No. 001-31517), filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission.
- (10) Incorporated by reference to our Annual Report on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2005 (File No. 001-31517), filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission.
- (11) Incorporated by reference to our Annual Report on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2006 (File No. 001-31517), filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission.
- (12) Incorporated by reference to our Annual Report on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2007 (File No. 001-31517), filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission.
- (13) Incorporated by reference to our Annual Report on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008 (File No. 001-31517), filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

SIGNATURES

The registrant hereby certifies that it meets all of the requirements for filing on Form 20-F and that it has duly caused and authorized the undersigned to sign this annual report on its behalf.

CHINA TELECOM CORPORATION LIMITED

By: /s/ Wang Xiaochu
Name: Wang Xiaochu
Title: Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

Date: June 25, 2010

CHINA TELECOM CORPORATION LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES
INDEX TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The Board of Directors and Shareholders of China Telecom Corporation Limited:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated statements of financial position of China Telecom Corporation Limited and subsidiaries (the “Group”) as of December 31, 2008 and 2009, and the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity, and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2009. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Group’s management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of China Telecom Corporation Limited and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2008 and 2009, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2009, in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the China Telecom Corporation Limited and subsidiaries’ internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2009, based on criteria established in Internal Control – Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO), and our report dated March 22, 2010 expressed an unqualified opinion on the effectiveness of the Group’s internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ KPMG

Hong Kong, China
March 22, 2010

CHINA TELECOM CORPORATION LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2008 AND 2009
(Amounts in millions)

	Note	December 31,	
		2008 RMB	2009 RMB
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	27,866	34,804
Time deposits with original maturity over three months		397	442
Accounts receivable, net	5	17,289	17,438
Inventories	6	2,561	2,628
Prepayments and other current assets	7	7,386	3,910
Income tax recoverable		—	1,714
Total current assets		<u>55,499</u>	<u>60,936</u>
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment, net	8	299,159	286,328
Construction in progress	9	13,615	11,567
Lease prepayments		5,608	5,517
Goodwill	10	29,922	29,922
Intangible assets	11	14,235	12,311
Interests in associates	12	882	997
Investments	13	177	722
Deferred tax assets	14	14,628	12,898
Other assets	18	6,612	5,322
Total non-current assets		<u>384,838</u>	<u>365,584</u>
Total assets		<u>440,337</u>	<u>426,520</u>
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
Current liabilities			
Short-term debt	15	83,448	51,650
Current portion of long-term debt	15	565	1,487
Accounts payable	16	34,458	34,321
Accrued expenses and other payables	17	53,628	52,193
Income tax payable		164	395
Current portion of finance lease obligations		22	18
Current portion of deferred revenues	18	4,505	3,417
Total current liabilities		<u>176,790</u>	<u>143,481</u>
Non-current liabilities			
Long-term debt	15	39,226	52,768
Finance lease obligations		18	—
Deferred revenues	18	6,939	5,045
Deferred tax liabilities	14	2,816	2,613
Total non-current liabilities		<u>48,999</u>	<u>60,426</u>
Total liabilities		<u>225,789</u>	<u>203,907</u>
Equity			
Share capital	19	80,932	80,932
Reserves	20	132,104	140,800
Total equity attributable to equity holders of the Company		<u>213,036</u>	<u>221,732</u>
Minority interests		1,512	881
Total equity		<u>214,548</u>	<u>222,613</u>
Total liabilities and equity		<u>440,337</u>	<u>426,520</u>

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

CHINA TELECOM CORPORATION LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2007, 2008 AND 2009
(Amounts in millions, except per share data)

	Note	Year ended December 31,		
		2007 RMB (restated)	2008 RMB (restated)	2009 RMB
Operating revenues	21	180,804	186,529	209,370
Operating expenses				
Depreciation and amortization		(52,607)	(53,880)	(52,243)
Network operations and support		(29,856)	(36,096)	(42,903)
Selling, general and administrative		(24,130)	(27,501)	(40,507)
Personnel expenses	22	(27,419)	(28,946)	(32,857)
Other operating expenses	23	(9,051)	(10,794)	(17,449)
Impairment loss on property, plant and equipment	8	—	(24,167)	(753)
Total operating expenses		<u>(143,063)</u>	<u>(181,384)</u>	<u>(186,712)</u>
Operating income		37,741	5,145	22,658
Deficit on revaluation of property, plant and equipment	8	(2,755)	—	—
Net finance costs	24	(4,288)	(5,076)	(4,375)
Investment income		83	5	791
Equity in income of associates		215	112	101
Earnings before income tax		30,996	186	19,175
Income tax	25	(6,704)	793	(4,549)
Profit for the year		<u>24,292</u>	<u>979</u>	<u>14,626</u>
Other comprehensive income / (loss) for the year:				
Change in fair value of available-for-sale equity securities		78	(92)	538
Deferred tax on change in fair value of available-for-sale equity securities		(14)	23	(120)
Effect of changes in tax rates		(1,577)	—	—
Surplus on revaluation of property, plant and equipment		4,809	—	—
Deferred tax on revaluation surplus		(1,136)	—	—
Exchange difference on translation of financial statements of subsidiaries outside mainland PRC, net of tax		(103)	(83)	(2)
Other comprehensive income / (loss) for the year, net of tax		<u>2,057</u>	<u>(152)</u>	<u>416</u>
Total comprehensive income for the year		<u>26,349</u>	<u>827</u>	<u>15,042</u>
Profit attributable to:				
Equity holders of the Company		24,195	884	14,422
Minority interests		97	95	204
Profit for the year		<u>24,292</u>	<u>979</u>	<u>14,626</u>
Total comprehensive income attributable to:				
Equity holders of the Company		26,252	732	14,763
Minority interests		97	95	279
Total comprehensive income for the year		<u>26,349</u>	<u>827</u>	<u>15,042</u>
Basic earnings per share	27	<u>0.30</u>	<u>0.01</u>	<u>0.18</u>
Weighted average number of shares	27	<u>80,932</u>	<u>80,932</u>	<u>80,932</u>

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

CHINA TELECOM CORPORATION LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2007, 2008 AND 2009
(Amounts in millions)

	Attributable to equity holders of the Company											
	Note	Share capital RMB	Capital reserve RMB	Share premium RMB	Re-valuation reserve RMB	Statutory reserves RMB	Other reserves RMB	Exchange reserve RMB	Retained earnings RMB	Total RMB	Minority interests RMB	Total Equity RMB
Balance as of January 1, 2007		80,932	(2,804)	10,746	7,357	49,818	14,804	(479)	48,975	209,349	1,448	210,797
Deferred tax on revaluation surplus of property, plant and equipment realized		—	—	—	—	—	31	—	(31)	—	—	—
Revaluation surplus realized		—	—	—	(194)	—	—	—	194	—	—	—
Deferred tax on land use rights realized		—	—	—	—	—	(169)	—	169	—	—	—
Distribution to minority interests		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(94)	(94)
Dividends	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(6,741)	(6,741)	—	(6,741)
Appropriations	20	—	—	—	—	5,388	—	—	(5,388)	—	—	—
Distribution to China Telecommunications Corporation		—	—	—	—	—	(2,931)	—	—	(2,931)	—	(2,931)
Transfer from retained earnings to other reserves		—	—	—	—	—	649	—	(649)	—	—	—
Adjustment to statutory reserves		—	—	—	—	(2,839)	—	—	2,839	—	—	—
Considerations for the acquisition of the Third Acquired Group		—	—	—	—	—	(1,408)	—	—	(1,408)	—	(1,408)
Total comprehensive income for the year		—	—	—	4,809	—	(2,649)	(103)	24,195	26,252	97	26,349
Balance as of December 31, 2007		80,932	(2,804)	10,746	11,972	52,367	8,327	(582)	63,563	224,521	1,451	225,972
Deferred tax on revaluation surplus of property, plant and equipment realized		—	—	—	—	—	127	—	(127)	—	—	—
Revaluation surplus realized		—	—	—	(562)	—	—	—	562	—	—	—
Deferred tax on land use rights realized		—	—	—	—	—	(132)	—	132	—	—	—
Distributions to minority interests		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(34)	(34)
Dividends	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(6,125)	(6,125)	—	(6,125)
Distribution to China Telecommunications Corporation		—	—	—	—	—	(535)	—	—	(535)	—	(535)
Adjustment to statutory reserves		—	—	—	—	3,718	—	—	(3,718)	—	—	—
Transfer from retained earnings to other reserves		—	—	—	—	—	425	—	(425)	—	—	—
Consideration for the acquisition of the Fourth Acquired Company	1	—	—	—	—	—	(5,557)	—	—	(5,557)	—	(5,557)

Total comprehensive income for the year	—	—	—	—	—	(69)	(83)	884	732	95	827
Balance as of December 31, 2008	80,932	(2,804)	10,746	11,410	56,085	2,586	(665)	54,746	213,036	1,512	214,548
Deferred tax on revaluation surplus of property, plant and equipment realized	—	—	—	—	—	125	—	(125)	—	—	—
Revaluation surplus realized	—	—	—	(547)	—	—	—	547	—	—	—
Deferred tax on land use rights realized	—	—	—	—	—	(147)	—	147	—	—	—
Distributions to minority interests	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(867)	(867)
Disposal of a subsidiary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(43)	(43)
Dividends	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	(6,067)	(6,067)	—	(6,067)
Appropriations	20	—	—	—	4,521	—	—	(4,521)	—	—	—
Total comprehensive income for the year	—	—	—	—	—	343	(2)	14,422	14,763	279	15,042
Balance as of December 31, 2009	<u>80,932</u>	<u>(2,804)</u>	<u>10,746</u>	<u>10,863</u>	<u>60,606</u>	<u>2,907</u>	<u>(667)</u>	<u>59,149</u>	<u>221,732</u>	<u>881</u>	<u>222,613</u>

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

CHINA TELECOM CORPORATION LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2007, 2008 AND 2009
(Amounts in millions)

	Note	Year ended December 31,		
		2007	2008	2009
		RMB	RMB	RMB
		(restated)	(restated)	
Net cash from operating activities	(a)	75,783	76,756	74,988
Cash flows from investing activities				
Capital expenditure		(46,847)	(46,652)	(40,311)
Purchase of investments		(72)	(92)	(23)
Lease prepayments		(260)	(120)	(94)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		362	620	393
Proceeds from disposal of lease prepayments		—	—	380
Proceeds from disposal of investments		42	111	735
Purchase of time deposits with maturity over three months		(222)	(397)	(442)
Maturity of time deposits with maturity over three months		379	222	397
Payment of purchase price for the acquisition of CDMA business, net of cash acquired		—	(29,511)	(4,290)
Net cash used in investing activities		<u>(46,618)</u>	<u>(75,819)</u>	<u>(43,255)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities				
Principal element of finance lease payments		(48)	(24)	(22)
Proceeds from bank debt and other loans		84,990	109,235	88,958
Proceeds from issuance of medium-term notes		—	19,787	29,906
Repayments of bank debt and other loans		(105,037)	(96,650)	(111,084)
Repayment of short-term commercial papers		—	—	(10,000)
Repayment of amount due to China Telecommunications Corporation in connection with the First Acquisition		—	(15,000)	—
Repayment of amount due to China Telecommunications Corporation in connection with the Second Acquisition		—	—	(15,150)
Payment of purchase price for the Third Acquisition		(1,408)	—	—
Payment of purchase price for the Fourth Acquisition		—	(5,557)	—
Payment of dividends		(6,273)	(6,167)	(6,493)
Distribution to China Telecommunications Corporation		(2,931)	—	—
Net cash distributions to minority interests		(40)	(39)	(908)
Net cash (used in)/generated from financing activities		<u>(30,747)</u>	<u>5,585</u>	<u>(24,793)</u>
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		<u>(1,582)</u>	<u>6,522</u>	<u>6,940</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		23,113	21,427	27,866
Effect of changes in foreign exchange rate		<u>(104)</u>	<u>(83)</u>	<u>(2)</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		<u>21,427</u>	<u>27,866</u>	<u>34,804</u>

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

CHINA TELECOM CORPORATION LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2007, 2008 AND 2009
(Amounts in millions)

(a) Reconciliation of earnings before income tax to net cash from operating activities

	<u>Year ended December 31,</u>		
	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>
	<u>RMB</u>	<u>RMB</u>	<u>RMB</u>
	<u>(restated)</u>	<u>(restated)</u>	
Earnings before income tax	30,996	186	19,175
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation and amortization	52,607	53,880	52,243
Impairment losses on property, plant and equipment	—	24,167	753
Deficit on revaluation of property, plant and equipment	2,755	—	—
Impairment losses for doubtful debts	1,386	1,828	1,791
Impairment losses for inventory	—	—	108
Investment income	(83)	(5)	(791)
Equity in income of associates	(215)	(112)	(101)
Interest income	(380)	(430)	(282)
Interest expense	4,772	5,336	4,724
Unrealized foreign exchange (gain)/ loss	(104)	170	(67)
Loss on retirement and disposal of property, plant and equipment	1,697	2,550	1,352
Increase in accounts receivable	(1,965)	(1,439)	(1,906)
Decrease/(increase) in inventories	550	357	(175)
Increase in prepayments and other current assets	(205)	(1,155)	(78)
Decrease in other assets	1,486	1,309	1,290
(Decrease)/increase in accounts payable	(3,010)	3,745	2,178
Increase in accrued expenses and other payables	2,803	3,000	7,105
Decrease in deferred revenues	(5,279)	(4,042)	(2,982)
Cash generated from operations	87,811	89,345	84,337
Interest received	402	440	271
Interest paid	(5,206)	(5,055)	(5,053)
Investment income received	66	21	58
Income tax paid	(7,290)	(7,995)	(4,625)
Net cash from operating activities	<u>75,783</u>	<u>76,756</u>	<u>74,988</u>

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

CHINA TELECOM CORPORATION LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All **Renminbi** amounts in millions, except per share data and except otherwise stated)

1. PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES, ORGANIZATION AND BASIS OF PRESENTATION

Principal activities

China Telecom Corporation Limited (the “Company”) and its subsidiaries (hereinafter, collectively referred to as the “Group”) offers a comprehensive range of wireline and mobile telecommunications services including wireline voice, mobile voice, Internet, managed data and leased line, value-added services, integrated information application services and other related services. The Group provides wireline telecommunications services and related services in Beijing Municipality, Shanghai Municipality, Guangdong Province, Jiangsu Province, Zhejiang Province, Anhui Province, Fujian Province, Jiangxi Province, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, Chongqing Municipality, Sichuan Province, Hubei Province, Hunan Province, Hainan Province, Guizhou Province, Yunnan Province, Shaanxi Province, Gansu Province, Qinghai Province, Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region and Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People’s Republic of China (the “PRC”). Following the acquisition of Code Division Multiple Access (“CDMA”) mobile communication business in October 2008, the Group also provides nation-wide mobile telecommunications and related services in the mainland of the PRC and the Macau Special Administrative Region of the PRC. The Group also provides leased line and other related services in certain countries of the Asia Pacific, South America and North America regions.

The operations of the Group in the mainland PRC are subject to the supervision and regulation by the PRC government. The Ministry of Industry and Information Technology of the PRC (hereinafter “MIIT”), pursuant to the authority delegated to it by the PRC State Council, is responsible for formulating the telecommunications industry policies and regulations, including the regulation and setting of tariff levels for basic telecommunications services, such as wireline and mobile local and long distance telephony services, managed data services, leased line, roaming and interconnection arrangements.

Organization

China Telecommunications Corporation (together with its subsidiaries, other than the Group referred to as “China Telecom Group”) is a state-owned enterprise which is under the supervision and regulation of the MIIT of the PRC. In November 2001, pursuant to an industry restructuring plan approved by the State Council, China Telecommunications Corporation’s wireline telecommunications networks and related operations in 10 northern provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions of the PRC were transferred to the former China Netcom Group (subsequently merged with China United Network Communications Group Company Limited). China Telecommunications Corporation retained the wireline telecommunications networks and related operations of 21 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions of the PRC, including those of the Company’s subsidiaries. In accordance with this industry restructuring plan, China Telecommunications Corporation and the former China Netcom Group own 70% and 30%, respectively, of the nationwide inter-provincial optic fibers.

As part of the reorganization (the “Restructuring”) of China Telecommunications Corporation, the Company was incorporated in the PRC on September 10, 2002. In connection with the Restructuring, China Telecommunications Corporation transferred to the Company the wireline telecommunications business and related operations in Shanghai Municipality, Guangdong Province, Jiangsu Province and Zhejiang Province together with the related assets and liabilities (the “Predecessor Operations”) in consideration for 68,317 million ordinary domestic shares of the Company. The shares issued to China Telecommunications Corporation have a par value of RMB1.00 each and represented the entire registered and issued share capital of the Company at that date.

Pursuant to the resolution passed by the Company’s independent shareholders at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on December 15, 2003, the Company acquired the entire equity interests in Anhui Telecom Company Limited, Fujian Telecom Company Limited, Jiangxi Telecom Company Limited, Guangxi Telecom Company Limited, Chongqing Telecom Company Limited and Sichuan Telecom Company Limited (collectively the “First Acquired Group”) and certain network management and research and development facilities from China Telecommunications Corporation for a total purchase price of RMB46,000 on December 31, 2003 (hereinafter, referred to as the “First Acquisition”). The purchase price consisted of a cash payment of RMB11,000 and a long-term payable of RMB35,000. The remaining balance of the long-term payable was settled in October 2008.

CHINA TELECOM CORPORATION LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All **Renminbi** amounts in millions, except per share data and except otherwise stated)

1. PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES, ORGANISATION AND BASIS OF PRESENTATION (continued)

Organization (continued)

Pursuant to the resolution passed by the Company's independent shareholders at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on June 9, 2004, the Company acquired the entire equity interests in Hubei Telecom Company Limited, Hunan Telecom Company Limited, Hainan Telecom Company Limited, Guizhou Telecom Company Limited, Yunnan Telecom Company Limited, Shaanxi Telecom Company Limited, Gansu Telecom Company Limited, Qinghai Telecom Company Limited, Ningxia Telecom Company Limited and Xinjiang Telecom Company Limited (collectively the "Second Acquired Group") from China Telecommunications Corporation for a total purchase price of RMB27,800 on June 30, 2004 (hereinafter, referred to as the "Second Acquisition"). The purchase price consisted of a cash payment of RMB8,340 and a long-term payable of RMB19,460. On June 30, 2004, the Company repaid RMB4,310 of this payable amount using the net proceeds from the issuance of new H shares in May 2004. The remaining balance of the long-term payable was settled in March 2009.

Pursuant to an equity purchase agreement entered into by the Company with China Telecommunications Corporation on June 15, 2007, the Company acquired the entire equity interests in China Telecom System Integration Co., Ltd. ("CTSI"), China Telecom (Hong Kong) International Limited ("CT (HK)") and China Telecom (Americas) Corporation ("CT Americas") (collectively the "Third Acquired Group") from China Telecommunications Corporation for a total purchase price of RMB1,408 (hereinafter, referred to as the "Third Acquisition"). The purchase price was fully paid in July 2007.

Pursuant to an acquisition agreement entered into by the Company and China Telecommunications Corporation on March 31, 2008, the Company acquired the entire equity interest in China Telecom Group Beijing Corporation ("Beijing Telecom" or the "Fourth Acquired Company") from China Telecommunications Corporation for a total purchase price of RMB5,557 (hereinafter, referred to as the "Fourth Acquisition"). The purchase price was fully paid in July 2008.

Hereinafter, the First Acquired Group, the Second Acquired Group, the Third Acquired Group and the Fourth Acquired Company are collectively referred to as the "Acquired Groups".

Basis of presentation

Since the Group is under common control of China Telecommunications Corporation, the Group's above acquisitions have been accounted for as a combination of entities under common control in a manner similar to a pooling-of-interests. Accordingly, the assets and liabilities of these entities have been accounted for at historical amounts and the consolidated financial statements of the Group prior to the acquisitions are combined with the financial statements of the Acquired Groups. The consideration for the acquisition of these entities are accounted for as an equity transaction in the consolidated statement of changes in equity.

CHINA TELECOM CORPORATION LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All **Renminbi** amounts in millions, except per share data and except otherwise stated)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Basis of preparation

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”). IFRS includes International Accounting Standards (“IAS”) and interpretations.

The consolidated financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis as modified by the revaluation of certain property, plant and equipment (Note 2(g)) and available-for-sale equity securities (Note 2(1)). The accounting policies described below have been consistently applied by the Group.

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgments about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Judgments made by management in the application of IFRS that have significant effect on the financial statements and estimates with a significant risk of material adjustment in future financial periods are described in Note 35.

CHINA TELECOM CORPORATION LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All **Renminbi** amounts in millions, except per share data and except otherwise stated)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(b) Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the Company and its subsidiaries and the Group's interests in associates. A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the Company. Control exists when the Company has the power, directly or indirectly, to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

The financial results of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases, and the profit attributable to minority interests is separately presented on the face of the consolidated statements of comprehensive income as an allocation of the profit or loss for the year between the minority interests and the equity holders of the Company. Minority interests represent the portion of the net assets of subsidiaries attributable to equity interests that are not owned by the Company, whether directly or indirectly through subsidiaries. Minority interests at the end of the reporting period are presented in the consolidated statements of financial position within equity and consolidated statement of changes in equity, separately from equity attributable to the equity holders of the Company.

An associate is an entity, not being a subsidiary, in which the Group exercises significant influence, but not control, over its management. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but is not control over those policies.

An investment in an associate is accounted for in the consolidated financial statements under the equity method and is initially recorded at cost and adjusted thereafter for the Group's equity share of the post-acquisition changes in the associate's net assets.

All significant intercompany balances and transactions and any unrealized gains arising from intercompany transactions are eliminated on consolidation. Unrealized gains arising from transactions with associates are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in the entity. Unrealized losses are eliminated in the same way as unrealized gains, but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment.

(c) Translation of foreign currencies

The accompanying consolidated financial statements are presented in Renminbi ("RMB"). The functional currency of the Company and its subsidiaries in mainland PRC is RMB. The functional currency of CT(HK), CT Americas, China Telecom (Macau) Company Limited ("CT Macau") and China Telecom (Singapore) Pte. Limited ("CT Singapore") is Hong Kong dollars (HK\$), US dollars (US\$), Macau Pataca (MOP) and Singapore dollars (S\$) respectively. Transactions denominated in currencies other than the functional currency during the year are translated into the functional currency at the applicable rates of exchange prevailing on the transaction dates. Foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities are translated into the functional currency using the applicable exchange rates at the end of the reporting period. The resulting exchange differences, other than those capitalized as construction in progress (Note 2(i)), are recognized as income or expense in profit or loss. For the periods presented, no exchange differences were capitalized.

When preparing the Group's consolidated financial statements, the results of operations of CT (HK), CT Americas, CT Macau and CT Singapore are translated into Renminbi at average rate prevailing during the year. Statement of financial position items of CT (HK), CT Americas, CT Macau and CT Singapore are translated into Renminbi at the foreign exchange rates ruling at the end of reporting period. The resulting exchange differences are recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated separately in equity in the exchange reserve.

(d) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and in hand and time deposits with original maturities of three months or less when purchased. Cash equivalents are stated at cost, which approximates fair value. None of the Group's cash and cash equivalents is restricted as to withdrawal.

(e) Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are initially recognized at fair value and thereafter stated at amortized cost less allowance for impairment of doubtful debts (Note 2(n)) unless the effect of discounting would be immaterial, in which case they are stated at cost.

CHINA TELECOM CORPORATION LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES
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(All **Renminbi** amounts in millions, except per share data and except otherwise stated)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(f) Inventories

Inventories consist of materials and supplies used in maintaining the telecommunications network and goods for resale. Inventories are valued at cost using the specific identification method or the weighted average cost method, less a provision for obsolescence.

Inventories that are held for resale are stated at the lower of cost or net realisable value. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

(g) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost, less subsequent accumulated depreciation and impairment losses (Note 2(n)). The cost of an asset comprises its purchase price, any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to working condition and location for its intended use and the cost of borrowed funds used during the periods of construction. Expenditure incurred after the asset has been put into operation, including cost of replacing part of such an item, is capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the item of property, plant and equipment and the cost can be measured reliably. All other expenditure is expensed as it is incurred.

Subsequent to the revaluation as described in Note 8, property, plant and equipment are carried at revalued amount, being the fair value at the date of the revaluation, less subsequent accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. When an item of property, plant and equipment is revalued, any accumulated depreciation at the date of the revaluation is restated proportionately with the change in the gross carrying amount of the asset so that the carrying amount of the asset after revaluation equals its revalued amount. The separate classes into which the Company groups assets for the revaluation are buildings and improvements; telecommunications network plant and equipment; and furniture, fixture, motor vehicles and other equipment. When an item of property, plant and equipment is revalued, the entire class of property, plant and equipment to which that asset belongs is revalued simultaneously. When an asset's carrying amount is increased as a result of a revaluation, the increase is recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity in the revaluation reserve. However, a revaluation increase is recognized as income to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognized as an expense. When an asset's carrying amount is decreased as a result of a revaluation, the decrease is recognized as an expense in the profit or loss. However, a revaluation decrease is charged directly against any related revaluation surplus to the extent that the decrease does not exceed the amount held in the revaluation reserve in respect of that same asset. Revaluations are performed with sufficient regularity such that the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair value at the end of the reporting period. Revaluations are performed annually on items which experience significant and volatile movements in fair value while items which experience insignificant movements in fair value are revalued every three to five years.

Assets acquired under leasing agreements which effectively transfer substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership from the lessor to the lessee are classified as assets under finance leases. Assets held under finance leases are initially recorded at amounts equivalent to the lower of the fair value of the leased assets at the inception of the lease or the present value of the minimum lease payments (computed using the rate of interest implicit in the lease). The net present value of the future minimum lease payments is recorded correspondingly as a finance lease obligation. Assets held under finance leases are amortized over their estimated useful lives on a straight-line basis. The carrying amount of assets held under finance leases as of December 31, 2008 and 2009 were RMB93 and RMB80 respectively.

Gains or losses arising from retirement or disposal of property, plant and equipment are determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized as income or expense in the profit or loss on the date of disposal. On retirement or disposal of a revalued asset, the related revaluation surplus is transferred from the revaluation reserve to retained earnings.

CHINA TELECOM CORPORATION LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES
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(All **Renminbi** amounts in millions, except per share data and except otherwise stated)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Depreciation is provided to write off the cost/revalued amount of each asset over its estimated useful life on a straight-line basis, after taking into account its estimated residual value, as follows:

	Depreciable lives primarily range from
Buildings and improvements	8 to 30 years
Telecommunications network plant and equipment	6 to 10 years
Furniture, fixture, motor vehicles and other equipment	5 to 10 years

Where parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, the cost or valuation of the item is allocated on a reasonable basis between the parts and each part is depreciated separately. Both the useful life of an asset and its residual value are reviewed annually.

(h) Lease prepayments

Lease prepayments represent land use rights paid. Land use rights are initially carried at cost and then charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the respective periods of the rights which range from 20 years to 70 years.

(i) Construction in progress

Construction in progress represents buildings, telecommunications network plant and equipment and other equipment and intangible assets under construction and pending installation, and is stated at cost less impairment losses (Note 2(n)). The cost of an item comprises direct costs of construction, capitalization of interest charge, and foreign exchange differences on related borrowed funds to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest charges during the periods of construction. Capitalization of these costs ceases and the construction in progress is transferred to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets when the asset is substantially ready for its intended use.

No depreciation is provided in respect of construction in progress.

(j) Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost over the Group's interest in the fair value of the net assets acquired in the CDMA acquisition.

Goodwill is stated at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units and is tested annually for impairment (Note 2(n)). On disposal of a cash generating unit during the year, any attributable amount of the goodwill is included in the calculation of the profit or loss on disposal.

(k) Intangible assets

The Group's intangible assets comprise computer software and customer relationships acquired in the CDMA business acquisition (Note 11).

Computer software that is not an integral part of any tangible assets, is recorded at cost less subsequent accumulated amortization and impairment losses (Note 2(n)). Amortization of computer software is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives, which mainly range from three to five years.

The customer relationships acquired in the CDMA acquisition are recorded at the acquisition-date fair value and amortized on a straight-line basis over the expected customer relationship of five years.

(l) Investments

Investments in available-for-sale equity securities are carried at fair value with any change in fair value being recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated separately in equity. When these investments are derecognized or impaired, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is recognized in the profit or loss. Investments in equity securities that do not have a quoted market price in an active market and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured are stated at cost less impairment losses (Note 2(n)).

CHINA TELECOM CORPORATION LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All **Renminbi** amounts in millions, except per share data and except otherwise stated)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(m) Operating lease charges

Where the Group has the use of assets held under operating leases, payments made under the leases are charged to profit or loss in equal instalments over the accounting periods covered by the lease term, except where an alternative basis is more representative of the pattern of benefits to be derived from the leased asset. Lease incentives received are recognized in profit or loss as an integral part of the aggregate net lease payments made. Contingent rentals are charged to profit or loss in the accounting period in which they are incurred.

(n) Impairment

(i) Impairment of investments in equity securities and trade and other receivables

Investments in equity securities and trade and other receivables are reviewed at the end of each reporting period to determine whether there is objective evidence of impairment. If such evidence exists, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the estimated future cash flows, discounted at the current market rate of return for a similar financial asset where the effect of discounting is material, and is recognized as an expense in profit or loss. Impairment losses for trade and other receivables are reversed through profit or loss if in a subsequent period the amount of the impairment losses decreases. Impairment losses for equity securities are not reversed.

(ii) Impairment of long-lived assets

The carrying amounts of the Group's long-lived assets, including property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and construction in progress are reviewed periodically to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. These assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their recorded carrying amounts may not be recoverable. For goodwill, the impairment testing is performed annually at each year end.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and the net selling price. When an asset does not generate cash flows largely independent of those from other assets, the recoverable amount is determined for the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows independently (i.e. a cash-generating unit). In determining the value in use, expected future cash flows generated by the assets are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. The goodwill arising from a business combination, for the purpose of impairment testing, is allocated to cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment loss is recognized as an expense in profit or loss. Impairment loss recognized in respect of cash-generating units is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the units and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the unit (group of units) on a pro rata basis.

The Group assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is any indication that an impairment loss recognized for an asset in prior years may no longer exist. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a favorable change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. A subsequent increase in the recoverable amount of an asset, when the circumstances and events that led to the write-down cease to exist, is recognized as an income in profit or loss. The reversal is reduced by the amount that would have been recognized as depreciation had the write-down not occurred. For the years presented, no reversal of impairment loss was recognized in profit or loss. An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed.

CHINA TELECOM CORPORATION LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES
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(All **Renminbi** amounts in millions, except per share data and except otherwise stated)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(o) Revenue recognition

The revenue recognition methods of the Group are as follows:

- (i) Revenue derived from local, DLD and ILD usage are recognized as the services are provided.
- (ii) Upfront fees received for activation of wireline services and wireline installation charges are deferred and recognized over the expected customer relationship period. The direct incremental costs associated with the installation of wireline services are deferred to the extent of the upfront fees and are amortized over the same expected customer relationship period.
- (iii) Monthly service fees are recognized in the month during which the services are provided to customers.
- (iv) Revenue from sale of prepaid calling cards are recognized as the cards are used by customers.
- (v) Revenue derived from value-added services are recognized when the services are provided to customers.
- (vi) Revenue from the provision of Internet and managed data services are recognized when the services are provided to customers.
- (vii) Interconnection fees from domestic and foreign telecommunications operators are recognized when the services are rendered as measured by the minutes of traffic processed.
- (viii) Lease income from operating leases is recognized over the term of the lease.
- (ix) Revenue derived from integrated information application services are recognized when the services are provided to customers.
- (x) Sale of equipment is recognized on delivery of the equipment to customers and when the significant risks and rewards of ownership and title have been transferred to the customers.

(p) Advertising and promotion expense

The costs for advertising and promoting the Group's telecommunications services are expensed as incurred. Advertising and promotion expense, which is included in selling, general and administrative expenses, were RMB10,467, RMB12,776 and RMB22,360 for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009 respectively.

(q) Net finance costs

Net finance costs comprise interest income on bank deposits, interest costs on borrowings, and foreign exchange gains and losses. Interest income from bank deposits is recognized as it accrues using the effective interest method.

Interest costs incurred in connection with borrowings are calculated using the effective interest method and are expensed as incurred, except to the extent that they are capitalized as being directly attributable to the construction of an asset which necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use.

(r) Research and development expense

Research and development expenditure is expensed as incurred. For the years ended December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009, research and development expense were RMB524, RMB490 and RMB545 respectively.

CHINA TELECOM CORPORATION LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All **Renminbi** amounts in millions, except per share data and except otherwise stated)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(s) Employee benefits

The Group's contributions to defined contribution retirement plans administered by the PRC government are recognized in profit or loss as incurred. Further information is set out in Note 32.

Compensation expense in respect of the stock appreciation rights granted is accrued as a charge to the profit or loss over the applicable vesting period based on the fair value of the stock appreciation rights. The liability of the accrued compensation expense is re-measured to fair value at the end of each reporting period with the effect of changes in the fair value of the liability charged or credited to profit or loss. Further details of the Group's stock appreciation rights scheme are set out in Note 33.

(t) Interest-bearing borrowings

Interest-bearing borrowings are recognized initially at fair value less attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, interest-bearing borrowings are stated at amortized cost with any difference between the amount initially recognized and the redemption value recognized in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings, together with any interest, using the effective interest method.

(u) Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are initially recognized at fair value and thereafter stated at amortized cost unless the effect of discounting would be immaterial, in which case they are stated at cost.

(v) Provisions and contingent liabilities

A provision is recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position when the Group has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Where the time value of money is material, provisions are stated at the present value of the expenditure expected to settle the obligation.

Where it is not probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required, or the amount cannot be estimated reliably, the obligation is disclosed as a contingent liability, unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote. Possible obligations, whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more future events, are also disclosed as contingent liabilities unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote.

