

EXHIBIT A.

DEFINITIONS.

Wherever used in the agreement to which this Exhibit A is attached the following terms shall have the following meanings respectively :—

(1). "Hydrocarbon Synthesis Process" or "Hydrocarbon Synthesis" shall mean any process for the synthetic production of hydrocarbons directly by conversion of hydrogen and carbon monoxide and/or carbon dioxide contained in gas mixtures. A synthesis process of this kind shall not be excluded from the meaning of Hydrocarbon Synthesis on the ground that besides pure hydrocarbons other compounds are produced as by-products, as, for example, oxygen-containing compounds; provided, however, that those by-products are not produced for their own sake but only because their production is (more or less) unavoidable. Processes for the so-called *Feinreinigung* of synthesis gas (removal of organic sulphur) as well as processes for the production or regeneration of the catalysts are also included.

(2). "Hydrocarbons of the Petroleum Type" shall mean all hydrocarbons coming within the following definition of "Major Products" and in addition shall embrace all mono-olefines and all hydrocarbon gases of the paraffin type.

(3). "Major Products" shall mean :—

(1). Those marketable major products which are now commonly produced in the oil industry. The marketable major products here referred to are, for the purposes of this agreement, the following :—

- (1). Crude Petroleum.
- (2). Intermediate hydrocarbon mixtures forming the class known as Naphthas.
- (3). Gasoline.
- (4). Kerosene.
- (5). Gas Oil.
- (6). Fuel Oil.
- (7). Lubricating Oil.
- (8). Paraffine wax.
- (9). Highly purified viscous involatile hydrocarbon oils.
- (10). Saturants, binders and road oils.
- (11). Roofing and paving asphalts.
- (12). Petroleum greases and Petrolatum.
- (13). Petroleum coke.

2 Those marketable major products which shall hereafter be commonly produced in the oil industry and shall be of a commercial importance corresponding to the present commercial importance of a present major product as listed in sub-paragraph 1.

3 Other hydrocarbon products which, though different in chemical structure from said major products of sub-paragraph 1 and 2, have the same properties to a degree which permits their use for the same purpose or purposes, but only insofar as said other hydrocarbon products are used for such purpose or purposes.

(2)

(4). "The purpose of producing Hydrocarbons of the Petroleum Type," or equivalent language, shall mean the purpose of producing a Primary Product which is either (a) Hydrocarbons of the Petroleum Type, or (b) another hydrocarbon product which is submitted to further treatment by other processes to produce Hydrocarbons of the Petroleum Type. (It is understood that this definition shall not be construed to bring such other processes under any grant of rights contained in the agreement to which this Exhibit A applies).

(5). "Primary Product" shall mean all products which result directly from the Hydrocarbon Synthesis and are either marketable products or can be submitted to a further treatment by other processes to produce marketable products. However, such products as under normal circumstances are in gaseous form are excluded insofar as they are waste gases or are used directly for heating purposes or for stationery production of power.

(6). "Processes for the Production of Synthesis Gas" shall mean any process for the production of a mixture (excluding the so-called Feinreinigung) of gas mixtures containing hydrogen and carbon monoxide and/or carbon dioxide and suitable as raw materials for the Hydrocarbon Synthesis Process, but only for use in conjunction with the Hydrocarbon Synthesis Process.

(7). "Hydrogenation" shall mean all processes for the hydrogenation of solid and liquid fibrous natural materials, or solid or liquid products produced directly therefrom, (as, for example, tar) for the purpose of producing hydrocarbons of the mineral oil industry, excluding, however, processes for production of hydrogen or special processes for the preparation of the products of hydrogenation (as, for example, extraction) and excluding special processes producing a highly refined product such as hydrogenation of polymers and such.

(8). "Rights" shall mean the following patent rights, technical knowledge, experience and patented inventions of a company insofar as they relate to the process in question but only for the process for which such process was brought in by the company in question, and to the extent that the company in question now or hereafter owns, acquires or controls these rights in the sense of having the power to dispose thereof or grant rights or licenses thereunder:—

Patent rights, that is, applications for patents, patents, renewals, reissues, extensions of patents and transferable interests in any of the foregoing in the territory in question;

Technical knowledge, experience and unpatented inventions wherever arising and wherever located;

Patent rights in the territory in question relating to inventions which are useful in the process in question and are also useful to a substantial degree in other processes, but such patent rights are included only insofar as they are useful in the process in question;

All the above also to the extent that they relate to apparatus which is necessary or useful in the process in question and to the extent that they relate to products produced by the process insofar as the process is brought in by the company in question for the purpose of producing

Patent rights in the territory in question relating to inventions in which the real invention consists exclusively in the fact that a product which is produced by the practice of the process in question and for the purpose of the production of which the process in question is brought in by the company in question is used as a substitute for a corresponding product which is, however, not produced by the process in question. This also applies when the patent rights in question, by reason of their form, give the impression that the idea of the invention was something else than the above designated substitution.

(9). "Subsidiaries" shall mean every company, no matter in what country organized, in which a company of which it shall be a subsidiary directly or indirectly shall have at the time in question the power to exercise control, either by ownership or control of a majority of the stock having the right to vote for the election of directors or by management agreement.

(10). "Wholly Owned Subsidiaries" or "Subsidiaries Wholly Owned" shall mean every Subsidiary which at the time in question shall directly or indirectly be solely owned by the company or companies in question.

(11). "Ratifying Subsidiaries" shall mean such Subsidiaries of a Partner as shall have ratified and approved all the provisions of such of the contracts to which this Exhibit A is attached as shall have been signed by or for such Partner and shall have agreed to be bound by all the obligations (thereby acquiring all the rights) of a Wholly Owned Subsidiary of such Partner. All other Subsidiaries (Non-Ratifying Subsidiaries) shall be deemed to be third parties in every respect.

(12). "Ton." shall mean a metric ton of 1,000 kilograms.

(13). "United States" shall mean all territory to which United States of America patents extended on the date of this agreement.

(14). "Canada" shall mean all territory to which Canadian patents extended on the date of this agreement.

(15). "Germany" shall mean "das Deutsche Reich" as constituted on the date of this agreement.

EXHIBIT B.

There is an option contract with the PROCESS MANAGEMENT COMPANY in New York, for its owners, the TEXAS CORPORATION and the STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF INDIANA and their subsidiaries, dated October 30th, 1937.

The option covers a non-exclusive license and further contains the right to extend the license to a yearly production aggregating 750,000 tons of finished product (corresponding to about one million tons of Primary Product) with a margin of 10% enlargement.

The option covers U.S.A. and Canada.