

# Supplier Code of Conduct

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Version 8.0 (2024)

## RESPONSIBLE BUSINESS ALLIANCE CODE OF CONDUCT

The Responsible Business Alliance (RBA) Code of Conduct establishes standards to ensure that working conditions in supply chains are safe, and that business is conducted responsibly, ethically, and with respect for human rights and the environment.

The Code may be voluntarily adopted by any business and subsequently applied by that business to its direct and indirect supply chain and subcontractors, including providers of contract labor.

To adopt the Code and become a participant ("Participant"), a business shall declare its support for the Code and conduct due diligence in line with the Code and its standards through the establishment of an effective management system.

Participants must regard the Code as a total supply chain initiative. At a minimum, Participants shall also require their next tier suppliers to acknowledge and implement the Code.

Fundamental to adopting the Code is the understanding that a business, in all of its activities, must operate in full compliance with applicable laws, rules, and regulations<sup>1</sup>. In alignment with internationally recognized standards as listed under the References of this document, and drawing upon best practices in global supply chains, elements of this Code may go beyond legal compliance in order to advance social and environmental responsibility and business ethics. In no case can complying with the Code violate applicable laws. If, however, there are differing standards between the RBA Code and applicable laws, the RBA defines conformance as meeting the strictest requirements.

The provisions of this Code are derived from and respect internationally recognized standards including:

- OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises
- UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights
- ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work
- ILO Fundamental Conventions
- UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights

The Code is made up of five sections:

- Sections [A](#), [B](#), and [C](#): Standards for Labor, Health and Safety, and the Environment, respectively.
- Section [D](#): Standards relating to business ethics.
- Section [E](#): Elements of an acceptable system to manage conformity to this Code.

The RBA is committed to obtaining regular input from stakeholders in the continued development and implementation of the Code of Conduct.

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<sup>1</sup> The Code is not intended to create new and additional third-party rights, including for workers.



## A. LABOR

Participants commit to respect the human rights of workers, and to treat them with dignity. This applies to direct and indirect suppliers, as well as all workers including temporary, migrant, student, contract, direct employees, and any other type of worker.

The labor standards are as follows:

### 1) Prohibition of Forced Labor

Forced labor in any form, including but not limited to, bonded (including debt bondage) or indentured labor, involuntary or exploitative prison labor, slavery or trafficking of persons is not permitted. This includes transporting, harboring, recruiting, transferring, or receiving persons by means of threat, force, coercion, abduction or fraud for labor or services. There shall be no unreasonable restrictions on workers' freedom of movement in the facility in addition to unreasonable restrictions on entering or exiting company- provided facilities including, if applicable, workers' dormitories or living quarters. As part of the hiring process, all workers must be provided with a written employment agreement in their native language, or in a language the worker can understand, that contains a description of terms and conditions of employment. Foreign migrant workers must receive the employment agreement prior to the worker departing from his or her country of origin and there shall be no substitution or change(s) allowed in the employment agreement upon arrival in the receiving country unless these changes are made to meet local law and provide equal or better terms. All work shall be voluntary, and workers shall be free to leave work at any time or terminate their employment without penalty if reasonable notice is given, which shall be clearly stated in workers' contracts. Participants shall maintain documentation on all leaving workers. Employers, agents, and sub-agents' may not hold or otherwise destroy, conceal, or confiscate identity or immigration documents, such as government-issued identification, passports, or work permits. Notwithstanding the foregoing, employers can only hold documentation if necessary to comply with the local law. In this case, at no time shall workers be denied access to their documents. Workers shall not be required to pay employers' agents or sub-agents' recruitment fees or other related fees for their employment. If any such fees are found to have been paid by workers, such fees shall be repaid to the worker.

### 2) Young Workers

Child labor shall not be used in any stage of manufacturing. The term "child" refers to any person under the age of 15, or under the age for completing compulsory education, or under the minimum age for employment in the country, whichever is greatest. Workers under the age of 18 (Young Workers) shall not perform work that is likely to jeopardize their health or safety, including night shifts and overtime. Participants shall ensure proper management of student workers through proper maintenance of student records, rigorous due diligence of educational partners, and protection of students' rights in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. Participants shall implement an appropriate mechanism to verify the age of workers. The use of legitimate workplace learning programs, which comply with all laws and regulations, is supported. Participants shall provide appropriate support and training to all student workers. In the absence of local law, the wage rate for student workers, interns, and apprentices shall be at least the same wage rate as other entry-level workers performing equal or similar tasks. If child labor is identified, assistance/remediation shall be provided.



