

Mitsui Kinzoku (TAKEHARA) LBMA Responsible Gold Guidance and LBMA Responsible Silver Guidance Compliance Report



Refiner's details

Refiner's name	Mitsui Kinzoku Company, Limited. (TAKEHARA)
Location	1-5-1,Shiomachi, TAKEHARA-Shi, Hiroshima 725-0022 Japan
Reporting year-end	31 March 2026
Date of Report	26 June 2026
Supply chain officer responsible for this report	Fumiaki Hosokoshi, General Manager of Lead Division, Metals Sector

F Hosokoshi

The LBMA Responsible Gold Guidance and LBMA Responsible Silver Guidance have been established for Good Delivery refiners to combat systematic or widespread abuses of human rights, avoid contributing to conflict, comply with high standards of anti-money laundering, combat terrorist financing practice, and to address environmental and sustainability responsibilities.

This report summarizes how Mitsui Kinzoku (TAKEHARA) has implemented the LBMA Responsible Gold Guidance Version 9 and LBMA Responsible Silver Guidance Version 2.

Evaluation of Mitsui Kinzoku Company, Limited (TAKEHARA).

Table 1 : SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES TO DEMONSTRATE COMPLIANCE

Step 1: COMPANY MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

We have fully complied with Step 1: Company management systems.

1.1 Has the Refiner adopted a supply chain policy regarding due diligence for supply chains of gold and/or silver?

We have adopted a policy regarding due diligence for supply chains of gold and silver metal, which is consistent with the model set out in the Annex II of the OECD Due Diligence Guidance. This sets out our commitment to respect human rights, to avoid contributing to conflict over our supply chain, to support efforts to contribute to the effective elimination of money laundering and to address environment and sustainability responsibilities.

The policy is reviewed annually and updated as and when circumstances require.

We last revised the policy with the approval of the compliance officer in March 2025.

It was then communicated to all relevant staff through training.

Our latest Responsible Procurement Policy for Mineral raw material is available on our website.

https://www.mitsui-kinzoku.com/en/seihin/metals/s_meta_supply.html

1.2 Has the Refiner set up an internal management structure to support supply chain due diligence?

An internal management system was set up and has been implemented since December 2012 to define the governance, roles and responsibilities, internal audit, communication and senior management review as per the adopted policy.

In FY2025, as in FY2024, the board was trained in supply chain management to effectively oversee responsible sourcing practices. The compliance officer develops the due diligence team management strategy, approves new high-risk suppliers, and makes the final decision to terminate transactions. The compliance officer is a board member, familiar with the due diligence program, and has the authority to develop the management strategy of the due diligence team. Regarding the division of roles among management of the due diligence team, the supply chain officer has the authority to formulate the Responsible Procurement Policy for Mineral raw material and to approve our manual and related regulations.

The supply chain officer is also responsible for assessing whether to initiate or continue a business relationship with a particular supplier if high-risk is identified and reporting it to the compliance officer for approval.

The system manager, who has a direct line of reporting to the supply chain officer, is assigned to manage the due diligence process. Skilled employees are assigned to the due diligence team, and we work in cooperation with other relevant departments such as Lead and Zinc raw materials divisions and group companies such as Mitsui Kinzoku Recycle Co., Ltd. to implement and monitor the due diligence process.

All relevant employees have received training in accordance with internal regulations and manuals that are consistent with the latest guidance.

1.3 Has the Refiner established a traceability system over gold and/or silver supply chains, including chain of custody mapping and identification of supply chain actors?

The due diligence process for suppliers and raw materials is carried out in accordance with the Due Diligence Manual and Due Diligence Implementation Regulation before entering into contracts with suppliers.

The KYC questionnaire used in the due diligence process includes company information, business details, presence or absence of beneficiaries, presence or absence of politically exposed person, directors, financial information, applicable laws and regulations, tax payment, raw material origin, transportation methods and routes, human rights and environmental initiatives, AML-CFT measures, and others.

We evaluate suppliers based on information such as trading partner, country of origin, raw material weight, transportation method, etc. from the KYC questionnaires, raw material invoices, packing lists, and B/L.

We send the Responsible Procurement Policy for Mineral raw material (the "Policy") and a KYC questionnaire to new suppliers, receive their responses and conduct evaluations before we start purchasing materials from them.

During the reporting period, we collected KYC questionnaires from the six target suppliers and conducted an evaluation, and no high-risk supply chains were identified through this process.

