

Conflict Mineral Policy

CPOL.06, rev.0

1. About

“Conflict Minerals” refers to minerals or other derivatives mined in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and in the adjoining countries where revenues may be directly or indirectly financing armed groups engaged in civil war, resulting in serious social and environmental abuses. In July 2010, the United States passed the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act. Section 1502 (b) of this law requires all US stock listed companies to disclose the usage of Conflict Minerals (Tin, Tantalum, Tungsten, and Gold....3TG).

2. FAIST's Stand Point

FAIST fully supports this legislation and the Electronic Industry Citizenship Coalition (EICC)/ Global e-Sustainability Initiative (GeSI) position to assure that specified minerals are not resourced from mines in the “Conflict Region”, which are controlled by non-government military groups consistent with the “OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High Risk Areas”; FAIST declares ensuring transparency in our supply chain.

3. Expectations for our suppliers

- FAIST expects our suppliers to source from socially responsible suppliers. This means we not only source from suppliers using sources from other regions but also source with suppliers who have confirmed non-conflict sources, even if those sources do come from the DRC or adjoining countries.
- Suppliers are expected to have policies and procedures in place to ensure that products and parts supplied to FAIST are “DRC Conflict Free”.
- Suppliers are expected to provide all necessary due diligence information to confirm that all 3TG supplied to FAIST is DRC Conflict-free.
- FAIST expects suppliers to pass this requirement on to their supply chain.
- Compliance to these requirements will be taken into consideration when selecting and retaining suppliers.