



ALERT & REPORTING PROCEDURE

Revision January 2026

This procedure has been established in accordance with Law No. 2016-1691 of December 9, 2016 on transparency, anti-corruption, and economic modernization ("Sapin II Law"), as well as the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR).

Due to their extraterritorial scope, these legal provisions apply to all foreign subsidiaries of groups whose parent company has its registered office in France.

Consequently, this procedure, which stems directly from these legal obligations, applies to all subsidiaries of the Mersen Group and their employees, as well as to the other parties mentioned in paragraph II ("General Framework").

1.

General Framework

This procedure constitutes and describes the exclusive reporting and alert system within the Mersen Group, which allows concerned individuals to report:

- Any conduct or action defined as inappropriate by the Group's Code of Ethics and Code of Conduct (intentional physical harm, acts of violence, discrimination, moral or sexual harassment, sexist behavior, threats, or any other act of intimidation, etc.)
- A crime or offense
- A violation or attempted concealment of a violation of a duly ratified or approved international commitment;
- A violation or attempted concealment of a violation of a unilateral act of an international organization based on a duly ratified international commitment;
- Violation of a law or regulations;
- A threat or harm to the public interest, of which the reporter or whistleblower has personal knowledge.

This system is intended for:

- All employees of the Mersen Group
- Former employees of the Mersen Group, when the information was obtained in the context of this former relationship
- External or temporary human resources
- Job applicants within the Group, when the information was obtained in the context of their application
- Shareholders, partners, and holders of voting rights at the general meeting of Mersen Group companies
- Members of the Group's administrative, management, or supervisory bodies
- Employees or members of the administrative, management, or supervisory bodies of suppliers, co-contractors, subcontractors, and customers of the Mersen Group

Mersen Group employees and external or temporary human resources who do not wish to use it may resort to other reporting methods.

Reporters and whistleblowers who use the system in good faith will not face disciplinary action, even if their allegations are unfounded or do not result in any further action. However, whistleblowers and reporters who abuse the system by making allegations that are not in good faith, for example by deliberately communicating false or incorrect information or with malicious intent, may be subject to disciplinary and/or legal action

The objectives of this procedure are to promote the implementation of a process for the consistent, thorough, effective, and professional investigation of compliance-related allegations throughout the Group and a standard mechanism for identifying root causes and defining appropriate corrective and preventive actions.

We remind you that the Code of Ethics and the Anti-Corruption Code are available on the Group's intranet and website.

2.

Definitions

In everyday language, the terms "reporting" and "alerting" are sometimes used interchangeably to refer to bringing a situation to the attention of an authority so that it can be remedied.

In legal terms, the concept of alert refers to a specific category of reporting, governed mainly by the Sapin II law and by certain specific legislation protecting whistleblowers. A report of discrimination can therefore be classified as an alert if the conditions set out in this law, or in a specific regime, are met.

Reporting: An act by which a person informs their employer or an internal body of a fact of which they have become aware, which may constitute a violation of the rules, inappropriate behavior, or an infringement of their rights or those of others (harassment, discrimination, violence, etc.). Reporting is broad, not very formalized, and can concern any issue.

Alert: A specific form of reporting, governed by the Sapin II law, whereby a person reports, in good faith, illegal, dangerous, or contrary to the public interest acts of which they have personal knowledge (e.g., fraud, corruption, environmental damage, or human rights violations).

According to the general definition in the Sapin II law, a **whistleblower** is "a natural person who reports or discloses, without direct financial compensation and in good faith, information relating to a crime, offense, threat, or harm to the public interest, a violation or attempted concealment of a violation of an international commitment duly ratified or approved by France, a unilateral act by an international organization taken on the basis of such a commitment, European Union law, or a law or regulation.

Where the information has not been obtained in the course of the professional activities referred to in I of Article 8, the whistleblower must have personal knowledge of it.

A whistleblower is a person who takes action that goes beyond their personal situation. A victim who acts solely to remedy actions to which they themselves are subject (security, management, HR issues, etc.) makes a report and is not considered a whistleblower. On the other hand, an employee who witnesses a situation of discrimination or who reports a practice that goes beyond their own case may be classified as a whistleblower.

It can be said that "every alert is a report, but not every report is an alert."

