



# Credit and Collateral Regulations for Corporate Banking Customers

(not applicable to customers serviced within the scope of the activity taken over by BNP Paribas Bank Polska S.A. as a result of a demerger of the entity with KRS number: 14540, unless under the relevant annexes to loan agreements they have become subject to these regulations).

## PART I

### General provisions

#### §1 Application Scope of the Regulations

1. These Regulations shall be applicable to credit (loan) agreements and collateral actions concluded by the Bank with entrepreneurs and farmers.
2. Credit (loan) agreements refer to any agreements that entail credit risk for the Bank, based on which the Bank provides an entrepreneur or a farmer indicated in the agreement with appropriate funds subject to their repayment or with other solutions indicated in the agreement.  
Detailed terms and conditions on specific types of credit (loan) agreements are presented in Part II of the Regulations and are binding upon those Borrowers that use the respective forms of financing.
3. Collateral actions are agreements or unilateral statements concluded or accepted by the Bank in order to secure the Bank's receivables arising from credit (loan) agreements.

#### §2 Explanation of Terms and Expressions

The terms and expressions used in these Regulations shall have the following meaning:

- a) Bank - BNP Paribas Bank Polska Spółka Akcyjna, based in Warsaw;
- b) current credit term – a period within the financing term for which the Bank may render the working capital loan available,
- c) available balance – total amount of funds accumulated on the account and increased by the funds made available by the Bank under credit facilities within the account, but decreased by all amounts blocked on the account by the Bank,
- d) business day – every weekday from Monday through Friday when the Bank performs its credit or collateral activities, with the exception of public holidays,
- e) interest due date – means the fifth day of a month, and if such day is not a business day, then it shall mean the first business day that follows,
- f) EURIBOR – a reference rate determined by the European Money Market Institute (EMMI) S.A. based in Brussels, an entity acting as Administrator, pursuant to the EURIBOR Regulations available at [www.emmi-benchmarks.eu](http://www.emmi-benchmarks.eu) or each subsequent ones to replace or amend them. The indicator next to the rate name means the period it refers to, e.g.: 1M – one month, 3M – three months, 6M – six months, 1Y – one year. EURIBOR is published at [www.emmi-benchmarks.eu](http://www.emmi-benchmarks.eu) on dates specified by the Administrator,
- g) other receivables – receivables due to the Bank under an agreement other than credit receivables, specifically, other receivables are interest, commissions and fees,
- h) derivative instrument - option, futures contract, swap, FX forward agreement and other property right whose price depends directly or indirectly on the price or value of financial instrument, foreign currency, interest rates, yield, financial indices, financial ratios, commodities, climate change indices, freight rates, greenhouse gas emissions levels, inflation ratios or other official statistical data, and also other assets, rights, commitments, indices or ratios (underlying instruments),
- i) Borrower – an entrepreneur or farmer with whom the Bank has entered into a loan agreement,
- j) credit (loan) – funds or facilities that the Bank provides to the Borrower for a specified period under an agreement, earmarked for a specific purpose; the Borrower shall return the funds to the Bank along with interest, commissions and fees due at scheduled repayment dates and fulfil other obligations resulting from the agreement,

- k) working capital loan – a credit facility designed for financing the Borrower's current needs related to the business activity conducted,
- l) investment loan – a loan other than working capital facility, specifically extended to finance the Borrower's investment outlays specified in an agreement,
- m) cross rate – FX rate applied by the Bank to exchange one foreign currency into another foreign currency; the exchange is made in such a way that the base foreign currency is first exchanged into PLN at the Bank's buying rate and then the funds obtained are exchanged into a target foreign currency at the Bank's selling rate,
- n) LIBOR – a reference rate determined by the Intercontinental Exchange (ICE) SA based in Atlanta, an entity acting as Administrator, pursuant to the LIBOR Regulations available at [www.theice.com](http://www.theice.com) or each subsequent ones to replace or amend them. The indicator next to the rate name means the period it refers to, e.g.: 1M – one month, 3M – three months, 6M – six months, 1Y – one year. LIBOR is published at [www.theice.com](http://www.theice.com) on dates specified by the Administrator,
- o) receivables - any receivables due to the Bank under the agreement,
- p) loan receivables – loan amount or its portion that the Borrower is obligated to repay to the Bank,
- q) interest period – a period under the agreement and recurring through the whole current credit term or financing term, starting from the day following the end of the previous interest period and lasting to interest due date under the agreement (exclusive), however:
  - (i) the first interest period starts on the day of the loan disbursement date and lasts until the nearest interest due date (exclusive), and
  - (ii) the last interest period lasts until the last day of the current credit term or financing term (inclusive).

If the agreement does not specify any interest period, the interest period shall be one, three or six months, depending on the variable interest rate type stipulated in the agreement,
- r) fifth day of a month – means the fifth day of a month, and if such day is not a business day, then it shall mean the first business day that follows,
- s) Banking Law – Banking Law Act of 29 August 1997, along with implementing rules, likewise each act that amends or replaces the aforesaid Act along with implementing rules to such an amended or replaced Act,
- t) entrepreneur – an entrepreneur within the meaning of Article 43<sup>1</sup> of the Civil Code Act dated 23 April 1964,
- u) sanction legislation - means any economic or trade sanctions, laws, regulations or preventive measures (including, for the avoidance of doubt, any sanctions or measures related to any embargo or asset freeze) enacted, administered, imposed or enforced by the United Nations or by the European Union (or the Republic of France or the Secretary to the Treasury of the United Kingdom), by the United States of North America (including OFAC regulations) or any other competent institution;
- v) currency conversion - exchange of foreign currencies made by the Bank at a buy/sell rate prevailing at the Bank on the day of such conversion, and in the case of conversion of one foreign currency into another foreign currency - at the cross rate; FX standard rates prevailing at the Bank are available at the Bank branches, on the Bank's website, at the Call Centre of the Bank, or

- w) event of default – each event defined in §19 of the Regulations and/or the agreement,
- x) farmer – a natural person, legal person or organisational unit without legal personality that is granted legal capacity by the provisions of law, and runs an agricultural activity within the meaning of the agricultural tax law provisions,
- y) Internet banking system – an Internet banking system provided available by the Bank,
- z) table of commissions and fees – a document that includes a list of commissions and fees applied by the Bank,
- aa) Tranche – a portion of a loan disbursed in a specified amount and on a scheduled date based on the Borrower's instruction, or as a result of circumstances stipulated in the agreement or the Regulations,
- bb) making a credit available – providing the Borrower with credit funds, while the disbursement of the credit made available may depend on the fulfilment by the Borrower of conditions determined in the agreement and Regulations,
- cc) Agreement – an agreement on granting the loan, unless the content of these Regulations provides otherwise,
- dd) credit disbursement – crediting the Borrower's account with credit funds or transferring the credit funds by the Bank into an account indicated by the Borrower, likewise other circumstances of a similar nature (e.g. granting a guarantee or opening a letter of credit) as a result of which the Bank transfers the credit funds or loses control over such funds due to the Borrower's earlier instructions;
- ee) Entity Establishing the Collateral – an entity that has established legal collateral in favour of the Bank that secures the repayment of receivables; provisions of the Regulations shall be applicable to the Entity Establishing the Collateral, accordingly,
- ff) Loan (credit) currency – a currency specified in the agreement, in which loan receivables are posted and credit interest accrues,
- gg) WIBOR – a reference rate determined by the GPW Benchmark SA based in Warsaw, an entity acting as Administrator, pursuant to the WIBID and WIBOR Reference Rates Regulations available at [www.gpwbenchmark.pl](http://www.gpwbenchmark.pl) or each subsequent ones to replace or amend them. The indicator next to the rate name means the period it refers to, e.g.: 1M – one month, 3M – three months, 6M – six months, 1Y – one year. WIBOR is published at [www.gpwbenchmark.pl](http://www.gpwbenchmark.pl) on dates specified by the Administrator,
- hh) collateral – a right authorizing the Bank to satisfy its matured receivables in case the Borrower fails to repay them, or, as the case may be, any act-in-law that is the source of such a right;
- ii) creditworthiness – capacity to repay any contracted loan along with due interest, fees and commissions at dates specified in the agreement, likewise capacity to fulfil other obligations stipulated in the agreement,
- jj) order – means each request of the Borrower regarding issuance of/amendment to a guarantee or opening/amendment to a letter of credit, submitted pursuant to a model applicable in the Bank or via the Internet banking system,
- kk) variable base interest rate - LIBOR, EURIBOR or WIBOR; in the case the base interest rate reaches a negative value - for the purpose of the loan interest rate calculation it is assumed that the base interest rate is zero.

### §3 Disclosure Obligations of the Borrower

Subject to §17, the Borrower shall:

a) immediately provide the Bank with reliable and true information about all legal actions taken, judicial decisions and facts that affect the legal, economic and financial situation of the Borrower, in particular of the following:

- (i) intention to conclude and conclusion of other loan, credit facility, leasing or factoring agreements, granting any suretyship, accessing to debt or assuming any obligations under promissory notes, if the value of obligations resulting from such agreements exceeds, within a financial year, 10% of the value of the Borrower's own funds calculated as at the end of the previous full fiscal year;
- (ii) any derivative instruments' transactions concluded with third parties, in the scope and form indicated by the Bank; the above information should be provided to the Bank on a quarterly basis and additionally at the Bank's every request, within two (2) business days of receiving such a request,
- (iii) intention to encumber and encumbering the Borrower's assets by a value exceeding, within a financial year, 10% of the Borrower's own funds calculated as at the end of the previous full fiscal year, in connection with any obligations, whether his own or third parties', towards any third parties,
- (iv) intention to alienate and alienation of the Borrower's assets, by a value exceeding, within a financial year, 10% of the Borrower's own funds calculated as at the end of the previous full fiscal year, except for sale performed within the scope of the business activity pursued,
- (v) changes in the agricultural production volume, area and quality of real estate classified as agricultural land, production direction and production assets, size and quality of the livestock, which may result in a deterioration of the economic and financial standing of the Borrower that threatens timely repayment of any obligations due to the Bank (it applies to a natural person who is a farmer),
- (vi) petition filed to declare bankruptcy or to initiate restructuring proceedings concerning the Borrower,

b) immediately disclose any information or documents requested by the Bank, in particular:

- (i) its identification, registration and corporate data, information on representation and filed applications for data change, including specifically the following:
  - extracts from the National Court Register ("KRS") or another register of similar type (or their electronic versions),
  - NIP (Tax Identification Number),
  - REGON (statistical number),
  - change of the registered office address,
  - tax residence certificate,
  - information about their ownership and capital structure,
- (ii) - information about the Borrower's financial and economic situation, creditworthiness and capability of duly fulfilling its obligations towards the Bank, including in particular:
  - within 20 calendar days following the end of each calendar quarter, the following documents:

- F-01 report,
- interim financial statements and consolidated financial statements of a group,

In the event the Borrower is not obliged to prepare such statements, the information about its business performance in the form agreed with the Bank in the agreement.

Documents for the fourth quarter of the specific calendar year should be provided by 20 February of the calendar year following the calendar year which the financial statements/information about performance refer to.

