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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM SD
SPECIALIZED DISCLOSURE REPORT

Ormat Technologies, Inc.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

001-32347

Commission file number

88-0326081

(IRS Employer Identification No.)

6225 Neil Road, Reno, Nevada

(Address of principal executive offices)

89511-1136

(Zip Code)

Doron Blachar, CFO

(775) 356-9029

(Name and telephone number, including area code, of the person to contact in connection with this report)

Check the appropriate box to indicate the rule pursuant to which this form is being filed, and provide the period to which the information in this form applies:

X Rule 13p-1 under the Securities Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.13p-1) for the reporting period from January 1 to December 31, 2014.

Introduction:

This Specialized Disclosure Report on Form SD (this "Form SD") of Ormat Technologies, Inc. ("Ormat", the "Company" or "we") for the year ended December 31, 2014 is presented to comply with Rule 13p-1 ("Rule 13p-1") promulgated under the Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). Pursuant to Rule 13p-1, every registrant that (i) files reports with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") under Sections 13(a) or 15 (d) of the Exchange Act and (ii) has "conflict minerals" that are necessary to the functionality or production of a product manufactured or contracted by that registrant to be manufactured, is required to file a report on Form SD within the period specified therein. Conflict minerals are defined to include tin, tantalum, tungsten and gold ("3TG").

We are a Delaware corporation, whose shares of common stock are listed on the New York Stock Exchange and on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange and are registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC").

We are a leading vertically integrated company, currently engaged primarily in the geothermal and recovered energy power business, with the objective of becoming a leading global provider of renewable energy. We currently conduct business activities in the following two business segments:

- Electricity Segment — in this segment we develop, build, own and operate geothermal and recovered energy-based power plants in the United States and geothermal power plants in other countries around the world and sell the electricity they generate; and
- Product Segment — in this segment we design, manufacture and sell equipment for geothermal and recovered energy-based electricity generation, remote power units and other power generating units and provide services relating to the engineering, procurement, construction, operation and maintenance of geothermal and recovered energy-based power plants.

In accordance with applicable SEC rules, we conducted due diligence on the source and chain of custody of those conflict minerals used in our Product Segment. We concluded that no such examination is necessary with respect to the Electricity Segment because it does not involve the sale of products by the Company.

The performance requirements of our products often require us to use advanced or sensitive components or materials, which include 3TG.

As more fully described below, as a company that files reports with the SEC under Sections 13(a) or 15(d) of the Exchange Act, and having 3TG necessary in the manufacture of some of our products, we are required to file this Form SD.

Section 1 – Conflict Minerals Disclosure**1.01 – Conflict Minerals Disclosure and Report**

In connection with Rule 13p-1, we have adopted a policy with respect to our sourcing of conflict minerals (our "Policy" or "Conflict Minerals Policy").

In accordance with Rule 13p-1 and our Policy, we have concluded that during the 2014 calendar year, (i) we have manufactured and contracted to manufacture products containing conflict minerals and (ii) the use of these minerals is necessary to the functionality or production of these products.

Accordingly, as required by applicable SEC rules, we conducted in good faith a reasonable country of origin inquiry ("RCOI") to determine whether any of the conflict minerals originated in the Democratic Republic of the Congo or an "adjoining country" (together, the "Covered Countries") or are from "recycled or scrap sources" (as such terms are defined in Rule 13p-1).

In parallel, we conducted due diligence on the source and chain of custody of those conflict minerals, as more fully described in the Conflict Minerals Report attached as Exhibit 1.01 hereto (the "Report"). We performed the RCOI simultaneously with such due diligence due to the large number of suppliers we identified as ones from whom we source materials or components that may contain 3TG.