(w) Income tax

Income tax for the year comprises current tax and movement in deferred tax assets and liabilities. Income tax is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized in other comprehensive income, in which case the relevant amounts of tax are recognized in other comprehensive income. Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years. Deferred tax is provided using the balance sheet liability method, providing for all temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and their tax bases. The amount of deferred tax is calculated on the basis of the enacted or substantively enacted tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled. The effect on deferred tax of any changes in tax rates is charged or credited to profit or loss, except for the effect of a change in tax rate on the carrying amount of deferred tax assets and liabilities which were previously recognized in other comprehensive income, in such case the effect of a change in tax rate is also recognized in other comprehensive income.

A deferred tax asset is recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable income will be available against which the asset can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

CHINA TELECOM CORPORATION LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All **Renminbi** amounts in millions, except per share data and except otherwise stated)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(x) Dividends

Dividends are recognized as a liability in the period in which they are declared.

(y) Segmental reporting

An operating segment is a component of the Group that engages in business activities from which the Group may earn revenues and incur expenses, and is identified on the basis of the internal financial reports that are provided to and regularly reviewed by the Group's chief operating decision maker in order to allocate resource and assess performance of the segment. For the periods presented, management has determined that the Group has no operating segments as the Group is only engaged in the integrated telecommunication business. The Group's assets and operating revenues derived from activities located outside the PRC are less than 1% of the Group's assets and operating revenues, respectively. No geographical area information has been presented as such information is immaterial.

3. CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICY, FINANCIAL STATEMENT PRESENTATION AND DISCLOSURES

The IASB has issued a number of new and revised IFRS and Interpretations that are effective or available for early adoption for accounting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2009. The Group has adopted these new and revised IFRS in the preparation of the Group's financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2009. The Group has not applied any new standard or interpretations that is not yet effective for the current accounting period (Note 36).

The accounting policies of the Group after the adoption of these new and revised IFRS have been summarized in Note 2. The following sets out further information on the changes in accounting policies, financial statement presentation and disclosures for the annual accounting period beginning on January 1, 2009 which have been reflected in these financial statements.

(i) IAS 1 (revised 2007), "Presentation of financial statements"

In prior years, the Group's consolidated financial statements comprised the consolidated balance sheet, consolidated income statement, consolidated statement of changes in equity, consolidated statement of cash flows and other explanatory notes. Income and expenses recognized in profit or loss were presented in the consolidated income statement. All changes in equity during the year arising from transactions with equity shareholders in their capacity and other income and expenses that the Group recognized directly in equity in accordance with IFRS were presented in the consolidated statement of changes in equity.

As a result of the adoption of IAS 1 (revised 2007), the Group's consolidated income statement is replaced by the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. All income and expenses recognized in profit or loss, together with other income and expenses that were previously recognized directly in equity in accordance with IFRS are now presented in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. Comparative amounts have been restated to conform with the new presentation. This change in presentation has no effect on reported profit or loss, total income and expenses or net assets for any periods presented. In addition, the term "consolidated balance sheet" has been changed to "consolidated statement of financial position" in accordance with IAS 1 (revised 2007).

CHINA TELECOM CORPORATION LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All **Renminbi** amounts in millions, except per share data and except otherwise stated)

3. CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICY, FINANCIAL STATEMENT PRESENTATION AND DISCLOSURES
(continued)

(ii) IFRIC 13, “Customer loyalty programmes”

The Group has launched a customer loyalty scheme to its telephony and Internet service subscribers that provides subscribers with bonus point credits. The bonus point credits can be redeemed for free telecommunication services or other gifts.

In prior years, the Group recognized bonus point credits associated with the customer loyalty scheme as a current liability based on the estimated fair value of the bonus point credits granted to subscribers, with a corresponding charge to selling, general and administrative expense. When the subscribers redeemed the awards or when the bonus point credits expired, the liability was reduced accordingly to reflect the change in outstanding obligations.

As a result of the adoption of IFRIC 13 which is effective for accounting period beginning on or after July 1, 2008, the Group accounts for bonus point credits associated with the customer loyalty scheme as a separately identifiable component of the sales transaction in which bonus point credits are granted. The fair value of the consideration received or receivable is allocated between bonus point credits and other components of the sale transaction based on their relative fair values. Consideration allocated to bonus point credits is initially recorded as a current liability which is subsequently recognized as revenue when the bonus point credits are redeemed by subscribers or the bonus point credits expire. The costs of gifts redeemed by subscribers is recognized as other operating expenses.

The following table summarizes the retrospective adjustments that have been made in accordance with IFRIC 13 to each of the line items in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2008:

	Effect of adoption of IFRIC 13 ((decrease)/increase for the year)	
	Year ended December 31,	
	2007 RMB	2008 RMB
Operating revenues	(78)	(272)
Selling, general and administrative expenses	(171)	(434)
Other operating expenses	93	162

As a result of the adoption of IFRIC 13, the Group’s operating revenues and selling, general and administrative expenses decreased by RMB92 and RMB227 respectively while other operating expenses increased by RMB135 for the year ended December 31, 2009. The adoption of IFRIC 13 did not have any effect on the Group’s net profit and total comprehensive income for the periods presented.

(iii) Amendments to IFRS 7, “Financial Instruments: Disclosure”

As a result of the adoption of the amendments to IFRS 7, Note 29(a) contains disclosures about the fair value measurement of the Group’s financial instruments, including categorizing these fair value measurements into a three-level fair value hierarchy.

CHINA TELECOM CORPORATION LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**(All **Renminbi** amounts in millions, except per share data and except otherwise stated)**4. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS**

	December 31,	
	2008	2009
	RMB	RMB
Cash at bank and in hand	21,916	27,235
Time deposits with original maturity within three months	5,950	7,569
	<u>27,866</u>	<u>34,804</u>

5. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE, NET

Accounts receivable, net, are analyzed as follows:

	December 31,	
	2008	2009
	RMB	RMB
Accounts receivable		
Third parties	17,923	17,767
China Telecom Group	372	917
Other state-controlled telecommunications operators in the PRC	1,112	827
	<u>19,407</u>	<u>19,511</u>
Less: Allowance for impairment of doubtful debts	<u>(2,118)</u>	<u>(2,073)</u>
	<u>17,289</u>	<u>17,438</u>

The following table summarizes the changes in allowance for impairment of doubtful debts for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2009:

	Year ended December 31,		
	2007	2008	2009
	RMB	RMB	RMB
At beginning of year	1,522	1,443	2,118
Acquisition of CDMA business	—	491	—
Allowance for impairments of doubtful debts	1,361	1,797	1,787
Accounts receivable written off	<u>(1,440)</u>	<u>(1,613)</u>	<u>(1,832)</u>
At end of year	<u>1,443</u>	<u>2,118</u>	<u>2,073</u>

CHINA TELECOM CORPORATION LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**(All **Renminbi** amounts in millions, except per share data and except otherwise stated)**5. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE, NET (continued)**

Ageing analysis of accounts receivable from telephone and Internet subscribers is as follows:

	December 31,	
	2008	2009
	RMB	RMB
Current, within 1 month	11,282	10,895
1 to 3 months	2,170	2,067
4 to 12 months	1,514	1,514
More than 12 months	495	499
	<u>15,461</u>	<u>14,975</u>
Less: Allowance for impairment of doubtful debts	(2,009)	(1,920)
	<u>13,452</u>	<u>13,055</u>

Ageing analysis of accounts receivable from telecommunications operators and enterprise customers is as follows:

	December 31,	
	2008	2009
	RMB	RMB
Current, within 1 month	1,397	1,918
1 to 3 months	1,210	1,071
4 to 12 months	834	922
More than 12 months	505	625
	<u>3,946</u>	<u>4,536</u>
Less: Allowance for impairment of doubtful debts	(109)	(153)
	<u>3,837</u>	<u>4,383</u>

Ageing analysis of accounts receivable that are not impaired are as follows:

	December 31,	
	2008	2009
	RMB	RMB
Not past due	15,402	16,021
Less than 1 month past due	1,220	869
1 to 3 months past due	667	548
	<u>1,887</u>	<u>1,417</u>
	<u>17,289</u>	<u>17,438</u>

Amounts due from the provision of telecommunications services to customers are generally due within 30 days from the date of billing.

6. INVENTORIES

Inventories represent:

	December 31,	
	2008	2009
	RMB	RMB
Materials and supplies	1,067	873
Goods for resale	1,494	1,755
	<u>2,561</u>	<u>2,628</u>

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7. PREPAYMENTS AND OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

Prepayments and other current assets represent:

	December 31,	
	2008	2009
	RMB	RMB
Amounts due from China Telecom Group	700	935
Amounts due from other state-controlled telecommunications operators in the PRC	1,052	240
Amount due from China Unicom in relation to the acquisition of CDMA business	3,471	—
Prepayments in connection with construction work and equipment purchases	836	745
Prepaid expenses and deposits	720	1,177
Other receivables	607	813
	<u>7,386</u>	<u>3,910</u>

8. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT, NET

	Buildings and improvements RMB	Telecommunications network plant and equipment RMB	Furniture, fixture, motor vehicles and other equipment RMB	Total RMB
Cost/valuation:				
Balance at January 1, 2008	81,881	576,153	20,208	678,242
Additions	100	1,014	871	1,985
Transferred from construction in progress	2,511	40,784	1,584	44,879
Acquisition of CDMA business	920	1,622	91	2,633
Disposals	(148)	(14,564)	(991)	(15,703)
Reclassification	—	174	(174)	—
Balance at December 31, 2008	<u>85,264</u>	<u>605,183</u>	<u>21,589</u>	<u>712,036</u>
Additions	185	852	745	1,782
Transferred from construction in progress	2,013	33,596	1,277	36,886
Disposals	(293)	(17,535)	(1,330)	(19,158)
Reclassification	9	42	(51)	—
Balance at December 31, 2009	<u>87,178</u>	<u>622,138</u>	<u>22,230</u>	<u>731,546</u>
Accumulated depreciation and impairment:				
Balance at January 1, 2008	(20,117)	(316,560)	(12,273)	(348,950)
Acquisition of CDMA business	—	(27)	(9)	(36)
Depreciation charge for the year	(3,436)	(46,661)	(2,160)	(52,257)
Provision for impairment	(36)	(24,131)	—	(24,167)
Written back on disposal	76	11,545	912	12,533
Reclassification	—	(99)	99	—
Balance at December 31, 2008	<u>(23,513)</u>	<u>(375,933)</u>	<u>(13,431)</u>	<u>(412,877)</u>
Depreciation charge for the year	(3,643)	(42,889)	(2,165)	(48,697)
Provision for impairment	—	(753)	—	(753)
Written back on disposal	239	15,605	1,265	17,109
Reclassification	3	(21)	18	—
Balance at December 31, 2009	<u>(26,914)</u>	<u>(403,991)</u>	<u>(14,313)</u>	<u>(445,218)</u>
Net book value at December 31, 2009	<u>60,264</u>	<u>218,147</u>	<u>7,917</u>	<u>286,328</u>
Net book value at December 31, 2008	<u>61,751</u>	<u>229,250</u>	<u>8,158</u>	<u>299,159</u>

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8. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT, NET (continued)

In accordance with the Group's accounting policy (Note 2(g)), the property, plant and equipment of the Group as of December 31, 2007 were revalued for each asset class by the Group on a depreciated replacement cost basis. The property, plant and equipment as of December 31, 2007 was revalued at RMB326,123. The surplus on revaluation of certain property, plant and equipment totaling RMB4,809 was credited to the other comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2007 and accumulated separately in equity in the revaluation reserve while the deficit on revaluation of certain property, plant and equipment totaling RMB2,755 was recognized as an expense in profit or loss for the year ended December 31, 2007.

The following is a summary of the carrying value of the Group's property, plant and equipment (excluding Beijing Telecom) before the revaluation and the revalued amounts of these assets as of December 31, 2007:

	Carrying value before the revaluation RMB	Revaluation surplus RMB	Revaluation deficit RMB	Revalued amounts RMB
Buildings and improvements	56,913	3,578	—	60,491
Telecommunications network plant and equipment	259,349	1,231	(2,754)	257,826
Furniture, fixture, motor vehicles and other equipment	7,807	—	(1)	7,806
	<u>324,069</u>	<u>4,809</u>	<u>(2,755)</u>	<u>326,123</u>

For the year ended December 31, 2008, an impairment loss on property, plant and equipment of RMB24,167 was recognized, which included an impairment loss on wireless access service ("PHS") specific equipment of RMB23,954. The recoverable amounts of the PHS specific equipment were determined based on the asset held in use model that estimated the future cash flows and outflows to be derived from continuing use of the asset for three years and from its ultimate disposal and applying a discount rate that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. The primary factor resulting in the impairment loss was due to lower revenue expected to be generated from this equipment following the acquisition of the CDMA business and execution of full services integrated operations.

For the year ended December 31, 2009, an impairment loss on property, plant and equipment of RMB753 was recognized which mainly represented impairment made in respect of the Digital Data Network ("DDN") specific equipment. The recoverable amounts of the DDN specific equipment were determined based on the asset held in use model that estimated the future cash flows and outflows to be derived from continuing use of the asset lives and from its ultimate disposal and applying a discount rate that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. The primary factor resulting in the impairment loss was due to the decrease in customer demand for DDN service and its technology being gradually substituted by other technologies.

9. CONSTRUCTION IN PROGRESS

	RMB
Balance at January 1, 2008	13,626
Additions	46,328
Transferred to property, plant and equipment	(44,879)
Transferred to intangible assets	(1,460)
Balance at December 31, 2008	13,615
Additions	36,220
Transferred to property, plant and equipment	(36,886)
Transferred to intangible assets	(1,382)
Balance at December 31, 2009	<u>11,567</u>

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10. GOODWILL

	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>
	RMB	RMB
Cost:		
Goodwill arising from acquisition of CDMA business	29,922	29,922

On October 1, 2008, the Group acquired the CDMA mobile communication business and related assets and liabilities, which also included the entire equity interests of China Unicom (Macau) Company Limited (currently known as China Telecom (Macau) Company Limited) and 99.5% equity interests of Unicom Huasheng Telecommunications Technology Company Limited (currently known as Tianyi Telecom Terminals Company Limited) (collectively the “CDMA business”) from China Unicom Limited (currently known as China Unicom (Hong Kong) Limited) and China Unicom Corporation Limited (currently known as China United Network Communications Corporation Limited) (collectively “China Unicom”). The purchase price of the business combination was RMB43,800. In addition, pursuant to the acquisition agreement, the Group acquired the customer-related assets and assumed the customer-related liabilities of CDMA business for a net settlement amount of RMB3,471 due from China Unicom. This amount was subsequently settled by China Unicom in 2009. The business combination was accounted for using the purchase method.

The fair value of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed on acquisition date and the purchase price allocation are as follows:

	<u>Pre-acquisition</u> <u>carrying amounts</u>	<u>Fair value</u> <u>adjustments</u>	<u>Recognized</u> <u>values on</u> <u>acquisition</u>
	RMB	RMB	RMB
Property, plant and equipment	2,892	(295)	2,597
Lease prepayments	181	—	181
Deferred tax assets	23	—	23
Intangible assets	15	11,286	11,301
Other non-current assets	208	30	238
Inventories	487	(234)	253
Accounts receivable	737	—	737
Prepayment and other current assets	16	—	16
Cash and cash equivalents	1,150	—	1,150
Accounts payable	(385)	—	(385)
Accrued expenses and other payables	(5,583)	—	(5,583)
Tax payable	(32)	—	(32)
Identifiable net assets acquired			10,496
Minority interest			(5)
Goodwill			29,922
Total cost of acquisition, including direct transaction cost of RMB84			40,413
Consideration payable			(13,223)
Settlement amount due from China Unicom in relation to the acquisition (reduction to the original purchase price)			3,471
Cash acquired			(1,150)
Net cash outflow			29,511

The goodwill recognized in the business combination is attributable to the skills and technical talent of the acquired business’s workforce, and the synergies expected to be achieved from integrating and combining the CDMA mobile communication business into the Group’s telecommunication business.

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10. GOODWILL (continued)

For purposes of goodwill impairment testing, the goodwill arising from the acquisition of CDMA business was allocated to the appropriate cash-generating unit of the Group, which is the Group's telecommunication business. The recoverable amount of the Group's telecommunication business is estimated based on the value in use model, which considers the Group's financial budgets covering a five-year period and a pre-tax discount rate of 10%. Cash flows beyond the five-year period are projected to perpetuity at annual growth rate of 1%. Management performed impairment tests for the goodwill and determined that goodwill was not impaired. Management believes any reasonably possible change in the key assumptions on which the recoverable amount is based would not cause its recoverable amount to be less than carrying amount.

Key assumptions used for the value in use calculation model are the number of subscribers, average revenue per subscriber and gross margin. Management determined the number of subscribers, average revenue per subscriber and gross margin based on historical trends and financial information.

The operating revenue from CDMA mobile services for the period from October 1, 2008 to December 31, 2008 was RMB6,154. The amount of net income or loss of the acquired CDMA business since the acquisition date included in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2008 and the amounts of operating revenues and net income or loss of the Group for the year ended December 31, 2008 as though the CDMA business was acquired as of January 1, 2008 have not been provided because the disclosure of such information was impracticable. The reason why such disclosure was considered impracticable was because no discrete and/or historical profit or loss or operating revenues information of the CDMA business for the relevant periods was available or existed to determine the disclosure amounts. The Group has made every reasonable effort to provide such information, however, after considering the number of significant adjustments and estimates that would be required to be made, the Group determined that, without any objective information, it was impossible to provide such information that is reliable and meaningful.

11. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	<u>Computer software</u> RMB	<u>Customer relationships</u> RMB	<u>Total</u> RMB
Cost:			
Balance at January 1, 2008	4,600	—	4,600
Additions	148	—	148
Acquisition of CDMA business	63	11,238	11,301
Transferred from construction in progress	1,460	—	1,460
Disposals	(113)	—	(113)
Balance at December 31, 2008	6,158	11,238	17,396
Additions	111	—	111
Transferred from construction in progress	1,382	—	1,382
Disposals	(64)	—	(64)
Balance at December 31, 2009	7,587	11,238	18,825
Accumulated amortization:			
Balance at January 1, 2008	(1,786)	—	(1,786)
Amortization charge for the year	(917)	(562)	(1,479)
Provision for impairment	(5)	—	(5)
Written back on disposal	109	—	109
Balance at December 31, 2008	(2,599)	(562)	(3,161)
Amortization charge for the year	(1,162)	(2,248)	(3,410)
Provision for impairment	(3)	—	(3)
Written back on disposal	60	—	60
Balance at December 31, 2009	(3,704)	(2,810)	(6,514)
Net book value at December 31, 2009	3,883	8,428	12,311
Net book value at December 31, 2008	3,559	10,676	14,235

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12. INTERESTS IN ASSOCIATES

	December 31,	
	2008	2009
	RMB	RMB
Unlisted equity investments, at cost	330	344
Share of post-acquisition changes in net assets	552	653
	<u>882</u>	<u>997</u>

The Group's interests in associates are accounted for under the equity method and are individually and in aggregate not material to the Group's financial condition or results of operations for all periods presented. Details of the Group's principal associates are as follows:

<u>Name of company</u>	<u>Attributable equity interest</u>	<u>Principal activities</u>
Shenzhen Shekou Telecommunications Company Limited	50%	Provision of telecommunications services
Shanghai Information Investment Incorporation	24%	Provision of information technology consultancy services

The above associates are established in the PRC and are not traded on any stock exchange.

13. INVESTMENTS

	December 31,	
	2008	2009
	RMB	RMB
Available-for-sale equity securities	85	690
Other unlisted equity investments	92	32
	<u>177</u>	<u>722</u>

Unlisted equity investments mainly represent the Group's various interests in PRC private enterprises which are mainly engaged in the provision of information technology services and Internet contents.

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14. DEFERRED TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are attributable to the items set out below:

	Assets		Liabilities		Net balance	
	2008 RMB	2009 RMB	2008 RMB	2009 RMB	2008 RMB	2009 RMB
<i>Current</i>						
Provisions and impairment losses, primarily for doubtful debts	726	931	—	—	726	931
<i>Non-current</i>						
Property, plant and equipment	6,738	5,145	(1,982)	(1,748)	4,756	3,397
Deferred revenues and installation costs	1,424	1,229	(821)	(732)	603	497
Land use rights	5,740	5,593	—	—	5,740	5,593
Available-for-sale equity securities	—	—	(13)	(133)	(13)	(133)
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	<u>14,628</u>	<u>12,898</u>	<u>(2,816)</u>	<u>(2,613)</u>	<u>11,812</u>	<u>10,285</u>

Movements in temporary differences for the three-year period ended December 31, 2009 are as follows:

	Note	Balance as of January 1, 2007 RMB	Recognized in statement of comprehensive income RMB	Balance as of December 31, 2007 RMB
<i>Current</i>				
Provisions and impairment losses, primarily for doubtful debts		550	9	559
<i>Non-current</i>				
Property, plant and equipment	(ii), (iii)	(965)	(38)	(1,003)
Deferred revenues and installation costs		1,032	(264)	768
Land use rights	(i), (ii)	7,690	(1,818)	5,872
Available-for-sale equity securities		(22)	(14)	(36)
Net deferred tax assets		<u>8,285</u>	<u>(2,125)</u>	<u>6,160</u>

	Note	Balance as of January 1, 2008 RMB	Acquisition of CDMA business RMB	Recognized in statement of comprehensive income RMB	Balance as of December 31, 2008 RMB
<i>Current</i>					
Provisions and impairment losses, primarily for doubtful debts		559	23	144	726
<i>Non-current</i>					
Property, plant and equipment		(1,003)	—	5,759	4,756
Deferred revenues and installation costs		768	—	(165)	603
Land use rights	(i)	5,872	—	(132)	5,740
Available-for-sale equity securities		(36)	—	23	(13)
Net deferred tax assets		<u>6,160</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>5,629</u>	<u>11,812</u>

	Note	Balance as of January 1, 2009 RMB	Recognized in statement of comprehensive income RMB	Balance as of December 31, 2009 RMB
<i>Current</i>				
Provisions and impairment losses, primarily for doubtful debts		726	205	931
<i>Non-current</i>				
Property, plant and equipment		4,756	(1,359)	3,397
Deferred revenues and installation costs		603	(106)	497
Land use rights	(i)	5,740	(147)	5,593
Available-for-sale equity securities		(13)	(120)	(133)
Net deferred tax assets		<u>11,812</u>	<u>(1,527)</u>	<u>10,285</u>

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14. DEFERRED TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (continued)

Note:

- (i) In connection with the Restructuring and the Acquisitions, the land use rights of the Predecessor Operations, the First Acquired Group and the Second Acquired Group were revalued as required by the relevant PRC rules and regulations. The tax bases of the land use rights were adjusted to conform to such revalued amounts. The land use rights were not revalued for financial reporting purposes and accordingly, deferred tax assets were created with corresponding increases in other comprehensive income in previous years and accumulated in shareholders' equity under the caption of other reserves.
- (ii) As described in Note 8, in accordance with the Group's accounting policy, the property, plant and equipment of the Group were revalued as of December 31, 2007. The tax bases of these assets were not adjusted to conform to such revalued amounts and accordingly, a deferred tax asset of RMB646 and a deferred tax liability of RMB1,136 in respect of the revaluation deficit and surplus respectively were recognized.
- (iii) On March 16, 2007, the Fifth Plenary Session of the Tenth National People's Congress passed the Corporate Income Tax Law of the People's Republic of China ("new tax law"), which takes effect on January 1, 2008. According to the new tax law, a unified corporate income tax rate of 25% is applied to PRC entities; however certain entities previously taxed at preferential rates are subject to a transition period during which their tax rates will gradually be increased to the unified rate of 25% over a five-year period starting from January 1, 2008.

Based on the new tax law, the income tax rate applicable to the Company and certain of its mainland PRC subsidiaries which were previously taxed at 33% is reduced to 25% from January 1, 2008. Based on a tax notice issued by the State Council on December 26, 2007, the applicable tax rates for entities operating in special economic zones, which were previously taxed at the preferential rate of 15%, are 18%, 20%, 22%, 24% and 25% for the years 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012 onwards, respectively. According to the same notice, the applicable tax rate for entities operating in the western region of the PRC which were granted a preferential tax rate of 15% from 2004 to 2010, remains at 15% for the years 2008, 2009 and 2010 and will be increased to 25% from 2011. Accordingly, deferred tax assets that are expected to be recovered and deferred tax liabilities that are expected to be settled after December 31, 2007 were adjusted to reflect the changes in tax rates. For the year ended December 31, 2007, the effects of changes in tax rates amounting to RMB117 and RMB1,577 were recognized in profit or loss and other comprehensive income respectively.

CHINA TELECOM CORPORATION LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**(All **Renminbi** amounts in millions, except per share data and except otherwise stated)**15. SHORT-TERM AND LONG-TERM DEBT**

Short-term debt comprises:

	December 31,	
	2008	2009
	RMB	RMB
Loans from state-controlled banks – unsecured	9,693	11,138
Other loans – unsecured	—	245
Short-term commercial papers – unsecured	9,979	—
Loans from China Telecommunications Corporation – unsecured	63,776	40,267
Total short-term debt	83,448	51,650

The weighted average interest rate of the Group's total short-term debt as of December 31, 2008 and 2009 was 5.1% and 4.0% respectively. As of December 31, 2009, the loans from state-controlled banks and other loans bear interest at rates ranging from 2.0% to 7.5% per annum and are repayable within one year; the commercial paper bears interest at a fixed rate of 4.72% per annum and was repaid in August 2009; the loans from China Telecommunications Corporation bear interest at fixed rates ranging from 2.8% to 5.3% per annum and are repayable within one year.

Long-term debt comprises:

		December 31,	
		2008	2009
		RMB	RMB
Interest rates and final maturity			
Bank loans – unsecured			
Renminbi denominated	Interest rates ranging from 3.60% to 7.56% per annum with maturities through 2050	1,533	1,362
US Dollars denominated	Interest rates ranging from 1.00% to 8.30% per annum with maturities through 2060	877	816
Japanese Yen denominated	Interest rates ranging from 1.49% to 3.50% per annum with maturities through 2026	1,690	1,609
Euro denominated	Interest rates ranging from 2.30% to 4.75% per annum with maturities through 2032	686	658
Other currencies denominated		43	40
		<u>4,829</u>	<u>4,485</u>
Other loans – unsecured			
Renminbi denominated		1	1
Medium-term notes-unsecured (Note (i))		19,811	49,769
Amount due to China Telecommunications Corporation – unsecured			
In connection with the Second Acquisition—Renminbi denominated (Note (ii))		<u>15,150</u>	<u>—</u>
Total long-term debt		39,791	54,255
Less: current portion		<u>(565)</u>	<u>(1,487)</u>
Non-current portion		<u>39,226</u>	<u>52,768</u>

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Note (i) On April 22, 2008, the Group issued three-year, 10 billion RMB denominated medium-term note with annual interest rate of 5.3% per annum. The medium-term note is unsecured. On October 23, 2008, the Group issued five-year 10 billion RMB denominated medium-term note with annual interest rate of 4.15% per annum. The medium-term note is unsecured. On November 16, 2009, the Group issued three-year, 10 billion RMB denominated medium-term note with annual interest rate of 3.65% per annum. The medium-term note is unsecured. On December 28, 2009, the Group issued two batches of five-year, 10 billion RMB denominated medium-term notes with annual interest rate of 4.61% per annum. The medium-term notes are unsecured.

(ii) Represented the remaining balance of the deferred consideration payable to China Telecommunications Corporation in respect of the Second Acquisition (Note 1). In March 2009, the Company repaid the remaining balance of RMB15,150 to China Telecommunications Corporation.

The aggregate maturities of the Group's long-term debt subsequent to December 31, 2009 are as follows:

	RMB
2010	1,487
2011	10,322
2012	11,372
2013	9,986
2014	20,020
Thereafter	1,068
	<u>54,255</u>

The Group's short-term and long-term debt do not contain any financial covenants. As of December 31, 2008 and 2009, the Group unutilized committed credit facilities amounting to RMB128,231 and RMB102,555 respectively.

16. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

Accounts payable are analyzed as follows:

	December 31,	
	2008	2009
	RMB	RMB
Third parties	27,698	26,402
China Telecom Group	6,387	7,526
Other state-controlled telecommunications operators in the PRC	373	393
	<u>34,458</u>	<u>34,321</u>

Amounts due to China Telecom Group are repayable in accordance with contractual terms which are similar to those terms offered by third parties.

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Accrued expenses and other payables represent:

	December 31,	
	2008	2009
	RMB	RMB
Amounts due to China Telecom Group	1,448	1,694
Amounts due to other state-controlled telecommunications operators in the PRC	102	103
Accrued expenses	15,452	14,608
Customer deposits and receipts in advance	23,060	30,407
Dividend payable	426	—
Purchase price payable to China Unicom for the acquisition of CDMA business	13,140	5,381
	<u>53,628</u>	<u>52,193</u>

18. DEFERRED REVENUES

Deferred revenues represent the unearned portion of upfront connection fees and installation fees for wireline services received from customers and the unused portion of calling cards. Connection fees and installation fees are amortized over the expected customer relationship period of 10 years. Beginning July 1, 2001, connection fees were no longer collected from new customers.

	December 31,	
	2008	2009
	RMB	RMB
Balance at beginning of year	15,486	11,444
Additions for the year		
— installation fees	656	458
— calling cards	4,119	3,253
	<u>4,775</u>	<u>3,711</u>
Reductions for the year		
— amortization of connection fees	(2,022)	(1,151)
— amortization of installation fees	(2,574)	(2,311)
— usage of calling cards	(4,221)	(3,231)
Balance at end of year	<u>11,444</u>	<u>8,462</u>
Representing:		
— current portion	4,505	3,417
— non-current portion	<u>6,939</u>	<u>5,045</u>
	<u>11,444</u>	<u>8,462</u>

Included in other non-current assets are primarily capitalized direct incremental costs associated with the installation of wireline services. As of December 31, 2008 and 2009, the unamortized portion of these costs was RMB5,584 and RMB4,312, respectively.

19. SHARE CAPITAL

	December 31,	
	2008	2009
	RMB	RMB
Registered, issued and fully paid		
67,054,958,321 ordinary domestic shares of RMB1.00 each	67,055	67,055
13,877,410,000 overseas listed H shares of RMB1.00 each	13,877	13,877
	<u>80,932</u>	<u>80,932</u>

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20. RESERVES

	<u>Capital reserve</u> RMB	<u>Share premium</u> RMB	<u>Re- valuation reserve</u> RMB	<u>Statutory reserves</u> RMB	<u>Other reserves</u> RMB	<u>Exchange reserve</u> RMB	<u>Retained earnings</u> RMB	<u>Total</u> RMB
	(Note (i))			(Note (iii))	(Note (ii))			
Balance as of January 1, 2008	(2,804)	10,746	11,972	52,367	8,327	(582)	63,563	143,589
Deferred tax on revaluation surplus of property, plant and equipment realized	—	—	—	—	127	—	(127)	—
Revaluation surplus realized	—	—	(562)	—	—	—	562	—
Deferred tax on land use rights realized	—	—	—	—	(132)	—	132	—
Dividends (Note 26)	—	—	—	—	—	—	(6,125)	(6,125)
Distribution to China Telecommunications Corporation	—	—	—	—	(535)	—	—	(535)
Adjustment to statutory reserves (Note (iv))	—	—	—	3,718	—	—	(3,718)	—
Transfer from retained earnings to other reserves	—	—	—	—	425	—	(425)	—
Consideration for the acquisition of the Fourth Acquired Company (Note 1)	—	—	—	—	(5,557)	—	—	(5,557)
Total comprehensive income for the year	—	—	—	—	(69)	(83)	884	732
Balance as of December 31, 2008	(2,804)	10,746	11,410	56,085	2,586	(665)	54,746	132,104
Deferred tax on revaluation surplus of property, plant and equipment realized	—	—	—	—	125	—	(125)	—
Revaluation surplus realized	—	—	(547)	—	—	—	547	—
Deferred tax on land use rights realized	—	—	—	—	(147)	—	147	—
Dividends (Note 26)	—	—	—	—	—	—	(6,067)	(6,067)
Appropriations (Note (iii))	—	—	—	4,521	—	—	(4,521)	—
Total comprehensive income for the year	—	—	—	—	343	(2)	14,422	14,763
Balance as of December 31, 2009	(2,804)	10,746	10,863	60,606	2,907	(667)	59,149	140,800

Note:

- (i) Capital reserve of the Group represents the sum of (a) the difference between the carrying amount of the Company's net assets and the par value of the Company's shares issued upon its formation; and (b) the difference between the consideration paid by the Company for the entities acquired from China Telecommunications Corporation as described in Note 1, which were accounted for as equity transactions as disclosed in Note 1 to the financial statements, and the historical carrying amount of the net assets of these acquired entities.
- (ii) Other reserves of the Group represent primarily the balance of the deferred tax assets recognized due to the revaluation of land use rights for tax purposes (and not for financial reporting purposes) as described in Note 14(i) the balance of the deferred tax liabilities recognized due to the revaluation of property, plant and equipment for financial reporting purposes (and not for tax purposes) and the deferred tax liabilities recognized due to the change in fair value of available-for-sale equity securities.
- (iii) The statutory reserves consist of statutory surplus reserve and discretionary surplus reserve. According to the Company's Articles of Association, the Company is required to transfer 10% of its net income, as determined in accordance with the lower of the amount determined under the PRC Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises and the amount determined under IFRS, to the statutory surplus reserve until such reserve balance reaches 50% of the registered capital. The transfer to this reserve must be made before distribution of any dividend to shareholders. For the year ended December 31, 2009, the Company transferred RMB1,292, being 10% of the year's net profit determined in accordance with the PRC Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises, to this reserve. For the year ended December 31, 2008, the Company did not transfer any amount to this reserve as it has net loss during the year determined in accordance with the PRC Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises.

