

Conflict Minerals and EMRT 2.0 Statement

September 2025

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MIFA is a European company that fully complies with applicable European legislation. According to the EU Conflict Minerals Regulation, only companies that import conflict minerals—specifically tin, tantalum, tungsten, and gold (commonly referred to as 3TG)—into the European Union are subject to mandatory reporting requirements.

MIFA is a downstream user of raw materials and does not engage in the mining, smelting, or refining of metals. All metals used in our production processes are sourced from within the European Union and do not fall under the scope of conflict minerals as defined by EU law. We solely use these materials in our manufacturing processes and do not place raw materials on the market. Furthermore, MIFA does not import raw materials from outside the EU in cases where EU legislation would make conflict minerals due diligence mandatory.

With the release of EMRT 2.0 by the Responsible Minerals Initiative (RMI) in April 2025, the scope of voluntary reporting has been expanded to include additional critical minerals such as copper, lithium, nickel, and natural graphite. The RMI is a coalition of approximately 500 companies and is part of the broader Responsible Business Alliance (RBA), which promotes responsible practices in supply chains related to raw materials, labor, working conditions, and environmental impact—often going beyond legal requirements in sourcing countries.

MIFA does not import any of the newly listed critical minerals from outside the EU and does not supply products containing EMRT 2.0 minerals to publicly listed U.S. companies.

Therefore, the use of EMRT 2.0 is not mandatory for MIFA.

MIFA remains committed to ethical sourcing and responsible supply chain practices and continues to monitor developments in conflict minerals and critical raw materials regulations.