

Conflict minerals

US American Dodd-Frank Act

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Conflict Minerals: Regulation (EU) 2017/821 laying down supply chain due diligence obligations for Union importers of tin, tantalum and tungsten, their ores, and gold originating from conflict-affected and high-risk areas and Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform And Consumer Protection Act (Sec. 1502)

The enactment of Section 1502 of the US Dodd-Frank Act requires US listed companies to maintain certificates of origin for the raw materials tin, tantalum, tungsten, their ores and gold and also to implement far-reaching auditing obligations for suppliers and material flows. The aim is to disclose global supply chains in order to reduce the financing of armed conflicts.

WIKA are not obligated to write this comprehensive report, but WIKA would like to support its customers in their reporting obligations. WIKA have implemented processes to verify that their suppliers are fulfilling their due diligence obligations. WIKA rely on the information provided to them and on the fact that their suppliers themselves do not purchase products and components from conflict regions.

WIKA supply sources consist without exception of qualified and reputable suppliers, and supply chain audits are conducted on an ongoing basis.

Statement Cobalt

The raw material cobalt is neither included in the EU Regulation 2017/821, nor in the Dodd-Frank Act (Sec. 1502), thus information is not legally required, so that WIKA have not yet explicitly asked our suppliers about it.

Regardless of EU Regulation 2017/821 or comparable legal acts, WIKA has committed itself in its Code of Conduct to adhering to principles such as the rejection of corruption and child labour, compliance with certain labour standards and ecological responsibility. Our suppliers are also bound by agreements to comply with these principles.