
**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM SD

Specialized Disclosure Report

Materialise NV

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Kingdom of Belgium
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

001-36515
(Commission File Number)

Not Applicable
(IRS Employer Identification No.)

Technologielaan 15, 3001 Leuven, Belgium
(Address of principal executive offices)

Not Applicable
(Zip Code)

Peter Leys, telephone +32 (16) 39 66 11

(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:

Rule 13p-1 under the Securities Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.13p-1) for the reporting period from January 1 to December 31, 2018.

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

This Form SD of Materialise NV (the “Company”) is filed pursuant to Rule 13p-1 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, for the reporting period from January 1 through December 31, 2018.

A copy of the Company’s Conflict Minerals Report is filed as Exhibit 1.01 to this Form SD and is available on its publicly available Internet website at <http://investors.materialise.com>. The content of the Company’s website is included for general information only and is not incorporated by reference in this Form SD.

Item 1.02 Exhibit

The Conflict Minerals Report required by Item 1.01 is filed as Exhibit 1.01 to this Form SD.

Section 2 – Exhibits**Item 2.01 Exhibits**

The following exhibit is filed as part of this Form SD.

Exhibit 1.01 – Conflict Minerals Report as required by Items 1.01 and 1.02 of this Form SD

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.

MATERIALISE NV

By: /s/ Wilfried Vancraen

Name: Wilfried Vancraen

Title: Chief Executive Officer

Date: May 28, 2019

CONFLICT MINERALS REPORT**OF MATERIALISE NV**

Materialise NV (the “Company”) is providing this Conflict Minerals Report pursuant to Rule 13p-1 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and Form SD for the reporting period from January 1 to December 31, 2018. The terms used in this report are as defined in Rule 13p-1, Form SD and Release No. 34-67716, unless otherwise defined herein.

The Company is a leading provider of additive manufacturing and medical software and of sophisticated 3D printing services. The Company’s proprietary software platforms enable and enhance the functionality of 3D printers and of 3D printing operations. In the healthcare sector, the Company brings software and medical devices to the market. The Company’s medical software products include surgical planning tools that allow medical professionals to make 3D printable designs of the human anatomy. The Company’s medical devices include surgical guides as well as customized medical implants. In the Company’s 3D printing service centers, the Company prints medical devices, prototypes, production parts, and consumer products. The Company’s customers are active in a wide variety of industries, including healthcare, automotive, aerospace, art and design and consumer products.

The Company’s products are offered across three principal market segments: Materialise Software, Materialise Medical and Materialise Manufacturing, although not all of the Company’s products in these segments are in-scope for purposes of its conflicts mineral compliance.

- In the Materialise Software segment, the Company offers proprietary software worldwide through programs and platforms that enable and enhance the functionality of 3D printers and of 3D printing operations. The Company has developed software that interfaces between almost all types of industrial 3D printers, and various software applications and capturing technologies, including CAD/CAM packages and 3D scanners, by enabling data preparation and process planning. The Company’s programs interface with machines manufactured by leading original equipment manufacturers.
- In the Materialise Medical segment, the Company’s product and services offering addresses what it believes to be long-term trends in the medical industry towards personalized, functional and evidence-based medicine. The Company sells medical devices that it prints for customers, such as 3D-printed, customized, patient-specific surgical guides and medical implants, as well as 3D-printed anatomical models. It also offers medical software packages.
- In the Materialise Manufacturing segment, the Company primarily offers 3D printing services to industrial and commercial customers. The Company offers services through its additive manufacturing solutions and niche industrial and consumer solutions, including the RapidFit+ automotive market business and i.materialise, its global online 3D printing service that caters to “home professionals.”

In accordance with Rule 13p-1, the Company conducted in good faith a reasonable country of origin inquiry, reasonably designed to determine whether any conflict minerals are necessary to the functionality or production of a product manufactured by the Company, or contracted by the Company to be manufactured, that originated in the Democratic Republic of the Congo or an adjoining country (“Covered Countries”) or are not from recycled or scrap sources. The Company performed a review of its products and found that a limited number of products may contain tin, tantalum, tungsten, or gold. The Company believes products that may contain one or more conflict minerals include consumer products printed through its i.materialise online 3D printing service. As a company in the additive manufacturing industry, the Company is several levels removed from the actual mining of conflict minerals. The Company does not directly make purchases of raw ore or unrefined conflict minerals and makes no purchases in the Covered Countries. Therefore, the Company must rely on its suppliers and subcontractors to provide information about the origin of necessary conflict minerals in its products. The Company sought information from its direct suppliers and subcontractors to identify conflict minerals within raw materials, components or products they supply the Company and the origins of any such conflict minerals. However, some of the Company’s suppliers and subcontractors have not responded with verifications of the origin of materials supplied to the Company, despite follow-up requests, or were unable to specify the origin of the minerals.