- furthermore, within six (6) months of the date ending the fiscal year:

- annual financial statements along with the report on the entity's activity (if the obligation to prepare such a report arises under an act or separate provisions), and the statutory auditor's report from the audit of the annual financial statements when the audit of the statements is required under the relevant provisions of law,
- annual consolidated financial statements of a group along with the report on the group's activity (if the obligation to prepare such a report arises under an act or separate provisions), and the statutory auditor's

report from the audit of the financial statements - when the audit of the statements is required under the relevant provisions of law,

- (iii) number of persons employed, property rights that the Borrower is entitled to and encumbrances, if any, established on such rights, and financial commitments (both balance sheet and off-balance sheet ones), likewise any issued judicial decisions obligating the Borrower to satisfy pecuniary claims, including judicial decisions pending appeal, and information about other banks that the Borrower keeps accounts with;
  - (iv) update of the valuation (appraisal report) of the real estate accepted as collateral for loans or other products granted to the Borrower by the Bank, while the appraisal report update at the Borrower's cost and providing it to the Bank is required at least every three (3) years. In the event of a failure to provide a new appraisal report within the required deadline, the Bank may request the Borrower to complete missing documents; in such a case the Borrower is obliged to deliver the required appraisal report within 30 days of the Bank's request. Should the Borrower fail [to meet the above request], the Bank has the right to apply measures provided for in §18 item 13 of these Regulations.
  - (v) allow authorised employees of the Bank, including other persons authorised by the Bank to conduct audit of the Borrower's accounting books and trade documents at the Borrower's site in order to recognise his business and financial standing, course of transactions financed, economic structure of assets and liabilities, manner of a credit utilisation, likewise value of collateral established, and in particular submit to the Bank the following documents: up-to-date certificates issued by the Tax Office and Social Security Office (ZUS) confirming no arrears in any payments due to the above institutions - at the Bank's request, however, at least once a year,
  - (vi) all other information or documents requested by the Bank, which, in the Bank's opinion, may be necessary to assess the Borrower's financial and economic standing.
- c) immediately notify the Bank about any essential changes related to the information presented to the Bank, and about the occurrence of an Event of Default or a situation which may result in an Event of Default, and about events of default on agreements signed with other financial institutions; the obligation to notify the Bank about the expiration of the right to represent the Borrower, a change in the manner of representation, or changes of persons authorized to represent the Borrower, exists regardless of appropriate changes made in relevant registers; and with respect to a natural person being a farmer - about the sale or lease of a farm business or its part and equipment and about the establishment of a right of use thereon, about a combination, division of the farm business or a change in the ownership structure if such changes result or may result in a deterioration of the Borrower's economic and financial standing, undertake all actions necessary to maintain its legal status and conduct its business in accordance with applicable law, in particular obtaining and renewing any licenses, permits, approvals, and authorizations necessary for conducting its business;

The obligations specified herein above are considered fulfilled as far as the Borrower has published the relevant information or documents pursuant to separate provisions of law, including in particular regulations governing disclosure obligations related to the listing of the Borrower's securities on the Warsaw Stock Exchange.

With respect to obligations to provide documents on an ongoing basis, including financial documents prepared by the Borrower as required under all credit legal relationships established with the Bank, the documents required by the Bank can be provided by way of electronic communication, as an attachment sent via the Internet Banking System in the form of an electronic file (e.g. pdf, xml, xades, etc.).

Documents provided in the above manner are considered effectively served on the Bank. The Borrower is obliged to use original documents only at the moment of providing them to the Bank, keep the original financial documents (prepared in the form determined in the Accounting Act) and other documents provided to the Bank, and if the need arises, to deliver the original documents at each request of the Bank. The Borrower shall be held legally liable for any damage that Bank may suffer in connection with using the data and information contained in unreliable or false financial documents.

1. When signing the agreement, any persons representing the Borrower shall represent that they are authorised to effectively contract financial obligations on behalf of the Borrower.

2. The Borrower hereby represents that:

- a) it is an entity validly incorporated and organised under the law applicable for the place of its registered office and has all the consents, licences, permits or authorisations (of both relevant State or local government bodies and its internal authorities), which are required to conduct its activity in compliance with law, and it will also ensure that the aforesaid statement remains applicable over the entire agreement term;
- b) the Borrower has obtained any necessary permits and authorisations to conclude the agreement and establish collateral, likewise to effect payments under the aforesaid agreements that are enforceable and binding obligations of the Borrower;
- c) the Borrower has taken all necessary steps in order to conclude the agreement and collateral agreements, likewise to fulfil any obligations under the aforesaid agreements in a manner that shall not violate the company's memorandum and articles of association, founding deed, internal regulations, applicable laws and any other agreement that the Borrower is a party to, or is bound with, or any other relevant documents;
- d) neither any judgement, arbitration award or any similar decision, nor any administrative decision has been passed against the Borrower which would be contrary or constitute an obstacle to the conclusion and performance of the agreement or constitute the reason of an event of default,
- e) neither any court action nor arbitration or administrative procedures are pending against the Borrower that pose a threat to the Borrower or its property, which could result in a significant adverse impact on its ability to comply with its obligations under an agreement or collateral agreements to be concluded with the Bank, or the legality, validity or effectiveness of those agreements;
- f) neither a bankruptcy petition nor motion for starting restructuring or other similar proceedings related to the Borrower's insolvency or risk of insolvency have been filed against the Borrower nor any of the above proceedings have been instituted against the Borrower, nor the Borrower is under liquidation;
- g) the Borrower has not failed to fulfil any obligations related to the Borrower's contractual or public commitments that could materially and adversely affect the Borrower's capacity to fulfil any obligations under the agreement or collateral agreements, to be concluded with the Bank, or which could result in illegality, invalidity or ineffectiveness of the provisions of the agreement or collateral agreements to be concluded with the Bank; nor is there any risk of such a failure;
- h) the Borrower's obligations resulting from the agreements and collateral agreements entered into with the Bank are not subordinated, as to the priority of repayment or satisfaction, to any other obligations resulting from the agreements made between the Borrower and other entities, except for such obligations whose priority of repayment or satisfaction arises from generally applicable law;
- i) neither the Borrower is in arrears with any liabilities of public or legal nature (such as tax liabilities or social security contributions, etc.), nor there are any claims in connection with such liabilities of public or legal nature;
- j) the Borrower's assets are free from any encumbrances and rights of any third parties, and in particular they have not been established as collateral for any commitment towards third parties;
- k) any information and documents related to the agreement and delivered to the Bank by the Borrower are correct and complete, and fully reflect the Borrower's legal, financial and economic situation;
- l) the Borrower is not aware of any material information, documents or circumstances the disclosure of which could result in the Bank's refusal to grant, renew the credit/loan or change the provisions thereof;
- m) the Borrower irrevocably waives the option to offset the Borrower's claims towards the Bank with any of the Borrower's payment obligations due to the Bank;
- n) without the Bank's consent, the Borrower shall not grant to any third parties (except the Borrower's employees) any authorisations or powers of attorney the scope of which matches with the Bank's powers arising from the authorisations and powers of attorney granted earlier by the Borrower; the authorisations and powers of attorney granted by the Borrower to the Bank in connection with concluding the agreement are

### §4 Representations and Warranties

irrevocable, and they shall not expire upon the principal's death (in the event the principal is a natural person),

- o) there will be no event of default or a reasonable risk of the occurrence of an event of default as a result of the credit/loan utilisation under the agreement,
  - p) no material adverse change has occurred to the Borrower's financial situation.
3. A natural person who is a farmer additionally represents that until the repayment of all receivables due to the Bank under the credit (loan) agreements concluded:
- a) s/he will maintain the agricultural production volume at least equal to the level presented to the Bank in the application for granting the Credit/Loan,
  - b) s/he will maintain the area of real estate classified as agricultural land held by the Borrower under an ownership title, leasehold agreement or contract on lending for use, equal at least to the level presented to the Bank in an application for granting the credit/loan; as regards leasehold agreements or contracts on lending for use, the obligation is deemed fulfilled if the Borrower holds a title to the above real estate for a period not shorter than resulting from the contents of the leasehold agreements or contracts on lending for use which were presented to the Bank in the application for granting the credit/loan,
  - c) s/he will maintain the quality of real estate held and used, classified as agricultural land, in good agricultural culture that guarantees keeping the right to receive area subsidy payments and will ensure that no reasons for losing the right to receive area subsidy payments or the need to return them, will arise,
  - d) s/he will maintain the size of the livestock at the level that guarantees keeping the production volume equal at least to the level presented to the Bank in the application for granting the Credit/Loan,
  - e) s/he will maintain the remaining production assets, in particular machinery and farm buildings, at the level that guarantees running agricultural production equal at least to the level presented to the Bank in the application for granting the Credit/Loan,
  - f) s/he shall obtain the Bank's consent to make any changes regarding:
    - (i) agricultural production volume,
    - (ii) area and quality of the real estate classified as agricultural land,
    - (iii) other production assets,
    - (iv) production direction,which changes may result in a failure to fulfil the above-mentioned obligations of the Borrower due to the Bank, indicated in sections a) through e) and deterioration of the Borrower's economic and financial standing, threatening the timely repayment of any receivables due to the Bank under the agreement. The consent must be given in writing, otherwise it shall be deemed null and void.
4. The statements made pursuant to items 2 and 3 above do not refer to any circumstances that the Borrower has informed the Bank of in writing. The Borrower undertakes to ensure that the representations made pursuant to items 2 and 3 shall continue to remain true throughout the entire financing term. The Borrower shall immediately notify the Bank about any changes related to the circumstances referred to in items 2 and 3 above.
5. The Borrower declares to have been notified that:
- a) during the term of the agreement, it is required to take into account the interest rate risk and currency risk when determining the amount of debt to be repaid,
  - b) currency risk (risk related to FX rate changes) consists in:
    - (i) increase in the loan debt and the amount of loan principal instalments or loan principal and interest instalments denominated in Polish currency due to the loan currency appreciation;
    - (ii) decrease in the loan debt and the amount of loan principal instalments or loan principal and interest instalments denominated in Polish currency due to the loan currency depreciation;
  - c) interest rate risk means that:
    - (i) in the case of increase in the variable base interest rate (i.e. LIBOR, EURIBOR or WIBOR rate) - the loan interest rate will increase, likewise the amount of loan principal instalments or loan principal and interest instalments will increase;
    - (ii) in the case of decrease in the variable base interest rate (i.e. LIBOR, EURIBOR or WIBOR rate) - the loan interest rate will be lower, likewise the amount of loan principal instalments or loan principal and interest instalments will decrease;

#### **§5 Creditworthiness Assessment**

1. Only the Bank shall be authorised to assess creditworthiness of the Borrower and of a person applying for a loan. Upon a motion of the entity applying for a loan the Bank shall submit a written explanation on the creditworthiness assessment made. The Bank may condition providing such an explanation on the payment of a relevant fee by the entity applying for the loan.
2. A positive creditworthiness assessment does not constitute the Bank's obligation to grant a loan. The Bank may refuse to grant a loan or give consent to amend financing terms and conditions without giving any reasons, and shall not be liable for any costs incurred by the entity applying for the loan (the Borrower) in connection with the preparation and submission of a credit application.

#### **§6 Financing Term**

1. The Bank will render funds or facility available to the Borrower for the "financing term" whose length is specified in the agreement.
2. If the financing term is determined in the agreement as one year or 12 months it shall be understood as 364 days.
3. The financing term commences from the day the agreement comes into force and continues for the period indicated in the agreement.
4. Subject to item 2 above, the financing term will expire on the day that corresponds with the agreement's date of coming into force, and if there was not such a day in the last month - on the last day of that month. The financing term end-date is the due date of the Bank's receivables unless pursuant to the agreement, they would be due earlier.
5. In the case the last day of the financing term does not fall on a business day, the financing term shall be prolonged until the nearest business day.
6. Termination of the agreement, irrespective of its reasons, prior to the lapse of the financing term, shall result in shortening of the financing term until the day of the agreement termination.
7. The Bank may render a credit facility available also for subsequent current credit terms, within the financing term.
8. Duration of the first current credit term is specified in the agreement. The length of the subsequent current credit terms will be determined in the Bank's notification regarding making the loan available for the subsequent current term. Provisions of items 2 through 6 shall apply accordingly.
9. The credit facility is made available to the Borrower for subsequent current credit terms upon a written application of the Borrower subject to the written consent of the Bank. The Bank's consent is conditional primarily on whether the Borrower's creditworthiness is maintained or not.
10. Application for making the credit facility available to the Borrower for a subsequent current credit term should be submitted by the Borrower at least two months prior to the expiry of the previous current credit term. The Bank may agree to render the credit facility available to the Borrower for a subsequent current credit term despite filing the respective application after the above due date.
11. The Bank shall notify the Borrower about making the credit facility available for a subsequent current credit term. Should there be no notification of making the credit facility available for a subsequent current credit term or should there be a notification that such consent was not given, the credit facility will not be extended for the subsequent current credit term and the Borrower shall return the credit funds on the last day of the current credit term validity at the latest; however, the Bank is not obligated to make the credit facility available for any subsequent credit terms.
12. Making the credit facility available for a subsequent current credit term does not imply renewal of the obligation and does not require signature of an annex to the agreement, unless other stipulations of the credit agreement are changed.
13. Thirty (30) days before the end of the current credit term, the Borrower may request from the Bank a written confirmation of the decision on making the credit facility available for the next current credit term, provided that the Borrower's application has been submitted in due time.
14. Discontinuity of the current credit term does not prevent the Bank from providing the credit available again unless the agreement is terminated.