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20. RESERVES (continued)

Note: (continued)

- (iii) According to the Company's Articles of Association, the Directors authorized, subject to shareholders' approval, the transfer of RMB3,229 for the year ended December 31, 2009, being 25% of the year's net profit determined in accordance with the PRC Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises, to the discretionary surplus reserve. The Company did not transfer any amount to the discretionary surplus reserve for the year ended December 31, 2008.
The statutory and discretionary surplus reserves are non-distributable other than in liquidation and can be used to make good of previous years' losses, if any, and may be utilized for business expansion or converted into share capital by issuing new shares to existing shareholders in proportion to their shareholdings or by increasing the par value of the shares currently held by them, provided that the remaining reserve balance after such issue is not less than 25% of the registered capital.
- (iv) Upon the merger of certain subsidiaries of the Company into the Company in connection with an internal reorganization, the subsidiaries' non-distributable profits at the date of the internal reorganization were transferred from retained earnings to statutory reserves of the Company as required by the Company's Articles of Association.
- (v) According to the Company's Articles of Association, the amount of retained earnings available for distribution to shareholders of the Company is the lower of the amount determined in accordance with the PRC Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises and the amount determined in accordance with IFRS. As of December 31, 2008 and 2009, the amount of retained earnings available for distribution was RMB35,173 and RMB37,922 respectively, being the amount determined in accordance with IFRS. Final dividend of approximately RMB6,076 in respect of the financial year 2009 proposed after the end of the reporting period has not been recognized as a liability at the end of the reporting period (Note 26).

21. OPERATING REVENUES

Operating revenues represent revenues from the provision of telecommunications services. The components of the Group's operating revenues are as follows:

	Note	Year ended December 31,		
		2007	2008	2009
		RMB	RMB	RMB
Wireline voice	(i)	111,573	96,258	78,432
Mobile voice	(ii)	—	3,955	20,027
Internet	(iii)	31,802	40,727	51,567
Value-added services	(iv)	13,198	16,253	21,533
Integrated information application services	(v)	6,572	10,803	12,659
Managed data and leased line	(vi)	9,183	10,231	11,499
Others	(vii)	5,182	6,280	12,502
Upfront connection fees	(viii)	3,294	2,022	1,151
		<u>180,804</u>	<u>186,529</u>	<u>209,370</u>

Note:

- (i) Represent the aggregate amount of monthly fees, local usage fees, domestic long distance usage fees, international, Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan long distance usage fees, interconnections and upfront installation fees charged to customers for the provision of wireline telephony services.

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21. OPERATING REVENUES (continued)

- (ii) Represent the aggregate amount of monthly fees, local usage fees, domestic long distance usage fees, international, Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan long distance usage fees and interconnections fees charged to customers for the provision of mobile telephony services.
- (iii) Represent amounts charged to customers for the provision of Internet access services.
- (iv) Represent the aggregate amount of fees charged to customers for the provision of value-added services, which comprise primarily caller ID services, short messaging services, back ring tone services (Colour Ring Tone), Internet data centre and IP-Virtual Private Network services.
- (v) Represent primarily the aggregate amount of fees charged to customers for system integration and consulting services and Best Tone information services, which comprise hotline enquiry and booking services.
- (vi) Represent the aggregate amount of fees charged to customers for the provision of managed data transmission services and lease income from other domestic telecommunications operators and enterprise customers for the usage of the Group's wireline telecommunication networks and equipment.
- (vii) Represent primarily revenue from sale, rental and repairs and maintenance of equipment.
- (viii) Represent the amortized amount of the upfront fees received for initial activation of wireline services.

22. PERSONNEL EXPENSES

Personnel expenses are attributable to the following functions:

	Year ended December 31,		
	2007	2008	2009
	RMB	RMB	RMB
Network operations and support	17,440	19,162	21,210
Selling, general and administrative	9,979	9,784	11,647
	<u>27,419</u>	<u>28,946</u>	<u>32,857</u>

CHINA TELECOM CORPORATION LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**(All **Renminbi** amounts in millions, except per share data and except otherwise stated)**23. OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES**

Other operating expenses consist of:

	Note	Year ended December 31,		
		2007 RMB	2008 RMB	2009 RMB
Interconnection charges	(i)	6,938	7,543	9,634
Cost of goods sold	(ii)	2,017	3,170	7,721
Donations		54	42	8
Others		42	39	86
		<u>9,051</u>	<u>10,794</u>	<u>17,449</u>

Note:

- (i) Interconnection charges represent amounts incurred for the use of other domestic and foreign telecommunications operators' networks for delivery of voice and data traffic that originate from the Group's wireline and mobile telecommunications networks.
- (ii) Cost of goods sold primarily represents cost of telecommunication equipment.

24. NET FINANCE COSTS

Net finance costs comprise:

	Year ended December 31,		
	2007 RMB	2008 RMB	2009 RMB
Interest expense incurred	5,227	5,753	5,051
Less: Interest expense capitalized*	(455)	(417)	(327)
Net interest expense	4,772	5,336	4,724
Interest income	(380)	(430)	(282)
Foreign exchange losses	44	371	108
Foreign exchange gains	(148)	(201)	(175)
	<u>4,288</u>	<u>5,076</u>	<u>4,375</u>

* Interest expense was capitalized in construction in progress at the following rates per annum

2.3%- 6.7% 2.7%- 7.1% 2.5%- 6.9%

25. INCOME TAX

Income tax in the profit or loss comprises:

	Year ended December 31,		
	2007 RMB	2008 RMB	2009 RMB
Provision for PRC income tax	7,274	4,792	3,105
Provision for income tax of other jurisdictions	32	21	37
Deferred taxation (Note 14)	(602)	(5,606)	1,407
	<u>6,704</u>	<u>(793)</u>	<u>4,549</u>

CHINA TELECOM CORPORATION LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**(All **Renminbi** amounts in millions, except per share data and except otherwise stated)**25. INCOME TAX (continued)**

A reconciliation of the expected tax with the actual tax expense is as follows:

	Note	Year ended December 31,		
		2007	2008	2009
		RMB	RMB	RMB
Earnings before income tax		30,996	186	19,175
Expected PRC income tax expense at statutory tax rate of 25% (2007: 33%)	(i)	10,229	47	4,794
Differential tax rate on PRC subsidiaries' and branches' income	(i)	(1,678)	248	(433)
Differential tax rate on other subsidiaries' income	(ii)	(41)	(19)	(17)
Non-deductible expenses	(iii)	1,362	660	1,013
Non-taxable income	(iv)	(1,966)	(1,071)	(776)
Effect on changes in tax rates	14 (iii)	117	—	—
Tax credit for domestic equipment purchases and other tax benefits		(1,319)	(658)	(32)
Actual income tax expense/ (benefit)		<u>6,704</u>	<u>(793)</u>	<u>4,549</u>

Note:

- (i) The provision for PRC current income tax is based on the statutory rate of 25% (2007: 33%) of the assessable income of the Company, its subsidiaries and branches as determined in accordance with the relevant income tax rules and regulations of the PRC, except for certain subsidiaries and branches which are taxed at preferential rates of 15% or 20%.
- (ii) Income tax provisions of the Company's subsidiaries in Hong Kong and Macau Special Administrative Regions of the PRC, and in other countries are based on the subsidiaries' assessable income and income tax rates applicable in the respective tax jurisdictions which range from 12% to 35%.
- (iii) Amounts represent miscellaneous expenses in excess of statutory deductible limits for tax purposes.
- (iv) Amounts primarily represent connection fees received from customers which are not subject to income tax.

26. DIVIDENDS

Pursuant to a resolution passed at the Directors' meeting on March 22, 2010, a final dividend of equivalent to HK\$0.085 per share totalling approximately RMB6,076 for the year ended December 31, 2009 was proposed for shareholders' approval at the Annual General Meeting. The dividend has not been provided for in the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2009.

Pursuant to the shareholders' approval at the Annual General Meeting held on May 26, 2009, a final dividend of RMB0.074963 (equivalent to HK\$0.085) per share totalling approximately RMB6,067 in respect of the year ended December 31, 2008 was declared and paid on June 30, 2009.

Pursuant to the shareholders' approval at the Annual General Meeting held on May 30, 2008, a final dividend of RMB0.075747 (equivalent to HK\$0.085) per share totalling RMB6,125 in respect of the year ended December 31, 2007 was declared, of which RMB5,699 and RMB426 were paid on June 16, 2008 and February 25, 2009 respectively.

27. BASIC EARNINGS PER SHARE

The calculation of basic earnings per share for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009 is based on the net income attributable to equity holders of the Company of RMB24,195, RMB884 and RMB14,422 respectively, divided by 80,932,368,321 shares.

The amount of diluted earnings per share is not presented as there were no dilutive potential ordinary shares in existence for all periods presented.

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28. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES***Operating lease commitments***

The Group leases business premises and equipment through non-cancellable operating leases. Other than the CDMA network lease arrangements as set out in Note 31(a), these operating leases do not contain provisions for contingent lease rentals. None of the rental agreements contain escalation provisions that may require higher future rental payments nor impose restrictions on dividends, additional debt and/or further leasing.

As of December 31, 2009, the Group's future minimum lease payments under non-cancelable operating leases were as follows:

	RMB
2010	8,531
2011	643
2012	505
2013	417
2014	377
Thereafter	637
Total minimum lease payments	<u>11,110</u>

Total rental expense in respect of operating leases charged to profit or loss for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009 were RMB1,832, RMB3,645 and RMB10,757, respectively.

Capital commitments

As of December 31, 2009, the Group had capital commitments as follows:

	RMB
Authorized and contracted for	
- property	376
- telecommunications network plant and equipment	4,166
	<u>4,542</u>
Authorized but not contracted for	
- property	739
- telecommunications network plant and equipment	4,364
	<u>5,103</u>

Contingent liabilities

- (a) The Company and the Group were advised by their PRC lawyers that, except for liabilities arising out of or relating to the businesses of the Predecessor Operations and the Acquired Groups transferred to the Company in connection with the Restructuring and the Acquisitions, no other liabilities were assumed by the Company or the Group, and the Company or the Group are not jointly and severally liable for other debts and obligations incurred by China Telecom Group prior to the Restructuring and the Acquisitions.
- (b) As of December 31, 2008 and 2009, the Group did not have contingent liabilities in respect of guarantees given to banks in respect of banking facilities granted to other parties, or other forms of contingent liabilities.

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28. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (continued)

Legal contingencies

The Group is a defendant in certain lawsuits as well as the named party in other proceedings arising in the ordinary course of business. Management has assessed the likelihood of an unfavourable outcome of such contingencies, lawsuits or other proceedings and believes that any resulting liabilities will not have a material adverse effect on the financial position, operating results, or cash flows of the Group.

29. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial assets of the Group include cash and cash equivalents, time deposits, investments, accounts receivable, advances and other receivables. Financial liabilities of the Group include short-term and long-term debts, accounts payable, accrued expenses and other payables. The Group does not hold nor issue financial instruments for trading purposes.

(a) *Fair Value*

The amendments to IFRS 7, *Financial Instruments: Disclosures*, require disclosures relating to fair value measurements of financial instruments across three levels of a “fair value hierarchy”. The fair value of each financial instrument is categorized in its entirety based on the lowest level of input that is significant to that fair value measurement. The levels are defined as follows:

- Level 1 (highest level): fair values measured using quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical financial instruments
- Level 2: fair values measured using quoted prices in active markets for similar financial instruments, or using valuation techniques in which all significant inputs are directly or indirectly based on observable market data
- Level 3 (lowest level): fair values measured using valuation techniques in which any significant input is not based on observable market data

The fair values of the Group’s financial instruments (other than long-term debt and available-for-sale equity investment securities) approximate their carrying amounts due to the short-term maturity of these instruments.

The Group’s available-for-sale equity investment securities are categorized as level 1 financial instruments. The fair value of the Group’s available-for-sale equity investment securities, which amounted to RMB85 and RMB690 as of December 31, 2008 and 2009 respectively was based on quoted market price on a PRC stock exchange. The Group’s long-term investments, other than the available-for-sale equity investment securities, are unlisted equity interests for which no quoted market prices exist in the PRC and accordingly, a reasonable estimate of their fair values could not be made without incurring excessive costs.

The fair values of long-term indebtedness are estimated by discounting future cash flows using current market interest rates offered to the Group for debt with substantially the same characteristics and maturities. The interest rates used in estimating the fair values of long-term debt, having considered the foreign currency denomination of the debt, ranged from 1.0% to 5.76% (2008: 1.5% to 5.94%). As of December 31, 2008 and 2009, the carrying amounts and fair values of the Group’s long-term debt were as follows:

	<u>December 31, 2008</u>		<u>December 31, 2009</u>	
	<u>Carrying amount</u>	<u>Fair value</u>	<u>Carrying amount</u>	<u>Fair value</u>
	<u>RMB</u>	<u>RMB</u>	<u>RMB</u>	<u>RMB</u>
Long-term debt	<u>39,791</u>	<u>38,871</u>	<u>54,255</u>	<u>52,213</u>

During the year, there were no transfers among instruments in level 1, level 2 or level 3.

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29. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

(b) *Risks*

The Group's financial instruments are exposed to three main types of risks, namely, credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk (which comprises of interest rate risk and foreign currency exchange rate risk). The Group's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the Group's financial performance. Risk management is carried out under policies approved by the Board of Directors. The Board provides principles for overall risk management, as well as policies covering specific areas, such as liquidity risk, credit risk, and market risk. The Board regularly reviews these policies and authorizes changes if necessary based on operating and market conditions and other relevant risks. The following summarizes the qualitative and quantitative disclosures for each of the three main types of risks:

(i) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will be unable to pay amounts in full when due. For the Group, this arises mainly from deposits it maintains at financial institutions and credit it provides to customers for the provision of telecommunication services. To limit exposure to credit risk relating to deposits, the Group primarily places cash deposits only with large state-owned financial institution in the PRC with acceptable credit ratings. For accounts receivable, management performs ongoing credit evaluations of its customers' financial condition and generally does not require collateral on accounts receivable. Furthermore, the Group has a diversified base of customers with no single customer contributing more than 10% of revenues for the periods presented. Further details of the Group's credit policy and quantitative disclosures in respect of the Group's exposure on credit risk for trade receivables are set out in Note 5.

The amounts of cash and cash equivalents, time deposits, accounts receivable and other receivables represent the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk in relation to financial assets.

(ii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that funds will not be available to meet liabilities as they fall due, and results from timing and amount mismatches of cash inflow and outflow. The Group manages liquidity risk by maintaining sufficient cash balances and adequate amount of committed banking facilities to meet its funding needs, including working capital, principal and interest payments on debts, dividend payments, capital expenditures and new investments for a set minimum period of between 3 to 6 months.

The following table sets out the remaining contractual maturities at the end of the reporting period of the Group's financial liabilities, which are based on contractual undiscounted cash flows (including interest payments computed using contractual rates or, if floating, based on prevailing rates at the end of the reporting period) and the earliest date the Group would be required to repay:

	2008					
	Carrying amount	Total contractual undiscounted cash flow	Within 1 year or on demand	More than 1 year but less than 2 years	More than 2 years but less than 5 years	More than 5 years
	RMB	RMB	RMB	RMB	RMB	RMB
Short-term debt	83,448	(85,576)	(85,576)	—	—	—
Long-term debt	39,791	(48,407)	(2,498)	(3,558)	(24,813)	(17,538)
Accounts payable	34,458	(34,458)	(34,458)	—	—	—
Accrued expenses and other payables	53,628	(53,628)	(53,628)	—	—	—
Finance lease obligations	40	(40)	(22)	(18)	—	—
	<u>211,365</u>	<u>(222,109)</u>	<u>(176,182)</u>	<u>(3,576)</u>	<u>(24,813)</u>	<u>(17,538)</u>

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29. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

(ii) Liquidity risk (continued)

	2009					
	Carrying amount	Total contractual undiscounted cash flow	Within 1 year or on demand	More than 1 year but less than 2 years	More than 2 years but less than 5 years	More than 5 years
	RMB	RMB	RMB	RMB	RMB	RMB
Short-term debt	51,650	(52,294)	(52,294)	—	—	—
Long-term debt	54,255	(62,764)	(3,742)	(12,260)	(45,486)	(1,276)
Accounts payable	34,321	(34,321)	(34,321)	—	—	—
Accrued expenses and other payables	52,193	(52,193)	(52,193)	—	—	—
Finance lease obligations	18	(18)	(18)	—	—	—
	<u>192,437</u>	<u>(201,590)</u>	<u>(142,568)</u>	<u>(12,260)</u>	<u>(45,486)</u>	<u>(1,276)</u>

Management believes that the Group's current cash on hand, expected cash flows from operations and available credit facilities from banks (Note 15) will be sufficient to meet the Group's working capital requirements and repay its borrowings and obligations when they become due.

(iii) Interest rate risk

The Group's interest rate risk exposure arises primarily from its short-term and long-term debts. Debts carrying interest at variable rates and at fixed rates expose the Group to cash flow interest rate risk and fair value interest rate risk respectively. The Group manages its exposure to interest rate risk by maintaining high proportion of fixed rate debts.

The following table sets out the interest rate profile of the Group's debt at the end of the reporting period:

	2008		2009	
	Effective interest rate %	RMB	Effective interest rate %	RMB
Fixed rate debt:				
Short-term debt	5.1	83,448	4.0	47,732
Long-term debt	4.8	24,012	4.5	53,592
		<u>107,460</u>		<u>101,324</u>
Variable rate debt:				
Short-term debt		—	4.1	3,918
Long-term debt	5.2	15,779	4.9	663
Total debt		<u>123,239</u>		<u>105,905</u>
Fixed rate debt as a percentage of total debt		<u>87.2%</u>		<u>95.7%</u>

As of December 31, 2008 and 2009, it is estimated that an increase of 100 basis points in interest rate, with all other variables held constant, would decrease the Group's net income and retained earnings by approximately RMB118 and RMB34 respectively.

The above sensitivity analysis has been prepared on the assumptions that the change in interest rate had occurred at the end of the reporting period and the change was applied to the Group's debt in existence at that date with exposure to cash flow interest rate risk. The analysis is prepared on the same basis for 2008.

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29. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

(iv) Foreign currency exchange rate risk

Foreign currency exchange rate risk arises on financial instruments that are denominated in a currency other than the functional currency in which they are measured. The Group's foreign currency risk exposure relates to bank deposits and borrowings denominated primarily in US dollars, Euros, Japanese Yen and Hong Kong dollars.

Management does not expect the appreciation or depreciation of the Renminbi against foreign currencies will materially affect the Group's financial position and result of operations because 94.7% (2008: 94.2%) of the Group's cash and cash equivalents and 96.9% (2008: 97.2%) of the Group's short-term and long-term debt as of December 31, 2009 are denominated in Renminbi. Details of bank loans denominated in other currencies are set out in Note 15.

30. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Group's primary objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to provide investment returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, by pricing products and services commensurately with the level of risk and by securing access to finance at a reasonable cost.

Management regularly reviews and manages its capital structure to maintain a balance between the higher shareholder returns that might be possible with higher levels of borrowings and the advantages and security afforded by a sound capital position, and makes adjustments to the capital structure in light of changes in economic conditions.

Management monitors its capital structure on the basis of total debt-to-total assets ratio. For this purpose the Group defines total debt as the sum of short-term debt, long-term debt and finance lease obligations. As of December 31, 2008 and 2009, the Group's total debt-to-total assets ratio was 28.0% and 24.8% respectively, which is within the range of management's expectation.

Neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries are subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

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31. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Companies are considered to be related if one company has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control or jointly control the other company or have significant influence over the other company in making financial and operating decisions. Companies are also considered to be related if they are subject to common control.

(a) Transactions with China Telecom Group

The Group is a part of companies under China Telecommunications Corporation, a company owned by the PRC government, and has significant transactions and relationships with members of China Telecom Group.

The principal transactions with China Telecom Group which were carried out in the ordinary course of business are as follows:

	Note	Year ended December 31,		
		2007 RMB	2008 RMB	2009 RMB
Purchases of telecommunications equipment and materials	(i)	120	145	1,956
Sales of telecommunications equipment and materials	(i)	—	—	940
Construction and engineering services	(ii)	7,815	7,877	5,970
Provision of IT services	(iii)	—	—	249
Receiving IT services	(iii)	364	457	520
Receiving community services	(iv)	2,266	2,297	2,324
Receiving ancillary services	(v)	3,574	4,536	6,044
Receiving comprehensive services	(vi)	1,361	1,190	—
Operating lease expenses	(vii)	373	378	387
Net transaction amount of centralized service	(viii)	250	250	534
Interconnection revenues	(viii)	82	78	69
Interconnection charges	(ix)	670	677	667
Interest on amounts due to and loans from China Telecom Group	(x)	2,501	3,537	2,933
CDMA network capacity lease fee	(xi)	—	1,504	8,383
Constructed capacity related costs of CDMA network	(xii)	—	107	1,163

Note:

- (i) The amount for the year ended December 31, 2008 represents commission paid and payable for procurement services provided by China Telecom Group. On December 15, 2008, the Company and China Telecommunications Corporation entered into a supplemental agreement, which is effective from January 1, 2009, to expand the scope of procurement services to include the amount of telecommunications equipment and materials purchased from/sold to China Telecom Group.
- (ii) Represent construction and engineering as well as design and supervisory services provided by China Telecom Group.
- (iii) Represent IT services provided by and received by China Telecom Group.
- (iv) Represent amounts paid and payable to China Telecom Group in respect of cultural, educational, hygiene and other community services.
- (v) Represent amounts paid and payable to China Telecom Group in respect of ancillary services such as repairs and maintenance of telecommunications equipment and facilities and certain customer services.
- (vi) The amount for the year ended December 31, 2008 represents amounts paid and payable to entities of China Telecom Group which were not within the scope of other related party service agreements in respect of services for procurement of telecommunications equipment, network design, software upgrade, system integration and manufacturing of calling cards. The comprehensive service agreement signed between the Company and China Telecommunications Corporation expired on December 31, 2008 and has not been renewed. The various types of cross-provincial transactions set out under the comprehensive services framework agreement have been classified into other existing related party transactions based on the nature of such transactions. Therefore, no transaction amount is reported in this category for the year ended December 31, 2009.
- (vii) Represent net amounts paid and payable to China Telecom Group for leases of business premises and inter-provincial transmission optic fibres.
- (viii) Represent net amount shared between the Company and China Telecom Group for costs associated with centralized services. The amount for the year ended 31 December 2009 represents amounts received or receivable for the net amount of centralized service. The amount for the year ended 31 December 2008 represents amounts paid or payable for the net amount of centralized service.

CHINA TELECOM CORPORATION LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All **Renminbi** amounts in millions, except per share data and except otherwise stated)

31. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (continued)

(a) Transactions with China Telecom Group (continued)

- (ix) Represent amounts charged from/to China Telecom Group for interconnection of local and domestic long distance calls.
- (x) Represent interest paid and payable to China Telecom Group with respect to the amounts due to China Telecom Group and loans from China Telecommunications Corporation (Note 15).
- (xi) Represent amounts paid and payable to China Telecom Group for lease of CDMA mobile communications network capacity (“CDMA network”).
- (xii) Represent amounts shared between the Company and China Telecom Group for the capacity maintenance related costs in connection with the CDMA network capacity used by the Company.

Amounts due from/to China Telecom Group included in the following balances are summarized as follows:

	<u>December 31,</u>	
	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>
	<u>RMB</u>	<u>RMB</u>
Accounts receivable	372	917
Prepayments and other current assets	700	935
Total amounts due from China Telecom Group	<u>1,072</u>	<u>1,852</u>
Accounts payable	6,387	7,526
Accrued expenses and other payables	1,448	1,694
Short-term debt	63,776	40,267
Long-term debt	<u>15,150</u>	<u>—</u>
Total amounts due to China Telecom Group	<u>86,761</u>	<u>49,487</u>

Amounts due from/to China Telecom Group, other than short-term debt and long-term debt, bear no interest, are unsecured and are repayable in accordance with contractual terms which are similar to those terms offered by third parties. The term and conditions associated with short-term debt and long-term debt payable to China Telecom Group are set out in Note 15.

As of December 31, 2008 and 2009, no allowance for impairment of doubtful debts was recognized in respect of amounts due from China Telecom Group.

On August 30, 2006, the Company entered into a strategic agreement (“the Agreement”) with China Communication Services Corporation Limited (“CCS”), a company under the common control of China Telecommunications Corporation. The Agreement was approved by the Company’s independent shareholders at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on October 25, 2006. The Agreement is effective from January 1, 2007 to December 31, 2009, pursuant to which the Company’s subsidiaries (and their successors) in the Shanghai, Guangdong, Zhejiang, Fujian, Hubei and Hainan regions procure design, construction and engineering services provided by CCS for at least 12.5% of these subsidiaries’ annual capital expenditure. In return, CCS agreed to provide an additional price discount of at least 5% for the above services. In addition, the above subsidiaries will also procure facilities management services provided by CCS of not less than RMB1,330 during the effective period of the Agreement.

As a result of the expansion of services areas of CCS, an amendment to the strategic agreement (“the Supplemental Agreement”) was approved by the Company’s independent shareholders at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on August 7, 2007. The Supplemental Agreement extends the scope of the Agreement to the Company’s subsidiaries (and their successors) in the Jiangsu, Anhui, Jiangxi, Hunan, Guangxi, Chongqing, Sichuan, Guizhou, Yunnan, Shaanxi, Gansu, Qinghai and Xinjiang regions, amends that the Company’s subsidiaries will on an annual basis, procure design, construction and engineering services provided by CCS for at least 10.6% of these subsidiaries’ annual capital expenditure, and increases the commitment for facilities management services provided by CSS by RMB450. The Supplemental Agreement is effective from January 1, 2007 to December 31, 2009.

CHINA TELECOM CORPORATION LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All **Renminbi** amounts in millions, except per share data and except otherwise stated)

31. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (continued)

On October 29, 2009, the Company renewed the Agreement and its Supplemental Agreement in accordance with their respective provisions for a further term of three years expiring on December 31, 2012 and to amend certain provisions of the Agreement to reflect the current structure of the Group and CCS.

On September 16, 2008, the Company's independent shareholders approved at an Extraordinary General Meeting the CDMA network capacity lease agreement ("the CDMA Network Lease") with China Telecommunications Corporation. The lease is effective from October 1, 2008 to December 31, 2010 and can be renewed at the option of the Company, pursuant to which the Company agreed to lease the capacity on the constructed CDMA network from China Telecom Group for the provision of CDMA mobile communication services in the mainland PRC. The lease fee for the capacity on the constructed CDMA network shall be 28% of the CDMA service revenue (which is calculated by the total revenue from the CDMA business minus any upfront non-refundable revenue arising out of the CDMA business and any revenue from sale of telecommunication products) for the period from October 1, 2008 to December 31, 2008 and for each of the years ending December 31, 2009 and 2010. There is no minimum annual lease fee for the period ended December 31, 2008 and the year ending December 31, 2009. For the year ending December 31, 2010, the minimum lease fee is 90% of the total amount of the lease fee paid by the Company to China Telecom Group in the year ending December 31, 2009. The Group accounts for the CDMA Network Lease as an operating lease.

Under the CDMA Network Lease, China Telecommunications Corporation has granted to the Company an option to purchase the CDMA network. The option may be exercised, at the discretion of the Company, at any time during the term of the CDMA Network Lease or within one year after the expiry of the CDMA Network Lease. The purchase price will be determined with reference to the appraised value of the CDMA network in accordance with applicable PRC laws and regulations and taking into account prevailing market conditions and other factors, provided that the purchase price would enable China Telecommunications Corporation to recover its investment in the CDMA network plus an internal rate of return on the investment not to exceed 8%.

In addition, in accordance with the CDMA Network Lease, the Company shall be responsible for the operation, management and maintenance of the CDMA network. The capacity maintenance related costs, which comprise the rental fees for the exchange centers and the base stations and other related costs such as water and electricity charges, heating charges and fuel charges for the relevant equipment as well as the maintenance costs of a non-capital nature, shall be shared between the Company and China Telecommunications Corporation. The proportion of the constructed capacity related costs to be borne by the Company shall be calculated on a monthly basis by reference to the followings:

- (i) the actual number of cumulative CDMA subscribers of the Company at the end of the month prior to the occurrence of the costs divided by 90%, divided by
- (ii) the total capacity available on the CDMA network.

(b) Key management personnel compensation

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Group, directly or indirectly, including directors and supervisors of the Group.

Key management personnel compensation of the Group is summarized as follows:

	Year ended December 31,		
	2007	2008	2009
	RMB	RMB	RMB
	thousands	thousands	thousands
Short-term employee benefits	13,876	8,397	8,142
Post-employment benefits	594	687	726
Equity-based compensation benefits	5,375	5,696	—
	<u>19,845</u>	<u>14,780</u>	<u>8,868</u>

The above remuneration is included in personnel expenses (Note 22).

CHINA TELECOM CORPORATION LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All **Renminbi** amounts in millions, except per share data and except otherwise stated)

31. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (continued)

(c) Contributions to post-employment benefit plans

The Group participates in various defined contribution post-employment benefit plans organized by municipal, autonomous regional and provincial governments for its employees. Further details of the Group's post-employment benefit plans are disclosed in Note 32.

(d) Transactions with other state-controlled entities in the PRC

The Group is a state-controlled enterprise and operates in an economic regime currently dominated by entities directly or indirectly controlled by the State through government authorities, agencies, affiliations and other organizations (collectively referred to as "state-controlled entities").

Apart from transactions with parent company and its affiliates, the Group have transactions with other state-controlled entities which include but not limited to the following:

- sales and purchases of goods, properties and other assets
- rendering and receiving services
- lease of assets
- depositing and borrowing money
- use of public utilities

These transactions are conducted in the ordinary course of the Group's business on terms comparable to the terms of transactions with other entities that are not state-controlled. The Group prices its telecommunications services and products based on government-regulated tariff rates, where applicable, or based on commercial negotiations. The Group has also established procurement policies and approval processes for purchases of products and services, which do not depend on whether the counterparties are state-controlled entities or not.

Having considered the transactions potentially affected by related party relationships, the entity's pricing strategy, procurement policies and approval processes, and the information that would be necessary for an understanding of the potential effect of the related party relationship on the financial statements, the directors are of the opinion that the following related party transactions require disclosure of numeric details:

(i) Transactions with other state-controlled telecommunications operators in the PRC

The Group's telecommunications networks interconnect with the networks of other state-controlled telecommunications operators. The Group also leases telecommunications networks to these operators in the normal course of business. The interconnection and leased line charges are regulated by the MIIT. The extent of the Group's interconnection and leased line transactions with other state-controlled telecommunications operators in the PRC is summarized as follows:

	<u>Year ended December 31,</u>		
	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>
	<u>RMB</u>	<u>RMB</u>	<u>RMB</u>
Interconnection revenues	12,264	11,257	11,342
Interconnection charges	4,121	4,912	7,377
Leased line revenues	867	786	596

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(All **Renminbi** amounts in millions, except per share data and except otherwise stated)

31. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (continued)

(d) Transactions with other state-controlled entities in the PRC (continued)

(i) Transactions with other state-controlled telecommunications operators in the PRC (continued)

Amounts due from/to other state-controlled telecommunications operators in the PRC included in the following balances are summarized as follows:

	December 31,	
	2008	2009
	RMB	RMB
Accounts receivable	1,112	827
Prepayments and other current assets	4,523	240
Total amounts due from other state-controlled telecommunications operators in the PRC	5,635	1,067
Accounts payable	373	393
Accrued expenses and other payables	13,242	5,484
Total amounts due to other state-controlled telecommunications operators in the PRC	13,615	5,877

Amounts due from/to other state-controlled telecommunications operators in the PRC bear no interest, are unsecured and are repayable in accordance with normal commercial terms.

As of December 31, 2008 and 2009, there were no material allowance for impairment of doubtful debts in respect of amounts due from other state-controlled telecommunications operators in the PRC.

(ii) Transactions with state-controlled banks

The Group deposits its cash balances primarily with several state-controlled banks in the PRC and obtains short-term and long-term loans from these banks in the ordinary course of business. The interest rates of these bank deposits and loans are regulated by the People's Bank of China. The Group's interest income earned from deposits with and interest expenses incurred on loans from state-controlled banks in the PRC are as follows:

	Year ended December 31,		
	2007	2008	2009
	RMB	RMB	RMB
Interest income	374	428	281
Interest expense	2,726	1,550	827

The amounts of cash deposited with and loans from state-controlled banks in the PRC are summarized as follows:

	December 31,	
	2008	2009
	RMB	RMB
Cash at bank	21,674	26,867
Time deposits with original maturity within three months	5,950	7,569
Time deposits with original maturity over three months	397	442
Total deposits at state-controlled banks in the PRC	28,021	34,878
Short-term loans	9,693	11,138
Long-term loans	4,829	4,485
Total loans from state-controlled banks in the PRC	14,522	15,623

Further details of the interest rates and repayment terms of loans from state-controlled banks are set out in Note 15.

The directors believe the above information provides meaningful disclosure of related party transactions.

CHINA TELECOM CORPORATION LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All **Renminbi** amounts in millions, except per share data and except otherwise stated)

32. POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS PLAN

As stipulated by the regulations of the PRC, the Group participates in various defined contribution retirement plans organized by municipal, autonomous regional and provincial governments for its employees. The Group is required to make contributions to the retirement plans at rates ranging from 18% to 20% of the salaries, bonuses and certain allowances of the employees. A member of the plan is entitled to a pension equal to a fixed proportion of the salary prevailing at the member's retirement date. The Group has no other material obligation for the payment of pension benefits associated with these plans beyond the annual contributions described above.

The Group's contributions for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009 were RMB2,547, RMB2,647 and RMB2,933 respectively.

The amount payable for contributions to defined contribution retirement plans as of December 31, 2008 and 2009 was RMB257 and RMB235 respectively.

33. STOCK APPRECIATION RIGHTS

The Group implemented a stock appreciation rights plan for members of its management to provide incentives to these employees. Under this plan, stock appreciation rights are granted in units with each unit representing one H share. No shares will be issued under the stock appreciation rights plan. Upon exercise of the stock appreciation rights, a recipient will receive, subject to any applicable withholding tax, a cash payment in RMB, translated from the Hong Kong dollar amount equal to the product of the number of stock appreciation rights exercised and the difference between the exercise price and market price of the Company's H shares at the date of exercise based on the applicable exchange rate between RMB and Hong Kong dollar at the date of the exercise. The Company recognizes compensation expense of the stock appreciation rights over the applicable vesting period.

