Intertek

SOFTWARE VENDOR ANALYSIS STUDY

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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As a service leader in the global compliance space, Intertek systematically evaluated software solutions used for Dodd Frank 1502 Compliance. This evaluation was conducted as part of due diligence on behalf of Intertek's customers, asking for conflict minerals software provider referrals. The study saw researchers analyze all public conflict mineral data filed with the SEC during the 2015 filing period.

The research team analyzed the following criteria:

- Frequency a software provider was named in the filings
- Benchmark of where companies using a specific service provider scored in comparison to all filers
- Size of the company's supply chain managed by the software provider
- Completion rates achieved by companies when working with the software provider

Based on the analyzed criteria, the research team was able to benchmark the named software providers into what Intertek felt was a comprehensive evaluation, and placed each provider into a quadrant.

I. PURPOSE

The primary purpose of this evaluation is to provide an independent assessment of conflict mineral software service providers available on the market that were listed in Public SEC 2015 filings for conflict minerals. Intertek prides itself on being a leader in the global compliance solution provider industry.

II. BACKGROUND

Intertek utilizes the Assent Compliance platform and wanted to validate that it was utilizing a "best-in-class" software solution for its customer base. In order to provide a quality conflict minerals program, Intertek wanted to pair a software platform to its resource base that would allow our customers to meet SEC requirements for their conflict minerals filing.

III. METHODS & IMPLEMENTATION

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A. DATA

By August 1, 2015, 1,267 issuers had filed a Conflict Mineral Disclosure (CMD) with the SEC for reporting year 2014. These filings comprised the data set which was evaluated.

B. SPECIFICATION OF APPROACH & RESEARCH DESIGN

Intertek reviewed each of the 1,267 Conflict Mineral Disclosures filed with the SEC. Each of these filings was then reviewed for:

- Software Vendor Named | Vendor Name | # of citations
- Size of supply chain | # of suppliers
- Completion percentage | % listed
- Rating for Good Practice Indicator (GPI) #4 | Software Vendor Named | Average Score
- Rating for GPI #5 | Software Vendor Named | Average Score

This data was then cross-referenced with Dr. Chris Bayer of Tulane University's 2015 study[1]. The study allows Intertek to determine where companies who used specific service providers were benchmarked in terms of compliance based scores, good practices score and program size.

- Company Name: Compliance Score #/100 | Good Practice Score #/100 | Blended Score # / 100

Searches were conducted on the following vendors (in alphabetical order):

- 3E Company
- Assent Compliance
- iPoint Solution
- GreenSoft
- Metricstream
- Source Intelligence
- SupplierSoft

C. EVALUATION TEAM AND DATA QUALITY CONTROL

A team of Intertek staff were responsible for the filings review and data collection. Final results were then tabulated collectively and reviewed by senior Intertek management (see Figure 1.5).

FINDINGS

Of the vendors listed, only three were listed more than five times by any issuer: Assent Compliance, iPoint Solutions and Source Intelligence. These providers were listed on more than 20 conflict mineral reports, with no vendor exceeding 30 conflict mineral report listings. This enables an even sample set from which to compare aggregated conflict minerals filer results for each vendor.

1 - Bayer, C.N. Dodd-Frank Section 1502: RY2014 Filing Evaluation. New Orleans: Tulane University, 2015

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GOOD PRACTICE SCORE

The Good Practice Score takes the average Good Practice Scores from Chris Bayer's Conflict Minerals Benchmarking Study[2] (see Appendix C) for issuers who named a specific software provider and creates an average Good Practice Score for issuers who used that software provider.

COMPLIANCE SCORE

The Compliance Score takes the average Compliance Scores from Chris Bayer's Conflict Minerals Benchmarking Study[3] (see Appendix A & B) for issuers who named a specific software provider and creates an average Compliance Score for issuers who used that software provider.

BLENDED SCORE

The Blended Score takes the average Blended Scores from Chris Bayer's Conflict Minerals Benchmarking Study[4] for issuers who named a specific software provider and creates an average Blended Score for issuers who used that software provider (see figure 1.4).