As part of our RCOI, we employed several methods to assess whether the necessary conflict minerals in our products originated from any of the Covered Countries, including the following:

- Internal assessment and analysis of our products to determine which products contain or may contain conflict minerals that are necessary to the functionality or production of these products. To that end, we have compiled a list of suppliers based on the costs for procurement from these suppliers during 2014 (also referred to herein as the "relevant suppliers").
- We have sent notification letters to our relevant suppliers informing them about the conflict minerals rules and asking them to complete a conflict minerals survey we compiled.
- We solicited survey responses from relevant suppliers of components of these products using the standard template designed by the Conflict Minerals sourcing Initiative ("CFSI"), known as the Conflict Minerals Reporting Template ("CMRT"). Since many of our suppliers are not subject to Rule 13p-1 nor familiar with the reporting requirements thereunder, we also offered step-by-step instructions for responding to the CMRT.
- We assessed and examined the responses received and, where appropriate, identified those that require additional follow up. To that end, non-responsive suppliers were reminded periodically to respond to the survey.

Currently, we do not have sufficient information from our suppliers or other sources to determine the complete list of the country of origin of the conflict minerals used in our products or the facilities used to process those conflict minerals. Therefore, Ormat is unable to exclude the possibility that some conflict minerals in its products did, or may have, originated in the Covered Countries and are not from recycled or scrap resources.

Conflict Minerals Disclosure

In accordance with Rule 13p-1, copies of this Form SD and the Conflict Minerals Report are also posted to a publically available Internet site at <http://investor.ormat.com/docs.aspx?iid=4087066>. *The content of any website referred to in this Form SD is included for general information only and is not incorporated by reference herein.*

Item 1.02 – Exhibit

See Exhibit 1.01 – Conflict Minerals Report.

Section 2 – Exhibits**Item 2.01 Exhibits**

List below the following exhibit filed as part of this report.

Exhibit 1.01 – Conflict Minerals Report as required by Items 1.01 and 1.02 of this Form.**Signatures**

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the duly authorized undersigned.

ORMAT TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

By: /s/Doron Blachar

Name: Doron Blachar

Title: CFO

Date: June 1, 2015

EX-1.01 2 ex1-01.htm EXHIBIT 1.01

EX-1.01 (Exhibit 1.01)

**Conflict Minerals Report of Ormat Technologies, Inc.
For The Year Ended December 31, 2014**

This is the Conflict Minerals Report (this "Report") of Ormat Technologies, Inc. ("Ormat", the "Company" or "we") for calendar year 2014 in accordance with Rule 13p-1 promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended ("Rule 13p-1") and Form SD thereunder. Conflict Minerals" are defined as cassiterite, columbite-tantalite (coltan), gold, wolframite, and their derivatives, which are limited to tin, tantalum, tungsten, and gold ("3TG"). In accordance with the instructions to Form SD, this Report has not been audited by an independent private sector auditor.

A copy of this Report as well as the Form SD that we filed with the SEC is available on our website at <http://investor.ormat.com/docs.aspx?iid=4087066>

Unless otherwise defined herein, defined terms used in this Report have the meaning ascribed to such terms in Rule 13p-1, Form SD, and the 1934 Act Release No. 34-67716 (August 22, 2012).

1. Overview

Company Overview

Ormat and its subsidiaries currently conduct business activities in the following two business segments:

- Electricity Segment — in this segment, we develop, build, own and operate geothermal and recovered energy- based power plants in the United States and geothermal power plants in other countries around the world and sell the electricity they generate; and
- Product Segment — in this segment, we design, manufacture and sell equipment for geothermal and recovered energy- based electricity generation, remote power units and other power generating units and provide services relating to the engineering, procurement, construction, operation and maintenance of geothermal and recovered energy- based power plants.

Our customers for the Product segment are contractors, geothermal power plant owners and geothermal power plant developers and operators.

For more information about Ormat, please visit www.ormat.com. *The content of any website referred to in this Report is included for general information only and is not incorporated by reference herein.*

Supply Chain

In accordance with applicable SEC rules, we conducted due diligence on the source and chain of custody of those conflict minerals used in our Product Segment. We concluded that no such examination is necessary with respect to the Electricity Segment because this segment does not involve the sale of products by the Company.

