

Vedano Olona, 5 September 2018

CONFLICT MINERALS POLICY

1. Purpose

This policy is in response to the concerns on Conflict Minerals as defined in the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, Section 1502 (in short “Dodd-Frank Act”)^[1].

2. Background

LATI Industria Termoplastici S.p.A. is a privately owned Italian Company and is therefore not bound to the SEC Conflict Minerals rule^[2]. Anyway, as a responsible company, we voluntary support the spirit of the Dodd-Frank Act and cooperate with our valuable customers to comply with it.

3. Conflict minerals - Dodd-Frank Act

Suppliers of relevant raw materials, used in the manufacture of our products, have been asked for a statement of absence of tin, tantalum, tungsten and/or gold and their compounds. Notwithstanding, a chemical analysis on raw materials is performed during the validation process and, where necessary, corrective actions according to ISO 9001:2015 are implemented.

In case of presence of any of the aforementioned elements a confirmation that they are not originated from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and adjoining countries^[3] is requested using the Internationally recognized EICC-GeSi template^[4]. Consequently, any raw material that would deviate from this policy shall not be purchased and any supply discontinued.

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QHSE Manager

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Chief Executive Officer

^[1] The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, Section 1502 (<https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/PLAW-111publ203/pdf/PLAW-111publ203.pdf>) defines as ‘Conflict minerals’ cassiterite, columbite-tantalite, gold, wolframite and their derivative metals (tin, tungsten, tantalum) which are originated from the Democratic Republic of the Congo and adjoining countries.

^[2] U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (www.sec.gov)

^[3] Covered Countries as defined by the United States Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010. These countries include the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the nine countries with which it shares an internationally recognized border: Angola, Burundi, Central African Republic, Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, South Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia.

^[4] <http://www.conflictreesourcing.org/conflict-minerals-reporting-template>

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