

GLOSSARY

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, and may not be comparable to similar terms adopted by other companies.

“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
“CAGR”	compound annual growth rate
“cognitive intelligence”	an AI paradigm that integrates data and domain knowledge to enable understanding, reasoning, planning, decision-making and self-learning
“cognitive intelligence algorithms”	AI algorithms built on data-and-knowledge integration that perform reasoning, decision-making and continuous optimization
“embodied intelligence”	AI applied to physical agents, including robots and equipment, that must learn, adapt and make decisions in real-world environments with limited training samples
“few-shot learning”	rapid model adaptation via meta-learning or transfer techniques that update parameters or prompt representations from a handful of labeled examples while leveraging pretrained priors
“heterogeneous computing”	orchestrated execution across mixed accelerators (CPU, GPU, NPU, FPGA, ASIC) with workload placement, memory tiering and communication optimization to maximize throughput and minimize latency/cost for training and inference
“hallucination”	the phenomenon where a large language model generates plausible-sounding but factually incorrect or fabricated information
“IID”	independent-and-identically-distributed
“industrial-grade”	a production-ready, autonomous or semi-autonomous software-centric entities powered by artificial intelligence, with optional hardware integration, that is designed to execute specific tasks mainly within industrial environments
“knowledge graph”	a structured representation of enterprise or domain knowledge used to support reasoning, modeling and decision-making across cognitive intelligence systems, usually stored in a graph database and visualized as a graph structure

GLOSSARY

“knowledge-ontology”	a paradigm that represents domain knowledge as ontologies and integrates it with statistical and symbolic methods to constrain and validate model outputs
“LLM”	large language model, advanced AI models trained on massive amounts of text data to understand, generate, and interact using human language
“neuro-symbolic cognitive planning and decision”	an architecture combining neural generation with symbolic verification and reinforcement learning to produce verifiable, explainable plans
“nonlinear expectation”	a theory of probability that modifies the usual averaging to better account for uncertainty or risk
“intelligent agent”	a software entity that autonomously perceives, reasons, plans and executes tasks, invoking tools and knowledge, to perform role-specific functions in industrial workflows
“perception intelligence”	AI capabilities focused on sensing and recognition tasks (e.g., computer vision, anomaly detection) that address point-specific operational needs
“reinforcement learning”	a learning paradigm where agents learn policies by receiving reward signals from interactions, used to optimize sequential decision tasks
“trusted AI”	AI designed to consistently produce safe, accurate and verifiable outputs by combining robustness, domain knowledge and mechanisms that prevent hallucination in high-risk settings