

# Independent auditor's report

To Heumann Pharma GmbH & Co. Generica KG, Nuremberg

## Opinion

We have audited the enclosed balance sheet of Heumann Pharma GmbH & Co. Generica KG, Nuremberg, (the "Company") as of March 31, 2026, the enclosed income statement for the year then ended and the enclosed relevant notes including a summary of the accounting policies (together "the financial statements").

In our opinion, the financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2026 are prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the accounting policies.

## Basis for the Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Germany, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

## Responsibilities of Management and those charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the accounting policies, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters relating to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

## Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are

considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of this financial statement.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the annual financial statements and, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit of the annual financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used by management and the reasonableness of estimates made by management and related disclosures.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in the auditor's report to the related disclosures in the annual financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our respective opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to be able to continue as a going concern.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

## **Final Remarks**

This report was issued for information purposes to Heumann Pharma GmbH & Co. Generica KG and must not be used in any other context than to inform its ultimate shareholder Torrent Pharmaceuticals Ltd. and to support the ultimate shareholder in fulfilling its filing requirements under the Indian Companies Act. This report must not, in particular, be handed out to third parties or included in sales prospectuses or similar public documents or media. "Third parties" in these regulations are not Torrent Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Ahmedabad, India, and the Indian Registrar of Companies.

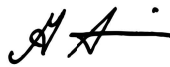
We have provided the services described above on behalf of Heumann Pharma GmbH & Co. Generica KG. We have carried out our engagement on the basis of the General Engagement Terms for German Public Auditors and Public Audit Firm dated as of January 1, 2024 (Appendix 2) included in our engagement agreement. By taking note of and using the information as contained in our report each recipient confirms to have taken note of the terms and conditions stipulated in the aforementioned General Engagement Terms (including the liability limitations specified in item No. 9 included therein) and acknowledges their validity in relation to us.

Nuremberg, April 27, 2026

KPMG AG  
Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft



Stefan Wiegratz  
27.04.2026  
Wiegratz  
Wirtschaftsprüfer  
[German Public Auditor]



Andreas Arndt  
27.04.2026  
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## Appendices

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# Appendices



# **Appendix 1**

## **Financial statements**

### **as of March 31, 2026**

**1.1 Balance sheet**

**1.2 Income statement**

**1.3 Notes to financial statements**

# Heumann Pharma GmbH & Co.

## Generica KG, Nuremberg

Nuremberg local court No. HRA 13504

### Balance sheet as of March 31, 2026

#### Assets

	Mar. 31, 2026		Mar. 31, 2025	
	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR
<b>A. Fixed assets</b>				
<b>I. Intangible assets</b>				
1. Purchased franchises, industrial and similar rights and assets, and licenses in such rights and assets	6,368,657.06		4,567,953.95	
2. Prepayments	1,050,572.20	7,419,229.26	1,993,592.70	6,561,546.65
<b>II. Property, plant and equipment</b>				
1. Land, land rights and buildings including buildings on third-party lands	132,888.40		139,944.42	
2. Plant and machinery	184,599.10		121,566.80	
3. Other equipment, furniture and fixtures	322,882.64	640,370.14	382,008.47	643,519.69
		<b>8,059,599.40</b>		<b>7,205,066.34</b>
<b>B. Current financial assets</b>				
<b>I. Inventories</b>				
Goods		42,005,288.07		42,573,507.76
<b>II. Receivables and other assets</b>				
1. Trade receivables	27,095,761.98		20,258,213.06	
2. Receivables from affiliates	44,723,627.15		57,273,029.27	
3. Other assets	4,172,962.79	75,992,351.92	8,074,790.91	85,606,033.24
<b>III. Cash at banks</b>		21,680,948.12		5,092,969.85
		<b>139,678,588.11</b>		<b>133,272,510.85</b>
<b>C. Prepaid expenses</b>		<b>491,073.15</b>		<b>1,031,069.63</b>
<b>D. Deferred tax</b>		<b>2,691,501.16</b>		<b>1,520,421.54</b>
		<b>150,920,761.82</b>		<b>143,029,068.36</b>

