

**STONERIDGE, INC.**  
**STONERIDGE CONTROL DEVICES, INC.**  
**STONERIDGE ELECTRONICS**

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**TERMS AND CONDITIONS**

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## **TERMS AND CONDITIONS**

### **SECTION 1**

#### **GOODS AND SERVICES COVERED BY THESE TERMS AND CONDITIONS**

- 1(a) These Terms and Conditions apply to the purchase by Stoneridge, Inc. or any of Stoneridge, Inc.'s subsidiaries<sup>1</sup> (hereafter referred to as the "Buyer" or "Stoneridge") of production goods and services from the Supplier including, but not limited to: (a) production and service parts, components, assemblies and accessories; (b) raw materials; (c) tooling; and (d) design, engineering or other services. These Terms and Conditions can be found on the website of Stoneridge at <http://www.stoneridge.com/suppliers/> or obtained directly from the Buyer.
- 1(b) Purchase Orders describe the goods and services being purchased and specify the name and address of the Buyer and the Supplier. The goods and/or services purchased are herein referred to as the Goods or, in the case of a prototype tool order or production tool order, as the Tooling (defined in greater detail in Section 24 (a)). A reference to a Purchase Order in these Terms and Conditions is a reference to all orders therein identified as a Purchase Order subject to these Terms and Conditions, including but not limited to: production purchase orders, production tool orders, blanket purchase orders, requirements purchase orders, prototype purchase orders, prototype tool orders and production spot buy purchase orders.
- 1(c) These Terms and Conditions are the primary contract terms and conditions that apply to the purchase of the Goods.

### **SECTION 2**

#### **DOCUMENTS USED IN PRODUCTION PURCHASING**

In addition to Purchase Orders, the Buyer may use additional documentation (Purchase Order Documents) in the purchase of Goods or Tooling. These Purchase Order Documents are also governed by these Terms and Conditions unless otherwise stated:

- 2(a) A Request For Quote (RFQ) asks the Supplier to provide a quotation for Goods. Any quotation provided by the Supplier must be based on these Terms and Conditions and must be submitted on the Buyer's quotation form. Buyer may require Supplier provide both a Preliminary RFQ and a Final RFQ.
- 2(b) A Statement of Work is prepared or approved by the engineering department of the Buyer. In most cases, it is developed before a production purchase order is issued.
- 2(c) A Warranty Program Agreement is an agreement relating to a warranty reduction, recovery or chargeback program. In the event of a conflict, these Terms and Conditions will take precedence over the terms of any Warranty Program Agreement.

- 2(d) A Release instructs the Supplier to ship a specified quantity of Goods to a particular location by a specified date and time.
- 2(e) Supplier Requirements Manual. The Supplier Requirements Manual defines the Supplier's responsibilities for ensuring that Goods conform to Buyer's specifications and other procurement requirements. The Supplier Requirements Manual is located at <http://www.stoneridge.com/suppliers/> or may be obtained from the Buyer. The terms of the Supplier Requirements Manual are part of the Purchase Order Documents. In the event of a conflict, unless otherwise stated in the Supplier Requirements Manual, these Terms and Conditions will take precedence over the terms of the Supplier Requirements Manual.
- 2(f) Divisional Requirements Manual. The Buyer may provide Supplier with a Divisional Requirements Manual regarding Supplier's responsibilities for ensuring that Goods conform to Buyer's divisional specifications and other procurement requirements. The terms of any such Divisional Requirements Manual are part of the Purchase Order Documents and are binding on the Supplier and the Buyer. In the event of a conflict, unless otherwise stated in a Divisional Requirements Manual, these Terms and Conditions will take precedence over the terms of a Divisional Requirements Manual.
- 2(f) Master Supply Agreement. A Master Supply Agreement for either tool-manufactured products or off-the-shelf products refers to a supply agreement between the Buyer and the Supplier for a specified duration. The terms of any such Master Supply Agreement are part of the Purchase Order Documents and are binding on the Supplier and the Buyer. In the event of a conflict, the conflicting provisions of the Master Supply Agreement will take precedence over the conflicting provisions within these Terms and Conditions. All non-conflicting provisions of these Terms and Conditions will still apply.
- 2(g) Tooling Agreement. The Buyer may enter into a Tooling Agreement (see Section 24 below) regarding the use of tools, gages or machinery owned by Buyer or its customers and used in the manufacturing of Goods. The terms of any such Tooling Agreement are part of the Purchase Order Documents and are binding on the Supplier and the Buyer. In the event of a conflict, unless otherwise stated in the Tooling Agreement, these Terms and Conditions will take precedence over the terms of any Tooling Agreement.
- 2(h) Supplemental Terms and Conditions. Supplemental Terms and Conditions may be issued by the Buyer to address special product or local market requirements, including legal matters specific to the country where the Buyer or the Supplier is located. Supplemental Terms and Conditions are part of the Purchase Order Documents and are binding on the Supplier and the Buyer. The Supplemental Terms and Conditions will identify the scope of their applicability.
- 2(i) Routing Guide. A Routing Guide may be issued by Buyer to provide specific shipping instructions to Supplier. The terms of any such Routing Guide are part of the Purchase Order Documents and are binding on the Supplier and the Buyer. In the event of a conflict, unless otherwise stated in the Routing Guide, these Terms and Conditions will

take precedence over the terms of any Routing Guide.

- 2(j) Supplier Packaging Guideline. A Supplier Packaging Guideline may be issued by Buyer to provide specific packaging instructions to Supplier. The terms of any such Supplier Packaging Guideline are part of the Purchase Order Documents and are binding on the Supplier and the Buyer. In the event of a conflict, unless otherwise stated in the Supplier Packaging Guideline, these Terms and Conditions will take precedence over the terms of any Routing Guide.

### **SECTION 3**

#### **THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS THAT APPLY**

- 3(a) Terms and Conditions that Apply. The contract between the Buyer and the Supplier for the purchase and sale of the Goods is the Purchase Order. The Purchase Order includes these Terms and Conditions and the Purchase Order Documents.
- 3(b) Terms and Conditions that Do Not Apply. No terms or conditions other than those set forth in the documents referenced in Section 3(a) will apply to the Purchase Orders, including any contract terms that may have been submitted by the Supplier. To be valid, any deviations from the terms and conditions set forth in the documents referenced in Section 3(a) must be expressly approved in writing and signed by a Stoneridge manager.

### **SECTION 4**

#### **CONTRACT FORMATION**

- 4(a) Buyer's Offer. When the Buyer issues a Purchase Order, it makes an offer to purchase the Goods or Tooling from the Supplier on the terms and conditions in the Purchase Order and herein.
- 4(b) Supplier's Acceptance. The contract is formed when the Supplier accepts the offer of the Buyer. This occurs upon the earlier of: (a) the Supplier beginning work or performance; (b) the Supplier notifying the Buyer of its acceptance of the offer by signing and returning the Purchase Order; or (c) the Supplier shipping the Goods to Buyer.

### **SECTION 5**

#### **QUANTITY or VOLUME PROJECTIONS**

- 5(a) Requirements. The Supplier will provide the Buyer's requirements for Goods or Tooling as stated on the Purchase Order. Time and quantity are of the essence in the purchase of Goods. For blanket purchase orders and requirements purchase orders, the Buyer will issue Releases to specify the quantities needed, delivery locations, times and dates.
- 5(b) Volume Projections. The Buyer may provide the Supplier with estimates, forecasts or projections of its future volume or quantity requirements for the Goods. These Volume Projections are provided as an estimate for planning purposes only.

