

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM SD
SPECIALIZED DISCLOSURE REPORT

QUALCOMM Incorporated

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

(State or Other Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Organization)

0-19528

(Commission File Number)

95-3685934

(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

5775 Morehouse Drive, San Diego, California

(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

92121-1714

(Zip Code)

Donald J. Rosenberg, Executive Vice President, General Counsel and Corporate Secretary

(Name and telephone number, including area code, of the person to contact in connection with this report)

(858) 587-1121

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, 2020

Section 1 - Conflict Minerals Disclosure

Item 1.01 Conflict Minerals Disclosure and Report

In accordance with Rule 13p-1 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, QUALCOMM Incorporated (the Company) hereby files this Specialized Disclosure Report on Form SD and the Conflict Minerals Report attached hereto as Exhibit 1.01. The Conflict Minerals Report is also available on the Company's website at:

<https://www.qualcomm.com/company/sustainability/products/conflict-free-minerals>

Item 1.02 Exhibit

See Item 1.01 and Item 2.01.

Section 2 – Exhibits

Item 2.01 Exhibits

<u>Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
1.01	Conflict Minerals Report

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.

QUALCOMM Incorporated

/s/ Donald J. Rosenberg

Donald J. Rosenberg

Executive Vice President, General Counsel and

Corporate Secretary

Dated: May 21, 2021

QUALCOMM Incorporated

Conflict Minerals Report

Reporting Period: January 1, 2020 – December 31, 2020

We are a global leader in the development and commercialization of foundational technologies for the wireless industry. Our technologies and products are used in mobile devices and other wireless products, including network equipment, broadband gateway equipment, consumer electronic devices and other connected devices. Our inventions have helped power the growth in smartphones, which have connected billions of people. We are a leader in 3G (third generation), 4G (fourth generation) and 5G (fifth generation) wireless technologies. Our technologies and products are also used in industry segments and applications beyond mobile, including automotive and internet of things (IoT) (which includes connectivity and networking, computing and fixed wireless broadband), among others. We derive revenues principally from sales of integrated circuit products and licensing of our intellectual property, including patents and other rights.

Qualcomm Incorporated includes our licensing business and the vast majority of our patent portfolio. Qualcomm Technologies, Inc., a subsidiary of Qualcomm Incorporated, operates, along with its subsidiaries, substantially all of our engineering, research and development functions, and substantially all of our products and services businesses, including our integrated circuit business. In this document, the words “we,” “our” and “us” refer only to Qualcomm Incorporated, Qualcomm Technologies, Inc. and/or their subsidiaries.

This Conflict Minerals Report (this Report) contains forward-looking statements regarding our business, products and our efforts to mitigate the risk that conflict minerals (as defined below) in our products directly or indirectly finance or benefit armed groups (identified as a perpetrator of serious human rights abuses) in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (the DRC) or an adjoining country (a country that shares an internationally recognized border with the DRC). The DRC and adjoining countries are collectively referred to as the “Covered Countries.” The Covered Countries include Angola, Burundi, Central Africa Republic, Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, South Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia. Words such as “expects,” “intends,” “believes,” “strives” and similar expressions or variations of such words are intended to identify forward-looking statements, but are not the exclusive means of identifying forward-looking statements in this Report. Additionally, statements concerning future matters that are not historical are forward-looking statements.

Although forward-looking statements in this Report reflect our good faith judgment, such statements can only be based on facts and factors currently known by us. Consequently, forward-looking statements are inherently subject to risks and uncertainties, and actual results and outcomes may differ materially from the results and outcomes discussed in or anticipated by the forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause or contribute to such differences in results and outcomes include without limitation: the risk that information reported to us by our suppliers from which we directly procure finished goods, components, materials and/or services for our products (direct suppliers), or industry information used by us, may be inaccurate or incomplete; and the risk that smelters or refiners (processing facilities) may not participate in the Responsible Minerals Assurance Process (RMAP), which is a voluntary initiative in which independent third parties audit processing facilities’ procurement and processing activities and determine if the processing facilities maintain sufficient documentation to reasonably demonstrate conflict free sourcing; as well as risks discussed under the heading “Risk Factors” in our most recent Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, including those related to our dependence on a limited number of third-party suppliers, the operation and control of our manufacturing facilities, and our being subject to government regulations and policies. Readers are urged not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date of this Report. We undertake no obligation to revise or update any forward-looking statements in order to reflect any event or circumstance that may arise after the date of this Report. Throughout this Report, whenever a reference is made to

our website, such reference does not incorporate information from the website by reference into this Report unless specifically identified as such.

Background

Pursuant to the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) promulgated a rule (the Final Rule) requiring certain companies with conflict minerals (columbite-tantalite (coltan), cassiterite, gold, wolframite or their derivatives, which are limited to tantalum, tin and tungsten) that are necessary to the functionality or production of a product manufactured by or for that company to, among other things, disclose annually whether any of those conflict minerals originated in the Covered Countries; and if so, to submit a report to the SEC that includes a description of the measures it took to exercise due diligence on the conflict minerals' source and chain of custody.