In connection with our manufacturing activities in the Product Segment, we identified certain conflict minerals that are used by us and necessary to the functionality and production of our products in the following raw materials or components used by us: steel (low grade and high grade), electronic cards and electronic cables (including tin plating). All of such raw materials are being purchased from various suppliers. We also use subcontractors to manufacture some of our products' components and for construction activities of power plants. We work with a large number of suppliers throughout the world and often there are multiple tiers between the gold, tin, tantalum and tungsten (3TG) mines and our direct suppliers. Therefore, we have to rely on our Tier 1 suppliers to cooperate with us and work with their own upstream suppliers or subcontractors in order for them to provide us with accurate information about the origin of the 3TG in the components we purchase from them that are included in our products.

2. Reasonable Country of Origin Inquiry (RCOI)

As described above, we concluded that the examination is necessary with respect to the Product Segment suppliers. To identify and assess risk in the supply chain, we engaged those suppliers who provide the substantial majority of our components for the product segment and whose products we believe are likely to contain conflict minerals. Since it is not practicable to conduct a survey of all of our suppliers in the Product Segment, we believed a reasonable risk- based approach would be to conduct a survey of 70 suppliers representing approximately 90% of our 2014 expenditures on procurement for the product segment, to determine whether the necessary conflict minerals in components contained in our products were or were not "DRC conflict free". The survey requested relevant suppliers, including those who have responded to our requests last year, to provide the country of origin of any conflict minerals and the facilities used to process these minerals.

We contracted a third party service provider to assist us with the suppliers' survey. Through this third party, we sent letters to our direct suppliers to explain the rule and to refer the suppliers to online training materials and instructions. We solicited information from our relevant suppliers of raw materials and components of products, using the standard template managed by Conflict Free Sourcing Initiative ("CFSI") known as the Conflict Minerals Reporting Template ("CMRT").

We reviewed the responses that we received and followed up on inconsistent, incomplete, and inaccurate responses, and we sent reminders to suppliers who did not respond to our requests for information.

Follow-up letters were sent to non-responsive suppliers and to suppliers who provided incomplete or inconsistent responses were sent a follow-up corrective action letter asking for clarification and corrections.

Smelters or refiners that were identified by our suppliers were compared against the list of facilities, which have received a DRC conflict free designation from the Conflict Free Smelter Program (CFSP).

Currently, we do not have sufficient information from our suppliers to determine the complete list of the country of origin of the conflict minerals used in our products or the facilities used to process those conflict minerals. Therefore, we cannot exclude the possibility that some of these conflict minerals may have originated in the Democratic Republic of the Congo or an adjoining country and are not from recycled or scrap sources.

Based on this result, Ormat conducted due diligence activities and described these in this Report.

3. Due Diligence Framework

In accordance with Rule 13p- 1, we conducted due diligence in order to determine whether the conflict minerals that are necessary to the functionality or production of our products, were or were not “DRC conflict free”.

We designed the due diligence measures to be in conformity, in all material respects, with the internationally recognized due diligence framework as set forth in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict- Affected and High- Risk Areas (OECD, 2013) (“OECD Framework”) and related supplements for 3TG.

4. Due Diligence Measures

Our due diligence efforts for 2014 included the following steps:

4.1 Establish management and control systems.

- Established a cross-functional conflict minerals steering committee comprised of representatives from procurement, company secretary and finance departments to direct the overall efforts of the conflict minerals compliance program.

- Reviewed the Conflict Minerals Policy with respect to sourcing of minerals from the DRC and its adjoining countries, a copy of which is available at www.ormat.com/sustainability. Our policy includes a grievance mechanism in which a violation can be reported.
- Referred suppliers to training materials that included an overview of the applicable SEC rules and provided instructions on how to respond to the survey.
- A conflict minerals contract clause incorporated in our master purchasing agreement for new contracts requires our suppliers to cooperate with us and provide us the information required to perform our analysis on conflict minerals. Such clause is also included in the terms and conditions sections attached to each purchase order issued by the Company.
- Our senior management was updated with the risk analysis and risk management actions and outcomes.