- 5(c) No Commitment. Volume Projections are not a commitment by the Buyer to purchase the quantities specified in the Volume Projections. The Buyer's purchase obligation is only as specified in Section 3. The Supplier acknowledges that Volume Projections, like any other forward looking projections, are based on a number of economic and business factors, variables and assumptions, some or all of which may change over time, and may or may not be accurate at the time they were made or later on. The Buyer makes no representation, warranty, guaranty or commitment of any kind or nature, express or implied, regarding any Volume Projection.

## **SECTION 6** **PAYMENT**

- 6(a) Payment Terms. Standard payment terms are 90 days unless otherwise specified on a Purchase Order or where such payment terms are prohibited by the Country of manufacturing.
- 6(b) Proof of Insurance. No payment will be due unless the Supplier has provided a certificate of insurance and other required documentation showing it has fully complied with its obligations under Section 18.

## **SECTION 7** **SETOFF**

- 7(a) Supplier's Direct Accounts. The Buyer will administer on a Net Settlement Basis all of the accounts of the Supplier arising from the Purchase Orders and other agreements the Supplier has with the Buyer. Net Settlement Basis means that, unless prohibited by law, the Buyer may set off and recoup against the Buyer's accounts payable to the Supplier any amounts for which the Buyer determines in good faith the Supplier is liable to it under any Purchase Order or other agreements with the Supplier. The Buyer may do so without notice to the Supplier.
- 7(b) Basis of Debit. The Buyer will be presumed to have acted in good faith if it has a commercially reasonable basis for believing that the Supplier is liable for the amount of the debit. A debit may include the actual professional fees and other costs incurred by the Buyer.

## **SECTION 8** **QUALITY ASSURANCE**

- 8(a) Quality Assurance: The Supplier will promote continuous quality improvement in the manufacture, production and distribution of Goods. The Supplier will comply with the quality assurance processes, inspections and standards specified by the Buyer for suppliers providing goods or services similar in nature to the Goods.

**SECTION 9**  
**SHIPPING, PACKAGING AND DELIVERY**

- 9(a) Compliance with Buyer's Requirement. The Supplier will comply with the Buyer's requirements for packing, marking, labeling and shipping. The Supplier will ship only the quantity of the Goods specified by the Buyer in the Purchase Order or Release.
- 9(b) Delivery, Title and Risk of Loss. Title and risk of loss will pass at the time and place of delivery in accordance with the delivery term on the Purchase Order for the Goods. In the case of Tooling, title and risk of loss will pass at the consolidator's location if one is used.

**SECTION 10**  
**NONCONFORMING GOODS**

- 10(a) Right to Inspect. All material and workmanship used in the performance of the Purchase Order shall be subject to inspection by the Buyer and/or the Government at all times during manufacture and subject to final inspection and acceptance at Buyer's plant.
- 10(b) No Inspection Required. The Supplier will only deliver Goods that conform in all respects to the requirements described in Section 16. Though Buyer has a right to inspection under Section 10(a), Buyer is not required to inspect the Goods prior to their use. The Supplier waives any right to require the Buyer to conduct an inspection.
- 10(c) Notice. If the Goods do not conform, the Buyer will inform the Supplier, orally or in writing, about the nonconformity as soon as reasonably practicable after the Buyer has discovered it. The Buyer will confirm the nonconformity in a written notice if requested by the Supplier to do so.
- 10(d) Supplier's Right to Cure. The Supplier will be permitted to rework, replace or otherwise remedy a nonconformity in the Goods as long as: (a) the nonconformity has been discovered after delivery of the Goods but before the Buyer has started to use the Goods (including in any pre-assembly processing or fitment); (b) the Supplier can perform the remedial work at its location, or at the Buyer's site (subject to any restrictions in any labor agreement of the Buyer), without disruption to the Buyer's operations; (c) the remedial work will not cause any delay in the Buyer's operations, including its production process, or cause the Buyer to incur any additional costs; and (d) the cure can be completed by the deadline established by the Buyer.
- 10(e) Buyer's Options. If the Buyer determines in good faith, after consulting with the Supplier, that the remedial work cannot be done within the limits of Section 10(d), the Buyer is entitled to: (a) reject the nonconforming Goods, return them to the Supplier and, at the Buyer's option, request redelivery of conforming Goods; or (b) retain them and either repair them itself or request the Supplier do so, on or off-site. In any event, the Supplier will bear the risk and expense of the remedial action undertaken by the Buyer or the Supplier including Supplier's direct labor costs and factory overhead.



- 10(f) Supplier's Right to Nonconforming Goods. The Supplier may request that the Buyer hold and make available to the Supplier, at the Supplier's expense, any nonconforming Goods, subject to the Buyer's options under Section 10(e).
- 10(g) Costs Incurred by the Buyer. The Supplier is liable for all direct, incidental and consequential damages, losses, costs, and expenses incurred by the Buyer resulting from the failure of the Supplier to deliver conforming Goods or to comply with the shipping and delivery or other requirements of the Buyer, even if the Supplier has cured the failure under Section 10(d). These include costs associated with interruptions or delays in production and plant shutdowns.
- 10(h) No Acceptance or Waiver of Rights. The Buyer's rights under this Section 10 apply even if the nonconformity does not become apparent until after delivery of the Goods. The Supplier is not liable for damage to the Goods after delivery due solely to actions taken by the Buyer or third parties. Payment will not constitute acceptance of nonconforming Goods, nor will it limit or affect any of the Buyer's rights.
- 10(i) Inspection Report. A copy of the inspection report covering any material found to be defective whether it is accepted on deviation or rejected will be sent to Supplier or sent with returned material. Supplier agrees that upon receipt it will promptly complete the block titled "Corrective Action" stating what will be done to correct any future production and mail same, by electronic and first-class mail, promptly to Buyer's Quality Control Department.
- 10(j) Field Actions. Buyer may initiate field actions on Goods in order to address quality or safety issues, compliance with legal requirements or customer concerns ("Field Actions"). Field Actions include but are not limited to product recalls and service campaigns. The Supplier shall compensate Buyer for any loss or damage arising out of or relating to the defective Goods including but not limited to costs (including reasonable attorney's and expert's fees) for any Field Actions, labor, replacement, assembly and disassembly, detection and analyze, scrapping and transportation to Stoneridge and/or its end-users.

**SECTION 11**  
**CHARGE BACKS**

11(a) Charge Backs. Buyer has the right, in addition to other remedies available to Buyer (e.g. to claim damages), to charge back and recover costs from Supplier due to late deliveries as well as suspect or nonconforming Goods. The amount of such charge backs and recovery costs are delineated in the below table:

Stoneridge cost recovery (charge backs) table	To Europe (all sites)	To North America	
		Mexico	US
Admin fee per complaint to supplier	€100/claim	NA	NA
Stoneridge line stoppage	€30/hour/employee on the line affected	\$7/hour/employee on the line affected	\$30/hour/employee on the line affected
Inspection, sorting, rework etc. at Stoneridge	€30/hour/employee	\$12/hour/employee	\$30/hour/employee
Packaging and admin cost	Included in admin fee per complaint	\$30/returned request	

11(b) If sorting of defective Goods becomes necessary, Supplier is liable for the arrangement and the cost of sorting and any related transport cost. If sorting and handling is performed by Buyer, Supplier shall be liable to remunerate Buyer’s reasonable costs for such work. Supplier is liable for the additional administrative cost related to each accepted IR (Inspection Report) issued by Buyer.

