
GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

This glossary contains definitions of certain terms used in this document in connection with our Company and our business. Some of these may not correspond to standard industry definitions.

“bachelor degree programme”	a four-year post-secondary formal programme that generally enrolls high school graduates who have taken the National Higher Education Entrance Exam, and upon the completion of which a bachelor degree will be granted
“college”	a higher educational institution offering bachelor degree programmes and junior college diploma programmes, which may be a branch college (下屬學院) and may not be a separate legal entity
“compulsory education”	grade one to grade nine education, which all citizens in China must receive according to the Compulsory Education Law of the PRC (《中華人民共和國義務教育法》)
“Central China”	Henan Province, Hubei Province and Hunan Province
“Double First Class Universities”	a tertiary education development initiative formulated by the PRC government aimed at comprehensively developing elite Chinese universities and their individual faculty departments into world-class institutions
“Double High-level Vocational Colleges”	vocational schools under the Construction Plan of High-level Vocational Colleges & Majors with Chinese Characteristics (中國職業教育“雙高計畫”建設學校), a vocational education development initiative formulated by the PRC government aimed at significantly enhancing the standard and influence of higher vocational colleges included in the plan to reach advanced international levels and make vocational education an important force to support national strategies and local development, also known as “the double first class in vocational education sector”
“dual-qualified teachers”	teachers who possess both adequate academic background and teaching skills along with relevant industry experience and practicable knowledge
“East China”	Shanghai, Jiangsu Province, Zhejiang Province, Anhui Province, Jiangxi Province and Fujian Province
“formal education”	education system that provides students with the opportunity to earn official certificates from the PRC government
“higher education”	an optional final stage of formal learning that occurs after secondary education, which is often delivered at universities, academies, colleges and institutes of technologies

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“independent college”	a PRC private higher education institution that is run by non-government institution(s) or individual(s) based on cooperation with a public university or college that offers undergraduate courses
“initial employment rate”	the percentage of graduates who entered into full-time employment contracts, were self-employed, accepted an offer for higher degree or equivalent programmes, or accepted an offer to pursue overseas study or employment, as of 31 August of the year of graduation. There may be variation to the meaning of this term depending on the relevant school and type of graduates considered
“IT majors”	disciplines stipulated by the MOE, which are electronic information for undergraduate and junior college education and computer for undergraduate education
“IT related majors”	disciplines that are developed in connection with and surrounding IT majors
“junior college diploma programme”	a three-year post-secondary formal education programme that generally enrolls high school graduates who have taken the National Higher Education Entrance Exam, and upon completion of which a junior college diploma will be granted
“junior college to bachelor degree transfer programme”	a two-year post-secondary formal education programme that generally enrolls graduates of junior college diploma programmes, upon completion of which a bachelor degree will be granted
“Laptop University”	a higher education institution that achieves a laptop per student
“National Higher Education Entrance Exam”	also known as “Gaokao” (高考), an academic examination held annually in the PRC, and a prerequisite for entrance into most higher education institutions at the undergraduate level in the PRC
“Northeastern China”	Heilongjiang province, Liaoning province and Jilin province
“private higher education institution” or “private university”	a PRC private higher education institution (民辦高等教育機構) not affiliated with any public universities that is operated by non-governmental entity(ies) or individual(s) where government funding is not a major source of capital and has open admission and enrolment to the public
“private school”	a school that is not run by local, provincial or national governments
“public school”	a school that is run by local, provincial or national governments

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“school sponsor”	an individual or entity that funds or holds interests in an educational institution
“Second-tier Cities”	Chengdu, Hangzhou, Wuhan, Chongqing, Nanjing, Tianjin, Suzhou, Xi’an, Changsha, Shenyang, Qingdao, Zhengzhou, Dalian, Dongguan, Ningbo, Xiamen, Fuzhou, Wuxi, Hefei, Kunming, Harbin, Jinan, Foshan, Changchun, Wenzhou, Shijiazhuang, Nanning, Changzhou, Quanzhou, Nanchang, Guiyang, Taiyuan, Yantai, Jiaxing, Nantong, Jinhua, Zhuhai, Huizhou, Xuzhou, Haikou, Urumqi, Shaoxing, Zhongshan, Taizhou (台州) and Lanzhou
“SOVO”	the student office & venture office, a student start-up centre established by each of our three universities to create and foster the spirit of innovation and entrepreneurship
“sq.m.”	square metre
“Third-tier Cities”	Taizhou (泰州), Yangzhou, Shantou, Huzhou, Yancheng, Weifang, Baoding, Zhenjiang, Luoyang, Linyi, Tangshan, Zhangzhou, Ganzhou, Langfang, Huhehaote, Wuhu, Guilin, Yinchuan, Jieyang, Sanya, Zunyi, Jiangmen, Jining, Putian, Zhanjiang, Mianyang, Huai’an, Lianyungang, Zibo, Yichang, Handan, Shangrao, Liuzhou, Zhoushan, Xianyang, Jiujiang, Hengyang, Weihai, Ningde, Fuyang, Zhuzhou, Lishui, Nanyang, Xiangyang, Daqing, Cangzhou, Xinyang, Yueyang, Shangqiu, Zhaoqing, Qingyuan, Chuzhou, Longyan, Jinzhou, Bengbu, Xinxiang, Anshan, Xiangtan, Ma’anshan, Sanming, Chaozhou, Meizhou, Qinhuangdao, Nanping, Jilin, Anqing, Tai’an, Suqian, Baotou and Chenzhou
“TOPCARES”	our unique approach that are bestowed with eight types of capabilities/skills, which are technical knowledge and reasoning, open thinking and innovation, personal and professional skills, communication and teamwork, attitude and manner, responsibility, ethical values, social values created by application practice. TOPCARES is an acronym of these eight phrases.