

General terms and conditions of sale for PMP Industrie- und Antriebstechnik GmbH

Section 1 Scope

(1) All services of PMP Industrie- und Antriebstechnik GmbH ("PMP") are provided exclusively upon the basis of these general terms and conditions of sale. They are part of all contracts that PMP concludes with its customers ("buyers"). The T&Cs only apply if the buyer is a business (Section 14 of the German Civil Code (BGB)), a legal entity in public law or a public law special fund.

(2) The T&Cs apply in particular to contracts for the sale and/or delivery of mobile items ("good") no matter whether PMP manufactures the goods itself or purchases them from suppliers (Sections 433, 651 of the German Civil Code (BGB)). The T&Cs also apply to the preparation, repair, maintenance and modification of goods, installation and/or removal of goods or support for the customer from PMP for this, error analysis and/or resolution and the exchange of individual goods components if this has been agreed between PMP and the buyer as a contractual service and independently of whether the goods are delivered by PMP or a third party. Unless otherwise stipulated, the T&Cs are valid as amended at the time the buyer places or issues the order or also in the version published most recently in text form as a framework agreement and also for similar future contracts.

(3) These PMP T&Cs apply exclusively. Differing, opposing or additional general terms and conditions of the buyer only become a part of the contract if and to the extent to which PMP has explicitly agreed them in writing. These T&Cs also apply if we implement the delivery to the buyer without restriction even when aware of opposing or different terms from the buyer.

(4) Individual agreements made in particular cases with the buyer (including subsidiary agreements, additions and changes) always have priority over these T&Cs. A written agreement or confirmation by PMP is key for the content of such agreements subject to counter-evidence.

(5) Legally relevant declarations and notifications of the buyer relating to the contract (e.g. setting deadlines, notification of defects, withdrawal or reduction) are to be submitted in writing, i.e. in written or text form (e.g. letter, email, fax). Statutory form requirements and other evidence in particular if there are doubts about the legitimate nature of the person providing the declaration remain unaffected.

(6) Notes on the application of statutory regulations only serve for clarification. Even without such clarification, the statutory regulations apply if they were not directly modified or explicitly excluded in these T&Cs.

Section 2 Offer and conclusion of contract

(1) PMP offers are not binding and are subject to change if they are not explicitly marked as binding or contain a particular acceptance deadline. PMP may accept orders or requests within fourteen calendar days of their receipt.

(2) The written purchase contract, including these T&Cs, agreed between PMP and the client solely defines the legal relationships. It reflects all of the agreements between the contracting parties with regard to the subject of the contract. Oral commitments by PMP before concluding this contract are not legally binding and oral agreements between the contracting parties are replaced by the written contract if it is not explicitly stated in them that they continue to apply in a binding manner.

(3) PMP retains ownership to or copyright of all of the quotations and estimates provided by PMP as well as the drawings, diagrams, calculations, brochures, catalogues, models, tools and other documents and resources provided to the buyer. The buyer may not make these items nor their content available to third parties, publish, use them themselves or via third parties or reproduce them without the explicit agreement of PMP. It must at the request of PMP return these items in full and destroy any copies made if it no longer requires them for proper business operations or if negotiations do not result in the conclusion of a contract. This excludes the electronic storage of data provided for the purposes of normal data backup.

Section 3 Prices and payment

(1) The prices apply to the scope of goods and services listed in the order confirmations. Additional and special services are to be charged separately. The prices are understood as net prices in EUROS ex

works plus packaging, freight, statutory value-added tax, customs duties, fees and other public charges for exports.

(2) If the agreed prices are subject to the general list prices of PMP and delivery will take place more than four months after concluding the contract, PMP reserves the right to modify the prices to the general PMP list prices valid on delivery (each minus an agreed percentage or fixed discount). PMP also reserves the right to modify the price accordingly if there is more than four months between concluding the contract and delivery and there are changes to salaries, material prices or cost prices.

(3) In the event of urgent deliveries, PMP is entitled to request the following price supplements: If the buyer wants delivery within 24 hours, the supplement is 20% on the net price in EUR ex works. If the buyer wants delivery within 48 hours, the supplement is 15% on the net price in EUR ex works. If PMP accepts delivery of the goods on Sundays or statutory public holidays, a supplement totalling €150.00 is agreed.

(4) Invoice amounts are to be paid within ten days or receipt of invoice without deduction if nothing further has been agreed in writing. The receipt of the transfer is decisive as to whether the payment was received on time. Payment by cheque is excluded if it was not agreed separately in the individual case.

(5) If the buyer is in default the still outstanding amounts are subject to interest from the date of the default at 5% per annum; the assertion by PMP of higher damages in the event of default remains unaffected.