**SECTION 12**  
**USING THE BUYER’S INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY AND TOOLING**

12(a) Buyer’s Intellectual Property Rights. The Buyer may have valuable Intellectual Property Rights in Tooling, documents, and information provided to the Supplier. For the purposes of this Agreement, “Intellectual Property Rights” shall mean patents (including utility models), design patents, design rights (whether capable of registration or not), copyrights, copyright related rights, moral rights, right in databases, trademarks, trade secrets, know-how, trade names, rights under marketing law and passing off, topography rights and semiconductor chip rights, and all other intellectual property rights, whether or not registered or capable of registration, and applications for any of the foregoing respectively, and all rights to apply for the same, and all rights and forms of protection of a similar nature or having a similar effect to any of these anywhere in the world. The Supplier may use the Intellectual Property Rights of the Buyer only in the production and supply of Goods to the Buyer.

12(b) Provision of Information. The Buyer shall provide Supplier with specifications, technical documents and information necessary for the delivery and the manufacturing of the Goods or the purchase/manufacturing of the Tooling (“Buyer Specifications”). Supplier may also provide Buyer with drawings, patterns, technical information, technical specifications and other materials created for the purposes of this Agreement (“Supplier Specifications”). Buyer has the right to reject and request revisions to any Supplier Specifications.

- 12(c) Use of Buyer's Intellectual Property Rights. Buyer Specifications, Supplier Specifications, technical documents and information, including any Intellectual Property Rights therein, relating to the Goods and/or Tooling, shall be and remain the property of Buyer and shall not be used for any other purpose than the manufacturing of the Goods on Buyer's behalf. The Supplier must first obtain the Buyer's written approval before it manufactures, sells or otherwise disposes to third parties any Goods or Tooling made by the Supplier using any Tooling, equipment or Intellectual Property Rights of the Buyer. Buyer Specifications, Supplier Specifications, technical documents and/or information provided and/or specified by Buyer may not, without Buyer's prior written consent, be copied, reproduced, provided to or otherwise made available to any third party.
- 12(d) Developments. If Buyer's purchase of Goods initiates development or design work, any Intellectual Property Rights arising from such work shall accrue to Buyer.
- 12(e) No Right, Title or Interest. Supplier agrees that it will, neither directly nor indirectly, obtain or attempt to obtain, in any country or territory, any right, title or interest by registering patent, copyright or otherwise in or to any of Buyer's Specifications, innovations, inventions or other Intellectual Property Rights.

### **SECTION 13** **CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION**

- 13(a) Confidential Information is information that meets the requirements specified below for Supplier Confidential Information or Buyer Confidential Information. Information that does not meet these requirements is not Confidential Information, regardless of any legend or marking to the contrary.
- 13(b) Supplier Confidential Information is any information disclosed under the Purchase Order Documents that meets all of the following requirements:
- (i) The information is non-public information that is proprietary to: (A) the Supplier or any of Supplier's related companies; or (B) any third party to which the Supplier or related company has an obligation of confidentiality relating to the information; and
  - (ii) The information is disclosed to the Buyer: (A) in tangible form and identified as confidential in the tangible form; or (B) orally, and is identified as confidential at the time of disclosure, and is described in a written statement (which must also identify it as confidential) within a reasonable time after disclosure.
- 13(c) Buyer Confidential Information is any information that meets any of the following requirements, regardless of whether it has been disclosed under the Purchase Order Documents:
- (i) The information is non-public information that is proprietary to: (A) the Buyer or

any of its related companies; or (B) any third party to which the Buyer or related company has an obligation of confidentiality relating to the information.

- (ii) The information is:
  - (a) A Volume Projection as defined in Section 5;
  - (b) The Buyer's or any of its related companies' future product plans or any details of those plans; or
  - (c) Any other information identified by the Buyer or any of its related companies (orally or in writing) as confidential.
- 13(d) Obligations and Standard of Care: The Buyer and Supplier will each use Reasonable Care to protect the confidentiality of Confidential Information to the Other Party. Reasonable Care is the standard of care that the party holding the information would use in protecting the confidentiality of its own confidential information. The obligations under this Section 13(d) do not apply to any information that: (1) is or becomes publicly available through no breach of any agreement between the Buyer and the Supplier; (2) is approved for release by the disclosing party in a written notice; (3) is lawfully obtained from a third party without a duty of confidentiality; (4) was already known to the receiving party prior to its disclosure; or (5) is required to be disclosed by a valid court order.
- 13(e) Sharing with Related Companies and Consultants: The Buyer and Supplier may share Confidential Information of the Other Party with their: (1) Related Companies; and (2) consultants, contractors, experts and agents; provided, that the person or the entity with whom or which the information is being shared has agreed in writing to be bound by confidentiality provisions comparable to those specified in this Section 13. The Supplier will first obtain the written consent of the Buyer if the Supplier or any of its Related Companies wants to share Buyer Confidential Information with any party (including any of its Related Companies) that is a manufacturer or distributor of motor vehicles and and/or motor vehicle parts.
- 13(f) Sharing with Other Third Parties: Neither the Buyer nor the Supplier will share any Confidential Information of the other Party with any third party, including any competitor of the other Party, without the prior written agreement of the other Party, except as may otherwise be permitted under the Purchase Order Documents or other written agreement between the parties.
- 13(g) No Other Obligations: The Buyer, the Supplier and their Related Companies have no other obligation for confidential information supplied to them from another source, unless otherwise agreed to in writing.
- 13(h) Effective Date of Buyer's Obligations: The Buyer's obligations under this Section 13 apply to Supplier Confidential Information disclosed to the Buyer on or after December 1, 2013.

**SECTION 14**  
**WARRANTY REDUCTION PROGRAMS**

- 14(a) Supplier Participation. The Buyer may initiate various programs designed to improve quality, increase customer satisfaction or reduce costs, including but not limited to, quality control programs established or directed by the Buyer or Buyer's customer relating to supplier performance evaluations and minority business expectations. The Supplier is required to participate in these initiatives to the extent requested by the Buyer.

