



Sourcing Conflict Minerals from the DRC and Adjoining Countries

The purpose of this document is to explain how Qorvo has determined that some of the “conflict minerals”¹ in its supply chain are sourced from the Democratic Republic of the Congo and its adjoining countries (“Covered Countries”)², and the limitations on the information Qorvo can share with its customers regarding that sourcing.

As a member of the Responsible Minerals Initiative (“RMI”)³ Qorvo has access to information regarding smelter sourcing that non-members do not. For those smelters that undergo and pass the Responsible Minerals Assurance Process (“RMAP”) audit⁴, RMI members receive information on their sourcing, which is specified as the following:

- **L1** – the smelter is sourcing from Level 1 countries. Level 1 countries are not identified as conflict regions or plausible areas for smuggling materials from the Covered Countries.
- **L2** – the smelter is sourcing from Level 2 countries. Level 2 countries are known to be or plausible for smuggling materials that may be sourced from the Covered Countries.
- **L3** – the smelter is sourcing from Level 3 countries. Level 3 countries are defined as the DRC and its nine adjoining countries.
- **DRC** – the smelter is sourcing from the Democratic Republic of the Congo.
- **R/S** – the smelter processes only recycled or scrap material.

This level of sourcing detail is only available for those smelters that have been found to be conformant to the RMAP. RMI members do not know the actual mine or even the country (other than if a smelter’s sourcing is listed as “DRC”) that a smelter may source from.

The use of this information is bound by the terms of the relevant Agreements of the Exchange of Confidential Information between the RMI and the individual smelters. RMI member cannot disclose the sourcing of individual smelters, even in meeting their SEC obligations. The information can only be aggregated – i.e., “smelters is Qorvo’s supply chain source from L1, L2, L3, DRC and R/S sources”. RMI members cannot say that Smelter A sources from the DRC and Smelter B does not.

If you have any questions regarding this document, please contact us at ConflictMinerals@qorvo.com.

¹ As defined by the Dodd-Frank Act, “conflict minerals” are: columbite-tantalum (coltan), cassiterite, gold, wolframite or their derivatives which are limited to tantalum, tin, or tungsten, regardless of the source of the minerals.

² Democratic Republic of the Congo, Angola, Burundi, Central African Republic, Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, South Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia.

³ Formerly the Conflict-Free Sourcing Initiative (CFSI), the RMI is a resource for companies across a range of industries to address conflict mineral challenges in their supply chains.

⁴ Formerly the Conflict-Free Smelter Program (CFSP), the RMAP uses an independent third-party audit of smelter management systems and sourcing practices to validate conformance with RMAP protocols and current global standards.