
GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

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

“3C”	computer, communication and consumer electronics;
“AI”	artificial intelligence, a branch of computer science that develops systems capable of performing tasks that typically require human intelligence, such as perception, learning, reasoning, and decision-making;
“automotive OEM”	a company that designs, develops and manufactures vehicles under its own brand;
“BEV”	battery electric vehicle, a type of vehicle propelled entirely by battery-powered electric motors, without using internal combustion engines;
“cloud–edge–device architecture”	the integration of cloud computing, edge computing, and device-level intelligence to optimize the deployment and execution of AI tasks and data processing across different layers of the network;
“CNC”	computer numerical control, the computerized control of machine tools in which pre-programmed sequences of machine-control commands are executed to perform automated machining operation;
“DC/DC converter”	direct current to direct current converter, an electronic device that converts direct current from one voltage level to another;
“digital twin”	a virtual replica of a physical asset, system or process that uses real-time or historical data to simulate, monitor and optimize the performance of its physical counterpart;
“EREV”	extended-range electric vehicle, a type of electric vehicle that can achieve all of its power performance in pure electric mode. When the on-board rechargeable energy storage system cannot meet the range requirement, an on-board auxiliary power unit is switched on to supply electrical energy to the powertrain system in order to extend the vehicle’s range. The auxiliary power unit has no mechanical connection, such as a drive shaft, with the drive system;
“HMI”	human-machine interfaces, devices or software that allows a person to interact with a machine, system or process, most often used in the context of industrial and manufacturing control systems;
“HVAC”	heating, ventilation and air conditioning;
“ICE”	internal combustion engine;
“iFA platform”	Inovance Factory Automation platform, a full-scenario intelligent industrial digitalization platform, serving as a unified software foundation across the portfolio of industrial automation products;
“IIoT”	Industrial Internet of Things, the practical application of IoT in industrial and manufacturing environments;

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“InoCube platform”	a digital factory management software platform that integrates automation and digitalization and enables the digitalization of production, equipment operation and maintenance, and energy management through centralized control and monitoring;
“InoCube-FEMS”	an integrated digital energy management system built for industrial applications, combining energy management, optimization and operation in a single platform;
“InoQuickPro platform”	a standardized engineering development platform that supports the rapid design, deployment and optimization of industrial automation control programs and HMI;
“IoT”	Internet of Things, the inter-networking of physical devices, smart devices, and other items embedded with electronics, sensors, actuators and network connectivity which enable these devices or items to collect and exchange data;
“NEV”	new energy vehicle, including BEV, PHEV and EREV;
“NEV powertrain systems”	for the purpose of this document, it covers electric drive systems and power supply systems, excluding power battery systems;
“NVH”	the noise, vibration and harshness characteristics of a component or system that determine its acoustic comfort and mechanical refinement in a vehicle;
“OBC”	on-board charger, a power electronics unit installed inside new energy vehicles that converts incoming alternating current into direct current to charge the high-voltage battery;
“OT”	operational technology, the hardware and software systems used to monitor, control and operate physical devices, processes and industrial equipment;
“PCB”	printed circuit board, a medium used to connect or wire components to one another in a circuit;
“PCS”	the power electronic equipment in an energy storage system, enabling bidirectional power conversion between storage units and the alternating current (AC) grid;
“PHEV”	plug-in hybrid electric vehicle, a type of vehicle whose battery can be recharged by plugging into an external power source;
“PLC”	programmable logic controller(s), a core digital control unit designed for industrial applications, responsible for logic, sequence and process control in automated production lines;
“SaaS”	software-as-a-service, a business model under which software applications are deployed over cloud infrastructure to enable companies to access and use them; and
“SCARA”	selective compliance assembly robotic arm, a type of robotic arm with the ability to move freely and maintain stiffness in four axes while being compliant in the final axis.