**Equity and liabilities**

	Mar. 31, 2026	Mar. 31, 2025
	EUR	EUR
<b>A. Equity</b>		
<b>I. Capital shares of the limited partners</b>	11,000.00	11,000.00
<b>II. Profit carryforward</b>	35,136,463.65	28,682,403.49
<b>III. Net income for the year</b>	-6,163,598.03	6,454,060.16
	<b>28,983,865.62</b>	<b>35,147,463.65</b>
<b>B. Provisions</b>		
1. Provisions for pensions and similar obligations	9,462,316.00	9,903,702.00
2. Tax provisions	1,118,455.66	3,560,151.15
3. Other provisions	76,410,998.65	72,432,794.63
	<b>86,991,770.31</b>	<b>85,896,647.78</b>
<b>C. Liabilities</b>		
1. Trade payables	11,949,265.15	10,263,476.42
2. Liabilities to affiliates	18,420,316.86	10,575,631.51
3. Other liabilities	4,575,543.88	1,145,849.00
– thereof for taxes		
EUR 4,436,421.71 (prior year: EUR 1,029,134.84) –		
	<b>34,945,125.89</b>	<b>21,984,956.93</b>
	<b>150,920,761.82</b>	<b>143,029,068.36</b>



# Heumann Pharma GmbH & Co.

## Generica KG, Nuremberg

### Income statement for the period from April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026

	2025/2026		2024/2025	
	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR
1. Revenues		109,857,997.23		108,530,069.97
2. Other operating income		-1,581,787.78		5,019,754.04
3. Cost of raw materials, consumables and supplies and of purchased merchandise		-83,568,400.24		-75,020,797.46
4. Personnel expenses				
a) Wages and salaries	-11,261,915.56		-11,006,374.41	
b) Social security, pension and other benefit costs	-2,199,644.73	-13,461,560.29	-2,005,324.53	-13,011,698.94
– thereof for old-age pensions EUR 228.008,59 (prior year: EUR EUR 202,224.34) –				
5. Amortization, depreciation and write-downs of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment		-1,211,432.78		-1,201,707.44
6. Other operating expenses		-19,533,529.75		-19,066,341.91
7. Other interest and similar income		2,192,777.46		3,059,403.66
– thereof from affiliates EUR 2,111,022,21 (prior year: EUR 2,663,371.49) –				
8. Interest and similar expenses		-25,537.31		-532,601.28
– thereof to affiliates EUR 0.00 (prior year: EUR 490,842.46) –				
– thereof expenses from discounting EUR 0.00 (prior year: EUR 38,196.00) –				
9. Income taxes		1,171,079.62		-1,316,942.48
– thereof income from deferred taxes EUR 1,171,079.62 (prior year expense: EUR 198,650.27) –				
<b>10. Profit after income tax</b>		<b>-6,160,393.84</b>		<b>6,459,138.16</b>
11. Other taxes		-3,204.19		-5,078.00
<b>12. Net income</b>		<b>-6,163,598.03</b>		<b>6,454,060.16</b>



## **Heumann Pharma GmbH & Co. Generica KG, Nuremberg**

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
AS OF AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

### **SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

#### **Basis for Preparation**

The financial statements are prepared and presented using acquisition costs and on accrual basis of accounting in accordance with the generally accepted German accounting principles (GAAP/HGB). Except as otherwise stated, accounting policies are consistently applied.

#### **Use of Estimates**

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP/HGB requires management to make assumptions and estimates, which it believes are reasonable under the circumstances that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities, if any, on the date of financial statements and reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Difference between the actual results and estimates are recognized in the period in which the results are known or materialize.

#### **Intangible Assets**

Product licenses are capitalized at the costs comprising of direct costs of purchase and expenses directly attributable to the usage of product licenses.

Software costs are capitalized and recognized as intangible assets based on materiality, accounting prudence and significant benefits expected to flow there from for a period longer than one year in accordance with current GAAP/HGB requirements.

#### **Fixed Assets**

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at acquisition cost. At the end of each reporting period, items of fixed assets are measured at cost less any subsequent accumulated depreciation, amortization and impairment or extraordinary depreciation losses. The cost of assets consists of their purchase price and costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to their working condition for their intended use.

