Intel Responsible Minerals Sourcing Policy

Contact us for more information

Intel products contain mined materials that are integral to many electronics industry technologies. While we do not procure directly, our suppliers acquire and use minerals from multiple sources worldwide. Intel is committed to the responsible sourcing of minerals – sourcing done in an ethical and sustainable manner that safeguards the human rights of everyone in our global supply chain.

Traditionally, the industry focuses and governmental regulations (notably Section 1502 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act or "Dodd-Frank"[1]) have addressed tantalum, tin, tungsten, and gold (also known as 3TG or "conflict minerals") sourced from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) or adjoining countries. The concern is that these conflict minerals could originate from mines controlled by armed militia and that mineral sales contribute to human rights abuses. As part of Intel's commitment to responsible sourcing, it is our goal to ensure that the 3TG in our products do not directly or indirectly finance or benefit armed groups in the DRC or adjoining countries while continuing to support responsible mineral sourcing in the region.

Prompted by growing concerns about additional human rights violations beyond the scope of Dodd-Frank, Intel has evolved its responsible minerals program and related due diligence practices to address minerals originating from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas (CAHRAs).[2] Intel's program framework is in alignment with the OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas (OECD Guidance)[3].

In May of 2020, we announced Intel's corporate RISE Strategy to create a more responsible, inclusive, and sustainable world, enabled through technology and our collective actions. As a key technology industry initiative within our RISE goals, Intel committed, by 2030, to significantly broaden our impact in responsible minerals and accelerate the creation of sourcing standards for a much wider set of minerals across CAHRAs globally.

Intel suppliers are required to:

- Comply with the Responsible Business Alliance (RBA) Code of Conduct.
- Conduct their business in accordance with Intel's guidelines for supply chain responsibility and transparency.
- Establish and maintain a publicly available policy on responsible mineral sourcing that aligns with the OECD Guidance.
- Establish due diligence frameworks and management systems consistent with the OECD Guidance.
- Extend all these expectations to their own suppliers.

In support of this policy, Intel commits to:

- Exercise due diligence with relevant suppliers consistent with the OECD Guidance.

- Provide, and require our suppliers to provide, due diligence information confirming that tantalum, tin, tungsten, and gold are responsibly sourced.
- Provide, and require our suppliers to provide, due diligence information confirming sourcing of cobalt in pursuit of responsible sourcing.
- Provide, and require our suppliers to provide, due diligence information confirming sourcing for other minerals contributing to our products in support of our 2030 RISE goals.
- Collaborate with customers, suppliers, and industry associations such as the Responsible Minerals Initiative (RMI) on long-term solutions to enable responsible sourcing.
- Encourage smelters in our supply chain to undergo a third-party assessment, such as the Responsible Minerals Assurance Process (RMAP)[4].
- Commit to transparency in the implementation of this policy by making available reports on our progress to relevant stakeholders and the public.

For more information and links to Intel's latest SEC filing, please see Intel's Responsible Minerals website.

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[1] **Dodd-Frank Section 1502**: In 2012, the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) adopted rules mandated by the conflict minerals disclosure provisions of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act. These rules require publicly traded companies to report annually on the source and chain of custody of conflict minerals in products manufactured by the company.

[2] **OECD definition of Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas (CAHRAs):** 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] **OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas (OECD Guidance):** Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas, Third Edition, and related Supplements on Tin, Tantalum and Tungsten and on Gold.

[4] **Responsible Minerals Assurance Process (RMAP):** The flagship program of the RMI, the Responsible Minerals Assurance Process (RMAP) uses an independent third-party audit of smelter/refiner management systems and sourcing practices to validate conformance with RMAP protocols and current global standards. The audit employs a risk-based approach to validate smelters' company-level management processes for responsible mineral procurement. Companies can then use this information to inform their sourcing choices.