



Konica Minolta Responsible Minerals Procurement Policy

As a global company with a supply chain all over the world, Konica Minolta will work on responsible mineral procurement to prevent serious risks such as human rights abuses that may occur in connection with the mining, trading, handling and export of minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas *1.

Examples of Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas are the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and adjoining countries. There are concerns that the conflict mineral*2 and the minerals such as cobalt mined in this region could be used to fund armed groups, fueling human rights abuses and environmental destruction.

To address this international problem, Konica Minolta is determined to refrain from purchasing products, parts, or materials using minerals related in risk listed in OECD Guidance Annex II *3 such as human rights abuses and bribery in Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas. By referring to the OECD Guidance, Konica Minolta has constructed a group-wide system for implementing this responsible mineral policy, carries out responsible mineral surveys throughout its supply chain, conducts due diligence*4.

Suppliers are required to cooperate with these responsible minerals approach and activities of Konica Minolta. Based on strong partnerships, Konica Minolta expects supplier's support to avoid products, parts, or materials containing the minerals related to serious risks such as human rights abuses and bribery by sourcing minerals from smelters or refiners determined to be compliant with the Responsible Minerals Assurance Process (the "RMAP") protocols established by the Responsible Minerals Initiative (the "RMI").

In the event that we identify minerals that contribute to fund conflicts or relate to serious risks such as human rights abuses, we will request our suppliers to take measures. Depending on the correction situation, we will take appropriate counter measures that may ultimately lead to termination of business with such supplier.

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*1 Conflict-affected and high-risk areas: identified by the presence of armed conflict, widespread violence or other risks of harm to people. Details follow the OECD definition.

*2 Conflict mineral(s): cassiterite (the metal ore of tin), coltan (the metal ore of tantalum), gold, wolframite (the metal ore of tungsten), or their derivatives.

*3 OECD Guidance Annex II: the OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from conflict affected and high-risk areas (the "OECD Guidance") Annex II: This Guidance is for use by any company potentially sourcing minerals or metals from conflict-affected and high-risk areas. Annex II stipulates the following risks to avoid for responsible mineral procurement:

- serious abuses associated with the extraction, transport or trade of minerals
- direct or indirect support to non-state armed groups
- public or private security forces
- bribery and fraudulent misrepresentation of the origin of minerals
- money laundering
- the payment of taxes, fees and royalties to governments

*4 Due diligence for conflict minerals: the steps in order to prevent or mitigate adverse impacts, to identify and assess risks of human rights abuses based on factual surveys of minerals supply chain.