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.

"AI"	artificial intelligence;
"ADAS"	advanced driver assistance system, a suite of technologies that assist drivers in driving and parking functions, such as lane-keeping, adaptive cruise control, and emergency braking;
"AGI"	artificial general intelligence, an envisaged stage in the development of machine learning in which an artificial intelligence system can match or exceed the cognitive abilities of human beings across any task;
"ASIL-B/D"	automotive safety integrity level B/D, classification under ISO 26262 that defines a moderate level of risk reduction required to ensure functional safety in automotive systems;
"AR"	augmented reality, the real-time integration of digital information into a user's environment;
"AR-HUD"	augmented reality heads-up display, technology that projects digital information directly onto a transparent display, such as the windshield, within the driver's field of view;
"automotive-grade"	a quality level indicating that components meet strict durability, reliability and safety standards required for use in vehicles;
"API"	application programming interface, a set of commands, functions, protocols and objects that programmers can use to create software or interact with an external system;
"VPA"	virtual personal assistant, AI-powered voice assistant, a software application designed to respond to voice commands and perform tasks;
"AVM"	around view monitor, also known as a 360-degree camera system, a technology used in vehicles to provide the driver with a bird's-eye view of the vehicle and its surroundings;
"AOI"	automated optical inspection, a fully automated system that utilizes advanced image capturing and processing technologies to inspect products for defects during quality control, primarily in the manufacturing of printed circuit boards and other electronic components;

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"ASPICE"	automotive software process improvement and capability determination, a process assessment framework for the automotive industry that evaluates software development capabilities;
"BSW"	basic software, a collection of modules made up of software files and descriptions that provide certain fundamental software functions used on an electronic control unit (ECU). Standard software may be composed of several software modules that are developed independently;
"BSP"	board support package, a collection of software that acts as the vital interface between an operating system and specific hardware;
"BOM"	bill of materials, a comprehensive blueprint for constructing, manufacturing or repairing a product, which details the raw materials, components and step-by-step instructions needed to ensure efficient production;
"CPU"	central processing unit, a complex set of electronic circuitry that runs the machine's operating system and applications;
"communication interfaces"	a system or method used to facilitate the exchange of information between different components, enabling integration and interaction in various design scenarios;
"domain controller"	the centralized management of electronic functions within a specific area of the vehicle, such as infotainment or powertrain;
"design-win"	an industry term referring to successful selection of a suppliers' product or solution for integration into an OEM's vehicle model;
"DMS"	driver monitoring system, an advanced safety technology designed to track and analyze a driver's behavior and physiological state while operating a vehicle;
"DMIPS"	Dhrystone million instruction per second, a standard metric to evaluate the integer processing capabilities;
"E/E architecture"	electrical and electronic architecture, the integrated system that manages all electronic components within the vehicle, including but not limited to control units, domain control chips and software infrastructure;
"ECUs"	electronic control units, embedded systems in automotive electronics that control one or more of the electrical systems or subsystems in a motor vehicle;
"EOL"	end-of-line, the final stage in a manufacturing or production process where finished products are prepared for shipment. This can include activities such as packaging, labeling and quality control checks before the products are shipped to customers or distribution centers;

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"Ethernet"	a standard, wired networking technology used to connect computers, servers and networking devices within a local area network;
"ERP"	enterprise resource planning, a system that integrates and manages all major resources and functions of a business, which aims to streamline processes, enable information sharing across departments, and support business decision-making;
"FCT"	functional circuit test, a manufacturing process for printed circuit boards (PCBs) that checks the functionality of the circuits to ensure they are free of defects before progressing to the next production stage;
"GPU"	graphic processing unit, a processor designed to handle graphics operations, such as 2D and 3D calculations and rendering;
"HAL"	hardware abstraction layer, a software component that acts as an interface between the hardware and the operating system;
"holographic displays"	a type of display that creates 3D digital content through the diffraction of light, utilizing holograms to produce projected images that can be viewed from multiple angles and perspectives;
"HMI"	human-machine interaction, a framework that enables differentiated cockpit designs for OEM customers and delivers a game-grade 3D experience based on an independent graphics engine;
"IoT"	internet of things, a network of interconnected devices that communicate and exchange data over the internet;
"ICV"	intelligent connected vehicle, a vehicle equipped with internet connectivity and onboard intelligence that allow for data exchange with other vehicles, infrastructure and cloud services;
"IATF 16949"	a standard that establishes the requirements for a quality management system, specifically for the automotive sector;
"ISO 26262"	an international standard for the functional safety of electrical and electronic systems in production automobiles;
"ISO/SAE 21434"	a standard under ISO for the electrical and electronic (E/E) systems of mass-produced road vehicles, including software and related components and interfaces;
"ICT"	in-circuit test, a testing mechanism designed to evaluate and verify individual components on a printed circuit board assembly;