1.4 Has the Refiner strengthened company engagement with gold and/or silver supplying counterparties, and, where possible, assisted gold and/or silver supplying counterparties in building due diligence capabilities?

Mitsui Kinzoku (TAKEHARA) sends our policy and a KYC questionnaire, which have been prepared based on Annex II of the OECD Due Diligence Guidance and the LBMA KYC questionnaire, to new suppliers prior to the commencement of business relationship and to existing suppliers when they have undergone a significant change or when our policy is revised. We have received commitments to our policy from our new and existing suppliers. These commitments from suppliers are essential to ensure reliability and transparency in our supply chain due diligence process.

Our goal is that our suppliers understand the OECD Due Diligence Guidance, Responsible Gold Guidance, Responsible Silver Guidance, and our policy, and cooperate with requests such as KYC questionnaires so that we can identify potential risks or issues and assess whether support is required.

Our KYC Questionnaire sets up a question as to whether the mine is located in an EITI member country and complies with EITI reporting requirements.

Mitsui Kinzoku (TAKEHARA) did not purchase precious metals from state-owned enterprises in EITI member countries during the reporting period.

The suppliers supplying ores and recycled materials to the Mitsui Kinzoku Group have procurement policies based on Annex II of the OECD Due Diligence Guidance and implement procurement activities accordingly. Therefore, there was no need for us to assist them with their due diligence.

1.5 Has the Refiner established a company-wide confidential grievance mechanism?

Building upon our existing internal reporting system, we have developed and maintained a mechanism allowing employees and external stakeholders to anonymously voice concerns over gold and silver supply chain risk.

In order to thoroughly protect whistleblowers, we strictly enforce and operate measures such as ensuring anonymity and prohibiting disadvantageous treatment of whistleblowers. Reported information is promptly shared with corporate auditors and regularly reported to the Board of Directors.

When the Steering Committee chaired by the director in charge conducts an investigation in response to a report, it shall, as a rule, report the results to the informant in writing through the reception desk.

We have also set up the Compliance Consult Report Desk, a hot line for external stakeholders, which is accessible on our website. The number of complaints in FY2025 was zero and there were no unaddressed complaints received as of the end of the reporting year.

The Compliance Consult Report Desk is available on our website.

<https://www.mitsui-kinzoku.com/en/contact/form/?frmid=57>

Step 2: RISK IDENTIFICATION AND ASSESSMENT

Mitsui Kinzoku (TAKEHARA) has fully complied with Step 2: Risk identification and assessment.

2.1 Does the Refiner have a due diligence process to identify risks in the supply chain?

Our "Gold and silver supply chain due diligence manual" and "Gold and silver supply chain DD implementation regulation" stipulate that supply chain due diligence process should be performed before the start of trade for all gold and silver raw materials purchased.

We confirm if there are any changes in the countries of origin, type of material or supplier attributes for each existing supply chain once a year, and if there is any change, we renew the assessment.

We sign a purchase contract with a new supplier only after we are satisfied that risk is low based on information on raw materials, a collected KYC questionnaire, and third-party information such as D&B Onboard. The third party information is an effective tool for obtaining information on suppliers and their shareholders. We investigate whether a supplier or any of its UBOs are on a list based on information obtained from the SDN list, Japanese Ministry of Finance, and EU Financial Sanctions list.

When identification and verification of UBOs using photo identity documents was difficult, the existence and identity of UBOs were verified through an in-person meeting/interview with the identified UBOs or conducting other means.

Mitsui Kinzoku Company, Limited also processes gold- and silver-bearing materials at its Takehara Refinery ("Mitsui Kinzoku (TAKEHARA)"), and its subsidiary Mitsui Kushikino Mining Co., Ltd. and Mitsui Kinzoku (KAMIOKA) also process these materials. Mitsui Kinzoku (KAMIOKA) supplies gold-bearing materials to Mitsui Kinzoku (TAKEHARA).

Mitsui Kinzoku (TAKEHARA), along with Mitsui Kinzoku (KAMIOKA) and Mitsui Kushikino Mining Co., Ltd, identifies and assesses supply chain risks by obtaining full KYC questionnaires from gold and silver suppliers and conducting desktop research using D&B Onboard.

This process is a formal requirement prior to entering into a business relationship with a gold and/or silver supplier.

