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COURSE BROCHURE

Conflict Minerals Due Diligence and Disclosure Reporting Training Course

18 – 22 July 2027
Sharm El-Sheikh

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Registered in the United Kingdom and Saudi Arabia

Conflict Minerals Due Diligence and Disclosure Reporting Training Course

Ref: 1417_52885 **Date:** 18 – 22 July 2027 **Location:** Sharm El-Sheikh **Fees:** 5500 GBP

Conflict Minerals Due Diligence and Disclosure Reporting is a 1-week training course for supply chain, procurement, compliance and sustainability professionals, built around a mineral sourcing disclosure file that traces tin, tantalum, tungsten and gold from supplier declarations to identified smelters. Customers, investors and lenders now ask manufacturers to prove where these metals originate before contracts are renewed. Jupiter Prime Training delivers this conflict minerals due diligence and disclosure reporting course.

Why Conflict Minerals Due Diligence and Disclosure Reporting Matters Now

Three groups shape this subject today. Downstream customers push mineral questionnaires deep into supplier tiers and expect consistent answers. Investors and rating bodies read disclosure reports as evidence of responsible sourcing. Civil society monitors smelters and publishes concerns quickly. An organisation that traces its 3TG metals well protects contracts and reputation; one that answers loosely faces customer audits, rejected shipments and public criticism. The course rests on the internationally recognised five-step due diligence framework for responsible mineral supply chains and on the reporting templates used across the electronics, automotive and industrial equipment sectors.

Who Gains Most from Conflict Minerals Due Diligence and Disclosure Reporting

- Procurement specialists who issue mineral questionnaires and chase supplier responses
- Compliance officers who sign off sourcing policies and disclosure statements
- Sustainability staff who answer customer and investor sourcing enquiries
- Supplier quality engineers who verify part content and bill of materials data
- Internal auditors who test the reliability of sourcing evidence

A manufacturer or distributor of electronic and metal components gains most when its procurement and compliance staff attend together.

Conflict Minerals Due Diligence and Disclosure Reporting Capabilities

Participants move from collecting supplier spreadsheets to defending a traceable statement on the origin of every 3TG metal in their products.

- Design a responsible sourcing policy and escalation route — board and customer expectations
- Apply a reasonable country of origin inquiry to in-scope products — disclosure scope decisions
- Assess supplier declaration templates for completeness and red flags — supplier follow-up
- Test smelter lists against recognised audit status — sourcing risk ratings
- Build a risk mitigation response for high-risk smelters — procurement and legal teams

- Communicate findings in an annual disclosure report — investors and customers

Key Conflict Minerals Due Diligence and Disclosure Reporting Terms

- 3TG — shorthand for tin, tantalum, tungsten and gold, the four metals most often covered by conflict minerals rules.
- Reasonable country of origin inquiry — a good-faith survey of suppliers to judge whether 3TG may come from conflict-affected areas.
- Smelter or refiner — the processing facility where ore becomes metal, the narrowest point for tracing origin.
- Supplier declaration template — a standard spreadsheet suppliers complete to report 3TG use, sourcing and smelter names.
- Conflict-affected and high-risk area — a region with armed conflict or widespread abuse where mineral trade can fund harm.
- Red flag — a warning sign in supplier data, such as an unknown smelter, that triggers further inquiry.

Conflict Minerals Due Diligence and Disclosure Reporting Day by Day

Day 1: Mineral Supply Chains and Expectations

- 3TG Mine-to-Product Pathways — Where Origin Information Is Lost
- Five-Step Due Diligence Framework — Programme Design Choices
- Customer and Investor Sourcing Requirements — Disclosure Scope
- Responsible Sourcing Policy Clauses — Supplier Contract Language
- Internal Ownership Model — Procurement, Compliance and Legal Roles

Day 2: Product Scoping and Origin Inquiry

- Bill of Materials Screening for 3TG — In-Scope Product Lists
- Reasonable Country of Origin Inquiry Design — Supplier Survey Coverage
- Supplier Prioritisation by Spend and Part Risk — Outreach Sequencing
- Response Tracking and Escalation Rules — Non-Responsive Suppliers
- Product-Level Versus Company-Level Declarations — Evidence Quality

Day 3: Supplier Declarations and Smelter Identification

- Supplier Declaration Template Fields — Completeness and Consistency Checks
- Red Flag Patterns in Supplier Data — Follow-Up Questions
- Smelter Name Matching and Identifiers — Clean Smelter Lists
- Smelter Audit Status Review — Conformant and Active Ratings
- Recycled and Scrap Sources — Origin Treatment Decisions

Day 4: Risk Mitigation and Reporting

- Risk Assessment Matrix for High-Risk Smelters — Mitigation Choices
- Supplier Corrective Action Requests — Engagement or Disengagement
- Independent Assurance of Due Diligence — Audit Readiness
- Annual Disclosure Report Structure — Statements Investors Read
- Records Retention and Evidence Trails — Defending Past Statements

Day 5: Practising the Mineral Sourcing Disclosure File

- Origin Inquiry on a Sample Product Family — Applied Scoping Checks
- Supplier Declaration Consolidation Exercise — Applied Red Flag Review
- Smelter List Validation Exercise — Applied Audit Status Checks
- Mitigation Response Drafting — Escalation for Non-Conformant Smelters
- Mineral Sourcing Disclosure File — Traceable Origin and Report Draft

Applying Conflict Minerals Due Diligence and Disclosure Reporting After the Course

- Screen the bill of materials of one product family for 3TG and issue supplier declaration templates to its top-spend suppliers.
- Lead a smelter list clean-up that matches reported names to identifiers and flags every smelter without audit status.

Conflict Minerals Due Diligence and Disclosure Reporting Questions FAQ

What is conflict minerals due diligence and disclosure reporting and why does it matter now?

It is the process of tracing tin, tantalum, tungsten and gold to their smelters and reporting the results. Customers and investors now demand this evidence before renewing contracts or investment.

Which roles gain most from conflict minerals due diligence and disclosure reporting?

Procurement, compliance and sustainability professionals gain most, together with supplier quality engineers and internal auditors who handle declarations, smelter data and sourcing evidence.

How does conflict minerals due diligence and disclosure reporting differ from a general supplier audit course?

It follows four specific metals through many supplier tiers to the smelter. A general supplier audit course reviews quality and capacity at direct suppliers rather than mineral origin.

What do you bring back from conflict minerals due diligence and disclosure reporting?

You bring back a traceable file linking in-scope products, supplier declarations and validated smelters to a draft disclosure, ready for your next reporting cycle.

Conflict Minerals Due Diligence and Disclosure Reporting: The Way Forward

The mineral sourcing disclosure file first informs which suppliers need corrective action before the next report. Procurement uses it in sourcing decisions, compliance to sign statements and sustainability staff to answer customers. After its first reporting cycle, revisit the red flag rules and smelter matching, since supplier answers tend to improve once expectations are clear.