

Subject  
Supply Chain Policy for Conflict Minerals - AME

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Conflict minerals are minerals mined in conditions where armed conflict and human rights abuses occur. The term is often used to refer to four minerals – tungsten, tantalum, tin and gold (also known as 3TG) – that are mined in the eastern region of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). These minerals are used in the production of various goods such as jewelry and virtually all electronic devices.

Responsible sourcing of minerals is an important part of our supplier sustainability commitment. We implement measures in our chain to ensure that our products are not directly or indirectly funding atrocities in the DRC. AME, like many other companies in the semiconductor and consumer electronic industries, uses these minerals. Each of these minerals has specific electrical properties which are necessary for the function of our products. Even though AME does not directly source minerals from the DRC and the mines are typically seven or more tiers down from our direct suppliers, we are working toward the following goals:

- Stop trade in conflict minerals that benefits armed groups in the DRC or adjoining countries
- Enable legitimate minerals from the region to enter global supply chains, thereby supporting the Congolese economy and the local communities that depend on these exports.

#### Conflict minerals policy:

AME is committed not to purchase raw materials, subassemblies or supplies which we know contain conflict minerals which benefit armed groups in DRC or adjoining countries or support human rights abuses. We do not directly source minerals from mines in the DRC or elsewhere, and the supply chain for these metals consists of many tiers, including mines, traders, exporters, smelters, refiners, alloy producers and component manufacturers, before reaching our direct suppliers.

Cooperation amongst these different tiers in the supply chain, as well as amongst different industries that use these metals, is crucial in effectively breaking the link between mining and conflict financing in the DRC. This is why we work towards actively contributing to the Responsible Mineral Initiative which brings together the electronics, automotive and other industries to improve conditions in the extractives industry.

AME requires that suppliers whose products contain conflict minerals submit information to AME using the standardized EICC/GeSI Conflict Minerals Reporting Template that traces the metals back through the supply chain. Our objective is to have a conflict free supply chain. If AME becomes aware of a supplier whose supply chain included metals from a conflict source, AME will take appropriate actions to remedy the situation in a timely manner including reassessment of supplier relationship. AME expects our suppliers to take similar measures with their suppliers to ensure alignment throughout the supply chain.