

There are two legislations that are intended to stop and prevent violence in conflict areas like the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and neighboring countries related to mining and trading of conflict minerals. Conflict minerals are primarily but not exclusively defined as cassiterite (for tin), wolframite (for tungsten), coltan (for tantalum), and gold ore (known as 3TGs, from their initials).

Firstly, Regulation (EU) 2017/821 of the European Parliament and of the Council 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 will enter into force on January 1, 2021.

Secondly, directed by the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010, the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) issued the final conflict minerals reporting rules on August 22, 2012.

VARTA Microbattery GmbH has an annual process of reviewing conflict minerals compliance. We systematically collect information about conflict minerals in material and products sourced from our suppliers. This information is reviewed and consolidated in our Conflict Minerals Reporting Template (CMRT).

Our latest released CMRT is available on our website.

https://www.varta-microbattery.com/wp-content/uploads/General-Declarations-RMI_CMRT_VARTA_Microbattery.xlsx

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VARTA Microbattery GmbH
VARTA - Platz 1
D-73479 Ellwangen
Germany


Company stamp



Dr. Sebastian Röhler
Manager Product Compliance

Signature, name and title