

## Definitions of the terms used by LEONI related to the copper business

LEONI, endeavours to use terminology consistently in the interests of transparent business relationships and customer communication. In order to avoid difficulties in their interpretation, we refer to the following definitions of the terms. If the terms defined below are used in contractual documents, they have the meaning given below. Further definitions may be contained in contractual documents (e.g. general terms and conditions). These definitions form part of the contract.

English Term	Definition
<b>Alloy surcharge</b>	The alloy surcharge is a lump sum in EURO fixed by LEONI which is part of the agreed copper price model for specific copper alloys . LEONI defines this lump sum before the beginning of each calendar half year and informs the Customer in due time.
<b>Camden</b>	The price of copper published by the International Wire Group (IWG), which is based on the COMEX listing and includes the expected copper price movements for the next two weeks. It is published every two weeks by the IWG.
<b>COMEX</b>	Price for copper in USD on the New York Mercantile Exchange, COMEX Division (Commodity Exchange Inc.), which has licensed warehouses for gold, silver and copper.
<b>Effective cross section</b>	The effective cross section is the actual geometric cross section of a conductor (where applicable, inside a cable). Small tolerances are possible due to production processes.
<b>Total price</b>	For copper cables, the total price is generally made up of the adder price and the final sales price for the copper product.
<b>GIRM</b>	The GIRM (Groupement d'Importation et de Répartition des Métaux) publishes a copper value based on the LME.
<b>Adder price</b>	The adder price gives the price for the cable without the metal content, which is calculated separately.

<b>Copper base / copper base price</b>	The copper base price is a standard value agreed with the customer expressed in EUR/100 kg). Stating the copper base price is intended to make it easier to compare quotations. On the basis of a hypothetical copper listing, a total price is calculated, which can be compared to other quotations that are calculated based on a different or the same hypothetical copper listing. The actual price to be paid may deviate significantly upwards or downwards depending on the actual copper listing as a considerable copper surcharge may have to be paid in some cases. It is therefore not possible to ascertain the actual invoice amount or a ballpark indication of its amount from this price.
<b>(Copper) premium or CuPremium</b>	The term describes the costs determined by our copper suppliers to transform the raw copper ore into a usable format, i.e. up to a copper cathode. These costs are fixed by our suppliers. LEONI determines the costs before the beginning of each calendar half-year and informs the Customer of these costs in good time.
<b>Final sales price for the copper product</b>	The final sales price for the copper product is calculated based on the agreement with the customer. Calculation factors are normally the delivery quantity, the type of cable, a copper sales factor and a copper price model.
<b>Copper price model</b>	The copper price model is a copper invoicing model agreed with the customer which determines which amount, taking various factors into consideration, such as the average value of a certain listing over a certain period and potentially additional surcharges, is to be used as an invoicing value for the copper component when invoicing the customer.
<b>Copper sales factor</b>	The copper sales factor is a purely commercial calculation factor agreed with the customer that is used to calculate the total price of a cable. Although customarily expressed in kg/km, the copper sales factor does not indicate the quantity or weight of the actual copper contained in the cable. It is a purely arithmetic calculation factor that does not give any direct indication of the quantity of copper used in the cable.
<b>Copper surcharge</b>	The copper surcharge is calculated based on the difference between the copper price model agreed with the customer and the copper base price agreed with the customer, which is multiplied by the copper sales factor.
<b>LME</b>	Exchange price on the London Metal Exchange for copper in USD.
<b>LME Alu</b>	London Metal Exchange exchange price for aluminium in USD.
<b>Nominal cross section</b>	Nominal cross section is the cross section specified in certain documents. This does not always correspond to the actual cable cross section, but it is a good basis for standardisation and calculations. The electrically effective cable cross section for metal cables is determined by measuring the electrical resistance (generally the DC resistance) and, due to the different constructions of the individual types of cable and additional processing effects, does not categorically correspond to the geometric cable cross section, which would be derived from the nominal cross section and the standard values for specific resistances. It is therefore a nominal value that indicates certain operational characteristics and possible uses. This is to be expressly indicated when using the term.

<b>Nominal</b>	The use of the term “nominal” with reference to a number indicates that it refers to an abstract indicator. The specific number indicated may differ from the actual number; however, a number given as “nominal” indicates an approximate value that is generally present based on the standards and experience.
<b>SHME</b>	The Shanghai Metal Exchange (SHME), a state futures exchange in China, is a non-profit, self-regulating corporation. The exchange was created for trading in non-ferrous metals including copper, aluminium, lead, zinc, tin and nickel. The listing is normally used in China.
<b>WME/Westmetall</b>	Westmetall GmbH & Co. KG is an internationally oriented trading company for non-ferrous metals. Its core business is trading the commodity metals copper, tin, nickel and lead as well as copper alloys. Prices for these metals are published daily.