We evaluate suppliers based on company information, business details, presence or absence of beneficiaries, presence or absence of politically exposed person, directors, financial information, applicable laws and regulations, tax payment, raw material origin, transportation methods and routes, human rights and environmental initiatives, AML-CFT measures, and others. These elements are crucial for enhancing risk assessment and transaction transparency related to suppliers and their shareholders.

We also collect information on a supplier's corporate social responsibility policy, serious breaches of applicable sustainability-related laws, administrative sanctions based on legal requirements, and whether or not it has ISO14001 certification. We also use information provided by D&B Onboard to evaluate suppliers. These elements are crucial for evaluating the ethical and environmental aspects of suppliers and establishing sustainable business practices.

The system manager examines the results of the supply chain DD reported by the raw material purchasing manager, and if there are any discrepancies with the information recognized regarding the supply chain, asks the raw material purchasing manager to reconfirm. When raw material is suspected of being procured in violation of the Policy or originating from a CAHRA, the system manager shall report the matter to the supply chain officer and undertake enhanced due diligence (EDD) to substantiate the KYC information. As part of EDD, the system manager instructs the raw material management manager to stop processing the raw material and to have it stored. The system manager instructs the raw material management manager to stop processing the raw material and store it, and also directs the raw material purchasing staff to conduct a site visit.

The system manager is required to report the results of this enhanced due diligence, including the results of the site visit, to the supply chain officer to ask for a determination on whether to proceed with the transaction. The supply chain officer decides whether to proceed with the

transaction, issues appropriate instructions to the system manager, and reports to the compliance officer. The compliance officer then shares information with the board of directors on potential negative impacts from trading with the supplier.

We assess whether relevant parties, including the system manager, are properly performing their duties in accordance with the manual and related regulations, and take corrective actions if there are any deviations. To ensure thorough compliance, we conduct internal audits at least once a year. The internal auditor communicates any deviations and findings in writing to the auditee and reports the results of the internal audit to the supply chain officer.

The auditee shall promptly take corrective action for any deviations found in the internal audit and report the details of the corrective actions to the system manager. Based on the results of internal audits, etc., the system manager reports to the supply chain officer on an annual basis about the operation results of the supply chain DD. The supply chain officer provides clear written instructions to the system manager.

Mitsui Kinzoku (TAKEHARA) conducted due diligence process on all supply chains before the transaction began during the reporting period.

2.2. How does the Refiner classify identified risks in light of the standards of its due diligence system?

We define the location-based high-risks, supplier-based high-risks, and material-based high-risks in the Gold and silver supply chain DD implementation regulation as follows.

Mined gold and silver

Mined gold/silver is high-risk, if it:

- Originates from, has transited or has been transported via a Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Area of human rights abuses (CAHRAs).
- Is claimed to originate from a country through which gold from CAHRAs is known, or reasonably suspected, to transit.
- Is claimed to have originated from a country that has limited known reserves.

A supplier is high-risk, if it:

- Has shareholders, or UBOs, or other gold supplying interests in one of the location-based high-risk criteria.
- Has UBOs that are Politically Exposed Persons (PEPs).
- Has activities in a higher-risk business activity such as arms, gaming and casino industry, antiques and art, and sects and their leaders.
- Has been known to have sourced gold from a high-risk country in the last 12 months.
- Has material discrepancies/inconsistencies in the documentation provided or has refused to provide requested documentation.

A material is high-risk, if it:

- Is sourced from ASM.
- Is produced with the use of mercury.
- Is contributing to catastrophic harm or highly adverse ESG factors, to the extent that we are able to identify (e.g., a record in the public domain or in our due diligence file).

Recycled gold and silver

Recycled gold/silver is high-risk, if it:

- Originates from, has transited or has been transported via a CAHRAs.
- Is claimed to originate from a country through which gold from CAHRAs is known, or

reasonably suspected, to transit, and/or is unjustifiably claimed to have originated from a country that has limited exports of gold.

A supplier is high-risk, if it:

- Operates in a money laundering high-risk country.
- Has shareholders, or UBOs, or other gold-supplying interests in one of the location-based high-risk criteria.
- Has UBOs who are Politically Exposed Persons (PEPs).
- Has activities in a higher-risk business activity such as arms, gaming and casino industry, antiques and art, and sects and their leaders.
- Has been known to have sourced gold from a high-risk country in the last 12 months.
- Has significant unexplained geographic routing from their supplier or counterparty in the supply chain.

A material is high-risk, if it:

- Is from an Intermediate Refinery or trader with high-risk supply chain or a trading counterparty sourcing from an Intermediate Refinery with a high-risk supply chain.