### 3) Working Hours

Working hours shall not exceed the maximum set by local law. Further, a workweek shall not be more than 60 hours per week, including overtime, except in emergency or unusual situations. All overtime shall be voluntary. Workers shall be allowed at least one day off every seven days.

### 4) Wages and Benefits

Compensation paid to workers shall comply with all applicable wage laws, including those relating to minimum wages, overtime hours and legally mandated benefits. All workers shall receive equal pay for equal work and qualification. Workers shall be compensated for overtime at pay rates greater than regular hourly rates. Deductions from wages as a disciplinary measure shall not be permitted. For each pay period, workers shall be provided with a timely and understandable wage statement that includes sufficient information to verify accurate compensation for work performed. All use of temporary, dispatch and outsourced labor shall be within the limits of the local law.

### 5) Non-Discrimination/Non-Harassment/Humane Treatment

Participants shall commit to a workplace free of harassment and unlawful discrimination. There shall be no harsh or inhumane treatment including violence, gender-based violence, sexual harassment, sexual abuse, corporal punishment, mental or physical coercion, bullying, public shaming, or verbal abuse of workers; nor is there to be the threat of any such treatment. Companies shall not engage in discrimination or harassment based on race, color, age, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, ethnicity or national origin, disability, pregnancy, religion, political affiliation, union membership, covered veteran status, protected genetic information or marital status in hiring and employment practices such as wages, promotions, rewards, and access to training. Disciplinary policies and procedures in support of these requirements shall be clearly defined and communicated to workers. Workers shall be provided with reasonable accommodation for religious practices and disability. In addition, workers or potential workers should not be subjected to medical tests, including pregnancy or virginity tests, or physical exams that could be used in a discriminatory way. This was drafted in consideration of ILO Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention (No.111).

### 6) Freedom of Association and Collective Bargaining

Open communication and direct engagement between workers and management are the most effective ways to resolve workplace and compensation issues. Workers and/or their representatives shall be able to openly communicate and share ideas and concerns with management regarding working conditions and management practices without fear of discrimination, reprisal, intimidation, or harassment. In alignment with these principles, participants shall respect the right of all workers to form and join trade unions of their own choosing, to bargain collectively, and to engage in peaceful assembly as well as respect the right of workers to refrain from such activities. Where the right of freedom of association and collective bargaining is restricted by applicable laws and regulations, workers shall be allowed to elect and join alternate lawful forms of worker representations.



## B. HEALTH AND SAFETY

Participants recognize that in addition to minimizing the incidence of work-related injuries and illnesses, a safe and healthy working environment enhances the quality of products and services, consistency of production and worker retention and morale. Participants also recognize that ongoing worker input and education are essential to identifying and solving health and safety issues in the workplace.

The health and safety standards are as follows:

### 1) Occupational Health and Safety

Worker potential for exposure to health and safety hazards (chemical, electrical and other energy sources, fire, vehicles, and fall hazards, etc.) shall be identified and assessed, mitigated using the Hierarchy of Controls. Where hazards cannot be adequately controlled by these means, workers shall be provided with appropriate, well-maintained, personal protective equipment, and educational materials about risks to them associated with these hazards. Gender-responsive measures shall be taken, such as not having pregnant women and nursing mothers in working conditions, which could be hazardous to them or their child and to provide reasonable accommodations for nursing mothers.

### 2) Emergency Preparedness

Potential emergency situations and events shall be identified and assessed, and their impact minimized by implementing emergency plans and response procedures including emergency reporting, employee notification and evacuation procedures, worker training, and drills. Emergency drills shall be executed at least annually or as required by local law, whichever is more stringent. Emergency plans shall also include appropriate fire detection and suppression equipment, clear and unobstructed egress, adequate exit facilities, contact information for emergency responders, and recovery plans. Such plans and procedures shall focus on minimizing harm to life, the environment, and property.

### 3) Occupational Injury and Illness

Procedures and systems shall be in place to prevent, manage, track and report occupational injuries and illnesses, including provisions to encourage worker reporting, classify and record injury and illness cases, provide necessary medical treatment, investigate cases and implement corrective actions to eliminate their causes, and facilitate the return of workers to work. Participants shall allow workers to remove themselves from imminent harm, and not return until the situation is mitigated, without fear of retaliation.

