



## Group Policy for Conflict Raw Materials

SciSense values the importance of Corporate Social Responsibility, as is emphasized in our CSR policy. This includes the protection of human rights, safe working conditions and the environment, compliance with standards and labour laws as well as ethical business practices. It also includes responsible sourcing practices and in this context, we promote procurement of materials considering their social and environmental impact.

SciSense demands from its suppliers to respect and be compliant with the existing legal requirements concerning the mining of raw materials in conflict and high-risk territories (called “conflict minerals”). These conflict minerals include tin, tantalum, tungsten, as well as gold (together known as 3TG) and later, the addition of cobalt and mica.

We do not directly source any of these minerals from mines. SciSense is supplier-dependent and our supply chain includes many development stages including mines, refiners, traders, post-processors, and processors up to final assembly.

SciSense respects the OECD’s Due Diligence Guidance and as part of this, we have processes in place where we ask our respective suppliers to report the origin and certification status of the smelters and refiners involved in their products.

We regularly report the compliance status of our reporting templates and engage with our suppliers when non-Responsible Minerals-Assurance-Process (non-RMAP) conformant smelters (as defined by the Responsible Minerals Initiative “RMI”) are identified in their supply chains to remove them.

We also encourage our suppliers to support the Responsible Business Alliance (RBA) Code-Of-Conduct of the RMI through annual supplier surveys and interactions about improvement opportunities.

August 2023