PRINCIPLES OF PROCESSING

In the case of an alert, the employer's obligations regarding the collection and processing of reports are reinforced by the Sapin Law. In particular, it imposes strict confidentiality regarding the identity of the person making the report, the persons targeted by the report, and the information collected. It specifies that the employer has seven days to acknowledge receipt of the report and must provide the whistleblower, within a reasonable period not exceeding three months, with information on the measures envisaged or taken to assess the accuracy of the allegations and, where applicable, remedy the subject matter of the report, as well as the reasons for these measures. The employer is not required to deal with the alert within three months but must justify that it has taken action in this regard, for example by opening an internal investigation.

In order to be fully in line with the objectives of this procedure outlined above (establishment of a process for the consistent review of allegations received and a standard mechanism for identifying root causes and defining appropriate corrective and preventive actions), the Group has decided that this system shall apply regardless of the nature of the report, whether or not it constitutes an alert, and whether it concerns the personal situation of the person making the report or a situation that goes beyond their own case.

For the sake of simplicity, we will use the term "Report" in this document (whether or not it constitutes an Alert).

Beyond this Law, certain local laws in some countries provide for mandatory mechanisms for collecting reports of discrimination, harassment, and violence in the workplace.

Each subsidiary is responsible for applying these mechanisms.

« REPORTING MECHANISM » VS « LISTENING UNIT »

It is important to distinguish between the listening unit and this reporting system, as the employer will not have the same obligations depending on which one is used.

The current reporting system differs from the listening unit (see below) in that it allows a situation to be reported to the employer and therefore requires the employer to deal with the report, in most cases through an internal investigation, in accordance with the procedures explained below.

The **listening unit** is the body where the alleged victim or a witness can be heard and guided, and where the various options available to them are presented. It must provide a framework of trust that does not commit the victim or witness to pursuing their report and must enable them to obtain initial legal information. The collection of statements within the framework of a listening unit does not therefore entail any obligations for the employer in terms of investigation, but its composition and functioning must be given special attention (establishment of a framework of trust, guidance, transmission of legal information, etc.).

The purpose of this unit is therefore:

- Listening;
- Informing the victim or witness of their rights (internal procedures, possibilities for civil and criminal proceedings, etc.);
- Referring them to the relevant professionals responsible for providing them with assistance or support (victim support associations, psychosocial support, occupational health services, social services in the workplace or under common law, etc.).

The listening unit may be composed of people from within or outside the company who are trained in listening and who, due to their status or contract, are not obliged to report incidents to the employer.

Specific listening unit systems are in place within the Group, in particular with the Psychological Safety Representatives system, which employees can contact in complete confidentiality.

French sites also have Harassment Advisors.

The composition of the listening and reporting system must be adjusted according to the reports. It is essential to ensure that there is no direct or indirect link, present or past, between the persons concerned by the reported facts and the members of the listening units or the reporting system, which could compromise their impartiality.

3.

The main stages of processing
a report within the Group

RECEIVING A REPORT

Regardless of the channel chosen by the Mersen employee or external third party who considers themselves to be a victim or witness of discrimination to report the situation, this must not affect the processing of the report.

Furthermore, the fact that a report is anonymous should not prevent it from being processed. The seriousness of the facts reported and the usability of the information provided by the person making the report must be taken into account.

Any Mersen employee or third party outside the Group who wishes to make a report must do so in writing for evidentiary purposes and in the interests of any internal investigation that may follow. The author of the report has the choice of submitting their written document through three main channels.

Channel 1 - an email sent to the following address: ethics@mersen.com

Channel 2 - a form duly completed on the [mersen.com](https://www.mersen.com/group/whistleblowing-contact-form) website in the Corporate Social Responsibility section: <https://www.mersen.com/group/whistleblowing-contact-form>

Please note, that these channels only allow the following Mersen executives to receive reports:

- *Group Human Resources Director*
- *Group Risk, Audit, and Compliance Director*

Channel 3 - Contacting Mersen's HR network

Acknowledge receipt of the report

When a report is received:

- On channels 1 and 2, an acknowledgment of receipt is automatically sent to the author of the report to confirm that their request has been received and will be processed.
- On channel 3, the Human Resources Manager has seven days to acknowledge receipt of the report. This acknowledgment of receipt sent to the author of the report will enable them to benefit from specific protection measures, if necessary.