AVERAGE SUPPLIER COUNT

The Average Supplier Count was calculated using supplier count disclosure figures directly from issuer's Conflict Minerals Reports. It should be noted that not all companies using a software provider disclosed their supplier count (see Figure 1.3).

TOTAL SUPPLIERS SURVEYED

The Total Suppliers Surveyed was calculated by adding up the total supplier count numbers disclosed on issuer's Conflict Minerals Reports.

SUPPLIER ENGAGEMENT RATING

This figure was determined by taking the average issuer score for Good Practice Indicator #4 and converting it to a percentage (see Figure 1.1 & 1.2).Good Practice Indicator #4 measures a company's effectiveness and completeness in its approach to supplier engagement for conflict minerals.

DATA QUALITY RATING

This figure was determined by taking the average issuer score for Good Practice Indicator #5 and converting it to a percentage (see Figure 1.5). Good Practice Indicator #5 measures a company's activities affecting data quality, including data validation, due diligence, risk identification, and risk mitigation.

Please see Figure 1.0 for the average results of each vendor's clients:

2 – Bayer, C.N. Dodd-Frank Section 1502: RY2014 Filing Evaluation. New Orleans: Tulane University, 2015
3 – Bayer, C.N. Dodd-Frank Section 1502: RY2014 Filing Evaluation. New Orleans: Tulane University, 2015
4 – Bayer, C.N. Dodd-Frank Section 1502: RY2014 Filing Evaluation. New Orleans: Tulane University, 2015

RESULTS

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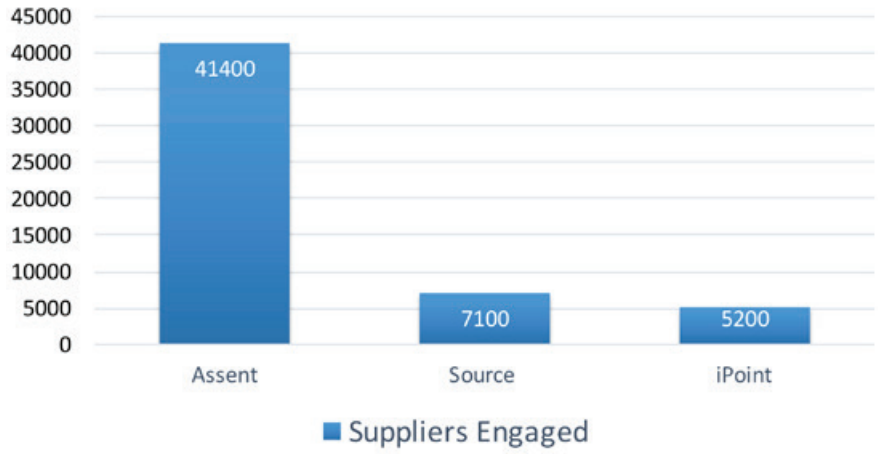
Figure 1.0 – Vendor Average Results

	Assent	Source Intelligence	iPoint
Good Practice Score	64	56	58
Compliance Score	88	88	83
Blended	75	72	70
Average Supplier Count	2590	550	350
Total Suppliers Surveyed	41400	7100	5200
Supplier Engagement Ratings*	91%	70%	70%
Data Quality Ratings**	80%	65%	56%

* Survey Methodology Rating based on average score for GPI #4
** Data Quality Rating based on average score for GPI #5

Figure 1.1 – Number of Suppliers Engaged by Vendor



Data presented in Figures 1.0–1.5 sourced from the Conflict Mineral Benchmarking Study.