4.2 Identify and assess risks in the supply chain.

To identify risks in our supply chain, we undertook the following measures:

- We assessed two risks in the supply chain: (1) the risk of not receiving on time and accurate information from the supplier; and (2) the risk of not being able to replace a supplier, while trying to move towards the goal of being a conflict free company. The result was the segmentation of the suppliers into three levels of risks: high, medium and low, allowing us to focus on our risk mitigation efforts according to the supplier level of risk.
- Responses received were subject to a "red flag" review. Responses that we identified as incomplete or inconsistent based on the red flag review process were identified for follow up.

4.3 Design and implement a strategy to respond to identified risks

To address the risks in the supply chain, the following actions were taken:

- Suppliers who provided incomplete or inconsistent responses were sent a follow- up corrective action letter asking for clarification.
 - Suppliers that did not respond to our initial survey request were sent follow up letters requesting that they provide the information requested. In addition, the Company sent additional follow up letters to high-risk non-responsive suppliers and follow up letters to suppliers with conflict minerals from the covered countries from non-certified smelters or that were undetermined.
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4.4 Carry out independent third- party audit of smelter/refiner due diligence practices.

We do not typically have a direct relationship with 3TG smelters and refiners and therefore do not perform direct audits of these entities. As a result, our due diligence efforts relied on cross- industry initiatives such as those led by the CFSI to conduct smelter and refiner due diligence. In addition, we also will join as a member to the CFSI.

4.5 Report annually on supply chain due diligence.

Our Conflict Minerals Policy states that we will comply with Section 1502 of the Dodd Frank Act which includes filing Form SD and this Report with the SEC and posting it publicly on the internet. See the following link: <http://investor.ormat.com/docs.aspx?iid=4087066>.

5. Conclusion

Our supply chain is complex and there are multiple tiers between the Company and the mine. Accordingly, we rely, to a large extent, on our suppliers to provide information on the origin of the conflict minerals contained in components which are supplied to us to be included in our products.

Despite receiving responses from suppliers listing smelter or refiner names in their supply chain (as detailed in Annex 1 hereto), the suppliers were unable to accurately report which specific smelters were part of the supply chain of the components that were sold to Ormat in 2014. Moreover, only approximately 40% of the suppliers surveyed responded to us with fully completed questionnaires.

In light of this lack of conclusive information, we are unable to determine and to describe the full list of facilities used to process those necessary conflict minerals or their country of origin (see Annex 2 hereto – country of origin). In addition, the information gathered from our suppliers is not on a continuous real-time basis.

Table: Smelters or refiners verified as conflict-free or in the audit process

Tantalum	41 of 54 (75.9%)
Tin	56 of 118 (47.5%)
Tungsten	12 of 46 (26.1%)
Gold	79 of 132 (59.9%)
Total	188 of 350 (53.7%)

6. Steps to be taken to mitigate risk

We intend to take the following steps to improve the due diligence conducted to further mitigate any risk that the necessary conflict minerals in our products could benefit armed groups in the DRC or adjoining countries:

- Expand the number of suppliers requested to supply information in the product segment.

- Direct suppliers to training resources to attempt to increase the response rate and improve the content of the supplier survey responses.
- Strengthening communications with suppliers in order to improve the number of suppliers that respond to the company's supply chain surveys.
- Continue to send follow up letters to high-risk non-responsive suppliers and to suppliers with conflict minerals from the covered countries from non-certified smelters.