### 4) Industrial Hygiene

Worker exposure to chemical, biological, and physical agents shall be identified, evaluated, and controlled according to the Hierarchy of Controls. When hazards cannot be adequately controlled, workers shall be provided with and use appropriate, well-maintained, personal protective equipment free of charge. Participants shall provide workers with safe and healthy working environments, which shall be maintained through ongoing, systematic monitoring of workers' health and working environments. Participants shall provide occupational health monitoring to



routinely evaluate if workers' health is being harmed from occupational exposures. Protective occupational health programs shall be ongoing and include educational materials about the risks associated with exposure to workplace hazards.

### 5) Physically Demanding Work

Worker exposure to the hazards of physically demanding tasks, including manual material handling and heavy or repetitive lifting, prolonged standing, and highly repetitive or forceful assembly tasks shall be identified, evaluated, and controlled.

### 6) Machine Safeguarding

Production and other machinery shall be evaluated for safety hazards. Physical guards, interlocks, and barriers shall be provided and properly maintained where machinery presents an injury hazard to workers.

### 7) Sanitation, Food, and Housing

Workers shall be provided with ready access to clean toilet facilities, potable water and sanitary food preparation, storage, and eating facilities. Worker dormitories provided by the Participant or a labor agent shall be maintained to be clean and safe, and provided with appropriate emergency egress, hot water for bathing and showering, adequate lighting, and adequate conditioned ventilation, individually secured accommodations for storing personal and valuable items, and reasonable personal space along with reasonable entry and exit privileges.

### 8) Health and Safety Communication

Participants shall provide workers with appropriate workplace health and safety information and training in the language of the worker or in a language the worker can understand for all identified workplace hazards that workers are exposed to, including but not limited to mechanical, electrical, chemical, fire, and physical hazards. Health and safety related information shall be clearly posted in the facility or placed in a location identifiable and accessible by workers. Health information and training shall include content on specific risks to relevant demographics, such as gender and age, if applicable. Training shall be provided to all workers prior to the beginning of work and regularly thereafter. Workers shall be encouraged to raise any health and safety concerns without retaliation.



## C. ENVIRONMENT

Across all business functions, Participants recognize that environmental responsibility is integral to producing world-class products. Participants shall identify the environmental impacts and minimize adverse effects on the community, environment, and natural resources, while safeguarding the health and safety of the public.

The environmental standards are as follows:

### 1) Environmental Permits and Reporting

All required environmental permits (e.g. discharge monitoring), approvals, and registrations shall be obtained, maintained, and kept current and their operational and reporting requirements shall be followed.

### 2) Pollution Prevention and Resource Conservation

Emissions and discharges of pollutants and generation of waste shall be minimized or eliminated at the source or by practices such as adding pollution control equipment; modifying production, maintenance, and facility processes; or by other means. The use of natural resources, including water, fossil fuels, minerals, and virgin forest products, shall be conserved by practices such as modifying production, maintenance and facility processes, materials substitution, re-use, conservation, recycling, or other means.

### 3) Hazardous Substances

Chemicals, waste, and other materials posing a hazard to humans or the environment shall be identified, labeled, and managed to ensure their safe handling, movement, storage, use, recycling or reuse, and disposal. Hazardous waste data shall be tracked and documented.

### 4) Solid Waste

Participants shall implement a systematic approach to identify, manage, reduce, and responsibly dispose of or recycle solid waste (non-hazardous). Waste data shall be tracked and documented.

### 5) Air Emissions

Air emissions of volatile organic chemicals, aerosols, corrosives, particulates, ozone depleting substances, and combustion byproducts generated from operations shall be characterized, routinely monitored, controlled, and treated as required prior to discharge. Ozone- depleting substances shall be effectively managed in accordance with the Montreal Protocol and applicable regulations. Participants shall conduct routine monitoring of the performance of its air emission control systems.

### 6) Materials Restrictions

Participants shall adhere to all applicable laws, regulations, and customer requirements regarding the prohibition or restriction of specific substances in products and manufacturing, including labeling for recycling and disposal.