#### **§7 Commissions and Fees**

1. The Borrower shall pay fees or commissions as provided in the agreement, Regulations or in the table of commissions and fees.
2. Commissions and fees are debited to the Borrower's account held with the Bank. The Bank debits the account without any additional instructions from the Borrower.
3. The origination fee for granting the credit (loan) is due on the day the agreement is signed.

4. The amount of the commission for the first current credit term is specified in the agreement. The amount of the commission for each subsequent current credit term shall be agreed by the Bank and the Borrower upon filing the Borrower's application for making the credit facility available for the next current credit term.
5. The Bank shall charge a standby fee (on unused credit facility amount) on the credit (loan) made available but not utilised (in full or in part) / on the credit (loan) tranche made available but not utilised in the amount specified in the agreement or the table of commissions and fees. The fee is charged for each day the credit (loan) is not utilised, assuming that a year has 365 days, starting from the date the credit (loan) was made available (in full or in some portion) until the last allowable day of the credit (loan) utilisation. The fee is calculated on the amount which is a difference between the credit (loan) amount / loan tranche amount determined in the agreement / credit amount indicated in the Borrower's statement (for overdraft facilities) and the amount of the utilized credit (loan) in a specific period / as at a specific day:
  - a) for revolving credits - the fee will be charged monthly on the last day of a month, and when it is not a business day, on the first business day that follows,
  - b) for non-revolving loans - at the latest, on the loan / loan tranche disbursement date, or at the latest on the date of the ineffective lapse of the loan disbursement term.
6. The obligation to pay a fee for the non-revolving loan prepayment, in full or in some portion follows the Bank's decision on counting the paid amount towards repayment of a non-matured loan. A payment following the Borrower's termination of the loan agreement shall also be regarded as a prepayment. The value of the fee is based on the prepayment amount. The fee rate is determined in the agreement or in the table of commissions and fees.
7. A fee for an amendment to the agreement is due on the day of signing an annex to the agreement at the rate arising from the annex to the agreement or the table of commissions and fees, whereas the obligation to pay the fee for changing the credit/loan currency arises at the time of changing the credit/loan currency by the Bank. The amount of the credit after the currency change constitutes the basis for setting the relevant fee.
8. Any paid commissions and fees shall not be returned, even if the credit/loan granted has not been used by the Borrower.
9. A failure to collect any fee (commissions) on time shall not release the Borrower from the obligation to pay it.
10. The Bank reserves the right to unilaterally change the table of commissions and fees in the part regarding credits/loans if at least one of the following circumstances occur:
  - a) change of costs the Bank shall incur to perform actions provided for in the Regulations, including the costs of electricity, telecommunication or data communication connections;
  - b) changes in the scope, manner or form of performing the actions covered by the Regulations, including technology related changes;
  - c) necessity to adjust the level of commissions and fees to competitive offers,
  - d) change of legal provisions which affect the Bank's operations or the increase of costs the Bank incurs in connection with its operations specified in the Regulations,
  - e) change of macroeconomic conditions which affect the Bank's operations or the increase of costs the Bank incurs in connection with its operations specified in the Regulations.
11. The Borrower may be notified of amendments made to the table of commissions and fees in particular in electronic form.
12. Within 14 days of receiving information regarding the amendments to the table of commissions and fees, the Borrower may terminate the agreement, otherwise it is deemed that he/she has accepted the amendments and they are binding.
13. The Bank may also charge fees related to the credit (loan) granted, in the course of the agreement, calculated and payable pursuant to the table of commissions and fees on the day the obligation to pay such fees arises. The up-to-date table of commissions and fees is available in every Bank's branch and the Bank's website: <http://www.bnpparibas.pl/> or in the Bank's Call Centre.
14. The Bank may charge an administrative fee which is determined as at the last day of the preceding calendar quarter:
  - a) on the amount of the credit/limit which remains available as of that date - for products in the form of a revolving credit line,
  - b) on the amount of a disbursed loan that remains outstanding as of that date - for non-revolving products (including guarantees issued under non-revolving guarantee credit lines and letters of credit opened under non-revolving lines of letters of credit),

The fee shall be payable on the 15th day of the first month of the specific quarter or on the first business day after that date, and in the event the date of the credit/loan repayment or expiry of a guarantee or a letter of credit falls before that date - on the date of the full credit/loan repayment, expiry of the guarantee or letter of credit, on the basis of the amount of the credit/limit provided available, or the amount of the loan disbursed and outstanding immediately before the repayment/expiry. The current amount of the fee is determined in the Table of Commissions and Fees. The Bank may change the fee once a year if there is at least one of the factors listed in item 10 of this article.

15. *(repealed)*
16. With respect to guarantees and letters of credit, subject to provisions of the table of commissions and fees, the Borrower will reimburse the Bank for any costs (including fees of banks and other intermediary institutions and reasonable costs of external legal advice), expenses (including consignments, translations and notices) and fees (in particular, calculated by banks that issue guarantees in the event of submitting an order to issue a guarantee under the counter-guarantee structure) incurred by the Bank in connection with negotiation, acceptance and execution of the order, analysis of the demand for payment, dispute between the Bank and the guarantee/letter of credit beneficiary related to the guarantee issued /letter of credit opened, as well as resulting from any existing event of default.
17. Furthermore, the Borrower will refund all and any costs due to banks that intermediate in the order execution. In the event any costs related to the order execution should be paid by the beneficiary, and the beneficiary refused to pay them on their due date, the Borrower shall immediately pay them to the Bank.
18. With respect to guarantees and letters of credit, if costs are denominated in a currency other than PLN and the Borrower's account is maintained in PLN, the currency conversion is made at the NBP mid-rate applicable on the payment date.

#### §8 Making the Credit/Loan Available and Its Disbursement

1. The Bank provides a credit (loan) available to the Borrower from the agreement conclusion date, unless the agreement provides otherwise and subject to item 2 below.
2. For overdraft facilities, the credit is made available to the Borrower when the Bank confirms that the Borrower has fulfilled credit disbursement conditions or making the credit available conditions, whereas if the overdraft facility agreement refers to conditions of making the credit available, they are considered identical with the disbursement conditions to the extent determined in the Regulations.
3. The Bank shall disburse the credit made available upon the fulfilment of the following conditions (disbursement conditions):
- payment of commissions (fees) due and reimbursement of costs incurred by the Bank related to granting the credit/loan as previously agreed and accepted by the Borrower,
  - opening a current account by the Borrower in the Bank in the credit currency,
  - establishment of collateral, unless the agreement provides otherwise,
  - payment of all and any public and legal fees related to the credit granting and establishment of collateral, and
  - fulfilment of other conditions for making the credit available, as specified in the agreement.

The confirmation of the fulfilment of the disbursement conditions is effected by presenting appropriate documents to the Bank.

4. In the event that within three (3) months of the agreement conclusion, the Borrower has failed to satisfy the conditions necessary for the credit/loan disbursement, then the Bank may withdraw from the agreement or terminate it, even if the conditions are satisfied after the aforesaid period. The Bank may submit a statement on withdrawal from the agreement within one year of the agreement conclusion date, with immediate effect.
5. The Borrower shall, within three (3) months of entering into the agreement, make instructions to draw down a working capital facility or a non-revolving loan in full or in some portion. Should the credit/loan not be disbursed within this term, even in some portion, the Bank may lower the loan amount by the unused portion.
6. The credit/loan shall be disbursed by the Bank within three (3) business days of satisfying all and any conditions that determine credit/loan availability and disbursement. If an instruction made by the Borrower is also required for the credit/loan disbursement, the time frame shall be determined from the date of obtaining such instruction by the Bank, and fulfilment of other disbursement conditions, whichever occurs later.

7. An investment loan or its part is disbursed on the basis of a drawdown instruction submitted by the Borrower, or without such an instruction where the agreement so stipulates. To the drawdown instruction, the Borrower attaches payment documents (invoices, bills, etc.) that identify a bank account into which the Bank makes a transfer against the credit/loan - in the case of refinancing the investment costs, it is the current account of the Borrower held with the Bank - as well as documents confirming that the credit/loan will be disbursed in accordance with the purpose determined in the agreement. The Bank independently assesses whether a payment is consistent with the credit/loan purpose. The loan is disbursed in the net amount (i.e. without VAT) or gross amount in the event the Borrower is not a VAT payer, indicated in payment documents submitted by the Borrower, unless the agreement provides otherwise.
8. Disbursement of the credit/loan despite the Borrower's failure to fulfil all the terms and conditions, upon which the disbursement depended, shall not discharge the Borrower from the fulfilment of the aforesaid terms and conditions.
9. If the credit/loan was made available in tranches, the subsequent credit/loan tranches shall be disbursed upon the fulfilment of relevant additional conditions specified in the agreement for the disbursement of specific tranches.
10. The Bank may refuse to disburse the credit/loan (or a loan tranche), including to issue a guarantee or open a letter of credit, in particular if:
- after the Bank has made the decision to grant the credit/loan, it turns out that the Borrower fails to duly perform its obligations towards the Bank other than those related to the agreement under which the credit/loan is to be disbursed, or the Borrower has provided false or incomplete information which affects the assessment of the Borrower's creditworthiness, or the agreement conditions have been otherwise violated, or the Borrower has lost its creditworthiness as a result of circumstances the Bank became aware of after making the decision on granting the credit/loan (e.g. as a result of instituting enforcement proceedings against the Borrower's property), or
  - an event of default either has occurred or would have occurred as a result of the credit/loan disbursement, or
  - it is not possible for the Bank to acquire on the interbank financial market the funds in the amount and currency necessary to disburse the credit/loan or the credit/loan tranche for a given period of time or within the time period allowing the Bank to disburse the credit/loan or the credit/loan tranche pursuant to the agreement.
11. As a result of the credit/loan disbursement, the credit/loan is rendered available by the Bank to the Borrower in the currency of the credit/loan. In the case of any economic situation changes that substantially affect the Bank's risk related to providing credit/loan in a foreign currency or in the case of a substantial decrease of availability of the foreign currency in the financial market, the Bank is entitled to exchange the credit/loan foreign currency into PLN. Such an exchange is made based on a written notification of the Borrower by the Bank. The currency change becomes effective unless the Borrower resigns from the credit/loan whose currency is to be changed in this way. However, the resignation from the credit/loan may be made only provided the Borrower makes earlier repayment of all receivables due on account of the credit/loan used so far and other receivables, in the credit/loan currency before its change. The credit/loan resignation statement may be made within 30 days from the day of receipt of the Bank's notification regarding the credit/loan currency change. Any commissions and fees accrued on the credit/loan amount with respect to which the resignation was effectively made shall be returned by the Bank to the Borrower.
12. If the Borrower makes an instruction to pay funds from the credit/loan disbursed in the currency other than the credit/loan currency, the Bank may make a currency conversion, provided that this currency is available at the Bank at the moment. In the event the specific currency is unavailable in the Bank, the currency conversion instruction is considered not submitted and the Bank shall immediately notify the Borrower that making the currency conversion is impossible.
13. Funds from the working capital loan being disbursed are transferred to the Borrower's current account held in the Bank or to another account specified by the Borrower. The disbursement is made on the basis of a credit/loan drawdown instruction, pursuant to terms and conditions defined in the agreement and the instruction. In the case the disbursed credit/loan currency is different from the currency of the current account to be credited, the Bank shall transfer funds from the disbursed credit/loan after the currency conversion.
14. The Bank shall transfer funds from the credit/loan disbursed in another currency than the credit/loan disbursement currency on the second business day following the credit/loan disbursement. Funds are

transferred in the amount specified on the credit/loan disbursement date. However, the date of payment of funds under the credit/loan disbursed is considered the credit/loan disbursement date.

