
THINKWARE

Conflict Minerals Management Policy

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	Date: 2020. 04. 10.

Conflict Minerals Management Policy

1. Definition of terms

1) Conflict Minerals: The use of conflict minerals (tantalum, tin, tungsten, gold, cobalt) mined and distributed under the influence of armed forces in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and its neighboring regions is prohibited.

2) 3TGC: Tantalum, Tin, Tungsten, Gold, Cobalt

3) Intentional addition: If 3TGC is used in the form of impurities, most of the metal is considered to be intentionally used, and if it is included in the final product, it is considered intentionally added.

2. Major Policy Matters

1) Basically, the business proceeds in accordance with the purchasing policy such as "Congo and the declaration of compliance with the use of minerals in adjacent conflict areas".

-Do not use 3TGC such as conflict minerals (tantalum, tin, tungsten, gold, cobalt).

-3TGC should not be used and supplied to our company, domestic and overseas corporations, factories, etc.

-In addition, suppliers must be notified so that they can know about this matter, and the conflict minerals policy must be expanded and implemented.

2) 3TGC should not be intentionally added to our products.

3) 3TGC should not be necessary for the production of our products, and should not be included in the final products manufactured by our company or contracted.

-If there is a smelter that produces the mineral in CMRT & CRT provided by a sub-contractor that supplies parts to a supplier, or if there is a 3TGC ingredient in the ingredient-related data (MSDS, Mill Sheet), it may be considered included.

4) Supplier's supply chain smelters should not be receiving 3TGC from the applied country.

-As evidence that there is no 3TGC, it is necessary to check the country of origin information expressed in documents such as CMRT, CRT, MSDS, and Mill Sheet of the subcontractor and confirm whether it corresponds to the country of application (disputed area). If the purchase was not made in the country of application (the

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disputed area), it should be possible to verify the origin of the minerals used by the smelter you are dealing with. If it cannot be verified, it should be marked as 'Unknown', and you must request continuous confirmation and update on it.

-Applicable countries are Congo and 10 neighboring countries (DR Congo, Congo, Sudan, Rwanda, Burundi, Uganda, Zambia, Angola, Tanzania, Central Africa).

-If the entire smelter for each mineral has obtained CFS certification, it can be proved that there is no for each mineral.

5) It must not come from waste resources or 100% recycling of 3TG required for the function or production of our products.

-If the smelter for each mineral is 100% recycled or from waste resources, there must be an official document proving that each smelter has used the recycled or waste resources, and if it cannot be verified, additional supporting data must be requested and secured. (CFSI recycling or waste resources are also recognized.)

-None of the target smelters are recognized as being absent only when they come from recycling or waste resources.

6) Data/information for each 3TG must be received from all related suppliers.

-It is necessary to check whether CMRT & CRT has been received from the company and the number of suppliers (what percentage) of the suppliers. (You should check whether the smelter is based on CFSI standards.)

-Suppliers using 3TGC must have a 100% 3TGC smelter list. (At least 1 per each mineral)

7) Make sure that all smelter information for our company is reported.

8) You must have and practice a policy related to purchasing prohibition of the use of conflict minerals as described above.

9) Part or all of the above must be registered on our website for maintenance.

10) Our company should intensively check and manage the use of conflict minerals, centering on the evaporation raw materials among suppliers.

-Request for DRC conflict-free (use of conflict-free minerals) from suppliers.

11) The Company shall request suppliers to purchase 3TGC only from smelters whose due diligence has been confirmed by an independent third-party auditing company.

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12) Conflict minerals due diligence information must be collected.

-Requests for the creation of CMRT & CRT for business partners must be processed through official letters, emails, and notices.

13) The Company shall request the supplier to submit the name of the smelter.

14) The Company shall review the due diligence information received from suppliers in accordance with our expectations.

-Whether or not the supplier checks the information submitted by the supplier through a third-party audit, document review, and internal audit.

15) Our information review process should manage improvement measures.

-If 3TGC is used from a disputed area, consider suspending the transaction.

-Business partners' CMRT & CRT records must be retained.