Reporters may choose to identify themselves or remain anonymous. If their identity is revealed, those responsible for the reporting system will treat it as confidential. Information that could identify the whistleblower may only be disclosed with the person's consent. However, identifying information may be disclosed to the judicial authorities if the Mersen managers concerned are required to do so. The whistleblower will then be informed, unless this information could compromise the legal proceedings.

Communicating with the person targeted by the report

The person concerned by the report will be informed of the facts and the purpose of the report, unless precautionary measures are necessary to prevent the destruction of evidence relating to the report or to protect third parties. In this case, the person concerned will be informed after the protection of evidence and/or third parties has been organized and, as such, may occur at the end of the preliminary investigation or during the internal investigation.

Entry in the Whistleblowing Register

When a report is received through **channels 1 and 2**, the Group Risk, Audit, and Compliance Director will record it in the Group's register of reports.

When a report is received through **channel 3**, the Human Resources Manager will record it in the local report register, including the following information (see example in Appendix 2):

- The country where the employee making the report is located.
- The type(s) of violation concerned, for example:
 - Health and/or safety (physical or mental)
 - Financial statement accuracy
 - Equal opportunity and diversity
 - Privacy and data protection
 - Choice of suppliers
 - Competition
 - Conflicts of interest
 - Corruption
 - Gifts, donations, or sponsorship
 - Intentional acts harmful to the natural environment
 - Fraud
 - Harassment (intimidation and violence)
 - Use of undeclared labor
 - Use of company assets for personal purposes
 - Confidentiality and protection of expertise
- Relationship with the Group (employee, customer, supplier/service provider, other).
- A summary of the report.

PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION

In the days following the report, the HR department will conduct an initial discussion with the person who made the report. If the latter considers themselves to be a victim, the company will take the necessary preventive measures to ensure that the alleged victim is not kept in a situation of risk.

If, at the end of this preliminary investigation, the HR department has clear knowledge of the facts at this stage, and the investigation would therefore not add anything further, the Human Resources Manager will decide whether protective measures should be taken and whether the reported behavior justifies disciplinary proceedings against the perpetrator within the limitation period. The decisions taken will be recorded in the local register.

If the report requires further investigation, an internal investigation will be opened within a short period of time not exceeding **two months (from the date of the report)**, unless a shorter period is provided for by legislation and/or local internal charters.

INTERNAL INVESTIGATION

When a report is received via channel 1 or channel 2, the Group Human Resources Director and the Group Risk, Audit and Compliance Director may decide, after a preliminary investigation, to open an internal investigation:

- Conducted at Group level.

In this case, the Group Risk, Audit and Compliance Director will inform Mersen's Ethics and Compliance Committee** and the following executives, depending on the case in question.

- Case 1 - For a report related to a dedicated EP site: Segment Director, Segment Human Resources Director, Regional Human Resources Director.
- Case 2 - For a report related to a dedicated AM site: Segment Director, Segment Human Resources Director, Regional Human Resources Director.
- Case 3 - For a report related to a multi-activity site (Mersen International): The Regional Director and the Group Human Resources Director.

*** Mersen's Ethics and Compliance Committee is composed of the Group CEO, Group CFO, Group Human Resources Director, Group Legal Director, and Group Risk, Audit, and Compliance Director.*

- Managed at site level

In this case, the Group Risk, Audit and Compliance Director will inform the Site Director and the Site Human Resources Manager, who will take charge of the investigation. The Human Resources Manager will record this in the local register.

When a report is received on channel 3:

If the preliminary investigation confirms that the report is based on proven facts and that there is a significant potential impact on the Group's finances and/or image as a publicly traded company (e.g., fraud, corruption, material misstatement in financial statements, etc.), the Human Resources Manager will consult with the Group Human Resources Director, who may decide to transfer the investigation to the Group level. In this case, the Group Risk, Audit, and Compliance Director will indicate this in the Group reporting register.

When these criteria are not met, the site Human Resources Manager will be responsible for conducting the investigation, either personally or by outsourcing it (entrusting it to an external service provider such as a law firm, occupational psychologists, or lawyers).

The internal investigation will be conducted in accordance with all the principles described in Appendix 1.