In March 2003, the Company's compensation committee approved the granting of 276.5 million stock appreciation right units to eligible employees. Under the terms of this grant, all stock appreciation rights had a contractual life of six years from date of grant and an exercise price of HK\$1.48 per unit. A recipient of stock appreciation rights may not exercise the rights in the first 18 months after the date of grant. As of each of the third, fourth, fifth and sixth anniversary of the date of grant, the total number of stock appreciation rights exercisable may not in aggregate exceed 25%, 50%, 75% and 100%, respectively, of the total stock appreciation rights granted to such person.

In April 2005, the Company's compensation committee approved the granting of 560.0 million stock appreciation right units to eligible employees. Under the terms of this grant, all stock appreciation rights had a contractual life of six years from date of grant and an exercise price of HK\$2.78 per unit. A recipient of stock appreciation rights may not exercise the rights in the first 24 months after the date of grant. As of each of the third, fourth, fifth and sixth anniversary of the date of grant, the total number of stock appreciation rights exercisable may not in aggregate exceed 25%, 50%, 75% and 100%, respectively, of the total stock appreciation rights granted to such person.

In January 2006, the Company's compensation committee approved the granting of 837.3 million stock appreciation right units to eligible employees. Under the terms of this grant, all stock appreciation rights had a contractual life of six years from date of grant and an exercise price of HK\$2.85 per unit. A recipient of stock appreciation rights may not exercise the rights in the first 24 months after the date of grant. As of each of the third, fourth, fifth and sixth anniversary of the date of grant, the total number of stock appreciation rights exercisable may not in aggregate exceed 25%, 50%, 75% and 100%, respectively, of the total stock appreciation rights granted to such person.

During the years ended December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009, 204, 346 and 0.2 stock appreciation right units were exercised respectively. For the year ended December 31, 2009, compensation expense of RMB56 was recognized by the Group in respect of stock appreciation rights. For the year ended December 31, 2008, reversal of compensation expense of RMB148 was recognized by the Group in respect of stock appreciation rights as a result of decline in share price of the Company. For the year ended December 31, 2007, compensation expense recognized by the Group in respect of stock appreciation rights was RMB689.

As of December 31, 2008 and 2009, the carrying amount of relating liability arising from stock appreciation rights was RMB366 and RMB422 respectively. As of December 31, 2009, 555 million stock appreciation right units became vested but not yet exercised. The carrying amount of the corresponding liability was RMB276. As of December 31, 2008, all vested stock appreciation rights were exercised.

CHINA TELECOM CORPORATION LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**(All **Renminbi** amounts in millions, except per share data and except otherwise stated)**34. PRINCIPAL SUBSIDIARIES**

Pursuant to the resolution passed by the Company's shareholders at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on February 25, 2008, certain of the Company's subsidiaries were merged into the Company in an internal reorganization. Details of the Company's principal subsidiaries as of December 31, 2009 are as follows:

<u>Name of Company</u>	<u>Type of legal entity</u>	<u>Date of incorporation</u>	<u>Place of incorporation and operation</u>	<u>Registered /issued capital (in RMB millions unless otherwise stated)</u>		<u>Principal activity</u>
China Telecom System Integration Co., Limited	Limited Company	September 13, 2001	PRC		392	Provision of system integration and consulting services
China Telecom (Hong Kong) International Limited	Limited Company	February 25, 2000	Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the PRC	HK\$	10,000	Provision of international value-added network services
China Telecom (Americas) Corporation	Limited Company	November 22, 2001	The United States of America	US\$	43 million	Provision of telecommunication services
China Telecom Best Tone Information Service Co., Limited	Limited Company	August 15, 2007	PRC		350	Provision of Best Tone information services
China Telecom (Macau) Company Limited (formerly known as "China Unicom (Macau) Company Limited")	Limited Company	October 15, 2004	Macau Special Administrative Region of the PRC	MOP	60 million	Provision of telecommunication services
Tianyi Telecom Terminals Company Limited (formerly known as Unicom Huasheng Telecommunications Technology Company Limited")	Limited Company	July 1, 2005	PRC		500	Sales of telecommunications terminals
China Telecom (Singapore) Pte. Limited	Limited Company	October 5, 2006	Singapore	S\$	1	Provision of international value-added network services

CHINA TELECOM CORPORATION LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES
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35. ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

The Group's financial position and results of operations are sensitive to accounting methods, assumptions and estimates that underlie the preparation of the consolidated financial statements. Management bases the assumptions and estimates on historical experience and on other factors that the management believes to be reasonable and which form the basis for making judgements about matters that are not readily apparent from other sources. On an on-going basis, management evaluates its estimates. Actual results may differ from those estimates as facts, circumstances and conditions change.

The selection of significant accounting policies, the judgements and other uncertainties affecting application of those policies and the sensitivity of reported results to changes in conditions and assumptions are factors to be considered when reviewing the consolidated financial statements. The significant accounting policies are set forth in Note 2. Management believes the following significant accounting policies involve the most significant judgements and estimates used in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements.

Revenue recognition for upfront connection and installation fees

The Group defers the recognition of upfront fees for activation of wireline services and wireline installation fees and amortizes such fees over the expected customer relationship period of ten years. The related direct incremental customer acquisition costs (including direct costs of installation) are also deferred and amortized over the same expected customer relationship period. Management estimates the expected customer relationship period based on the historical customer retention experience with consideration of the expected level of future competition, the risk of technological or functional obsolescence of its services, technological innovation, and the expected changes in the regulatory and social environment. If management's estimate of the expected customer relationship period changes as a result of increased competition, changes in telecommunications technology or other factors, the amount and timing of recognition of deferred revenue and deferred customer acquisition costs would change for future periods. There have been no changes to the estimated customer relationship period for the years presented.

CHINA TELECOM CORPORATION LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES
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35. ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS (continued)

Allowance for impairment of doubtful debts

Management estimates allowance for impairment of doubtful debts resulting from the inability of the customers to make the required payments. Management bases its estimates on the ageing of the accounts receivable balance, customer credit-worthiness, and historical write-off experience. If the financial condition of the customers were to deteriorate, actual write-offs might be higher than expected and could significantly affect the results of future periods.

Impairment of long-lived assets

If circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of a long-lived asset may not be recoverable, the asset may be considered “impaired”, and an impairment loss would be recognized in accordance with accounting policy for impairment of long-lived assets as described in Note 2(n). The carrying amounts of the Group’s long-lived assets, including property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and construction in progress are reviewed periodically to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. These assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their recorded carrying amounts may not be recoverable. For goodwill, the impairment testing is performed annually at the end of each reporting period. The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and the net selling price. When an asset does not generate cash flows largely independent of those from other assets, the recoverable amount is determined for the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows independently (i.e. a cash-generating unit). In determining the value in use, expected future cash flows generated by the assets are discounted to their present value. An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. It is difficult to precisely estimate selling price of the Group’s long-lived assets because quoted market prices for such assets may not be readily available. In determining the value in use, expected future cash flows generated by the asset are discounted to their present value, which requires significant judgement relating to level of revenue, amount of operating costs and applicable discount rate. Management uses all readily available information in determining an amount that is a reasonable approximation of recoverable amount, including estimates based on reasonable and supportable assumptions and projections of revenue and amount of operating costs.

For the year ended December 31, 2009, provision for impairment losses of RMB753 were made against the carrying value of property, plant and equipment (Note 8) (2008: RMB24,167). In determining the recoverable amount of these equipment, significant judgments were required in estimating future cash flows, level of revenue, amount of operating costs and applicable discount rate.

Changes in these estimates could have a significant impact on the carrying value of the assets and could result in additional impairment charge or reversal of impairment in future periods.

Depreciation and amortization

Property, plant and equipment is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets, after taking into account their estimated residual value. Management reviews the estimated useful lives and residual values of the assets annually in order to determine the amount of depreciation expense to be recorded during any reporting period. The useful lives and residual values are based on the Group’s historical experience with similar assets and take into account anticipated technological changes. The depreciation expense for future periods is adjusted if there are significant changes from previous estimates.

Amortization of customer relationships is recognized on a straight-line basis over the expected customer relationship period of five years. Management reviews the expected customer relationship period annually in order to estimate the amount of amortization expense to be recorded during any reporting period. The expected customer relationship period is based on the estimate period over which future economic benefits will be received by the Group and takes into account the level of future competition, the risk of technological or functional obsolescence of its services, and the expected changes in the regulatory and social environment. The amortization expense for future periods is adjusted if there are significant changes from previous estimates.

CHINA TELECOM CORPORATION LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES
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36. POSSIBLE IMPACT OF AMENDMENTS, NEW STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE FOR THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTING PERIOD ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009

Up to the date of issue of these financial statements, the IASB has issued the following amendments, new standards and interpretations which are not yet effective for the annual accounting period ended December 31, 2009:

	<u>Effective for accounting period beginning on or after</u>
Improvements to IFRSs 2008	July 1, 2009
IFRS 1 (revised), “First-time adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards”	July 1, 2009
IFRS 3 (revised), “Business combinations”	July 1, 2009
Amendments to IAS 27, “Consolidated and separate financial statements”	July 1, 2009
Amendments to IAS 39, “Financial instruments: Recognition and measurement – Eligible hedged items”	July 1, 2009
IFRIC 17, “Distributions of non-cash assets to owners”	July 1, 2009
IFRIC 18, “Transfer of assets from customers”	July 1, 2009
Improvements to IFRSs 2009	July 1, 2009 or January 1, 2010
Amendments to IFRS 1, “First-time adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards - Additional exemptions for first-time adopters”	January 1, 2010
Amendments to IFRS 2, “Share-based payment - Group cash-settled share-based payment transactions”	January 1, 2010
Amendment to IAS 32, “Financial instruments: Presentation - Classification of rights issues”	February 1, 2010
IFRIC 19, “Extinguishing financial liabilities with equity instruments”	July 1, 2010
IAS 24 (revised), “Related party disclosures”	January 1, 2011
Amendments to IFRIC 14, IAS 19, “The limit on a defined benefit asset, minimum funding requirements and their interaction - Prepayments of a minimum funding requirement”	January 1, 2011
IFRS 9, “Financial instruments”	January 1, 2013

The Group has not early adopted the above amendments, new standards and new interpretations. Management is in the process of making an assessment of what the impact of these amendments, new standards and new interpretations is expected to be in the period of initial application. So far management believes that amendments to IFRS 1, amendments to IAS 39, amendment to IAS 32, IFRIC 19 and amendments to IFRIC 14 are not applicable to the Group’s operations and the remaining above amendments, new standards and new interpretations are unlikely to have a significant impact on the Group’s results of operations and financial position.

37. PARENT AND ULTIMATE HOLDING COMPANY

The parent and ultimate holding company of the Group as of December 31, 2009 is China Telecommunications Corporation, a state-owned enterprise established in the PRC. This entity does not produce financial statements available for public use.

Exhibit Index

<u>Exhibits</u>	<u>Description</u>
1.1	Articles of Association (as amended) (English translation).
2.1	Form of H Share Certificate. ⁽¹⁾
2.2	Form of Deposit Agreement among the Registrant, The Bank of New York, as depositary, and Owners and Beneficial Owners from time to time of American Depositary Shares evidenced by American Depositary Receipts issued thereunder, including the form of American Depositary Receipt. ⁽²⁾
2.3	We agree to provide the Securities and Exchange Commission, upon request, copies of instruments defining the rights of holders of our long-term debt.
4.1	Supplemental Trademark License Agreement, dated October 26, 2003, between the Registrant and China Telecom Group (English translation). ⁽³⁾
4.2	Sale and Purchase Agreement, dated October 26, 2003, between the Registrant and China Telecom Group (English translation). ⁽³⁾
4.3	Supplemental Connected Transactions Agreement, dated October 26, 2003, between the Registrant and China Telecom Group (English translation). ⁽³⁾
4.4	Form of Underwriting Agreement. ⁽⁴⁾
4.5	Supplemental Trademark License Agreement, dated April 13, 2004, between the Registrant and China Telecom Group (English translation). ⁽⁵⁾
4.6	Supplemental Connected Transactions Agreement, dated April 13, 2004, between the Registrant and China Telecom Group (English translation). ⁽⁶⁾
4.7	Comprehensive Services Framework Agreement, dated April 13, 2004, between the Registrant and China Telecom Group (English translation). ⁽⁷⁾
4.8	Conditional Sale and Purchase Agreement, dated April 13, 2004, between the Registrant and China Telecom Group (English translation). ⁽⁸⁾
4.9	Supplemental Conditional Sale and Purchase Agreement, dated June 9, 2005, between the Registrant and China Telecom Group (English summary). ⁽⁹⁾
4.10	Supplemental Centralized Services Agreement, dated December 15, 2005, between the Registrant and China Telecom Group (English summary). ⁽¹⁰⁾
4.11	Property Leasing Framework Agreement, dated August 30, 2006, between the Registrant and China Telecom Group (English summary). ⁽¹¹⁾
4.12	IT Services Framework Agreement, dated August 30, 2006, between the Registrant and China Telecom Group (English summary). ⁽¹¹⁾
4.13	Equipment Procurement Services Framework Agreement, dated August 30, 2006, between the Registrant and China Telecom Group (English summary). ⁽¹¹⁾
4.14	Engineering Framework Agreement, dated August 30, 2006, between the Registrant and China Telecom Group (English summary). ⁽¹¹⁾
4.15	Community Services Framework Agreement, dated August 30, 2006, between the Registrant and China Telecom Group (English summary). ⁽¹¹⁾
4.16	Ancillary Telecommunications Service Framework Agreement, dated August 30, 2006, between the Registrant and China Telecom Group (English summary). ⁽¹¹⁾

<u>Exhibits</u>	<u>Description</u>
4.17	Strategic Agreement, dated August 30, 2006, between the Registrant and China Communications Services Corporation Limited (English summary). ⁽¹¹⁾
4.18	Supplemental Agreement to the Strategic Agreement, dated June 15, 2007, between the Registrant and the China Communications Services Corporation Limited (English Summary). ⁽¹¹⁾
4.19	Supplemental Agreement to the Strategic Agreement, dated October 29, 2009, between the Registrant and the China Communications Services Corporation Limited (English Summary).
4.20	Master Agreement for sales and purchase of equity interests in China Telecom (Hong Kong) International Limited, China Telecom System Group Integration Co., Ltd. and China Telecom (USA) Corporation, dated June 15, 2007, between China Telecommunications Corporation and China Telecom Corporation Limited. ⁽¹¹⁾
4.21	Stock Purchase Agreement in respect of sales and purchase of shares in China Telecom (USA) Corporation, dated June 15, 2007, between China Telecommunications Corporation and China Telecom Corporation Limited. ⁽¹¹⁾
4.22	Share Purchase Agreement in respect of sales and purchase of shares in China Telecom (Hong Kong) International Limited, dated June 15, 2007, between China Telecommunications Corporation and China Telecom Corporation Limited. ⁽¹¹⁾
4.23	Share Transfer Agreement in respect of transfer of shareholdings in China Telecom System Integration Co., Limited, dated June 15, 2007, among China Telecommunications Corporation, China Huaxin Post and Telecommunications Economy Development Center and China Telecom Corporation Limited. ⁽¹¹⁾
4.24	Agreement on the Transfer of the Entire Equity Interests in China Telecom Group Beijing Corporation, dated March 31, 2008, between the Registrant and China Telecom Group (English Translation). ⁽¹²⁾
4.25	Form Merger Agreement, dated January 10, 2008, between the Registrant and each of certain subsidiaries wholly owned by the Registrant (English Translation). ⁽¹²⁾
4.26	Supplemental Agreement to the Centralized Services Agreement, dated December 26, 2007, between the Registrant and China Telecom Group (English Summary). ⁽¹²⁾
4.27	Supplemental Agreement to the Centralized Services Agreement, dated March 31, 2008, between the Registrant and China Telecom Group (English Summary). ⁽¹²⁾
4.28	Framework Agreement for Transfer of CDMA Business, dated June 2, 2008, among the Registrant, China Unicom Limited and China Unicom Corporation Limited (English Summary). ⁽¹²⁾
4.29	Supplemental Agreement to the Interconnection Settlement Agreement, dated July 27, 2008, between the Registrant and China Telecom Group (English summary). ⁽¹³⁾
4.30	Supplemental Agreement to the IT Services Framework Agreement, dated December 15, 2008, between the Registrant and China Telecom Group (English summary). ⁽¹³⁾
4.31	Supplemental Agreement to the Supplies Procurement Services Framework Agreement, dated December 15, 2008, between the Registrant and China Telecom Group (English summary). ⁽¹³⁾
4.32	Supplemental Agreement to the Engineering Framework Agreement, dated July 27, 2008, between the Registrant and China Telecom Group (English summary). ⁽¹³⁾
4.33	Supplemental Agreement to the Community Services Framework Agreement, dated December 15, 2008, between the Registrant and China Telecom Group (English summary). ⁽¹³⁾
4.34	Supplemental Agreement to the Ancillary Telecommunications Services Framework Agreement, dated July 27, 2008, between the Registrant and China Telecom Group (English summary). ⁽¹³⁾

<u>Exhibits</u>	<u>Description</u>
4.35	CDMA Network Capacity Lease Agreement, dated July 27, 2008, between the Registrant and China Telecom Group (English translation). ⁽¹³⁾
4.36	Agreement for Transfer of CDMA Business, dated July 27, 2008, between the Registrant, China Unicom Limited and China Unicom Corporation Limited (English summary). ⁽¹³⁾
4.37	Merger Agreement, dated November 14, 2008, between the Registrant and China Telecom Group Beijing Corporation (English translation). ⁽¹³⁾
4.38	Supplemental Agreement to the Optic Fiber Leasing Agreement, dated July 10, 2008, between the Registrant and China Telecom Group (English summary). ⁽¹³⁾
4.39	Underwriting Agreement regarding Medium Term Notes of China Telecom Corporation Limited in 2008, dated April 15, 2008, among the Registrant, Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited and CITIC Securities Company Limited (English summary), and its Supplemental Agreement, dated December 15, 2008 (English summary). ⁽¹³⁾
4.40	Underwriting Agreement regarding the First Tranche of Short-Term Commercial Paper of China Telecom Corporation Limited in 2008, dated July 7, 2008, among the Registrant, Bank of Communications Co., Ltd. and China Development Bank (English summary). ⁽¹³⁾
4.41	Underwriting Agreement regarding the First Tranche of Medium Term Notes of China Telecom Corporation Limited in 2009, dated September 8, 2009 (as supplemented on September 9, 2009), among the Registrant, Bank of Communications Co., Ltd. and Agricultural Bank of China Limited (English summary).
4.42	Underwriting Agreement regarding the Second Tranche of Medium Term Notes of China Telecom Corporation Limited in 2009, dated October 19, 2009 (as supplemented respectively on October 20, 2009 and December 4, 2009), among the Registrant, Agriculture Bank of China Limited and China Merchants Bank Co., Ltd. (English summary).
4.43	Underwriting Agreement regarding the Third Tranche of Medium Term Notes of China Telecom Corporation Limited in 2009, dated October 19, 2009 (as supplemented respectively on October 20, 2009 and December 4, 2009), among the Registrant, China Construction Bank Corporation and Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Ltd. (English summary).
8.1	List of subsidiaries of the Registrant.
11.1	Code of Ethics (English translation). ⁽³⁾
12.1	Certification of CEO pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a).
12.2	Certification of CFO pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a).
13.1	Certification of CEO pursuant to Rule 13a-14(b).
13.2	Certification of CFO pursuant to Rule 13a-14(b).

(1) Incorporated by reference to our Registration Statement on Form F-1 (File No. 333-100042), filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 5, 2002.

(2) Incorporated by reference to our Registration Statement on Form F-6 (File No. 333-100617), filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission with respect to American Depositary Shares representing our H shares.

(3) Incorporated by reference to our Annual Report on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2003 (File No. 001-31517), filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

(4) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 1.1 to our Form 6-K filed on April 29, 2004.

(5) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 1.2 to our Form 6-K filed on April 29, 2004.

(6) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 1.3 to our Form 6-K filed on April 29, 2004.

(7) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 1.4 to our Form 6-K filed on April 29, 2004.

(8) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 1.5 to our Form 6-K filed on April 29, 2004.

- (9) Incorporated by reference to our Annual Report on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2004 (File No. 001-31517), filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission.
- (10) Incorporated by reference to our Annual Report on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2005 (File No. 001-31517), filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission.
- (11) Incorporated by reference to our Annual Report on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2006 (File No. 001-31517), filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission.
- (12) Incorporated by reference to our Annual Report on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2007 (File No. 001-31517), filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission.
- (13) Incorporated by reference to our Annual Report on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008 (File No. 001-31517), filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

[English Translation of Chinese Original]

**ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION
OF
CHINA TELECOM CORPORATION LIMITED**

(Amended at the 2009 second extraordinary general meeting held on December 29, 2009)

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Note: In the right-hand column of these Articles of Association, “*MP*” means Mandatory Provisions for Articles of Association of Companies Listing Overseas promulgated by the former China Securities Committee under the State Council and the former State Committee on Economic System Reform; “*App.*” means the Listing Rules promulgated by the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited; “*Zheng Jian Hai Han*” means Circular Regarding Comments on the Amendment of Articles of Association of Companies Listing Overseas in Hong Kong (Zheng Jian Hai Han [1995] No.1), which was promulgated by the Overseas-Listing Department of China Securities Regulatory Commission and the Production System Department of the former State Committee on Economic System Reform; “*Opinions*” means Opinions Regarding the Promotion of Legally Compliant Operations and the Further Reform of Companies Listing Overseas, which was promulgated by the State Economic and Trade Commission and China Securities Regulatory Commission; and “*Practice Guidelines for Company Secretary*” means Practice Guidelines for Company Secretary of Companies Listing Overseas.

CHAPTER 1: GENERAL PROVISIONS

- Article 1. China Telecom Corporation Limited (the “Company”) is a joint stock limited company established in accordance with the Company Law of the People’s Republic of China (the “Company Law”), the State Council’s Special Regulations Regarding the Issue of Shares Overseas and the Listing of Shares Overseas by Companies Limited by Shares (the “Special Regulations”) and other relevant laws and regulations of the State. MP1
- The Company was established by way of promotion with the approval of the State Economic and Trade Commission of the People’s Republic of China on 10 September 2002, as evidenced by approval document *Guo Jing Mao Qi Gai [2002]* no. 656 of 2002. It is registered with and has obtained a business licence from the State Administration Bureau of Industry and Commerce on 10 September 2002. The Company’s business licence number is: 1000001003712.
- The promoter of the Company is: China Telecommunications Corporation.
- Article 2. The Company’s registered Chinese name: 中国电信股份有限公司 MP2
The Company’s registered English name: China Telecom Corporation Limited.
- Article 3. The Company’s address 31 Jinrong Street MP3
 Xicheng District
 : Beijing China
Telephone number : 6642-8166
Facsimile number : 6641-5280
Postal code : 100032
- Article 4. The Company’s legal representative is the Chairman of the board of directors of the Company. MP4
- Article 5. The Company is a joint stock limited company which has perpetual existence. MP5
- The liability of a shareholder is limited to the value of the shares held by him, while the Company undertakes all of its liabilities with all of its assets.
- The Company is an independent corporate legal person, governed by, and existing under the protection of, the laws and regulations of the People’s Republic of China.

- Article 6. The Company’s Articles of Association (the “Articles of Association” or “these Articles of Association”) are enacted in accordance with the provisions of the Company Law, the Special Regulations and the Mandatory Provisions for Articles of Association of Companies to be Listed Overseas (the “Mandatory Provisions”) and other PRC laws and administrative regulations.”
- Article 7. The original Articles of Association took effect from the corporation date of the Company. MP6
 These Articles of Association shall take effect after being adopted by a special resolution at the Company’s general meeting and upon approval of the companies approving department authorized by the State Council. After these Articles of Association come into effect, the original Articles of Association shall be superseded by these Articles of Association.
- Article 8. From the date on which the Company’s Articles of Association come into effect, the Company’s Articles of Association constitute the legally binding document regulating the Company’s organisation and activities, and the rights and obligations between the Company and each shareholder and among the shareholders. MP6
- Article 9. The Company’s Articles of Association are binding on the Company and its shareholders, directors, supervisors, general manager and other senior management personnel; all of whom may, according to the Company’s Articles of Association, assert rights in respect of the affairs of the Company. MP7
 Subject to Chapter 21 of these Articles of Association, a shareholder may take action against the Company pursuant to the Company’s Articles of Association, and vice versa. A shareholder may also take action against another shareholder, and may take action against the directors, supervisors, general manager and other senior officers of the Company pursuant to the Company’s Articles of Association.
 The actions referred to in the preceding paragraph include court proceedings and arbitration proceedings.
- Article 10. The Company may invest in other limited liability companies or joint stock limited companies. The Company’s liabilities to an invested company shall be limited to the amount of its capital contribution to the invested company. MP8
 The Company shall not be a shareholder with unlimited liabilities of any other organisations operating for profits.

The Company may, according to its operating and management needs, operate as a holding company in accordance with the law.

- Article 11. Subject to compliance with PRC laws and regulations, the Company shall have the right to raise funds, including (but not limited to) taking loans and issuing company bonds, and have the right to charge or pledge its assets.

CHAPTER 2: THE COMPANY'S OBJECTIVES AND SCOPE OF BUSINESS

- Article 12. The Company's objectives are: comply with state laws and regulations, be market driven, actively adopt advanced communications technologies, and develop telecommunications and information businesses; strengthen management and increase service quality; provide fast, convenient and accurate communication services to society and satisfy the needs of society; improve enterprise efficiency, increase enterprise competitiveness and create profits for shareholders. MP9

- Article 13. The Company's scope of business shall be consistent with and subject to the scope of business approved by the authority responsible for the registration of the Company. MP10

Basic telecommunications businesses include: engage in second generation 800MHz CDMA digital cellular mobile communications business and third generation CDMA2000 digital cellular mobile communications business in the People's Republic of China; engage in local fixed telephone business (including local wireless ring circuit business), domestic fixed long-distance telephone business, international fixed long-distance telephone business, IP telephone (limited to Phone-to-Phone) business, satellite international private line business, Internet data transfer business, international data communications business, public telegraph and subscriber telegraph business, 26GHz wireless access business, domestic communications facilities servicing business in the twenty-one provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions of Beijing, Shanghai, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Anhui, Fujian, Jiangxi, Hubei, Hunan, Guangdong, Guangxi, Hainan, Chongqing, Sichuan, Guizhou, Yunnan, Shaanxi, Gansu, Qinghai, Ningxia and Xinjiang; engage in 3.5GHz wireless access business in Nanjing, Hefei, Kunming, Hubei, Hunan, Hainan, Sichuan, Guizhou and Gansu.

Value-added telecommunications businesses include: engage in Type 2 basic telecommunications businesses, namely, domestic Very Small Aperture Terminal (VSAT) communications business, domestic fixed data transfer business, wireless data transfer business, Customer Premises Network (CPN) business, network hosting business in the twenty-one provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions of Beijing, Shanghai, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Anhui, Fujian, Jiangxi, Hubei, Hunan, Guangdong, Guangxi, Hainan, Chongqing, Sichuan, Guizhou, Yunnan, Shaanxi, Gansu, Qinghai, Ningxia and Xinjiang; Type 1 value-added telecommunications businesses, namely, online data processing and transaction processing business, domestic Internet virtual private network business, Internet data center business; Type 2 value-added telecommunications businesses, namely, voice mailbox business, fax storage and forwarding business, X.400 email business, call centre business, Internet access services business and information services business (including fixed telephone information service business, Internet information service business and mobile information service business)

Information services business (limited to mobile information services) in the ten provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions of Tianjin, Hebei, Shanxi, Inner Mongolia, Liaoning, Jilin, Heilongjiang, Shandong, Henan and Tibet.

General businesses include: engage in system integration, technology development, technology services, technology training, technology consulting, information consulting, the manufacture, sale, installation, design and construction of equipment, computer hardware and software in connection with communications and information businesses; leasing of properties; leasing of communications facilities; design, construction and repair of safety technologies and security systems; advertising.

Article 14. The Company may, based on its business development needs, establish subsidiaries, controlled subsidiaries, branches, representative offices and other branch organisations.

Based on its business development needs and upon approval of the relevant governmental authorities, the Company may adjust its scope of business and manner of operation from time to time, and may establish branch organisations and/or representative offices (irrespective of whether controlled or owned by it) in Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, Macau Special Administrative Region and Taiwan Region.

CHAPTER 3: SHARES AND REGISTERED CAPITAL

Article 15. There must, at all times, be ordinary shares in the Company. The ordinary shares issued by the Company include domestic-invested shares and foreign-invested shares. Subject to the approval of the companies approving department authorized by the State Council, the Company may, according to its requirements, create different classes of shares. MP11
App.3
9

Article 16. The shares issued by the Company shall each have a par value of Renminbi one (1.00) yuan. MP12
“Renminbi” referred to in the previous paragraph means the legal currency of the PRC.

- Article 17. Subject to the approval of the securities authority of the State Council, the Company may issue shares to Domestic Investors and Foreign Investors. MP13
- “Foreign Investors” referred to in the previous paragraph mean those investors who subscribe for the shares issued by the Company and who are located in foreign countries and in the regions of Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan. “Domestic Investors” mean those investors who subscribe for the shares issued by the Company and who are located within the territory of the PRC.
- Article 18. Shares which the Company issues to Domestic Investors for subscription in Renminbi shall be referred to as “Domestic-Invested Shares”. Shares which the Company issues to Foreign Investors for subscription in foreign currencies shall be referred to as “Foreign-Invested Shares”. Foreign-Invested Shares which are listed overseas are called “Overseas-Listed Foreign-Invested Shares”. Both holders of Domestic-Invested Shares and holders of Overseas-Listed Foreign-Invested Shares are holders of ordinary shares, and have the same obligations and rights. MP14
App.3
9
- “Foreign currencies” mean the legal currencies of countries or districts outside the PRC which are recognised by the foreign exchange authority of the State and which can be used to pay the share price to the Company.
- Article 19. Foreign-Invested Shares issued by the Company and which are listed in Hong Kong shall be referred to as “H Shares”. H Shares are shares which have been admitted for listing on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the “Stock Exchange”), the par value of which is denominated in Renminbi and which are subscribed for and traded in Hong Kong dollars.
- Article 20. By the approval of the relevant companies department authorised by the State Council, the Company may issue a total of 80,932,368,321 ordinary shares, of which 68,317,270,803 were issued to the promoter of the Company at the time when the Company was established, representing 84.41% of the entire issued share capital. MP15
- Article 21. All the 12,615,097,518 ordinary shares issued by the Company after its incorporation are the overseas-listed foreign-invested shares (H Shares). Pursuant to the *Provisional Measures on the Administration of the Reduction of the State-Owned Shares for Raising Social Security Funds, the number of overseas-listed foreign-invested shares (H Shares) converted from a reduction by holders of State-owned shares of their shareholdings of the State-owned shares amounted to 1,262,312,482 shares. The total of the overseas-listed foreign-invested shares (H Shares) issued by the Company shall be 13,877,410,000 shares, representing 17.15% of the issued share capital of the Company.* MP16
App.3
9

The share capital structure of the Company is as follows: there are a total of 80,932,368,321 ordinary shares issued, of which 57,377,053,317 shares are held by the promoter, China Telecommunications Corporation, representing 70.89% of the total of the ordinary shares issued by the Company. The other holders of the domestic shares are Guangdong Rising Assets Management Co., Ltd., holding a total of 5,614,082,653 shares representing 6.94% of the total of the ordinary shares issued by the Company, Jiangsu Guoxin Investment Group Co., Ltd., holding a total of 957,031,543 shares representing 1.18% of the total of the ordinary shares issued by the Company, Zhejiang Financial Development Company, holding a total of 2,137,473,626 shares representing 2.64% of the total of the ordinary shares issued by the Company and Fujian State-Owned Assets Investment Holdings Co., Ltd., holding a total of 969,317,182 shares representing 1.20% of the total of the ordinary shares issued by the Company. A total of 13,877,410,000 shares are held by holders of overseas-listed foreign-invested shares (H shares), representing 17.15% of the total of the ordinary shares issued by the Company.

Article 22. The Company's board of directors may take all necessary action for the issuance of Overseas-Listed Foreign-Invested Shares and Domestic-Invested Shares after proposals for issuance of the same have been approved by the securities authority of the State Council. MP17

The Company may implement its proposal to issue Overseas-Listed Foreign-Invested Shares and Domestic-Invested Shares pursuant to the preceding paragraph within fifteen (15) months from the date of approval by the China Securities Regulatory Commission (the "CSRC").

Article 23. Where the total number of shares stated in the proposal for the issuance of shares includes Overseas-Listed Foreign-Invested Shares and Domestic-Invested Shares, such shares should be fully subscribed for at their respective offerings. If the shares cannot be fully subscribed for all at once due to special circumstances, the shares may, subject to the approval of the securities authority of the State Council, be issued in separate branches. MP18

Article 24. The registered capital of the Company shall be RMB 80,932,368,321. MP19

Article 25. The Company may, based on its operating and development needs, authorize the increase of its capital pursuant to the Company's Articles of Association. MP20

The Company may increase its capital in the following ways:

- (1) by offering new shares for subscription by unspecified investors;
- (2) by issuing new shares to its existing shareholders;

- (3) by allotting bonus shares to its existing shareholders;
- (4) by any other means which is permitted by law and administrative regulation.

After the Company's increase of share capital by means of the issuance of new shares has been approved in accordance with the provisions of the Company's Articles of Association, the issuance thereof should be made in accordance with the procedures set out in the relevant State laws and administrative regulations.