Subsequent expenditure relating to items of a particular fixed asset group that have already been recognized are added to the carrying value amount of such asset when it is assumed that future economic benefits, in excess of the originally assessed standard of performance of the existing asset, will flow to the company. Gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of assets is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the assets and is recognized in the profit or loss.

## **Impairment**

In order to gain knowledge of assets requiring extraordinary depreciation or write down/up, assets are reviewed for assumed economic benefit at each period end. Extraordinary depreciation is taken on assets no longer achieving positive economic benefit beyond carrying value in the amount of the difference.

## **Depreciation**

Depreciation is computed on the straight-line method based on the estimated useful lives of the assets.

The management estimates of the useful life of various categories of fixed assets are given below:

Office building	33 years 4 months
Machinery	8 years 1 month
Laboratory equipment	13 years
Furniture & fixtures	1 to 13 years
Office equipment	7 to 13 years
Computer equipment	1 to 3 years
Vehicles	1 year
Product license	10 years

## **Current Investments**

Current investments which are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are not subject to significant risk of changes in value are classified as cash and cash equivalents.

## **Inventory**

Inventories consist of traded goods.

Costs of inventories are initially determined on a moving average basis, these costs are adjusted to reflect the lower of cost, net realizable value or lower purchase price. Provision for impairment is made when there is high uncertainty in salability of a product.

## **Receivables and Other Assets**

Receivables and other assets are stated at the net realizable amount which the management expects to collect from outstanding balances. Provision for doubtful accounts is determined and is provided by the Management through a charge to earnings and an increase to a valuation allowance based on its assessment of the current status of individual accounts.

## **Revenue Recognition**

- (a) Revenue from sale of goods is recognized when significant risks and rewards in respect of ownership of goods are transferred to customers. Provision/accrual for sales returns, discounts, rebates to the healthcare companies are estimated and provided for in the year of sales and are recorded as reduction from revenue. The exact methodology and assumptions used to estimate rebates, discounts and returns are monitored and adjusted regularly to reflect the actual current situation and contracts.
- (b) Revenue from other income is recognized when reasonable certainty as to its realization exists.
- (c) Interest Income from deposit is recognized at the completion of deposit term.
- (d) As per German GAAP/HGB, income/expense from previous years are recognized as other income/expense previous year.

## **Foreign Currency Transactions and Translation**

Transactions in currencies other than the Euro are recorded at the median rates of exchange published on the dates of the transaction. At the end of each reporting period, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates prevailing on the reporting date. The resultant gains and losses arising on translation are included in profit or loss for the period.

## **Retirement Benefit Costs**

The company accrues retirement benefit based on payroll contribution laws. The 2025-26 retirement benefit obligation and retirement cost are debited/credited as the case may be to the statement of profit and loss of the year.

## **Taxes**

Trade tax is accounted on the basis of estimated taxable income for the current accounting year and in accordance with the local tax laws. Deferred tax resulting from the timing differences between accounting and taxable profit for the period is accounted by using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted as at the balance sheet date. Deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent there is reasonable certainty that asset can be realized in the future.

## **Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Asset and Liabilities**

Provisions involving a substantial degree of estimation in measurement are recognized when there is a present obligation as a result of past events, and it is probable that there will be an outflow of resources. Liabilities which are of a contingent nature, if any, are not provided for but are disclosed at their estimated amount in the notes forming part of accounts. Liabilities are valued at their settlement amount.

## **Interest and Similar Expense**

Interest and similar expense includes interest expense for the borrowings and changes in interest rate regarding the pension liability.



# **Appendix 2**

## **General Engagement Terms**



# General Engagement Terms

for

## Wirtschaftsprüferinnen, Wirtschaftsprüfer and Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaften [German Public Auditors and Public Audit Firms]

as of January 1, 2024

### 1. Scope of application

(1) These engagement terms apply to contracts between German Public Auditors (Wirtschaftsprüferinnen/Wirtschaftsprüfer) or German Public Audit Firms (Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaften) – hereinafter collectively referred to as "German Public Auditors" – and their engaging parties for assurance services, tax advisory services, advice on business matters and other engagements except as otherwise agreed in writing (Textform) or prescribed by a mandatory rule.