Bayer, C.N. Dodd-Frank Section 1502: RY2014 Filing Evaluation. New Orleans: Tulane University, 2015

Figure 1.2 – Supplier Engagement Rating by Vendor

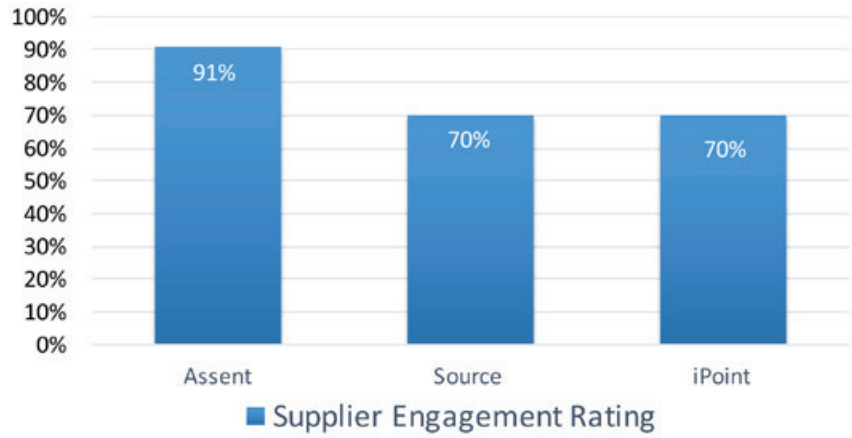


Figure 1.3 – Average Number of Suppliers by Vendor

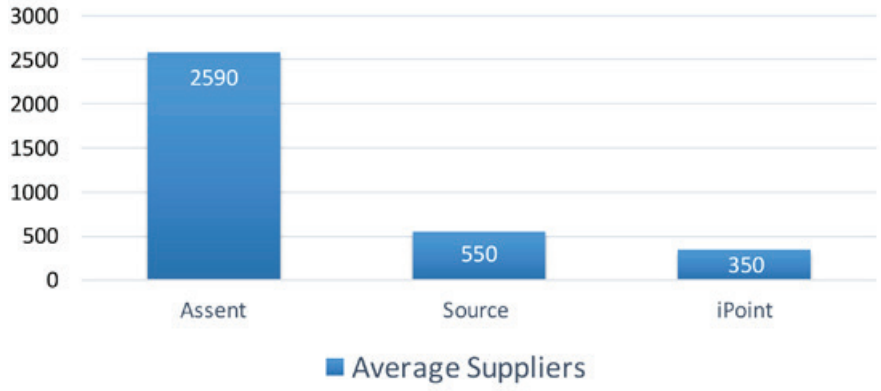


Figure 1.4 – Total Client Scores by Vendor

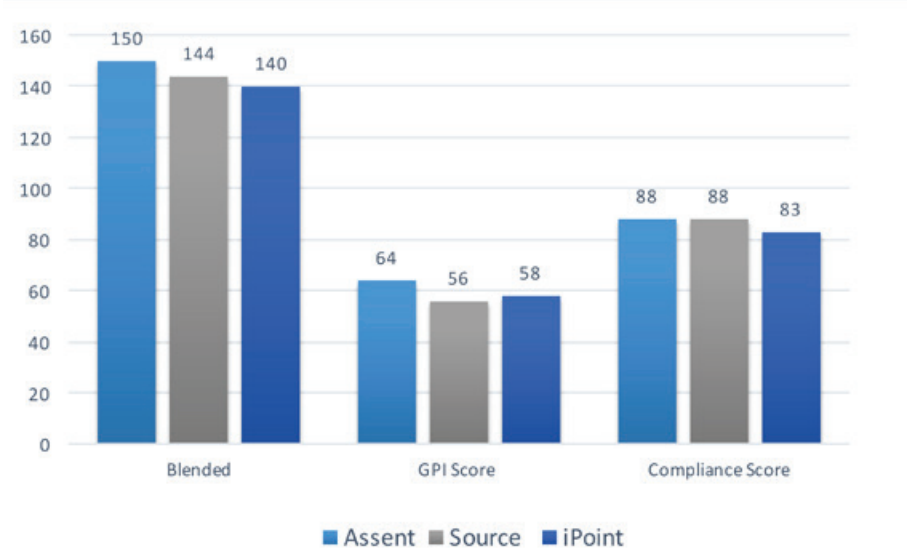


Figure 1.5 – Data Quality Rating by Vendor

CONCLUSIONS

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UNDERREPRESENTATION OF SOFTWARE SOLUTIONS LISTED & A THREE-HORSE RACE

Based on the data it can be reasoned that a low number of companies listed their service provider on their SEC filing. While this number might have been low, it is significant in identifying there are only three firms (Assent Compliance, iPoint Solutions, and Source Intelligence) listed on any filings even though there are seven on the market that claim to provide companies with conflict mineral compliance software solutions.