Caution Concerning Forward- Looking Statements

Information provided in this Report may contain statements relating to current expectations and plans that are "forward- looking statements" as defined in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These forward- looking statements generally relate to Ormat's plans, objectives and expectations for future plans and events and are based upon its management's current estimates. These statements are subject to risks and uncertainties and may not prove to be accurate. For a discussion of such risks and uncertainties, see "Risk Factors" as described in Ormat Technologies, Inc.'s Annual Report on Form 10- K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 26, 2015 and its other filings. These forward- looking statements are made only as of the date hereof, and, except as required by applicable law, we undertake no obligation to update or revise the forward- looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

Annex 1- listing smelter or refiner names in supply chain

Metal	Name	Country
Gold	Aida Chemical Industries Co. Ltd.	JAPAN
Gold	Allgemeine Gold-und Silberscheideanstalt A.G.	GERMANY
Gold	Almalyk Mining and Metallurgical Complex (AMMC)	UZBEKISTAN
Gold	AngloGold Ashanti Corrego do Sitio Mineracao	BRAZIL
Gold	Argor-Heraeus SA	SWITZERLAND
Gold	Asahi Pretec Corporation	JAPAN
Gold	Asaka Riken Co Ltd	JAPAN
Gold	Atasay Kuyumculuk Sanayi Ve Ticaret A.S.	TURKEY
Gold	Aurubis AG	GERMANY
Gold	Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (Central Bank of the Philippines)	PHILIPPINES
Gold	Boliden AB	SWEDEN
Gold	Caridad	MEXICO
Gold	CCR Refinery – Glencore Canada Corporation	CANADA
Gold	Cendres & M?taux SA	SWITZERLAND
Gold	Chimet S.p.A.	ITALY
Gold	Chugai Mining	JAPAN
Gold	Codelco	CHILE
Gold	Daejin Indus Co. Ltd	KOREA, REPUBLIC OF
Gold	DaeryongENC	KOREA, REPUBLIC OF
Gold	Do Sung Corporation	KOREA, REPUBLIC OF
Gold	Dowa	JAPAN
Gold	FSE Novosibirsk Refinery	RUSSIAN FEDERATION
Gold	Heimerle + Meule GmbH	GERMANY
Gold	Heraeus Ltd. Hong Kong	HONG KONG
Gold	Heraeus Precious Metals GmbH & Co. KG	GERMANY
Gold	Hisikari Mine	JAPAN
Gold	Hwasung CJ Co. Ltd	KOREA, REPUBLIC OF
Gold	Inner Mongolia Qiankun Gold and Silver Refinery Share Company Limited	CHINA
Gold	Ishifuku Metal Industry Co., Ltd.	JAPAN
Gold	Istanbul Gold Refinery	TURKEY
Gold	Japan Mint	JAPAN
Gold	Jiangxi Copper Company Limited	CHINA
Gold	Johnson Matthey Inc	UNITED STATES
Gold	JSC Ekaterinburg Non-Ferrous Metal Processing Plant	RUSSIAN FEDERATION
Gold	JSC Uraelectromed	RUSSIAN FEDERATION
Gold	JX Nippon Mining & Metals Co., Ltd.	JAPAN
Gold	Kazzinc Ltd	KAZAKHSTAN
Gold	Kojima Chemicals Co., Ltd	JAPAN
Gold	Korea Metal Co. Ltd	KOREA, REPUBLIC OF
Gold	Kyrgyzaltyn JSC	KYRGYZSTAN
Gold	L' azurde Company For Jewelry	SAUDI ARABIA
Gold	LS-NIKKO Copper Inc.	KOREA, REPUBLIC OF
Gold	Materion	UNITED STATES