CONCLUSIONS AND FOLLOW-UP OF THE INVESTIGATION

Once the investigation is complete:

1 - If it was led by the Group:

- **Step 1** - The members of the Group Ethics & Compliance Committee meet to examine the decision to be taken and any disciplinary measures to be applied, in consultation with the legal representative of the entity concerned (the President or Director of the site who has been delegated authority by the aforementioned legal representative).
- **Step 2** - The decision is communicated for information purposes only to the following executives, depending on the case in question:
 - Case 1 - For a dedicated EP site: Segment Director, Segment Human Resources Director, Regional Human Resources Director.
 - Case 2 - For a dedicated AM site: Segment Director, Segment Human Resources Director, Regional Human Resources Director.
 - Case 3 - For a multi-activity site (Mersen International): Regional Director and Group Human Resources Director.

The conclusions of this investigation must be recorded in the Group register by the Director of Risk, Audit and Compliance.

- **Step 3** – The Group Human Resources Director and/or the Risk, Audit, and Compliance Director organize a meeting with the Site Director and the Site Human Resources Manager to organize the implementation of the decision taken and the required actions.

2- If it was led by the Site:

- Any disciplinary action decided against the person accused is the responsibility of the legal representative of the entity concerned (the President or Site Director who has been delegated authority by the aforementioned legal representative). Sanctions must be effective, proportionate, and dissuasive. The fact that the accused person is the victim's line manager may be taken into account to increase the severity of the sanction.
- The findings of this investigation must be recorded in the local register by the HR manager. He or she shall inform the Director of Human Resources (dedicated sites) or Mersen International (multi-activity sites).

In all cases:

- Once a decision has been made on how to follow up on the report, the person who made the report and the person who is the subject of the report shall be informed.
- If a report does not result in disciplinary or legal proceedings, the data relating to the report will be kept for a period of time proportionate to the protection of the parties involved, taking into account the time required for any additional investigations.
- If disciplinary or legal proceedings are brought against a person who is the subject of a report or who has made a report in bad faith, the data relating to the report is kept until the end of the proceedings.
- The data may be kept for longer, in intermediate storage, if the company has a legal obligation to do so (e.g., to meet accounting, social, or tax obligations) and the individuals concerned are neither identified nor identifiable.
- Once the investigation has been closed, the legal representative and the site manager must follow up at frequent intervals to ensure that the actions are completed in a timely manner.
- They must also remain vigilant regarding the situation of employees after the internal investigation: while the investigation may recognize the status of victims and identify those responsible for the acts, it does not necessarily prepare for the continuation of professional relations between the parties concerned. The implementation of longer-term support is therefore appropriate.

COMMUNICATION ABOUT THE REPORTING SYSTEM

One of the first conditions for the effective operational implementation of this procedure is to make Mersen employees aware of this system through regular communication.

This communication must also target external third parties such as job applicants, new customers, or new suppliers by making the "Code of Ethics," the "Anti-Corruption Code of Conduct," or the "Purchasing Charter for a Sustainable Supply Chain" available to them.

In light of fears of reprisals, it is also necessary to communicate the guarantees provided in terms of confidentiality and impartiality within the framework of the system and the protections that can be put in place for victims and witnesses in order to reinforce the legitimacy of the system and encourage employees to take action.

This communication must be carried out at Mersen sites by the Site Management Committee through several channels and in several formats to ensure that the information is conveyed to as many people as possible:

- Internal newsletter,
- Intranet,
- Physical and electronic distribution of information flyers with pay slips,
- Presentation of the program during team or management meetings and during new employee orientation sessions,
- Flyers available in break rooms and various departments on site.

Strengthening the knowledge and, above all, the essential trust of external third-party employees also requires ensuring a degree of transparency regarding the operation and results of the system.

PROTECTION OF PERSONAL DATA

GDPR

Each company in the group that employs staff, as well as its parent company, are jointly responsible for the processing of personal data carried out for the purposes of managing the alert system.

The purposes and legal basis for the processing of personal data are as follows:

- For alerts relating to a crime or offense, a violation or attempted concealment of a violation of a duly ratified or approved international commitment, a violation or attempted concealment of a violation of a unilateral act of an international organization based on a duly ratified international commitment, a violation of the law or regulations, or a threat or harm to the public interest, of which the whistleblower has personal knowledge, the legal basis is compliance with the "Sapin II" law.
- For alerts relating to any conduct or action defined as inappropriate by the Group's code of ethics and code of conduct and likely to constitute acts of corruption or influence peddling, the legal basis is compliance with the Sapin II law.
- For alerts relating to any other conduct or action defined as inappropriate by the Group's code of ethics and conduct (concerning other obligations of Mersen's code of ethics and conduct), the legal basis is the general interest of the companies of the Mersen Group.