**SECTION 15**  
**GLOBAL TRADE COMPLIANCE**

- 15(a) Customs Drawback Documents. Upon request, Supplier shall promptly furnish to Buyer all documents and other information required for customs drawback purposes, properly completed in accordance with applicable governmental regulations. Unless otherwise expressly stated in the Purchase Order, all customs drawback shall be reserved and retained for, or credited to, Buyer.
- 15(b) Export Licenses and/or Authorizations. Export licenses or authorizations necessary for the export of the Goods shall be the responsibility of Supplier unless otherwise expressly stated in the Purchase Order, in which case Supplier shall provide such information as may be necessary to enable Buyer to obtain such licenses or authorizations. Supplier shall undertake such arrangements as necessary for the Goods to be covered by any duty deferral or free trade zone programs of the country of import.
- 15(c) Customs Security Programs. To the extent that any Goods covered by the Purchase Order are to be imported into the United States of America, Supplier shall, upon Buyer's request, comply with all applicable recommendations or requirements of the United States Bureau of Customs and Border Protection's Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism initiative or any successor or replacement initiative or program. To the extent that any Goods covered by this Order are to be imported into Canada, Supplier shall, upon Buyer's request, participate in the Canada Border Services Agency's Partners in Protection program or any successor or replacement initiative or program. Upon request, Supplier shall certify in writing its compliance with the foregoing. Supplier shall indemnify and hold Buyer harmless from and against all liabilities, demands, claims, losses, costs, damages and expenses of any nature or kind (including legal and other professional fees) arising from or relating to Supplier's non-compliance with the foregoing.
- 15(d) Certificates of Origin. Upon request, Supplier shall promptly furnish to Buyer all certificates of origin or domestic value-added tax and all other information relating to the costs and places of origin of the Goods or the Services and the materials contained therein or used in the performance thereof, as may be required by Buyer to comply fully with all customs, tariffs and other applicable governmental regulations. Supplier shall comply with all such regulations. Supplier shall indemnify and hold Buyer, its subsidiaries and affiliates, their respective successors, assigns, representatives, employees

and agents, and the Buyer's customer harmless from and against all liabilities, demands, claims, losses, costs, damages and expenses of any nature or kind (including fines and penalties) arising from or as a result of: (i) Supplier's delay in furnishing such certificates or other information to Buyer; (ii) any errors or omissions contained in such certificates; and (iii) any non-compliance by Supplier with such regulations.

- 15(e) Conflict Minerals. Under legislation passed by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) in 2012, manufacturers who file certain reports with the SEC must disclose whether products they manufacture, or contract to manufacture, contain conflict minerals that come from sources that support or fund inhumane treatment in the region of the Democratic Republic of the Congo or an adjoining country. To ensure compliance with these SEC requirements, Buyer must request information regarding the use of conflict minerals, from Supplier. Any Supplier contacted by Buyer, must support Buyer by completing all requested data and reporting.

Additional information on conflict minerals reporting can be found at:

<http://www.aiag.org/staticcontent/committees/workgroup.cfm?FC=CR&grp=WCOC&group=CMWG> or <http://www.conflict-minerals.com>

- 15(f) Customs and Import Compliance. Supplier must comply with all applicable customs and import regulations, free trade agreements and security program requirements when importing/exporting Goods to or from a Buyer facility.

## **SECTION 16** **WARRANTY**

- 16(a) Warranty: The Supplier warrants that the Goods will:

- (i) Conform in all respects to the drawings, specifications, Statements of Work, samples and other descriptions and requirements relating to the Goods that have been furnished, specified or approved by the Buyer;
- (ii) Comply with all Government Requirements of the countries in which the Goods or the vehicles into which the Goods are to be installed are to be sold, including but not limited to those articulated in Section 15 above;
- (iii) Be merchantable;
- (iv) Be free from defects in design to the extent furnished by the Supplier, its Related Companies or their subcontractors, even if the design has been approved by the Buyer;
- (v) Be free from defects in materials and workmanship; and
- (vi) Be fit and sufficient for any use that is consistent with any applicable specifications provided by the Buyer or that is reasonably foreseeable.

16(b) Supplier's warranty that the Goods will be free from defects shall extend for the same period of time as Buyer's customer's warranty and/or extended warranty on the end product/vehicle.

## **SECTION 17**

### **INDEMNIFICATION**

- 17(a) Indemnification. The Supplier shall hold harmless and indemnify Buyer, Buyer's customers, Buyer's officers, directors, employees, licensees, agents, distributors and independent contractors from and against any and all claims, demands, actions, lawsuits, proceedings, liabilities, losses, costs and expenses (including reasonable attorneys' fees and disbursements incurred by Buyer in any claim, demand, action, lawsuit or proceeding between Supplier and Buyer and/or between Buyer and any third party or otherwise) arising out of any actual or alleged:
- (i) infringement of any patent, trademark, trade name, trade dress, copyright, trade secret or other proprietary right in connection with: the Goods, the manufacturing processes used by Supplier, any Supplier Specifications, or development of design work performed by Supplier;
  - (ii) any unfair competition involving Goods;
  - (iii) death of or injury to any person, damage to any property, or any other damage or loss by whomsoever suffered, resulting or claimed to result in whole or in part from any actual or alleged defect in Goods whether latent or patent, including actual or alleged improper construction and/or design of Goods, or actual or alleged failure of Goods to comply with any specifications or samples or with any express or implied warranties of Supplier, or any claim of strict liability in tort relating to any Goods;
  - (iv) violation by Supplier in its manufacture, possession, use or sale of the Goods, of any federal, state or local laws, regulations, ordinances or administrative orders or rules of the United States or any other country in which the Goods are produced or delivered;
  - (v) defect involving the packaging, tagging, labeling, packing, shipping and/or invoicing of Goods and/or;
  - (vi) failure to warn or to provide inadequate warnings and/or instructions.
- 17(b) Indemnity Obligations. The obligations of Supplier under this Section 17 are unconditional and shall not be affected or limited in any way by express or implied warranties made by Buyer to its customers; provided, however, that Supplier shall not be obligated for warranties made by Buyer in excess of Supplier's express or implied warranties. The obligations of Supplier under this Section 17 (collectively "Indemnity Obligations") shall survive the termination of the agreement or any other agreements between the parties relating to the Goods.
- 17(c) The Supplier shall obtain insurance coverage in an amount sufficient to satisfy the Supplier's Idemnity Obligations. Regardless of the amount of insurance coverage that the Supplier obtains, the Supplier shall remain liable for the entire amount of its Indemnity

Obligations, including without limitation any amounts that exceed the applicable coverage limits.

**SECTION 18**  
**INSURANCE**

- 18(a) Insurance Maintained by Supplier. Supplier will maintain the insurance coverage in the amounts listed below (without any deductible from coverage) or in such additional amounts as may be reasonably requested by Buyer or (to the extent directed by Buyer) Buyer's customer(s), in each case also naming Buyer and its affiliates and customer(s) as "additional insured" as requested by Buyer. Supplier will furnish to Buyer a certificate showing compliance with this requirement and should provide certified copies of all insurance policies within 10 days of Buyer's written request. The certificate will provide that Buyer (and, if applicable, Buyer's customers) will receive 30 days prior written notice from the insurer of any termination or reduction in the amount or scope of coverage. The existence of insurance does not release Supplier of its other obligations or liabilities under the Purchase Order Documents. Except as otherwise provided, minimum coverage shall be as follows:

<u>COVERAGE</u>	<u>LIMITS OF LIABILITY</u>
Workers compensation	Statutory
Employer's liability	US \$100,000 / each accident, disease policy limit, disease each employee
Comprehensive general liability insurance, including contractual liability coverage	US \$5,000,000 / each occurrence, general aggregate, products & completed operations aggregate
Comprehensive automobile liability insurance	US \$1,000,000 / each occurrence, combined single limit
Business interruption insurance	As specified by Buyer

- 18(b) Supplier shall obtain and maintain adequate insurance coverage for the liabilities it can incur under this Agreement during the term of this Agreement and for an additional period of ten (10) years thereafter.