Based on its reasonable country of origin inquiry, the Company concluded it has reason to believe that some of its necessary conflict minerals may have originated in the Covered Countries and may not have come from recycled or scrap sources. The Company took measures to exercise due diligence on the source and chain of custody of those necessary conflict minerals. Its due diligence measures are designed to conform, in all material respects, with the criteria set forth by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (“OECD”) in the *OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas* (“OECD Framework”) and included the following due diligence measures:

i. Establish strong company management systems

An internal management and cross functional team of the Company oversees conflict minerals compliance and supports supply chain due diligence. The team established a process to engage with suppliers and subcontractors, and communicate due diligence efforts to subcontractors, suppliers and other relevant functions in the organization, as applicable. The Company strengthened, and will continue to strengthen, its engagement with suppliers and subcontractors regarding the necessary conflict minerals. For example, the Company’s Quality Forms used to assess and validate new suppliers have been updated with a section on corporate and social responsibility, which contains statements and questions regarding conflict minerals. The Company also evaluates each existing and each new supplier generally on an annual basis and gives each supplier an internal score which is in line with internal quality management systems regarding ISO 9001, EN 9100, ISO 13485 and ISO 140001. A written conflict minerals policy has been adopted by the Company and is published on its website at http://www.materialise.com/sites/default/files/resources/Corporate_Layout_Supplier%20Policy_final.pdf.

ii. Identify and assess risk in the supply chain

The Company continued to assess its supply chain and identify risks in its supply chain where there is a probability of conflict minerals being incorporated into the product. The Company conducted a survey with direct suppliers and subcontractors asking that they provide information on country of origin. The Company also focused on the risk of not receiving timely, accurate and/or reliable information from suppliers about the source of necessary conflict minerals. Responses were assessed for potential inconsistencies, incompleteness or inaccuracies and flagged for follow up as appropriate.

iii. Design and implement a strategy to respond to identified risks

Findings of the supply chain risk assessment were, and continue to be, reported to senior management of the Company. Throughout the course of its risk mitigation efforts, the Company is continuing trade with current suppliers and subcontractors. For those responses that are identified as incomplete or as uncertain in terms of reliability, the Company is continuing to contact suppliers and subcontractors for information and to track their responses.

iv. Carry out independent third-party audit of supply chain due diligence at identified points in the supply chain

As a downstream consumer of necessary conflict minerals, the Company is many steps removed from the smelters and refiners that directly provide minerals and ores. For this reason, the Company did not carry out independent third-party audits of supply chain due diligence at the level of the smelters and refiners in the supply chain. The Company reviewed and relied on cross-industry initiatives, including initiatives led by the Electronic Industry Citizenship Coalition (“EICC”) and The Global e-Sustainability Initiative (“GeSI”), as part of its due diligence at the level of the smelters and refiners.

v. Report on supply chain due diligence

The Company publicly reports on its supply chain due diligence policies and practices by filing the Form SD, including the Conflict Minerals Report, and providing the Conflict Minerals Report on its publicly available Internet website at <http://investors.materialise.com>. The content of the Company’s website is included for general information only and is not incorporated by reference in this Conflict Minerals Report.

Despite certain suppliers or subcontractors indicating that they source from the Covered Countries, these suppliers and subcontractors were unable to fully report which specific smelters were part of the supply chain of the components that were sold to the Company in 2018. The Company intends to continue to take steps to strengthen its conflict minerals compliance program to mitigate the risk that conflict minerals in the manufacture of the Company’s products benefit armed groups. In particular, the Company has taken and intends to take the following steps, including steps to improve its due diligence, including to:

- a. Continue to attempt to validate supplier responses using information collected via smelter validation programs such as the EICC and GeSI initiatives and encourage suppliers and subcontractors to source, when feasible, from smelters or refiners that are certified as conflict-free by an independent third party.
- b. Continue to monitor and track performance of risk mitigation efforts, which will be reported to designated senior management on an ongoing basis.
- c. Continue to communicate to potential new suppliers and subcontractors the Company’s sourcing expectations and conflict minerals policy.