A WIDE GAP IN SUPPLIER COUNT

The largest gap could be seen when one examined completion rate versus total number of suppliers.

On average, 2,590 suppliers were operating on the Assent software compared with 550 for Source Intelligence, and 330 for iPoint. Despite having nearly five-times more suppliers to collect data from compared to the next highest solution provider, Assent platform users realized a higher average completion rate of 4 percent.

VENDOR PROMINENCE BY SECTOR

In reviewing the data, it appears some sectors have clustered around certain service providers. iPoint is most heavily saturated in the automotive sector while Source Intelligence is most heavily penetrated in the retail sector. Assent, while not clustered in a specific sector, primarily worked with large companies/supply chains.

INTERTEK GENERAL FINDINGS

Based on Intertek's analysis of the publically available data, Assent platform users have the highest average score in all categories, followed by Source Intelligence and iPoint Solutions, respectively.

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Conflict Minerals Benchmarking Study Appendix B: Criteria for Form SD-Only Filers[5]

#	criteria	possible answers	notes
1.	Conclusional statement?	Yes, No	While the affected issuers were not required to use the explicit determination labels, all other aspects of the Rule were upheld. Furthermore, in order to demonstrate compliance with the disclosure logic of the Rule, issuers would need to disclose information concerning their particular case and 3TG origin findings.
2.	RCOI undertaken to produce conclusional statement described?	Yes, No	As per the SEC's instructions, affected companies are to disclose the RCOI determination "and briefly describe the reasonable country of origin inquiry it undertook in making its determination and the results of the inquiry it performed."
3.	URL to Form SD provided and working?	Yes, No	A URL in the CMD to the very CMD on the company website was required by the Rule. If the link directly leads the viewer to the CMD, we found the CMD in a matter of minutes without much surfing, a point was awarded.
4.	If issuer had "reason to believe" RCOI yields a 3TG origin possibly from DRC, Due Diligence described?	Yes, No, NA	In the event that an issuer's RCOI yielded reason for belief that its necessary conflict minerals may have originated in the Covered Countries, but the consequent due diligence found that the 3TG in its necessary products did not, in fact, originate in the Covered Countries, its form SD would need to describe that due diligence.
5.	Signed by Executive Officer?	Yes, No	The SEC defines an executive officer as follows: "The term 'executive officer,' when used with reference to a registrant, means its president, any vice president of the registrant in charge of a principal business unit, division or function (such as sales, administration or finance), any other officer who performs a policy making function or any other person who performs similar policy making functions for the registrant."[39]
6.	Filed on time?	Yes, No	On or before June 1st, 2015 for RY 2014.

5 – Bayer, C.N. Dodd-Frank Section 1502: RY2014 Filing Evaluation. New Orleans: Tulane University, 2015

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Conflict Minerals Benchmarking Study Appendix C: Criteria for Form SD + CMR Filers[6]

