



## Conflict Minerals Policy

The term "conflict minerals" refers to certain minerals and their derivatives extracted in the eastern province of the Democratic Republic of Congo ("DRC") and in the adjoining countries ("Region of DRC": Angola, Burundi, Central African Republic, Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, South Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia), where revenue may be directly or indirectly finance armed groups involved in a civil war that causes severe social and environmental abuses.

In July 2010, the United States adopted the Law on Financial Reform Dodd-Frank. Article 1502 of this law requires that all companies listed on the stock exchange in the United States and their suppliers to disclose the use of chain of custody of conflict minerals (tin, tantalum, tungsten and gold: 3TG).

BDT supports the legislation and efforts to eliminate the use of conflict minerals.

BDT commits to exercise due diligence on the origin and chain of custody of minerals in accordance with the OECD Due Diligence Guidance.

BDT commits NOT to source 3TG that directly or indirectly benefit armed groups that are perpetrators of serious human rights abuse in the DRC or an adjoining country.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "D. H. Rath".

Dr. Holger Rath