(2) Third parties may derive claims from contracts between German Public Auditors and engaging parties only when this is agreed or results from mandatory rules prescribed by law. In relation to such claims, these engagement terms also apply to these third parties. A German Public Auditor is also entitled to invoke objections (Einwendungen) and defences (Einreden) arising from the contractual relationship with the engaging party to third parties.

### 2. Scope and execution of the engagement

(1) Object of the engagement is the agreed service – not a particular economic result. The engagement will be performed in accordance with the German Principles of Proper Professional Conduct (Grundsätze ordnungsmäßiger Berufsausübung). The German Public Auditor does not assume any management functions in connection with his services. The German Public Auditor is not responsible for the use or implementation of the results of his services. The German Public Auditor is entitled to make use of competent persons to conduct the engagement.

(2) Except for assurance engagements (betriebswirtschaftliche Prüfungen), the consideration of foreign law requires an express agreement in writing (Textform).

(3) If circumstances or the legal situation change subsequent to the release of the final professional statement, the German Public Auditor is not obligated to refer the engaging party to changes or any consequences resulting therefrom.

### 3. The obligations of the engaging party to cooperate

(1) The engaging party shall ensure that all documents and further information necessary for the performance of the engagement are provided to the German Public Auditor on a timely basis, and that he is informed of all events and circumstances that may be of significance to the performance of the engagement. This also applies to those documents and further information, events and circumstances that first become known during the German Public Auditor's work. The engaging party will also designate suitable persons to provide information.

(2) Upon the request of the German Public Auditor, the engaging party shall confirm the completeness of the documents and further information submitted as well as the explanations and statements provided in statement as drafted by the German Public Auditor or in a legally accepted written form (gesetzliche Schriftform) or any other form determined by the German Public Auditor.

### 4. Ensuring independence

(1) The engaging party shall refrain from anything that endangers the independence of the German Public Auditor's staff. This applies throughout the term of the engagement, and in particular to offers of employment or to assume an executive or non-executive role, and to offers to accept engagements on their own behalf.

(2) Were the performance of the engagement to impair the independence of the German Public Auditor, of related firms, firms within his network, or such firms associated with him, to which the independence requirements apply in the same way as to the German Public Auditor in other engagement relationships, the German Public Auditor is entitled to terminate the engagement for good cause.

### 5. Reporting and oral information

To the extent that the German Public Auditor is required to present results in a legally accepted written form (gesetzliche Schriftform) or in writing (Textform) as part of the work in executing the engagement, only that

presentation is authoritative. Draft of such presentations are non-binding. Except as otherwise provided for by law or contractually agreed, oral statements and explanations by the German Public Auditor are binding only when they are confirmed in writing (Textform). Statements and information of the German Public Auditor outside of the engagement are always non-binding.

### 6. Distribution of, a German Public Auditor's professional statement

(1) The distribution to a third party of professional statements of the German Public Auditor (results of work or extracts of the results of work whether in draft or in a final version) or information about the German Public Auditor acting for the engaging party requires the German Public Auditor's consent be issued in writing (Textform), unless the engaging party is obligated to distribute or inform due to law or a regulatory requirement.

(2) The use by the engaging party for promotional purposes of the German Public Auditor's professional statements and of information about the German Public Auditor acting for the engaging party is prohibited.

### 7. Deficiency rectification

(1) In case there are any deficiencies, the engaging party is entitled to specific subsequent performance by the German Public Auditor. The engaging party may reduce the fees or cancel the contract for failure of such subsequent performance, for subsequent non-performance or unjustified refusal to perform subsequently, or for unconscionability or impossibility of subsequent performance. If the engagement was not commissioned by a consumer, the engaging party may only cancel the contract due to a deficiency if the service rendered is not relevant to him due to failure of subsequent performance, to subsequent non-performance, to unconscionability or impossibility of subsequent performance. No. 9 applies to the extent that further claims for damages exist.