Article 26. Except as provided for by other provisions of law and administrative regulations, shares of the Company may be freely transferred without any right of lien. MP21
App.3
1(2)

CHAPTER 4: REDUCTION OF CAPITAL AND REPURCHASE OF SHARES

Article 27. According to the provisions of the Company's Articles of Association, the Company may reduce its registered capital. MP22

Article 28. The Company must prepare a balance sheet and an inventory of assets when it reduces its registered capital. MP23
The Company shall notify its creditors within ten (10) days of the date of the Company's resolution for reduction of capital and shall publish an announcement in a newspaper at least three (3) times within thirty (30) days of the date of such resolution. A creditor has the right within thirty (30) days of receipt of the notice from the Company or, in the case of a creditor who does not receive such notice, within ninety (90) days of the date of the first public announcement, to require the Company to repay its debts or to provide a corresponding guarantee for such debt.

The Company's registered capital may not, after the reduction in capital, be less than the minimum amount prescribed by law.

Article 29. The Company may, in accordance with the procedures set out in the Company's Articles of Association and with the approval of the relevant governing authority of the State, repurchase its issued shares under the following circumstances: MP24

- (1) cancellation of shares for the purposes of reducing its capital;
- (2) merging with another company that holds shares in the Company;
- (3) other circumstances permitted by laws and administrative regulations.

The Company's repurchase of its issued shares shall comply with the provisions of Articles 30 to 33.

- Article 30. The Company may repurchase shares in one of the following ways, with the approval of the relevant governing authority of the State: MP25
- (1) by making a general offer for the repurchase of shares to all its shareholders on a pro rata basis;
 - (2) by repurchasing shares through public dealing on a stock exchange; App.3
8(2)
 - (3) by repurchasing shares outside of the stock exchange by means of an agreement.
- Article 31. The Company must obtain the prior approval of the shareholders in a general meeting (in the manner stipulated in the Company's Articles of Association) before it can repurchase shares outside of the stock exchange by means of an agreement. The Company may, by obtaining the prior approval of the shareholders in a general meeting (in the same manner), release, vary or waive its rights under an agreement which has been so entered into. MP26
- An agreement for the repurchase shares referred to in the preceding paragraph includes (but is not limited to) an agreement to become liable to repurchase shares or an agreement to have the right to repurchase shares.
- The Company may not assign an agreement for the repurchase of its shares or any right contained in such an agreement.
- Article 32. Shares which have been legally repurchased by the Company shall be cancelled within the period prescribed by law and administrative regulation, and the Company shall apply to the original companies registration authority for registration of the change in its registered capital and make a public announcement. MP27
- The aggregate par value of the cancelled shares shall be deducted from the Company's registered share capital.
- Article 33. Unless the Company is in the course of liquidation, it must comply with the following provisions in relation to repurchase of its issued shares: MP28
- (1) where the Company repurchases shares at par value, payment shall be made out of book surplus distributable profits of the Company or out of proceeds of a new issue of shares made for that purpose; App.3
8
 - (2) where the Company repurchases shares of the Company at a premium to its par value, payment up to the par value may be made out of the book surplus distributable profits of the Company or out of the proceeds of a new issue of shares made for that purpose. Payment of the portion in excess of the par value shall be effected as follows:
 - (i) if the shares being repurchased were issued at par value, payment shall be made out of the book surplus distributable profits of the Company;

- (ii) if the shares being repurchased were issued at a premium to its par value, payment shall be made out of the book surplus distributable profits of the Company or out of the proceeds of a new issue of shares made for that purpose, provided that the amount paid out of the proceeds of the new issue shall not exceed the aggregate amount of premiums received by the Company on the issue of the shares repurchased nor shall it exceed the book value of the Company's capital common reserve fund account (including the premiums on the new issue) at the time of the repurchase;
- (3) the Company shall make the following payments out of the Company's distributable profits:
 - (i) payment for the acquisition of the right to repurchase its own shares;
 - (ii) payment for variation of any contract for the repurchase of its shares;
 - (iii) payment for the release of its obligation(s) under any contract for the repurchase of its shares;
- (4) after the Company's registered capital has been reduced by the aggregate par value of the cancelled shares in accordance with the relevant provisions, the amount deducted from the distributable profits of the Company for payment of the par value of shares which have been repurchased shall be transferred to the Company's capital common reserve fund account.

CHAPTER 5: FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR THE ACQUISITION OF SHARES

Article 34. The Company and its subsidiaries shall not, at any time, provide any form of financial assistance to a person who is acquiring or is proposing to acquire shares in the Company. This includes any person who directly or indirectly incurs any obligations as a result of the acquisition of shares in the Company (the "Obligor"). MP29

The Company and its subsidiaries shall not, at any time, provide any form of financial assistance to the Obligor for the purposes of reducing or discharging the obligations assumed by such Obligor.

This Article shall not apply to the circumstances specified in Article 36 of this Chapter.

Article 35. For the purposes of this Chapter, “financial assistance” includes (without limitation) the following: MP30

- (1) gift;
- (2) guarantee (including the assumption of liability by the guarantor or the provision of assets by the guarantor to secure the performance of obligations by the Obligor), compensation (other than compensation in respect of the Company’s own default) or release or waiver of any rights;
- (3) provision of loan or any other agreement under which the obligations of the Company are to be fulfilled before the obligations of another party, or the change in parties to, or the assignment of rights under, such loan or agreement;
- (4) any other form of financial assistance given by the Company when the Company is insolvent or has no net assets or when its net assets would thereby be reduced to a material extent.

For the purposes of this Chapter, “assumption of obligations” includes the assumption of obligations by way of contract or by way of arrangement (irrespective of whether such contract or arrangement is enforceable or not and irrespective of whether such obligation is to be borne solely by the Obligor or jointly with other persons) or by any other means which results in a change in his financial position.

Article 36. The following actions shall not be deemed to be activities prohibited by Article 34 of this Chapter: MP31

- (1) the provision of financial assistance by the Company where the financial assistance is given in good faith in the interests of the Company, and the principal purpose of which is not for the acquisition of shares in the Company, or the giving of the financial assistance is an incidental part of some larger purpose of the Company;
- (2) the lawful distribution of the Company’s assets by way of dividend;
- (3) the allotment of bonus shares as dividends;
- (4) a reduction of registered capital, a repurchase of shares of the Company or a reorganisation of the share capital structure of the Company effected in accordance with the Company’s Articles of Association;

- (5) the lending of money by the Company within its scope of business and in the ordinary course of its business, where the lending of money is part of the scope of business of the Company (provided that the net assets of the Company are not thereby reduced or that, to the extent that the assets are thereby reduced, the financial assistance is provided out of distributable profits);
- (6) contributions made by the Company to employee share ownership schemes (provided that the net assets of the Company are not thereby reduced or that, to the extent that the assets are thereby reduced, the financial assistance is provided out of distributable profits).

CHAPTER 6: SHARE CERTIFICATES AND REGISTER OF SHAREHOLDERS

- Article 37. Share certificates of the Company shall be in registered form. MP32
- The share certificate of the Company shall contain following main particulars:
- (1) the name of the Company;
 - (2) the corporation date of the Company;
 - (3) the class of shares, par value and number of shares it represents;
 - (4) the share certificate number;
 - (5) other matters required to be stated therein by the Company Law, Special Regulations and the stock exchange(s) on which the Company's shares are listed.
- Article 38. Share certificates of the Company may be assigned, given as a gift, inherited or charged in accordance with relevant provisions of laws, administrative regulations and these Articles of Association.. App.3
1(1)
- For assignment and transfer of share certificates, relevant registration shall be carried out with the share registration institution authorized by the Company.
- Article 39. Share certificates of the Company shall be signed by the Chairman of the Company's board of directors. MP33
- Where the stock exchange(s) on which the Company's shares are listed require other senior officer(s) of the Company to sign on the share certificates, the share certificates shall also be signed by such senior officer(s). C.1 Zheng
Jian Hai
- The share certificates shall take effect after being imprinted with the seal of the Company (including the seal of the Company especially for securities). The share certificate shall be imprinted with the seal of the Company or the seal of the Company especially for securities under the authorization of the board of directors. The signatures of the Chairman of the board of directors or other senior officer(s) of the Company may be printed in mechanical form. App.3
2(1)

Article 40. The Company shall keep a register of shareholders which shall contain the following particulars: MP34

- (1) the name (title) and address (residence), the occupation or nature of each shareholder;
- (2) the class and quantity of shares held by each shareholder;
- (3) the amount paid-up on or agreed to be paid-up on the shares held by each shareholder;
- (4) the share certificate number(s) of the shares held by each shareholder;
- (5) the date on which each person was entered in the register as a shareholder;
- (6) the date on which any shareholder ceased to be a shareholder.

Unless there is evidence to the contrary, the register of shareholders shall be sufficient evidence of the shareholders' shareholdings in the Company.

Article 41. The Company may, in accordance with the mutual understanding and agreements made between the securities authority of the State Council and overseas securities regulatory organisations, maintain the register of shareholders of Overseas-Listed Foreign-Invested Shares overseas and appoint overseas agent(s) to manage such register of shareholders. The original register for holders of Overseas-Listed Foreign-Invested Shares listed in Hong Kong shall be maintained in Hong Kong. MP35,
C.2
Zheng
Jian Hai
Han
App.13
Pt.D
1(b)

A duplicate register of shareholders for the holders of Overseas-Listed Foreign-Invested Shares shall be maintained at the Company's residence. The appointed overseas agent(s) shall ensure consistency between the original and the duplicate register of shareholders at all times.

If there is any inconsistency between the original and the duplicate register of shareholders for the holders of Overseas-Listed Foreign-Invested Shares, the original register of shareholders shall prevail.

Article 42. The Company shall have a complete register of shareholders which shall comprise the following parts: MP36

- (1) the register of shareholders which is maintained at the Company's residence (other than those share registers which are described in sub-paragraphs (2) and (3) of this Article);

- (2) the register of shareholders in respect of the holders of Overseas-Listed Foreign-Invested Shares of the Company which is maintained in the same place as the overseas stock exchange on which the shares are listed; and
- (3) the register of shareholders which are maintained in such other place as the board of directors may consider necessary for the purposes of the listing of the Company's shares.

Article 43. Different parts of the register of shareholders shall not overlap. No transfer of any shares registered in any part of the register shall, during the continuance of that registration, be registered in any other part of the register. MP37

All Overseas-Listed Foreign-Invested Shares listed in Hong Kong which have been fully paid-up may be freely transferred in accordance with the Company's Articles of Association. However, unless such transfer complies with the following requirements, the board of directors may refuse to recognise any instrument of transfer and would not need to provide any reason therefore: C.12 Zheng
Jian Hai
Han
App.3
1(1)

- (1) a fee of HK\$2.50 per instrument of transfer or such higher amount agreed from time to time by the Stock Exchange for registration of the instrument of transfer and other documents relating to or which will affect the right of ownership of the shares; App.3
1(1)
- (2) the instrument of transfer only relates to Overseas-Listed Foreign-Invested Shares listed in Hong Kong;
- (3) the stamp duty which is chargeable on the instrument of transfer has already been paid;
- (4) the relevant share certificate(s) and any other evidence which the board of directors may reasonably require to show that the transferor has the right to transfer the shares have been provided;
- (5) if it is intended that the shares be transferred to joint owners, the maximum number of joint owners shall not be more than four (4); App.3
1(3)
- (6) the Company does not have any lien on the relevant shares.

The transfer of Overseas-Listed Foreign Invested Shares in the Company listed in Hong Kong shall be carried out in writing on normal or standard instruments of transfer or on a form acceptable to the Board of Directors; and such transfer instrument can be signed only by hand or, if the transferor or transferee is a securities clearing institution or its representative recognised in accordance with section 37 of the Securities and Futures Ordinance (Hong Kong Law Chapter 571), signed by hand or signed in printed mechanical form. All the transfer instruments shall be maintained in the legal address of the Company or other place the Board of Director may designate from time to time.

Any change or correction to various parts of the register of shareholders shall be carried out in accordance with the law of the place where such parts of the register of shareholders are maintained.

Article 44. No change may be made in the register of shareholders as a result of a transfer of shares within thirty (30) days prior to the date of a shareholders' general meeting or within five (5) days before the record date for the Company's distribution of dividends. MP38

Article 45. When the Company needs to determine the rights attaching to shares in the Company for the purposes of convening a shareholders' meeting, for dividend distribution, for liquidation or for any other purpose, the board of directors shall decide on a date for the determination of rights attaching to shares in the Company. The shareholders of the Company shall be such persons who appear in the register of shareholders at the close of such determination date. MP39

Article 46. Any person aggrieved and claiming to be entitled to have his name (title) entered in or removed from the register of shareholders may apply to a court of competent jurisdiction for rectification of the register. MP40

Article 47. Any person who is a registered shareholder or who claims to be entitled to have his name (title) entered in the register of shareholders in respect of shares in the Company may, if his share certificate (the "original certificate") relating to the shares is lost, apply to the Company for a replacement share certificate in respect of such shares (the "Relevant Shares"). MP41

Application by a holder of Domestic-Invested Shares, who has lost his share certificate, for a replacement share certificate shall be dealt with in accordance with the requirements of the Company Law.

Application by a holder of Overseas-Listed Foreign Shares, who has lost his share certificate, for a replacement share certificate may be dealt with in accordance with the law of the place where the original register of shareholders of holders of Overseas-Listed Foreign-Invested Shares is maintained, the rules of the stock exchange or other relevant regulations.

The issue of a replacement share certificate to a holder of H Shares, who has lost his share certificate, shall comply with the following requirements: App.3
2(2)

(1) The applicant shall submit an application to the Company in a prescribed form accompanied by a notarial certificate or a statutory declaration, stating the grounds upon which the application is made, the circumstances and evidence of the loss; and declaring that no other person is entitled to have his name entered in the register of shareholders in respect of the Relevant Shares.

- (2) The Company has not received any declaration made by any person other than the applicant declaring that his name shall be entered into the register of shareholders in respect of such shares before it decides to issue a replacement share certificate to the applicant.
- (3) The Company shall, if it intends to issue a replacement share certificate, publish a notice of its intention to do so at least once every thirty (30) days within a period of ninety (90) consecutive days in such newspapers as may be prescribed by the board of directors. App.3
7(1)
- (4) The Company shall, prior to publication of its intention to issue a replacement share certificate, deliver to the stock exchange on which its shares are listed, a copy of the notice to be published and may publish the notice upon receipt of confirmation from such stock exchange that the notice has been exhibited in the premises of the stock exchange. Such notice shall be exhibited in the premises of the stock exchange for a period of ninety (90) days.

In the case of an application which is made without the consent of the registered holder of the Relevant Shares, the Company shall deliver by mail to such registered shareholder a copy of the notice to be published.
- (5) If, by the expiration of the 90-day period referred to in paragraphs (3) and (4) of this Article, the Company has not have received any challenge from any person in respect of the issuance of the replacement share certificate, it may issue a replacement share certificate to the applicant pursuant to his application.
- (6) Where the Company issues a replacement share certificate pursuant to this Article, it shall forthwith cancel the original share certificate and document the cancellation of the original share certificate and issuance of a replacement share certificate in the register of shareholders accordingly.
- (7) All expenses relating to the cancellation of an original share certificate and the issuance of a replacement share certificate shall be borne by the applicant and the Company is entitled to refuse to take any action until reasonable security is provided by the applicant therefore.

Article 48. Where the Company issues a replacement share certificate pursuant to the Company's Articles of Association and a bona fide purchaser acquires or becomes the registered owner of such shares, his name (title) shall not be removed from the register of shareholders. MP42

Article 49. The Company shall not be liable for any damages sustained by any person by reason of the cancellation of the original share certificate or the issuance of the replacement share certificate unless the claimant is able to prove that the Company has acted in a deceitful manner. MP43

CHAPTER 7: SHAREHOLDERS' RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS

Article 50. A shareholder of the Company is a person who lawfully holds shares in the Company and whose name (title) is entered in the register of shareholders. MP44
App.3
9

A shareholder shall enjoy rights and assume obligations according to the class and amount of shares held by him; shareholders who hold shares of the same class shall enjoy the same rights and assume the same obligations.

In the case of the joint shareholders, if one of the joint shareholders is deceased, only the other existing shareholders of the joint shareholders shall be deemed as the persons who have the ownership of the relevant shares. But the board of directors has the power to require them to provide a certificate of death as necessary for the purpose of modifying the register of shareholders, or any of the joint shareholders of the shares, only the joint shareholders ranking first in the register of shareholders have the right to accept certificates of the relevant shares, receive notices of the Company, attend and vote at shareholders' general meetings of the Company. Any notice which is delivered to the shareholder shall be considered as all the joint shareholders of the relevant shares who have been delivered. Opinions of Hong Kong Clearing

Article 51. The ordinary shareholders of the Company shall enjoy the following rights: MP45

- (1) the right to receive dividends and other distributions in proportion to the number of shares held; App.3
9
- (2) the right to attend or appoint a proxy to attend shareholders' general meetings and to vote thereat;
- (3) the right of supervisory management over the Company's business operations and the right to present proposals or to raise queries;
- (4) the right to transfer shares in accordance with laws, administrative regulations and provisions of the Company's Articles of Association;
- (5) the right to obtain relevant information in accordance with the provisions of the Company's Articles of Association, including:
 - (i) the right to obtain a copy of the Company's Articles of Association, subject to payment of costs;

- (ii) the right to inspect and copy, subject to payment of a reasonable fee:
 - (a) all parts of the register of shareholders;
 - (b) personal particulars of each of the Company's directors, supervisors, general manager and other senior officers, including:
 - (aa) present and former name and alias;
 - (bb) principal address (place of residence);
 - (cc) nationality;
 - (dd) primary and all other part-time occupations and duties;
 - (ee) identification documents and the numbers thereof;
 - (c) report on the state of the Company's share capital;
 - (d) reports showing the aggregate par value, quantity, highest and lowest price paid in respect of each class of shares repurchased by the Company since the end of the last accounting year and the aggregate amount paid by the Company for this purpose;
 - (e) minutes of shareholders' general meetings;
- (6) in the event of the termination or liquidation of the Company, the right to participate in the distribution of surplus assets of the Company in accordance with the number of shares held;
- (7) other rights conferred by laws, administrative regulations and the Company's Articles of Association.

Article 52. The ordinary shareholders of the Company shall assume the following obligations:

MP46

- (1) to comply with the Company's Articles of Association;
- (2) to pay subscription monies according to the number of shares subscribed and the method of subscription;

(3) other obligations imposed by laws, administrative regulations and the Company's Articles of Association.

Shareholders are not liable to make any further contribution to the share capital other than according to the terms which were agreed by the subscriber of the relevant shares at the time of subscription.

Article 53. In addition to the obligations imposed by laws and administrative regulations or required by the listing rules of the stock exchange on which the Company's shares are listed, a controlling shareholder shall not exercise his voting rights in respect of the following matters in a manner prejudicial to the interests of all or part of the shareholders of the Company: MP47

- (1) to relieve a director or supervisor of his duty to act honestly in the best interests of the Company;
- (2) to approve the expropriation by a director or supervisor (for his own benefit or for the benefit of another person) of the Company's assets in any way, including (but not limited to) opportunities which are beneficial to the Company;
- (3) to approve the expropriation by a director or supervisor (for his own benefit or for the benefit of another person) of the individual rights of other shareholders, including (but not limited to) rights to distributions and voting rights (save pursuant to a restructuring which has been submitted for approval by the shareholders in a general meeting in accordance with the Company's Articles of Association).

Article 54. For the purpose of the foregoing Article, a "controlling shareholder" means a person who satisfies any one of the following conditions: MP48

- (1) a person who, acting alone or in concert with others, has the power to elect more than half of the board of directors;
- (2) a person who, acting alone or in concert with others, has the power to exercise or to control the exercise of 30 % or more of the voting rights in the Company;
- (3) a person who, acting alone or in concert with others, holds 30 % or more of the issued and outstanding shares of the Company;
- (4) a person who, acting alone or in concert with others, has de facto control of the Company in any other way.

CHAPTER 8: SHAREHOLDERS' GENERAL MEETINGS

Article 55. The shareholders' general meeting is the organ of authority of the Company and shall exercise its functions and powers in accordance with law. MP49

Article 56. The shareholders' general meeting shall have the following functions and powers: MP50

- (1) to decide on the Company's operational policies and investment plans;
- (2) to elect and replace directors and to decide on matters relating to the remuneration of directors;
- (3) to elect and replace supervisors who represent the shareholders and to decide on matters relating to the remuneration of supervisors;
- (4) to examine and approve the board of directors' reports;
- (5) to examine and approve the supervisory committee's reports;
- (6) to examine and approve the Company's proposed preliminary and final annual financial budgets;
- (7) to examine and approve the Company's profit distribution plans and loss recovery plans;
- (8) to decide on the increase or reduction of the Company's registered capital;
- (9) to decide on matters such as merger, division, dissolution and liquidation of the Company;
- (10) to decide on the issue of debentures by the Company;
- (11) to decide on the appointment, dismissal and non-reappointment of the accountants of the Company;
- (12) to amend the Company's Articles of Association;
- (13) to consider motions raised by shareholders who represent 5 % or more of the total number of voting shares of the Company;
- (14) to decide on other matters which, according to law, administrative regulation or the Company's Articles of Association, need to be approved by shareholders in general meetings;

The shareholders in a general meeting may authorize the board of directors to carry out matters on their behalf, or may sub-delegate the carrying out of such matters to the board of directors.

- Article 57. The Company shall not, without the prior approval of shareholders in a general meeting, enter into any contract with any person (other than a director, supervisor, general manager and other senior officers) pursuant to which such person shall be responsible for the management and administration of the whole or any substantial part of the Company's business. MP51
- Article 58. Shareholders' general meetings are divided into annual general meetings and extraordinary general meetings. Shareholders' general meetings shall be convened by the board of directors. Annual general meetings are held once every year and within six (6) months from the end of the preceding financial year. MP52
- The board of directors shall convene an extraordinary general meeting within two (2) months of the occurrence of any one of the following events:
- (1) where the number of directors is less than the number stipulated in the Company Law or two-thirds of the number specified in the Company's Articles of Association;
 - (2) where the unrecovered losses of the Company amount to one-third of the total amount of its share capital;
 - (3) where shareholder(s) holding 10 % or more of the Company's issued and outstanding voting shares request(s) in writing for the convening of an extraordinary general meeting;
 - (4) whenever the board of directors deems necessary or the supervisory committee so requests;
 - (5) whenever two or more independent directors so request. Opinions C6
- Article 59. When the Company convenes a shareholders' general meeting, written notice of the meeting shall be given forty-five (45) days before the date of the meeting to notify all of the shareholders whose names appear in the share register of the matters to be considered and the date and place of the meeting. A shareholder who intends to attend the meeting shall deliver to the Company his written reply concerning his attendance at such meeting twenty (20) days before the date of the meeting. MP53
- Article 60. When the Company convenes a shareholders' annual general meeting, shareholder(s) holding 5% or more of the total voting shares of the Company shall have the right to propose new motions in writing, and the Company shall place such proposed motions on the agenda for such annual general meeting if they are matters falling within the functions and powers of shareholders in general meetings. MP54

Article 61. The Company shall, based on the written replies which it receives from the shareholders twenty (20) days before the date of the shareholders' general meeting, calculate the number of voting shares represented by the shareholders who intend to attend the meeting. If the number of voting shares represented by the shareholders who intend to attend the meeting amount to more than one-half of the Company's total voting shares, the Company may hold the meeting; if not, then the Company shall, within five (5) days, notify the shareholders by way of public announcement the matters to be considered at, and the place and date for, the meeting. The Company may then hold the meeting after publication of such announcement. MP55

A shareholders' extraordinary general meeting shall not decide on any matter not stated in the notice for the meeting.

Article 62. A notice of a meeting of the shareholders of the Company shall satisfy the following criteria: MP56

- (1) be in writing;
- (2) specify the place, date and time of the meeting;
- (3) state the matters to be discussed at the meeting;
- (4) provide such information and explanation as are necessary for the shareholders to make an informed decision on the proposals put before them. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, where a proposal is made to amalgamate the Company with another, to repurchase the shares of the Company, to reorganise its share capital, or to restructure the Company in any other way, the terms of the proposed transaction must be provided in detail together with copies of the proposed agreement, if any, and the cause and effect of such proposal must be properly explained;
- (5) contain a disclosure of the nature and extent, if any, of the material interests of any director, supervisor, general manager and other senior officers in the proposed transaction and the effect which the proposed transaction will have on them in their capacity as shareholders in so far as it is different from the effect on the interests of shareholders of the same class;
- (6) contain the full text of any special resolution to be proposed at the meeting;
- (7) contain a conspicuous statement that a shareholder entitled to attend and vote at such meeting is entitled to appoint one (1) or more proxies to attend and vote at such meeting on his behalf and that a proxy need not be a shareholder;

(8) specify the time and place for lodging proxy forms for the relevant meeting.

- Article 63. Notice of shareholders' general meetings shall be served on each shareholder (whether or not such shareholder is entitled to vote at the meeting), by personal delivery or prepaid airmail to the address of the shareholder as shown in the register of shareholders. For the holders of Domestic-Invested Shares, notice of the meetings may also be issued by way of public announcement. MP57
App.3
7(1)
- The public announcement referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be published in one (1) or more national newspapers designated by the securities authority of the State Council within the interval of forty-five (45) days to fifty (50) days before the date of the meeting; after the publication of such announcement, the holders of Domestic-Invested Shares shall be deemed to have received the notice of the relevant shareholders' general meeting. App.3
7(1)
- Article 64. The accidental omission to give notice of a meeting to, or the failure to receive the notice of a meeting by, any person entitled to receive such notice shall not invalidate the meeting and the resolutions adopted thereat. MP58
- Article 65. Any shareholder who is entitled to attend and vote at a general meeting of the Company shall be entitled to appoint one (1) or more persons (whether such person is a shareholder or not) as his proxies to attend and vote on his behalf, and a proxy so appointed shall be entitled to exercise the following rights pursuant to the authorization from that shareholder: MP59
- (1) the shareholders' right to speak at the meeting;
 - (2) the right to demand or join in demanding a poll;
 - (3) the right to vote by hand or on a poll, but a proxy of a shareholder who has appointed more than one (1) proxy may only vote on a poll.
- Where any member, under the Listing Rules, is required to abstain from voting on any particular resolution or is restricted to voting only for or only against any particular resolution, any votes cast by or on behalf of such member in contravention of such requirement or restriction shall not be counted. App.3
14
- Article 66. The instrument appointing a proxy shall be in writing under the hand of the appointor or his attorney duly authorized in writing, or if the appointor is a legal entity, either under seal or under the hand of a director or a duly authorized attorney. The letter of authorization shall contain the number of the shares to be represented by the attorney. If several persons are authorized as the attorney of the shareholder, the letter of authorization shall specify the number of shares to be represented by each attorney. MP60
App.3
11(2)

- Article 67. The instrument appointing a voting proxy and, if such instrument is signed by a person under a power of attorney or other authority on behalf of the appointor, a notarially certified copy of that power of attorney or other authority shall be deposited at the residence of the Company or at such other place as is specified for that purpose in the notice convening the meeting, not less than twenty-four (24) hours before the time for holding the meeting at which the proxy propose to vote or the time appointed for the passing of the resolution. MP61
- If the appointor is a legal person, its legal representative or such person as is authorized by resolution of its board of directors or other governing body may attend any meeting of shareholders of the Company as a representative of the appointor.
- If the shareholder is the recognized clearing house, such shareholder is entitled to appoint one or more persons as his proxies to attend on his behalf at a general meeting or at any class meeting, but, if one or more persons have such authority, the letter of authorization shall contain the number and class of the shares in connection with such authorization. Such person can exercise the right on behalf of the recognized clearing house (or its attorney) as if he is the individual shareholder of the Company. Opinions of Hong Kong Clearing
- Article 68. Any form issued to a shareholder by the directors for use by such shareholder for the appointment of a proxy to attend and vote at meetings of the Company shall be such as to enable the shareholder to freely instruct the proxy to vote in favour of or against the motions, such instructions being given in respect of each individual matter to be voted on at the meeting. Such a form shall contain a statement that, in the absence of specific instructions from the shareholder, the proxy may vote as he thinks fit. MP62 App.3 11(1)
- Article 69. A vote given in accordance with the terms of a proxy shall be valid notwithstanding the death or loss of capacity of the appointor or revocation of the proxy or the authority under which the proxy was executed, or the transfer of the shares in respect of which the proxy is given, provided that the Company did not receive any written notice in respect of such matters before the commencement of the relevant meeting. MP63
- Article 70. A proxy attending a shareholder's general meeting shall present his identity certification and the proxy form signed by the appointor or the legal representative of the appointor. The proxy form shall specify the issuing date. If a shareholder as a legal person appoints its legal representative to attend a meeting, such legal representative shall present his identity certification and a notarially certified copy of the resolutions of such shareholder's board of directors or other authorities in respect of the appointment of the proxy or any other copy certified in a manner accepted by the Company. MP63

- Article 71. Resolutions of shareholders' general meetings shall be divided into ordinary resolutions and special resolutions. MP64
- An ordinary resolution must be passed by votes representing more than one-half of the voting rights represented by the shareholders (including proxies) present at the meeting.
- A special resolution must be passed by votes representing more than two-thirds of the voting rights represented by the shareholders (including proxies) present at the meeting.
- Shareholders (including proxies) shall expressly specify they are in favour of or against any matter under voting. Any abstention from or waiver of voting shall not be regarded as valid votes when the Company counts the votes in respect of the relevant matter.
- Article 72. A shareholder (including a proxy), when voting at a shareholders' general meeting, may exercise such voting rights as are attached to the number of voting shares which he represents. Each share shall have one (1) vote. MP65
- Article 73. At any shareholders' general meeting, a resolution shall be decided on a show of hands unless a poll is demanded: MP66
- (1) by the chairman of the meeting;
 - (2) by at least two (2) shareholders present in person or by proxy entitled to vote thereat;
 - (3) by one (1) or more shareholders (including proxies) representing 10 % or more of shares (held solely or in combination) carrying the right to vote at the meeting, before or after a vote is carried out by a show of hands.
- Unless a poll is demanded, a declaration by the chairman that a resolution has been passed on a show of hands and the record of such in the minutes of the meeting shall be conclusive evidence of the fact that such resolution has been passed. There is no need to provide evidence of the number or proportion of votes in favour of or against such resolution.
- The demand for a poll may be withdrawn by the person who demands the same.
- Article 74. A poll demanded on the election of the chairman of the meeting, or on a question of adjournment of the meeting, shall be taken forthwith. A poll demanded on any other question shall be taken at such time as the chairman of the meeting directs, and any business other than that upon which a poll has been demanded may be proceeded with, pending the taking of the poll. The result of the poll shall be deemed to be a resolution of the meeting at which the poll was demanded. MP67

- Article 75. On a poll taken at a meeting, a shareholder (including a proxy) entitled to two (2) or more votes need not cast all his votes in the same way. MP68
- Article 76. In the case of an equality of votes, whether on a show of hands or on a poll, the chairman of the meeting at which the show of hands takes place or at which the poll is demanded shall have a casting vote. MP69
- Article 77. The following matters shall be resolved by an ordinary resolution at a shareholders' general meeting: MP70
- (1) work reports of the board of directors and the supervisory committee;
 - (2) profit distribution plans and loss recovery plans formulated by the board of directors;
 - (3) election or removal of members of the board of directors and members of the supervisory committee, their remuneration and manner of payment;
 - (4) annual preliminary and final budgets, balance sheets and profit and loss accounts and other financial statements of the Company;
 - (5) matters other than those which are required by the laws and administrative regulations or by the Company's Articles of Association to be adopted by special resolution.
- Article 78. The following matters shall be resolved by a special resolution at a shareholders' general meeting: MP71
- (1) the increase or reduction in share capital and the issue of shares of any class, warrants and other similar securities;
 - (2) the issue of debentures of the Company;
 - (3) the division, merger, dissolution and liquidation of the Company;
 - (4) amendment of the Company's Articles of Association;
 - (5) amendment to rights of shareholders of any class; and
 - (6) any other matter considered by the shareholders in general meeting, and resolved by way of an ordinary resolution, which is of a nature which may have a material impact on the Company and should be adopted by special resolution. App.3 6(2)

- Article 79. Any resolution adopted by a shareholders' general meeting shall comply with relevant provisions of PRC laws, administrative regulations and these Articles of Association.
- Article 80. Shareholders who request for the convening of an extraordinary general meeting or a class meeting shall comply with the following procedures: MP72
- (1) Two (2) or more shareholders holding in aggregate 10 % or more of the shares carrying the right to vote at the meeting sought to be held shall sign one (1) or more counterpart requisitions stating the object of the meeting and requiring the board of directors to convene a shareholders' extraordinary general meeting or a class meeting thereof. The board of directors shall as soon as possible proceed to convene the extraordinary general meeting of shareholders or a class meeting thereof after receipt of such requisition (s). The amount of shareholdings referred to above shall be calculated as at the date of deposit of the requisition(s).
 - (2) If the board of directors fails to issue a notice of such a meeting within thirty (30) days from the date of receipt of the requisition(s), the requisitionists may themselves convene such a meeting (in a manner as similar as possible to the manner in which shareholders' meetings are convened by the board of directors) within four (4) months from the date of receipt of the requisition(s) by the board of directors.
- Any reasonable expenses incurred by the requisitionists by reason of failure by the board of directors to duly convene a meeting shall be repaid to the requisitionists by the Company and any sum so repaid shall be set-off against sums owed by the Company to the defaulting directors.
- Article 81. The Chairman of the board of directors shall convene and chair every shareholders' general meeting. If the Chairman is unable to attend the meeting for any reason, the vice-chairman of the board of directors shall convene and chair the meeting. If both the Chairman and vice-chairman of the board of directors are unable to attend the meeting, then the board of directors may designate a director to convene and chair the meeting. If no chairman of the meeting has been so designated, shareholders present shall choose one (1) person to act as the chairman of the meeting. If for any reason, the shareholders shall fail to elect a chairman, then the shareholder (including a proxy) holding the largest number of shares carrying the right to vote thereat shall be the chairman of the meeting. MP73
- Article 82. The chairman of the meeting shall be responsible for determining whether a resolution has been passed. His decision, which shall be final and conclusive, shall be announced at the meeting and recorded in the minute book. MP74
- Article 83. If the chairman of the meeting has any doubt as to the result of a resolution which has been put to vote at a shareholders' meeting, he may have the votes counted. If the chairman of the meeting has not counted the votes, any shareholder who is present in person or by proxy and who objects to the result announced by the chairman of the meeting may, immediately after the declaration of the result, demand that the votes be counted and the chairman of the meeting shall have the votes counted immediately. MP75

Article 84. If votes are counted at a shareholders' general meeting, the result of the count shall be recorded in the minute book. MP76

The Company secretary shall make the record of the shareholders' general meeting, which shall be signed by directors attending the meeting.