Metal	Name	Country
Gold	Matsuda Sangyo Co., Ltd.	JAPAN
Gold	Met-Mex Penoles, S.A.	MEXICO
Gold	Metalor Technologies (Hong Kong) Ltd	HONG KONG
Gold	Metalor Technologies SA	SWITZERLAND
Gold	Metalor USA Refining Corporation	UNITED STATES
Gold	Mitsubishi Materials Corporation	JAPAN
Gold	Mitsui & Co. Precious Metals Inc. Hong Kong Branch	HONG KONG
Gold	Mitsui Mining and Smelting Co., Ltd.	JAPAN
Gold	Moscow Special Alloys Processing Plant	RUSSIAN FEDERATION
Gold	Nadir Metal Rafineri San. Ve Tic. A.	TURKEY
Gold	Navoi Mining and Metallurgical Combinat	UZBEKISTAN
Gold	Nihon Material Co. LTD	JAPAN
Gold	Nippon Mining & Metals	JAPAN
Gold	Ohio Precious Metals, LLC	UNITED STATES
Gold	OJSC Kolyma Refinery	RUSSIAN FEDERATION
Gold	OJSC "The Gulidov Krasnoyarsk Non-Ferrous Metals Plant" (OJSC Krastvetmet)	RUSSIAN FEDERATION
Gold	PAMP SA	SWITZERLAND
Gold	Prioksky Plant of Non-Ferrous Metals	RUSSIAN FEDERATION
Gold	PT Aneka Tambang (Persero) Tbk	INDONESIA
Gold	PX Precinox SA	SWITZERLAND
Gold	Rand Refinery (Pty) Ltd	SOUTH AFRICA
Gold	Royal Canadian Mint	CANADA
Gold	Sabin Metal Corp.	UNITED STATES
Gold	SAMWON METALS Corp.	KOREA, REPUBLIC OF
Gold	Schone Edelmetaal	NETHERLANDS
Gold	SEMPSA Joyeria Plateria SA	SPAIN
Gold	Shandong Zhaojin Gold & Silver Refinery Co. Ltd	CHINA
Gold	SOE Shyolkovsky Factory of Secondary Precious Metals	RUSSIAN FEDERATION
Gold	Solar Applied Materials Technology Corp.	TAIWAN
Gold	Sumitomo Metal Mining Co., Ltd.	JAPAN
Gold	Tanaka Kikinzoku Kogyo K.K.	JAPAN
Gold	The Great Wall Gold and Silver Refinery of China	CHINA
Gold	The Refinery of Shandong Gold Mining Co. Ltd	CHINA
Gold	Tokuriki Honten Co., Ltd	JAPAN
Gold	Torecom	KOREA, REPUBLIC OF
Gold	UBS AG	SWITZERLAND
Gold	Umicore Brasil Ltda	BRAZIL
Gold	Umicore SA Business Unit Precious Metals Refining	BELGIUM
Gold	United Precious Metal Refining, Inc.	UNITED STATES
Gold	Valcambi SA	SWITZERLAND
Gold	Western Australian Mint trading as The Perth Mint	AUSTRALIA
Gold	Yokohama Metal Co Ltd	JAPAN
Gold	Zhongyuan Gold Smelter of Zhongjin Gold Corporation	CHINA
Gold	Zijin Mining Group Co. Ltd	CHINA
Tantalum	CIF	BRAZIL