**SECTION 19**  
**TERMINATION**

- 19(a) Supplier Breach. The Buyer may terminate a Purchase Order, in whole or in part, upon Written Notice to the Supplier if the Supplier fails to comply with any of the requirements of the Purchase Order and these Terms and Conditions. If the



noncompliance relates to an obligation of the Supplier that is, in the opinion of the Buyer, capable of cure as described in Section 19(b), the Buyer may terminate under this Section 19(a) only if the Supplier has failed to either: (i) timely cure the noncompliance (as described in Section 19(b)); or (ii) provide the Buyer with adequate assurances of performance acceptable to the Buyer.

- 19(b) Cure Periods. If the Supplier delivers Goods that fail to comply with the requirements of Section 10(b), the cure provisions of Section 10(d) will apply. For all other failures by the Supplier to comply with the requirements of the Purchase Order, the Supplier will have 10 days (or less if commercially reasonable under the circumstances) after the effective date (as described in Buyer's Written Notice (Section 27) to the Supplier specifying the failure by the Supplier) within which to: (i) cure the nonperformance; or (ii) provide adequate assurances of performance acceptable to the Buyer.
- 19(c) Change of Control. The Buyer may terminate a Purchase Order, in whole or in part, upon Written Notice to the Supplier, if control of the Supplier changes. A change of control includes: (i) the sale, lease or exchange of a substantial portion of the Supplier's assets used for the production of the Goods, (ii) the sale or exchange of a controlling interest in the shares of the Supplier; or (iii) the execution of a voting or other agreement of control. The Supplier shall provide the Buyer with Written Notice of a change of control within 10 days after the change of control has become effective. The Buyer will have 60 days from the date the Written Notice from the Supplier is effective (as described in Section 27) within which to notify the Supplier of its decision to terminate the Purchase Order and the effective date of the termination, which will be no sooner than 30 days after the date the Written Notice of termination is effective (as described in Section 27).
- 19(d) Insolvency. The Buyer may terminate a Purchase Order, in whole or in part, upon Written Notice to the Supplier, if the Supplier (i) becomes insolvent; (ii) files a voluntary petition in bankruptcy; (iii) has an involuntary petition in bankruptcy filed against it, (iv) has a receiver, administrator, custodian or trustee appointed over the Supplier or its assets; or (v) executes an assignment for the benefit of its creditors. In each case, the Supplier is liable for all actual costs incurred by the Buyer, including those for attorneys, experts, consultants and other professionals.
- 19(e) Excusable Delay. The Buyer may terminate a Purchase Order, in whole or in part, upon written Notice to the Supplier, as described in Section 28(e).
- 19(f) Effective Date of Termination. Termination under 20(a), 20(d), or 20(e) will be effective on the date the Buyer's Written Notice of termination is effective (as described in Section 27(b)), unless the Written Notice specifies another date. Termination under Section 19 (c) will be effective on the date specified in the Written Notice of termination.
- 19(g) Amounts Payable by Buyer upon Termination under Section 19(a). In the event of a termination under Section 19(a), the Buyer will pay the Supplier, subject to Sections 10 and 11, for: (i) unpaid Goods previously delivered and accepted that fully conform to the requirements of the Purchase Order; and (ii) any outstanding balance owed to the

Supplier for Buyer-Owned Tooling that fully conforms to the requirements of the Production Tool Order.

- 19(h) Amounts Payable by Buyer upon Termination under Sections 19(c), 19(d), or 19(e) and Under Section 20. In the event of a termination under Sections 19(c), 19(d), 19 (e) or under Section 20 below, the Buyer will pay the Supplier, subject to Sections 10 and 11, for:
- (i) Any unpaid Goods previously delivered and accepted that fully conform to the requirements of the Purchase Order;
  - (ii) Any outstanding balance owed to the Supplier for Buyer-Owned Tooling that fully conforms to the requirements of the Production Tool Order;
  - (iii) Undelivered finished Goods that: fully conform to the requirements of the Purchase Order, provided that such goods were produced in accordance with delivery or Release schedules approved by the Buyer and outstanding as of the date the termination was effective (as described in Section 19(f)), and are transferred to the Buyer in accordance with Section 22(a)(iii);
  - (iv) Actual costs incurred by the Supplier in protecting the Buyer's property pending delivery or return to the Buyer; and
  - (v) Any other costs or allowances that the Buyer, in its sole discretion, may elect to pay.
- 19(i) Amounts Payable by the Supplier upon Termination under Section 19. The Supplier will be liable for all direct, incidental and consequential losses, costs, and expenses incurred by the Buyer resulting from any failure by the Supplier to comply with any of the requirements of the Purchase Order (even if the Supplier has cured the noncompliance under Section 19(b)), or from termination by the Buyer under this Section 19. Termination under this Section 19 does not relieve the Supplier from this liability.
- 19(j) Supplier's Right to Terminate: Supplier may terminate a Purchase Order without cause but only upon providing Buyer with six (6) months notice. If Supplier elects to terminate the Purchase order under 19(j), then Buyer will pay the Supplier in accordance with Section 19(h).

## **SECTION 20** **COMPETITIVENESS**

- 20(a) Competitiveness: Improvements in productivity are required of Supplier. Supplier must remain competitive in all respects, including but not limited to price, quality, delivery and reliability. It is agreed that if new technology becomes available which would provide a different and more economical method of manufacture for the goods provided by the Supplier, that Supplier shall have an obligation to undertake the implementation of such technology and processes. The savings achieved in connection with such improvements shall be divided equally between the Buyer and the Supplier except where Supplier has committed to make productivity price downs. If the Supplier fails to maintain its competitive status, Buyer may terminate this Agreement by giving three (3) months prior

written notice of termination to Supplier (the “Termination Period.”) The Termination Period shall not be construed as a cure period.

**SECTION 21**  
**CLAIMS**

- 21(a) Process for Submitting Claims. Any claim seeking a payment from the Buyer as the result of termination under Section 19 or Section 20 or as a result of non-renewal, must be submitted within 60 days after the effective date of termination, nonrenewal, or program cancellation. The claim must include sufficient supporting data to permit the Buyer’s auditors to verify and substantiate the claim. The Buyer (and its designated agents) has the right to examine and audit all pertinent items related to the claim, including books, records, facilities, work-in-process, raw materials and inventory. If necessary, the Supplier may request an extension of the submission deadline, provided that it does so within the 60-day submission period.
- 21(b) Payment Not a Waiver. Any amount paid by the Buyer for the Goods will not be deemed to be a waiver of any breach by the Supplier or any amount otherwise due to the Buyer under the Purchase Order. Waiver by the Buyer of any breach by the Supplier on one occasion will not preclude the Buyer from terminating the Purchase Order for, or constitute a waiver of, any similar breach at another time.
- 21(c) No Other Liability. The Buyer has no liability to the Supplier or any Related Company of the Supplier for lost profits, unabsorbed overhead, capital investment, interest expense, product development and engineering costs, facilities and equipment rental or purchase or rearrangement costs, unamortized depreciation costs, penalties, or general or administrative charges, whether directly or indirectly incurred by the Supplier, any of its Related Companies, or their suppliers, except to the extent provided in Section 19.

