

GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS AND CONVENTIONS

This glossary contains explanations of certain technical terms and conventions used in this Document in connection with us and our business. As such, some of these terms and their meanings may not correspond to standard industry definitions or usage of these terms and may not be comparable to similar terms adopted by other companies.

AI	Artificial Intelligence
AI Agent	A software entity capable of autonomous perception, decision-making, and action, designed to accomplish predefined objectives by interacting with external tools, data, and systems
Advanced driver assistance system (ADAS)	A suite of technologies that assist drivers in driving and parking functions, such as lane-keeping, adaptive cruise control, and emergency braking
Automotive-grade	A quality level indicating that components meet strict durability, reliability, and safety standards required for use in vehicles
Automotive Safety Integrity Level B (ASIL-B)	A classification under ISO 26262 that defines a moderate level of risk reduction required to ensure functional safety in automotive systems
AUTOSAR	Automotive open system architecture, a global automotive software architecture standard that enables standardized interfaces and modular software development for vehicle control systems
APA	Automated Parking Assistance, which is an autonomous car-maneuvering system that moves a vehicle from a traffic lane into a parking spot to perform parallel, perpendicular, or angle parking.
ASR	Automatic speech recognition, the technology that converts spoken language into written text. In automotive systems, ASR enables drivers and passengers to interact with the vehicle through voice commands
AVP	“Automated Valet Parking”, which allows vehicles to park themselves entirely automatically without human intervention.
Body Control Module (BCM)	Electronic units that control various non-powertrain functions in the vehicle, such as lighting, windows, and door locks
Board Support Package (BSP)	A collection of software and configuration files that allow an operating system to interface with a specific hardware platform in a vehicle
CAGR	Compound Annual Growth Rate
Contract manufacturer	Unless the context requires otherwise, a contract manufacturer as used in this Document refers to a manufacturer we engage primarily for the mass production of our integrated domain controllers, which are designed for use in OEMs’ vehicles; such contract manufacturer is typically not involved in producing other, less critical components unrelated to mass-production activities
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
Domain control	The centralized management of electronic functions within a specific area of the vehicle, such as infotainment or powertrain

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Electrical and electronic (E/E) architecture	The E/E architecture of intelligent vehicles refers to the integrated system that manages all electronic components within the vehicle, including but not limited to control units, domain control chips and software infrastructure
Highway NOA	Highway NOA refers to a L2+ advanced driver assistance feature that allows vehicles to drive itself on highways, including automatic lane changes and navigation toward a designated destination.
Full Assisted Parking Aid (FAPA)	A feature that automates the parking process, helping the driver park the vehicle by controlling steering and, in some cases, braking and acceleration
Head-Up Display (HUD)	A feature that projects key driving information (e.g., speed, navigation) onto the windshield or a transparent display in the driver’s line of sight
Infotainment	A combination of information and entertainment systems in the vehicle, such as navigation, music, and smartphone integration
L2	Autonomous driving is categorized into six levels (Level 0 to Level 5) according to the SAE (Society of Automotive Engineers). Level 2 combines steering and acceleration/deceleration control under certain conditions through ADAS; however, the driver must continuously monitor the system
L2+	L2+ autonomous driving refers to an enhanced form of Level 2 autonomous driving (still categorized under L2) that goes beyond basic L2 functions by integrating more advanced features such as automatic lane changes, Highway NOA, and limited hands-off driving in certain scenarios
NOA	Navigate on Autopilot is an advanced driver assistance system (ADAS) feature that enables semi-automated driving on highways or designated roads. It allows the vehicle to automatically maintain lane position, adjust speed, and perform lane changes or highway on/off-ramp maneuvers based on the planned navigation route
Intelligent, connected vehicles	Vehicles equipped with internet connectivity and onboard intelligence that allow for data exchange with other vehicles, infrastructure, and cloud services
Integrated domain control solutions	Solutions that combine multiple software-enabled intelligent vehicle functions—smart cockpit, ADAS-parking, ADAS- driving, telematics, OTA update, and more—embedded into a unified physical domain controller for integration into mass-production vehicles
ISO 26262	An international standard for the functional safety of electrical and electronic systems in production automobiles
Large language models (LLM)	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
Mass-production	The large-scale manufacturing of vehicles or components to achieve economies of scale

