

GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

This glossary of technical terms contains explanations of certain technical terms used in this document. As such, these terms and their meanings may not correspond to standard industry meanings or usage of these terms.

“active users”	users who has used any of the Company’s software products within the previous 12 months.
“AI”	artificial intelligence, an area of computer science that focus on simulating human intelligence by machines.
“Automated Invoice Issuance Technology”	integrates OCR and AI technologies to enable end-to-end automation from identifying invoicing elements to generating invoices, significantly improving efficiency and accuracy.
“Big Data Technology”	encompasses the entire process from data ingestion to application, supporting the integration, processing, feature extraction, and model construction of both structured and unstructured data.
“Blockchain Technology”	a decentralized, distributed ledger technology. It stores data in chronologically linked blocks, forming an immutable chain that supports transparent and secure recording of transactions and tracking of assets.
“CCPIT (China Council for the Promotion of International Trade)”	a nationwide trade and investment promotion institution duly established and validly existing under the laws of the PRC, primarily responsible for promoting international economic and trade cooperation, organizing international exhibitions, issuing certificates of origin and other commercial documents.
“Certificate of Origin Authentication Technology”	an intelligent technical system for international trade and FTAs, integrating AI modeling to determine the origin of exported goods, verify compliance, and trace credibility.
“Cloud-Native Architecture”	employs a cloud-native architectural framework centered on containerization and microservices, establishing a highly flexible and maintainable application support platform.
“CMMI”	Capability Maturity Model Integration, an internationally recognized framework developed by the Software Engineering Institute at Carnegie Mellon University for assessing and improving an organization’s capabilities in software development, service delivery, and project management. Obtaining a CMMI maturity level certification signifies that an enterprise has achieved a mature level in process standardization, quality management, and continuous improvement capabilities.

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“Cross-border Enterprise Risk Control Technology”	built upon big data and AI capabilities, forming a fully automated system that covers the entire process from data standardization and anomaly detection to risk scoring and precise early warnings.
“Data Assetization”	the process of transforming a company’s unstructured (invoices, documents) and structured (transaction records) data into valuable assets via cleaning, analysis, and modeling.
“Document and Invoice Recognition and Matching Technology”	integrates OCR image recognition and AI-powered natural language processing (NLP) to achieve high-accuracy identification and semantic parsing of various documents, enabling automatic conversion into structured business data.
“Expense Control and Reimbursement Management”	end-to-end digital management of corporate expenses (e.g., travel, procurement), including budget control, application, approval, reimbursement, and payment.
“Export Enterprise Classification Technology”	leverages big data and AI capabilities to automate the entire process from extracting export characteristics to clustering and prediction, improving the accuracy of export enterprise classification and trend forecasting.
“Intelligent Invoice Engine”	a core engine of our Company that supports input formats such as document images and voice commands, and develops invoice semantic understanding models.
“Intelligent Order Matching Technology”	systematically analyzes correlations between different business data sets to automatically match key fields between customs declarations and invoices, enhancing tax refund declaration efficiency.
“Intelligent Risk Control Engine”	a core engine of our Company that integrates external trade regulatory databases, forming industry-specific Knowledge Graphs, enabling real-time cross-border transaction monitoring and sub-second risk alerts.
“Intelligent Tax and Finance Engine”	a core engine of our Company that introduces large language model to optimize tax calculation logic, enabling amount forecasting and policy impact analysis, and constructing more accurate intelligent matching models.
“IPD (Integrated Product Development)”	Integrated Product Development, a systematic approach to product development. It effectively integrates and manages product development projects through the establishment of cross-functional teams, coordination of asynchronous development processes, and optimization of business workflows, aiming to significantly enhance development efficiency, ensure product quality, and reduce overall costs.

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“Knowledge Graph”	a graph-based data model representing entities, concepts, and their relationships. It organizes scattered knowledge into a structured network to support intelligent decisions.
“large customers”	customers who contribute revenue of RMB5,000 or more per year.
“Low-Code Technology”	a framework for rapid application development through visual interfaces and modular components, enabling efficient application system building through a “configuration-first, coding-supplemented” approach.
“medium customers”	customers who contribute revenue of RMB3,000 or more but less than RMB5,000 per year.
“Non-paying User”	a user of our free application, which provides basic functions such as tax invoice generation, printing, searching, and delivery.
“OCR Technology”	Optical Character Recognition technology, covers the end-to-end process from image ingestion, preprocessing, text localization, and feature extraction to recognition model training.
“On-premises Installation”	if the software is provided for on-premises installation, it is installed and runs on computers located at the premises of the individual or organization using such software, rather than on remote facilities such as server farms or cloud platforms.
“Prompt Engineering”	The technique of designing and optimizing prompts (instructions) for AI models to guide them in understanding professional requirements. It generates accurate outputs and addresses the professional shortcomings of general models in vertical fields.
“Retrieval Augmentation”	a core technology combining information retrieval and AI generative models. Before generating content, it retrieves relevant information from external knowledge bases to enhance the accuracy, relevance, and professionalism of the output.
“SaaS (Software as a Service)”	a software delivery model where software is hosted on the cloud; users access it via the internet on a subscription basis, eliminating local installation and maintenance.
“small customers”	customers who contribute revenue of less than RMB3,000 per year.
“SMEs”	small and medium-sized enterprises, which are typically defined by a set of criteria under the laws of their respective jurisdictions (such as number of employees, annual revenue, or asset value), and are widely recognized as a fundamental driver of innovation, employment, and economic growth.