(6) The offsetting of the buyer's counter-claims or the retention of payments from such claims is only permitted if the counter-claims are undisputed or found to be legally binding.

(7) PMP is entitled to execute or provide outstanding deliveries or performances only against payment in advance or the provision of collateral if after concluding the contract it becomes aware of circumstances that could seriously reduce the creditworthiness of the buyer and by which the payment of PMP's pending claims by the buyer from the relevant contractual relationship is put at risk.

Section 4 Delivery, delivery time and default

(1) Deliveries are made ex works. The delivery period is agreed individually or stated by PMP when the order is accepted. If shipment has been agreed the delivery periods and deadlines refer to the time of transfer to the forwarder, carrier or other third-party appointed to provide transportation. If approval is required, the approval deadline or the notification of willingness to approve is key unless approval is refused for justifiable reasons.

(2) If PMP cannot comply with binding delivery periods for reasons for which PMP is not responsible (performance not available), PMP will inform the buyer about this without delay and at the same time inform them of an expected new delivery period. If the product can also not be delivered within the new delivery period, PMP is entitled to withdraw from the agreement in whole or in part; any payment already made by the buyer is immediately refunded by PMP. The non-availability of the performance covers in particular late delivery by a supplier to PMP if PMP has concluded a congruent hedging transaction, neither PMP nor its supplier is responsible or PMP is not obliged to obtain the item in the individual case.

(3) PMP can request from the buyer an extension to the delivery and performance periods or a delay to them for the period in which the buyer does not comply with its contractual obligations to PMP or the commercial and/or technical questions between the parties are not clarified. Other rights of PMP from the buyer's delay remain unaffected by this.

(4) The occurrence of default delivery is determined by the statutory requirements. In the event of default delivery the buyer may request flat-rate reimbursements for the damage it has incurred. The flat-rate for damages is 0.5% of the net price (delivery value), in total however at least 5% of the delivery value of the goods delivered late, for each completed calendar week of default. PMP may provide evidence that the buyer did not suffer any damage or only much lower damage than the flat-rates stated above. Otherwise the liability of PMP is limited as stated in Section 8 of these T&Cs.

(5) PMP is not liable for the impossibility of delivery or delays to deliveries and services if these were caused by force majeure or other events not predictable at the time the contract was concluded (e.g. business disturbances of all kinds, difficulties in purchasing materials or energy, transport delays, strikes, legal lockouts, lack of personnel, energy or raw materials, difficulties in procuring necessary official approvals, official measures or the outstanding, incorrect or late delivery by suppliers) for which

PMP is not responsible. If such events make delivery or performance more difficult or impossible for PMP and the hindrance is not simply temporary, PMP may withdraw from the contract. For temporary hindrances the delivery and performance periods are extended or the deadlines are delayed by the period of the hindrance plus a reasonable start-up period. If as a consequence of the delay it is unreasonable for the customer to accept delivery or performance, it may withdraw from the contract by providing a written declaration to the seller without delay.

(6) PMP is entitled to make partial deliveries if the partial delivery can be used by the buyer for the contractually agreed purpose, the delivery of the remaining products ordered is ensured and the buyer does not therefore incur any significant additional costs unless PMP declares it is willing to accept these costs.

(7) If PMP is in default of a delivery or performance, or a delivery or performance becomes impossible no matter the reason, the liability of PMP is restricted to damages as defined by Article 8 of these T&Cs.

Section 5 Place of fulfilment, dispatch, packaging, transfer of risk, approval delay

(1) The delivery is ex warehouse, which is also the place of fulfilment for the delivery and any subsequent fulfilment. At the request and expense of the buyer, the goods are sent to another destination (shipment purchase). If nothing further has been agreed, PMP is entitled to determine the type of shipment (in particular transport company, shipment method, packaging) itself.

(2) The risk of accidental loss and damage to the goods is transferred to the buyer when they leave the warehouse. For sale including dispatch the risk of the random destruction or worsening of the item being delivered as well as the risk of delay is transferred to the buyer when the goods are handed to the forwarder, carrier or other person or organisation appointed with dispatch. If approval has been agreed this is key to the transfer of risk. Otherwise the statutory provisions of work contract law apply accordingly to the agreed approval. If the buyer is in default of acceptance this is equivalent to transfer or approval.

(3) The shipment is only insured by PMP against theft, breakage, transport, fire and water damage or other insurable risks at the explicit request of the buyer and at its expense.

(4) If PMP takes back the packaging used for transport or sale under the packaging regulations, the buyer bears the costs of return transport and the appropriate costs or recycling or - if possible and appropriate - the costs of reusing the packaging.