Metal	Name	Country
Tantalum	Conghua Tantalum and Niobium Smeltry	CHINA
Tantalum	Duoluoshan	CHINA
Tantalum	Ethiopian Minerals Development Share Company	ETHIOPIA
Tantalum	Exotech Inc.	UNITED STATES
Tantalum	F&X Electro-Materials Ltd.	CHINA
Tantalum	Fujian Nanping	CHINA
Tantalum	Gam Raccodi	ITALY
Tantalum	Global Advanced Metals	UNITED STATES
Tantalum	H.C. Starck Group	GERMANY
Tantalum	Hi-Temp	UNITED STATES
Tantalum	Jianxi Yichun	CHINA
Tantalum	JiuJiang JinXin Nonferrous Metals Co., Ltd.	CHINA
Tantalum	Jiujiang Tanbre Co., Ltd.	CHINA
Tantalum	Kemet Blue Powder	UNITED STATES
Tantalum	King-Tan Tantalum Industry Ltd	CHINA
Tantalum	Melesi	ITALY
Tantalum	Metal Do	JAPAN
Tantalum	Mitsui Mining & Smelting	JAPAN
Tantalum	Ningxia Orient Tantalum Industry Co., Ltd.	CHINA
Tantalum	NTET	THAILAND
Tantalum	Plansee	AUSTRIA
Tantalum	RFH Tantalum Smeltry Co., Ltd	CHINA
Tantalum	Solikamsk Metal Works	RUSSIAN FEDERATION
Tantalum	Special Metals Wiggin LTD	UNITED KINGDOM
Tantalum	Taki Chemicals	JAPAN
Tantalum	Tantalite Resources	SOUTH AFRICA
Tantalum	Telex	UNITED STATES
Tantalum	Ulba	KAZAKHSTAN
Tantalum	Zhuzhou Cement Carbide	CHINA
Tin	Alpha	UNITED STATES
Tin	Alpha Metals Korea Ltd.	KOREA, REPUBLIC OF
Tin	Bangka Tin,Mentok,PT Timah (Persero) TBK	
Tin	China Tin Group Co., Ltd.	CHINA
Tin	CNMC (Guangxi) PGMA Co. Ltd.	CHINA
Tin	Cooper Santa	BRAZIL
Tin	CV Duta Putra Bangka	INDONESIA
Tin	CV JusTindo	INDONESIA
Tin	CV Makmur Jaya	INDONESIA
Tin	CV Nujanah	INDONESIA
Tin	CV Nurjanah	INDONESIA
Tin	CV Prima Timah Utama	INDONESIA
Tin	CV Serumpun Sebalai	INDONESIA
Tin	CV United Smelting	INDONESIA
Tin	Eleco. Oy metal Pte	SINGAPORE
Tin	EM Vinto	BOLIVIA

Metal	Name	Country
Tin	EMPERESA METALURGICA VINTO	
Tin	Feinhutte	GERMANY
Tin	Felder GmbH - Lottechnik	GERMANY
Tin	Fenix Metals	POLAND
Tin	Fuji Metal Mining	THAILAND
Tin	Geiju Non-Ferrous Metal Processing Co. Ltd.	CHINA
Tin	Gejiu Non-Ferrous Metal Processing Co. Ltd.	CHINA
Tin	Gejiu Zi-Li	CHINA
Tin	Grillo	GERMANY
Tin	Heraeus Technology Center	HONG KONG
Tin	Huichang Jinshunda Tin Co. Ltd	CHINA
Tin	IBE	GERMANY
Tin	Jiangxi Nanshan	CHINA
Tin	Kai Unita Trade Limited Liability Company	CHINA
Tin	Keeling and Walker	UNITED KINGDOM
Tin	Koba	INDONESIA
Tin	Linwu Xianggui Smelter Co	CHINA
Tin	Liuzhou China Tin	CHINA
Tin	Malaysia Smelting Corporation (MSC)	MALAYSIA
Tin	MELT Metais e Ligas S.A.	BRAZIL
Tin	Metallo Chimique	BELGIUM
Tin	Mineracao Taboca S.A.	BRAZIL
Tin	Minmetals Ganzhou Tin Co. Ltd.	CHINA
Tin	Minsur	PERU
Tin	Mitsubishi Electric Metecs Co.	JAPAN
Tin	Mitsubishi Materials Corporation	JAPAN
Tin	Novosibirsk Integrated Tin Works	RUSSIAN FEDERATION
Tin	OM Manufacturing Phils.Inc	PHILIPPINES
Tin	OMSA	BOLIVIA
Tin	Persang Alloy Industries	INDIA
Tin	PT Artha Cipta Langgeng	INDONESIA
Tin	PT Babel Inti Perkasa	INDONESIA
Tin	PT Bangka Kudai Tin	INDONESIA
Tin	PT Bangka Putra Karya	INDONESIA
Tin	PT Bangka Timah Utama Sejahtera	INDONESIA
Tin	PT Bangka Tin Industry	INDONESIA
Tin	PT Belitung Industri Sejahtera	INDONESIA
Tin	PT Bukit Timah	INDONESIA
Tin	PT DS Jaya Abadi	INDONESIA
Tin	PT Eunindo Usaha Mandiri	INDONESIA
Tin	PT Karimun Mining	INDONESIA
Tin	PT Koba Tin	INDONESIA
Tin	PT Mitra Stania Prima	INDONESIA
Tin	PT Prima Timah Utama	INDONESIA
Tin	PT REFINED BANGKA TIN	INDONESIA

