
CONFLICT MINERALS POLICY

Eu Regulation (EU) 2017/821

In politically unstable areas, armed groups often use forced labour to mine minerals which they then sell to fund their activities, for example to buy weapons. These so-called 'conflict minerals' such as tin, tungsten and gold can be used in everyday products such as mobile phones and cars or in jewelry.

When conflict minerals enter the supply chain, either as a raw material or a metal, the money from the sale goes to armed groups or criminals. This source of income helps perpetuate armed conflict, violence and human rights abuses, often in weak or unstable countries.

The EU regulation (EU) 2017/821 aims at stopping:

- Conflict minerals and metals from being exported to the EU.
- Global and EU smelters and refiners using conflict minerals.
- The abuse of mine workers, and to support local development.

The regulation requires EU companies in the supply chain to ensure they import those minerals and metals which the regulation covers from responsible sources only.

The regulation covers:

- Gold
- Tin
- Tungsten
- Tantalum

Our Policy Commitment

At Verotec, we pursue a working policy to ensure that our products comply with EU legislation.

We endeavor to undertake a responsible approach within the resources we have available and not knowingly procure listed materials from our subcontractors that are ultimately sourced from a 'Conflict region'. We will be carrying out further due diligence with all suppliers before the legislation comes into force by 2021.

Signed:



Tim Armstrong

Director

26th February 2020



Shelley Roberts

Director

26th February 2020