



December 6, 2023

Re: Skyworks Solutions' Responsible Minerals Sourcing policy and information availability

Many industries, including the semiconductor and electronics industries, utilize tin, tantalum, tungsten, and gold in their products and manufacturing processes. Gold and the minerals used to produce tin, tantalum and tungsten are mined throughout the world, including in central and southern Africa. The operators of some mines extracting these minerals in central and southern Africa, particularly in The Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and the countries sharing an internationally recognized border with the DRC (the Covered Countries), are known to have used the proceeds from the trade in these minerals to engage in violent conflicts, which have involved rampant human rights abuses, within the DRC and its surrounding areas.

In 2010, the United States federal government enacted the *Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act* which, among other things, contained a section addressing the humanitarian goal of ending the violent conflict and human rights abuses in the DRC and surrounding areas which are being funded by the exploitation and trade of “conflict minerals” mined in that region. As required by Section 1502 of the Dodd-Frank Act, a final rule has been adopted by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) which requires all publicly reporting companies for which conflict minerals are “necessary to the functionality or production” of products they manufacture or contract to manufacture to make disclosures about their use of “conflict minerals” in their products and manufacturing processes. “Conflict minerals,” as defined in the final rule, include cassiterite, columbite-tantalite, gold, wolframite, and their derivatives, which are limited to the 3Ts, unless the Secretary of State determines that additional derivatives are financing conflict in the Covered Countries, in which case they are also considered “conflict minerals;” or any other minerals or their derivatives determined by the Secretary of State to be financing conflict in the Covered Countries. For all intents and purposes, as this applies to Skyworks, Conflict Minerals include Tantalum (Ta), Tin (Sn), Tungsten (W), a.k.a. “the 3Ts” and Gold (Au).

Recognizing that risks of significant adverse impacts which may be associated with extracting, trading, handling and exporting minerals from conflict-affected and high-risk areas (CAHRA's²), and recognizing that we have the responsibility to respect human rights and not contribute to conflict, Skyworks commits to take actions in alignment with the internationally recognized OECD Due Diligence Framework¹ to source responsibly³ Conflict Minerals that are used in our products. We require our suppliers to do the same.

Suppliers are informed of their obligations to Skyworks for responsible minerals sourcing and disclosure via the Skyworks [Supplier Sustainability Specification – SQ03-0337](#). Our ongoing due diligence and outreach efforts are aimed at providing a 100% active or conformant supply chain.

- [RMI Active and Conformant Facilities List](#)
- [LBMA Good Delivery List](#)
- [RJC Chain of Custody \(CofC\) Program](#)

As an active member of both the Responsible Business Alliance (RBA) and the Responsible Minerals Initiative (RMI), Skyworks uses the RMI Conflict Minerals Reporting Template (CMRT) to obtain conflict minerals information from its supply chain, including disclosure of smelters and country of origin. The process relies on companies to survey their suppliers, who in turn survey their suppliers, on through the supply chain.

The SEC regulations require that on or before May 31, 2014, and annually thereafter, all companies make public disclosures about their use of conflict minerals. Skyworks' current and past conflict-minerals reports can be found [here](#). Skyworks makes its due diligence information (including smelter / refiner list) available to its customers upon request using the CMRT format.

Should you have any questions regarding Skyworks' Responsible Minerals Sourcing Policy, supporting programs, or the available due diligence information, please contact your local Skyworks Sales representative or email to conflict.minerals@skyworksinc.com .

¹ "OECD Due Diligence Framework" refers to the Organization for Economic Co-Operation and Development's guidance titled "OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas."

² CAHRA's – Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas: OECD definition: Conflict-affected and high-risk areas are identified by the presence of armed conflict, widespread violence or other risks of harm to people. Armed conflict may take a variety of forms, such as a conflict of international or non-international character, which may involve two or more states, or may consist of wars of liberation, or insurgencies, civil wars, etc. High-risk areas may include areas of political instability or repression, institutional weakness, insecurity, collapse of civil infrastructure and widespread violence. Such areas are often characterized by widespread human rights abuses and violations of national or international law.

³ The company's policy takes into account the six main adverse impacts as per Table 7.2 – Annex II – Adverse Impact Indicators – found in the OECD Monitoring and Evaluation Framework (<https://mneguidelines.oecd.org/monitoring-and-evaluation-framework.pdf>).