We treat a supply chain that meets any of the following criteria as a zero-tolerance supply chain:

- The Mined Gold/Silver is known to originate from areas designated as World Heritage Sites.
- The Mined or Recycled Gold/Silver is known to be sourced in breach of international sanctions (including but not limited to those of the UN, EU, UK and US).
- The Mined or Recycled Gold/Silver supplying counterparty, other known upstream companies or their UBOs are known money launderers, fraudsters or terrorists, or have been implicit in serious human rights abuses, or in direct or indirect support to illegitimate non-state armed groups.

CAHRAs identification is as follows.

We updated the Conflict Affected High-Risk Areas (CAHRAs) list in April and October 2025.

In identifying CAHRAs, we used information from the US Dodd-Frank Act, EU CAHRA List, EITI, FATF, OFAC, US Department of Labor, NGOs, the Heidelberg Conflict Barometer, Fragile States Index and The Worldwide Governance Indicators.

We used World Mineral Production data to verify the authenticity of the origin of the ores.

In addition, in response to LBMA Disclosure Guidance Version 3, we revised our criteria for the CAHRAs to include countries that have been on the FATF grey list for the preceding three years in October 2025.

Based on the aforementioned sources, we rate each country on multiple criteria and determine whether a particular country qualifies as a CAHRAs based on its overall score.

Currently, there are 33 countries designated as CAHRAs (as of March 31, 2026).

We require ourselves to conduct enhanced due diligence, which accompanies a site visit, when we identify a Red Flag in our supply chain.

We conduct scrutiny and monitoring of transactions undertaken through the course of the relationship following a risk-oriented approach.

Mitsui Kinzoku (TAKEHARA) conducted a risk assessment according to the above mentioned high-risk criteria.

We have made it clear to internal personnel that we will not continue or conclude new contracts with suppliers operating in countries subject to international sanctions.

No enhanced due diligence was conducted during the reporting year since no zero-tolerance and high-risk suppliers were found.

2.3 Has the Refiner undertaken EDD measures for identified high-risk supply chains?

If it is determined that the content of the collected KYC questionnaire deviates from the policy, it is stipulated in the due diligence implementation regulations that the raw material purchasing manager, who is familiar with the supplier, and the system manager, who is familiar with the internal control system and the implementation method of Enhanced Due Diligence (EDD), or an independent third-party consultant, must conduct a site visit within three months from the time the deviation is discovered.

The content of the KYC questionnaire sent by the supplier must be checked by the raw material purchasing manager. The system manager then re-evaluates the content of the KYC questionnaire using third-party information regarding location and supplier risk.

If the system manager determines that a supply chain is high-risk, the raw material purchasing manager and the system manager must conduct a site visit.

The system manager reports the results of the site visit to the supply chain officer. Upon receiving the report, the supply chain officer decides whether to initiate or continue a business relationship and/or what actions or measures should be taken.

Our EDD:

- Is aimed at substantiating the documented KYC information.
- Is focused on investigating threat financing risks and specific supply chain due diligence findings.
- Shall be implemented within three months if the possibility of a violation of our policy is recognized prior to the occurrence of a transaction.
- Shall be conducted by the raw material purchasing manager and the system manager or independent third-party consultants, who are free of any conflict of interest with the supplier. Everyone conducting a site visit must commit to reporting truthfully and accurately.
- Shall be conducted in consultation with relevant internal and external stakeholders (for example, local or central authorities, upstream companies, international or civil society organizations, or affected third parties), where applicable.
- Shall use the site visit report template included in the Refiners Toolkit when preparing a site visit report.
- Shall be followed up, depending on the number and severity of issues identified.

When we conduct EDD for an intermediate refiner, we:

- Shall ensure, when requesting the Intermediate Refiner to seek independent assurance on a comply or explain basis, that:
 - ✧ the assurance report includes conformance with an OECD aligned responsible sourcing scheme
 - ✧ it is commissioned by the Intermediate Refiner
 - ✧ it is completed before the start of a new business relationship or within a reasonable timeframe.
- Shall identify the UBOs of the Intermediate Refiner.
- For recycled gold, shall check relevant government watch lists for companies (including transporters) involved in the supply chain from the counterparty to the refinery.
- Interview select management and site personnel to determine and corroborate the supply chain due diligence practices, purchasing, and anti-money laundering and counter terrorist financing procedures.
- Assess the counterparty's competence and capacity for supply chain due diligence

proportionate to risk.

