Statement on conflict minerals

The mining of raw materials, including metal raw materials, involves potential social and ecological risks that could have lasting negative repercussions. Reports of human rights abuses in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DCR) and environmental problems resulting from the excavation of minerals including tantalum (Ta), tungsten (W), tin (Sn), gold (Au) and cobalt (Co) have given rise to public concern. Governments, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), investors, customers and other industry stakeholders quite rightly expect the private sector to act responsibly right from one end of the supply chain to the other.

The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act enacted by the United States Congress in July 2010 contains a paragraph addressing the regulation of conflict minerals. The law requires companies listed on the US stock exchange to file annual reports with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) documenting the use of conflict raw materials mined in the Congo or neighbouring countries in the manufacture of their products.

Regulation (EU) 2017/821 came into force in the EU in July 2017. It regulates the excavation, processing, trade and use of raw materials from conflict-affected and high-risk areas for the European Union. The EU directive essentially mirrors the requirements of the US regulation.

To the best of our knowledge at the current time, RINCO ULTRASONICS AG is not using any conflict raw materials originating from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) or neighbouring territories.

When purchasing electronic and electrical components, we rely on declarations issued by our suppliers. RINCO ULTRASONICS AG is committed to complying with all national and international legislation and regulations that apply to our business activities. In this regard, we undertake to keep our supply chain free from raw materials that fall under the scope of applicable laws governing procurement from conflict-affected areas.