#	criteria	possible answers	notes
1.	Conclusional statement?	Yes, No	While the affected issuers were not required to use the explicit determination labels, all other aspects of the Rule were upheld. Furthermore, in order to demonstrate compliance with the disclosure logic of the Rule, issuers would need to disclose information concerning their particular case and 3TG origin findings.
2.	RCOI steps described separately from DD?	Yes, No	According to the SEC Rule, RCOI is a distinct step separate from the due diligence process, reiterated once more in question (18) of the SEC's FAQ.[40]
3.	DD with description of measures described?	Yes, No	Page 348 of The Rule: "The Conflict Minerals Report must include the following information: (1) Due Diligence: A description of the measures the registrant has taken to exercise due diligence on the source and chain of custody of those conflict minerals." In other words, it would not be enough for a company's due diligence description to stop at the SOR level and ignore the upstream.
4.	Internationally recognized DD framework named?	Yes, No	To date, the only DD framework that meets the SEC's criteria[41] is the OECD Due Diligence Guidance.[42]
5.	Due Diligence defined as 5 steps?	Yes, No	Page 348 of The Rule: "(i) The registrant's due diligence must conform to a nationally or internationally recognized due diligence framework." The OECD framework features 5 steps. Therefore, in order to conform with the OECD framework, it was necessary to discuss the CMP in relation to the 5 due diligence steps.
6.	If "DRC conflict undeterminable," steps to improve due diligence mentioned?	Yes, No, NA	Fulfilment of this requirement would involve a forward looking statement.
7.	If "DRC conflict free," was IPSA filed as part of CMR?	Yes, No, NA	SEC Statement of April 29, 2014: "... an IPSA will not be required unless a company voluntarily elects to describe a product as 'DRC conflict free' in its Conflict Minerals Report."
8.	If not "DRC conflict free," were products described?	Yes, No, NA	For the purposes of this evaluation, description of individual products or product categories received a point for this criterion.

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9.	If not "DRC conflict free," were the facilities (SOR) used to process the necessary conflict minerals in those products listed?	Yes, No, NA	Unless the company found its products to be "DRC conflict free" and underwent an IPSA, it is required to include a smelter/refiner list.
10.	If not "DRC conflict free," was/were the Country/ies of Origin disclosed?	Yes, No, NA	The SEC Rule requires that ALL countries of origin be disclosed, not just Covered Countries. A distinction is worth noting here: the country where the smelter/refiner is located is not necessarily the country of ore origin.
11.	If not "DRC conflict free," were the efforts to determine the mine or location of origin disclosed?	Yes, No, NA	This criterion is concerned with the disclosure of efforts to determine the mine or location of origin, and not an assessment of the quality of those efforts or the results.
12.	URL to CMR provided and working?	Yes, No	A URL in the CMD to the very CMD on the company website was required by the Rule. If the link directly leads the viewer to the CMD, we found the CMD in a matter of minutes without much surfing, a point was awarded.
13.	Form SD signed by Executive Officer?	Yes, No	The SEC defines an executive officer as follows: "The term 'executive officer,' when used with reference to a registrant, means its president, any vice president of the registrant in charge of a principal business unit, division or function (such as sales, administration or finance), any other officer who performs a policy making function or any other person who performs similar policy making functions for the registrant."[43]
14.	NO deviation from SEC definitions?	Yes, No	For the sake of clarity, if filers noticeably deviated from the definitions of terms as provided in the SEC Rule on page 352 and 353, one point was deducted.
15.	Filed on time?		On or before June 1st, 2015 for RY 2014.

6 – Bayer, C.N. Dodd-Frank Section 1502: RY2014 Filing Evaluation. New Orleans: Tulane University, 2015

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Conflict Minerals Benchmarking Study Appendix D: "Good Practice" Indicators[7]

