

Policy on Conflict Minerals Management

Introduction

ZTE is concerned about the connection between illegal mining and trade of natural resources, and related human rights violations, conflicts, and environmental degradation. Currently, these issues are acute in the illegal mining and trade of ores of tantalum, tin, tungsten, gold, and cobalt in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and adjoining countries (e.g. Sudan, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Tanzania, Zambia, Angola, Congo, and the Central African Republic), from which such ores are transferred to global markets.

Once refined, the above-mentioned metals are commonly used in electronic products by many industries. Although ZTE does not procure such metals directly, we are taking actions to increase supply chain transparency, ensuring responsible procurement by our direct and upstream suppliers, and driving positive changes together.

Commitment

ZTE is committed to respecting human rights and the environment in accordance with widely-recognized international conventions and practices, such as the Ten Principles of the UN Global Compact. We strive to ensure that all materials used in our products are from socially and environmentally responsible sources. We will neither tolerate, nor by any means, profit from, contribute to, assist in, or facilitate any activity that fuels conflicts, leads to serious environmental degradation, or violates human rights.

Prohibitions

ZTE prohibits human rights violations associated with the mining, transport, or trade of minerals. We also prohibit any direct or indirect support for non-state armed groups or security forces that illegally control mines, transport routes, or trade areas.

Approaches

We are working with our direct suppliers to ensure that conflict minerals will not end up in our products.

As a member of GeSI, we have requested our direct suppliers, including those of components, parts, and the products containing tin, tantalum, tungsten, gold, and/or cobalt, to obtain these minerals from environmentally and socially responsible sources only, and never use minerals that either directly or indirectly lead to conflicts. Direct suppliers should define, implement, and communicate to upstream suppliers their own policies, outlining a commitment to the responsible procurement of these minerals and the observance of applicable laws and regulations. In addition, direct suppliers need to work with downstream suppliers to ensure that these materials can be traced to smelters at least, and ZTE owns the right to request relevant evidence so as to verify that minerals are procured from only conflict-free smelters.

ZTE Corporation

May 10, 2024

中兴通讯冲突矿产管理方针

简介

中兴通讯非常关注自然资源的非法开采和贸易之间的联系，以及相关的侵犯人权、冲突和环境退化问题。目前，这些问题主要出现在刚果民主共和国或毗邻国家（如苏丹、乌干达、卢旺达、布隆迪、坦桑尼亚、赞比亚、安哥拉、中非共和国等）对钽、锡、钨、金、钴矿石的非法开采和贸易过程中出现，这些金属矿石通过刚果民主共和国以及毗邻国家流向全世界。

经过提炼后，这些金属通常被用在电子产品和很多其他行业。中兴通讯不会直接采购金属原料，但我们仍然在采取行动，提高透明度，促使我们的供应商和上游供应商进行负责任的采购，并推动其为之进行积极的改变。

我们的承诺

中兴通讯致力于遵守所有公认的国际公约和惯例，尊重人权和环境，如联合国全球契约原则等。我们力争我们的产品中使用的的所有原材料，都是来自于对社会和环境负责任的来源。我们不会容忍，也不会以任何方式从中牟利、帮助、或者协助任何有可能加剧冲突、导致严重的环境退化或违反人权的活动，严格遵守上述国际公约和中兴通讯政策的相关规定。

方针的实施

我们禁止任何与矿物开采、运输或贸易相关的人权侵犯。我们同样禁止向任何非法控制采矿地点、运输路线、贸易地点等的非政府武装团体或安全部队提供直接或间接的支持。

我们的方法

我们和我们的直接供应商共同努力，以确保产品中不出现冲突矿产物质。作为全球电子可持续性倡议（GeSI）的成员，中兴通讯要求我们的供应商，包括元器件供应商，零部件供应商，或者提供的产品中含有锡、钽、钨、金和/或钴的所有的供应商必须承诺这些物料来自于对环境和社会负责任的来源。直接或间接导致冲突的物料是不被接受的。供应商应该制定，实施他们自己的矿产冲突政

策并传达给上游供应商沟通，该政策中需要承诺负责任的采购这些物料，并遵守所有的法律法规。供应商应与下层供应商共同合作以确保这些材料至少可追溯至冶炼厂的水平。中兴通讯有权要求供应商提供进一步的证据,以便核实所购买的金属来源于非矿产冲突的冶炼厂。

中兴通讯股份有限公司

2024 年 5 月 10 日