**SECTION 22**  
**SUPPLIER’S OBLIGATIONS ON EXPIRATION OR TERMINATION**

- 22(a) Actions by Supplier. Upon the expiration or termination of the Purchase Order, the Supplier will:
- (i) Take all actions necessary to protect any of the Buyer’s property in the possession of the Supplier or its suppliers and subcontractors;
  - (ii) Cooperate with the Buyer to help avoid production disruptions while the production of the Goods is being resourced to another supplier;
  - (iii) Transfer title and possession of the Goods, Supplier-owned Tooling, work-in-process and raw materials that the Buyer has agreed to acquire from the Supplier and return Tooling and other property of the Buyer;
  - (iv) Terminate all orders and subcontracts related to work to be performed after the effective date of any expiration or termination; and
  - (v) Cease all work under the Purchase Order unless directed otherwise by the Buyer.

Any examination under this Section 22 will be conducted during normal business hours and upon advance Written Notice to the Supplier.

**SECTION 23**  
**AUDIT RIGHTS AND FINANCIAL INFORMATION**

- 23(a) Supplier Records and Facilities. If requested by the Buyer, the Supplier will permit the Buyer or its authorized representatives to:
- (i) Examine all pertinent documents, data and other information relating to the Goods, Tooling, the Supplier's obligations under the Purchase Order, any payment made to the Supplier or any claim made by the Supplier;
  - (ii) View any facility or process relating to the Goods or the Purchase Order, including those relating to production quality; and
  - (iii) Audit any facility or process to determine compliance with the requirements of the Purchase Order, including but not limited to those under Sections 10, 16 and Section 29 of this Agreement.

Any examination under this Section 23 will be conducted during normal business hours and upon advance Written Notice to the Supplier.

- 23(b) Subcontractor Records and Facilities. If requested by the Buyer, the Supplier will use its best efforts to permit the Buyer to obtain from the subcontractors of, and vendors, to the Supplier the information and permission to conduct the reviews specified in Section 23(a), regardless of any other right the Buyer may have to that information or facilities.

**SECTION 24**  
**TOOLING AND OTHER PROPERTY OF THE BUYER**

- 24(a) General Application. This Section 24 governs Tooling, Returnable Containers and Other Bailed Property owned by the Buyer (defined for the purposes of this Section 24 to include its Related Companies). The term Tooling means all prototype and production tools, dies, fixtures, jigs, gauges, molds, patterns and related software purchased by the Buyer under Production Tool Orders (defined for the purposes of this Section 24 to include Prototype Tool Orders). Tooling includes all accessions, appurtenances, modifications, repairs, refurbishments, and replacements to the Tooling and any related drawings. Returnable Containers consist of returnable racks, bins, and other containers that are owned by the Buyer. Other Bailed Property consists of equipment, materials or other items owned by the Buyer that are placed in the possession or control of the Supplier for its use in connection with the Goods. The provisions in this Section 24 that apply to Tooling will apply equally to Returnable Containers and Other Bailed Property.
- 24(b) Production Tool Order. If the Buyer issues a Production Tool Order in connection with the Production Purchase Order, the Supplier will design and fabricate, rework, or acquire, and in all cases install Tooling that fully conforms to the specifications and other requirements of the Production Tool Order. The Tooling may not contain or be marked in

any manner with the name of any person or entity other than the Buyer.

- 24(c) Tooling Capacity. The Tooling must be capable of producing the Volume Projections for the Goods during the life of the part.
- 24(d) Completion and Payment. The Supplier, at its own expense, will manufacture the requisite number of sample Goods using the Tooling in order to successfully complete the Buyer's Production Part Approval Process (PPAP) and submit the Part Submission Warrant (PSW). The Tooling will be completed when the necessary samples have been submitted and approved by the Buyer. The Supplier has no claim for payment until the Tooling is completed and the Part Submission Warrant and any other necessary documentation have been submitted.
- 24(e) Status Reports. The Buyer, at any time, may ask the Supplier to provide status reports on the construction or acquisition of the Tooling. Each status report will identify the Tooling, identify any subcontractors working on the Tooling, state the percentage of completion of the Tooling, and state the percentage of sunk costs already expended.
- 24(f) Notice of Potential Delay in Completion. If, at any time, the Supplier believes that the Tooling might not be completed by the completion date specified on the Production Tool Order, the Supplier will notify the Buyer by Written Notice as soon as practicable. Sending this notice will not relieve the Supplier of either its obligation to complete the Tooling on the completion date or its liability for any additional costs incurred by the Supplier or the Buyer as a result of any delay, unless the Buyer agrees otherwise in a Written Notice.
- 24(g) Supplier Warranty. The Supplier warranty for Tooling is the same as for Goods under Section 16.
- 24(h) Ownership of Tooling. The Buyer becomes the sole owner of all Tooling as soon as it is fabricated or acquired by the Supplier. The Buyer takes title to the Tooling even if the Supplier has not yet been paid for the Tooling. Ownership by the Buyer will not relieve the Buyer of its obligation to pay for the Tooling nor affect any claim of the Supplier for payment under a Production Tool Order.
- 24(i) Possession and Control. Tooling is in the possession or control of the Supplier as a bailment from the Buyer. The Supplier acknowledges that it is a bailee-at-will of the Tooling.
- 24(j) Toolmakers. If all or part of the fabrication, modification, repair or refurbishment of the Tooling will be subcontracted to a third-party toolmaker, the Supplier will: (i) inform the Buyer in advance in a Written Notice of the identity of the toolmaker and the location of the Tooling; (ii) inform the toolmaker in writing that it is a bailee-at-will, through the Supplier, of Tooling owned by the Buyer; and (iii) be solely responsible for payments to the toolmaker.

- 24(k) Subcontractors. If the Supplier intends to subcontract all or part of the manufacture of the Goods to a third-party subcontractor and to locate Tooling on the subcontractor's premises, the Supplier will; (i) inform the Buyer in advance in a Written Notice of the identity of the subcontractor and the location of the Tooling; (ii) obtain the written permission of the Buyer in advance of the Supplier's doing so; (iii) inform the subcontractor in writing that it is a bailee-at-will, through the Supplier, of Tooling owned by the Buyer; and (iv) be solely responsible for payments to the subcontractor.
- 24(l) No Rights or Liens. The Supplier has no property or other rights in the Tooling. The Supplier has no power to transfer any rights or grant a security interest in the Tooling to a third party. The Supplier waives: (i) any lien that it might have or otherwise be able to assert against the Tooling for work done on the Tooling or otherwise, and (ii) any objection to the Buyer's repossession and removal of the Tooling for any or no reason, including bankruptcy or insolvency proceedings.
- 24(m) Third-Party Claims. The Supplier will defend and indemnify the Buyer for all costs incurred (including actual fees for attorneys, consultants and experts) in connection with any Adverse Claim. An Adverse Claim is one that challenges the Buyer's sole right, title and interest in the Tooling, or right to possession of the Tooling, brought by any third party, including toolmakers, subcontractors, and lending institutions.
- 24(n) Presumption of Buyer Ownership. In any dispute involving ownership of the Tooling, there is a rebuttable presumption that the Buyer is the sole owner of the Tooling. As a precaution against any Adverse Claim, the Supplier grants the Buyer a security interest in any alleged right, title, or interest to the Tooling to secure the Supplier's obligations under the Production Tool Order. The Supplier authorizes the Buyer (at the Buyer's sole option) to file financing statements showing the Supplier as the Debtor/Bailee and the Buyer as the Secured Party/Bailor. If requested by the Buyer, the Supplier will assign to the Buyer any present or future claim the Supplier may have against any third party (including toolmakers) concerning the Tooling.
- 24(o) Tool Order Purchase Price. Unless a Production Tool Order is issued on a fixed-price basis, the price of the Tooling will not exceed the lower of (a) the maximum amount reimbursable specified on the Production Tool Order, (b) the Supplier's actual costs of acquiring the Tooling from a toolmaker without markup; or (c) the Supplier's actual costs of fabrication of the Tooling in accordance with the Buyer's guidelines provided to the Supplier.
- 24(p) Payments for Tooling Held in Trust. Payments made by the Buyer for the Tooling are expressly intended by the Buyer to be held in express trust for the benefit of any toolmaker used by the Supplier to produce the Tooling. The Supplier will hold these payments as trustee in express trust for the toolmaker. The Supplier acknowledges that the toolmaker is an intended third-party beneficiary of the terms of this Section 24(p) and that it has the right to enforce these terms directly against the Supplier. The Buyer has no obligation to the Supplier or toolmaker under this Section 24(p) other than payment to the Supplier under the Production Tool Order. If a toolmaker brings an action against the

