Ennoconn Corporation

2025 Conflict Minerals Due Diligence Report

Responsible sourcing. Public traceability. Risk-based due diligence.

1. Introduction

Ennoconn Corporation (the "Company") actively pursues sustainable development and corporate social responsibility. To ensure that supply chain sourcing is aligned with balanced economic, environmental and social (human rights) standards, the Company has obtained certification under ISO 20400 Sustainable Procurement Guidelines and has established the "Ennoconn Corporation Sustainable Procurement Guidelines".

In sourcing minerals, the Company has established a management framework in line with the OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas and with reference to the Responsible Business Alliance (RBA) and the Responsible Minerals Initiative (RMI). The Company has adopted a "Conflict Minerals Purchasing Policy" and is committed not to use conflict minerals originating from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and adjoining high-risk areas that directly or indirectly finance armed conflict. Covered minerals include tantalum (Ta), tin (Sn), tungsten (W), gold (Au), cobalt (Co) and mica.

The Company requires suppliers to complete the latest RMI Conflict Minerals Reporting Template (CMRT) and Extended Minerals Reporting Template (EMRT), disclose mineral sourcing information and smelter/refiner data, and prioritize smelters and refiners validated through RMAP. Through its conflict minerals risk identification process, the Company strengthens supply chain risk control, continuously enhances responsible minerals management, and works with suppliers to advance a sustainable value chain.

Suppliers are required to commit that products supplied to the Company do not directly or indirectly contain minerals sourced from conflict-affected and high-risk areas that contribute to armed conflict, serious human rights abuses or illegal extraction activities. Suppliers must also provide the latest CMRT/EMRT, the list of smelters/refiners, country-of-origin information and any other necessary traceability data required by the Company. If a supplier fails to provide complete, accurate and verifiable information or fails to cooperate with remediation actions, the Company may require corrective action within a specified timeframe, suspend purchases, reallocate orders or terminate the business relationship, depending on the circumstances.

2. Scope of Management

This report applies to Ennoconn Corporation and its wholly owned subsidiaries, including the relevant R&D, manufacturing and procurement functions. It covers industrial computer value-chain products that contain or may contain tantalum (Ta), tin (Sn), tungsten (W), gold (Au), cobalt (Co) and mica.

3. Conflict Minerals Governance Structure

To strengthen the governance and execution of responsible minerals management, the Company has established a conflict minerals due diligence governance structure. Procurement serves as the lead function and is responsible for policy development, supplier surveys, data validation, risk identification, remediation follow-up and public disclosure. A cross-functional mechanism consisting of Procurement, R&D, Quality, Legal and the ESG Office regularly reviews mineral sourcing risks and remediation progress across the supply chain.

The main responsibilities of this governance structure include:

(1) Formulating, reviewing and updating the Conflict Minerals Procurement Policy and related operating procedures.

(2) Requiring suppliers to submit the latest CMRT/EMRT questionnaires and relevant supporting documentation.

(3) Identifying smelters and refiners used in the supply chain and screening them against RMAP or other internationally recognized third-party validation information.

(4) Launching enhanced review, corrective action, alternative sourcing evaluation or business termination measures for high-risk suppliers, high-risk source countries/regions or cases with unknown origin.

(5) Consolidating annual conflict minerals due diligence results and disclosing them through public reports and the corporate website.

4. Conflict Minerals Due Diligence Process

In line with the five-step framework set out in the OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas (the "OECD Guidance"), the Company has established a structured conflict minerals due diligence process. Suppliers are required to complete the latest CMRT/EMRT and provide mineral origin data together with the list of smelters/refiners used in products supplied to the Company, thereby improving traceability and ESG risk control.

Step 1. Establish Strong Company Management Systems

The Company publishes and periodically reviews its "Conflict Minerals Purchasing Policy" as the governing policy for Procurement, Supply Chain Management, R&D, manufacturing sites and other relevant functions. The policy covers 3TG (tantalum, tin, tungsten and gold), cobalt and mica, and prohibits sourcing from conflict-affected and high-risk areas (CAHRAs), or from sources associated with serious human rights abuses. Suppliers are required to comply with the Company's responsible minerals requirements.

Conflict minerals requirements have been incorporated into the Ennoconn Sustainable Procurement Code and supplier management procedures. Suppliers are required to sign a Conflict-Free Minerals Declaration and to submit the latest CMRT/EMRT and related information.

Supplier compliance with the Company's conflict minerals requirements, and the provision of complete, accurate and traceable mineral origin information, constitute an important condition for establishing or maintaining a business relationship. Suppliers that fail to meet these requirements may be subject to corrective action, suspension of purchases, order reallocation or termination, depending on the level of risk involved.

To ensure that concerns are received and tracked in a timely manner, the Company has established standard operating procedures (SOPs) covering CMRT/EMRT collection, data validation, exception handling, risk classification and document retention. The Company has also set up a stakeholder communication and grievance channel on its website so that suppliers, customers, employees, investors and other stakeholders may raise concerns, file complaints or submit whistleblowing reports in relation to responsible minerals, source-of-origin concerns, or conflict-affected and high-risk area issues.

Step 2. Identify and Assess Supply Chain Risks

The Company conducts an annual conflict minerals due diligence survey for suppliers that may use 3TG, cobalt or mica. Suppliers are required to complete the latest RMI CMRT/EMRT and disclose the types of minerals involved, the list of smelters/refiners, whether sourcing is associated with conflict-affected and high-risk areas, and known country-of-origin information.

