

EU Conflict Minerals Regulation (2017/821)

Background / Objective / Affected parties

- Affected parties: Companies that import minerals and metals into the EU in accordance with Annex I of the Regulation (upstream industry) and exceed a certain quantity limit. No binding regulations are envisaged for further processing (downstream industry), i.e. producers and importers of end products.
- Objective: The aim is to curb the financing of violence and human rights violations in conflict and high-risk areas.
- Background: The regulation establishes due diligence and verification obligations along the supply chain and is the EU's response to the US Dodd-Frank Act.

Regulatory Content

- The regulation obliges EU importers of tantalum, tin, tungsten and gold to source these minerals and metals only from responsible and conflict-free sources.
- Conflict and high-risk areas are defined as "areas in armed conflict or fragile post-conflict situations, as well as areas with weak or non-existent governance and security." The EU maintains an indicative list (www.cahaslist.net).
- Information on the due diligence obligations of EU importers can be accessed via the "Due Diligence Hub" of the ERPM database (<https://europeanpartnership-responsibleminerals.eu/page/view/5a5784ac-d006-42db-8017-7e01c46c2c5a/due-diligence-hub>).

ECOMAL Statement

- ECOMAL does not import minerals and metals within the meaning of the Conflict Minerals Regulation into the EU and does not process them.
- ECOMAL trades exclusively in electronic components from reputable manufacturers, predominantly from Europe.
- By means of the ECOMAL Code of Ethics, manufacturers are obliged by ECOMAL to comply with the international rules prohibiting trade in conflict minerals in order to contribute to greater compliance with these rules.



- The ECOMAL Group manufacturers' declarations on conflict minerals and the ECOMAL Group Code of Ethics can be accessed via the following link:

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