

GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

Unless the context otherwise requires, explanations and definitions of certain terms used in this document in connection with our Company and our business shall have the meanings set out below. The terms and their meanings may not always correspond to standard industry meaning or usage of these terms.

“ADAS”	advanced driver assistance system, a system that uses sensors installed on the vehicle to monitor the surrounding environment to increase the comfort and safety of driving
“ADS”	automated driving system, a system that enables a vehicle to operate autonomously, handling all aspects of driving, including navigation, decision-making, and control, without the need for human intervention
“AEB” or “AEBS”	automatic emergency braking system, a system that uses cameras or radar to detect obstacles and automatically applies the brakes to prevent or mitigate collisions
“AIGC”	artificial intelligence generated content, a system that autonomously generates simulated driving scenarios, which are used in training intelligent driving algorithms
“AVM”	around view monitoring, a system that provides a 360-degree panoramic view around the vehicle to enhance driving safety and convenience
“black light”	infrared illumination used by vehicle camera systems to enhance visibility of pedestrians, curbs, and other obstacles in low-light or nighttime conditions
“BSD”	blind spot detection, a system that detects blind spots around the vehicle using sensors such as side-mounted cameras, front/rear cameras, or millimeter-wave radar, and alert the driver to lane-change or turning risks
“CMCS”	collision mitigation control system, a safety system integrated into public transportation vehicles, designed to intervene in real-time during emergency situations to reduce the impact of external collisions, enhancing both vehicle and passenger safety by minimizing risks

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“CO ₂ e”	carbon dioxide equivalent
“deadhead”	a situation where a transportation vehicle is operating without carrying any cargo or passengers, traveling empty or without any productive load, which is inefficient and non-revenue-generating
“DMS”	driver monitoring system, a vehicle safety system that utilizes in-vehicle cameras to monitor the driver’s facial features, eye status, head posture, and behaviors
“EMC”	electro-magnetic compatibility, the ability of a device or system to function properly in its electromagnetic environment without causing or being susceptible to electromagnetic interference
“IATF16949”	an internationally recognized quality management system standard developed by the International Automotive Task Force and specifically applied in the design, development, production, installation and servicing of automotive-related products
“L0”, “L1”, “L2”, “L3”, “L4” and “L5”	the levels of autonomous driving, also known as taxonomy of driving automation for vehicles, categorize the extent to which a vehicle is capable of operating without human intervention, which levels are defined by State Administration for Market Regulation, China National Standardization Administration, see “Industry Overview” for further details
“LiDAR”	light detection and ranging, a remote sensing method that uses pulsed lasers to measure the distance or range of objects
“MDVR”	mobile digital video recorder, a device used for on-board video monitoring in vehicles
“NOA”	navigate on autopilot, a feature in advanced driver-assistance systems that allows a vehicle to autonomously navigate a predefined route, including functions like automated lane changes and highway navigation
“PCB”	printed circuit board, a medium used to connect or wire components to one another in a circuit

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“PCBA”	printed circuit board assembly, a completed PCB assembly that contains electronic components, or the process of assembling electronic components on to a PCB
“SMT”	surface mount technology, an electronic assembly method where components are mounted directly onto the surface of a PCB
“SoC”	system on a chip, an integrated circuit that integrates most or all components of a computer or other electronic system
“Social vehicle”	any non-school vehicle, such as private cars or trucks, operating on public roads, especially in relation to traffic situations that may pose a safety risk to school buses and their passengers
“Tier 1” or “Tier 1 supplier”	company that supply parts or systems directly to automobile manufacturers. Other types of suppliers in the automotive industry include Tier 2 and Tier 3 suppliers. Tier 2 suppliers supply to Tier 1 suppliers. Tier 3 suppliers supply to Tier 2 suppliers. According to Frost & Sullivan, the term “Tier 1 supplier” is commonly used and recognized in the autonomous driving industry
“Transport service vehicle”	a vehicle designed to meet the needs of commercial activities and public services by transporting goods or people, mainly including logistics vehicles, public transportation vehicles (such as school buses, transit buses, taxis and ride-hailing vehicles) and special purpose vehicles (such as mining vehicles)
“V2X”	vehicle-to-everything, the communication between a vehicle and any entity that may affect, or may be affected by, the vehicle