Supplier for payment of the Tooling, the Supplier will not join the Buyer in the action, and the Supplier will indemnify the Buyer under Section 24(m).

- 24(q) Restrictions on the Use of Tooling. The Supplier has the obligation to use the Tooling solely in the production of the Goods. The Supplier will not use the Tooling for any purpose other than as provided under the these Terms and Conditions, including the production, manufacture, sale or design of after-market parts, unless specifically authorized in a Written Notice by the Buyer or as may be required to comply with a Government Requirement.
- 24(r) Supplier Obligations. The Supplier will at its expense:
- (i) Maintain and make available for inspection by Stoneridge an up to date register of all Tooling. On an annual basis, the Supplier shall provide a listing of all Tooling in their possession.
  - (ii) Maintain the Tooling, including its repair or replacement, in the condition necessary to produce the Goods in accordance with the terms of the Production Purchase Order and be responsible for all wear and tear, excluding normal wear and tear for Returnable Containers and Other Bailed Property,
  - (iii) Maintain tooling to supply spare parts for 15 years after serial production/ramp down and perform maintenance on a regular basis during that cycle.
  - (iv) Properly house the Tooling, Returnable Containers and Other Bailed Property and insure them against loss or damage, even if it occurs despite Supplier's exercise of due care,
  - (v) Prominently mark the Tooling as the property of the Buyer and with the part number; and
  - (vi) Refrain from commingling the Tooling, Returnable Containers, and Other Bailed Property with property owned by the Supplier or a third party.
- 24(s) Relocation of Tooling. The Supplier must obtain the Buyer's prior consent in a Written Notice before moving the Tooling to another location of the Supplier or a third party. Prior consent will not, however, be required in the following situations: (i) the Supplier, its toolmakers and subcontractors may relocate the Tooling in an emergency, and the Supplier will promptly notify the Buyer in a Written Notice of the new location, and (ii) the Supplier, its toolmakers and subcontractors may also relocate the Tooling without prior notice for not more than 2 business days for the sole purpose of cleaning and performing routine maintenance unless the Buyer has previously notified the Supplier it may not do so.
- 24(t) Return of Tooling. If the Buyer requests, the Supplier will return the Tooling, Returnable Containers, or Other Bailed Property to the Buyer at the Supplier's plant or other location specified by the Buyer. The Supplier is responsible for labor and other costs of dismounting, dismantling, and staging the Tooling for removal. The Supplier will cooperate with the Buyer in removing the Tooling from the location of the Supplier or subcontractor.

- 24(u) Disposition of Tooling. The Supplier may send a Written Notice requesting the Buyer to either accept the return of the Tooling or permit its disposal by the Supplier in accordance with terms to be negotiated in good faith in the following circumstances:
- (i) The Supplier continues to provide Service Parts or Component Parts, but there have not been any Releases for the Service Parts or Component Parts for at least two years; or
  - (ii) The Supplier elects to discontinue the supply of Service Parts or Component Parts, and the Buyer fails to instruct the Supplier about the disposition of the Tooling.
- 24(v) Technical Information Relating to Tooling. In the event the Supplier fails to comply with any of the requirements of the Purchase Order, and the Buyer determines that it is necessary to either take possession of the Tooling or have it relocated, the Supplier will provide the Buyer or its Related Companies with any Technical information for the Tooling requested by the Buyer or any of its Related Companies that is required for the relocation, installation, assembly, maintenance, or use of the Tooling.

## **SECTION 25**

### **RESOLVING DISPUTES**

- 25(a) Negotiation. In the event of a dispute between the parties relating to the Purchase Order, the one raising the matter in dispute will notify the other in a Written Notice describing in sufficient detail the nature of the dispute. Each party will then appoint one or more representatives to resolve the dispute. These representatives will promptly meet and negotiate in good faith to reach a fair and equitable settlement. At the end of 60 days, if no settlement has been reached, either party may end discussions and declare an impasse and may thereafter proceed to mediation, arbitration or litigation but only as described below.
- 25(b) Mediation. If an impasse is declared under Section 25(a), the parties will participate in non-binding mediation by a third-party mediator in good faith provided neither party claims it will suffer irreparable harm in the absence of emergency judicial relief. The parties will negotiate in good faith to reach agreement on the mediator and the cost of the mediator will be shared equally. The mediator has 90 days from the date of appointment to help resolve the dispute.
- 25(c) Arbitration. A party may request the other to participate in binding arbitration following the declaration of an impasse under Section 25(a) and the conclusion of mediation under Section 25(b). The request will be made in a Written Notice provided within 30 days following the end of the 90 day resolution time period, and the other party must respond within 30 days after receipt of the request. Neither party is required to participate in any arbitration proceeding under this Section 25(c). The parties shall use JAMS to arbitrate the dispute under the JAMS Streamlined Arbitration Rules and Procedures.
- 25(d) Litigation. If the dispute has not been resolved within 60 days after the end of the



mediation period specified in Section 25(b), or if either party claims it will suffer irreparable harm in the absence of emergency judicial relief, litigation may be initiated, unless the parties agree to arbitration under Section 25(c). In any litigation, the parties agree that the litigation will be filed only in the courts of the country in which the Buyer has its principal place of business, regardless of where the Supplier may be located or the Goods may have been designed, manufactured, sold or delivered. If Supplier is supplying the subject Goods to more than one company within Stoneridge's group of companies, of which at least one has its principal place of business in the U.S., then, for purposes of litigation relating to the Purchase Order, Buyer's principal place of business will be deemed the U.S.