Right of access

Any person concerned (the whistleblower, alleged victims, persons targeted by the report, witnesses and persons interviewed during the investigation, etc.) has the right to access their personal data.

Exercising this right does not allow the person exercising it to access personal data concerning other persons. The person who is the subject of an alert cannot obtain information from the data controller, on the basis of their right of access, relating to the identity of the whistleblower (unless otherwise required by mandatory procedural rules).

Right to object

The right to object cannot be effectively exercised for data processing necessary to comply with a mandatory legal obligation.

Other rights provided for by the GDPR (rectification, erasure, complaint)

The right to rectification may be exercised by any data subject, but it cannot allow for the retroactive modification of the information contained in the report or collected during its investigation. Where it is exercised, it cannot result in the impossibility of reconstructing the chronology of any changes to important elements of the investigation.

This right may also be exercised to rectify factual data, without erasing or replacing the data, even if it is incorrect, that was initially collected.

The right to erasure may be exercised by any data subject, but it may not contravene any legal obligation of Mersen Group companies. This right shall also be limited if the data is necessary for the establishment, exercise, or defense of legal claims.

Any data subject may exercise their rights at any time by sending a letter by email or post to the data protection officer:

1 – Email : data-protection@mersen.com

2 – Postal address

MERSEN Corporate Services S.A.S.

Tour Trinity – 1 bis place de la Défense

92400 Courbevoie

For the attention of: Data Protection Officer

Any data subject may also lodge a complaint with the competent supervisory authority for personal data protection. In France, for example, this is the Commission nationale de l'informatique et des libertés (CNIL): website www.cnil.fr.

Transfer of data outside the European Union

As the Mersen Group is established in various countries, personal data may be transferred outside the European Union. The list of countries in which Mersen Group companies are located is available on the website: www.mersen.com

If certain third parties are located in countries whose regulations do not offer an adequate level of personal data protection, the Mersen Group will ensure that these transfers are carried out in accordance with the GDPR (in particular by implementing contractual clauses as defined by the European Commission).

APPENDIX 1 : CONDUCT OF INTERNAL INVESTIGATION

Who conducts the investigation ?

An investigation is always launched with the help of local representatives, who are generally the site's Human Resources Manager and/or Site Director. If the report concerns the Human Resources Manager or Site Director, the investigation will be led by the Site Director's line manager and the Regional Human Resources Director. If there is no Regional Human Resources Director, the Human Resources Director of the Division will take on this role. In this case, it is recommended that the investigation be entrusted to an external service provider in order to ensure impartiality.

The investigation must be conducted by at least two people, as collegiality is a guarantee of objectivity. The investigators must be from outside the department in which the events took place. Any existing relationship between the investigator and the person under investigation may compromise the objectivity of the investigation.

It is necessary to ensure that the investigators, whoever they may be—or at least one of them in the case of a team investigation—have solid, up-to-date legal training on discrimination in the workplace, including the concepts of discriminatory harassment, sexual harassment, workplace bullying, and the principle of shifting the burden of proof applicable in civil and administrative courts.

Investigators must also be trained in interview techniques and how to take statements.

Before entrusting an investigation to an external service provider (law firm, occupational psychologists, or lawyers), the Group Human Resources Director and the Group Risk, Audit, and Compliance Director must be systematically and mandatorily consulted to assess the legal expertise of the parties involved and the methodology to be followed.

Please note: investigators must endeavor to gather (i) as much information as possible to shed light on the facts of the case and add to the body of evidence, as well as (ii) direct or indirect material evidence, and take into account, where applicable, any steps taken by the alleged victim.

When the internal investigation is conducted jointly with employee representatives, it is recommended that they be allowed to participate in methodological choices at all stages of the investigation.

Role and Responsibilities of the Investigator

During the investigation, no one other than the investigator is authorized to intervene. Any indirect or direct interference with the investigation is strictly prohibited. The same applies to the use of any law or audit firm necessary to carry out the investigation.

The investigator is responsible for collecting and processing reports and is subject to an increased obligation to protect confidentiality.