	Indicator					*Total possible points*
1.	How thoroughly has the filer described which **product(s)** requires which **mineral(s)**? (Select all that apply)					6
possible answers	a) Products and/or product categories listed. (**2** points)	b) Listed minerals used. (**2** points)	c) Gave qualitative description of 3TG exposure to products or business. Includes estimates or general statements. (**1** point)	d) Specifically quantified 3TG exposure – EX: percent of total products, percent of revenue. (**1** point)	e) Gave no description at all. (**0** points)	
note						
2.	Did filer use a **template** in its surveys/ questionnaires to suppliers?					5
possible answers	yes (**5** points)	no (**0** points)				
note						
3.	Rate quality of Reasonable Country of Origin Inquiry process (**RCOI**) and attempts to identify location of origin with the "greatest possible specificity." Here the goal is to understand the process the filer went through to conduct in good faith the required "reasonable" (SEC term) process to determine its RCOI and if a full CMR (Conflict Mineral Report) is required, so it is important that the RCOI be clearly described as an RCOI. This information may be included in the filer's overall due diligence strategy. Analysts are looking for the label/ID "Reasonable Country of Origin Inquiry" or "RCOI." For this indicator, analysts will rate the quality of the filer's RCOI due diligence, which includes efforts to determine location of origin with greatest possible specificity. An exemplary response should include a list of known countries of origin. If the filer "does not have reason to believe" these minerals originated in the DRC or neighboring countries, the filer does not have to file a CMR that shows it has followed the full due diligence framework. However, any filer that files an SD is expected to show the specific steps of its RCOI. (Select only one answer)					5
possible answers	a) Exemplary: Contains all of the elements in a "Thorough" rating, with the addition of the names of all known countries of origin. (**5** points)	b) Thorough: Filer discusses its process, including qualitative or quantitative metrics that gives reader insight into its conclusions. Reader clearly understands filer's reasoning	c) Adequate: Contains some or most of the elements in a "Thorough" rating. Filer describes the basic process it followed to arrive at its RCOI conclusion without	d) Minimal: Reader is left unclear as to the steps filer took to arrive at its RCOI conclusions. Filer offers little to no description of its process. (**1** point)	e) No RCOI process described – includes unsupported conclusions. (**0** points)	

		for its RCOI conclusion. Makes reference to the rule's requirement to locate mine with "greatest possible specificity" and lists at least partial locations of origin. (**4** points)	providing metrics or verifiable details, asserting it has a reasonable basis for its conclusion but leaves reader questioning the methodology. Could also be for cases where there is a partial list of countries of origin, when the RCOI process is not clearly described. (**3** points)			
note	This indicator does not make the clear distinction – and require a clear distinction – between the RCOI and the due diligence steps. We thus interpret the phrase "RCOI due diligence" to mean "the filer's RCOI diligence."					
4.	How did filers engage suppliers? (Select all that apply)					8
possible answers	a) Filer communicates its conflict minerals policy to suppliers. (**1** point)	b) Filer includes conflict minerals policy in supplier contracts. (**2** points)	c) Filer has a method to enforce its policy or take corrective actions with suppliers found to be not in compliance. (**2** points)	d) Filer provides training or support in risk mitigation to its suppliers. (**2** points)	e) Filer sends out supplier surveys. (**1** point)	
note	We added option "f) not specified"					
5.	If surveys were sent to suppliers, how did filer **verify survey responses** from suppliers? (Select all that apply)					8
possible answers	a) Checked for survey completeness and accuracy – EX: checked (website, policies, etc.) to see that	b) Followed up with those who did not respond or whose responses needed clarification. (**2** points)	c) Evaluated suppliers' due diligence processes or policies. (**2** points)	d) Listed survey response rate (percentage or number). (**1** point)	e) Checked to see that suppliers' smelter lists appear to be accurate and appropriate – EX:	

	policies and/or programs in place to what is stated in its survey responses. (**2** points)				comparable suppliers. (**1** point)	
note	We added option "f) NA (not specified)"					
6.	Engaging smelters or refiners (midstream): Is filer a **member** of the Conflict-Free Sourcing Initiative (CFSI) [also known as Conflict-Free Smelter Program (CFSP), Electronic Industry Citizenship Coalition and the Global e-Sustainability Initiative (EICC-GeSi) Extractives Working Group] or other equivalent effort? (Must be engaging with at least one, no extra points for engaging in more than one). Note: No points will be awarded to filers that only used a publicly available list. Many filers used the publicly available information from CFSP/CFSI, but are not members. These are initiatives that depend on support from members to operate. The desired outcome is for more filers to take an active role as supporting members. (Select yes or no.)					5
possible answers	a) Yes (**5** points)	b) No (**0** points)				
note						
7.	Filer uses **publicly available list** to crosscheck list of **SORs** to determine whether it is certified conflict-free. This information will be used to determine how many filers are using a publically available list to determine conflict-free certification of SORs without actually supporting in an SOR audit scheme. (Select only one answer.)					5
possible answers	a) Yes - uses CFSI/CFSP list or other publicly available list. (**5** points)	b) No (**0** points)				
note						
8.	Filer explicitly states it has followed the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (**OECD**) Due Diligence Framework. Measures compliance with the rule's requirement that the CMR must follow a "nationally or internationally recognized framework." The OECD is currently the only such framework currently in existence, thus the de facto required framework. It has 5 main areas. It is not sufficient to simply mention the five sections; each section must be either the headline of a section or substantiated in some way. Companies must do more than simply refer to the OECD or its 5 sections by name. (Select all that apply.)					5
possible answers	a) Company management systems. (**1** point)	b) Identify and assess risk. (**1** point)	c) Design and implement strategy to respond to identified risks. (**1** point)	d) Carry out independent third-party audit of supply chain due diligence at identified points in the supply chain. (**1** point)	e) Report on supply chain due diligence. (**1** point)	

