



Statement on Conflict Minerals

The metals tantalum, tin, tungsten and gold, are extracts of the minerals cassiterite (for tin), wolframite (for tungsten), coltan (for tantalum), and gold ore. They are commonly known as 3TGs, and often used in electrical equipment. Together with other minerals, as for example cobalt, silver, diamonds, other gem stones, etc, they can be designated conflict minerals. The two minerals cobalt and mica are known as extended minerals.

Conflict minerals originate from conflict-affected and high-risk areas. In politically unstable areas, the minerals trade can be used to finance armed groups, fuel forced labour and other human rights abuses, as well as support corruption and money laundering. Conflict minerals often transit and pass through a variety of intermediaries before being purchased.

Conflict minerals are regulated by EU Responsible Minerals Regulation 2017/821, its annexes, supplements and consolidated texts, as well as Section 1502 of the US Dodd Frank Act.

Huddly is dedicated to ensuring that conflict minerals - here including 3TGs and extended minerals - used in its products, are from responsible and conflict-free sources only. Huddly processes and policy requires suppliers and factories to undertake a reasonable due diligence with their supply chains to ensure such sources are used.

On behalf of Huddly AS
Graham Williams, CEO

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Graham Williams
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Oslo, 25.08.2023