Resolutions adopted by a shareholders' general meeting shall be included in the minutes of the meeting. The record and minutes of the meeting shall be in Chinese. Such record and minutes, shareholders' attendance lists and proxy forms shall be kept at the Company's place of residence.

Article 85. Copies of the minutes of proceedings of any shareholders' meeting shall, during business hours of the Company, be open for inspection by any shareholder without charge. If a shareholder requests for a copy of such minutes from the Company, the Company shall send a copy of such minutes to him within seven (7) days after receipt of reasonable fees therefor. MP77

CHAPTER 9: SPECIAL PROCEDURES FOR VOTING BY A CLASS OF SHAREHOLDERS

Article 86. Those shareholders who hold different classes of shares are class shareholders. MP78

Class shareholders shall enjoy rights and assume obligations in accordance with laws, administrative regulations and the Company's Articles of Association.

Article 87. Rights conferred on any class of shareholders may not be varied or abrogated save with the approval of a special resolution of shareholders in a general meeting and by holders of shares of that class at a separate meeting convened in accordance with Articles 89 to 93. MP79
App.3
6(2)

Article 88. The following circumstances shall be deemed to be variation or abrogation of the rights attaching to a particular class of shares: MP80

(1) to increase or decrease the number of shares of that class, or to increase or decrease the number of shares of a class having voting or equity rights or privileges equal or superior to those of shares of that class;

- (2) to exchange all or part of the shares of that class for shares of another class or to exchange or to create a right to exchange all or part of the shares of another class for shares of that class;
- (3) to remove or reduce rights to accrued dividends or rights to cumulative dividends attached to shares of that class;
- (4) to reduce or remove preferential rights attached to shares of that class to receive dividends or to the distribution of assets in the event that the Company is liquidated;
- (5) to add, remove or reduce conversion privileges, options, voting rights, transfer or pre-emptive rights, or rights to acquire securities of the Company attached to shares of that class;
- (6) to remove or reduce rights to receive payment payable by the Company in particular currencies attached to shares of that class;
- (7) to create a new class of shares having voting or equity rights or privileges equal or superior to those of the shares of that class;
- (8) to restrict the transfer or ownership of shares of that class or to increase the types of restrictions attaching thereto;
- (9) to allot and issue rights to subscribe for, or to convert the existing shares into, shares in the Company of that class or another class;
- (10) to increase the rights or privileges of shares of another class;
- (11) to restructure the Company in such a way so as to result in the disproportionate distribution of obligations between the various classes of shareholders;
- (12) to vary or abrogate the provisions of this Chapter.

Article 89. Shareholders of the affected class, whether or not otherwise having the right to vote at shareholders' general meetings, have the right to vote at class meetings in respect of matters concerning sub-paragraphs (2) to (8), (11) and (12) of Article 88, but interested shareholder(s) shall not be entitled to vote at such class meetings. MP81

“(An) interested shareholder(s)”, as such term is used in the preceding paragraph, means:

- (1) in the case of a repurchase of shares by way of a general offer to all shareholders of the Company or by way of public dealing on a stock exchange pursuant to Article 30, a “controlling shareholder” within the meaning of Article 54;

- (2) in the case of a repurchase of shares by an off-market agreement pursuant to Article 30, a holder of the shares to which the proposed agreement relates;
- (3) in the case of a restructuring of the Company, a shareholder who assumes a relatively lower proportion of obligation than the obligations imposed on shareholders of that class under the proposed restructuring or who has an interest in the proposed restructuring different from the general interests of the shareholders of that class.

Article 90. Resolutions of a class of shareholders shall be passed by votes representing more than two-thirds of the voting rights of shareholders of that class represented at the relevant meeting who, according to Article 89, are entitled to vote thereat. MP82

Article 91. Written notice of a class meeting shall be given to all shareholders who are registered as holders of that class in the register of shareholders forty-five (45) days before the date of the class meeting. Such notice shall give such shareholders notice of the matters to be considered at such meeting, the date and the place of the class meeting. A shareholder who intends to attend the class meeting shall deliver his written reply in respect thereof to the Company twenty (20) days before the date of the class meeting. MP83

If the shareholders who intend to attend such class meeting represent more than half of the total number of shares of that class which have the right to vote at such meeting, the Company may hold the class meeting; if not, the Company shall within five (5) days give the shareholders further notice of the matters to be considered, the date and the place of the class meeting by way of public announcement. The Company may then hold the class meeting after such public announcement has been made.

Article 92. Notice of class meetings need only be served on shareholders entitled to vote thereat. MP84

Class meetings shall be conducted in a manner which is as similar as possible to that of shareholders' general meetings. The provisions of the Company's Articles of Association relating to the manner for the conduct of shareholders' general meetings are also applicable to class meetings.

Article 93. Apart from the holders of other classes of shares, the holders of the Domestic-Invested Shares and holders of Overseas-Listed Foreign-Invested Shares shall be deemed to be holders of different classes of shares.

The special procedures for approval by a class of shareholders shall not apply in the following circumstances:

MP85
C.3 Zheng
Jian Hai
Han

- (1) where the Company issues, upon the approval by special resolution of its shareholders in a general meeting, either separately or concurrently once every twelve (12) months, not more than 20% of each of its existing issued Domestic-Invested Shares and Overseas-Listed Foreign-Invested Shares; or

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- (2) where the Company's plan to issue Domestic-Invested Shares and Overseas-Listed Foreign-Invested Shares at the time of its establishment is carried out within fifteen (15) months from the date of approval of the securities authority of the State Council. App.13 Pt.D 1f(ii)

CHAPTER 10: BOARD OF DIRECTORS

- Article 94. The Company shall have a board of directors. The board of directors shall consist of fourteen (14) directors, of which five (5) shall be independent (non-executive) directors (meaning directors who are independent from the Company's shareholders and do not hold office in the Company). MP86 Opinions 6

The board of directors shall have one (1) Chairman.

Where necessary, the board of directors may establish audit, wages, nomination and other specialised committees.

- Article 95. Directors shall be elected at the shareholders' general meeting each for a term of three (3) years. At the expiry of a director's term, the term is renewable upon re-election. MP87

The minimal length of the period during which written notice to the Company of the intention to propose a person for election as a director, and during which written notice to the Company by such person of his willingness to be elected may be given, will be at least 7 days. Such period will commence no earlier than the day after the despatch of the notice of the meeting appointed for such election and end no later than 7 days prior to the date of such meeting. C.4 Zheng Jian Hai Han App.3 4(4), 4(5)

Nine (9) members of the first board of directors shall be nominated by the promoters of the Company and elected at the Company's inaugural meeting. The number of directors elected for each subsequent board of directors shall not be less than that stipulated in Article 94 or more than the maximum determined at the shareholders' general meeting by an ordinary resolution. Where the number of directors elected by voting exceeds the maximum number of directors proposed, directors shall be appointed according to the maximum number proposed and on the basis that those who get the highest votes shall be appointed.

Subject to compliance with all relevant laws and administrative regulations, the shareholders' general meeting may by ordinary resolution remove any director before the expiration of his term of office. However, the director's right to claim for damages which arises out from his removal shall not be affected thereby.

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Jian Hai
Han
App.3
4(3)

The Chairman shall be elected and removed by more than one-half of all of the members of the board of directors. The term of office of each of the Chairman is three (3) years, which term is renewable upon re-election.

The outside directors shall have sufficient time and necessary knowledge and ability to perform its duties. When an outside director performs his duties, the Company must provide necessary information and independent (non-executive) directors may directly report to the shareholders' meeting, the securities regulatory authority under the State Council and other relevant departments thereon

The executive directors shall handle matters as authorized by the board of directors.

Opinions 6

The Directors shall not be required to hold shares in the Company.

Article 96. The board of directors is accountable to the shareholders in general meeting and exercises the following functions and powers:

MP88

- (1) to be responsible for the convening of the shareholders' general meeting and to report on its work to the shareholders in general meetings;
- (2) to implement the resolutions passed by the shareholders in general meetings;
- (3) to determine the Company's business plans and investment proposals;
- (4) to formulate the Company's preliminary and final annual financial budgets;
- (5) to formulate the Company's profit distribution proposal and loss recovery proposal;
- (6) to formulate the Company's debt and financial policies, proposals for the increase or reduction of the Company's registered capital and for the issuance of the Company's debentures;
- (7) to draw up the Company's material acquisition and disposal proposals and plans for the merger, division or dissolution of the Company;

- (8) to decide on the Company's internal management structure;
- (9) to appoint or remove the Company's general manager and to appoint or remove the deputy general managers, and financial deputy general manager of the Company), based on the recommendations of the general manager; to appoint and remove the secretary of the board of directors, and to decide on their remuneration;
to appoint or replace members of the board of directors and supervisory committee of the Company's wholly-owned subsidiaries, to appoint, replace or recommend shareholders' representatives, directors and supervisors of the subsidiaries controlled by the Company or subsidiaries in which the Company holds interest;
- (10) to decide on the establishment of the Company's branch organisations;
- (11) to formulate proposals for any amendment of the Company's Articles of Association;
- (12) to formulate the basic management structure of the Company;
- (13) except matters that the Company Law and these Articles of Association require to be resolved by the shareholders in general meeting, to decide on other important and administrative matters of the Company and to execute other important agreements;
- (14) to exercise any other powers conferred by the shareholders in general meetings.

Other than the board of directors' resolutions in respect of the matters specified in sub-paragraphs (6), (7) and (11) of this Article which shall be passed by the affirmative vote of more than two-thirds of all the directors, the board of directors' resolutions in respect of all other matters may be passed by the affirmative vote of a simple majority of the directors.

Resolutions made by the board of directors on the Company's connected transactions shall come into effect only after they are signed by the independent (non-executive) directors. Opinions 6

Article 97. The board of directors shall not, without the prior approval of shareholders in a general meeting, dispose or agree to dispose of any fixed assets of the Company where the aggregate of the amount or value of the consideration for the proposed disposition, and the amount or value of the consideration for any such disposition of any fixed assets of the Company that has been completed in the period of four (4) months immediately preceding the proposed disposition, exceeds 33 % of the value of the Company's fixed assets as shown in the latest balance sheet which was tabled at a shareholders' general meeting. MP89

For the purposes of this Article, “disposition” includes an act involving the transfer of an interest in assets but does not include the usage of fixed assets for the provision of security.

The validity of a disposition by the Company shall not be affected by any breach of the first paragraph of this Article.

Before the board of directors makes a decision on market development, merger and acquisition, investment in new areas, etc., in relation to projects involving investment or acquisition or merger amounting to more than 10% of the total assets of the Company, an independent consulting agency shall be engaged to provide professional opinions which shall be an important basis of the decisions of the board of directors. Opinions 4

Article 98. The Chairman of the board of directors shall exercise the following powers: MP90

- (1) to preside over shareholders’ general meetings and to convene and preside over meetings of the board of directors;
- (2) to organise the implementation of the duties of the board of directors and to check on the implementation of resolutions passed by the board of directors at directors’ meetings;
- (3) to sign the securities certificates issued by the Company;
- (4) to exercise other powers conferred by the board of directors.

When the Chairman is unable to exercise his powers, such powers shall be exercised by the executive director who has been designated by the Chairman to exercise such powers on his behalf.

Article 99. Meetings of the board of directors shall be held at least twice every year and shall be convened by the Chairman of the board of directors. All of the directors should be notified about the meeting ten (10) days beforehand. Where there is an urgent matter, an extraordinary meeting of the board of directors may be held if it is so requested by six (6) of the directors, the Chairman of the board of directors or the Company’s general manager, not subject to the provisions of Article 100 on notice of the meetings. MP91

Article 100. Notice of meetings of the board of directors shall be delivered as follows: MP92

- (1) For regular meetings of the board of directors of which the time and venue have been stipulated by the board of directors beforehand, no notice of the convening of such meetings will be needed.

- (2) For meetings of the board of directors of which the time and venue have not been decided by the board of directors beforehand, the Chairman of the board of directors shall notify the directors of the time and venue of such meeting 10 days in advance by telex, by telegram, by facsimile, by express delivery service or by registered mail or in person, unless otherwise provided for in Article 99.
- (3) Notice of meetings may be served in Chinese, with an English translation attached thereto when necessary, and in each case accompanied by a meeting agenda. A director may waive his right to receive notice of a board meeting.

Article 101. All the executive and outside directors must be notified about the important matters that must be decided by the board of directors within the time limit stipulated in Article 100 and sufficient materials must be provided at the same time in strict compliance with the required procedures. Directors may request for supplementary information. If more than one-fourth of the directors or more than two outside directors consider that the materials provided are not sufficient or supporting arguments are not clear, they may jointly propose to postpone the meeting or postpone the discussion of certain matters on the agenda of the meeting and the board of directors shall accept such proposal. Opinions 3

Notice of a meeting shall be deemed to have been given to any director who attends the meeting without protesting against, before or at its commencement, any lack of notice.

Any regular or extraordinary meeting of the board of directors may be held by way of telephone conferencing or similar communication equipment so long as all directors participating in the meeting can clearly hear and communicate with each other. All such directors shall be deemed to be present in person at the meeting.

Article 102. A board of directors meeting shall only be convened if more than half of the board of directors are present (including any directors appointed pursuant to Article 103 to attend the meeting as the representatives of other directors). Each director has one vote. Any resolution requires the affirmative votes of more than half of all the board of directors in order to be passed. In the case of equal division of votes, the Chairman of the board of directors is entitled to a casting vote. MP93

Article 103. Directors shall attend the meetings of the board of directors in person. Where a director is unable to attend a meeting for any reason, he may by a written power of attorney appoint another director to attend the meeting on his behalf. The power of attorney shall set out the scope of the authorization. MP94

A Director appointed as the representative of another director to attend the meeting shall exercise the rights of a director within the scope of authority conferred by the appointing director. Where a director is unable to attend a meeting of the board of directors and has not appointed the representative to attend the meeting on his behalf, he shall be deemed to have waived his right to vote at the meeting.

Expenses incurred by a director for attending a meeting of the board of directors shall be paid by the Company. These expenses include the costs of transportation between the premises of the director and the venue of the meeting in different cities and accommodation expenses during the meeting. Rent of the meeting place, local transportation costs and other reasonable out-of-pocket expenses shall be paid by the Company.

Article 104. The board of directors may accept a written resolution in lieu of a board meeting provided that a draft of such written resolution shall be delivered to each director in person, by mail, by telegram or by facsimile. If the board of directors has delivered such proposed written resolution to all the directors and the directors who signed and approved such resolution have reached the required quorum, and the same have been delivered to the secretary of the board of directors, such resolution shall become a board resolution and there is no need to hold a board meeting.

Article 105. The board of directors shall keep minutes of resolutions passed at meetings of the board of directors in Chinese. Opinions of the independent (non-executive) directors shall be clearly stated in the resolutions of the board of directors. The minutes of each board meeting shall be provided to all the directors promptly. Directors who wish to amend or supplement the minutes shall submit the proposed amendments to the Chairman in writing within one week after receipt of the meeting minutes. The minutes shall be signed by the directors present at the meeting and the person who recorded the minutes after they are finalised. The minutes of board meetings shall be kept at the premises of the Company in the PRC and a complete copy of the minutes shall be promptly sent to each director.

MP95
Opinions 6

The directors shall be liable for the resolutions of the board of directors. If a resolution of the board of directors violates the laws, administrative regulations or the Company's Articles of Association and the Company suffers serious losses as a result thereof, the directors who participated in the passing of such resolution are liable to compensate the Company therefor. However, if it can be proven that a director expressly objected to the resolution when the resolution was voted on, and that such objection was recorded in the minutes of the meeting, such director may be released from such liability.

CHAPTER 11: SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Article 106. The Company shall have one (1) secretary of the board of directors. The secretary shall be a senior officer of the Company. MP96

Where necessary, the board of directors may establish a secretariat of the board of directors.

Article 107. The secretary of the Company's board of directors shall be a natural person who has the requisite professional knowledge and experience, and shall be appointed by the board of directors. MP97

The main tasks of the secretary of the board of directors include:

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- (1) assist the directors in the day-to-day work of the board of directors, continuously provide the directors with, warn the directors of and ensure that the directors understand the regulations, policies and requirements of the foreign and domestic regulatory authorities on the operation of the Company, assist the directors and the general manager in effectively implement relevant foreign and domestic laws, regulations, the Company's Articles of Association and other relevant regulations;
- (2) responsible for the organization and preparation of documents for board meetings and shareholders' meetings, take proper meeting minutes, ensure that the resolutions passed at the meetings comply with statutory procedures and know about the implementation of the resolutions of the board of directors;
- (3) responsible for the organization and coordination of information disclosure, coordinate the relationship with investors and increase transparency of the Company;
- (4) participate in the structuring of financing through capital market;
- (5) deal with intermediaries, regulatory authorities and media, maintain good public relations work.

Duties of the secretary of the board of directors include:

- (1) to organise and prepare for the board meetings and shareholders' meetings, to prepare documents for the meetings, to make relevant arrangements for the meetings, to be responsible for taking meeting minutes, to keep meeting documents and minutes and take initiative to know about the implementation of relevant resolutions; to report to and advise the board of directors on important issues in implementation.

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- (2) to ensure that important decisions of the board of directors will be implemented in strict compliance with the required procedures; to participate in, and organise the consultation and analysis of matters to be decided by the board of directors and provide relevant advice and recommendations thereon; to carry out the day-to-day work of the board of directors and its relevant committees upon authorization.
- (3) to act as a contact between the Company and securities regulatory authority, to be responsible for the organisation of the preparation and timely submission of documents required by the regulatory authorities, responsible for undertaking the tasks given by the regulatory authorities and organising the accomplishment thereof.
- (4) to be responsible for coordinating and organizing the Company's information disclosure, to set up a sound information disclosure system, participate in all the meetings of the Company in relation to information disclosure, to timely obtain important business decisions and relevant information of the Company.
- (5) to be responsible for keeping confidential price sensitive information of the Company and formulating effective confidentiality rules and measures; to take necessary remedial measures in the event of the disclosure for whatever reasons of any price sensitive information of the Company, to make prompt explanations and clarifications and notify the regulatory authority of the overseas listing place and CSRC thereof.
- (6) to be responsible for the coordination and organisation of market promotions, to coordinate visits to the Company, to deal with relationship with investors, to maintain contact with investors, intermediaries and media, to be responsible for coordinating and answering questions raised by the public, to ensure that the investors promptly obtain the information disclosed by the Company; to organise and prepare for marketing and promotion activities outside and in the PRC, to draw up a summary report on market promotion activities and important visits to the Company and organise the reporting of the same to CSRC.
- (7) to be responsible for administering and keeping the register of the members of the Company, register of the directors of the Company, shareholding of major shareholders and directors and list of the holders of the outstanding debentures of the Company in issue.
- (8) to assist the directors and the general manager in implementing foreign and domestic laws, regulations, the Company's Articles of Association and other relevant regulations in exercising their powers. After becoming aware that any resolutions made or likely to be made by the Company are in breach of relevant regulations, the secretary is obliged to give prompt warnings and entitled to report such facts to CSRC and other regulatory authorities.

- (9) to coordinate the provision of necessary information required for exercising supervisory functions to the Company's supervisory committee and other examination body.
- (10) to exercise other powers and duties authorized by the board of directors and other powers and duties required in the overseas listing jurisdiction.

Article 108. A director or other senior officer of the Company may also act as the secretary of the board of directors. The certified public accountancy firm which has been appointed by the Company to act as its auditors shall not act as the secretary of the board of directors. MP98

Where the office of secretary is held concurrently by a director, and an act is required to be done by a director and a secretary separately, the person who holds the office of director and secretary may not perform the act in a dual capacity.

Article 109. The secretary of the board of directors shall diligently exercise his duties in accordance with the relevant provisions of these Articles of Association.

The secretary of the board of directors shall assist the Company in complying with the relevant PRC laws and the rules of the securities exchange on which the shares of the Company are listed.

CHAPTER 12: GENERAL MANAGER

Article 110. The Company shall have a general manager who shall be appointed or dismissed by the board of directors. MP99

The Company shall have several deputy general managers and one financial deputy general manager who shall assist the General Manager. The deputy general managers and financial deputy general manager shall be nominated by the general manager and appointed or dismissed by the board of the directors.

A member of the board of directors may act concurrently as the general manager or a deputy general manager.

Article 111. The general manager shall be accountable to the board of directors and shall exercise the following functions and powers: MP100

- (1) to be in charge of the Company's production, operation and management and to organise the implementation of the resolutions of the board of directors;

- (2) to organise the implementation of the Company's annual business plan and investment proposal;
- (3) to draft plans for the establishment of the Company's internal management structure;
- (4) to draft plans for the establishment of the Company's branch organisations;
- (5) to draft the Company's basic management system;
- (6) to formulate basic rules and regulations for the Company;
- (7) to propose the appointment or dismissal of the deputy general managers and financial deputy general manager of the Company;
- (8) to appoint or dismiss management personnel other than those required to be appointed or dismissed by the board of directors;
- (9) other powers conferred by the Company's Articles of Association and the board of directors.

Article 112. The general manager who is not a director shall be entitled to attend meetings of the board of directors and receive relevant documents. The general manager who is not a director does not have any voting rights at board meetings. MP101

Article 113. In performing their duties and powers, the general manager, deputy general managers and financial deputy general manager shall not depart from the resolutions of the shareholders' meetings and the board of directors or exceed their authority.

Article 114. In performing their duties and powers, the general manager, deputy general managers and financial deputy general manager shall act honestly and diligently and in accordance with laws, administrative regulations and the Company's Articles of Association. MP102

Article 115. The general manager, deputy general managers, financial deputy general manager and other senior officers who wish to resign shall give a three-month written notice to the board of directors. Department managers who wish to resign shall give a two-month written notice to the general manager.

CHAPTER 13: SUPERVISORY COMMITTEE

Article 116. The Company shall have a supervisory committee. The supervisory committee is a permanent supervisory body of the Company responsible for supervising the board of directors and its members, the general manager, deputy general managers, financial deputy general manager and other senior officers of the Company to prevent them from abusing their powers and infringing the legitimate rights and interests of the shareholders, the Company and its employees. MP103

- Article 117. The supervisory committee shall compose of five (5) supervisors including one outside supervisor (hereinafter meaning supervisors who do not hold office in the Company). MP104
Opinions 7
- The supervisory committee shall have one (1) chairman. Each supervisor shall serve for a term of three (3) years, which term is renewable upon re-election and re-appointment.
- The election or removal of the chairman of the supervisory committee shall be determined by the affirmative votes of two-thirds or more of the members of the supervisory committee. C.5 Zheng
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- The chairman of the supervisory committee shall organise the implementation of the duties of the supervisory committee.
- Article 118. The supervisory committee shall include four (4) supervisors who shall represent the shareholders (hereinafter including qualified outside supervisors and independent supervisors) and one (1) supervisor who shall represent the employees. Supervisors who represent the shareholders shall be elected or removed by the shareholders in general meetings, and the supervisor who represents employees shall be elected or removed by the employees democratically. MP105
Opinions 7
- Where necessary, the supervisory committee may establish an office responsible for the day-to-day work of the supervisory committee.
- Article 119. The directors, general manager, deputy general managers and financial deputy general manager of the Company shall not act concurrently as supervisors. MP106
- Article 120. Meetings of the supervisory committee shall be held at least twice every year, and shall be convened by the chairman of the supervisory committee. MP107
- Article 121. The supervisory committee shall be accountable to the shareholders in a general meeting and shall exercise the following functions and powers in accordance with law: MP108
- (1) to review the Company's financial position;
 - (2) to supervise the directors, general manager, deputy general managers, financial controller and other senior officers to ensure that they do not act in contravention of any law, regulation or the Company's Articles of Association;

- (3) to demand any director, general manager, deputy general manager, financial controller or any other senior officer who acts in a manner which is harmful to the Company's interest to rectify such behaviour;
- (4) to check the financial information such as the financial report, business report and plans for distribution of profits to be submitted by the board of directors to the shareholders' general meetings and to authorize, in the Company's name, publicly certified accountants and practising auditors to assist in the re-examination of such information should any doubt arise in respect thereof;
- (5) to propose to convene an extraordinary general meeting;
- (6) to represent the Company in negotiations with or in bringing actions against a director;
- (7) other functions and powers specified in the Company's Articles of Association.

The supervisory committee may provide its opinions on the appointment of accountancy firm by the Company, may appoint another accountancy firm in the name of the Company when necessary to examine financial affairs of the Company independently, and may directly report relevant information to the securities authorities of the State Council and other relevant authorities.

Opinions 7

Outside supervisors shall report independently to the shareholders' meeting on whether the senior officers perform their duties honestly and diligently.

Supervisors shall attend meetings of the board of directors as observers

Article 122. Resolutions of the supervisory committee shall be passed by the affirmative vote of more than two-thirds of all of its members.

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Article 123. All reasonable fees incurred in respect of the employment of professionals (such as, lawyers, certified public accountants or practising auditors) which are required by the supervisory committee in the exercise of its functions and powers shall be borne by the Company.

MP110

Article 124. A supervisor shall carry out his duties honestly and faithfully in accordance with laws, administrative regulations and the Company's Articles of Association.

MP111

**CHAPTER 14: THE QUALIFICATIONS AND DUTIES OF THE DIRECTORS,
SUPERVISORS, GENERAL MANAGER AND OTHER SENIOR OFFICERS OF
THE COMPANY**

Article 125. A person may not serve as a director, supervisor, general manager or any other senior officer of the Company MP112 if any of the following circumstances apply:

- (1) a person who does not have or who has limited capacity for civil conduct;
- (2) a person who has been sentenced for corruption, bribery, infringement of property or misappropriation of property or other crimes which disrupt the social economic order, where less than a term of five (5) years has lapsed since the sentence was served, or a person who has been deprived of his political rights and not more than five (5) years have lapsed since the sentence was served;
- (3) a person who is a former director, factory manager or manager of a company or enterprise which has been dissolved or put into liquidation as a result of mismanagement and who was personally liable for the winding up of such company or enterprise, where less than three (3) years have elapsed since the date of completion of the insolvent liquidation of the company or enterprise;
- (4) a person who is a former legal representative of a company or enterprise the business licence of which was revoked due to violation of law and who are personally liable therefor, where less than three (3) years have elapsed since the date of the revocation of the business licence;
- (5) a person who has a relatively large amount of debts which have become overdue;
- (6) a person who is currently under investigation by judicial organs for violation of criminal law;
- (7) a person who, according to laws and administrative regulations, cannot act as a leader of an enterprise;
- (8) a person other than a natural person;
- (9) a person who has been convicted by the competent authority for violation of relevant securities regulations and such conviction involves a finding that such person has acted fraudulently or dishonestly, where less than five (5) years have lapsed from the date of such conviction.

- Article 126. The validity of an act carried out by a director, the general manager, deputy general managers, financial controller or other senior officers of the Company on behalf of the Company as against a bona fide third party, shall not be affected by any irregularity in his office, election or any defect in his qualification. MP113
- Article 127. In addition to the obligations imposed by laws, administrative regulations or the listing rules of the stock exchange on which shares of the Company are listed, each of the Company's directors, supervisors, general manager and other senior officers owes a duty to each shareholder, in the exercise of the functions and powers entrusted to him by the Company: MP114
- (1) not to cause the Company to exceed the scope of business stipulated in its business licence;
 - (2) to act honestly and in the best interests of the Company;
 - (3) not to expropriate the Company's property in any way, including (but not limited to) usurpation of opportunities which benefit the Company;
 - (4) not to expropriate the individual rights of shareholders, including (but not limited to) rights to distribution and voting rights, save and except pursuant to a restructuring of the Company which has been submitted to the shareholders for approval in accordance with the Company's Articles of Association.
- Article 128. Each of the Company's directors, supervisors, general manager and other senior officers owes a duty, in the exercise of his powers and in the discharge of his duties, to exercise the care, diligence and skill that a reasonably prudent person would exercise in comparable circumstances. MP115
- Article 129. Each of the Company's directors, supervisors, general manager and other senior officers shall exercise his powers or perform his duties in accordance with the fiduciary principle; and shall not put himself in a position where his duty and his interest may conflict. This principle includes (without limitation) discharging the following obligations: MP116
- (1) to act honestly in the best interests of the Company;
 - (2) to act within the scope of his powers and not to exceed such powers;

- (3) to exercise the discretion vested in him personally and not to allow himself to act under the control of another and, unless and to the extent permitted by laws, administrative regulations or with the informed consent of shareholders given in a general meeting, not to delegate the exercise of his discretion;
- (4) to treat shareholders of the same class equally and to treat shareholders of different classes fairly;
- (5) unless otherwise provided for in the Company's Articles of Association or except with the informed consent of the shareholders given in a general meeting, not to enter into any contract, transaction or arrangement with the Company;
- (6) not to use the Company's property for his own benefit, without the informed consent of the shareholders given in a general meeting;
- (7) not to exploit his position to accept bribes or other illegal income or expropriate the Company's property in any way, including (but not limited to) opportunities which benefit the Company;
- (8) not to accept commissions in connection with the Company's transactions, without the informed consent of the shareholders given in a general meeting;
- (9) to comply with the Company's Articles of Association, to perform his official duties faithfully, to protect the Company's interests and not to exploit his position and power in the Company to advance his own interests;
- (10) not to compete with the Company in any way, save with the informed consent of the shareholders given in a general meeting;
- (11) not to misappropriate the Company's funds or to lend such funds to any other person, not to use the Company's assets to set up deposit accounts in his own name or in any other name or to use such assets to guarantee the debts of a shareholder of the Company or any other personal liabilities;
- (12) not to release any confidential information which he has obtained during his term of office, without the informed consent of the shareholders in a general meeting; nor shall he use such information otherwise than for the Company's benefit, save that disclosure of such information to the court or other governmental authorities is permitted if:
 - (i) disclosure is made under compulsion of law;

- (ii) public interests so warrants;
- (iii) the interests of the relevant director, supervisor, general manager or other senior officer so requires.

Article 130. Each director, supervisor, general manager and other senior officer of the Company shall not direct the following persons or institutions (“associates”) to act in a manner which he is prohibited from so acting: MP117

- (1) the spouse or minor child of the director, supervisor, general manager or other senior officer;
- (2) the trustee of the director, supervisor, general manager or other senior officer or of any person described in sub-paragraph (1) above;
- (3) the partner of that director, supervisor, general manager or other senior officer or any person referred to in sub-paragraphs (1) and (2) of this Article;
- (4) a company in which that director, supervisor, general manager or other senior officer, whether alone or jointly with one (1) or more of the persons referred to in sub-paragraphs (1), (2) and (3) of this Article and other directors, supervisors, general manager and other senior officers, has de facto controlling interest;
- (5) the directors, supervisors, general manager and other senior officers of a company which is being controlled in the manner set out in sub-paragraph (4) above.

Article 131. The fiduciary duties of the directors, supervisors, general manager and other senior officers of the Company do not necessarily cease with the termination of their tenure. The duty of confidentiality in respect of trade secrets of the Company survives the termination of their tenure. Other duties may continue for such period as the principle of fairness may require depending on the amount of time which has lapsed between the termination and the act concerned and the circumstances and the terms under which the relationship between the relevant director, supervisor, general manager and other senior officer on the one hand and the Company on the other hand was terminated. MP118

Article 132. Subject to Article 53 hereof, a director, supervisor, general manager or other senior officer of the Company may be relieved of liability for specific breaches of his duty with the informed consent of the shareholders given at a general meeting. MP119

- Article 133. Where a director, supervisor, general manager or other senior officer of the Company is in any way, directly or indirectly, materially interested in a contract, transaction or arrangement or proposed contract, transaction or arrangement with the Company, (other than his contract of service with the Company), he shall declare the nature and extent of his interests to the board of directors at the earliest opportunity, whether or not the contract, transaction or arrangement or proposal therefore is otherwise subject to the approval of the board of directors. MP120
- If a director or his associate (as defined in the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities of The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited) has a material interest in any contract, transaction, arrangement or other matters that requires the approval of the board of directors, the relevant director shall not vote for the relevant matter at the meeting of the board of directors, and shall not be listed in the quorum of the meeting. App.3 4 (1)
- Unless the interested director, supervisor, general manager or other senior officer discloses his interests in accordance with the preceding sub-paragraph of this Article and he is not counted as part of the quorum and refrains from voting, such contract, transaction or arrangement is voidable at the instance of the Company except as against a bona fide party thereto who does not have notice of the breach of duty by the interested director, supervisor, general manager or other senior officer.
- A director, supervisor, general manager or other senior officer of the Company is deemed to be interested in a contract, transaction or arrangement in which his associate is interested.
- Article 134. Where a director, supervisor, general manager or other senior officer of the Company gives to the board of directors a notice in writing stating that, by reason of the facts specified in the notice, he is interested in contracts, transactions or arrangements which may subsequently be made by the Company, that notice shall be deemed for the purposes of the preceding Article to be a sufficient declaration of his interests, so far as the content stated in such notice is concerned, provided that such notice shall have been given before the date on which the question of entering into the relevant contract, transaction or arrangement is first taken into consideration by the Company. MP121
- Article 135. The Company shall not pay taxes for or on behalf of a director, supervisor, general manager or other senior officer in any manner. MP122
- Article 136. The Company shall not directly or indirectly make a loan to or provide any guarantee in connection with the making of a loan to a director, supervisor, general manager or other senior officer of the Company or of the Company's holding company or any of their respective associates. MP123

The foregoing prohibition shall not apply to the following circumstances:

- (1) the provision by the Company of a loan or a guarantee in connection with the making of a loan to its subsidiary;
- (2) the provision by the Company of a loan or a guarantee in connection with the making of a loan or any other funds available to any of its directors, supervisors, general manager and other senior officers to meet expenditure incurred or to be incurred by him for the purposes of the Company or for the purpose of enabling him to perform his duties properly, in accordance with the terms of a service contract approved by the shareholders in a general meeting;
- (3) if the ordinary course of business of the Company includes the lending of money or the giving of guarantees, the Company may make a loan to or provide a guarantee in connection with the making of a loan to any of the relevant directors, supervisors, general manager and other senior officers or their respective associates in the ordinary course of its business on normal commercial terms.