### 7) Water Management

Participants shall implement a water management program that documents, characterizes, and monitors water sources, use and discharge; seeks opportunities to conserve water; and controls channels of contamination. All wastewater shall be characterized, monitored, controlled, and treated as required prior to discharge or disposal. Participants shall conduct routine monitoring of the performance of its wastewater treatment and containment systems to ensure optimal performance and regulatory compliance.

### 8) Energy Consumption and Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Participants shall establish and report against an absolute corporate-wide greenhouse gas reduction goal. Energy consumption and all Scopes 1, 2, and significant categories of Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions shall be tracked, documented, and publicly reported. Participants shall look for methods to improve energy efficiency and to minimize their energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions.





## D. ETHICS

To meet social responsibilities and to achieve success in the marketplace, Participants and their agents shall uphold the highest standards of ethics including the following:

### 1) Business Integrity

The highest standards of integrity shall be upheld in all business interactions. Participants shall have a zero-tolerance policy to prohibit any and all forms of bribery, corruption, extortion and embezzlement.

### 2) No Improper Advantage

Bribes or other means of obtaining undue or improper advantage shall not be promised, offered, authorized, given, or accepted. This prohibition covers promising, offering, authorizing, giving or accepting anything of value, either directly or indirectly through a third party, in order to obtain or retain business, direct business to any person, or otherwise gain an improper advantage. Monitoring, record keeping, and enforcement procedures shall be implemented to ensure compliance with anti-corruption laws.

### 3) Disclosure of Information

All business dealings shall be transparently performed and accurately reflected on the Participant's business books and records. Information regarding participant's labor, health and safety, environmental practices, business activities, structure, financial situation, and performance shall be disclosed in accordance with applicable regulations and prevailing industry practices. Falsification of records or misrepresentation of conditions or practices in the supply chain are unacceptable.

### 4) Intellectual Property

Intellectual property rights shall be respected. Transfer of technology and know-how is to be done in a manner that protects intellectual property rights, and customer and supplier information shall be safeguarded.

### 5) Fair Business, Advertising and Competition

Standards of fair business, advertising, and competition shall be upheld.

### 6) Protection of Identity and Non-Retaliation

Programs that ensure the confidentiality, anonymity, and protection of supplier and employee whistleblowers<sup>2</sup> shall be maintained, unless prohibited by law. Participants shall have a communicated process for their personnel to be able to raise any concerns without fear of retaliation.

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<sup>2</sup> Whistleblower definition: Any person who makes a disclosure about improper conduct by an employee or officer of a company, or by a public official or official body.



### 7) Responsible Sourcing of Minerals

Participants shall adopt a policy and exercise due diligence on the source and chain of custody of the tantalum, tin, tungsten, gold, and cobalt in the products they manufacture to reasonably assure that they are sourced in a way consistent with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict- Affected and High-Risk Areas or an equivalent and recognized due diligence framework.

### 8) Privacy

Participants shall commit to protecting the reasonable privacy expectations of personal information of everyone they do business with, including suppliers, customers, consumers, and employees. Participants shall comply with privacy and information security laws and regulatory requirements when personal information is collected, stored, processed, transmitted, and shared.



## E. MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

Participants shall adopt or establish a management system with a scope that is related to the content of this Code. The management system shall be designed to ensure: (a) compliance with applicable laws, regulations and customer requirements related to the participant's operations and products; (b) conformance with this Code; and (c) identification and mitigation of operational risks related to this Code. It shall also facilitate continual improvement.

The management system shall contain the following elements:

### 1) Company Commitment

Participants shall establish human rights, health and safety, environmental and ethics policy statements affirming Participant's commitment to due diligence and continual improvement, endorsed by executive management. Policy statements shall be made public and communicated to workers in a language they understand via accessible channels..

### 2) Management Accountability and Responsibility

Participants shall clearly identify senior executive and company representative(s) responsible for ensuring implementation of the management systems and associated programs. Senior management reviews the status of the management systems on a regular basis.

### 3) Legal and Customer Requirements

Participants shall adopt or establish a process to identify, monitor and understand applicable laws, regulations, and customer requirements, including the requirements of this Code.

### 4) Risk Assessment and Risk Management

Participants shall adopt or establish a process to identify the legal compliance, environmental, health and safety<sup>3</sup>, labor practice and ethics risks, including the risks of severe human rights and environmental impacts, associated with Participant's operations. Participants shall determine the relative significance for each risk and implement appropriate procedural and physical controls to control the identified risks and ensure regulatory compliance.