Only the following categories of data may be processed:

- the identity, responsibilities, and contact details of the person making the report or whistleblower
- the identity, responsibilities, and contact details of the persons who are the subject of a report or alert (the accused)
- the identity, responsibilities, and contact details of persons involved in collecting or processing the information contained in the report or alert
- the allegations and facts gathered to verify the allegations and the record of verification activities
- the measures taken in response to the report by the whistleblower.

The investigator must document the facts of the investigation (in the investigation report) and undertakes not to disclose the report, except at the request of the Group Ethics & Compliance Committee.

Conducts of the hearings

As part of the internal investigation, the following persons must be interviewed:

- -The alleged victim
- -The direct line manager and functional manager of the alleged victim
- -The direct line manager and functional manager of the accused
- -The accused and relevant witnesses, including indirect witnesses.

Please note: The accused must be interviewed last. If they name other potential witnesses, these witnesses must also be interviewed, subject to the investigators' assessment of their relevance, it being specified that the choice of persons to be interviewed must be explainable in the event of an appeal.

"Third parties" such as the occupational physician, former colleagues, and employee representatives may also be heard if their testimony is likely to provide additional clarification.

The hearings must be conducted in such a way as to guarantee the confidentiality of the exchanges and avoid any risk of pressure being exerted on the persons being interviewed, or even collusion between them. Therefore, interviews in public places such as cafes, libraries, open-plan offices, passageways, or glass-walled meeting rooms are to be avoided.

Please note: if a person being interviewed requests to remain anonymous, the investigator must preserve this anonymity in the investigation report and during the investigation feedback phase.

However, the investigator must keep a non-anonymized version that can be disclosed in the event of litigation before a court or at the request of the authorities.

Confidentiality and drafting of interview transcripts and investigation reports

In order to build mutual trust, interviews must be transcribed in a report that is as exhaustive as possible. Recordings may be used provided that the interviewee is informed. It is also essential that the report be reviewed, corrected if necessary, and signed by the interviewee. The minutes shall remain confidential.

In the event of legal proceedings following the investigation and directly related to it, the employee will be asked to produce all or part of this report. They will be free to accept or refuse.

The investigation report drawn up at the end of the investigation must set out:

- The alleged facts and their reporting
- The protective measures implemented
- The stages of the investigation
- Any difficulties encountered during the investigation (refusal to be interviewed, inconsistencies in testimony, etc.)
- The evidence gathered
- The justifications provided by the accused
- Proposals for the legal classification of the reported actions
- Proposed measures to address the situation

Structure of investigation report

Part 1: the report or alert

- Site, country, region, segment
- Information about the author of the report or whistleblower
- Date and method of reporting or alert
- Subject of the report and information
- Summary of the report or alert and category of violation
- Original report or alert document and translation if necessary

Part 2: Interviews

Record the following information in the interview minutes:

- Information about the persons interviewed
- Date and place of the interview
- Factual results of the interview

Part 3: Investigation results

- Conclusion of the investigations
- Was the alert justified?
- Suggested actions

Appendix to the investigation report

- All evidence collected and hearing transcripts

Archiving of interview transcripts and investigation report

The investigation report (including the hearing minutes in the appendix) is kept by the Mersen subsidiary that conducted the investigation in order to preserve the confidentiality of the information it contains.

If the investigation report recommends measures to be implemented by management (training, change of practices, etc.), the report's conclusions may be forwarded to them.

The investigation report may be communicated to employee representatives responsible for health and safety issues in an anonymized version and with the consent of the victim (and/or the person who made the report or blew the whistle).

The alleged victim, the accused, and any witnesses must be informed when the investigation is complete.

APPENDIX 2 : REPORTING/ALERT REGISTER

1	2	3	4	5	6
Report No.	Mersen site where the person making the report is located	Country where the person making the report is located	Region where the person making the report is located	Organization to which the person making the report belongs	Relationship of the person making the report to Mersen

7	8	9	10	11	12
The person(s) involved	Mersen site where the facts were observed	Country where the facts were observed	Region where the facts were observed	Organization where the facts were observed	Recipient of the report

13	14	15	16	17	18
Date of receipt	Channel used	Category of report	Nature/Summary of Report	Date of launch of preliminary investigation	Date of closure of preliminary investigation

19	20	21	22	23	24
Decisions following the Preliminary Inquiry	If Internal Investigation, Start Date	If Internal Investigation, Closing Date	Measures taken following the Internal Investigation	Final closing date of the report	Comments

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