



Conflict Minerals Management

Definition Of Conflict Minerals

Conflict minerals refer to rare metals such as gold (Au), tantalum (Ta), tungsten (W) and tin (Sn)

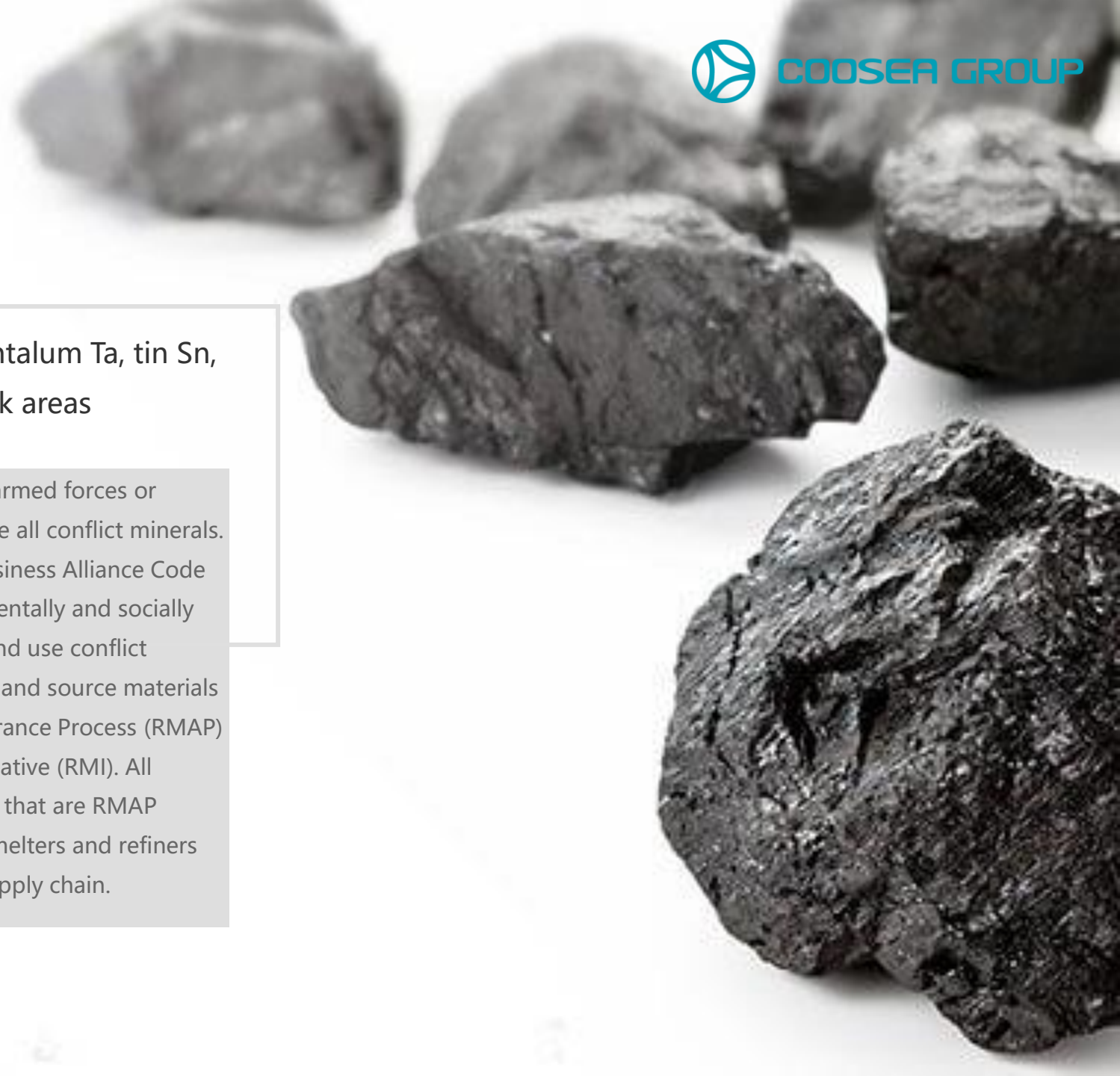
From mines in conflict zones controlled by non-governmental military groups or non-military factions in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Illegal mining profits made by local military groups are stolen from citizens and cause human rights abuses and environmental degradation in the eastern Democratic Republic of Congo.



Conflict Free Minerals Policy

For minerals such as 3TG (abbreviation for tantalum Ta, tin Sn, tungsten W, gold Au) from conflict or high risk areas

Metal minerals that are controlled by non-governmental armed forces or illegal military factions through smuggling trade routes are all conflict minerals. Coosea requires suppliers to abide by the Responsible Business Alliance Code of Conduct (RBA), only purchase materials from environmentally and socially responsible suppliers, and all suppliers cannot purchase and use conflict minerals, meet the requirements of conflict-free minerals, and source materials from responsible minerals The Responsible Minerals Assurance Process (RMAP) list of certified smelters and refiners confirmed by the Initiative (RMI). All suppliers should source metals from smelters and refiners that are RMAP certified as meeting the conflict-free requirements, and smelters and refiners that are not RMAP certified must be removed from the supply chain.



Supplier Conflict Minerals Management

- Coosea Group requires suppliers not to provide conflict minerals for use in products, and to conduct commercially reasonable due diligence with its supply chain every year to ensure that the metals used in the products provided to Coosea do not originate from conflict minerals.
- Coosea requires suppliers or supply chain conflict minerals smelters and refiners to change information (including adding or removing), as the main change management, if it occurs, it needs to pass the RMI conflict minerals report template or other IPC compliant - 1755 Conflict Minerals Data Exchange Standard Requirements Report, immediately notify Coosea.
- Suppliers, mineral processors, mining companies or raw ores at the source in the supply chain all need to formulate policies and management procedures for conflict minerals in accordance with the requirements of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and this standard. At present, 25 suppliers have responded positively and signed the "Commitment Letter on Non-Use of Conflict Minerals" with Coosea Group.