GLOSSARY

| accounts payable | Money owed to vendors. |
|---|---|
| accounts receivable | Money owed by customers. |
| average accounts receivable outstanding days | The weighted average number of days for which the balance owing by customer is outstanding. |
| accounts receivable turnover | The ratio of net credit sales to average accounts receivable, a measure of how quickly customers pay their bills. |
| unipoles | Large-format advertising displays intended for viewing at extended distances, generally more than 50 feet. Unipole displays include, but are not limited to, 30-sheet posters, 8-sheet posters, vinyl-wrapped posters, bulletins, wall murals, and stadia or arena signage. |
| bus shelter | Refers to a bus shelter, taxi stand or road sign. These three are grouped together because their operational requirements, and the marketing and sales efforts for them, are essentially the same. |
| CAGR | Compounded annual growth rate. The formula for calculating CAGR is $(Current Value/Base Value)^{(1/\# of years)} - 1.$ |
| concession rights | Bus shelter concessions are granted by entities authorised by local governmental agencies in China which have control over the construction and management of bus shelters. Companies granted concession rights pay an annual fixed rental fee to these entities. |
| cost-per-thousand | Cost-per-thousand (CPM) impressions refers to the cost of reaching a thousand people and is a standard measure of the cost-effectiveness of advertising. |
| display panel | An advertising display unit within a bus shelter upon which the same advertisement is posted on both sides. |
| EBITDA | Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation or amortisation. |
| EBITDA margin | Equal to EBITDA divided by turnover. EBITDA margin measures the extent to which cash operating expenses use up revenue. |
| IRR | Internal Rate of Return (also called dollar-weighted rate of return). The present value of future cash flows plus the final market value of an investment or business opportunity equal the current market price of the investment or opportunity. |





| liquidity | current assets / current liabilities. |
|--|---|
| media | Advertising outlets for advertising – including radio, outdoor, television, Internet, magazines, newspapers and direct mail. |
| medium | The industry term used to describe one of the media advertising outlets, e.g. "television is usually the most expensive advertising medium," or, where the context requires, an individual product offered in respect of such media. |
| outdoor advertising | One of the advertising media that communicates to people when they are outside their homes, and includes advertising on billboards, advertising on and in public transportation vehicles and terminals, advertising panels in airports and malls, and advertising on street furniture. |
| point-of-sale | A form of advertising at retail locations that is designed to reduce or eliminate the time between a consumer's awareness of advertising and his decision to make a purchase, e.g. putting the offer right next to the product so purchase decisions (and sales) can be made immediately. Advertisers distinguish point-of-sale advertising in their promotional budget. |
| · · · · /D/E> · · | |
| price earnings (P/E) ratio | market price as at balance sheet date/earnings per share. |
| reach | market price as at balance sheet date/earnings per share. An industry-accepted term which describes the potential effectiveness of a media advertising schedule by reflecting the number of different people who hear or see a commercial campaign. |
| | An industry-accepted term which describes the potential effectiveness of a media advertising schedule by reflecting the number of different |
| reach | An industry-accepted term which describes the potential effectiveness of a media advertising schedule by reflecting the number of different people who hear or see a commercial campaign. |
| reach return on asset | An industry-accepted term which describes the potential effectiveness of a media advertising schedule by reflecting the number of different people who hear or see a commercial campaign. (net profits attributable to the shareholders / average assets) x 100% |
| reach return on asset return on equity | An industry-accepted term which describes the potential effectiveness of a media advertising schedule by reflecting the number of different people who hear or see a commercial campaign. (net profits attributable to the shareholders / average assets) x 100% (net profits attributable to the shareholders / total equity) x 100% The Securities (Disclosure of Interests) Ordinance (Chapter 396 of the |



| 12-sheet equivalent | One actual 12-sheet panel, or two 6-sheet panels, or three 4-sheet panels. |
|---------------------|--|
| frequency | An industry-accepted method of judging the potential effectiveness of a medium. Frequency reflects the average number of times that an individual is exposed to an advertising message during a specific period of time. |
| gearing ratio | The ratio of a company's net debts to its total equity. (net debts / total equity) x 100% |

