

Conflict Minerals Policy Regulation EU 2017/821

EU Regulation 2017/821 issued by the European Union and entered into force on 1 January 2021 (implemented in Italy with Legislative Decree No. 13 of 2 February 2021) aims to promote responsible sourcing practices by EU companies of minerals such as tin, tantalum, tungsten and gold (called 3TG) from high-risk areas or areas affected by armed conflict, in order to reduce the financing of armed groups in these areas with the proceeds of the exploitation of local minerals.

The Regulation provides for a series of obligations for importing companies aimed at traceability of the supply chain, which are addressed, however, exclusively to companies operating in the "upstream" chain of the mineral (smelters and refineries) based in the EU.

CEG ELETTRONICA INDUSTRIALE S.p.A., due to the nature and characteristics of its business, being a company "downstream" in the supply chain, is not obliged to comply with this Regulation.

However, CEG is against violence and any violation of human rights and therefore supports the aims and objectives of international legislation on the procurement of "conflict metals".

For this reason, CEG requires its suppliers to meet high social, environmental and human rights standards.

CEG carries out due diligence on conflict metals and, to the best of its knowledge, can currently state that none of the metals in its products are obtained from minerals covered by the European regulation.

CEG also commits not to knowingly purchase products and materials from minerals mined in conflict-affected areas and to work with its suppliers to ensure that any metals contained in products and materials supplied to CEG come from sources that are not in conflict-affected areas

For this reason, **CEG requires its suppliers** to undertake reasonable "due diligence" on their respective supply chains to ensure that the specified metals are sourced only from reliable and responsible mines and smelters.

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