15. In order to satisfy the Bank's matured receivables due from the Borrower on account of the agreement signed with the Bank regarding a derivative instrument - the Bank is entitled to disburse from the credit/loan made available but not disbursed in full or in some portion, an amount equal to the Bank's matured receivables and count it towards the receivables repayment, despite the Borrower's different instruction and regardless of the Borrower's fulfilment of all the terms and conditions necessary for the credit/loan disbursement. If the credit/loan currency is different from the currency of the receivable being repaid, the Bank shall convert the respective credit/loan amount into the currency of the receivable.
16. In the event that the Borrower:
- failed to fulfil the obligation to establish in favour of the Bank the collateral required under a separate agreement to secure a non-matured or contingent receivable of the Bank arising from a transaction regarding a derivative instrument, or
  - failed to establish the collateral required by the Bank pursuant to §18 item 5 of the Regulations,
- irrespective of the Borrower's instruction to the contrary, and regardless of the Borrower's fulfilment of all the terms and conditions necessary for the credit/loan disbursement, the Bank is entitled to independently disburse, from a credit/loan granted but not disbursed in full or in part, a credit/loan amount equal to the amount that the Borrower would be obliged to pay on account of collateral for derivative instruments transactions, as per the Bank's valuation of the Borrower's commitments towards the Bank under such transactions, which valuation was made as if the payment term of the said amount fell on the day of the Bank's valuation.
- The amount of the credit/loan disbursed in the above manner will be collected by the Bank on account of the collateral required by the Bank to be established by the Borrower, under the rules determined in a separate collateral agreement. If the credit/loan currency differs from the currency of the collateral required by the Bank, then the Bank will make a currency conversion of the respective credit/loan amount into the collateral currency.
17. Foreign currency buy and sell rates applied by the Bank, hereinafter referred to as "FX rates," are determined by the Bank on the basis of the following:
- average market FX rates of specific foreign currencies applied on the interbank FX market, published in the Thomson Reuters information service, hereinafter referred to as the "Average Market Foreign Exchange Rates", and
  - foreign exchange spreads determined in the Bank,
- pursuant to the rules determined below.
18. In the case that an Average Market Foreign Exchange Rate is not published in the information service referred to above, the Bank sets the FX Rates based on data relating to the Average Market Foreign Exchange Rates published in another information or transaction service. Should it be the case, information on the source of data relating to the Average Market Foreign Exchange Rates, on the basis of which the FX Rates have been set, is provided in the FX Table valid at the Bank.
19. The FX Rates are set by the Bank under the following rules:
- A foreign currency sell rate, hereinafter referred to as the "Sell Rate", is set as an Average Market Foreign Exchange Rate increased by a foreign exchange spread set for foreign currency sale, hereinafter referred to as the "Currency Sell Spread" which is calculated in the following manner:  
$$\text{Currency Sell Spread} = \text{Average Market Exchange Rate} \times \text{sale correction factor}.$$
  - A foreign currency purchase rate, hereinafter referred to as the "Buy Rate", is set as an Average Market Foreign Exchange Rate increased by a foreign exchange spread set for foreign currency purchase, hereinafter referred to as the "Currency Buy Spread" which is calculated in the following manner:  
$$\text{Currency Buy Spread} = \text{Average Market Exchange Rate} \times \text{purchase correction factor}.$$
20. The difference between the Sell Rate and the Buy Rate of a given currency, calculated in line with the rules specified above, is a Foreign Exchange Spread which is a sum of the Currency Sell Spread and the Currency Buy Spread.
21. The Bank sets the value of the purchase correction factor and the sale correction factor depending on the interbank foreign exchange market volatility, liquidity of particular currencies and competitiveness of FX Rates offered to the customers, while the amount of:
- the Currency Sell Spread or the Currency Buy Spread calculated using these coefficients may



not be higher than 5% of the Average Market Foreign Exchange Rate, whereas

- b) the Foreign Exchange Spread calculated using these coefficients may not be higher than 10% of the Average Market Foreign Exchange Rate, with the proviso that the amount of these coefficients may be changed no more than once in a calendar month.
22. Information on the amount of the Sale Correction Coefficient and the Purchase Correction Coefficient is published in the form of an official notice available at the Bank's branches, the Call Centre or the Bank's website - [www.bnpparibas.pl](http://www.bnpparibas.pl).
23. Foreign currency rates binding at the Bank are published in the FX Table valid at the Bank from the day and time indicated therein until another FX Table becomes valid at the Bank. FX rates may vary during the day on which they are set.
24. On each business day two FX Tables valid at the Bank are prepared:
- the first one, valid from **8.45 am**, and
  - the last one, valid from **4.15 pm**.
25. Irrespective of the times, specified in item 24 above, the Bank may prepare a new FX Table valid at the Bank, if in the time span between these hours, the Average Market Foreign Exchange Rate changed by at least half the value of the Currency Sell Spread or the Currency Buy Spread in relation to the FX Table valid at the Bank, and the change affected at least one currency listed in the FX Table valid at the Bank.
26. The FX Table valid at the Bank includes FX Rates determined on the basis of the Average Market Foreign Exchange Rates prevailing in the interbank currency market at **15 minutes** prior to the time specified in the table, from which a given table is valid.
27. Current FX Tables valid at the Bank are available at the Bank's branches, in the Internet banking system and they are published on the Bank's website - <https://www.bnpparibas.pl>.
28. The rules and terms of fixing the FX Rates may be changed in the following cases:
- new legal provisions are introduced or the existing ones are amended with regard to fixing rates or foreign exchange spreads by banks, if this requires introducing this sort of changes at the Bank,
  - decisions or recommendations are issued by bank supervision bodies, competition and consumer protection bodies or other bodies entitled to do this, to the extent these changes include adjusting solutions adopted at the Bank to these decisions or recommendations.
29. A credit/loan disbursement is not made using the split payment mechanism referred to in Article 108a of the Value Added Tax Law of 11 March 2004.
30. Irrespective of the Agreement stipulations, the Bank permits an option, for Borrowers who have access in the Bank to the Internet Banking System, to submit Credit/Loan payment orders via the Internet Banking System. The Credit/Loan payment orders may be submitted on behalf of the Borrower by each person who has been authorized by the Borrower in the Internet banking system to submit such orders (under the terms and conditions established in that System).

### **§9 Credit/Loan Interest Rate**

- The credit/loan interest shall accrue for the actual number of days from the credit/loan (credit/loan tranche) disbursement day inclusive until the day preceding the credit/loan repayment. The interest shall be calculated on the credit/loan amount actually used.
- The credit/loan interest shall be calculated using a fixed or variable interest rate.
- A fixed interest rate cannot be changed over the Financing Term, subject to item 11 below.
- A variable credit/loan interest rate corresponds to a variable base rate specified in the agreement, increased by a number of percentage points specified in the credit/loan agreement ("margin").
- Any change of the variable base interest rate shall not be considered an amendment to the agreement. Change of the variable base interest rate shall result in an automatic change of the variable interest rate, accordingly.
- The variable base interest rate may refer to LIBOR, EURIBOR or WIBOR rate.
- The variable base interest rate is set for the first time on the credit/loan disbursement day at the rate published two business days (established according to the country where the rate is published) before that day.
- The variable base interest rate shall be updated by the Bank for the first time:
  - on interest maturity date that falls in a month following the month of the first credit/loan disbursement, if that date differs from the credit/loan disbursement date,
  - on interest maturity date that falls after the period corresponding to the variable base interest rate period (1M, 3M, 6M, etc.) indicated in the agreement and counted from the credit/loan disbursement date

– if the interest maturity date is the same as the credit/loan disbursement date.

- The Bank shall make subsequent updates of the variable base interest rates regularly in periods of time corresponding to the variable base interest rate periods (1M, 3M, 6M, etc.) specified in the agreement and counted from the last update date.
- Every update of the variable base interest rate is made at the rate published two business days (established according to the country where the rate is published) before that day.
- The fixed interest rate or margin stipulated in the agreement may be increased accordingly in order to cover costs incurred by the Bank in relation to granting the credit/loan. This may take place if in the course of the financing term, under law regulations implemented after the agreement conclusion, the Bank becomes obligated to establish credit/loan-related provisions, special funds, deposits or pay similar fees. Instead of increasing the margin, however, the Bank may charge an additional commission or fee to the Borrower.
- Where:
  - the agreement does not specify the interest rate, or
  - variable base interest rate, applicable to the currency of the credit/loan or its tranche, is not published, or
  - the actual cost of respective financing by the Bank is higher in the interbank financial market than the amount of the published variable base interest rate, applicable to the currency of the credit/loan facility or its tranche, or
  - it is not possible to set the interest rate for any other reason,the Bank shall individually determine the interest rate that shall be the total of the Bank's margin and appropriate interest rate established by the Bank in good faith, based on available and credible sources, inclusive of the costs of acquisition by the Bank of the required amount for a given period.
- Interest rates shall be set per annum. Interest for one day is calculated by dividing the interest rate by:
  - 365 days for all credits/loans, except:
    - credits/loans repaid in equal loan principal and interest instalments,
    - credits/loans granted before 1 August 2016 other than overdraft facilities,
  - 360 days for credits/loans listed in item 13 sections a) and b).
- The Credit/Loan interest rate may not be higher than the maximum interest rate. In the event the credit/loan interest rate set forth in the manner stipulated in the agreement is higher than the maximum interest rate, the Bank shall charge interest equal to the maximum interest for this period.

### **§10 Grace Period**

In the event the agreement provides for a grace period, the following provisions shall apply:

- grace period shall be set in months,
- grace period commences on the first day of the month that follows the month in which the credit/loan disbursement period has expired,
- grace period shall not extend the financing term,
- grace period for the credit/loan repayment shall not apply to other receivables due to the Bank, the interest in particular.

### **§11 Currency of Credit/Loan Repayments**

- Repayment of the receivables shall be made in the loan (credit) currency.
- Repayment of the receivables in the credit/loan currency may also be preceded by currency conversion made by the Bank. The currency conversion is applied in particular when a foreign currency credit/loan is repaid by way of debiting the Borrower's PLN account agreed upon for repayments.
- The above-mentioned rules shall be also applied accordingly when the Bank offsets its obligations with the Borrower's receivables.

### **§12 Credit/Loan Prepayment**

- Unless the Bank and the Borrower specify otherwise in writing, any prepayment of receivables may be effected provided that the following conditions are fulfilled jointly:
  - the prepayment amount may not be lower than 25% of the credit/loan amount,
  - the prepayment amount equals the nearest credit/loan instalment to be repaid or the sum of several nearest loan instalments to be repaid,
  - prepayment shall be made on the maturity date of the credit/loan instalment.
- The Bank, in the first place, shall count the amount paid towards the credit/loan receivables that are due the earliest. The Bank shall count the payment towards relevant receivables on the third day after receiving the instruction, at the latest, however, not later than on the repayment date of the matured receivables.

- In the case there are insufficient funds on the Borrower's bank account to cover the relevant prepayment fee the Bank shall be entitled to decrease the credit/loan prepayment amount by the fee due. The Bank is also authorised to allocate the amount of the prepayment, made in full or in some portion, towards the receivables due to the Bank from the Borrower on the day of making the instruction, arising from other title than the agreement.
- Irrespective of the Agreement stipulations, the Bank permits an option, for Borrowers who have access in the Bank to the Internet banking system, to submit credit/loan prepayment orders via the Internet banking system. The credit/loan prepayment orders may be submitted on behalf of the Borrower by each person who has been authorized by the Borrower in the Internet banking system to submit such orders (under the terms and conditions established in that System).

### **§13 Methods of Receivables Repayment**

- Any receivables shall be repaid at their maturity (payment date) at the latest into the bank account designated in the agreement.
- In the event the loan amount is to be repaid in equal instalments and it is not divisible into equal instalments, the instalment amount will be rounded down, depending on the loan currency, either to full Polish zlotys or other respective currency, and the last (balancing) instalment will constitute the difference between the loan amount disbursed and the total of the remaining instalments.
- The receivables shall be repaid by debiting the Borrower's account by the Bank up to the balance available at the receivables' maturity date. The Bank may debit the account without a separate instruction of the Borrower. The Borrower shall ensure that there are sufficient funds on the account to allow the repayment.
- In the event the receivables are to be repaid into a credit/loan account of the Bank (the Bank's internal account), the funds earmarked for the receivables repayment should credit that account at the receivables maturity day at the latest.
- The Bank may at any time designate an account other than the one indicated in the agreement to be credited by the Borrower with funds necessary to cover the Bank's receivables. Such change is made through the Bank's statement and shall not require conclusion of any annex to the agreement.