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Natural language understanding (NLU)	The use of computers to simulate the human language communication process, enabling computers to comprehend and utilize natural language used in human society, thereby facilitating natural language communication between humans and machines.
OMS	Occupant Monitoring System
Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs)	In the automotive industry, OEMs are typically automakers that integrate components and systems—often supplied by third parties—into finished vehicles for sale to consumers
Over-the-Air (OTA)	The wireless delivery of software updates and patches to vehicles without the need for physical access
Real-Time Operating System (RTOS)	A type of operating system designed to process data and execute tasks with guaranteed timing constraints, often used in vehicle control systems
Share of wallet / wallet share	For the purposes of describing our business, it refers to the share of an OEMs’ total vehicle models incorporating our solutions
Start of Production (SOP)	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
System-on-Chip (SoC)	Semiconductor solutions designed for managing specific electronic domains in vehicles, integrating processing power, memory, and connectivity functions to support advanced domain control features
T-Box	A telematics control unit that enables wireless data communication between the vehicle and external systems, supporting functions such as remote diagnostics, vehicle tracking, and connectivity services
Trillions of Operations Per Second (TOPS)	A measure of a chip’s processing power
Tier-1 supplier	A company that supplies components or systems directly to an OEM for vehicle production
TTS	Text to speech, a type of speech synthesis application that converts text into natural speech output
Ultrasonic sensor	A sensor that uses sound waves to detect nearby objects, commonly used in parking assist systems
Vehicle Control Unit (VCU)	Central processing unit in a vehicle that coordinates signals from various subsystems to control vehicle behavior
Vehicle models	Different configurations or versions of vehicles produced by an OEM, often distinguished by design, features, or market segment
World Model	An internal environmental representation built by an AI system to simulate the external world, supporting prediction, planning, and rational decision-making

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Urban NOA Urban NOA refers to an L2+ advanced driving assistance system designed for navigating complex urban environments. It enables vehicles to autonomously navigate through city streets, intersections, and traffic, using high-precision maps, real-time sensor data, and advanced algorithms.

USS Ultrasonic Sensor

As used in this Document, unless otherwise indicated:

- A “**customer**” generally refers to an OEM that directly purchases our solutions or, where applicable, a Tier-1 supplier designated by the OEM to make such purchases on its behalf. However, when presenting our wallet share among top customers for a given period, we attribute delivery volume to the end OEM, as opposed to the Tier-1 supplier, even if our solutions were purchased through a Tier-1 supplier; we believe this approach provides a clearer picture of our commercial reach, as it reflects the fact that the ultimate purchasing decisions are made by OEMs;
- “**Delivery volume**” for a given period represents the number of domain controllers embedded with our solutions that were delivered to OEMs during that period for integration into mass-production vehicles manufactured by OEMs;
- References to “Chery (奇瑞),” “Changan (長安),” “Dongfeng (東風),” “Nissan (日產),” “Ford (福特),” “Jiangling (江鈴),” and “BAIC (北汽),” among others, are to the respective OEM groups of the same names and references to “Changan Mazda,” “Dongfeng Nissan” and “Jiangling Ford” refer to the joint ventures established between Changan and Mazda, Dongfeng and Nissan, and Jiangling and Ford, respectively;
- All references in this Document to any shareholdings in our Company following the [REDACTED] assuming that the [REDACTED] is not exercised;
- For ease of reference, the names of Chinese laws and regulations, governmental authorities, institutions, natural persons or other entities (including certain of our subsidiaries) have been included in the Document in both the Chinese and English languages and in the event of any inconsistency, the Chinese version shall prevail. English translations of company names and other terms from the Chinese language are provided for identification purposes only; and
- Certain amounts and percentage figures included in the Document have been subject to rounding adjustments. Accordingly, figures shown as totals in certain tables may not be an arithmetic aggregation of the figures preceding them.