### 5) Improvement Objectives

Participants shall establish written performance objectives, targets and implementation plans to improve the Participant's social, environmental, and health and safety performance, including a periodic assessment of Participant's performance in achieving those objectives.

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<sup>3</sup> Areas to be included in a risk assessment for environmental health and safety are production areas, warehouse and storage facilities, plant/facilities support equipment, laboratories and test areas, sanitation facilities (bathrooms), kitchen/cafeteria and worker housing/dormitories.



### 6) Training

Participants shall establish programs for training managers and workers to implement Participant's policies, procedures, and improvement objectives and to meet applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

### 7) Communication

Participants shall establish process for communicating clear and accurate information about Participant's policies, practices, expectations, and performance to workers, suppliers, and customers.

### 8) Worker/Stakeholder Engagement and Access To Remedy

Participants shall establish processes for ongoing two-way communication with workers, their representatives, and other stakeholders where relevant or necessary. The process shall aim to obtain feedback on operational practices and conditions covered by this Code, and to foster continuous improvement. Workers shall be given a safe environment to provide grievance and feedback without fear of reprisal or retaliation.

### 9) Audits and Assessments

Participants shall conduct periodic self-evaluations to ensure conformity to legal and regulatory requirements, the content of the Code, and customer contractual requirements related to social and environmental responsibility.

### 10) Corrective Action Process

Participants shall establish a process for timely correction of deficiencies identified by internal or external assessments, inspections, investigations, and reviews.

### 11) Documentation and Records

Participants shall create and maintain documents and records to ensure regulatory compliance and conformity to company requirements along with appropriate confidentiality to protect privacy.

### 12) Supplier Responsibility

Participants shall establish a process to communicate Code requirements to suppliers and to monitor supplier compliance to the Code.



## REFERENCES

The following references were used in preparing this Code and may be useful sources of additional information. The following references may or may not be endorsed by each Participant:

### Standards and Conventions:

- [ILO Fundamental Conventions](#)
  - Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (No.87)
  - Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No.98)
  - Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No.29)
  - Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No.105)
  - Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No.138)
  - Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No.182)
  - Equal Remuneration Convention, 1999 (No.100)
  - Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No.111)
  - Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 1981 (No.155), and the Promotional Framework, 2006 (No.187)
- [OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas](#)
- [OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises](#)
- [United Nations \(UN\) Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights](#)
- [Universal Declaration of Human Rights](#)
- [United Nations Convention Against Corruption](#)
- [United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child](#)
- [United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women](#)
- [United Nations Global Compact](#)



### Other Useful References:

- [Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act](#)
- [Eco Management & Audit System](#)
- [Ethical Trading Initiative](#)
- [ILO Code of Practice in Safety and Health](#)
- ISO 14001 and related standards – Environmental management
- ISO 45001:2018 - Occupational health and safety management systems
- [National Fire Protection Association](#)
- Social Accountability International (SAI)
  - SA 8000
- [United States Federal Acquisition Regulation](#)



## DOCUMENT HISTORY

Version 1.0 – Released October 2004.

Version 1.1 – Released May 2005. Converted document to RBA format, minor page layout revisions; no content changes.

Version 2.0 – Released October 2005 with revisions to multiple provisions.

Version 3.0 – Released June 2009 with revisions to multiple provisions.

Version 4.0 – Released April 2012 with revisions to multiple provisions.

Version 5.0 – Released November 2014 with revisions to multiple provisions.

Version 5.1 – Released March 2015 with revision to A1 to take effect January 1, 2016.

Version 6.0 – Released January 2018 with revisions to multiple provisions.

Version 7.0 – Released January 2021 with revisions to multiple provisions.

Version 8.0 – Released January 2024 with revisions to multiple provisions.

The RBA Code of Conduct was initially developed by a number of companies engaged in the manufacture of electronics products between June and October 2004. Companies are invited and encouraged to adopt this Code. You may obtain additional information from:

<https://www.responsiblebusiness.org>

# Responsible Business Alliance (RBA)

## Code of Conduct – Annex

In addition to our aforesaid Responsible Business Alliance Code of Conduct (RBA CoC), we have additional expectations and requirements towards you. These expectations and requirements are based on the applicable laws, such as the German Supply Chain Due Diligence Act (“Lieferkettensorgfaltspflichtengesetz” (LkSG)) as well as on our ebm-papst sustainability ambitions.