"IQC"	in-coming quality control, the quality control procedures and inspections carried out on incoming raw materials, components or parts before they are accepted into the production process;
"LLM"	large language model, a deep learning model trained on vast amounts of textual data, enabling it to generate natural language text or understand the meaning of language text;
"MOM"	manufacturing operations management, a holistic approach to managing and enhancing manufacturing processes from beginning to end;
"mass-production"	the large-scale manufacturing of vehicles or components to achieve economies of scale;
"MES"	manufacturing execution system, a system used in manufacturing to track and document the transformation of raw materials to finished products in a production plant;
"NPU"	neural processing unit, a specialized processor designed for executing machine learning algorithms;
"NPI"	new product introduction, a process in which an idea is taken from the first working prototype to a refined and reproducible product;
"NRE"	non-recurring engineering, the one-time costs required to research, design, develop and test a new product or system before regular production begins;
"OTA"	over-the-air, the wireless delivery of software updates and patches to vehicles without the need for physical access;
"OEM"	original equipment manufacturer, an automaker that integrates components and systems, often supplied by third parties, into finished vehicles for sale to consumers in the automotive industry;
"OMS"	occupant monitoring system, a technology that tracks and assesses the presence, position and condition of vehicle occupants;
"PLM"	product lifecycle management, the handling of a good as it moves through the typical stages of its product life, such as development and introduction, growth, maturity/stability and decline;
"POI"	point of interest;
"PCB"	printed circuit board, a flat board that supports and electrically connects electronic components, which uses conductive pathways etched onto its surface to facilitate their operation;

"PCBA"	printed circuit board assembly, the assemblies of electronic components on a PCB;
"SOA"	service-oriented architecture, a design paradigm where software applications are structured as discrete, interoperable services, which communicate over a network to provide functionality and enable integration across different systems;
"SoC"	system-on-a-chip, semiconductor solutions designed for managing specific electronic domains in vehicles, integrating processing power, memory, and connectivity functions to support advanced domain control features;
"SMT"	surface-mount technology, a method in which the electrical components are mounted directly onto the surface of a printed circuit board;
"SOR"	specification of requirement, a document that defines and specifies the needs, expectations, and objectives of a project, and outlines the requirements that must be met to achieve those objectives;
"SDV"	software-defined vehicle, a vehicle whose core functions and features are increasingly controlled, managed and enhanced by software rather than traditional physical hardware;
"SOP"	start of production, the scheduled date on which a new vehicle model of an OEM enters mass production at the OEM's manufacturing facility; it typically marks the beginning of commercial delivery for the embedded software or hardware systems that have been designed and validated for integration into that model;
"SDK"	software development kit, a collection of software used for developing applications for a specific device or operating system;
"SPI"	solder paste inspection, a process of verifying that solder paste has been applied correctly to a PCB;
"T-Box"	telematics box, a telematics control unit that enables wireless data communication between a vehicle and external systems, supporting functions such as remote diagnostics, vehicle tracking and connectivity services;
"TOPS"	trillions of operations per second, a measure of a chip's processing power;
"Urban NOA"	urban navigate on autopilot, an ADAS enabling vehicles to autonomously navigate complex city environments;

"V2X"	Vehicle-to-Everything, a communication technology that allows vehicles to share real-time data with their surroundings;
"VIN"	vehicle identification number, a 17 characters (digits and capital letters) that act as a unique identifier for the vehicle;
"VLM"	vision-language models, artificial intelligence models that blend computer vision and natural language processing capabilities; and
"VLA"	vision language action, multimodal artificial intelligence systems that unify visual perception, language comprehension and physical action generation into a single framework.