Article 137. Any person who receives funds from a loan which has been made by the Company acting in breach of the preceding Article shall, irrespective of the terms of the loan, forthwith repay such funds. MP124

Article 138. A guarantee for the repayment of a loan which has been provided by the Company acting in breach of Article 136(1) shall not be enforceable against the Company, save in respect of the following circumstances: MP125

- (1) the guarantee was provided in connection with a loan which was made to an associate of any of the directors, supervisors, general manager and other senior officers of the Company or of the Company's holding company and the lender of such funds did not know of the relevant circumstances at the time of the making of the loan; or
- (2) the collateral which has been provided by the Company has already been lawfully disposed of by the lender to a bona fide purchaser.

Article 139. For the purposes of the foregoing provisions of this Chapter, a "guarantee" includes an undertaking or property provided to secure the obligor's performance of his obligations. MP126

Article 140. In addition to any rights and remedies provided by the laws and administrative regulations, where a director, supervisor, general manager or other senior officer of the Company breaches the duties which he owes to the Company, the Company has a right: MP127

- (1) to demand such director, supervisor, general manager or other senior officer to compensate it for losses sustained by the Company as a result of such breach;

- (2) to rescind any contract or transaction which has been entered into between the Company and such director, supervisor, general manager or other senior officer or between the Company and a third party (where such third party knows or should have known that such director, supervisor, general manager or other senior officer representing the Company has breached his duties owed to the Company);
- (3) to demand such director, supervisor, general manager or other senior officer to account for profits made as result of the breach of his duties;
- (4) to recover any monies which should have been received by the Company and which were received by such director, supervisor, general manager or other senior officer instead, including (without limitation) commissions; and
- (5) to demand repayment of interest earned or which may have been earned by such director, supervisor, general manager or other senior officer on monies that should have been paid to the Company.

Article 141. The Company shall, with the prior approval of shareholders in a general meeting, enter into a contract in writing with a director or supervisor wherein his emoluments are stipulated. The aforesaid emoluments include: MP128

- (1) emoluments in respect of his service as director, supervisor or senior officer of the Company;
- (2) emoluments in respect of his service as director, supervisor or senior officer of any subsidiary of the Company;
- (3) emoluments in respect of the provision of other services in connection with the management of the affairs of the Company and any of its subsidiaries;
- (4) payment by way of compensation for loss of office, or as consideration for or in connection with his retirement from office.

No proceedings may be brought by a director or supervisor against the Company for anything due to him in respect of the matters mentioned in this Article except pursuant to the contract mentioned above.

Article 142. The contract concerning the emoluments between the Company and its directors or supervisors should provide that in the event that the Company is acquired, the Company's directors and supervisors shall, subject to the prior approval of shareholders in a general meeting, have the right to receive compensation or other payment in respect of his loss of office or retirement. For the purposes of this paragraph, the acquisition of the Company includes any of the following: MP129

- (1) an offer made by any person to the general body of shareholders;

(2) an offer made by any person with a view to the offeror becoming a “controlling shareholder” within the meaning of Article 54 hereof.

If the relevant director or supervisor does not comply with this Article, any sum so received by him shall belong to those persons who have sold their shares as a result of such offer. The expenses incurred in distributing such sum on a pro rata basis amongst such persons shall be borne by the relevant director or supervisor and shall not be paid out of such sum.

CHAPTER 15: FINANCIAL AND ACCOUNTING SYSTEMS AND PROFIT DISTRIBUTION

- Article 143. The Company shall establish its financial and accounting systems in accordance with laws, administrative regulations and PRC accounting standards formulated by the finance regulatory department of the State Council. MP130
- Article 144. The fiscal year of the Company shall be on the basis of the solar calendar beginning on 1 January and ending on 31 December of the same year. MP131
- The Company shall use Renminbi as its standard unit of account. The accounts shall be prepared in Chinese. At the end of each fiscal year, the Company shall prepare a financial report which shall be examined and verified in a manner prescribed by law.
- Article 145. The board of directors of the Company shall place before the shareholders at every annual general meeting such financial reports which the relevant laws, administrative regulations and directives promulgated by competent regional and central governmental authorities require the Company to prepare. Such reports must be verified and certified. MP132
App.3
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- Article 146. The Company’s financial reports shall be made available for shareholders’ inspection at the Company twenty (20) days before the date of every shareholders’ annual general meeting. Each shareholder shall be entitled to obtain a copy of the financial reports referred to in this Chapter. MP133
- The Company shall deliver or send to each shareholder of Overseas-Listed Foreign-Invested Shares by prepaid mail at the address registered in the register of shareholders the said reports not later than twenty-one (21) days before the date of every annual general meeting of the shareholders. C.7 Zheng
Jian Hai
Han
App.3
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- Article 147. The financial statements of the Company shall, in addition to being prepared in accordance with PRC accounting standards and regulations, be prepared in accordance with either international accounting standards, or that of the place outside the PRC where the Company's shares are listed. If there is any material difference between the financial statements prepared respectively in accordance with the two accounting standards, such difference shall be stated in the financial statements. In distributing its after-tax profits, the lower of the two amounts shown in the financial statements shall be adopted. MP134
- Article 148. Any interim results or financial information published or disclosed by the Company must also be prepared and presented in accordance with PRC accounting standards and regulations, and also in accordance with either international accounting standards or that of the place overseas where the Company's shares are listed. MP135
- Article 149. The Company shall publish its financial reports twice every fiscal year, that is, the interim financial report shall be published within sixty (60) days after the expiration of the first six (6) months of each fiscal year; the annual financial report shall be published within one hundred and twenty (120) days after the expiration of each fiscal year. MP136
- Article 150. The Company shall not keep accounts other than those required by law. MP137
- Article 151. When distributing its after-tax profits in a given year, the Company shall contribute 10% of the profits to the Company's statutory common reserve fund. Where the accumulated amount of the statutory common reserve fund reaches 50% or more of the registered capital of the Company, no further contribution is required.
- Where the statutory common reserve fund is insufficient to make for the losses of the Company in the previous year, before making contribution to the statutory common reserve fund, the profits made in the current year shall be used to make up for the losses first.
- After making contribution to the statutory common reserve fund from its after-tax profits, the Company may, subject to resolutions adopted at a general meeting, make contributions to discretionary common reserve fund.
- After making up for the losses and making contributions to the common reserve fund, any remaining profits shall be distributed to the shareholders in proportion to their respective shareholdings.
- Article 152. The Company shall not allocate dividends or carry out other allocations in the form of bonuses before it has compensated for its losses and made allocations to the statutory common reserve fund. Dividends paid by the Company shall not carry any interest except where the Company has failed to pay the dividends to the shareholders on the date on which such dividends become payable. App.3
3(1), 3
(2)

Any amount paid up in advance of calls on any share shall carry interest, but shall not entitle the holder of the share to receive, by way of advance payment, the dividend declared and distributed thereafter

Article 153. Capital surplus fund includes the following items: MP138

- (1) premium on shares issued at a premium price;
- (2) any other income designated for the capital surplus fund by the regulations of the finance regulatory department of the State Council.

Article 154. The common reserve funds of the Company shall be applied for making up for losses, expanding the Company's production and operation or capitalisation. However, the capital surplus fund shall not be applied for making up losses of the Company.

If a general meeting of the Company resolves to capitalise any common reserve fund, the Company shall issue new shares to the existing shares in proportion to their respective shareholdings or increase the par value of each share provided that when capitalising the statutory common reserve fund, the balance of such fund shall not be less than 25% of the registered capital.

Article 155. The Company may distribute dividends in the form of: MP139

- (1) cash;
- (2) shares.

Article 156. The Company shall declare and pay cash dividends and other amounts which are payable to holders of Domestic-Invested Shares in Renminbi. The Company shall calculate and declare cash dividends and other payments which are payable to holders of Overseas-Listed Foreign-Invested Shares in Renminbi, and shall pay such amounts in Hong Kong dollars. The foreign exchange required by the Company to pay cash dividends and other amounts to holders of Overseas-Listed Foreign-Invested Shares shall be obtained in accordance with the relevant foreign exchange administrative regulations of the State.

Article 157. Unless otherwise provided for in relevant laws and administrative regulations, where cash dividends and other amounts are to be paid in Hong Kong dollars, the applicable exchange rate shall be the average closing rate for the relevant foreign currency announced by the Peoples' Bank of China during the week prior to the announcement of payment of dividend and other amounts.

Article 158. Subject to Article 56(2) and 96(14) of these Regulations, the board of directors may decide to distribute interim or special dividends.

Article 159. When distributing dividends to its shareholders, the Company shall withhold and pay on behalf of its shareholders the taxes levied on the dividends in accordance with the provisions of the PRC tax law.

Article 160. The Company shall appoint receiving agents for holders of the Overseas-Listed Foreign-Invested Shares. Such receiving agents shall receive dividends which have been declared by the Company and all other amounts which the Company should pay to holders of Overseas-Listed Foreign-Invested Shares on such shareholders' behalf. MP140
App.13
Pt.D
1(c)

The receiving agents appointed by the Company shall meet the relevant requirements of the laws of the place at which the stock exchange on which the Company's shares are listed or the relevant regulations of such stock exchange.

The receiving agents appointed for holders of Overseas-Listed Foreign-Invested Shares listed in Hong Kong shall each be a company registered as a trust company under the Trustee Ordinance of Hong Kong. C.8 Zheng
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CHAPTER 16: APPOINTMENT OF ACCOUNTANCY FIRM

Article 161. The Company shall appoint an independent firm of accountants which is qualified under the relevant regulations of the State to audit the Company's annual report and review the Company's other financial reports. MP141

The first auditors of the Company may be appointed before the first annual general meeting of the Company at the inaugural meeting. Auditors so appointed shall hold office until the conclusion of the first annual general meeting.

If the inaugural meeting does not exercise the powers under the preceding paragraph, those powers shall be exercised by the board of directors.

Article 162. The accountancy firm appointed by the Company shall hold office from the conclusion of the annual general meeting of shareholders at which they were appointed until the conclusion of the next annual general meeting of shareholders. MP142

Article 163. The accountancy firm appointed by the Company shall enjoy the following rights: MP143

(1) a right to review to the books, records and vouchers of the Company at any time, the right to require the directors, general manager and other senior officers of the Company to supply relevant information and explanations;

- (2) a right to require the Company to take all reasonable steps to obtain from its subsidiaries such information and explanation as are necessary for the discharge of its duties;
- (3) a right to attend shareholders' general meetings and to receive all notices of, and other communications relating to, any shareholders' general meeting which any shareholder is entitled to receive, and to speak at any shareholders' general meeting in relation to matters concerning its role as the Company's accountancy firm.

Article 164. If there is a vacancy in the position of accountant of the Company, the board of directors may appoint an accountancy firm to fill such vacancy before the convening of the shareholders' general meeting. Any other accountancy firm which has been appointed by the Company may continue to act during the period during which a vacancy arises. MP144

Article 165. The shareholders in a general meeting may by ordinary resolution remove the Company's accountancy firms before the expiration of its term of office, irrespective of the provisions in the contract between the Company and the Company's accountant firm. However, the accountancy firm's right to claim for damages which arise from its removal shall not be affected thereby. MP145

Article 166. The remuneration of an accountancy firm or the manner in which such firm is to be remunerated shall be determined by the shareholders in a general meeting. The remuneration of an accountancy firm appointed by the board of directors shall be determined by the board of directors. MP146

Article 167. The Company's appointment, removal or non-reappointment of an accountancy firm shall be resolved by the shareholders in a general meeting. Such resolution shall be filed with the securities authority of the State Council. MP147

Where a resolution at a general meeting of shareholders is passed to appoint as accountant a person other than an incumbent accountancy firm to fill a casual vacancy in the office of accountant, to reappoint as accountant a retiring accountancy firm that was appointed by the board of directors to fill a casual vacancy, or to dismiss an accountancy firm before the expiration of its term of office, the following provisions shall apply: C.9 Zheng
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Pt.D
1(e)

- (1) A copy of the appointment or removal proposal shall be sent (before notice of meeting is given to the shareholders) to the accountancy firm proposed to be appointed or proposing to leave its post or the firm which has left its post in the relevant fiscal year (leaving includes leaving by removal, resignation and retirement).
- (2) If the accountancy firm leaving its post makes representations in writing and requests the Company to give the shareholders notice of such representations, the Company shall (unless the representations have been received too late) take the following measures:
 - (a) in any notice of the resolution given to shareholders, state the fact of the representations having been made; and

- (b) attach a copy of the representations to the notice and deliver it to the shareholders in the manner stipulated in the Company's Articles of Association.
- (3) If the Company fails to send out the accountancy firm's representations in the manner set out in subparagraph (2) above, such accountancy firm may require that the representations be read out at the meeting.
- (4) An accountancy firm which is leaving its post shall be entitled to attend the following shareholders' general meetings:
 - (a) the general meeting at which its term of office would otherwise have expired;
 - (b) the general meeting at which it is proposed to fill the vacancy caused by its removal; and
 - (c) the general meeting which convened as a result of its resignation,
 and to receive all notices of, and other communications relating to, any such meeting, and to speak at any such meeting which concerns it as former auditor of the Company.

Article 168. Prior notice should be given to the accountancy firm if the Company decides to remove such accountancy firm or not to renew the appointment thereof. Such accountancy firm shall be entitled to make representations at the shareholders' general meeting. Where the accountancy firm resigns from its position, it shall make clear to the shareholders in a general meeting whether there has been any impropriety on the part of the Company.

An accountancy firm may resign its office by depositing at the Company's legal address a resignation notice which shall become effective on the date of such deposit or on such later date as may be stipulated in such notice. Such notice shall contain the following statements:

- (1) a statement to the effect that there are no circumstances connected with its resignation which it considers should be brought to the notice of the shareholders or creditors of the Company; or

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1(e)

(2) a statement of any such circumstances.

The Company shall, within fourteen (14) days after receipt of the notice referred to in the preceding paragraph, send a copy of the notice to the relevant governing authority. If the notice contains a statement under the preceding sub-paragraph (2), a copy of such statement shall be placed at the Company for shareholders' inspection. The Company should also send a copy of such statement by prepaid mail to every shareholder of Overseas-Listed Foreign Shares at the address registered in the register of shareholders.

Where the accountancy firm's notice of resignation contains a statement in respect of the above, it may require the board of directors to convene a shareholders' extraordinary general meeting for the purpose of receiving an explanation of the circumstances connected with its resignation.

CHAPTER 17: MERGER AND DIVISION OF THE COMPANY

Article 169. In the event of the merger or division of the Company, a plan shall be presented by the Company's board of directors and shall be approved in accordance with the procedures stipulated in the Company's Articles of Association. The Company shall then go through the relevant approval process. A shareholder who objects to the plan of merger or division shall have the right to demand the Company or the shareholders who consent to the plan of merger or division to acquire such dissenting shareholders' shareholding at a fair price. MP149

The contents of the resolution of merger or division of the Company shall constitute special documents which shall be available for inspection by the shareholders of the Company. Such special documents shall be sent by mail to holders of Overseas-Listed Foreign-Invested Shares.

Article 170. The merger of the Company may take the form of either merger by absorption or merger by the establishment of a new company. MP150

In the event of a merger, the merging parties shall execute a merger agreement and prepare a balance sheet and an inventory of assets. The Company shall notify its creditors within ten (10) days of the date of the Company's merger resolution and shall publish a public notice in a newspaper at least three (3) times within thirty (30) days of the date of the Company's merger resolution.

Upon the merger, rights in relation to debtors and indebtedness of each of the merged parties shall be assumed by the company which survives the merger or the newly established company.

Article 171. Where there is a division of the Company, its assets shall be divided up accordingly. MP151,
App.3
7(1)
In the event of division of the Company, the parties to such division shall execute a division agreement and prepare a balance sheet and an inventory of assets. The Company shall notify its creditors within ten (10) days of the date of the Company's division resolution and shall publish a public notice in a newspaper at least three (3) times within thirty (30) days of the date of the Company's division resolution.
Debts of the Company prior to division shall be assumed by the companies which exist after the division in accordance with the agreement of the parties.

Article 172. The Company shall, in accordance with law, apply for change in its registration with the companies registration authority where a change in any item in its registration arises as a result of any merger or division. Where the Company is dissolved, the Company shall apply for cancellation of its registration in accordance with law. Where a new company is established, the Company shall apply for registration thereof in accordance with law. MP152

CHAPTER 18: DISSOLUTION AND LIQUIDATION

Article 173. The Company shall be dissolved and liquidated upon the occurrence of any of the following events: MP153
(1) a resolution for dissolution is passed by shareholders at a general meeting;
(2) dissolution is necessary due to a merger or division of the Company;
(3) the Company is legally declared insolvent due to its failure to repay debts as they become due; and
(4) the Company is ordered to close down because of its violation of laws and administrative regulations.

Article 174. A liquidation committee shall be set up within fifteen (15) days of the Company being dissolved pursuant to sub-paragraph (1) of the preceding Article, and the composition of the liquidation committee of the Company shall be determined by an ordinary resolution of shareholders in a general meeting. If the Company fails to set up the liquidation committee within the time limit, the creditors may apply to the People's Court for appointment of relevant persons to form a liquidation committee and carry out liquidation. MP154

Where the Company is dissolved under sub-paragraph (3) of the preceding Article, the People's Court shall in accordance with the provisions of relevant laws organise the shareholders, relevant organisations and relevant professional personnel to establish a liquidation committee to carry out the liquidation.

Where the Company is dissolved under sub-paragraph (4) of the preceding Article, the relevant governing authorities shall organise the shareholders, relevant organisations and professional personnel to establish a liquidation committee to carry out the liquidation.

Article 175. Where the board of directors proposes to liquidate the Company for any reason other than the Company's declaration of its own insolvency, the board shall include a statement in its notice convening a shareholders' general meeting to consider the proposal to the effect that, after making full inquiry into the affairs of the Company, the board of directors is of the opinion that the Company will be able to pay its debts in full within twelve (12) months from the commencement of the liquidation. MP155

Upon the passing of the resolution by the shareholders in a general meeting for the liquidation of the Company, all functions and powers of the board of directors shall cease.

The liquidation committee shall act in accordance with the instructions of the shareholders' general meeting to make a report at least once every year to the shareholders' general meeting on the committee's income and expenses, the business of the Company and the progress of the liquidation; and to present a final report to the shareholders' general meeting on completion of the liquidation.

Article 176. The liquidation committee shall, within ten (10) days of its establishment, send notices to creditors and shall, within sixty (60) days of its establishment, publish a public announcement in a newspaper at least three (3) times. MP156

Article 177. During the liquidation period, the liquidation committee shall exercise the following functions and powers: MP157

- (1) to sort out the Company's assets and prepare a balance sheet and an inventory of assets respectively;
- (2) to notify the creditors or to publish public announcements;
- (3) to dispose of and liquidate any unfinished businesses of the Company;
- (4) to pay all outstanding taxes;

- (5) to settle claims and debts;
- (6) to deal with the surplus assets remaining after the Company's debts have been repaid;
- (7) to represent the Company in any civil proceedings.

Article 178. After it has sorted out the Company's assets and after it has prepared the balance sheet and an inventory of assets, the liquidation committee shall formulate a liquidation plan and present it to a shareholders' general meeting or to the relevant governing authority for confirmation. MP158

After the payment of liquidation expenses with priority, the Company's assets shall be distributed in accordance with the following sequence: (i) salaries and labour insurance expenses of employees of the Company; (ii) outstanding taxes; (iii) bank loans, and company bonds and other debts of the Company.

Any surplus assets of the Company remaining after payment referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be distributed to its shareholders according to the class of shares and the proportion of shares held in the following sequence:

- (1) In the case of preferential shares, distribution shall be made to holders of such preferential shares according to the par value thereof; if the surplus assets are not sufficient to repay the amount of preferential shares in full, the distribution shall be made to holders of such shares in proportion to their respective shareholdings.
- (2) In the case of ordinary shares, distribution shall be made to holders of such shares in proportion to their respective shareholdings.

During the liquidation period, the Company shall not commence any new business activities.

Article 179. If after putting the Company's assets in order and preparing a balance sheet and an inventory of assets in connection with the liquidation of the Company, the liquidation committee discovers that the Company's assets are insufficient to repay the Company's debts in full, the liquidation committee shall immediately apply to the People's Court for a declaration of insolvency. MP159

After a Company is declared insolvent by a ruling of the People's Court, the liquidation committee shall transfer all matters arising from the liquidation to the People's Court.

Article 180. Following the completion of the liquidation, the liquidation committee shall prepare a liquidation report, a statement of income and expenses received and made during the liquidation period and a financial report, which shall be verified by a Chinese registered accountant and submitted to the shareholders' general meeting or the relevant governing authority for confirmation. MP160

The liquidation committee shall, within thirty (30) days after such confirmation, submit the documents referred to in the preceding paragraph to the companies registration authority and apply for cancellation of registration of the Company, and publish a public announcement relating to the termination of the Company.

CHAPTER 19: PROCEDURES FOR AMENDMENT OF THE COMPANY'S ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

- Article 181. The Company may amend its Articles of Association in accordance with the requirements of laws, administrative regulations and the Company's Articles of Association. MP161
- Article 182. In addition to provisions of Articles 60 and 80 hereof, the following procedure shall be followed when amending the Company's Articles of Association:
- (1) The board of directors shall adopt a resolution thereon in accordance with these Articles of Associations and prepare a proposal for amendment of the Articles; or shareholders may present a motion for amendment of the Articles;
 - (2) The foregoing proposal shall be furnished to the shareholders and a shareholders' meeting shall be convened for voting on it;
 - (3) The amendments presented to the shareholders' meeting shall be adopted through a special resolution.
- Article 183. Amendment of the Company's Articles of Association which involve the contents of the Mandatory Provisions of Overseas-Listed Companies' Articles of Association shall become effective upon receipt of approvals from the companies approving department authorized by the State Council. MP162
- Article 184. Where amendments of the Articles of Association involve the registered particulars of the Company, procedures for alteration of registration shall be handled in accordance with the law.

CHAPTER 20: NOTICES

- Article 185. Subject to the proper compliance of all the applicable laws, rules and regulations (including but not limited to the rules of the designated stock exchanges) and obtaining all the required consent (if any), any notice or document published by the Company (including but not limited to the "Corporate Communication" as defined by the rules of the designated stock exchanges) could be delivered by the following methods:
- (1) by hand;

- (2) by post;
- (3) by sending it to the facsimile number or other number of electronic communication (including but not limited to email address) or website as provided by the addressee to the Company for the said purpose;
- (4) by public announcement;
- (5) by uploading the notice or document to the website of the Company or the Hong Kong Stock Exchange and issuing a notice to the addressee for notifying him/her on the availability of such notice or document on such website (the "Availability Notice"). The Company shall deliver the Availability Notice to the holders of overseas listed foreign shares by hand or by post in pre-paid envelopes;
- (6) by any other methods as agreed between the Company and the addressee or as accepted by the addressee after the notice is received; or
- (7) by any other methods as authorized by the relevant regulatory body of the place of listing of the Company or as stipulated by the Articles of Association.

In case of joint holders of shares, all the notices or documents shall be delivered to the holder whose name stands first in the register of members and such notices or documents delivered thereby shall be deemed duly delivered to and received by all such joint holders.

Unless as otherwise provided for in these Articles of Association, all the notices, materials or written statements issued by the Company to holders of Overseas-Listed Foreign-Invested Shares shall be delivered by messenger or by pre-paid mails to the registered address of each holder of such shares.

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Article 186. Any notice or document shall be:

- (1) deemed issued when the envelope containing such notice was put into postbox and deemed duly received after 48 hours thereafter if it was delivered by post, provided that the address was clearly written, postage fee pre-paid and the notice was put inside such envelope.

- (2) deemed delivered on the receiving date (i.e. the sending date) if it was sent by facsimile, in such case the receiving date shall be the date shown on the facsimile transmission report. If it was sent as an electronic message, it shall be deemed delivered on the date when the message was transmitted from the server of the Company or its agent.
- (3) deemed delivered on the date when the availability notice is deemed delivered to the shareholder if the notice or document was uploaded onto the website of the Company.
- (4) deemed delivered on the date when the notice or document is published for the first time if it is published as a public announcement, provided that such announcement shall be published on newspaper stipulated by the relevant rules.
- (5) deemed delivered at the time it is delivered by hand or (as the case may be) at the time of such delivery is deemed delivered if the notice or document is sent or delivered by any other methods as stipulated in the Articles of Association.

Article 187. If the listing rules in the listing place require the Company to dispatch, mail, distribute, issue or otherwise provide the relevant document of the Company in English and in Chinese, the Company shall be allowed to deliver either the English or the Chinese version in accordance with the choice of the shareholder, provided that the Company has made appropriate arrangement to confirm whether the shareholders would like to receive either the English or the Chinese version and subject to and to the extent as permitted by the applicable laws and regulations.

CHAPTER 21: DISPUTE RESOLUTION

Article 188. The Company shall abide by the following principles for dispute resolution:

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- (1) Whenever any disputes or claims arise between: holders of the Overseas-Listed Foreign-Invested Shares and the Company; holders of the Overseas-Listed Foreign-Invested Shares and the Company's directors, supervisors, general manager or other senior officers; or holders of the Overseas-Listed Foreign-Invested Shares and holders of Domestic-Invested Shares, in respect of any rights or obligations arising from these Articles of Association, the Company Law or any rights or obligations conferred or imposed by the Company Law and other relevant laws and administrative regulations concerning the affairs of the Company, such disputes or claims shall be referred by the relevant parties to arbitration

*C.11 Zheng
Jian Hai
Han*

Where a dispute or claim of rights referred to in the preceding paragraph is referred to arbitration, the entire claim or dispute must be referred to arbitration, and all persons who have a cause of action based on the same facts giving rise to the dispute or claim or whose participation is necessary for the resolution of such dispute or claim, shall, where such person is the Company, the Company's shareholders, directors, supervisors, general manager, or other senior officers of the Company, comply with the arbitration. Disputes in respect of the definition of shareholders and disputes in relation to the register of shareholders need not be resolved by arbitration.

- (2) A claimant may elect for arbitration to be carried out at either the China International Economic and Trade Arbitration Commission in accordance with its Rules or the Hong Kong International Arbitration Centre in accordance with its Securities Arbitration Rules. Once a claimant refers a dispute or claim to arbitration, the other party must submit to the arbitral body elected by the claimant.

If a claimant elects for arbitration to be carried out at Hong Kong International Arbitration Centre, any party to the dispute or claim may apply for a hearing to take place in Shenzhen in accordance with the Securities Arbitration Rules of the Hong Kong International Arbitration Centre.

- (3) If any disputes or claims of rights are settled by way of arbitration in accordance with sub-paragraph (1) of this Article, the laws of the PRC shall apply, save as otherwise provided in the laws and administrative regulations.
- (4) The award of an arbitral body shall be final and conclusive and binding on all parties.

CHAPTER 22: SUPPLEMENTARY

Article 189. The newspapers required by these Articles of Association for the publication of announcements shall be those designated or required by the relevant State laws and administrative regulations. If it is necessary to make an announcement to holders of Overseas-Listed Foreign-Invested Shares as required by these Articles of Association, the relevant announcement shall at the same time be published in the newspapers designated by the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited in accordance with the stipulation for "press announcements" set out therein.

Article 190. The board of directors of the Company shall be responsible for the interpretation of these Articles of Association, and the shareholders in general meeting shall have the right to amend the Articles of Association.

Article 191. These Articles of Association are written in Chinese. If there is any discrepancy between the Chinese version and any other translated versions, the Chinese version shall prevail.

Article 192. In these Articles of Association, reference to “accountancy firm” shall have the same meaning as “auditor”. MPI65

English Summary
Of
Supplemental Agreement
to
the Strategic Agreement
Between
The Company
And

China Communications Services Corporation Limited

Our Company (“Party A”) entered into a Strategic Agreement on August 30, 2006 and a Supplemental Agreement to the Strategic Agreement on June 15, 2007 with China Communications Services Corporation Limited (“Party B”). The two parties further entered into a Supplemental Agreement to the Strategic Agreement on October 29, 2009 (“2009 Supplemental Agreement”) and made the following amendments:

1. Section 1.2 in the Strategic Agreement is amended as follows: “‘Party A’ in this Agreement refers to Party A and its provincial branches and wholly-owned subsidiaries.”
2. Section 1.3 in the Strategic Agreement is amended as follows: “‘Party B’ in this Agreement refers to Party B and ‘the wholly-owned subsidiaries of Party B’. ‘The wholly-owned subsidiaries of Party B’ refers to Party B’s wholly owned subsidiaries offering telecommunication services in the 19 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities including Shanghai, Guangdong, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Anhui, Fujian, Jiangxi, Guangxi, Chongqing, Sichuan, Hubei, Hunan, Hainan, Guizhou, Yunnan, Shanxi, Gansu, Qinghai and Xinjiang and China International Telecommunication Construction Corporation.”
3. Section 4.1 in the Strategic Agreement is amended as follows: “The design, implementation and supervision of telecommunications engineering in this agreement refers to the services of design, implementation and supervision of telecommunications engineering provided by the wholly-owned subsidiaries of Party B for the provincial branches of Party A in the same provincial administrative regions, including but not limited to any design, implementation and supervision services related to the construction, expansion, optimization, upgrading and maintenance of the telecommunications engineering.”
4. Section 4.2 in the Strategic Agreement is amended as follows: “Party A agrees that, during the term of this agreement, if service terms of Party B are basically the same as those of other service providers, the provincial branches of Party A in the 19 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities including Shanghai, Guangdong, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Anhui, Fujian, Jiangxi, Guangxi, Chongqing, Sichuan, Hubei, Hunan, Hainan, Guizhou, Yunnan, Shanxi, Gansu, Qinghai and Xinjiang shall annually receive services of design, implementation and supervision of telecommunications engineering services from the wholly-owned subsidiaries of Party B in the same provincial administrative regions with a total value of no less than 10.6% of the total annual capital expenditure of the relevant provincial branches of Party A.”

5. Section 5.2 in the Strategic Agreement is amended as follows: “Party A agrees that, during the term of this agreement, if service terms of Party B are basically the same as those of other service providers, the provincial branches of Party A in the 19 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities including Shanghai, Guangdong, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Anhui, Fujian, Jiangxi, Guangxi, Chongqing, Sichuan, Hubei, Hunan, Hainan, Guizhou, Yunnan, Shanxi, Gansu, Qinghai and Xinjiang shall annually receive maintenance management services from the wholly-owned subsidiaries of Party B in the same provincial administrative regions with a total value of no less than RMB1,780 million.”
6. The term of the 2009 Supplemental Agreement and the renewed term of the Strategic Agreement shall be from 1 January 2010 to 31 December 2012.
7. The essential conditions for validity of the 2009 Supplemental Agreement are as follows: (1) approval by the independent directors of Party B determined in accordance with the Listing Rules of SEHK; and (2) approval by the independent directors of Party A determined in accordance with the Listing Rules of SEHK.
8. 2009 Supplemental Agreement shall come into effect on January 1, 2010 after it is executed by the two parties and the essential conditions for validity are satisfied.

English Summary
Of
Underwriting Agreement regarding the First Tranche of Medium-Term Note
Issued by China Telecom Corporation Limited in 2009
Among
China Telecom Corporation Limited
and
Bank of Communications Co., Ltd.
and
Agricultural Bank of China Limited
(as amended)

China Telecom Corporation Limited (the “Company”), as the issuer, Bank of Communications Co., Ltd., as the lead underwriter, and Agricultural Bank of China Limited, as the joint lead underwriter, entered into an underwriting agreement on the medium-term note issued by the Company from 2009 to 2011 (the “Underwriting Agreement”) on September 8, 2009 and a supplemental agreement of the Underwriting Agreement on September 9, 2009. The key terms and conditions of the Agreement are summarized as follows:

Medium-Term Note:

The Company plans to issue 10 billion RMB denominated medium-term notes (“Notes”) to the PRC inter-bank debenture market (the “Issue”). The term of the Notes will not exceed five years.

Underwriters and Means of Underwriting:

Bank of Communications Co., Ltd is the Lead Underwriter and Book Runner and Agricultural Bank of China Limited is the Joint Lead Underwriter (hereafter referred to collectively as the “Underwriters”). The Underwriters jointly commit stand-by underwriting for the issuance of the Notes after the Issue. The Company shall pay the underwriting commission, which shall be distributed among the Underwriters by the Book Runner in accordance with the Distribution Chart of the Underwriting Quotas as determined by the Lead Underwriter and the Joint Lead Underwriter through joint consultation.

Means of Issue and Interest:

The Medium-Term Note shall be placed through a centralized book-building and allocation process. The interest rate shall be determined through consultation and agreement among the Issuer, the Lead Underwriter and the Joint Lead Underwriter in accordance with the final result of the centralized book-building and allocation process.

Payment at Maturity:

The principal and interest of the Medium-Term Note shall be paid through China Government Securities Depository Trust & Clearing Co., Ltd. and its relevant agencies. The Company shall make the payment in accordance with its agreements with the China Government Securities Depository Trust & Clearing Co., Ltd. and relevant rules of China Government Securities Depository Trust & Clearing Co., Ltd.