### **§14 Default on Payments**

- In the case any receivables are not repaid at their maturity until 2.00 p.m. Warsaw time, they shall become past due debt.
- To repay the past due debt, the Bank is authorised to debit each account held by the Borrower with the Bank, without the need to submit a separate instruction by the Borrower to that effect. In the situation that repayment of a past due debt is made through the Bank's debiting of the Borrower's account maintained in other currency than the currency of the past due debt, the Bank shall debit such account after a respective currency conversion.
- In the event there are insufficient funds on the Borrower's account at the Bank to repay the past due debt, the Bank is authorised to debit also the guarantor's accounts maintained by the Bank with the amount of the past due debt.
- For each such amount, the Bank will charge default interest in the amount of statutory interest determined pursuant to Article 481 of the Civil Code Act of 23 April 1964.
- If a Borrower is late with repayment of the Borrower's obligation on account of a loan (credit) granted, the Bank will request the Borrower to make the repayment, and informs the Borrower that the Bank may file an application for restructuring the debt in the manner and under the rules determined in the Banking Law.
- The Bank shall notify the Entity Establishing the Collateral of any delays in the loan repayment, in a manner elected by the Bank, particularly: in writing, by phone or by email.

### **§15 Allocation of Credit/Loan repayments**

- Any payments shall be counted towards the Bank's due receivables in the following order:
  - court and enforcement costs and other costs and expenses due from the Borrower, covered by the Bank,
  - commissions and fees,
  - default interest,
  - contractual interest,
  - principal receivable (the loan principal).
- The above-mentioned order of receivables repayment refers to the receivables arising from all agreements concluded between the Bank and the Borrower, and any indication that a given amount is transferred to repay a specific agreement shall not change the aforesaid repayment order.
- The Bank may change the aforesaid sequence of receivables repayment specified in item 1 hereof without the need to justify the change made.

## §16 Financing Term Extension

1. The financing term may be extended only upon the Bank's written consent; otherwise it shall be rendered null and void.
2. Extension of the financing term shall not be regarded as a conclusion of a new agreement (renewal) but as an amendment to the existing agreement under which the Bank granted the loan. Granting credit for the next current credit term processes under the rules stipulated in the Regulations.

## §17 Other Obligations of the Borrower

1. In the course of the agreement, without the Bank's prior written consent, the Borrower shall not:
  - a) (*repealed*)
  - b) grant powers of attorney to third parties (except for the Borrower's employees) so that they could administer the Borrower's accounts held with the Bank, assign rights arising under such accounts to third parties, pledge such rights or impose other restrictions on using these accounts in favour of third parties,
  - c) use the credit/loan for other purposes than specified in the Agreement;
  - d) neither establish any pledge or mortgage (subject to article 72 of the Act on Land and Mortgage Registers and Mortgages and Article 311 of the Civil Code) nor otherwise encumber any of its assets, whether owned now or purchased in the future, in connection with obligations (own or other persons') towards third parties.
2. Furthermore, the Borrower shall also:
  - a) hold its current accounts with the Bank throughout the entire financing term, likewise channel the Borrower's settlements through the aforesaid accounts,
  - b) lawfully conduct the Borrower's business, in particular, obtain any necessary permits, licenses and concessions,
  - c) lawfully keep the Borrower's accounting books and records, and commission independent auditors to review the Borrower's financial statements, if it is required by law,
  - d) promptly and duly perform the Borrower's obligations towards the Bank, likewise ensure timely and due performance of any obligations towards the Bank by entities in which the Borrower holds interest or shares that entitle him to control such entities, or by entities which are otherwise controlled by the Borrower,
  - e) promptly and duly pay his regulatory liabilities, in particular taxes and ZUS contributions,
  - f) promptly and duly fulfil the Borrower's private legal obligations, specifically towards other financial institutions,
  - g) maintain the Borrower's property in a non-deteriorated state (except for deterioration caused by normal wear and tear resulting from regular business activity) and continuously maintain its insurance in the manner suitable for the type of business activity and risks to which his property may be exposed, in order to guarantee the continuity of the business activity, likewise immediately inform the Bank on any material damage occurring (or possible, in its reasonable opinion, to occur) in this property.
  - h) when contracting credit/loan commitments towards third parties, establish collateral for such commitments only on the condition that, at the same time, similar collateral is established in favour of the Bank, on *pari passu* terms, for each credit/loan granted by the Bank that remains outstanding, so that the level of the Bank's security is at least the same, in the Bank's opinion, as the one of the collateral items established in favour of third parties that finance the Borrower, in particular as regards the type, priority, value and quality of collateral established for the Borrower's liabilities towards the Bank on account of the credit/loan taking into account the credit/loan type, amount and term, and if establishing such collateral is not possible, to establish other collateral or additional collateral in favour of the Bank in the form and value required by the Bank,

## §18 Credit/Loan Collateral - General Provisions

1. The Borrower shall immediately establish the legal collateral stipulated in the agreement.
2. At the Bank's request, the Borrower shall immediately establish additional legal collateral in the case when:
  - a) the Borrower's creditworthiness has materially deteriorated or is jeopardised, or
  - b) the value of the existing credit/loan collateral has decreased or the Bank's risk related to the credit/loan collateral has substantially increased due to other reasons, or there is a risk of such a change, or
  - c) the previously established credit/loan collateral has ceased to be effective or their effectiveness has been

questioned by the Borrower, the Entity Establishing the Collateral or a third party, or

- d) the Bank has become entitled to terminate the agreement.
3. In the above-mentioned cases, the Bank shall be authorized to determine the type, manner of establishment, likewise conditions of the additional credit/loan legal collateral.
  4. Until the time of establishing the additional credit/loan legal collateral, the Bank may withhold the credit/loan unused or repaid portion (as regards revolving facility).
  5. In the event that:
    - e) the Borrower's contracts or intends to contract a financial commitment towards a third party (including also making derivative instrument transactions), or
    - f) the Borrower makes or intends to make any transaction with a third party which results or may result in the encumbrance of the Borrower's assets in connection with the Borrower's own commitments or commitments of third parties, which in the Bank's opinion may have an adverse effect on the Borrower's ability to perform obligations due to the Bank on account of the loan or derivative instrument transactions concluded with the Bank,

at the request of the Bank, the Borrower shall immediately establish, in favour of the Bank, collateral or additional collateral for the Bank's receivables on account of the credit/loan and on account of derivative instrument transactions. The form and value of such collateral or additional collateral shall correspond, in the Bank's opinion, to the increased credit risk of the Bank resulting from the above.

6. The Borrower shall take any actions towards the Entity Establishing the Collateral to ensure fulfilment of any obligations under the collateral agreement by the Entity Establishing the Collateral, likewise to maintain the collateral value, and immediately notify the Bank about any circumstances which may result in the reduction in value for the Bank of the collateral accepted. In the event of the Borrower's failure to satisfy the said obligations, the Bank may deem that the collateral does not meet the requirements specified by the Bank, and therefore the Bank is authorised to request establishment of the additional collateral.
7. The Bank is not obliged to notify the Entity Establishing the Collateral of any events related to the agreement performance, in particular, of any amendments to the credit/loan agreement, prepayment of the credit/loan or refusal to disburse the credit/loan. In the event that the Bank is required under the binding law to notify the Entity Establishing the Collateral of any specific circumstances connected with performance of the agreement by the Borrower, the Bank shall elect at its discretion the manner of sending respective notification, in particular, such notification may be sent by mail, email, delivered in person or communicated by telephone.
8. The Bank is authorised by the Borrower to provide the Entity Establishing the Collateral, at a request of the latter, with the agreement, likewise information on the Borrower's outstanding debt balance and receivables repayment dates. The Bank is not obliged to notify the Borrower about the above request made by the Entity Establishing the Collateral.
9. Towards the Bank, the Entity Establishing the Collateral may not plead either the lack of awareness of the Borrower's obligations, or the lack of information of the Borrower's financial standing or creditworthiness.
10. The Entity Establishing the Collateral may not require from the Bank to disclose detailed information on the collateral established by other persons, including the collateral established by the Borrower.
11. Any costs related to the credit/loan legal collateral shall be covered by the Borrower. In particular, this refers to the following costs connected with:
  - a) establishment, change, supplementation or maintaining validity (effectiveness) of collateral,
  - b) management, safekeeping or guarding the collateral assets, likewise the manner of maintaining the collateral,
  - c) release of the collateral asset (including cancellation of respective collateral entry),
  - d) satisfaction of claims against the collateral assets.
12. The Bank may satisfy itself from the collateral in a sequence selected at its discretion. The possibility of satisfying itself from the collateral is not conditioned upon ineffective claiming of due receivables from the Borrower.
13. The Bank is authorised to inspect at any time, on its own or through third parties, the condition of the collateral asset, whereas the Borrower and the Entity Establishing the Collateral are obligated, at the Bank's request, to immediately enable the Bank or a third party to conduct such an inspection and to provide an assessment (or reassessment) of the collateral value. The assessment (or reassessment) of the collateral value may also be commissioned by the Bank to be performed by a third party at market conditions. If the assessment is justified because the collateral value has materially decreased or

because not less than three (3) years have passed since the previous assessment was conducted, the Borrower shall cover the assessment costs; however, the obligation to pay these expenses arises only at the Bank's request.

14. In the event the credit/loan repayment is secured by an assignment of receivables and the debtor under the receivables assigned makes a payment related to the receivables in favour of the Bank using the split payment mechanism, referred to in Article 108a of the Value Added Tax Law of 11 March 2004, the amount corresponding to the whole or part of the VAT arising from the invoice, received into a VAT account of the Bank linked to the account indicated to the debtor under the receivables assigned as the repayment account, will be transferred by the Bank into the VAT account linked to the current account held by the Borrower/assignor maintained by the Bank, or another account specified by the Borrower/assignor.

The amount of the payment related to the receivables, made using the split payment mechanism in favour of the Bank by the debtor under the receivables assigned, in the part including VAT, will not be included in the calculation of the maximum total amount of the receivables which have been or should have been assigned to the Bank under the agreement of the assignment of receivables.

## §19 Agreement Dissolution due to Loan Termination and Events of Default

1. The Bank may notice to terminate the agreement in accordance with the Banking Law provisions applicable to agreements. In the event the conditions of a credit/loan agreement termination are fulfilled, the Bank may also decrease the amount of the granted credit/loan or its specific tranches (in full or in part) or increase the margin by up to 5 percentage points, yet maximum by such an amount that the total contractual interest rate should not exceed the maximum interest rate.
2. In particular the following shall be deemed the breach of the loan granting conditions:
  - a) submission of false or incomplete information by the Borrower with respect to the information required under §§ 3, 4, 17 and 18 of the Regulations, and any change of circumstances or breach of the obligations set out in the provisions of the aforementioned paragraphs, which in the Bank's opinion materially increase the credit risk,
  - b) a material change of the Borrower's ownership or capital structure without the Bank's prior written consent; the material change is deemed to be the following:
    - (i) loss of control (over 50% of shares (interest)) by the composition of shareholders existing as at the agreement conclusion time, or loss of their right to elect the majority of the composition of management or supervisory bodies,
    - (ii) a change which results in a loss of control by the entity having, as at the agreement conclusion date, the status of the Borrower's controlling entity, where the control means that the controlling entity, directly or indirectly:
      - holds the majority of voting rights in any governing body of the Borrower, also by means of agreements with other right holders, or
      - holds the right to appoint or revoke the majority of the members of the Borrower's governing or supervisory bodies, or
      - is authorised to set out financial and operational policies for the Borrower, individually or through person or entities it has appointed under a contract concluded with other holders of voting rights, or
  - c) any material change of the object of the Borrower's business operations or moving of the Borrower's registered office outside the territory of Poland, without the Bank's prior written consent,
  - d) merger with another entity, division or transfer of the Borrower's enterprise to any entity under any title whatsoever, without the Bank's prior written consent,
  - e) encumbrance or alienation of real estate mortgaged in favour of the Bank without the Bank's prior written consent,
  - f) notice of termination (or other manner of early termination) by any financial institution (including the Bank) of a credit/loan agreement concluded with the Bank or another agreement entailing credit risk (including in particular factoring or leasing agreements) and also a situation when despite the lack of termination of such an agreement there are grounds to terminate it; the above applies also to a parent company (within the meaning of the Code of Commercial Companies and Partnerships Act of 15 September 2000) of the Borrower and a company with respect to which the Borrower is apparent company (within the meaning of the Code of Commercial Companies and Partnerships Act of 15 September 2000),
  - g) suspension by the Borrower of the repayment of the entire debt or its part, announcement of such an

intention or admittance that the Borrower is unable to repay its debts on their maturity dates, or starting negotiations, due to financial difficulties, with one or more creditors to refinance or restructure its financial debt,

- h) the Borrower has breached provisions of law related to anti-money laundering, counter-terrorist financing, observance of sanction provisions or sanctions which the Bank is obliged to apply as a member of the BNP Paribas Group, or the Bank has become aware of reliable information about the use of the Bank's activities by the Borrower for criminal actions or actions associated with criminal actions,
  - i) occurrence of another event which, according to the Bank, may materially impair the legal, economic or financial situation of the Borrower to the extent jeopardising its ability to duly perform its obligations arising under any agreement concluded with the Bank.
3. In the event of termination of the agreement, the Borrower shall lose the right to utilise the unused or repaid (for the revolving credit) part of the credit/loan upon serving the notice of termination by the Bank.
  4. In the event a guarantee credit line agreement, letter of credit line agreement, multi-option credit line agreement or multi-option premium/premium bis credit line agreement have been terminated with a notice or if not all receivables under such agreements have been paid on the last day of the financing term, any matured receivables denominated in currencies other than the credit limit currency will be converted by the Bank into the currency of the credit limit and aggregated into one receivable. The currency conversion and aggregation of the matured receivables takes place on the date the Bank files a request for appending an execution clause to the extrajudicial enforcement title or the date the Bank files a petition for payment of such receivables, at the latest.
  5. Upon the agreement termination, the Bank shall also be entitled to convert the credit/loan currency into PLN, likewise to offset its receivables with the dues to the Borrower arising from the Borrower's accounts held with the Bank (without the need to submit a separate declaration of will), despite the fact that the receivables payment term will fall on the date of the lapse of the agreement notice period. The Bank shall immediately notify the Borrower about such an offset made. The conversion of the credit/loan currency into PLN shall also result in the change of the credit/loan interest rate into an average (standard) interest rate currently applied by the Bank for the relevant PLN credit/loan type.