(2) The engaging party must assert a claim for subsequent performance (Nacherfüllung) in writing (Textform) without delay. Claims for subsequent performance pursuant to paragraph 1 not arising from an intentional act expire after one year subsequent to the commencement of the time limit under the statute of limitations.

(3) Apparent deficiencies, such as clerical errors, arithmetical errors and deficiencies associated with technicalities contained in a German Public Auditor's professional statement (long-form reports, expert opinions etc.) may be corrected – also versus third parties – by the German Public Auditor at any time. Misstatements which may call into question the results contained in a German Public Auditor's professional statement entitle the German Public Auditor to withdraw such statement – also versus third parties. In such cases the German Public Auditor should first hear the engaging party, if practicable.

### 8. Confidentiality towards third parties, and data protection

(1) Pursuant to the law (§ [Article] 323 Abs 1 [paragraph 1] HGB [German Commercial Code: Handelsgesetzbuch], § 43 WPO [German Law regulating the Profession of Wirtschaftsprüfer: Wirtschaftsprüferordnung], § 203 StGB [German Criminal Code: Strafgesetzbuch]) the German Public Auditor is obligated to maintain confidentiality regarding facts and circumstances confided to him or of which he becomes aware in the course of his professional work, unless the engaging party releases him from this confidentiality obligation.

(2) When processing personal data, the German Public Auditor will observe national and European legal provisions on data protection.

### 9. Liability

(1) For legally required services by German Public Auditors, in particular audits, the respective legal limitations of liability, in particular the limitation of liability pursuant to § 323 Abs. 2 HGB, apply.

(2) Insofar neither a statutory limitation of liability is applicable, nor an individual contractual limitation of liability exists, claims for damages due to negligence arising out of the contractual relationship between the

engaging party and the German Public Auditor, except for damages resulting from injury to life, body or health as well as for damages that constitute a duty of replacement by a producer pursuant to § 1 ProdHaftG [German Product Liability Act: Produkthaftungsgesetz], are limited to € 4 million pursuant to § 54 a Abs. 1 Number 2 WPO. This applies equally to claims against the German Public Auditor made by third parties arising from, or in connection with, the contractual relationship.

(3) When multiple claimants assert a claim for damages arising from an existing contractual relationship with the German Public Auditor due to the German Public Auditor's negligent breach of duty, the maximum amount stipulated in paragraph 2 applies to the respective claims of all claimants collectively.

(4) The maximum amount under paragraph 2 relates to an individual case of damages. An individual case of damages also exists in relation to a uniform damage arising from a number of breaches of duty. The individual case of damages encompasses all consequences from a breach of duty regardless of whether the damages occurred in one year or in a number of successive years. In this case, multiple acts or omissions based on the same source of error or on a source of error of an equivalent nature are deemed to be a single breach of duty if the matters in question are legally or economically connected to one another. In this event the claim against the German Public Auditor is limited to € 5 million.

(5) A claim for damages expires if a suit is not filed within six months subsequent to the written statement (Textform) of refusal of acceptance of the indemnity and the engaging party has been informed of this consequence. This does not apply to claims for damages resulting from scienter, a culpable injury to life, body or health as well as for damages that constitute a liability for replacement by a producer pursuant to § 1 ProdHaftG. The right to invoke a plea of the statute of limitations remains unaffected.

(6) § 323 HGB remains unaffected by the rules in paragraphs 2 to 5.

#### 10. Supplementary provisions for audit engagements

(1) If the engaging party subsequently amends the financial statements or management report audited by a German Public Auditor and accompanied by an auditor's report (Bestätigungsvermerk), he may no longer use this auditor's report.

If the German Public Auditor has not issued an auditor's report, a reference to the audit conducted by the German Public Auditor in the management report or any other public reference is permitted only with the German Public Auditor's consent, issued in a legally accepted written form (gesetzliche Schriftform), and with a wording authorized by him.

(2) If the German Public Auditor revokes the auditor's report, it may no longer be used. If the engaging party has already made use of the auditor's report, then upon the request of the German Public Auditor he must give notification of the revocation.