As the leading international company in the development and manufacturing of intelligent, innovative and high-quality motors, fans and air and heating technology, we at ebm-papst commit ourselves to develop highly optimized and modern products that reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and operate at maximum efficiency. Thereby, following our corporate purpose “engineering a better life”, we want to ensure that our products are part of the sustainability solution. According to our fundamental values, which we have followed for more than 60 years, and which are an integral part of our corporate culture, we not only align our actions with legal requirements, but also strive to achieve the highest possible ethical standards. Our company can only be sustainably successful in the future, if the effects of our business activities are in harmony with people and the environment.

We are aware of our responsibility within the global commodity flow. We commit ourselves to reducing environmental and human rights risks along the value chain. This means, that we screen our own operations and supply chain for any potential environmental and human rights risks in order to prevent or mitigate any violation or risk. For that, we need a combined effort and ask you to fulfil the requirements and expectations for a zero-harm value chain.

In the following we add to the RBA CoC three human rights and environmental requirements, each, and our approach to supply chain due diligence to complement with the latter the RBA Section on Management Systems.



# Human Rights

## 1) **No pollution of soil, water and air, that threatens or harms the livelihoods and health of people**

We require our suppliers not to change soil, water and/or air in such a way that it threatens livelihoods or harms the health of people. Consequences that can result from such negative alteration are:

- 1) Threat to the natural conditions for the preservation and production of food.
- 2) Denying a person's access to safe and clean drinking water.
- 3) Make it difficult for a person to access sanitary facilities. Any groundwater contamination or the withdrawal of excessive amounts of water that threatens the access to sanitation.

Further info: While this human right, as categorised by the German Supply Chain Act, is often understood as an environmental right, the emphasis here is on the adverse impact on people's livelihoods and health. Therefore, it is formally a human right.

## 2) **No unlawful eviction and deprivation of land**

We require our suppliers to prohibit any unlawful eviction, illegal taking of lands, forests or waters in its business operations or development. In any situation, ebm-papst suppliers should ensure that the livelihood of a person is secured when conducting any business operation.

Further info: In a situation of wanting to acquire new operational sites for business purposes and the foreseen land is inhabited by, for example, indigenous people, then we expect you to follow the principle of free, prior and informed consent (FPIC). It is a key principle within the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and ILO No. 169, and stipulates the right that pertains to indigenous peoples to give, withdraw or withhold consent to a corporate project that may affect their territories and thereby their livelihoods. Furthermore, the principle of FPIC enables them to negotiate the conditions under which the project will be designed, implemented, monitored and evaluated.

## 3) **No misuse of security forces**

We require our suppliers who would like to protect their businesses with public or private security forces to ensure that these are well trained and maintain high levels of technical and professional proficiency. An ebm-papst supplier should not use private or public security forces if the security force poses a threat to peoples' health or their lives by applying torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment. The security force shall also not impair the employees' right to freedom of association.

Further info: For a human rights approach when screening, selecting, hiring and engaging security forces, we encourage you to follow the Voluntary Principles on Security & Human Rights.

# Environment

## 1) **No production of products containing mercury and no use of mercury**

We require our suppliers to refrain from manufacturing products containing mercury and from using mercury and all mercury compounds in manufacturing processes.

Further info: Further information can be found in the Minamata Convention on Mercury.

## 2) **No production and use of hazardous chemicals; environmentally sound handling, storage and disposal of chemicals**

We require our suppliers to respect the prohibition of production and use of hazardous chemicals that pose a hazard if released to the environment. Chemicals and other related materials posing a hazard if released to the environment should be identified and managed to ensure their safe handling and movement. All suppliers should comply with product safety regulations and prohibit non-environmentally sound handling, collection, storage, recycling, reuse and disposal of waste thereof.

Further info: Hazardous chemicals, also named persistent organic pollutants (POPs) according to the Stockholm Convention are listed on following site:

<https://chm.pops.int/TheConvention/ThePOPs/ListingofPOPs/tabid/2509/Default.aspx> .

## 3) **No export and import of hazardous waste**

We require our suppliers to adhere to all trading rules regarding the handling, processing and shipment of hazardous waste. Particular attention should be paid to the prohibition of thereof.

Further info: Further information can be found in the Basel Convention.

