



May 23, 2025

Re: Skyworks Solutions' Responsible Minerals Sourcing Policy

3TG Explained

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) and Gold (Au), a.k.a. “3TG”.

Cobalt Explained

The Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) is the world’s largest producer of cobalt and holds more than 50 percent of the global cobalt reserves. Cobalt is used in lithium-ion batteries that form an integral part of electric automobiles, mobile phones and laptop computers. Cobalt is extracted in mechanized and artisanal mining operations. As indicated by the [Responsible Minerals Initiative \(RMI\)](#), multiple reports have highlighted concerns over social and environmental impacts of cobalt extraction, including child labor and unsafe working conditions in artisanal cobalt mining. While there is currently no direct regulatory driver associated with cobalt supply chain monitoring, the Responsible Business Alliance (RBA) - parent organization to the RMI - has included cobalt in its [Code of Conduct](#) and requires membership to exercise due diligence on source and chain of custody of cobalt (along with 3TG).

To address 3TG and cobalt, Skyworks has established and maintains a *Responsible Minerals Sourcing Policy* along with supporting programs.

Responsible Minerals Sourcing Policy

Recognizing risks of significant adverse impacts which may be associated with extracting, trading, handling and exporting minerals from covered countries and conflict-affected and high-risk areas (CAHRA's²), Skyworks commits to source responsibly³ 3TG and cobalt used in our products, including imposing certain requirements with our suppliers, in alignment with the internationally recognized [OECD Due Diligence Framework](#)¹.

Suppliers are informed of their obligations 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](#)

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](#)

Regulatory Compliance

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](#).

Information Available to Customers

Skyworks' customers can request a CMRT or EMRT by contacting their Skyworks Sales representative or by sending a written request to: conflict.minerals@skyworksinc.com.