

GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

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

“CAGR”	compound annual growth rate
“ERP”	enterprise resources planning
“MEG”	ethyleneglycol (乙二醇)
“Non-woven fabrics”	fabrics made directly from a web of fibres, without the yarn preparation necessary for weaving and knitting. In a non-woven, the assembly of textile fibres is held together (1) by mechanical interlocking in a random web or mat; (2) by fusing of the fibres, as in the case of thermoplastic fibres; or (3) by bonding with a cementing medium such as starch, casein, rubber latex, a cellulose derivative or synthetic resin. Initially, the fibres may be oriented in one direction or may be deposited in a random manner. This web or sheet is then bonded together by one of the methods described above. Fibre lengths can range from 0.25 inch to 6 inches for crimped fibres up to continuous filament in spunbonded fabrics.
“OEM”	original equipment manufacturer, a business that manufactures goods or equipment for branding and resale by others
“PA”	polyamide, also known as polyester or linen, which possesses better ductility and abrasive hardness and is widely applied to the fields of apparel, industrial threads and strings, synthetic leather base, industrial fabrics, etc
“PET”	polyethylene terephthalate, an intermediate product formed by blending PTA and MEG, which is then processed into a range of end products such as polyester fibres, PET bottles, engineering plastics and other packaging materials
“PK non-woven fabrics”	pointelle knit
“polyester”	a synthetic polymer formed by the reaction between two petrochemical derivatives, namely PTA, an organic acid, and MEG, an organic alcohol
“polyester staple fibre”	polyethylene terephthalate will undergo the process of melt spinning and then cut into polyester staple fibre with different length and width. Polyester staple fibre is mainly used in non-woven and textile industries. The waste bottle chips after processing and melt spinning will be cut into polyester staple fibre. This is also a kind of recycled fibre.

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“PPS”	polyphenylene sulfide (PPS), a kind of substance that possesses the characteristics of high thermal resistance, erosion resistance, radiation resistance and fire resistance
“PTA”	purified terephthalic acid, a principal raw material for the production of polyester
“PU”	polyurthane, which is a kind of fibre made from polyurethane with high elasticity
“PVC”	polyVinyl Chloride (PVC), its fibre is known as polyvinyl chloride fibre (氣綸)
“RPET”	recycled PET