(5) If the buyer is in default of approval, does not cooperate or our delivery is delayed for reasons other than those for which the buyer is responsible, the risk is transferred to the buyer from the start of approval default. In addition, PMP is entitled to request the reimbursement of damage that has incurred including additional costs (e.g. warehousing costs). For this PMP will charge a flat-rate compensation amount of at least 0.5% of the invoice amount per month starting with the delivery period or - if there is no delivery period - notification that the goods are ready for dispatch.

Evidence of higher damage and the statutory claims of PMP (in particular reimbursement of additional costs, appropriate remuneration, termination) remain unaffected; the flat rate is however offset against other financial claims. The buyer may provide evidence that PMP did not suffer any damage or only much lower damage than the flat-rates stated above.

Section 6 Approval

(1) If work services have been contractually agreed between the customer and PMP, the customer is obliged to approve them if approval is not excluded due to the nature of the contractually agreed services. The customer is not entitled to refuse approval due to insignificant defects.

(2) The service provided by PMP is considered to have been approved if PMP has set the customer an appropriate period for approval after providing the service and the customer has not refused approval during this period whilst stating at least one defect.

(3) If the customer issues approval whilst being aware of one or more defects, the warranty claims from these T&Cs are only available to it if the customer retains the right to assert warranty claims due to the defect or defects.

Section 7 Retention of title

(1) Until full payment of all current and future claims by PMP from the purchase agreement and ongoing business relationship (protected claims), PMP retains the ownership of the goods sold.

(2) The buyer must treat the goods with care and insure them at its expense against fire, water and theft damage in line with the new value of the goods. The careful treatment covers in particular maintenance and inspection work that the buyer must conduct at its expense if this is required.

(3) The goods under retention of title may not be pledged to third parties nor provided as collateral before full payment of the protected claims. The buyer must inform PMP without delay in writing if an application is made to start insolvency proceedings and if access is provided to third parties (e.g. pledges) to the goods belonging to PMP.

(4) For buyer behaviour contrary to the contract, in particular non-payment of the due purchase price, PMP is entitled to withdraw from the contract under the contractual provisions and/or request the return of the goods due to retention of title. The return request is not also a declaration of withdrawal; rather PMP is entitled to only request the return of the goods and reserve the right to withdraw. If the buyer does not pay the due purchase price, PMP may only assert these rights if PMP has previously set an appropriate period for payment without success or such period setting is not required under the statutory requirements.

(5) The buyer is entitled until revocation as stated below in (c) to sell and/or process the goods subject to retention of title in normal business processes. In this case the following provisions also apply.

(a) The retention of title covers the products created through the processing, mixing or connection of the PMP goods up to their full value whereby PMP is considered to be the manufacturer. If when processing, mixing or connecting with the goods of third parties their ownership right is retained, PMP acquires joint ownership in the ratio of the invoice values of the goods processed, mixed or connected. Otherwise the same applies to the product created as to the goods delivered under retention of title.

(b) The claims against third parties created from the sale on of the goods or products are already assigned by the buyer in full or in the amount of any joint ownership share as per the paragraph stated above to PMP as collateral. PMP accepts the assignment. The buyer's obligations stated in Para. 3 also apply with regard to assigned claims.

(c) The buyer and PMP are authorised to collect the claim. PMP is obligated to not collect the claim if the buyer complies with its payment obligations to PMP, no defect is found in its ability to perform and PMP does not assert the retention of title by exercising a right under Section 4. If this is the case however, PMP can also request that the buyer informs PMP of all assigned claims and their debtors, provides all of the information required for collection, hands over the associated documents and informs the debtors (third parties) about the assignment. In this case PMP is also entitled to revoke the buyer's authorisation to sell the goods subject to retention of title on for further processing and sale.

(d) If the realisable value of the collateral exceeds the receivables of PMP by more than 10%, PMP will at the request of the buyer release the collateral of its choice.

Section 8 Warranty, material defects

(1) The basis for PMP's defect liability is above all the contractual agreement reached on the characteristics of the goods.

(2) The items delivered must be inspected carefully without delay after delivery to the buyer or the third party determined by it. They apply with regard to apparent and other defects that would have been detected in an immediate, careful inspection as approved by the buyer if PMP does not receive written notification of complaint within seven working days of delivery. With regard to other defects, the items delivered are considered to have been approved by the buyer if the complaint is not received by PMP within seven working days of the fault being notified; if the defect was detectable for the buyer during normal use at an earlier point in time, this earlier time is key to the start of the complaint period. At PMP's request, the item subject to complaint is to be returned to PMP postage paid. If the complaint is justified, PMP will reimburse the fee for the lowest cost return method; this does not apply if the costs increase because the item is at a different location from the one of its proper use.