## Management Systems

In addition to the scope as mentioned in the RBA - legal compliance, environmental, health and safety and labor practice and ethics – the above-mentioned risks under Human Right and Environment are added to the scope and are relevant across all Management Systems' elements.

We conduct a yearly risk analysis to screen our supply chain for any potential environmental or human rights related risk. In case of risk identification, we evaluate and prioritise risks. For prioritised risks we derive preventive measures and for violations we derive corrective measures. In the case of substantiated knowledge or substantial change of risk in the supply chain due to a new business, product, material, etc., we conduct an event-based risk analysis also deeper in the supply chain beyond tier-1 if needed. To derive adequate measures, we are constantly willing to co-operate with our suppliers.

In addition to the information on RBA element "E. Management Systems & "Worker/Stakeholder Engagement and Access To Remedy "", we expect the supplier to inform its employees and suppliers about our established whistleblowing system "[IntegrityLine](#)", which is provided by an external independent platform provider. Via this platform any stakeholder can make a complaint or hint to any risk or actual violation which, for example, is subject to the RBA and Annex – anonymously if preferred.

# LkSG and International Law

HUMAN RIGHTS (HR) and ENVIRONMENT (E)		DE LAW DE LkSG	INTERNATIONAL LAW
Type	Content		Legal Basis
HR	No Child Employment/Labour	§1. (2) 1.	ILO Convention No. 138
HR	No Worst Forms of Child Labor	§1. (2) 2.	ILO Convention No. 182; Convention on the Rights of the Child Art. 32; International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights Art. 10
HR	No Forced Labour	§1. (2) 3.	ILO Convention No. 29; International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights Art. 8
HR	No Slavery	§1. (2) 4.	Universal Declaration of Human Rights Art. 4; International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights Art. 8
HR	Occupational Health and Safety	§1. (2) 5.	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights Art. 7
HR	Freedom of Association	§1. (2) 6.	Universal Declaration of Human Rights Art. 20; International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights Art. 21, 22; International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights Art 8; ILO Convention No. 87, 98
HR	No Discrimination in Employment	§1. (2) 7.	ILO Convention No. 100, 111; International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights Art. 7
HR	Adequate Wage/Remuneration	§1. (2) 8.	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights Art. 7
HR	No Environmental Degradation: Harmful Soil change, Water or Air Pollution, Harmful Emissions or Excessive Water Consumption	§1. (2) 9.	Universal Declaration of Human Rights Art. 3; International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights Art. 5; International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights Art. 12
HR	No Unlawful Eviction or Deprivation of Land, Forests and Waters	§1. (2) 10.	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights Art. 11
HR	No Unlawful Use of Security Force	§1. (2) 11.	Universal Declaration of Human Rights Art. 3
E	No Manufacturing, Using, Treating Mercury	§1. (3) 1.-3.	Minamata Convention on Mercury Art. 4 Sect. 1, Annex A Part I;

			Art. 5 Sect. 2, Annex B Part I; Art. 3
E	No Producing and Using Harmful Chemicals	§1. (3) 4.	Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs Convention) Art. 3 Sect. 1 (a), Annex A
E	No Non-Environmental Way of Handling, Collecting, Storing and Disposal of Waste	§1. (3) 5.	Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs Convention) Art. 6, Sect. 1 (d) (i) & (ii)
E	No Export and Import of Hazardous Waste	§1. (3) 6.-8.	Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal Art. 1, 2 & 4

# Legal and Other Relevant Sources

## Guidelines

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UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights

DE National Action Plan

OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises

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## Treaties and related

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Universal Declaration of Human Rights

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Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities

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Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

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## International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

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International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

Convention on the Rights of the Child

International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women

Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work

ILO Tripartite declaration of principles concerning multinational enterprises and social policy

ILO core convention: Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (No. 87)

ILO core convention: Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 98)

ILO core convention: Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29) and its 2014 Protocol

ILO core convention: Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105)

ILO core convention: Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138)

ILO core convention: Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182)

ILO core convention: Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 (No. 100)

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ILO core convention: Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111)

ILO core convention: Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 1981 (No. 155)

ILO core convention: Employment and Service Convention, 1948 (No. 88)

ILO core convention: Minimum Wage Fixing Convention, 1970 (No.131)

Minamata Convention on Mercury

Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs Convention)

Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal

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