Based on supplier responses, the Company identifies smelters and refiners in its supply chain and compares them against the RMI RMAP conformant list to confirm whether those smelters/refiners have passed independent third-party validation. Cases involving non-conformant smelters/refiners, incomplete sourcing information, unknown country of origin, or potential links to conflict-affected and high-risk areas are categorized as high-risk and subject to further review and follow-up.

To enhance mineral traceability, the Company requires suppliers to provide sufficient information to identify the origin of minerals. The scope of traceability includes the country of origin and, where necessary, may be escalated to mine-level, upstream source or other verifiable information. If a supplier can only provide the country or location of the smelter/refiner but cannot reasonably explain the original country of origin or its due diligence process, the Company treats the case as high-risk and applies enhanced management.

Step 3. Design and Implement a Strategy to Respond to Identified Risks

For suppliers, smelters/refiners or mineral origin cases identified as high-risk, the Company applies a tiered risk management and remediation process, including but not limited to the following actions:

1. Request the supplier to supplement, correct or resubmit CMRT/EMRT data and related traceability information within a specified timeframe.
2. Require the supplier to prepare a remediation plan describing the source of risk, remediation timetable, accountable parties and transition arrangements toward conformant sources.
3. Prioritize the use of smelters/refiners that are validated through RMAP or other internationally recognized assurance mechanisms.
4. For cases involving unknown origin, origin that cannot be verified as conformant, or links to conflict-affected and high-risk areas without adequate explanation, evaluate alternative suppliers, alternative smelters/refiners, alternative source countries/regions, or other alternative raw material solutions.
5. Where a supplier fails to complete remediation within the required period, or refuses to cooperate with the Company's due diligence requirements, take measures such as suspension of purchases, suspension of orders, order reallocation or termination of the contractual/business relationship.

The Company continuously follows up on remediation progress for high-risk cases to confirm that the risk has been mitigated, that sourcing has transitioned to conformant supply chains, or that an appropriate exit action has been implemented.

Step 4. Support Independent Third-Party Audits of Smelter/Refiner Due Diligence Practices

The Company supports and references international third-party validation mechanisms such as the Responsible Minerals Assurance Process (RMAP) established by the Responsible Minerals Initiative (RMI) as an important basis for evaluating conflict minerals due diligence performance at the smelter/refiner level. For smelters and refiners reported by suppliers, the Company compares their status against RMAP or other credible independent third-party validation mechanisms to verify that their due diligence practices are aligned with the OECD Guidance and do not contribute to armed conflict or serious human rights abuses.

Any smelter/refiner that has not passed third-party validation, shows an abnormal validation status, or cannot demonstrate an effective due diligence mechanism is treated as a high-risk source. In such cases, the Company requires the supplier to provide an explanation and to transition to a conformant source.

Step 5. Public Reporting and Disclosure

The Company discloses information related to its conflict minerals due diligence program through public reports and/or the corporate website, including the conflict minerals policy, governance structure, supplier survey approach, smelter/refiner validation method, origin traceability process, risk management and remediation measures, and an annual summary of due diligence results. The Company seeks to ensure that the disclosed information is publicly accessible to stakeholders.

The Conflict Minerals Purchasing Policy is publicly available on the corporate website for employees, customers, suppliers, investors and other stakeholders. The corporate website also provides a stakeholder communication channel that can be used to raise concerns, complaints, whistleblowing reports and policy suggestions related to responsible minerals.

Publicly Available References

Conflict Minerals Purchasing Policy / Sustainable Supply Chain page:
https://www.ennoconn.com/tw/sustainable-supply-chain/

Stakeholder Communication Channel: https://www.ennoconn.com/tw/stakeholder-contacts/

5. Results Analysis

To enhance transparency and traceability in responsible minerals management, the Company consolidated and analyzed the CMRT/EMRT responses submitted by raw material suppliers and compared smelter/refiner information against independent third-party validation sources. In 2025, the Company collected 4 CMRTs and 0 EMRTs, covering the Company's principal raw material suppliers and relevant product lines involving minerals.

Based on 2025 supply chain mapping, the products supplied by the surveyed suppliers did not involve cobalt or mica. Therefore, no EMRT questionnaires were collected during the reporting year. If the product scope or raw material usage changes in the future, the Company will initiate EMRT surveys and follow-up management accordingly.

After comparing supplier-reported smelter/refiner information against the RMI RMAP conformant list, the Company identified 169 smelters/refiners in its supply chain. Of these, 161 were RMAP conformant, representing a conformity rate of 95.3%. The remaining cases that could not be promptly confirmed as conformant have been incorporated into the Company's high-risk follow-up and remediation management process.

With respect to traceability, the Company used supplier responses to identify source-of-origin information for the minerals involved in its products and initiated supplementary review where cases involved conflict-affected and high-risk areas, unknown origin, or incomplete information. If a supplier fails to provide a reasonable explanation or valid supporting evidence within the required timeframe, the Company will require a remediation plan and, where necessary, transition to conformant smelters/refiners, alternative suppliers, alternative source countries/regions, or other alternative raw material sources.

The 2025 mineral distribution was as follows: gold 37.3%, tin 24.2%, tungsten 20.5% and tantalum 18.0%. Source regions were distributed as follows: Asia 57.1%, the Americas 21.1%, Europe 16.1%, Africa 4.3% and Oceania 1.2%. The Company will continue to update CMRT/EMRT responses annually and cross-check them against international third-party validation information in order to maintain the timeliness, transparency and effectiveness of its responsible minerals management.