note	We added option "f) none"					
9.	The **internal risk-management steps** the filer has taken are given with sufficient detail. Measures compliance with the OECD Framework's requirement to create company management systems, identify and assess risk, and design a strategy to respond. (Select all that apply.)					10
possible answers	a) Filer states it has a formal, publicly disclosed, company-wide conflict minerals policy and either describes the policy or includes a link to it, within its CMR. (**2** points)	b) Filer specifies internal persons or departments working on its conflict minerals due diligence process. (**2** points)	c) Filer states involvement of upper management in the conflict minerals due diligence process. (**2** points)	d) Filer describes an ongoing risk-detection system. (**2** points)	e) Filer describes a grievance system. (**2** points)	
note	We added option "f) not specified"					
10.	Filer has obtained an **independent, private-sector audit** (IPSA) of its CMR and named the auditor, including contact information, and provided the assurance standard used, and the level of assurance designated by the auditor (reasonable, limited). While the requirement has not yet come into effect, some filers have already obtained the audit. It will not be scored until it is required, however, it is being acknowledged as a best practice in the pilot report. The auditor language "in conformity" or "is consistent" can be acceptable for the indicator assessment a) Reasonable assurance. (Select only one answer.)					/
possible answers	a) Reasonable assurance	b) Limited assurance (when encountering barriers or obstacles)	c) None			
note						
11.	Does the filer provide a **hyperlink** within the conflict mineral filing that shows the filer has made its filing publicly available? (Select only one answer.)					5
possible answers	a) Exemplary: Link leads to a relevant page of the filer's website and the page includes a link to the disclosure (as described in guidance) or Link leads to a page where the full text of the SD/CMR is incorporated into the page	b) Adequate: Static link directly to the conflict mineral disclosure (Not SEC/EDGAR). (**4** points)	c) Minimal: Link leads to a page that does not clearly show a direct link to the SD/CMR – EX: a page with a large number of links or documents; EX: all SEC filings or to general homepage. (**2** points)	d) No link or broken link. (**0** points)		

	rather than a stand-alone document or page. (**5** points)					
note						
12.	The quantity of verified **conflict-free smelters** the filer has in its supply chain is referenced. (Select only one answer.)					5
possible answers	a) Yes (**5** points)	b) No (**0** points)				
note	We also included refiners in the scope of this indicator, although not explicitly stated.					
13.	Rate the level of detail and completeness with which **SOR sources** were identified. (Select all that apply.)					4
possible answers	a) Included the name of each SOR. (**1** point)	b) Included each SOR's country location - The actual location of the SOR must be stated, rather than where the minerals originated. (**1** point)	c) Included minerals processed by each SOR. (**1** point)	d) Listed quantitative information such as total number of SORs in all product categories. (**1** point)		
note	We added option "e) not specified"					
14.	Filer describes plans for continuous improvement of conflict minerals supply chain risk management and due diligence. Steps for improvement must be clearly headlined as such, i.e., not peppered in elsewhere. (Select only one answer.)					5
possible answers	a) Exemplary: Goals, metrics and steps are exemplary and filer commits to publicly report on progress. (**5** points)	b) Thorough: Sets clear goals with both metrics and steps (strategy). (**4** points)	c) Adequate: Sets general goals with either metrics or steps. (**3** points)	d) Minimal: Sets general goals without metrics or steps, or acknowledges a need, possibility or desire for improvement. (**1** point)	e) No reference made. (**0** points)	
note						
15.	The filer requires (or explicitly expects) suppliers to source only from verified conflict-free SORs. (Select only one answer.)					5
possible answers	a) Yes (**5** points)	b) Partially (**2** points)	c) No (**0** points)			
note						
16.	Filer took leadership in engaging SORs or in-region mining efforts. (Select all that apply.)					8