#### §20 Delivery of Letters

1. Any letters from the Borrower to the Bank should be addressed to the Bank's Branch which maintains the Borrower's current account.
2. Any letters sent by the Bank to the Borrower's last address shall be deemed duly served, unless the Borrower earlier notified the Bank, at least seven (7) days in advance, of the Borrower's new mailing address. In the event the Borrower holds a bank account in the Bank with a related option of using electronic access channels (the Internet banking system), the Bank's statements addressed to the Borrower may be also submitted via such channels/systems.
3. Where the Bank has obtained the Borrower's email address in the course of the existing cooperation or where the Borrower has indicated an email address for delivery purposes, the Bank's letters shall be deemed delivered also when they are sent by electronic means.
4. Letters shall be deemed duly served on the following dates:
  - a) if delivered in person or by a messenger – on the day of their receipt,
  - b) if delivered via email - on the date of sending the email,
  - c) if delivered via electronic access channels / Internet banking system – at the moment they are correctly entered into the electronic access channel / Internet banking system,
  - d) if delivered by a registered letter or a registered letter against acknowledgement of receipt – on the day of the registered letter receipt or on the day of its advising to the last address given to the Bank by the Borrower, or to the address indicated in the business register into which the Borrower is entered.

#### §21 Complaints

1. The Borrower may lodge complaints (reservations) in the Bank concerning services provided by the Bank.
2. Complaints may be lodged in writing – in person in the Bank's branches or registered office, or by mail sent to the address of the Bank's branch or registered office, orally – by telephone at the call centre number +48 22 566 99 99 (a call charge according to operator's price list), or in person to be minutes in the Bank's branch or registered office, and by electronic means - through the Internet banking systems or using a complaint form at the Bank's website: [www.bnpparibas.pl](http://www.bnpparibas.pl). Full contact

details of the Bank's units and registered office are provided at the website and in the Bank's Units.

3. When the Borrower has lodged a complaint, the Bank considers the complaint and provides a reply to the Borrower in paper or using another durable medium, whereas the Bank replies to the Borrower by email at the Borrower's request.
4. The Borrower's complaints are considered and replied by the Bank immediately, no later than within 30 days of the date of the complaint receipt. In particularly complex cases that prevent the Bank from resolving the complaint within the above time frames, in the information delivered to the Borrower, the Bank explains the reasons for the delay, specifies the circumstances that need clarification and sets a time scale for solving the complaint that cannot exceed 60 days of the complaint receipt, if the Borrowers are natural persons.

#### §22 Amendments to the Regulations

1. The Bank is authorised to amend the Regulations or implement new regulations according to the rules of changing an agreement specimen during the continuing contract term. The Bank informs the Borrower on any amendments to the Regulations or implementation of new regulations by sending to the Borrower a text of amendments to the Regulations or new regulations, or by sending to the Borrower relevant information on where the Borrower can learn about amendments to the Regulations or the new regulations. The Bank provides the Borrower with access to information on amendments to the Regulations or the new regulations in organisational units of the Bank. Such access may also be possible on the Bank's website or through the Call Centre of the Bank.
2. The amendments to the Regulations are effective upon 14 days after the Borrower was informed on the said amendments or new regulations, unless within this period the Borrower (Entity Establishing the Collateral) submits a written statement that it does not accept the new regulations or amendments to the Regulations. The statement that the Borrower does not accept the changes is equivalent to an agreement termination by the Borrower at 30-day notice.

#### §23 Other Stipulations

1. Conclusion, amendments and termination of the agreement and collateral agreements shall be made in writing otherwise they shall be considered null and void.
2. Any legal relationships between the Bank and the Borrower shall be assessed in compliance with Polish law, and any disputes arising from these legal relationships shall be settled by the court competent for the place of the Bank's registered office.
3. Any receivables due to the Bank under the agreement may not be assigned to any third party without the Bank's written consent, otherwise the assignment shall be considered null and void.
4. In the event of invalidity or ineffectiveness of any provisions of the Regulations, the agreement or collateral agreement, the remaining provisions shall remain in full force and effect.
5. In the case the Bank fails to implement any of the provisions of the Regulations, an agreement or collateral agreements, it may never be regarded as waiving its rights arising from such provisions.
6. The Regulations may be prepared and forwarded also in English and French language versions. In case of any discrepancies between the language versions, the Polish language version shall prevail.
7. The Bank and other entities within the BNP Paribas Group offer their services on the international market, to a wide range of customers. Therefore it is possible that such services will be provided to entities that are the Borrower's partners or competitors. The Borrower takes note of that fact.

#### §24 Representations regarding Environmental, Social and Governance Risks

1. The Borrower hereby represents that to the best of the Borrower's knowledge:
  - a) the Borrower's activity which is to be financed with the Loan funds, is conducted pursuant to the applicable national and local regulations, provisions binding in the European Union, international conventions and international agreements which Poland is party to, regarding environmental, social and governance issues, including provisions on environmental protection, employment likewise occupational health and safety;
  - b) the Borrower has received and currently holds all the necessary permits required pursuant to the regulations regarding environmental, social and governance issues in connection with the activity conducted by the Borrower;
  - c) neither the Borrower nor its business activity, operational activity or fixed assets are the subject of a court dispute or actions undertaken to protect the environment, employment, occupational health and safety likewise social issues by any authorities.

2. The Borrower shall notify the Bank about any serious social, environmental or governance events, including in particular the following:

- a) employee fatal accidents related to the Borrower's activity,
  - b) any damage to environment within the understanding of the Nature Conservation Law.
3. The Bank has the right to demand presentation of documents and information regarding compliance with law regarding the environmental, social and governance issues and also to conduct an on-site control to assess the environmental, social and governance activities.

4. The Bank represents that it has been running its business based on values and guidelines which reflect the Bank's commitments in relation to human rights, fundamental freedoms and natural environment. The Bank wishes to cooperate with customers whose business practices and management style represent a high level of responsibility in this respect. The principles are reflected in the BNP Paribas Responsible Business Principles, available at the following link: <https://www.bnpparibas.pl/csr/strategia-csr>.

5. The Bank represents that the credit/loan may not be used to finance the following:

- a) transactions related to:
  - (i) controversial weapons (controversial types of weapons which have indiscriminate effects and cause unnecessary damage and injuries, including in particular: cluster munitions, anti-personnel mines, chemical weapons, biological weapons, nuclear weapons and depleted uranium ammunition),
  - (ii) production, trade in or use of gill nets longer than 2.5 km,
  - (iii) production of asbestos fibres,
  - (iv) production and sale of products including PCB (polychlorinated biphenyls),
  - (v) trade in endangered species of plants or animals subject to CITES and having no permit,
- b) directly or indirectly, transactions, projects or parties engaged in using forced labour (including slave labour or child labour),
- c) transactions or projects which can have a lasting negative impact on the natural environment.

#### §25 Regulations regarding sanction legislation

1. The Borrower represents and warrants the Bank that as at the date of the Agreement and the date of submitting each order:
  - a) the Borrower, the Entity Establishing the Collateral and its/their subsidiaries or parent entities, its/their undertakings, members of its/their authorities, remain compliant with the sanction legislation,
  - b) none of the entities listed in section (a) above:
    - (i) is either an entity subject to the sanction legislation or participates in a transaction because of which it may very likely be considered an entity subject to the sanction legislation; or
    - (ii) is either subject to or participates in any proceedings or investigation conducted against it/them in connection with the sanction legislation, or has/have been involved in the sanction legislation circumvention or evasion practice,
    - (iii) has either a registered office or branch in the country or in the territory which (or whose government) is subject to the sanction legislation which prohibit maintaining relationship with this government, country or territory.
2. The Borrower additionally undertakes that, until the full repayment of all receivables due to the Bank, the funds obtained under any risk-bearing product will neither be available, whether directly or indirectly, to a sanctioned entity nor will be used by a sanctioned entity to reach benefits.
3. The Bank shall not be held liable for any damage caused by any delay or refusal to execute, blockade or freeze of the order or any payment, failure to return documents or other actions arising from the Bank's compliance with the sanction legislation.

## PART II

### Credit agreements and general financing agreement

#### §1 Non-revolving Loan Profile

1. The non-revolving loan is a loan with a predefined repayment schedule.
2. Repayment of the non-revolving loan in whole or in some portion shall not entitle the Borrower to reuse the same loan within its repaid amount. Any loan amount that has not been disbursed until the date of the loan first repayment may not be disbursed after that date.
3. The non-revolving loan may be a working capital facility or investment loan.
4. Any loan granted by the Bank is a non-revolving loan, unless otherwise stipulated in the Regulations or the agreement.

#### §2 Revolving Credit Profile

1. Repayment of a revolving credit prior to the end of the financing term shall entitle the Borrower to reuse the credit limit within its repayment amount, however, up to the credit amount (credit limit) and until the lapse of the financing term.
2. Repayment of the revolving credit prior to the financing term end is made based on the instruction given by the Borrower through the Bank's debiting the Borrower's current account indicated in the agreement.
3. The revolving credit shall be disbursed and repaid in a minimum amount indicated in the agreement. The repayment of the loan or its part shall not be made on the day of disbursement of the loan or its part.
4. The revolving credit is a working capital facility.

#### §3 Profile of a Guarantee Credit Line Agreement

1. Under a guarantee credit line agreement, the Bank enables the Borrower to submit orders to issue a guarantee, in original or via the Internet banking system.
2. The Bank may refuse to execute the order submitted by the Borrower without specifying the refusal reason, in particular in the event the Borrower has violated stipulations of the guarantee credit line agreement or the Regulations, or if the order breaches any social, environmental or governance responsibility criteria (CSR/ESG) required by the BNP Paribas Group.
3. The total amount of guarantees to be issued by the Bank may not exceed the credit amount (credit limit) indicated in the agreement. The guarantees issued under the agreement and amounts paid by the Bank under the guarantees that remain unpaid by the Borrower shall decrease the amount of the credit limit available.
4. In the event of any ambiguities in the content of the order or non-compliance between the order and the contents of the documents attached thereto, the Bank may ask the Borrower to remove them. The Bank can also require the submission of additional documents that are necessary, in the Bank's opinion, to take a decision on the order execution.
5. Any activity carried out between the Borrower and the guarantee beneficiary shall not affect the scope of the liabilities of the Borrower towards the Bank under the guarantee issuance order.
6. Validity periods of guarantees issued may not end later than 14 days prior to the end of the financing term.
7. The guarantee credit line agreement may be either a non-revolving facility agreement or a revolving facility agreement. As regards the revolving facility, whenever the Bank's obligation arising from the guarantee issued to the Borrower's order expires before the financing term end or prior to the end of the current credit term, if such has been determined, the amount of the credit limit available will increase and the Borrower will be entitled to apply to the Bank for issuance of subsequent guarantees, within the credit limit available and until the lapse of the financing term or the current credit term if such has been determined. With regard to the non-revolving facility, the credit limit shall not increase, and the Borrower may not apply for issuing subsequent guarantees.