Metal	Name	Country
Tin	PT Refined Bangka TIN (RBT)	
Tin	PT Refined Banka Tin	INDONESIA
Tin	PT Sariwiguna Binasentosa	INDONESIA
Tin	PT Stanindo Inti Perkasa	INDONESIA
Tin	PT Tambang Timah	INDONESIA
Tin	PT Timah (Persero), Tbk	INDONESIA
Tin	PT Timah (Persero), Tbk	INDONESIA
Tin	PT Timah Nusantara	INDONESIA
Tin	PT Tinindo Inter Nusa	INDONESIA
Tin	Pure Technology	KOREA, REPUBLIC OF
Tin	Rui Da Hung	
Tin	Samhwa non.ferrorus Metal ind.co.ltd	JAPAN
Tin	Sevotrans	GERMANY
Tin	Soft Metais Ltda.	BRAZIL
Tin	Tamura	INDONESIA
Tin	Thailand Smelting & Refining Co., Ltd	
Tin	Thaisarco	THAILAND
Tin	TIB Chemicals AG	GERMANY
Tin	White Solder Metalurgia	BRAZIL
Tin	White Solder Metalurgia e Minera??o Ltda.	BRAZIL
Tin	Yunnan Chengfeng	CHINA
Tin	Yunnan Chengfeng Non-ferrous Metals Co.,Ltd.	CHINA
Tin	Yunnan Tin Company, Ltd.	CHINA
Tungsten	A.L.M.T. Corp.	JAPAN
Tungsten	Carbogرافite Equipamentos Industriais Ltda	BRAZIL
Tungsten	Chongyi Zhangyuan Tungsten Co Ltd	CHINA
Tungsten	Dayu Weiliang Tungsten Co., Ltd.	CHINA
Tungsten	Fujian Jinxin Tungsten Co., Ltd.	CHINA
Tungsten	Ganzhou Huaxing Tungsten Products Co., Ltd.	CHINA
Tungsten	Ganzhou Non-ferrous Metals Smelting Co., Ltd.	CHINA
Tungsten	Ganzhou Seadragon W & Mo Co., Ltd.	CHINA
Tungsten	Global Tungsten & Powders Corp.	UNITED STATES
Tungsten	Guangdong Xianglu Tungsten Industry Co., Ltd.	CHINA
Tungsten	Haynes	UNITED KINGDOM
Tungsten	HC Starck GmbH	GERMANY
Tungsten	Hunan Chenzhou Mining Group Co	CHINA
Tungsten	Hunan Chun-Chang Nonferrous Smelting & Concentrating Co., Ltd.	CHINA
Tungsten	Japan New Metals Co Ltd	JAPAN
Tungsten	Jiangxi Rare Earth & Rare Metals Tungsten Group Corp	CHINA
Tungsten	Kennametal Huntsville	UNITED STATES
Tungsten	LME	UNITED KINGDOM
Tungsten	Tejing (Vietnam) Tungsten Co., Ltd.	VIET NAM
Tungsten	Wolfram Bergbau und H?tten AG	AUSTRIA
Tungsten	Wolfram Company CJSC	RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Metal	Name	Country
Tungsten	Xiamen Golden Egret Special Alloy Co.	CHINA
Tungsten	Xiamen Tungsten Co., Ltd	CHINA
Tungsten	Zhuzhou Cemented Carbide Group Co Ltd	CHINA

Annex 2- country of origin

Australia

Canada

Japan

China

Brazil

Indonesia

Thailand