possible answers	a) In-kind support to an in-region multi-stakeholder or industry working group or audit committee (ICGLR, OECD Working Group, ITRI/iTSCi, Solutions for Hope, CFTI). (**2** points)	b) Filer sent an employee or direct representative to mines, SORs, or SOR associations to encourage participation in conflict-free verification. (**2** points)	c) Financial support of an in-region conflict-free mining effort (PPA, Solutions for Hope, ITRI/iTSCi, CFTI etc.). (**2** points)	d) Financial support of a midstream audit (CFSI Early Adopter Fund or equivalent). (**2** points)	e) None. (**0** points)	
note						
17.	Filer committed to supporting a conflict-free minerals trade within the DRC and covered countries or Great Lakes Region (GLR) and described participation. (Select all that apply.)					6
possible answers	a) Yes, describes participation in in-region efforts: International Conference of the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR), Solutions for Hope, Conflict-Free Tin Initiative (CFTI), ITRI Tin Supply Chain Initiative (iTSCi) or other. (**2** points)	b) Yes, describes participation or membership activities in a multi-stakeholder effort: Multi-Stakeholder Group (MSG) convened by RSN, Public Private Alliance for Responsible Minerals Trade (PPA), or OECD working group. (**2** points)	c) Yes, states a general commitment to source conflict-free from the DRC and/or covered countries. (**2** points)	d) No commitment made. (**0** points)		
note						
18	Filer does not have a policy to avoid sourcing from the DRC and covered countries. Each filer is encouraged to contribute to a conflict-free minerals trade in the DRC and to not avoid the DRC altogether, which could contribute to a phenomenon known as the "embargo effect." In any geographic region where greater rule of law is needed, a filer can do much greater good by sourcing responsibly than by divesting from the region. Moving away from a region like the DRC because of heightened scrutiny fails to demonstrate commitment to improving human rights within a filer's supply chain. (Select only one answer.)					5
possible answers	a) Company's filing does not mention engaging in the unacceptable practice of	b) The filer's filing does mention engaging in this unacceptable practice of				

APPENDIX C

	avoiding sourcing from the region. (**5** points)	avoiding sourcing from the region. (**0** points)				
note						
						100

7 – Bayer, C.N. Dodd-Frank Section 1502: RY2014 Filing Evaluation. New Orleans: Tulane University, 2015

ABOUT INTERTEK

For more than 130 years, companies around the world have depended on Intertek to ensure the quality and safety of their products, processes and systems.

We go beyond testing, inspecting and certifying products; we help customers improve performance, gain efficiencies in manufacturing and logistics, overcome market constraints, and reduce risk. We've earned a reputation for helping our customers increase the value of their products, gain competitive advantage, and develop trusted brands. Through our services we help our clients to minimise the adverse health and environmental impact of their products and processes for the benefit of society as a whole.

Intertek is the industry leader with over 38,000 people in 1,000 locations in over 100 countries. Whether your business is local or global, we can ensure your products meet quality, health, environmental, safety, and social accountability standards for virtually any market around the world. We hold extensive global accreditations, recognitions, and agreements, and our knowledge of and expertise in overcoming regulatory, market, and supply chain hurdles is unrivaled.

- Strategy development
- Supply Chain Management
- Training courses
- Traceability assessments

As part of these service offerings, Intertek's clients asked for recommendations on software solutions to manage the complex data requirements within an equally complex supply chain.

Intertek