#### Credit Currency

8. The credit limit may be denominated in PLN, USD or EUR. However, guarantees may be issued in any currency indicated by the Borrower, provided that the buy/sell rate of such a currency is quoted by the Bank. In the case the guarantee currency differs from the credit limit currency, the amount of the credit limit being used is each time decreased by the guarantee amount, which is increased, to secure against FX risk, by additional 5% of the guarantee amount, and in the case of a guarantee whose validity period exceeds six months, by additional 10% of the guarantee amount, using the FX rate binding at the Bank on the day of issuing the given guarantee.
9. In the event that the guarantees issued under the agreement are denominated in a currency other than PLN, USD, EUR, the credit limit amount thus used is determined through a conversion of the guarantee currency into the credit currency. Making such a conversion shall not require a separate instruction of the Borrower.

10. The agreement may specify credit limits (sub-limits) for particular currencies.

#### Payment under the Guarantee

11. In the event that the guarantee beneficiary demands payment under the guarantee issued by the Bank, the Bank shall effect the payment and the Borrower is obligated to return the paid amount to the Bank on the same date when the Bank made the payment under the guarantee. If the Bank effects the payment in a foreign currency other than the credit limit currency, the Borrower is obligated to repay the amount paid by the Bank after its currency conversion into the credit limit currency. The currency conversion shall be made on the day of making the payment by the Bank.
12. The Bank shall make a payment under a guarantee after all the conditions described in the guarantee are fulfilled, in particular after a demand for payment is made or all required documents and statements are submitted. The Bank is not obliged to verify the circumstances that result from submitted documents or presented statements, unless the content of the guarantee indicates otherwise.
13. The Bank will notify the Borrower immediately about receiving a demand for payment from the guarantee beneficiary or its bank, and then about whether the Bank considered the demand consistent with the guarantee content and made the payment (with an indication of its date) or whether refused to make the payment, or about a withdrawal of the demand for payment by the beneficiary.
14. The Bank is not obliged to analyse the existence, validity, effectiveness and legal effects of any legal relationship between the Borrower and the guarantee beneficiary, in each case when the payment is consistent with the guarantee terms and conditions. The assessment of the demand consistency is made solely by the Bank.
15. The Bank debits the Borrower's accounts held in the Bank, without the need of a separate instruction from the Borrower, with the amount and currency paid to the guarantee beneficiary. The Borrower shall ensure a sufficient amount of funds on the Borrower's accounts held in the Bank to cover the amount paid by the Bank under the guarantee. If there are insufficient funds on the Borrower's accounts, the debt becomes past due and the Bank is entitled to withhold the issuance of guarantees ordered by the Borrower.
16. The Borrower hereby agrees that in the case of a past due debt, the Bank shall be authorized to submit a written statement on the Borrower's liability novation within the meaning of Article 506 of the Civil Code; as a consequence, the Borrower's liability shall become a liability under a non-revolving loan with the principal debt amount corresponding to the amount paid by the Bank under the guarantee, repayment date of seven (7) days of the date of payment under the guarantee made by the Bank, and interest rate for past-due debt amounting to the maximum default interest rate determined under Article 481 of the Civil Code Act dated 23 April 1964. Whenever the Entity Establishing the Collateral is different from the Borrower, and the collateral is a suretyship or a limited property right, the Entity Establishing the Collateral gives consent to maintain the collateral established by that Entity despite making the novation.
17. Subject to the mandatory provisions of law, the Bank shall not be liable to the Borrower for damage suffered by the Borrower as a result of the issuance of a guarantee in accordance with the order or payments made by the Bank under the guarantee in accordance with its content, unless the damage occurred unlawfully, as a result of wilful misconduct of the Bank.

#### Security Deposit

18. The Bank is authorised to demand a security deposit and the Borrower shall establish the same in the following cases:
  - a) if it is so provided under the guarantee credit line agreement or order,
  - b) in the event the Borrower fails to meet the agreement terms and conditions, or if there is a risk to a timely repayment of the Bank's receivables due from the Borrower,
  - c) in cases described in §18 item 2 of the Regulations,
  - d) in a situation when the guarantee validity period is longer than then current credit term (as long as such a term is determined) and then the credit is not provided available for the subsequent credit term.
19. The security deposit constitutes collateral for conditional receivables due to the Bank from the Borrower regarding the reimbursement of amounts paid by the Bank under guarantees issued under the agreement.
20. The Borrower shall establish the security deposit prior to the credit disbursement in the case specified in item 18 section a), while in cases determined in item 18 sections b) through d) - immediately, upon receiving the request from the Bank.
21. The security deposit is established by an ownership transfer of an amount as collateral made by the Borrower in favour of the Bank pursuant to Article 102 of the Banking Law.

22. In cases specified in item 18 sections b) through d), in the request to establish the security deposit, the Bank indicates the amount corresponding to the valid guarantees issued by the Bank under the agreement, and the account which should be credited with the amount.
23. The Borrower shall ensure sufficient funds on the Borrower's account to establish the security deposit.
24. Hereby the Borrower grants an irrevocable power of attorney which will not expire at the Borrower's death (for natural persons) in favour of the Bank, to enter into a security deposit agreement by and between the Bank and the Borrower, without the prior request upon the Borrower to fulfil that obligation, under standard terms and conditions applied by the Bank. Article 108 of the Civil Code shall not apply. To effectively establish the deposit, it is not necessary to make the agreement in writing. It will be sufficient when the Bank collects the specified amount from the Borrower's account and, in cases determined in item 18 sections b) through d), notifies the Borrower about the establishment of the deposit and its parameters. The security deposit is established in the guarantee currency, unless it has been agreed otherwise. In the event the Borrower's accounts are maintained in a currency other than the currency of the security deposit to be made, the Bank shall make a currency conversion under the terms and conditions determined in the Regulations.
25. The funds which constitute the security deposit established in cases specified in item 18 sections b) through d) will bear no interest, unless the parties have decided otherwise.
26. Unless the parties have decided otherwise, the security deposit established in cases specified in item 18 section a) will bear interest at the variable rate applicable to term deposits in the currency of the security deposit on the date of its collection from the Borrower's account, determined in the Table of term deposits interest rates. In the case of security deposits established in PLN, the change of the security deposit interest rate is subject to the occurrence of at least one of the three following circumstances:
  - a) change of the interest rate of the lombard credit determined by the National Bank of Poland,
  - b) change in the level of inflation rate published by the Central Statistical Office of Poland,
  - c) change in deposit interest rates on the interbank market in accordance with WIBID rate for categories of deposits selected by the Bank.
27. In the case of security deposits established in a foreign currency, the change of the security deposit interest rate is subject to the occurrence of at least one of the three following circumstances:
  - a) trends of the interest rate for a given currency on the interbank market (ie. LIBOR or EURIBOR) and the interest rates on the financial markets,
  - b) the interest rates on deposits offered by other banks,
  - c) real possibilities for effective employment of deposits by the Bank.
28. The remuneration for using the security deposit amount (interest) will be charged by the Bank at the end of each month, unless the parties have agreed otherwise. The Bank will transfer the accrued remuneration to the Borrower's account from which the security deposit has been collected (after the deduction of the costs of transferring the funds).
29. In the event that the Bank makes a payment in favour of the beneficiary of the guarantee issued by the Bank, the Bank may recover the paid amount against the security deposit established (satisfaction with the collateral) without any separate instruction of the Borrower, whereof the Bank will notify the Borrower forthwith.
30. The amount of the security deposit shall be decreased accordingly in the case of a guarantee expiry, likewise return of the guarantee by its beneficiary prior to its validity date, without requesting any payment under the guarantee in the meantime. The security deposit shall be decreased after 14 days of the guarantee expiry (including due to the return of the guarantee or a release of the Bank by the beneficiary from obligations under the guarantee prior to its validity date), in such a manner that the Bank returns the relevant funds plus the interest accrued to the Borrower's current account.

#### §4 Profile of a Letter of Credit Line Agreement

1. Under a letter of credit line agreement, the Bank enables the Borrower to submit orders to open letters of credit (L/Cs), in original or via the Internet banking system.
2. The Bank may refuse to execute the order submitted by the Borrower to open or amend a letter of credit, without specifying the refusal reason, in particular in the event the Borrower has violated stipulations of the letter of credit line agreement or the Regulations, or if the order breaches any social, environmental or governance responsibility criteria (CSR/ESG) required by the BNP Paribas Group.
3. The total amount of letters of credit to be issued by the Bank together with the tolerated L/C amount indicated in the letter of credit order may not exceed the credit amount (credit limit) indicated in the agreement. Any letters of credit issued under the agreement and



amounts paid by the Bank under the L/Cs that remain unpaid by the Borrower shall decrease the amount of the credit limit available.

4. In the event of any ambiguities in the content of the order or non-compliance between the order and the contents of the documents attached thereto, the Bank may ask the Borrower to remove them. The Bank can also require the submission of additional documents that are necessary, in the Bank's opinion, to take a decision on the order execution.
5. Any activity carried out between the Borrower and the letter of credit beneficiary shall not affect the scope of the liabilities of the Borrower towards the Bank under the order to open the L/C.
6. The performance date of L/Cs opened by the Bank may not end later than 14 days prior to the end of the financing term.
7. The L/C line agreement may be either a non-revolving facility agreement or revolving facility agreement. As regards the revolving facility, whenever the Bank's obligation arising from the L/C opened to the Borrower's order expires before the financing term end or prior to the end of the current credit term, if such has been determined, the amount of the credit limit available will increase and the Borrower will be entitled to apply to the Bank for opening subsequent L/Cs, within the credit limit available and until the lapse of the financing term or the current credit term if such has been determined. With regard to the non-revolving facility, the credit limit shall not increase, and the Borrower may not apply for opening subsequent L/Cs.

#### Credit Currency

8. The credit limit may be denominated in PLN, USD or EUR. However, L/Cs may be opened in any currency indicated by the Borrower, provided that the buy/sell rate of such a currency is quoted by the Bank. In the case the L/C currency differs from the credit limit currency, the amount of the credit limit being used is each time decreased by the L/C amount, which is increased, to secure against FX risk, by additional 5% of the L/C amount, and in the case of an L/C whose term of realisation exceeds six months, by additional 10% of the L/C amount, using the FX rate binding at the Bank on the day of opening the given L/C.
9. In the event that the letters of credit issued under the agreement are denominated in a currency other than PLN, USD, EUR, the credit limit amount thus used is determined through a conversion of the L/C currency into the credit currency. Making such a conversion shall not require a separate instruction of the Borrower.
10. The agreement may specify credit limits (sub-limits) for particular currencies.

#### Payment under a Letter of Credit

11. In the event of a payment under a letter of credit opened by the Bank, the Bank shall effect the payment and the Borrower is obligated to return the paid amount to the Bank on the same date when the Bank made the payment under the letter of credit. If the Bank effects the payment in a foreign currency other than the credit limit currency, the Borrower is obligated to repay the amount paid by the Bank after its currency conversion into the credit limit currency. The currency conversion shall be made on the day of making the payment by the Bank.
12. The Bank shall make a payment under a letter of credit after all the conditions described in the L/C are fulfilled, in particular after all required documents and statements are submitted. The Bank is not obliged to verify the circumstances that result from submitted documents or presented statements, unless the content of a letter of credit indicates otherwise.
13. The payment is made regardless of the existence, validity, effectiveness and legal effects of any legal relationship between the Borrower and the L/C beneficiary, in each case when the payment is consistent with the L/C terms and conditions.
14. The Bank debits the Borrower's accounts held at the Bank, without the need of a separate instruction from the Borrower, in the amount and currency paid to the L/C beneficiary. The Borrower shall ensure a sufficient amount of funds on the Borrower's accounts held at the Bank to cover the amount paid by the Bank under the L/C. If there are insufficient funds on the Borrower's accounts, the debt becomes past due and the Bank is entitled to withhold the performance of L/Cs ordered by the Borrower.
15. The Borrower hereto agrees that in the case of a past due debt, the Bank shall be authorized to submit a written statement on the Borrower's liability novation within the meaning of Article 506 of the Civil Code; as a consequence, the Borrower's liability shall become a liability under a non-revolving loan with the principal debt amount corresponding to the amount paid by the Bank under the L/C, repayment date of seven (7) days of the date of payment under the L/C made by the Bank, and interest rate for past-due debt amounting to the maximum default interest rate determined under Article 481 of the Civil Code Act dated 23 April 1964. Whenever the Entity Establishing the Collateral is different from the Borrower, and the collateral is a suretyship or a limited

property right, the Entity Establishing the Collateral gives consent to maintain the collateral established by that Entity despite making the novation.

