

Conflict Minerals Policy

To avoid the possibility of accidentally obtaining minerals mined from the Democratic Republic of the Congo and surrounding countries during the manufacturing process of our products, such as tantalum (Ta), tin (Sn), tungsten (W), gold (Au) minerals (referred to as 3TG) and cobalt (Co) and other minerals, iiyama not only formulates conflict minerals policy but also actively joins the Responsible Minerals Initiative (RMI) as a member.

iiyama has referenced the OECD Due Diligence Guidance and has conducted due diligence on suppliers to establish a management mechanism for conflict minerals. In addition to encouraging suppliers to follow OECD due diligence to disclose mineral use, we also strongly require suppliers to purchase from non-conflict smelters/refiners that have passed independent third-party audits.

To protect human rights, health, and the environment in areas where minerals are produced, we promise to expand the scope of investigation and information disclosure following the Responsible Minerals Initiative (RMI), including **gold, tin, tantalum, tungsten, cobalt, mica**. We require all our suppliers must adhere to the following guidelines to continue to strengthen our responsible procurement program.

- Actively investigate and verify its supply chain to ensure supply chain transparency and conflict-free procurement goals.
- Comply with regional and international regulations on conflict minerals.
- Follow iiyama Conflict Minerals Policy.
- Make sure to provide the correct formal guarantee of non-conflict minerals.

iiyama Conflict Minerals Management Process

Step 1 Reasonable Country of Origin Inquiry (RCOI)

We perform RCOI every year to confirm whether the source of 3TG in the supply chain comes from conflict areas. Include:

- Conduct supplier surveys through the Conflict Minerals Reporting Template (CMRT) to identify the source of 3TG smelters/refiners.
- Suppliers sign a commitment letter confirming compliance with iiyama Conflict Minerals Policy and commit to disclose the origins of their smelters/refiners correctly and completely.

Step 2 Due Diligence

Through due diligence, confirm that the smelters/refiners list submitted by suppliers is included in the RMI Active and Conformant Facilities List.

Step 3 Public Disclosure

Annual public disclosure of conflict minerals report.

Policy content

1. Serious abuses associated with the extraction, transport, or trade of minerals

We will not tolerate purchasing or operating in conflict or high-risk areas. We will not tolerate by any means profit from, promote, assist, or facilitate the commission by any party of:

- i) any forms of torture, cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment;
- ii) any forms of forced or compulsory labour, which means work or service which is exacted from any person under the menace of penalty and for which said person has not offered himself voluntarily;
- iii) the worst forms of child labour;
- iv) other gross human rights violations and abuses such as widespread sexual violence;
- v) war crimes or other serious violations of international humanitarian law, crimes against humanity or genocide.

2. Risk management of serious abuses

We will immediately suspend or discontinue engagement with upstream suppliers where we identify a reasonable risk that they are sourcing from, or linked to, any party committing serious abuses as defined in paragraph 1.

3. Direct or indirect support to non-state armed groups

We will not tolerate any direct or indirect financing or support to non-state armed groups through the extraction, transport, trade, handling, or export of minerals. "Direct or indirect support" to non-state armed groups through the extraction, transport, trade, handling, or export of minerals includes but is not limited to, procuring minerals from, making payments to, or otherwise providing logistical assistance or equipment to, non-state armed groups or their affiliates who:

- i) illegally control mine sites or otherwise control transportation routes, points where minerals are traded and upstream actors in the supply chain; and/or
- ii) illegally tax or extort money or minerals at points of access to mine sites, along transportation routes or at points where minerals are traded; and/or
- iii) illegally tax or extort intermediaries, export companies or international traders.

4. Risk management of direct or indirect support to non-state armed groups

iiyama's suppliers are expected to comply with all applicable local, country, and international laws regarding the content of products supplied to iiyama. Furthermore, suppliers are expected to adopt a policy regarding conflict minerals which is publicly available. We will immediately suspend or discontinue engagement with upstream suppliers where we identify a reasonable risk that they are sourcing from, or linked to, any party providing direct or indirect support to non-state armed groups as defined in paragraph 3.

5. Cooperate with iiyama conflict minerals investigation

Suppliers are responsible for cooperating with our conflict minerals investigation and are also responsible for disclosing information on mineral smelters/refiners such as 3TG, cobalt, and mica every year.

Signed *Paolin Chen*
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Conflict Minerals Investigation Team



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