

# Policy on conflict minerals



**Corbion is a global leader in sustainable food-ingredient solutions focused on advancing natural preservation and nutrition with science and innovation. By harnessing deep expertise in fermentation and application development, we empower customers to create safe, sustainable, and longer-lasting food products. We preserve what matters.**

Our [supplier code](#) defines what Corbion expects from its suppliers in terms of meeting our responsible sourcing commitment. Corbion requires its suppliers to sign the Corbion Supplier Code or provide their own code for approval by Corbion. Corbion Supplier Code requires, amongst others:

- ▶ Supplier to comply with all applicable local laws and regulations.
- ▶ Supplier refrains from any form of corruption. All business is conducted with integrity.
- ▶ All business transactions with Corbion are accurately and completely recorded and guarantee legal and fiscal compliance.
- ▶ Supplier reports possible violations of the Supplier Code to Corbion.

With regards to conflict minerals, Corbion undertakes due diligence to determine if use of any of the “conflict minerals” in our products directly or indirectly finance or benefit armed groups. Corbion performs annual responsible sourcing risk assessments and one of the areas assessed is conflict mineral risks.

The assessment identifies if a raw material is derived from a conflict mineral. If so, we request the supplier’s policies and documentation on conflict minerals to confirm that these are sourced from conflict-free areas.

Corbion follows the conflict minerals as defined by EU regulation 2017/821 that currently include the metals tantalum, tin, tungsten, and gold (3TG). Cobalt is not currently included under 3TG but is considered a focus area. The Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas are defined by the OECD Due Diligence Guidance as “areas identified by the presence of armed conflict, widespread violence or other risks of harm to people.”