
GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

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

“biopharmaceutical(s)”	pharmaceutical(s) produced by biotechnological processes, including biochemical medicines and biological products
“biotechnology”	application of organisms, biological systems or biological processes to the production and service industries, including genetic engineering, cell engineering, enzymatic engineering and fermentation engineering
“B2B”	an e-commerce model whereby businesses transact with other businesses on-line
“B2C”	an e-commerce model whereby businesses transact with consumers on-line
“e-commerce”	electronic commerce utilising the Internet
“elastoviscosity”	the rheological (physical) property of a solution which indicates the degree of viscosity, but also, depending on the nature of the mechanical stress to which it is exposed, the elastic property exhibited by a solution
“genetic engineering”	a general term covering the use of molecular genetic techniques to produce novel DNA molecules by reorganising combinations of genes, usually for insertion into a host cell for cloning
“hyaluronan” or “HA”	also called hyaluronic acid or hyaluronate, is a polysaccharide made up of two repeating monosaccharide units (N-acetylglucosamine and N-glucuronate) present in the intercellular matrix of nearly all connective tissues. Its large molecular mass, volume and configuration provide solutions with extremely high elastoviscous properties. An important biological function of hyaluronan is its elastoviscosity as it relates to its lubrication, separation and stabilisation of the intercellular matrix, and the elastic properties it provides to some tissues
“Internet”	the world’s largest network of connected computers
“low molecular heparin”	sodium heparin with low molecular weight having the biological functions of anti-coagulation, anti-thrombus and anti-inflammation
“modernised Chinese medicine”	various dosage forms (injections, capsules, tablets and oral liquids, etc.) of medicine produced by modern technologies and chemical medicine dosage methods based on prescriptions of Chinese medicine
“non-prescription drugs”	drugs which can be safely consumed by users in accordance with the drugs’ labels and instructions, the purchase of which does not require any doctor’s prescription

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- “prescription drugs” drugs which are normally available for purchase and consumption only on a doctor’s prescription
- “TCM” acronym for “traditional Chinese medicine”, a term used to describe traditional preparations of Chinese medicine, such as pill, powder, extract and ointment, *dan* (丹), etc., which are produced according to Chinese medicine prescriptions
- “website” a group of files identified by their addresses on the Internet capable of being downloaded by a browser