(3) For material defects to delivered items, PMP is obliged and authorised to make an appropriate choice for subsequent improvement or replacement delivery within an appropriate period of time. In the event

of two failures of subsequent improvement or replacement delivery, the buyer may withdraw from the contract or reduce the purchase price appropriately. If work services are part of the contractual agreement between PMP and the customer, the customer is entitled in urgent cases to resolve the defects themselves in agreement with PMP.

(4) The costs required for checking and subsequent fulfilment, in particular transport, transfer, work and material costs and any removal and installation costs are to be borne or reimbursed by PMP under the statutory provisions if a defect actually exists. PMP may otherwise request compensation from the buyer for the costs (especially examination and transportation costs) resulting from the unjustified request to rectify a fault unless the lack of a defect was not evident to the buyer.

(5) If a defect is due to the responsibility of PMP, the buyer may request damages under the conditions determined in Section 9.

(6) For defects to components from other manufacturers that PMP cannot resolve due to licence law or factual reasons, PMP may choose between asserting warranty claims against the manufacturer and suppliers on account of the buyer or assigning these to the buyer. Warranty claims against PMP only exist for such defects under the other conditions and as per these T&Cs if the in-court assertion of the claims stated above against the manufacturers and suppliers was unsuccessful or is futile, for example due to insolvency. The lapsing of the buyer's relevant warranty claims against PMP is restricted for the duration of the legal dispute.

(7) The warranty lapses if the buyer changes the item delivered without the agreement of PMP or permits this to be done by third parties and this makes the defect resolution impossible or unreasonable. In all cases the buyer must bear the additional costs of defect resolution incurred by the change.

(8) Claims from supplier redress are excluded if the defective goods were processed further by the buyer or another business, e.g. installed in another product.

(9) The delivery of used items agreed in the individual case with the customer takes place with the exclusion of all warranties for material defects.

(10) The buyer shall also be entitled to claim compensation or reimbursement of expenses incurred in vain in the event of defects solely in accordance with the provisions of Section 9 .

(11) The limitation period for claims from material and legal defects is one year from delivery or, if approval is required, from approval unless the application of the normal statutory limitation would shorten the limitation period in the individual case.

This period does not apply to claims for damages by the client from the injury to life, limb or health or deliberate or grossly negligent duty infringements by the seller or its vicarious agents or from the Product Liability Act that lapse under the statutory requirements. For a construction project or work, the success of which is comprised of providing planning and monitoring services, the warranty claims lapse after five years.

Section 9 Liability for damages due to culpability

(1) The liability of PMP for damages is restricted under this Section 9.

(2) PMP is liable in cases of contractual and ex-contractual liability for deliberate action and gross negligence, for guaranteed characteristics, injury to life, limb or health or under the Product Liability Act.

(3) In other cases PMP is liable when infringing key contractual duties. Important contractual obligations are those that must be fulfilled to permit the contract to be implemented properly and on the compliance of which the contractual partner regularly relies and may rely. If PMP is liable for damages due to the infringement of important contractual obligations, this liability is limited to damages that PMP could predict as a potential consequence of its contractual infringement when the contract was concluded or which it should have predicted if it had used the normal level of care. Indirect and subsequent damages that are the consequence of defects to the item delivered can in addition only be reimbursed if such damage can typically be expected if the delivered item is used properly.

(4) Otherwise liability for damages by PMP no matter the legal basis and apart from damages for default as stated in Section 4 is excluded.

(5) If PMP provides technical information or consulting services and this information or advice is not part of the contractually agreed scope of services that PMP must provide, in particular as part of the free offer of a service line for the buyer by PMP, they are provided notwithstanding the responsibility arising

from the contractual relationship, tort or other statutory provision and excluding all liability. If PMP bears a responsibility as a result of a contractual relationship, tort or other statutory provision for the individual case, the liability of PMP is restricted as per this Section 9.

(6) If PMP's liability is restricted as per the provisions stated above, this restriction also applies equally to the statutory representatives, employees and vicarious agents of PMP.

Section 10 Final provisions

(1) For the purpose of implementing this contract, without exception the law of the Federal Republic of Germany applies whilst excluding international private law and UN procurement law.

(2) If the buyer is a business, legal entity under public law or public law investment fund, the exclusive - including international - court of jurisdiction for all disputes arising directly or indirectly from the contractual relationship is PMP's business address in Haan, Germany. This also applies if the buyer is a business as defined in Section 14 of the German Civil Code (BGB). PMP is however in all cases entitled to start a lawsuit at the place of fulfilment for the delivery obligations under these T&Cs or as agreed individually which takes priority or the buyer's general court of jurisdiction. Priority statutory regulations, in particular on exclusive responsibilities, remain unaffected.

(3) If a provision of this contract is or becomes ineffective or if the contract contains a gap in regulations, this does not affect the effectiveness of the remaining contract.

Version: September 2018