

GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

This glossary contains explanations of certain terms used in this document in connection with our Company and our business. The terms and their meanings may not correspond to standard industry meaning or usage of these terms.

“API”	acronym for Application Programming Interface, which refers to a collection of definitions, programs and protocols, through which the intercommunication between computer software is realized
“ASP”	average selling price
“commodities” (大宗商品)	refer to material commodities that can enter the circulation field (excluding the retail link), having commodity attributes and are used for large-scale buying and selling in industrial and agricultural production and consumption. In the financial investment market, commodities relate to homogeneous, tradable commodities that are widely used as industrial raw materials, such as crude oil, chemical and agricultural products, non-ferrous metals, iron ore, steel, coal, synthetic and new materials, etc.
“data cleaning” (數據清洗)	refers to the process of re-examining and verifying data, aiming to delete duplicate and invalid data, correct existing errors, and provide data consistency
“data integration” (數據集成)	refers to the procedure of logically or physically integrating data from different sources, formats, and features, so as to provide customers with data solutions
“data mining” (數據挖掘)	refers to the process of finding hidden data from a large amount of data through algorithms
“GDP”	acronym for gross domestic product
“information service industry” (信息服務行業)	refers to a comprehensive system of specialized industries that use modern scientific technology such as computers and communication networks to produce, collect, process, store, transmit, retrieve and process information, and provide information service. It is a social and economic behaviour in which service providers help information users solving problems with unique strategies and content. The information service industry is the key to the development and utilization of information resources, and the realization of commercialization, marketization, socialization and professionalization
“long-cycle data”	refers to data that exhibit patterns or fluctuations over significant periods of time

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“price assessment” (價格評估)	refers to the process of scientifically and objectively analysing and evaluating based on the actual market transaction and relevant information in accordance with the price assessment methodology, in order to respectively reflect the market price
“price assessment methodology” (價格評估方法論)	refers to the methods, principles and norms focusing on the price assessment of specific commodities. The methodology clearly demonstrates the basic concepts, specifications and grades, physical indicators and other relevant information of the commodity. At the same time, based on in-depth research on the price formation mechanism and driving factors of the commodity, it takes into account many factors affecting the commodity price, such as specific specifications, trading volume, delivery period and method, payment methods and conditions, time and locations
“price benchmark” (價格標杆)	refers to a reference price widely recognized by the market, which is regularly released to market participants of the specific commodity by a neutral third-party institution with certain influence in accordance with the price assessment methodology of the commodity throughout collecting prices in a timely accurate manner, and conducting scientific evaluation
“registered customer(s)”	include both users of standardised products or customers of our tailored products or services who have paid for our products or services, each a “registered customer”. One single registered customer may be an user in different products or services
“SaaS”	Software as a service
“SCI”	acronym for Sublime China Information
“SCI Price Benchmark” (卓創價格標杆)	refers to the SCI price benchmark system for commodities which adopts a data-driven professional information service model that caters to the core needs of customers across different economic cycles and scales
“SKUs”	acronym for stock keeping units, which refers to unique and internal alphanumeric codes created by a company to track specific products and their variations for inventory management, sales analysis and restocking purposes
“SMS”	short message service
“spending customer(s)”	registered customers who have paid for our products or services, each a “spending customer”, and a “spending customer(s)” for a particular year or period means a registered customer who has at least spent for one or more subscription of products or order for services and attributed to the revenue of our Group in a particular year or period