- 25(e) Principal Place of Business in the U.S. Where the principal place of business of the Buyer is in the United States, each party will, in any litigation brought under Section 25(d): (a) Irrevocably submit to the exclusive jurisdiction of: (1) the United States District Court for the District of Massachusetts in Boston, as to any claim or proceeding over which it may have jurisdiction; or, (2) Massachusetts Superior Court, Suffolk County, Business Litigation Session as to all other claims or proceedings; (b) Expressly waive any objection to venue or jurisdiction, including an objection based on the inconvenience of the forum; and (c) Not seek or accept any award of punitive, exemplary or multiple damages other than a right to recover them under the indemnification provisions in Section 17 (indemnification) or Section 18 (insurance).
- 25(f) Governing Law. The Purchase Order will be governed by the laws of the Buyer's principal place of business without regard to any conflict of laws provisions that might otherwise apply.
- 25(g) Principal Place of Business in United States: If the Buyer is located in the United States, or if Buyer according to Section 25(d) above is deemed to have its principal place of business in the United States, its principal place of business will be deemed to be the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods is expressly excluded.
- 25(h) Principal Place of Business in Europe. Where the principal place of the Buyer is in Europe, any dispute arising out of, or in connection with the Purchase Order and any non-contractual obligations arising out of or in connection with it shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of Sweden, excluding its conflict of laws principles providing for the application of the laws of any other jurisdiction. In addition, unless Section 25(g) above is applicable, if the Buyer's principal place of business is in Europe, notwithstanding Sections 25(c) and (d) above, any dispute, controversy or claim arising out of, or in connection with, the Purchase Order, shall be finally settled by arbitration administered by the Arbitration Institute of the Stockholm Chamber of Commerce. The Rules for Expedited Arbitrations shall apply, unless the institute in its discretion determines – taking into account the complexity of the case, the amount in dispute and other circumstances – that the Arbitration Rules shall apply. In the latter case, the institute shall also decide whether the Arbitral Tribunal shall be composed of one or three arbitrators. The seat of arbitration shall be Stockholm, Sweden. The language of the

arbitration shall be English (unless otherwise agreed by the disputing Parties).

- 25(i) Effect on Buyer's Rights. The dispute resolution processes specified in Sections 25(a)-(h) are not preconditions to the exercise by the Buyer of any of its rights or remedies under the Purchase Order or applicable law, including its rights under Section 7 or Section 17. The Buyer's exercise of its rights will not, however, affect either party's obligations to comply with the requirements of this Section 25.

## **SECTION 26**

### **CONTINUING OBLIGATIONS; SEVERABILITY**

- 26(a) Continuing Obligations. The obligations of the Buyer and the Supplier under these Terms and Conditions will survive the expiration, non-renewal or termination of the Purchase Order.
- 26(b) Severability. Any term or condition that is declared unlawful or unenforceable by a court of competent jurisdiction will not apply. The unenforceability of any such term or condition will not affect the enforceability of any other term or condition.

## **SECTION 27**

### **WRITTEN NOTICES**

- 27(a) Use of Written Notice. A Written Notice is used by the Buyer to provide a required notice or instructions to the Supplier, or to authorize an exception, deviation or waiver of a pre-existing obligation or requirement under the Purchase Order. A Written Notice is also used by the Supplier to provide any notice to the Buyer that is required to be in writing. In the case of the Buyer, any Written Notice is valid only if signed by a representative of the Buyer's purchasing activity. A Written Notice may be signed manually or electronically.
- 27(b) Supplier's Notice to Buyer. Supplier agrees to notify Buyer in writing at least 60 days in advance of any price increase deemed in good faith to be necessary due to the costs of raw materials. Buyer then has the option of accepting the price increase or cancelling the order under the terms provided in Section 19(g).
- 27(c) How Provided. A Written Notice may be provided by:
- (i) first class mail;
  - (ii) courier service;
  - (iii) fax;
  - (iv) standard e-mail; or
  - (v) the Buyer's electronic system for communications with its suppliers.

A Written Notice using method (i) or (ii) is effective as of the date of delivery, and using method (iii), (iv), or (v) is effective as of the date of transmission.

**SECTION 28**  
**EXCUSABLE DELAY**

- 28(a) Excusable Events. Neither the Buyer nor the Supplier will be liable for a delay or failure to perform directly due to an Excusable Event. An “Excusable Event” is a cause or event beyond the reasonable control of a party that is not attributable to its fault or negligence. Excusable Events include fire, flood, earthquake, and other extreme natural events, acts of God, riots, civil disorders, labor problems (including strikes, lockouts, and slowdowns regardless of their lawfulness), and war or acts of terrorism whether or not declared as such by a Government. In every case, other than those relating to labor problems, the failure to perform must be beyond the reasonable control, and not attributable to the fault or negligence, of the party claiming the Excusable Event. Excusable Events also include delays or nonperformance of a subcontractor, agent or supplier of a party only if and only to the extent that the cause or event would be an Excusable Event as defined in this Section 28. Excusable Events do not include the failure to comply with applicable law or to take actions reasonably necessary to schedule performance in anticipation of any customs, export-import, or other Government Requirement of which public notice has been given.
- 28(b) Notice of Excusable Event. The party claiming an Excusable Event will provide the other party with Written Notice of its occurrence and its termination as soon as practicable.
- 28(c) Work-In-Process. In the event of an Excusable Event, the Buyer, at its option, may acquire possession of all finished Goods, work-in-process, and raw materials produced or acquired for the work under the Purchase Order.
- 28(d) Right to Substitute and Reduce Quantity. The Buyer reserves the right to acquire the Goods elsewhere for the duration of the Excusable Event and for a reasonable time afterwards to minimize production disruptions until the Supplier's facilities are producing the Goods in the quantities required by the Purchase Order or Releases and to reduce accordingly any quantity of Goods ordered under an outstanding Release.
- 28(e) Right to Terminate. The Buyer may terminate a Purchase Order, in whole or in part, upon written Notice to the Supplier if an Excusable Event has occurred resulting in a failure or delay to perform that has lasted for more than 3 consecutive months after the date the Written Notice from the party claiming an Excusable Event is effective (as described in Section 28(b)).

**SECTION 29**  
**COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS**

- 29(a) Supplier, and any goods supplied by Supplier, will comply with all applicable laws,

including rules, regulations, orders, conventions, ordinances and standards, that relate to the manufacture, labeling, transport, import, export, licensing, approval or certification of the Goods, including laws relating to environmental matters, hiring, wages, hours and conditions of employment, subcontractor selection, discrimination, occupational health or safety and motor vehicle safety. Buyer's Purchase Orders incorporate by reference all clauses required by these laws. All materials used by Supplier in the goods or in their manufacture will satisfy current governmental and safety constraints on restricted, toxic and hazardous materials as well as environmental, electrical and electromagnetic considerations that apply to the country of manufacture, sale or destination.

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<sup>i</sup> Stoneridge Inc.'s subsidiaries include: Stoneridge Control Devices, Inc.; Stoneridge Electronics, Inc.; TED de Mexico SA de CV; TED de Mexico Servicios S.A. de C.V. ; SRI CS LLC; SRI Holding C.V. ; Stoneridge European Holdings B.V. ; Stoneridge Electronics AS ; Stoneridge Pollak Holdings Ltd. ; Stoneridge OOO ; Stoneridge Aftermarket GmbH ; Stoneridge AB ; Stoneridge Electronics AB ; Stoneridge Electronics Ltd. ; Stoneridge GmbH ; Stoneridge Nordic AB ; and Stoneridge Electronics S.r.l.