

GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

This glossary contains explanations of certain terms used in this document in connection with our Group and our business. The terms and their meanings may not correspond to standard industry meanings or usage of these terms.

“bill of lading”	a document that applies to shipment by ocean freight, serving as a contract between the shipper and the ocean freight carrier, a receipt by the carrier for goods shipped, and a document of title to the goods which evidences the contract between the shipper and the carrier for carriage of goods over routes of the carrier
“East China”	a geographical region that covers the eastern coastal area of China, including Shanghai, Jiangsu Province, Zhejiang Province, Anhui Province, Fujian Province, Jiangxi Province and Shandong Province
“factory gate”	the point at the customer’s manufacturing plant that collects the finished goods to prepare for delivery by external logistics service providers
“GPS”	Global Positioning System, a space-based global navigation satellite system that provides location and time information anywhere on earth
“in-plant logistics services”	covers movements within the manufacturing plant of production materials, components and work-in-progress for turning into finished goods, as well as bringing finished products out to the factory gate
“ISO”	The International Organisation for Standardisation, a non-government organisation based in Geneva, Switzerland, for assessing the quality systems of business organisations
“ISO 9001”	the requirements set by ISO for quality management systems where an organisation needs to demonstrate its ability to provide products that fulfil customer and applicable regulatory requirements and aims to enhance customer satisfaction
“JIT”	Just In Time, a production mode pursuant to which production is based on demand
“KPI”	key performance indicator, a type of performance measurement used by individual customers to evaluate factors that are crucial to the success of our Group

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“logistics”	a comprehensive, system-wide view of the entire supply chain as a single process, from raw materials supply through finished goods distribution. All functions that make up the supply chain are managed as a single entity, rather than managing individual functions separately
“North China”	a geographical region of China including Beijing, Tianjin, Hebei Province, Shanxi Province and Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region
“SOP”	standard operating procedures, a set of step-by-step instructions compiled by an organisation to help workers carry out routine operations and aim to achieve efficiency, quality output and uniformity of performance, while reducing miscommunication and failure to comply with industry regulations
“South China”	a geographical region of China including Guangdong Province, Guizhou Province, Yunnan Province, Hainan Province, Fujian Province and Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region
“sq.m.”	square metre(s)
“supply chain”	the physical, financial and information networks that involve the movement of materials, funds and related information through the full logistics process, from the acquisition of raw materials to delivery of finished products to the end user
“supply chain management”	the management and control of all materials, funds and related information in the logistics process from the acquisition of raw materials to the delivery of finished products to the end user
“tonnes”	metric tonnes, where one metric tonne equals 1,000 kilograms