

GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

This glossary contains certain definitions and technical terms in this document which relate to our business and the industries and sectors that we operate in. As such, some terms and definitions may not correspond to standard industry definitions or usage of such terms.

“boar(s)”	male pig(s) selected for semen production for mating in pig production system
“breeding pig(s)”	pig(s) that are one of our products, including boars and sows and primarily selected for breeding and pig production
“broiler(s)”	the mature chickens which are grown from chicks. A broiler is a type of chicken bred for the production of chicken products rather than for eggs. Broilers are usually slaughtered when they reach a required weight. After slaughtering, it will be processed into chicken meat products for sale. Broilers mainly include white-feathered broilers and yellow-feathered broilers
“chick(s)”	the chicks hatched from fertile eggs, which will then be delivered to broiler farms for breeding into broilers
“chicken breeder(s)”	collectively, the immature and mature chicken breeders
“commodity DOC(s)”	the day-old chicks that are bred for the purpose of growing into broilers
“DOC(s)”	day-old chick(s)
“elite stock multiplication”	the structured breeding process whereby genetically superior breeding stock with desirable traits is reproduced through controlled mating and selection, in order to expand populations of high-quality parent or commercial livestock while preserving genetic performance standards
“FVPL”	Fair value through profit or loss
“Family Farm Model”	the model under which family farms provide the land and facilities and raise the broilers according to our standards, while we provide chicks/piglets, feeds, medicines, and technical support
“family equal random breeding”	a breeding practice under which different family lines participate in mating in equal proportions, with mating pairs formed on a random basis. This approach is adopted to control inbreeding risk, maintain genetic diversity, and reduce the disproportionate influence of any single family line on the overall genetic structure of the population
“farrow”	the time and process whereby a fetus is separated from the mother’s body and exists as an independent entity

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“feed conversion”	the ratio of inputs to outputs, which means how many kilograms of feed does an animal need to get to gain one kilogram of body weight
“fertile egg(s)”	the fertilised eggs laid by breeders, which are incubated for approximately 21 days and hatched into chicks
“finish”	the farming process of raising livestock (typically for meat production) until fattened
“genetic resource preservation”	the conservation of valuable genetic materials to maintain genetic diversity and support sustainable livestock breeding
“gilt(s)”	female pig(s) selected and used for breeding and not yet mated. Gilts become sows, since they are mated naturally or inseminated artificially for the first time
“Grandparent” or “GP”	the second populations used for the preparation of parental generations under the specialised synthetic mating system layer purebred mating pigs or chicken in specialised synthetic mating system
“Grandparent Stock(s)”	chickens that are bred for the purpose of breeding Parent Stocks
“Great Grandparent” or “GGP”	purebred mating pigs or chickens in specialised synthetic mating system for generational breeding
“grower(s)”	breeding pig(s) and market hog(s) that age(s) over 70 days and are not finished yet
“km”	kilometer, a unit of length
“leukemia purification protocol”	a purification program targeting avian leukosis virus (ALV), under which the presence of the virus in poultry flocks is progressively reduced and eliminated through testing, isolation or culling of infected individuals, as well as source and breeding stock management
“market hog(s)”	pigs primarily used for production of pork products
“market piglets”	market hogs weighing between six to 25 kilograms (the conservation stage after weaning)
“mature chicken breeder(s)”	the mature chickens of 24 weeks old or more which are grown from Parent Stock DOCs and used for laying fertile eggs. Such mature chicken breeders will usually start to lay eggs from approximately the 25th week to the 65th week after their birth. After the 65th week, mature chicken breeders will be sold and will be used for the production of chicken meat products

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“geographical indication”	a sign used on products that have a specific geographical origin and possess qualities or a reputation that are due to that origin
“Parent Stock(s)”	chickens that are bred for the purpose of laying eggs that produce commodity chicks
“Parent Stock DOC(s)”	the day-old chicks that are bred for the purpose of laying fertile eggs
“parity”	the number of litters a sow has carried
“pedigree”	the record of descent of an animal
“porcine circovirus”	a common virus of pigs
“porcine eperythrozoonosis”	an infectious disease of pigs that can infect human
“porcine parvovirus”	a common virus causing infectious infertility in swine
“PRRS”	porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome, a disease that causes a decrease in reproductive performance in breeding animals and respiratory disease in pigs
“pseudorabies”	a disease of swine that can also affect cattle, dogs, cats, sheep, and goats
“PSY”	piglets weaned per sow per year, means the total number of piglets weaned in a given period, expressed on a yearly basis, divided by the average number of sows in this period
“pullorum purification protocol”	a systematic disease control and purification program targeting pullorum disease caused by <i>Salmonella pullorum</i> , implemented through measures including serological testing, culling of serologically positive individuals, and continuous monitoring, with the objective of controlling and progressively eliminating the disease within poultry flocks
“purebred”	(of an animal) descendants bred from parents of the same breed
“pure line(s)”	(of birds) descendants bred from parents of the same line
“Qingyuan Chicken”	Qingyuan Chicken is a native chicken with high quality, known for its high-quality meat and distinctive partridge feathering. With a low speed for growing, Qingyuan Chicken usually takes 125-130 days to lay eggs and enter mature stage, offering enough time for it to cumulate flavor and nutrition
“R&D”	research and development

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“seroprevalence rate”	the proportion of samples within a defined population that test positive for specific antibodies in serological testing, and is commonly used to assess levels of disease exposure, infection status, or the effectiveness of purification programs
“source-to-table”	a source-to-table approach refers to end-to-end management and control of the food supply chain, covering all stages from breeding and farming at the source through processing, logistics, distribution and final delivery to consumers
“sow(s)”	female pig(s) which have been mated naturally or inseminated artificially once. We use sows to give birth to litters in our pig farming process
“stud(s)”	male pig(s) that are selected for breeding training, then used for breeding (or semen production)
“supporting lines”	a production model which concentrates excellent traits through crossbreeding by making use of multiple excellent breeds (lines) according to their respective excellent traits, to produce excellent market livestock and poultry
“weaning”	separating the piglets and its mother, and made them accustom to feed other than its mother’s milk
“yellow-feathered broiler(s)”	indigenous species of chicken from China, and therefore can be domestically produced