(3) The engaging party has a right to five official copies of the report. Additional official copies will be charged separately.

#### 11. Supplementary provisions for assistance in tax matters

(1) When advising on an individual tax issue as well as when providing ongoing tax advice, the German Public Auditor is entitled to use as a correct and complete basis the facts provided by the engaging party – especially numerical disclosures; this also applies to bookkeeping engagements. Nevertheless, he is obligated to indicate to the engaging party any material errors he has identified.

(2) The tax advisory engagement does not encompass procedures required to observe deadlines, unless the German Public Auditor has explicitly accepted a corresponding engagement. In this case the engaging party must provide the German Public Auditor with all documents required to observe deadlines – in particular tax assessments – on such a timely basis that the German Public Auditor has an appropriate lead time.

(3) Except as agreed otherwise in writing (Textform), ongoing tax advice encompasses the following work during the contract period:

- a) preparation and electronic transmission of annual tax returns, including financial statements for tax purposes in electronic format, for income tax, corporate tax and business tax, namely on the basis of the annual financial statements, and on other schedules and evidence documents required for the taxation, to be provided by the engaging party
- b) examination of tax assessments in relation to the taxes referred to in (a)
- c) negotiations with tax authorities in connection with the returns and assessments mentioned in (a) and (b)
- d) support in tax audits and evaluation of the results of tax audits with respect to the taxes referred to in (a)
- e) participation in petition or protest and appeal procedures with respect to the taxes mentioned in (a).

In the aforementioned tasks the German Public Auditor takes into account material published legal decisions and administrative interpretations.

(4) If the German Public auditor receives a fixed fee for ongoing tax advice, the work mentioned under paragraph 3 (d) and (e) is to be remunerated separately, except as agreed otherwise in writing (Textform).

(5) Insofar the German Public Auditor is also a German Tax Advisor and the German Tax Advice Remuneration Regulation (Steuerberatungvergütungsverordnung) is to be applied to calculate the remuneration, a greater or lesser remuneration than the legal default remuneration can be agreed in writing (Textform).

(6) Work relating to special individual issues for income tax, corporate tax, business tax and valuation assessments for property units as well as all issues in relation to sales tax, payroll tax, other taxes and dues requires a separate engagement. This also applies to:

- a) work on non-recurring tax matters, e.g. in the field of estate tax and real estate sales tax;
- b) support and representation in proceedings before tax and administrative courts and in criminal tax matters;
- c) advisory work and work related to expert opinions in connection with changes in legal form and other re-organizations, capital increases and reductions, insolvency related business reorganizations, admission and retirement of owners, sale of a business, liquidations and the like, and
- d) support in complying with disclosure and documentation obligations.

(7) To the extent that the preparation of the annual sales tax return is undertaken as additional work, this includes neither the review of any special accounting prerequisites nor the issue as to whether all potential sales tax allowances have been identified. No guarantee is given for the complete compilation of documents to claim the input tax credit.

#### 12. Electronic communication

Communication between the German Public Auditor and the engaging party may be via e-mail. In the event that the engaging party does not wish to communicate via e-mail or sets special security requirements, such as the encryption of e-mails, the engaging party will inform the German Public Auditor in writing (Textform) accordingly.

#### 13. Remuneration

(1) In addition to his claims for fees, the German Public Auditor is entitled to claim reimbursement of his expenses; sales tax will be billed additionally. He may claim appropriate advances on remuneration and reimbursement of expenses and may make the delivery of his services dependent upon the complete satisfaction of his claims. Multiple engaging parties are jointly and severally liable.

(2) If the engaging party is not a consumer, then a set-off against the German Public Auditor's claims for remuneration and reimbursement of expenses is admissible only for undisputed claims or claims determined to be legally binding.

#### 14. Dispute Settlement

The German Public Auditor is not prepared to participate in dispute settlement procedures before a consumer arbitration board (Verbraucherschlichtungsstelle) within the meaning of § 2 of the German Act on Consumer Dispute Settlements (Verbraucherstreitbeilegungsgesetz).

#### 15. Applicable law

The contract, the performance of the services and all claims resulting therefrom are exclusively governed by German law.