

## GLOSSARY

### GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

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

“blowing”	the process of loosening raw materials from bale form into loose tufts (清花);
“carding”	the process of separating loose tufts into individual short fibres (梳棉);
“coloured polyester-cotton blended yarn(s)”	a type of polyester-cotton blended yarn in which the polyester fibre contains colour pigment (彩色滌棉混紡紗);
“cotton yarn(s)”	cotton thread used in knitting and weaving which is produced from raw cotton (棉紗);
“coarse-count”	18 counts and below according to the CCA;
“count”	represents the number of coils composing a yarn, which directly affects the softness of the textile produced. The higher the count, the finer the textile;
“fine-count”	29 to 59 counts according to the CCA;
“ISO”	the <i>International Organisation for Standardisation</i> , a worldwide federation of national standards bodies from all over the world;
“ISO 9001”	the international standards of quality management and quality assurance formulated by ISO Technical Committee 176 (ISO/TC176) in 1987, the most recent upgraded version of which: ISO 9001 2000 was released in December 2000. Many countries, including Britain and U.S. have adopted ISO 9001 as national quality standards;
“ISO 14001”	the international standards of environmental management formulated by ISO/TC 207;
“kg”	kilogramme(s);
“km”	kilometre(s);
“medium-count”	19 to 28 counts according to the CCA;
“open-end spinning”	a technology utilising waste materials for creating yarn without the use of a spindle, but produced by putting twist into the yarn without turning the bobbin (氣流紡);
“open-end spun yarn(s)”	yarns produced using the open-end spinning technology (氣流紡紗線);

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“polyester-cotton blended yarn(s)”	a blended yarn consisting of polyester and cotton blended in proportion to determined percentages, of which the cotton is processed with or without combing (滌棉混紡紗);
“polyester yarn(s)”	yarns produced from polyester staple fibre, which can be used in knitting and weaving (滌綸紗);
“polyester staple fibre(s)”	a type of polyester fibre produced in determined lengths for the production of pure yarns or blending with other fibres, such as cotton (滌綸短纖維);
“raw cotton”	fine staple cotton used as raw materials in yarn production (原棉);
“roving”	is the processing of assembling sliver in even and parallel form to further make the sliver thinner (粗紗工序/粗紗);
“sliver”	a continuous bundle of loosely assembled untwisted fibres. These are fibres that are drawn from the carding process;
“spindles”	a unit of measurement for production capacity (紗錠);
“tonne(s)”	metric tonne(s); one tonne is equal to 1,000 kg;
“tpa”	tonne(s) per annum; and
“yarn products”	include polyester yarns, polyester-cotton blended yarns and cotton yarns.