Zebtec Foundation

Zebtec™ – The 20 Principles of the Blockchain Basic Contract

The basic contract for all partners who do love the small print.

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Content

## 1.	Blockchain 1 – Subject of the contract?

The subject matter of the contract results from the selected services, products and compliance to:

The Ten Principles of the United Nations Global Compact

These are Sustainable Development Goals abbreviated as SDG (also see: BIM Manager - Supply Chain). As a signatory to the UN Global Compact (UNGC), we seek and screen our partners. Partners are franchisees, customers, suppliers and the public. Everyone should support and respect the protection of internationally proclaimed human rights. No one should remain silent when corruption, theft, dishonesty, malice, disrespect, intolerance, abuse or injustices have become known. Everyone has to ensure that there is no complicity in human rights violations. Blockchain sequence is:

Compliance -> Pre-Order -> Payment -> Order Confirmation.

Subject of services are defined in the respective descriptions. Additions or deviations require community changes to the blockchain.

## 2.	Blockchain 2 – Duration of service?

The duration results from

Scope Of Order -> Invoices -> Deliveries

It ends automatically according to the scope of the order. External circumstances, violating human rights and risk analyzing can interrupt, extend or disrupt the service duration.

## 3.	Blockchain 3 – Scope of services?

Advice is organized or provided, for example according to §611 BGB. Product shipping is possible according to international and national standards. Personal services or work contracts are not included. Descriptions of services only reflect an excerpt and must result in solution-oriented scope of services.

4. Blockchain 4 - Work design?

1. Digital information platforms provide information about the progress. See **BIMpilot**.
2. Everyone is free to organize their work, working hours and place of work. Each one must avoid conflicts of interest.
3. Completion has to take place in the order of incoming order volumes.
4. Deviations from the place of work, requires travel packages and to integrate the following guide as part of the contract:

"Guide for the provision of work equipment & Working Environment"

5. Blockchain 5 - Obligations?

Required data and documents must be made available in full at the start of the contract. Deviations can affect expectations, results and timeframes, as well as blockchain mechanisms. Cost minimization, free revision or defect elimination are not available and require new orders.

6. Blockchain 6 – Technical Rules?

Generally recognized rules of technology, state of the art, statutory and official regulations and laws must always be taken into account. Provision and/or purchase must be paid for and ordered separately, see **BIMpilot**.

7. Blockchain 7 – Tax Duties?

Taxation, value added tax and company profits are always to be carried out independently. Tax amounts are preferably to be invested transparently. Social, job-securing and environmentally friendly technologies must be preferred. Tax - Id's are therefore mandatory to register.

8. Blockchain 8 - Compensation?

Cause natural hedging of currency risks to change the billing or purchase currency in a comprehensible manner. Obtaining our **Green Bonds and Zebranja™ Coins** enables offsetting as payment in subsequent orders.

9. Blockchain 9 - Billing?

Only PDF invoices will be sent to specified email addresses. Paper must be avoided for environmental reasons.

10. Blockchain 10 – Invoice due?

The invoice due date corresponds to the invoice date. Longer payment terms require a bank guarantee as security. Costs, interest on arrears, adjustment of the guarantee may be incurred in the event of late payment or currency risks. Guarantees must be of sufficient size.

11. Blockchain 11 – Payment refund?

If the start, scheduling, alternatives, replacements of services or products are not available, a refund must be made. Compensation should be solution-oriented.

12. Blockchain 12 – Usage rights?

Right of use are unlimited if purchases in terms of space, time and content, for any copyrighted services.

13. Blockchain 13 - Confidentiality?

Information that becomes known in connection with activities must be kept confidential. Regardless of whether it is the contractual partner himself or his business connections. Release from this duty of confidentiality is only required in exceptional cases or e.g. if SDGs are violated.

14. Blockchain 14 - Privacy?

As part of the activity, personal or project-related data that come to our knowledge must be kept confidential. For that SDGs and specifications must be adhered to technically and practically.

15. Blockchain 15 – Non-compete?

Everyone is free to work for others. Ranking is to be grouped by orders.

16. Blockchain 16 - Warranty?

1. According to the respective specifications in the Civil Code: Services are free of material and legal defects.
2. Optionally, liability insurance for various areas can be ordered, paid for and documented.

17. Blockchain 17 – Contract termination?

Ordinary termination is subject to both contracting parties in writing (e.g according to §671 BGB). A notice period of 2 weeks to the end of the month must be observed for the care and other provision of the business.

Extraordinary termination, contracting parties can for good cause (e.g. according to §626 BGB) in writing. In the case of violations of SDGs, this as the last resort applies if elimination failed.

Rules for termination with damages, in the case of a trust (e.g. according to §627 BGB), should expressly not apply.

18. Blockchain 18 – Contract Changes?

This contract does not need any signature.

If the *client* includes his own contracts, this contract continues to be the basis and all pages and the mentioned attachments are to be initialed and signed by the *client*

Objections to this contract as a basis make the *client's* inclusion invalid.

19. Blockchain 19 – Contract signing?

Changes to the contract are only legally effective if both contracting parties reach a written agreement on the change. This can be done on the basis of point-related text, a supplementary offer or with remuneration for the inclusion of external contracts.

Regulations (e.g. of the German Civil Code) on the service contract always apply to agreements made.

20. Blockchain 20 – Severability Clause?

Should individual provisions of this contractual basis be or become wholly or partially invalid, the validity of the remaining provisions shall remain unaffected. In this case, the contractual partners will replace the invalid provision with another one that comes as close as possible to the economic purpose of the omitted provision in a permissible manner.

Place of jurisdiction is the place of our franchisees

For alternative places of jurisdiction, the initiating partner must bear the costs in advance.