
GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

This glossary contains explanations of certain terms and definitions used in this prospectus in connection with the Group and its business. The terms and their meanings may not correspond to standard industry meaning or usage of those terms.

“cut-and-sewn knitwear”	apparel produced by cutting knitted fabric into panels and sewing them together to form an apparel. Examples include t-shirts, polo shirts and fleece
“ERP”	enterprise resource planning
“knitted fabric”	fabric produced by the interlooping of yarns, which loops are formed then new loops are drawn through those previously formed. The continuing addition of new loops creates the knitted fabric. Different ways of interlooping create different constructions, such as jersey, pique, interlock and ribs. Knitted fabric is categorised according to specifications such as fabric weight, density, yarn count, construction and composition
“sweater knitwear”	apparel manufactured with each component to the specific size and shape which are formed by interlooping of yarns and the knitted panels are stitched together. Examples include sweater, cardigan and coat
“woven fabric”	fabric produced by interlacing two sets of yarns at right angles to each other. The length-wise yarns are known as warp yarns, or ends, while the width-wise yarns are known as filling yarns, or picks. Different ways of interlacing create different constructions, such as twill and poplin
“woven wear”	apparel produced by woven fabric. Examples include denim pants, chino pants and poplin shirts