Prerequisites for the Issue:

The Lead Underwriter and the Joint Lead Underwriter shall assume the underwriting responsibility in this Underwriting Agreement when all of the relevant prerequisites are satisfied, including: (1) the Company has obtained the approvals from all the relevant competent authorities, and the Lead Underwriter and the Joint Lead Underwriter have obtained on a timely basis evidences that the Company has already obtained such documents; (2) the Lead Underwriter and the Joint Lead Underwriter have completed due diligence according to their standards and requirements; (3) the Company has not breached any obligations, representations or warranties in this agreement or the Issue Documents; (4) the Company and the Underwriters have reached agreement through consultation and executed the Letter of Confirmation on the Medium-Term Note and the Issue Interest; (5) written authorization or approval from relevant competent internal departments for the Issue of each batch of Medium-Term Note has been obtained in accordance with the Articles of Association of the Company; (6) specialized organizations with corresponding qualifications have issued professional reports on the Issue of the Medium-Term Note in accordance with laws and regulations; (7) the Company represents that it has performed the obligation of information disclosure according to the requirement of relevant laws and regulations; and (8) the Company has not committed any breach, encountered any force majeure or experienced any change of circumstances as defined in this agreement.

Representations and Warranties:

Each party represents that: (1) it exists in compliance with PRC laws and has undergone all the necessary internal procedures in order to enter into this agreement; (2) it is legal and valid to enter into this agreement and the agreement has binding force; and (3) the execution of this agreement does not violate the internal articles of association, laws and regulations, or other binding contracts or agreements which such party is a party thereto.

The Company further represents that (1) its Issue of the Medium-Term Note satisfies the various prerequisites set forth by the People's Bank of China and relevant commercial associations; (2) its latest financial statements are compiled according to applicable PRC laws, regulations and accounting standards, and those statements are true, complete, accurate and valid in all the major aspects; (3) it has submitted, registered or filed for record all the reports, resolutions, application forms or other documents upon the request of relevant authorities; (4) all the documents and information provided by the Company to the Underwriters are true, complete, accurate and valid, and the Company does not keep from the Underwriters any information that may affect its financial conditions and its ability to repay the Medium-Term Note; (5) the Issue Documents include all the material information of the Company and the Issue of the Medium-Term Note; all the representations are true, complete, accurate and valid in all the major aspects; and there is no misleading or omitted material information and no negligence which is significantly misleading; and (6) there is no ongoing lawsuits or any other legal proceedings that may affect or threaten the Company's ability to execute or perform the obligations in this agreement or to repay the Medium-Term Note.

The Underwriters further represent that (1) the Underwriters have not concealed from the Company any information that may materially and adversely affect their ability to perform the responsibility under this agreement, and the information provided by the Underwriters to the Company does not contain any materially untrue or misleading statement; and (2) if any dispute arises over this agreement among the Underwriters, Lead Underwriter and the Joint Underwriters' assumption of the responsibilities and liabilities under this agreement will not be affected.

Rights and Obligations:

The rights and obligations of the Company include the rights to (1) obtain the fund raised by issuance of the Medium-Term Note; (2) negotiate and determine factors related to the Issue such as the issuance scale, term, procedure, means, the interest rate range of the book-building and etc.; (3) utilize independently the fund raised in compliance with national policies and the Issue Documents; (4) independently decide to terminate, suspend, delay or cancel the Issue unless otherwise provided in the laws, regulations or industry regulations; (5) obtain from the Underwriters services in relation to the Issue and payment of the Medium-Term Note; and the obligations to (6) utilize the fund raised for the purposes specified in the Issue Documents, however, the fund should not be used for any other purposes; (7) pay the Medium-Term Note fully and timely; (8) pay the underwriting commissions on time and in full amount; (9) commence the Issue within two months from the day when the Medium-Term Note is registered at the National Association of Financial Market Institutional Investors and complete the Issue before the set deadline; (10) provide to the Underwriters a reasonable number of copies of the Issue Documents, notify the Underwriters if there are any mistakes or omissions in the documents, and amend and supplement the content of the Issue Documents upon reasonable request of the Underwriters; (11) disclose information regularly and make sure the disclosed information is true, accurate, complete and valid; (12) cooperate with the Underwriters to conduct due diligence; (13) comply with relevant laws and regulations, accept the supervision and administration by the People's Bank of China, and inform the Underwriters on a timely basis when it receives any notice from the National Association of Financial Market Institutional Investors regarding the documents of the issue and the registration; (14) when the Company learns any information that may cause its statements, representations and undertakings in this agreement to be untrue, incomplete or inaccurate before the end of the Issue, it shall notify the Underwriters timely and take remedial measures to remedy the situation or make announcements upon reasonable request of the Underwriters; (15) provide the Underwriters timely with any information that may materially and adversely affect the Company's ability to pay the Medium-Term Note; and (16) provide timely all the documents and information that the Underwriters need to prepare the application material, and ensure that the documents and information are true, accurate and complete.

The rights and obligations of the Underwriters include the rights to (1) collect the underwriting commission; (2) request from the Company unpublished legal documents and financial material related to the Issue; (3) review and issue opinion on the truth, accuracy, validity and completeness of the application material of Issue; (4) urge the Company to timely perform its duty of disclosing information and paying the Medium-Term Note, etc.; (5) request the Company to rectify and reform its under-standard practice and may refuse to provide the letter of recommendation for the application for the Issue if the Issuer fails to act accordingly; (6) decide on the members of the Underwriting Syndicate; (7) be free from the responsibility for the Company's delay of payment for the principal and interest and the responsibility for advancing money for the Company; and the obligations to (8) take the responsibility for underwriting the remaining sum after the Issue of the Medium-Term Note; (9) Medium-Term Note issued shall not be more than the allowed amount and the Issue shall not be later than the allowed time limit, and supervise the underwriting activity of the members in the Underwriting Syndicate; (10) provide professional consulting services regarding the Issue of the Medium-Term Note to the Company; (11) review the application material of the Company, conduct due diligence of the Company, and issue the Underwriter's Letter of Recommendation; (12) assist the Company in making the payment plans and provide relevant services; (13) assist the Company in preparing the Issue Documents such as the Prospectus; and (14) provide invoice for the underwriting commission they get.

The Lead Underwriter has the additional obligations set below: (1) transfer timely all fund raised to the account of the Company; (2) assist the Company in registration of the Medium-Term Note, application for the Issue, and depository registration; (3) take lead in organizing the Underwriting Syndicate and be responsible for organization, coordination and supervision of the members in the Underwriting Syndicate, distribute the underwriting commission to members of the Underwriting Syndicate according to the Underwriting Syndicate Agreement after receiving the commission; and (4) file documents to and coordinate and communicate with the People's Bank of China and the National Association of Financial Market Institutional Investors, and coordinate and communicate with various professional organizations.

Breach of Agreement:

Breach of agreement include the following situations: (1) the representations and warranties made in the agreement are untrue; (2) there are any false records, misleading statements or material omissions in information disclosed to the public or to a third party; (3) the Company fails to pay the full amount of underwriting commission according to the timetable; (4) the Underwriters fail to pay the full amount of raised money according to the timetable; and (5) the Underwriters fail to assume the responsibility for committing stand-by underwriting for the note.

Change of Circumstances:

Change of Circumstances refers to the following changes that may materially and adversely affect the successful Issue or Payment of the Medium-Term Note: (1) significant changes in the senior management, the business environment or the business circumstances; (2) significant changes or decrease of the net assets; (3) material litigation or arbitration; and (4) restructuring, separation and merger and acquisition.

Force Majeure:

Force majeure includes any unforeseeable, unavoidable and insurmountable objective situations that happen before the last day of the Issue of each batch of note, including but not limited to significant changes in the national policies, laws and regulations, earthquake, flood, plague, war and so on, and the objective situation has already materially and adversely affected or may materially and adversely affect the business conditions, financial conditions, or business prospects of the Company, the Lead Underwriter or the Joint Underwriter or the Issue of the Notes. If a force majeure event happens, the parties of this agreement may decide to suspend the performance of obligations under the agreement after consultation and with the parties' agreement. If the force majeure event affects the ability of one party in this agreement to perform the obligations under this agreement, the suspension of performance during the period of delay caused by the force majeure event shall not be deemed as a breach of agreement. The party which declares force majeure shall notify the other parties in writing immediately and provide sufficient evidence of the force majeure event within the following 15 days. All the parties shall make reasonable efforts to reduce the negative impact of the force majeure event; otherwise, the party who fails to make any honest and well-intentioned efforts shall be responsible for compensation for the additional loss suffered by the other parties as a result of the party's inaction. If the force majeure event or its result causes any adverse and material impact on the Company for a period longer than six months, and no solution is found by the parties through consultation, then any of the parties may terminate this agreement.

Termination:

This agreement can be terminated for the following reasons: (1) with unanimous consent of the three parties of this agreement; (2) any party terminates the agreement in accordance with the provisions regarding the change of circumstances hereof; (3) the agreement shall be terminated according to the force majeure provisions and (4) the agreement is fully performed.

Disputes Resolution:

Any dispute arising from or related to this agreement shall be submitted to the China International Economic and Trade Arbitration Commission for arbitration and the venue of arbitration is Beijing.

English Summary
Of
Underwriting Agreement regarding the Second Tranche of Medium-Term Note
Issued by China Telecom Corporation Limited in 2009

Among
China Telecom Corporation Limited
and
Agricultural Bank of China Limited
and
China Merchants Bank Co., Ltd.
(as amended)

China Telecom Corporation Limited (the “Company”), as the issuer, Agricultural Bank of China Limited., as the lead underwriter, and China Merchants Bank Co., Ltd., as the joint lead underwriter, entered into an underwriting agreement on the medium-term note issued by the Company from 2009 to 2011 (the “Underwriting Agreement”) on October 19, 2009 and two supplemental agreements of the Underwriting Agreement on October 20, 2009 and December 4, 2009, respectively. The key terms and conditions of the Agreement are summarized as follows:

Medium-Term Note:

The Company plans to issue 10 billion RMB denominated medium-term notes (“Notes”) to the PRC inter-bank debenture market (the “Issue”). The term of the Notes will not exceed five years.

Underwriters and Means of Underwriting:

Agricultural Bank of China Limited is the Lead Underwriter and Book Runner and China Merchants Bank Co., Ltd. is the Joint Lead Underwriter (hereafter referred to collectively as the “Underwriters”). The Underwriters jointly commit stand-by underwriting for the issuance of the Notes after the Issue. The Company shall pay the underwriting commission, which shall be distributed among the Underwriters by the Book Runner in accordance with the Distribution Chart of the Underwriting Quotas as determined by the Lead Underwriter and the Joint Lead Underwriter through joint consultation.

Means of Issue and Interest:

The Medium-Term Note shall be placed through a centralized book-building and allocation process. The interest rate shall be determined through consultation and agreement among the Issuer, the Lead Underwriter and the Joint Lead Underwriter in accordance with the final result of the centralized book-building and allocation process.

Payment at Maturity:

The principal and interest of the Medium-Term Note shall be paid through China Government Securities Depository Trust & Clearing Co., Ltd. and its relevant agencies. The Company shall make the payment in accordance with its agreements with the China Government Securities Depository Trust & Clearing Co., Ltd. and relevant rules of China Government Securities Depository Trust & Clearing Co., Ltd.

Prerequisites for the Issue:

The Lead Underwriter and the Joint Lead Underwriter shall assume the underwriting responsibility in this Underwriting Agreement when all of the relevant prerequisites are satisfied, including: (1) the Company has obtained the approvals from all the relevant competent authorities, and the Lead Underwriter and the Joint Lead Underwriter have obtained on a timely basis evidences that the Company has already obtained such documents; (2) the Lead Underwriter and the Joint Lead Underwriter have completed due diligence according to their standards and requirements; (3) the Company has not breached any obligations, representations or warranties in this agreement or the Issue Documents; (4) the Company and the Underwriters have reached agreement through consultation and executed the Letter of Confirmation on the Medium-Term Note and the Issue Interest; (5) written authorization or approval from relevant competent internal departments for the Issue of each batch of Medium-Term Note has been obtained in accordance with the Articles of Association of the Company; (6) specialized organizations with corresponding qualifications have issued professional reports on the Issue of the Medium-Term Note in accordance with laws and regulations; (7) the Company represents that it has performed the obligation of information disclosure according to the requirement of relevant laws and regulations; and (8) the Company has not committed any breach, encountered any force majeure or experienced any change of circumstances as defined in this agreement.

Representations and Warranties:

Each party represents that: (1) it exists in compliance with PRC laws and has undergone all the necessary internal procedures in order to enter into this agreement; (2) it is legal and valid to enter into this agreement and the agreement has binding force; and (3) the execution of this agreement does not violate the internal articles of association, laws and regulations, or other binding contracts or agreements which such party is a party thereto.

The Company further represents that (1) its Issue of the Medium-Term Note satisfies the various prerequisites set forth by the People's Bank of China and relevant commercial associations; (2) its latest financial statements are compiled according to applicable PRC laws, regulations and accounting standards, and those statements are true, complete, accurate and valid in all the major aspects; (3) it has submitted, registered or filed for record all the reports, resolutions, application forms or other documents upon the request of relevant authorities; (4) all the documents and information provided by the Company to the Underwriters are true, complete, accurate and valid, and the Company does not keep from the Underwriters any information that may affect its financial conditions and its ability to repay the Medium-Term Note; (5) the Issue Documents include all the material information of the Company and the Issue of the Medium-Term Note; all the representations are true, complete, accurate and valid in all the major aspects; and there is no misleading or omitted material information and no negligence which is significantly misleading; and (6) there is no ongoing lawsuits or any other legal proceedings that may affect or threaten the Company's ability to execute or perform the obligations in this agreement or to repay the Medium-Term Note.

The Underwriters further represent that (1) the Underwriters have not concealed from the Company any information that may materially and adversely affect their ability to perform the responsibility under this agreement, and the information provided by the Underwriters to the Company does not contain any materially untrue or misleading statement; and (2) if any dispute arises over this agreement among the Underwriters, Lead Underwriter and the Joint Underwriters' assumption of the responsibilities and liabilities under this agreement will not be affected.

Rights and Obligations:

The rights and obligations of the Company include the rights to (1) obtain the fund raised by issuance of the Medium-Term Note; (2) negotiate and determine factors related to the Issue such as the issuance scale, term, procedure, means, the interest rate range of the book-building and etc.; (3) utilize independently the fund raised in compliance with national policies and the Issue Documents; (4) independently decide to terminate, suspend, delay or cancel the Issue unless otherwise provided in the laws, regulations or industry regulations; (5) obtain from the Underwriters services in relation to the Issue and payment of the Medium-Term Note; and the obligations to (6) utilize the fund raised for the purposes specified in the Issue Documents, however, the fund should not be used for any other purposes; (7) pay the Medium-Term Note fully and timely; (8) pay the underwriting commissions on time and in full amount; (9) commence the Issue within two months from the day when the Medium-Term Note is registered at the National Association of Financial Market Institutional Investors and complete the Issue before the set deadline; (10) provide to the Underwriters a reasonable number of copies of the Issue Documents, notify the Underwriters if there are any mistakes or omissions in the documents, and amend and supplement the content of the Issue Documents upon reasonable request of the Underwriters; (11) disclose information regularly and make sure the disclosed information is true, accurate, complete and valid; (12) cooperate with the Underwriters to conduct due diligence; (13) comply with relevant laws and regulations, accept the supervision and administration by the People's Bank of China, and inform the Underwriters on a timely basis when it receives any notice from the National Association of Financial Market Institutional Investors regarding the documents of the issue and the registration; (14) when the Company learns any information that may cause its statements, representations and undertakings in this agreement to be untrue, incomplete or inaccurate before the end of the Issue, it shall notify the Underwriters timely and take remedial measures to remedy the situation or make announcements upon reasonable request of the Underwriters; (15) provide the Underwriters timely with any information that may materially and adversely affect the Company's ability to pay the Medium-Term Note; and (16) provide timely all the documents and information that the Underwriters need to prepare the application material, and ensure that the documents and information are true, accurate and complete.

The rights and obligations of the Underwriters include the rights to (1) collect the underwriting commission; (2) request from the Company unpublished legal documents and financial material related to the Issue; (3) review and issue opinion on the truth, accuracy, validity and completeness of the application material of Issue; (4) urge the Company to timely perform its duty of disclosing information and paying the Medium-Term Note, etc.; (5) request the Company to rectify and reform its under-standard practice and may refuse to provide the letter of recommendation for the application for the Issue if the Issuer fails to act accordingly; (6) decide on the members of the Underwriting Syndicate; (7) be free from the responsibility for the Company's delay of payment for the principal and interest and the responsibility for advancing money for the Company; and the obligations to (8) take the responsibility for underwriting the remaining sum after the Issue of the Medium-Term Note; (9) Medium-Term Note issued shall not be more than the allowed amount and the Issue shall not be later than the allowed time limit, and supervise the underwriting activity of the members in the Underwriting Syndicate; (10) provide professional consulting services regarding the Issue of the Medium-Term Note to the Company; (11) review the application material of the Company, conduct due diligence of the Company, and issue the Underwriter's Letter of Recommendation; (12) assist the Company in making the payment plans and provide relevant services; (13) assist the Company in preparing the Issue Documents such as the Prospectus; and (14) provide invoice for the underwriting commission they get.

The Lead Underwriter has the additional obligations set below: (1) transfer timely all fund raised to the account of the Company; (2) assist the Company in registration of the Medium-Term Note, application for the Issue, and depository registration; (3) take lead in organizing the Underwriting Syndicate and be responsible for organization, coordination and supervision of the members in the Underwriting Syndicate, distribute the underwriting commission to members of the Underwriting Syndicate according to the Underwriting Syndicate Agreement after receiving the commission; and (4) file documents to and coordinate and communicate with the People's Bank of China and the National Association of Financial Market Institutional Investors, and coordinate and communicate with various professional organizations.

Breach of Agreement:

Breach of agreement include the following situations: (1) the representations and warranties made in the agreement are untrue; (2) there are any false records, misleading statements or material omissions in information disclosed to the public or to a third party; (3) the Company fails to pay the full amount of underwriting commission according to the timetable; (4) the Underwriters fail to pay the full amount of raised money according to the timetable; and (5) the Underwriters fail to assume the responsibility for committing stand-by underwriting for the note.

Change of Circumstances:

Change of Circumstances refers to the following changes that may materially and adversely affect the successful Issue or Payment of the Medium-Term Note: (1) significant changes in the senior management, the business environment or the business circumstances; (2) significant changes or decrease of the net assets; (3) material litigation or arbitration; and (4) restructuring, separation and merger and acquisition.

Force Majeure:

Force majeure includes any unforeseeable, unavoidable and insurmountable objective situations that happen before the last day of the Issue of each batch of note, including but not limited to significant changes in the national policies, laws and regulations, earthquake, flood, plague, war and so on, and the objective situation has already materially and adversely affected or may materially and adversely affect the business conditions, financial conditions, or business prospects of the Company, the Lead Underwriter or the Joint Underwriter or the Issue of the Notes. If a force majeure event happens, the parties of this agreement may decide to suspend the performance of obligations under the agreement after consultation and with the parties' agreement. If the force majeure event affects the ability of one party in this agreement to perform the obligations under this agreement, the suspension of performance during the period of delay caused by the force majeure event shall not be deemed as a breach of agreement. The party which declares force majeure shall notify the other parties in writing immediately and provide sufficient evidence of the force majeure event within the following 15 days. All the parties shall make reasonable efforts to reduce the negative impact of the force majeure event; otherwise, the party who fail to make any honest and well-intentioned efforts shall be responsible for compensation for the additional loss suffered by the other parties as a result of the party's inaction. If the force majeure event or its result causes any adverse and material impact on the Company for a period longer than six months, and no solution is found by the parties through consultation, then any of the parties may terminate this agreement.

Termination:

This agreement can be terminated for the following reasons: (1) with unanimous consent of the three parties of this agreement; (2) any party terminates the agreement in accordance with the provisions regarding the change of circumstances hereof; (3) the agreement shall be terminated according to the force majeure provisions and (4) the agreement is fully performed.

Disputes Resolution:

Any dispute arising from or related to this agreement shall be submitted to the China International Economic and Trade Arbitration Commission for arbitration and the venue of arbitration is Beijing.

English Summary
Of
Underwriting Agreement regarding the Third Tranche of Medium-Term Note
Issued by China Telecom Corporation Limited in 2009
Among
China Telecom Corporation Limited
and
China Construction Bank Corporation
and
Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Ltd.
(as amended)

China Telecom Corporation Limited (the “Company”), as the issuer, China Construction Bank Corporation, as the lead underwriter, and Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Ltd., as the joint lead underwriter, entered into an underwriting agreement on the medium-term note issued by the Company from 2009 to 2011 (the “Underwriting Agreement”) on October 19, 2009 and two supplemental agreements of the Underwriting Agreement on October 20, 2009 and December 4, 2009, respectively. The key terms and conditions of the Agreement are summarized as follows:

Medium-Term Note:

The Company plans to issue 10 billion RMB denominated medium-term notes (“Notes”) to the PRC inter-bank debenture market (the “Issue”). The term of the Notes will not exceed five years.

Underwriters and Means of Underwriting:

China Construction Bank Corporation is the Lead Underwriter and Book Runner and Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Ltd. is the Joint Lead Underwriter (hereafter referred to collectively as the “Underwriters”). The Underwriters jointly commit stand-by underwriting for the issuance of the Notes after the Issue. The Company shall pay the underwriting commission, which shall be distributed among the Underwriters by the Book Runner in accordance with the Distribution Chart of the Underwriting Quotas as determined by the Lead Underwriter and the Joint Lead Underwriter through joint consultation.

Means of Issue and Interest:

The Medium-Term Note shall be placed through a centralized book-building and allocation process. The interest rate shall be determined through consultation and agreement among the Issuer, the Lead Underwriter and the Joint Lead Underwriter in accordance with the final result of the centralized book-building and allocation process.

Payment at Maturity:

The principal and interest of the Medium-Term Note shall be paid through China Government Securities Depository Trust & Clearing Co., Ltd. and its relevant agencies. The Company shall make the payment in accordance with its agreements with the China Government Securities Depository Trust & Clearing Co., Ltd. and relevant rules of China Government Securities Depository Trust & Clearing Co., Ltd.

Prerequisites for the Issue:

The Lead Underwriter and the Joint Lead Underwriter shall assume the underwriting responsibility in this Underwriting Agreement when all of the relevant prerequisites are satisfied, including: (1) the Company has obtained the approvals from all the relevant competent authorities, and the Lead Underwriter and the Joint Lead Underwriter have obtained on a timely basis evidences that the Company has already obtained such documents; (2) the Lead Underwriter and the Joint Lead Underwriter have completed due diligence according to their standards and requirements; (3) the Company has not breached any obligations, representations or warranties in this agreement or the Issue Documents; (4) the Company and the Underwriters have reached agreement through consultation and executed the Letter of Confirmation on the Medium-Term Note and the Issue Interest; (5) written authorization or approval from relevant competent internal departments for the Issue of each batch of Medium-Term Note has been obtained in accordance with the Articles of Association of the Company; (6) specialized organizations with corresponding qualifications have issued professional reports on the Issue of the Medium-Term Note in accordance with laws and regulations; (7) the Company represents that it has performed the obligation of information disclosure according to the requirement of relevant laws and regulations; and (8) the Company has not committed any breach, encountered any force majeure or experienced any change of circumstances as defined in this agreement.

Representations and Warranties:

Each party represents that: (1) it exists in compliance with PRC laws and has undergone all the necessary internal procedures in order to enter into this agreement; (2) it is legal and valid to enter into this agreement and the agreement has binding force; and (3) the execution of this agreement does not violate the internal articles of association, laws and regulations, or other binding contracts or agreements which such party is a party thereto.

The Company further represents that (1) its Issue of the Medium-Term Note satisfies the various prerequisites set forth by the People's Bank of China and relevant commercial associations; (2) its latest financial statements are compiled according to applicable PRC laws, regulations and accounting standards, and those statements are true, complete, accurate and valid in all the major aspects; (3) it has submitted, registered or filed for record all the reports, resolutions, application forms or other documents upon the request of relevant authorities; (4) all the documents and information provided by the Company to the Underwriters are true, complete, accurate and valid, and the Company does not keep from the Underwriters any information that may affect its financial conditions and its ability to repay the Medium-Term Note; (5) the Issue Documents include all the material information of the Company and the Issue of the Medium-Term Note; all the representations are true, complete, accurate and valid in all the major aspects; and there is no misleading or omitted material information and no negligence which is significantly misleading; and (6) there is no ongoing lawsuits or any other legal proceedings that may affect or threaten the Company's ability to execute or perform the obligations in this agreement or to repay the Medium-Term Note.

The Underwriters further represent that (1) the Underwriters have not concealed from the Company any information that may materially and adversely affect their ability to perform the responsibility under this agreement, and the information provided by the Underwriters to the Company does not contain any materially untrue or misleading statement; and (2) if any dispute arises over this agreement among the Underwriters, Lead Underwriter and the Joint Underwriters' assumption of the responsibilities and liabilities under this agreement will not be affected.

Rights and Obligations:

The rights and obligations of the Company include the rights to (1) obtain the fund raised by issuance of the Medium-Term Note; (2) negotiate and determine factors related to the Issue such as the issuance scale, term, procedure, means, the interest rate range of the book-building and etc.; (3) utilize independently the fund raised in compliance with national policies and the Issue Documents; (4) independently decide to terminate, suspend, delay or cancel the Issue unless otherwise provided in the laws, regulations or industry regulations; (5) obtain from the Underwriters services in relation to the Issue and payment of the Medium-Term Note; and the obligations to (6) utilize the fund raised for the purposes specified in the Issue Documents, however, the fund should not be used for any other purposes; (7) pay the Medium-Term Note fully and timely; (8) pay the underwriting commissions on time and in full amount; (9) commence the Issue within two months from the day when the Medium-Term Note is registered at the National Association of Financial Market Institutional Investors and complete the Issue before the set deadline; (10) provide to the Underwriters a reasonable number of copies of the Issue Documents, notify the Underwriters if there are any mistakes or omissions in the documents, and amend and supplement the content of the Issue Documents upon reasonable request of the Underwriters; (11) disclose information regularly and make sure the disclosed information is true, accurate, complete and valid; (12) cooperate with the Underwriters to conduct due diligence; (13) comply with relevant laws and regulations, accept the supervision and administration by the People's Bank of China, and inform the Underwriters on a timely basis when it receives any notice from the National Association of Financial Market Institutional Investors regarding the documents of the issue and the registration; (14) when the Company learns any information that may cause its statements, representations and undertakings in this agreement to be untrue, incomplete or inaccurate before the end of the Issue, it shall notify the Underwriters timely and take remedial measures to remedy the situation or make announcements upon reasonable request of the Underwriters; (15) provide the Underwriters timely with any information that may materially and adversely affect the Company's ability to pay the Medium-Term Note; and (16) provide timely all the documents and information that the Underwriters need to prepare the application material, and ensure that the documents and information are true, accurate and complete.

The rights and obligations of the Underwriters include the rights to (1) collect the underwriting commission; (2) request from the Company unpublished legal documents and financial material related to the Issue; (3) review and issue opinion on the truth, accuracy, validity and completeness of the application material of Issue; (4) urge the Company to timely perform its duty of disclosing information and paying the Medium-Term Note, etc.; (5) request the Company to rectify and reform its under-standard practice and may refuse to provide the letter of recommendation for the application for the Issue if the Issuer fails to act accordingly; (6) decide on the members of the Underwriting Syndicate; (7) be free from the responsibility for the Company's delay of payment for the principal and interest and the responsibility for advancing money for the Company; and the obligations to (8) take the responsibility for underwriting the remaining sum after the Issue of the Medium-Term Note; (9) Medium-Term Note issued shall not be more than the allowed amount and the Issue shall not be later than the allowed time limit, and supervise the underwriting activity of the members in the Underwriting Syndicate; (10) provide professional consulting services regarding the Issue of the Medium-Term Note to the Company; (11) review the application material of the Company, conduct due diligence of the Company, and issue the Underwriter's Letter of Recommendation; (12) assist the Company in making the payment plans and provide relevant services; (13) assist the Company in preparing the Issue Documents such as the Prospectus; and (14) provide invoice for the underwriting commission they get.

The Lead Underwriter has the additional obligations set below: (1) transfer timely all fund raised to the account of the Company; (2) assist the Company in registration of the Medium-Term Note, application for the Issue, and depository registration; (3) take lead in organizing the Underwriting Syndicate and be responsible for organization, coordination and supervision of the members in the Underwriting Syndicate, distribute the underwriting commission to members of the Underwriting Syndicate according to the Underwriting Syndicate Agreement after receiving the commission; and (4) file documents to and coordinate and communicate with the People's Bank of China and the National Association of Financial Market Institutional Investors, and coordinate and communicate with various professional organizations.

Breach of Agreement:

Breach of agreement include the following situations: (1) the representations and warranties made in the agreement are untrue; (2) there are any false records, misleading statements or material omissions in information disclosed to the public or to a third party; (3) the Company fails to pay the full amount of underwriting commission according to the timetable; (4) the Underwriters fail to pay the full amount of raised money according to the timetable; and (5) the Underwriters fail to assume the responsibility for committing stand-by underwriting for the note.

Change of Circumstances:

Change of Circumstances refers to the following changes that may materially and adversely affect the successful Issue or Payment of the Medium-Term Note: (1) significant changes in the senior management, the business environment or the business circumstances; (2) significant changes or decrease of the net assets; (3) material litigation or arbitration; and (4) restructuring, separation and merger and acquisition.

Force Majeure:

Force majeure includes any unforeseeable, unavoidable and insurmountable objective situations that happen before the last day of the Issue of each batch of note, including but not limited to significant changes in the national policies, laws and regulations, earthquake, flood, plague, war and so on, and the objective situation has already materially and adversely affected or may materially and adversely affect the business conditions, financial conditions, or business prospects of the Company, the Lead Underwriter or the Joint Underwriter or the Issue of the Notes. If a force majeure event happens, the parties of this agreement may decide to suspend the performance of obligations under the agreement after consultation and with the parties' agreement. If the force majeure event affects the ability of one party in this agreement to perform the obligations under this agreement, the suspension of performance during the period of delay caused by the force majeure event shall not be deemed as a breach of agreement. The party which declares force majeure shall notify the other parties in writing immediately and provide sufficient evidence of the force majeure event within the following 15 days. All the parties shall make reasonable efforts to reduce the negative impact of the force majeure event; otherwise, the party who fail to make any honest and well-intentioned efforts shall be responsible for compensation for the additional loss suffered by the other parties as a result of the party's inaction. If the force majeure event or its result causes any adverse and material impact on the Company for a period longer than six months, and no solution is found by the parties through consultation, then any of the parties may terminate this agreement.

Termination:

This agreement can be terminated for the following reasons: (1) with unanimous consent of the three parties of this agreement; (2) any party terminates the agreement in accordance with the provisions regarding the change of circumstances hereof; (3) the agreement shall be terminated according to the force majeure provisions and (4) the agreement is fully performed.

Disputes Resolution:

Any dispute arising from or related to this agreement shall be submitted to the China International Economic and Trade Arbitration Commission for arbitration and the venue of arbitration is Beijing.

List of Subsidiaries

<u>Name</u>	<u>Jurisdiction of Incorporation</u>
China Telecom Group Yellow Pages Information Company Ltd.	The People's Republic of China
China Telecom Best Tone Information Service Co., Limited	The People's Republic of China
China Telecom System Integration Co., Limited	The People's Republic of China
Navict (Beijing) Information Consulting Co., Ltd.	The People's Republic of China
Tianyi Telecom Terminals Company Limited (formerly known as Unicom Huasheng Telecommunications Technology Company Limited)	The People's Republic of China
China Telecom (Hong Kong) International Limited	Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
China Telecom (Macau) Company Limited (formerly known as China Unicom (Macau) Company Limited)	Macau Special Administrative Region
China Telecom (Americas) Corporation	Delaware, United States of America

Certification

I, Wang Xiaochu, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 20-F of China Telecom Corporation Limited (the “Company”);

2. Based on my knowledge, this annual report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this annual report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this annual report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the Company as of, and for, the periods presented in this annual report;

4. The Company’s other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the Company and have:

a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the Company, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this annual report is being prepared;

b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the Company’s disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this annual report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this annual report based on such evaluation; and

d) Disclosed in this annual report any change in the Company’s internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the period covered by this annual report that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company’s internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The Company’s other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the Company’s auditors and the audit committee of the Company’s board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the Company’s ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the Company’s internal control over financial reporting.

Date: June 25, 2010

/s/ Wang Xiaochu

Name: Wang Xiaochu

Title: Chief Executive Officer

Certification

I, Wu Andi, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 20-F of China Telecom Corporation Limited (the “Company”);

2. Based on my knowledge, this annual report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this annual report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this annual report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the Company as of, and for, the periods presented in this annual report;

4. The Company’s other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the Company and have:

a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the Company, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this annual report is being prepared;

b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the Company’s disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this annual report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this annual report based on such evaluation; and

d) Disclosed in this annual report any change in the Company’s internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the period covered by this annual report that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company’s internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The Company’s other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the Company’s auditors and the audit committee of the Company’s board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the Company’s ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the Company’s internal control over financial reporting.

Date: June 25, 2010

/s/ Wu Andi

Name: Wu Andi

Title: Chief Financial Officer

Certification

Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, the undersigned officer of China Telecom Corporation Limited (the “Company”), hereby certifies, to his knowledge, that the Company’s Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2009 (the “Report”) fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d), as applicable, of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and that the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Date: June 25, 2010

/s/ Wang Xiaochu

Name: Wang Xiaochu

Title: Chief Executive Officer

The foregoing certification is being furnished solely pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350 and is not being filed as part of the Report or as a separate disclosure document.

Certification

Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, the undersigned officer of China Telecom Corporation Limited (the “Company”), hereby certifies, to her knowledge, that the Company’s Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2009 (the “Report”) fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d), as applicable, of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and that the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Date: June 25, 2010

/s/ Wu Andi

Name: Wu Andi

Title: Chief Financial Officer

The foregoing certification is being furnished solely pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350 and is not being filed as part of the Report or as a separate disclosure document.