- Assess the appropriateness of the counterparty's risk classification methodology.
- Assess the counterparty's due diligence records.

STEP 3: RISK MANAGEMENT

Does the Refiner have a process to respond to the identified risks by either (i) mitigating the risk while continuing to trade, (ii) mitigating the risk while suspending trade or (iii) disengagement from the risk?

We have devised a strategy for risk management of the identified risks.

(i) mitigating the risk while continuing to trade

Where a supplier does not meet all the conditions but is making reasonable and good faith efforts to correct the issue, we may continue the business relationship on the condition that it implements an improvement plan with clear performance objectives within a reasonable timeframe. The system manager requests the supplier to develop and execute a corrective action plan and monitors the progress of the improvement plan. The system manager evaluates the results of the supplier's implementation of the improvement plan and reports the evaluation results to the supply chain officer. Based on the improvement report prepared by the supplier, the supply chain officer must decide whether to suspend, continue, or resume the transaction. The supply chain officer reports the decision results to the compliance officer, who makes the final decision and shares the information with the board of directors.

(ii) mitigating the risk while suspending trade

If there is a possibility of money laundering, terrorist financing, serious human rights abuses, direct or indirect support to illegitimate non-state armed groups, fraudulent misrepresentation of the origin of minerals or non-compliance with environmental, health and safety, or labor laws, we shall suspend contracts and continue investigation. When the supply chain officer determines, based on the results of the supplier's implementation of the improvement plan, that significant improvement has been achieved and that no matter contrary to the Policy is identified, the supply chain officer reports the basis for the determination to the compliance officer and obtains approval. Following such approval, the supply chain officer instructs the system manager to resume the transaction.

(iii) disengagement from the risk

If there is a known instance or a very high likelihood of money laundering, terrorist financing, serious human rights abuses, direct or indirect support to illegitimate non-state armed groups, fraudulent misrepresentation of the origin of minerals or non-compliance with environmental, health and safety, or labor laws, we shall terminate contracts.

In FY2025, Mitsui Kinzoku (TAKEHARA) did not identify risks that required (i) mitigating risks while continuing to trade, (ii) mitigating risks while suspending trade, or (iii) the disengagement from the risk.

There were therefore no counterparties to which mitigation measures were applied and no instances where we decided to disengage with counterparties during the reporting year. No steps were taken to strengthen chain of custody or traceability systems for supply chains under risk mitigation instances, either.

In FY2025, there were no cases of reporting to national / local governments/LBMA in connection with suspicious transactions.

STEP 4: INDEPENDENT THIRD-PARTY ASSURANCE

We have fully complied with Step 4: Independent third-party assurance.

Mitsui Kinzoku (TAKEHARA) engaged KPMG AZSA Sustainability Co., Ltd. as a third-party assurance provider.

The main reason for selecting KPMG AZSA Sustainability was that it was the only assurance provider based in Japan that was included in the list of approved assurance providers.

Before entering into the assurance service contract with KPMG AZSA Sustainability Co., Ltd., Mitsui Kinzoku (TAKEHARA) conducted an investigation of the assurance provider using D&B Onboard. The members appointed by the compliance officer, the supply chain officer, and the board of directors scrutinized and confirmed the independence of the assurance provider.

Furthermore, Mitsui Kinzoku (TAKEHARA) requested information on the individual practitioners' relevant skills and experience from the assurance provider and verified the assurance practitioners qualifications, experience, and abilities prior to concluding the assurance contract.

Mitsui Kinzoku (TAKEHARA) has engaged the services of the assurance provider KPMG AZSA Sustainability Co., Ltd, and their Independent Practitioner's Limited Assurance Report is attached.

The Independent Practitioner's Limited Assurance Report is available on our website.

https://www.mitsui-kinzoku.com/en/seihin/metals/s_meta_supply.html

Table 2: MANAGEMENT CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the Company implemented effective management systems, procedures, processes and practices to conform to the requirements of the LBMA Responsible Gold Guidance and the LBMA Responsible Silver Guidance as explained above in Table 1, for the reporting year ended 31 March 2026.

This compliance report and our Responsible Procurement Policy for Mineral raw material are available on our website.

https://www.mitsui-kinzoku.com/en/seihin/metals/s_meta_supply.html

For an overall picture of the business, strategies, plans for creating corporate value of the Mitsui Kinzoku Group, please refer to our Integrated Report. https://www.mitsui-kinzoku.com/en/toushi/lib/integrated_report/