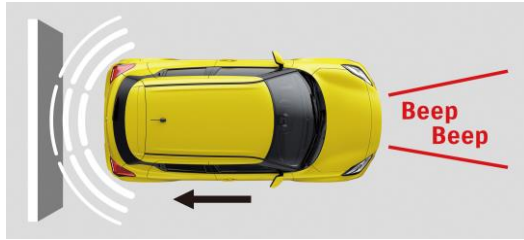


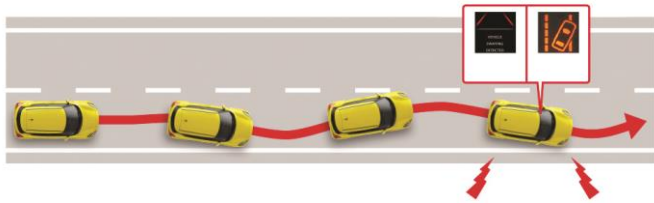
## Rear parking sensor

Ultrasonic sensors in the bumper detect obstacles while the driver is reversing the car and warning sounds inform the driver of the distance to the obstacles.



## Weaving Alert

At 60km/h or faster, the weaving alert is designed to calculate the driving pattern and issue audio and visual warnings if the vehicle is “wandering” due to driver drowsiness, etc. (standard on vehicles with DSBS).

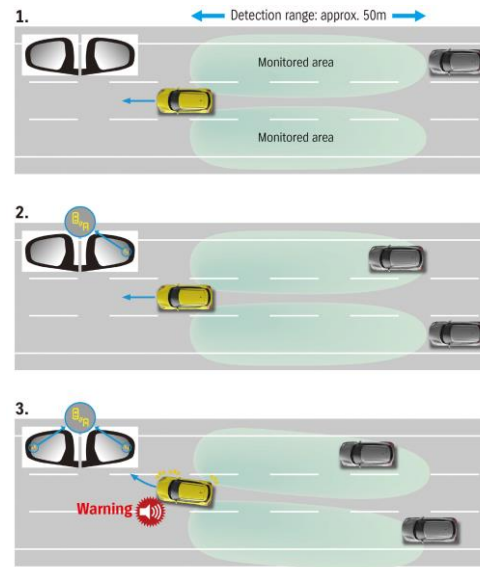


## High Beam Assist

At 40km/h or faster, high beam assist is designed to automatically switch the headlights between “High” and “Low”, depending on the presence of other vehicles and the lighting environment.

## Blind spot monitor (BSM)

At 15km/h or faster, two rear mounted side radar sensors detect vehicles located in or approaching the rear blind spot to assist the driver. A warning LED icon illuminated in the relevant door mirrors alerts the driver, accompanied by a warning sound if the driver activates the turn signals to change lanes.



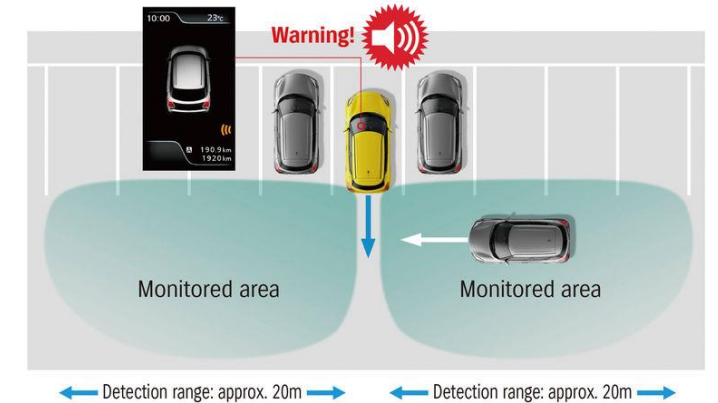
## Adaptive Cruise Control (ACC)

When there is a vehicle in front, the adaptive cruise control system uses millimetre-wave radar designed to gauge the distance to it and automatically maintains vehicle-to-vehicle distance in line with the setting selected out of three possible settings\*. When there is no vehicle in front, the system maintains the speed (from 40km/h to 160km/h) set by the driver.

\*The vehicle-to-vehicle distance varies depending on vehicle speed.

## Rear cross traffic alert

At speeds of up to 8 km/h whilst in reverse, the vehicle uses two rear mounted side radar sensors to assist the driver by alerting them of approaching vehicles on either side of the vehicle when reversing out of car parking spaces. If a vehicle is detected, the driver is given both a visual alert on the multi information display and a warning sound alert. This assists the driver to manoeuvre more safely out of parking spaces where vision is obscured on either or both sides of the vehicle.



## ABS with EBD for supporting driver braking

ABS is a system that detects the rotation of each wheel through the use of sensors attached to the four wheels and automatically and optimally controls braking force. It prevents the tires from locking, which can easily occur in sudden braking or on slippery surfaces, and heightens the driver’s ability to avoid obstacles through steering. Furthermore, EBD (electronic braking-force distribution) optimally distributes front and rear braking force to help stably stop the vehicle.