

Self-disclosure of conflict minerals

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The term “conflict minerals” refers to the raw materials tin, tantalum, gold and tungsten (“3TGs”), which originate from conflict and high-risk areas.

Legal framework:

The Dodd-Frank Act (Section 1502) requires publicly traded U.S. companies to determine whether 3TGs from the Democratic Republic of Congo and adjoining regions are contained in their products and whether they originate from compliant and registered smelters.

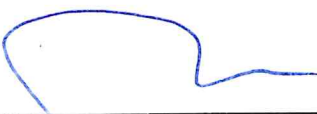
EU Regulation 2017/821 obliges EU importers of tin, tantalum, tungsten, their ores and gold to carry out due diligence within the supply chain. The EU regulation refers to conflict-affected and high-risk areas (CAHRAs), which are updated regularly and can include regions worldwide.

Even though häwa GmbH does not fall within the direct scope of the Dodd-Frank Act (Section 1502) and EU Regulation 2017/821, we are taking the following measures:

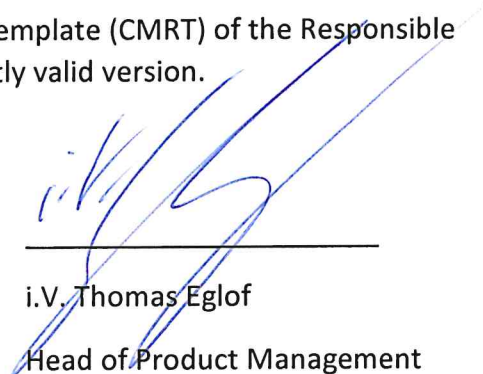
- Our company sources materials almost exclusively in Germany or within the European Union.
- We ask every supplier that we suspect is associated with conflict minerals to provide a self-declaration regarding the conflict-free procurement of raw materials. This is evaluated and - if necessary - measures for continuous improvement are derived.
- If a supplier does not implement the corrective measures imposed, this can lead to further measures up to and including termination of the business relationship.

Upon explicit request, the Conflict Minerals Reporting Template (CMRT) of the Responsible Minerals Initiative (RMI) can be submitted in the currently valid version.

Wain, 20.01.2025



Arno Müller
CEO



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Head of Product Management