

Conflict Minerals Policy Statement

BACKGROUND

Concerns persist that proceeds from the mining, trade and sale of tin, tantalum, tungsten and gold (known as Conflict Minerals or 3TG) are being used to directly, or indirectly, finance armed conflict and violence in the eastern Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and several adjoining countries.

In an effort to curb this violence, the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) issued its final rule in August 2012 requiring SEC-registered manufactures and importers of commercial products containing Conflict Minerals to establish the origin and status of those minerals, as required by section 1502 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010 (Dodd-Frank Act). As a result, many companies are now focusing on whether, and to what extent, their products contain Conflict Minerals and if such minerals come from the conflict affected and high-risk areas (CAHRA's).

This is in conjunction with the European Union's Conflict Minerals Regulation, which requires EU importers to meet international responsible sourcing standards, as established by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

CBI's COMMITMENT

CBI-electric: low voltage (CBI) is committed to conducting its business with respect for all applicable laws and supports prohibition of human rights violations in the CAHRA's. As part of our commitment to corporate social responsibility, CBI supports the responsible sourcing of minerals which is conducted in an ethical and sustainable manner. CBI commits to the following actions:

- Engaging with our suppliers so that they respond in a timely manner to our requests for evidence of compliance
- Our suppliers must comply with requests to provide complete and accurate information, and to perform reasonable due diligence about the source of minerals in raw material and components supplied to CBI.
- We will not knowingly procure Conflict Minerals from the CAHRA's and require our suppliers to source only from smelters that comply with the Responsible Minerals Initiative's (RMI) programme, the Responsible Minerals Assurance Process (RMAP), which requires a third-party sourcing audit.
- CBI will transition away from smelters found to be non-compliant as per RMAP standards.

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