
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.

“all-in-all-out model”	an operation model where pigs in the same pig house are transferred into and out of the pig house on the same day, which facilitates systematic and scheduled production, and regular cleaning of pig houses for effective disease control
“boar(s)”	male pig(s) selected for semen production for mating in pig production system
“boar stud(s)”	production unit(s) that are used to collect boar semen from breeding boars for dilution, which is then used to breed sows at pig farms
“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. It is bred in a highly controlled environment. 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
“Commercial Generation” or “CG”	pigs or chicken produced by parent stocks and used mainly for sale and slaughtering
“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
“clenbuterol”	anabolic agent that has sometimes been used in livestock to increase the amount of lean muscle

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“commercial production farms”	collectively, our market hog farms, No. 1 family farms and No. 2 family farms
“commodity DOC(s)”	the day-old chicks that are bred for the purpose of growing into broilers
“CR10”	concentration ratio that measures the market share of the ten largest companies in a specific market. The ratio takes values between zero and one; a value of zero indicates no concentration, while one suggests that the market is monopolised
“crossbred pigs”	breeding pig(s) produced by mating two different breeds or varieties
“crossbred sows”	sows(s) produced by mating two different breeds or varieties; in the DLY crossbreeding model, this refers to the selected breeding stock of the offspring of the cross between Landrace boars and Yorkshire sows (LY), which have the advantages of high standard of breeding performance, strong piglet carrying capacity and excellent stress resistance. It is mainly used for breeding market hogs
“DLY crossbreed model”	a common crossbreeding production model, between the Landrace boars and Yorkshire sows to produce crossbred sows (LY) with high standard of breeding performance and excellent stress resistance and maternal characteristics inherited from Yorkshire, and then crossbreeding between Duroc boars and crossbred sows to produce market hogs with good growth performance, slaughtering performance and meat quality
“DLY market hog(s)”	market hog(s) that are produced by using the DLY crossbreed model
“DOC(s)”	day-old chick(s)
“farrow”	the time and process whereby a fetus is separated from the mother’s body and exists as an independent entity
“feed conversion rate”	feed conversion rate is 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

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“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
“finisher(s)”	pigs which have gone through the finishing stage ready for sale or slaughtering
“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
“Grand Parent” or “GP”	the second layer purebred mating pigs or chicken in specialised synthetic mating system (in terms of pigs: GP refers to crossbred pigs used for multiplying. In the DLY crossbreeding model, GP refers to purebred herds used for the production of LY crossbred sows in second-level multiplying farms)
“Grandparent Stock(s)”	chickens that are bred for the purpose of laying eggs that produce Parent Stock DOCs
“Great Grandparent” or “GGP”	purebred mating pigs or chicken 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
“high-throughput phenomics assay technology”	a technology that provides unique prospects to develop measures that can be taken on healthy animals at a young age that are predictive of resistance and resilience when phased with disease in a production environment
“immature chicken breeder(s)”	the chickens of less than 24 weeks old which are grown from Parent Stock DOCs for the purpose of laying fertile eggs
“in vitro bionic digestion technology”	a method of assessing the digestion and absorption of feeds in vitro by simulating the physiological characteristics of animal digestion and using a digestive environment and digestive enzyme system similar to those in vivo in animals

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“JDE system”	the JD Edwards software created by JD Edwards EnterpriseOne, an integrated application suite consisting of enterprise resource planning software, and includes management tools for supply chain, financial and quality management business functions
“km”	kilometer, a unit of length
“lean yield”	lean yield is an estimate of the proportion of muscle tissue in a pork carcass
“litter”	unit of young animals that are born and raised in a single batch to an animal with multiple births (such as pig)
“market hog(s)”	pigs primarily used for production of pork products
“market hog farm(s)”	in the DLY crossbred model, farm(s) that produce DLY market hogs
“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 not be used for the production of chicken meat products
“MSY”	market hogs per sow per year, means the total number of market hogs in a given period, expressed on a yearly basis, divided by the average number of sows in this period
“multiplying” or “multiplication”	the stage that high quality breeding pigs are used to expand production and to prepare for subsequent production of market hogs. In the DLR crossbreeding model, including first-level multiplying (purebreeding) and second-level multiplying (crossbreeding)

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“multiplying farm(s)”	farm(s) responsible for using high-quality breeding pigs weaned piglets to expand production to prepare for subsequent production of market breeding livestock (such as LY sows) and market hogs
“nucleus breeding herd”	in pig production systems different units are responsible for different tasks; nucleus breeding herd refers to the production group of pigs that undertakes genetic improvement, strain breeding and crossbreeding trials in pig production systems
“nursery pig(s)”	young pig(s) of around 22-70 days old that have been weaned off sow and consuming feed
“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
“PED”	porcine epidemic diarrhoea, which causes diarrhoea and vomiting in pigs
“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” or “blue-ear disease”	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

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“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
“R&D”	research and development
“sows”	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
“stall” or “shed”	an elongated enclosure, in which gilts, sows and boars are kept individually, primarily used for sow gestation and raising of some boars
“stud(s)”	male pig(s) that are selected for breeding training, then used for breeding (or semen production)
“suckling piglet(s)”	young piglets between birth and weaning (0-21 days of age)
“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
“terminal boars(s)”	boar(s) of the terminal sire, which have(has) a direct impact on the performance and competitiveness of the end products
“terminal sire(s)”	sire boar production herds for the most important end product of the hog industry (market hogs)
“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