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Doc. No.	ZY-3-Q-134		
Version	A3E		

Revision history

Ver.	Revision of the content					Revision date	Revised by	Effective date	
A0E	Initial release.					2017-10-10	Corinna	2017-10-12	
A1E	Update of Company Logo.					2019-03-05	Corinna	2019-03-06	
A2E	Adopting a unified controlled file format.					2023-05-17	Corinna Katharina Guofu	2023-05-18	
A3E	Update of regulatory references and terminology (RMI, EU Conflict Minerals Regulation, CAHRA) and editorial updates					2026-03-09	Guofu	2026-03-11	
Prepared by / Date		Reviewed by / Date						Approved by / Date	
		☒ HR	☒ Engineering	☒ Supply chain	☒ Production	☒ Quality	☒ Finance		☒ GSN GE
Guofu 2026-03-09		Amy 2026-03-10	Jie 2026-03-10	Angela 2026-03-10	Alex 2026-03-10	Jeff 2026-03-11	Sandy 2026-03-10	Niclas / Corinna 2026-03-10	Jeff 2026-03-11

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1 PURPOSE

GSN's Conflict Minerals Policy reflects the commitment of GSN to comply with legal, customer, and industry requirements to ensure GSN does not directly or indirectly engage with suppliers where GSN identifies a reasonable risk that they are sourcing from, or linked to, any party committing human rights or related abuses.

2 SCOPE

This policy applies to all GSN entities and all suppliers who provide materials or components that contain tin, tantalum, tungsten, and/or gold that are used in GSN products.

3 REFERENCE DOCUMENTS

- 3.1 Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, Section 1502
- 3.2 OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas
- 3.3 Regulation (EU) 2017/821 of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down supply chain due diligence obligations for Union importers of tin, tantalum and tungsten, their ores, and gold originating from conflict-affected and high-risk areas
- 3.4 Responsible Minerals Initiative (RMI) – Responsible Minerals Assurance Process (RMAP) and Conflict Minerals Reporting Template (CMRT)

4 DEFINITIONS

4.1 CONFLICT-AFFECTED AND HIGH-RISK AREAS (CAHRA)

Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas (CAHRA) are areas identified by the presence of armed conflict, widespread violence, or other risks of harm to people, including regions such as parts of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and surrounding countries.

4.2 CONFLICT MINERALS

Conflict minerals are columbite-tantalite (coltan), cassiterite, gold, wolframite, or their derivatives, including tin, tantalum, tungsten, and gold.

5 POLICY

GSN recognizes that extracting, trading, handling, and exporting minerals (such as columbite-tantalite, cassiterite, gold, wolframite, or their derivatives), from conflict-affected and high-risk areas may lead to human rights or related abuses. As a good corporate citizen, GSN has the responsibility to respect human rights and not contribute to these conflicts. GSN commits to refraining from any action which contributes to the financing of conflict and to comply with relevant United Nations (UN) sanctions resolutions or, where applicable, laws implementing such resolutions.

GSN will neither tolerate nor by any means profit from, contribute to, assist with, or facilitate the payment by any party of the following human rights or related abuses:

- any forms of torture, cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment;
- any forms of forced or compulsory labor;
- child or underage labor;
- other gross human rights violations and abuses;
- war crimes or other serious violations of international humanitarian law, crimes against humanity or genocide.

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6 SUPPLIER RESPONSIBILITIES

GSN does not directly source conflict minerals and expects its suppliers to conduct appropriate due diligence regarding the origin of minerals used in supplied materials or components.

To the extent that GSN's value-added services include the manufacture of products containing tin, tantalum, tungsten, or gold that are necessary to the functionality or production of the product, GSN is committed to working with its supply chain to increase transparency regarding the origin and traceability of these minerals.

GSN's due diligence approach is aligned with the OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas.

Suppliers are expected to implement policies and management systems regarding conflict minerals and to cascade these requirements throughout their supply chain.

Suppliers should ensure that the specified metals are sourced only from:

1. mines and smelters outside Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas (CAHRA), or
2. mines and smelters within CAHRA that have been validated as conflict-free through recognized industry programs such as the Responsible Minerals Assurance Process (RMAP).

Suppliers may be requested to provide conflict minerals declarations using the latest version of the Responsible Minerals Initiative Conflict Minerals Reporting Template (CMRT).

7 Disclaimer

THIS POSITION STATEMENT IS FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES ONLY, DOES NOT CONSTITUTE A LEGAL REPRESENTATION AND DOES NOT CREATE OR CONFIRM THE EXISTENCE OF ANY RIGHTS, LIABILITIES OR OBLIGATIONS OF US, OUR AFFILIATES, ANY OF OUR RESPECTIVE CUSTOMERS OR ANY OTHER PERSON.

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