

GLOSSARY

This glossary contains certain technical terms used in this document. As such, these terms and their meanings may not correspond to standard industry meanings or usage of these terms.

“3D”	three-dimensional
“3D printing”	the production process of generating a physical object from a 3D digital model, typically by laying down many successive thin layers of a material using a 3D printer
“AI”	artificial intelligence
“attachment(s)”	small tooth-colored dots or bumps of dental bonding material that are placed on certain teeth and specific locations to help ensure the right forces are placed in the right places to move the teeth
“average selling price”	calculated by dividing the aggregate amount of selling price of all case shipments in a given period, which is agreed in our contracts with the relevant customers, by the corresponding aggregate number of case shipments in the same period
“CAGR”	compound annual growth rate
“case shipments”	refers to the number of newly submitted clear aligner treatment cases for which we have shipped the first batch of clear aligners during a given period; while the treatment process may last for more than one year and the clear aligners may be shipped in multiple batches across the treatment process, all cases will not be double-counted in any subsequent periods for the delivery of the remaining clear aligners
“clear aligner”	a removable, transparent, plastic form of dental braces used to treat malocclusion
“dental professionals”	include both orthodontists and GP dentists for the purpose of this document
“digital orthodontics”	refers to the use of computer software by a dental professional to move teeth virtually and to effect orthodontic tooth movements through the use of 3D printing of clear aligners of different thickness
“ <u>freedom-to-operate analysis</u> ”	<u>conducting search in relevant patent database(s) to identify whether there is any valid patent(s) of third parties that may block the use of the technology of interest in one or more jurisdictions, i.e., whether the technology of interest can be used freely or not</u>

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“GP dentist(s)”	dental care providers who diagnose, treat, and manage patients’ overall oral health care needs, but are not specifically trained for orthodontics treatment
“intelligent manufacturing”	a category of manufacturing that employs computer-integrated manufacturing, high levels of adaptability and rapid design changes, and digital information technology; some of the key technologies in the intelligent manufacturing include big data processing capabilities, advanced robotics, industrial connectivity devices and services, and 3D printing
“malocclusion”	a misalignment or incorrect relation between the teeth of the two dental arches when they approach each other as the jaws close which can lead to serious oral health complications
“mass customization”	the use of flexible computer-aided manufacturing systems to produce custom output which combine the low unit costs of mass production processes with the flexibility of individual customization
“orthodontist(s)”	dental specialists who have received additional training in orthodontic treatment on top of their general dental degree
“R&D”	research and development
“stomatology”	a branch of medicine or dentistry concerned with the structures, functions, and diseases of the mouth