16. Subject to the mandatory provisions of law, the Bank shall not be liable to the Borrower for damage suffered by the Borrower as a result of opening the L/C in accordance with the order or payments made by the Bank under the L/C in accordance with its content, unless the damage occurred unlawfully, as a result of wilful misconduct of the Bank.

#### Security Deposit

17. The Bank is authorised to demand a security deposit and the Borrower shall establish the same in the following cases:
  - a) if it is so provided under the letter of credit line agreement or order,
  - b) in the event the Borrower fails to meet the agreement terms and conditions, or if there is a risk to a timely repayment of the Bank's receivables due from the Borrower,
  - c) in cases described in §18 item 2 of the Regulations,
  - d) in a situation when the letter of credit validity period is longer than then current credit term (as long as such a term is determined) and then the credit is not provided available for the subsequent credit term.
18. The security deposit constitutes collateral for conditional receivables due to the Bank from the Borrower regarding the reimbursement of amounts paid by the Bank under letters of credit opened under the agreement.
19. The Borrower shall establish the security deposit prior to the credit disbursement in the case specified in item 17 section a), while in cases determined in item 17 sections b) through d) - immediately, upon receiving the request from the Bank.
20. The security deposit is established by an ownership transfer of an amount as collateral made by the Borrower in favour of the Bank pursuant to Article 102 of the Banking Law,
21. In cases specified in item 17 sections b) through d), in the request to establish the security deposit, the Bank indicates the amount corresponding to the valid letters of credit opened by the Bank under the agreement, and the account which should be credited with the amount.
22. The Borrower shall ensure sufficient funds on the Borrower's account to establish the security deposit.
23. Hereby the Borrower grants an irrevocable power of attorney which will not expire at the Borrower's death (for natural persons) in favour of the Bank, to enter into a security deposit agreement by and between the Bank and the Borrower, without the prior request upon the Borrower to fulfil that obligation, under standard terms and conditions applied by the Bank. Article 108 of the Civil Code shall not apply. To effectively establish the deposit, it is not necessary to make the agreement in writing. It will be sufficient when the Bank collects the specified amount from the Borrower's account and, in cases determined in item 18 sections b) through d), notifies the Borrower about the establishment of the deposit and its parameters. The security deposit is established in the L/C currency, unless it has been agreed otherwise. In the event the Borrower's accounts are maintained in a currency other than the currency of the security deposit to be made, the Bank shall make a currency conversion under the terms and conditions determined in the Regulations.
24. The funds which constitute the security deposit established in cases specified in item 17 sections b) through d) will bear no interest, unless it has been decided otherwise.
25. Unless it has been decided otherwise, the security deposit established in cases specified in item 17 section a) will bear interest at the variable rate applicable to term deposits in the currency of the security deposit on the date of its collection from the Borrower's account, determined in the Table of term deposits interest rates. In the case of security deposits established in PLN, the change of the security deposit interest rate is subject to the occurrence of at least one of the three following circumstances:
  - a) change of the interest rate of the lombard credit determined by the National Bank of Poland,
  - b) change in the level of inflation rate published by the Central Statistical Office of Poland,
  - c) change in deposit interest rates on the interbank market in accordance with WIBID rate for categories of deposits selected by the Bank.
26. In the case of security deposits established in a foreign currency, the change of the security deposit interest rate is subject to the occurrence of at least one of the three following circumstances:
  - a) trends of the interest rate for a given currency on the interbank market (ie. LIBOR or EURIBOR) and the interest rates on the financial markets,
  - b) the interest rates on deposits offered by other banks,
  - c) real possibilities for effective employment of deposits by the Bank.
27. The remuneration for using the security deposit amount (interest) will be charged by the Bank at the end of each month, unless the parties have agreed otherwise. The Bank will transfer the accrued remuneration to the

Borrower's account from which the security deposit has been collected (after the deduction of the costs of transferring the funds).

28. In the event that the Bank makes a payment in favour of the beneficiary under the letter of credit opened by the Bank, the Bank may recover the paid amount against the security deposit established (satisfaction with the collateral) without any separate instruction of the Borrower, whereof the Bank will notify the Borrower forthwith.
29. The amount of the security deposit shall be decreased accordingly in the case of the expiry of the Bank's obligations under letters of credit opened to the Borrower's order. The security deposit shall be decreased after 14 days of the L/C expiry, in such a manner that the Bank returns the relevant funds plus the interest accrued to the Borrower's current account.

#### §3 Overdraft Facility profile

1. Under the overdraft agreement, the Bank undertakes to make available appropriate funds to the Borrower up to the credit amount specified in the agreement, on the Borrower's account maintained by the Bank. The funds shall be used against the debit limit of the said account.
2. Any instructions of the Borrower that are not fully covered by the agreed credit amount shall not be executed. The same shall apply to the Borrower's instructions in the case the available debit limit is insufficient for covering the Bank's receivables related to the execution of a given instruction.
3. The overdraft facility may be used repeatedly and each payment into the Borrower's current account reduces the outstanding debit balance.
4. Any payments into the Borrower's current account shall not decrease the outstanding debt balance of the overdraft facility, if the Bank is entitled to use the funds for the repayment of other receivables due to the Bank from the Borrower.
5. The overdraft facility is a working capital facility.

#### §6 Profile of a Multi-Option Credit Line Agreement

1. Under the multi-option credit line agreement, the Bank undertakes to put funds at the disposal of the Borrower, accept orders to issue guarantees or open L/Cs, up to the credit amount specified in the agreement (credit limit), and the Borrower undertakes to return the used funds along with other dues or to fulfil other obligations arising under the agreement.
2. The Borrower's instructions may be executed through the financing forms stipulated in the agreement. All applicable provisions of the Regulations shall apply accordingly.
3. The multi-option credit line agreement may determine credit limits for particular forms of financing.
4. Particular forms of financing are used based on instructions submitted by the Borrower, which shall not be understood as entering into a credit relationship separate from the agreement.
5. The multi-option credit line agreement is a revolving facility and cannot be used as an investment loan.
6. If one of the financing forms is a revolving credit, which in the event of the lack of funds on the Borrower's account can be utilised to repay receivables due to the Bank under the orders to issue a guarantee or open a letter of credit - the provisions of the Regulations and the credit agreement regarding the minimum amount of revolving credit disbursement and repayment - shall not apply.

#### Credit Currency

7. The agreement may specify credit limits (sub-limits) for particular currencies.
8. The Borrower agrees that the Bank may, under its unilateral declaration submitted to the Borrower, exclude or limit the possibility of using the credit limit in a given currency or to reduce the credit limit determined for particular currencies. The Bank's declaration shall be effective as of the end of the current credit term and should be submitted at least one month prior to the effective date.
9. In order to monitor the credit limit utilisation level in the event the currency of the credit facility, guarantee or L/C is different from the currency in which the credit limit amount is expressed:
  - a) with respect to credit facilities - the Bank prior to each:
    - (i) extension of the financing term, making the credit available for the next current credit term or increase of the credit amount made available,
    - (ii) disbursement of a new credit facility, and
    - (iii) each last day of a month, has the right to convert, on the basis of NBP mid-rates, the disbursed credit facilities into the currency in which the credit limit amount has been determined, and
  - with respect to guarantees and L/Cs - the amount of the credit limit being used is each time decreased by a guarantee and L/C amount, which is increased, to secure against risk arising from FX differences, by additional 5%, and in the case of a guarantee and L/C whose term of realisation exceeds six months, by additional 10%, using the FX rate applicable at

the Bank on the day of issuing the given guarantee / opening the given L/C.

If the credit limit is exceeded, following the respective notification from the Bank, the Borrower shall repay the excess on the next day of receiving the aforesaid notification from the Bank. The Bank is authorised to debit the Borrower's account with the excess amount without any separate instructions of the Borrower.

#### **§8 Profile of Multi-option Premium and Premium bis Credit Line Agreements**

1. Under the multi-option premium/premium bis credit line agreement, the Bank undertakes to put funds at the disposal of the Borrower, accept orders to issue guarantees or open L/Cs, up to the credit amount specified in the agreement (credit limit), and the Borrower undertakes to return the used funds along with other dues or to fulfil other obligations arising under the agreement.
2. The Borrower's instructions may be executed through the financing forms stipulated in the agreement. All applicable provisions of the Regulations shall apply accordingly.
3. The multi-option credit line agreement may determine credit limits for particular forms of financing.
4. The particular forms of financing are used based on instructions submitted by the Borrower, which shall not be understood as entering into a credit relationship separate from the agreement.
5. The multi-option premium/premium bis credit line agreement is a revolving facility and cannot be used as an investment loan.
6. If one of the financing forms is a revolving credit, which in the event of the lack of funds on the Borrower's account can be utilised to repay receivables due to the Bank under the orders to issue a guarantee or open a letter of credit - the provisions of the Regulations and the credit agreement regarding the minimum amount of revolving credit disbursement and repayment - shall not apply.

#### **Credit Currency**

7. The agreement may specify credit limits (sub-limits) for particular currencies.
8. The Borrower agrees that the Bank may, under its unilateral declaration submitted to the Borrower, exclude or limit the possibility of using the credit limit in a given currency or to reduce the credit limit determined for particular currencies. The Bank's declaration shall be effective as of the end of the current credit term and should be submitted at least one month prior to the effective date.
9. With respect to the multi-option premium credit line agreement, if the currency of the credit facility, guarantee or letter of credit is different from the credit limit currency, the credit limit amount provided available is each time decreased by 10% of the amount of the utilized credit facility, guarantee or letter of credit to secure against the risk arising from FX differences.
10. If the credit limit is exceeded on account of FX differences, following the respective notification from the Bank, the Borrower shall repay the excess on the next day of receiving the aforesaid notification from the Bank. The Bank is authorised to debit the Borrower's account with the excess amount without any separate instructions of the Borrower.

#### **§9 General Financing Agreement Profile**

1. The general financing agreement is a framework agreement under which the Bank undertakes to put funds at the disposal of the Borrower up to the amount determined in the general financing agreement (credit limit) or to render it possible for the Borrower to use other opportunities indicated in the agreement, upon the conclusion of specific agreements with the Borrower.
2. The Bank is not obliged to conclude specific credit agreements. Specific credit agreements will not be concluded in particular when at the agreement conclusion time the Borrower is not creditworthy and does not meet other requirements of the Bank with respect to particular types of financing or if it would violate any regulations currently binding in the Bank.
3. Under the general financing agreement, the Borrower shall repay receivables due to the Bank under the specific credit agreements at dates and on conditions set out in the specific credit agreements. Once concluded, the specific credit agreements become enclosures to the general financing agreement.
4. The credit limit is a revolving limit. Upon repayment of a credit granted under the specific credit agreement, the Borrower may reuse the credit limit within the repaid amount, however, up to the credit limit and during the term stipulated in the general financing agreement.
5. The general financing agreement is concluded for an indefinite period of time and may be terminated immediately by each of the parties thereto. The termination of the general financing agreement becomes effective however only after the expiry or termination of all specific credit agreements concluded under the general financing agreement.

6. Any failure to meet the conditions of specific credit agreements shall be treated as the default on the general financing agreement.

#### **Collateral for receivables under the General Financing Agreement**

7. The collateral provided for in the general financing agreement secures the repayment of the Bank's receivables arising from all specific credit agreements concluded under the said agreement.
8. The establishment of the collateral under the general financing agreement shall not exclude the possibility of establishing any additional collateral for the Bank's receivables arising from specific credit agreements.
9. The collateral provided for in the general financing agreement shall be valid also after its expiry (termination) until the full repayment of all receivables arising from specific credit agreements concluded under the general financing agreement.