The Responsible Business Alliance (RBA) and the Global e-Sustainability Initiative (GeSI) established an initiative that is known as the Responsible Minerals Initiative (RMI). The RMI, which is comprised of over 380 companies from multiple industries, together with the RBA and GeSI, strive to provide companies with tools and resources to make sourcing decisions that improve regulatory compliance and support responsible sourcing from conflict-affected and high-risk areas.

We are a full member of the RBA, have adopted the RBA Code of Conduct and expect all of our direct suppliers to act in accordance with this Code of Conduct. By employing RBA tools and working collaboratively with our peers, we are working to improve transparency and sustainability in the global electronics supply chain. We actively participate in and support the RMI's responsible sourcing initiatives.

We, along with many other companies, rely on the RMI's RMAP to verify processing facilities as not directly or indirectly financing or benefiting armed groups in the Covered Countries (RMAP-Conformant). The RMI also recognizes responsible sourcing practices of processing facilities that have been accredited by the London Bullion Market Association (LBMA) or certified by the Responsible Jewellery Council (RJC).

Summary

In accordance with the Final Rule, we conducted in good faith a reasonable country of origin inquiry (RCOI) that was reasonably designed to determine whether any of the necessary conflict minerals in our products originated in the Covered Countries or were from recycled or scrap sources.

Based on our RCOI, we believe that some of the necessary conflict minerals used in our products originated in one or more of the Covered Countries (and are not from recycled or scrap sources). Accordingly, we exercised due diligence to determine the source and chain of custody of these conflict minerals. Our due diligence was designed to conform to an internationally recognized due diligence framework, specifically the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) "Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas," 3rd edition (2016) (OECD Guidance).

Following the exercise of our due diligence (which is inherently subject to and limited by our ability to obtain reliable mine or location of origin information for conflict minerals that are used specifically in our products), we have not identified any instances in which our sourcing of necessary conflict minerals directly or indirectly financed or benefitted armed groups in the Covered Countries.

Product Description

Our integrated circuit products are sold to manufacturers that use our products in a broad range of devices, from low-tier, entry-level devices primarily for emerging regions to premium-tier devices, including mobile devices (primarily smartphones), tablets, laptops, data modules, handheld wireless computers and gaming devices, other consumer electronics, other IoT devices and applications, automotive systems for telematics and infotainment, access points and routers, broadband gateway equipment, data cards and infrastructure equipment and sensor hubs. The Qualcomm® Snapdragon™ family of highly-integrated, system-based solutions include the Snapdragon mobile, compute and automotive platforms. Each platform consists of application processors and wireless connectivity capabilities, including our cellular modem that provides core baseband modem functionality for voice and data communications, non-cellular wireless connectivity (such as Wi-Fi and Bluetooth) and global positioning functions. Our Snapdragon application processor functions include security, graphics, display, audio, video, camera and artificial intelligence. In addition to the highly integrated core system-on-chip, we also design and supply supporting components, including Radio Frequency (RF), power management, audio, codecs, speaker amps and additional wireless connectivity integrated circuits. Our portfolio of RF products includes Qualcomm radio frequency front-end (RFFE) components that are designed to simplify the RF design for 5G front-end, LTE multimode and multiband mobile devices, including sub-6 GHz and millimeter wave devices, to reduce power consumption and to improve radio performance.

Our wireless connectivity products are also sold to manufacturers that use our products for Wi-Fi, Bluetooth and frequency modulation, as well as technologies that support location data and services, including GPS, GLONASS, Galileo, NavIC and BeiDou. Our networking products include Wi-Fi, Ethernet and Powerline chips and network processors.

Description of Supply Chain

During the reporting period, other than for certain of our RFFE modules and RF filter products, we utilized a fabless production model in the manufacturing of our integrated circuits, which means that we did not own or operate foundries for the production of silicon wafers from which our integrated circuits were made. Therefore, we primarily rely on third-parties to perform the manufacturing and assembly, and most of the testing, of our integrated circuits based primarily on our proprietary designs and test programs. Our suppliers also are responsible for the procurement of most of the raw materials used in the production of our integrated circuits. Integrated circuits are die cut from silicon wafers that have completed the package assembly and test manufacturing processes. The semiconductor package supports the electrical contacts that connect the integrated circuit to a circuit board. Die cut from silicon wafers are the essential components of all of our integrated circuits and a significant portion of the total integrated circuit cost. We employ both turnkey and two-stage manufacturing models to purchase our integrated circuits. Under the turnkey model, our foundry suppliers are responsible for delivering fully assembled and tested integrated circuits. Under the two-stage manufacturing model, we purchase die in singular or wafer form from semiconductor manufacturing foundries and contract with separate third-parties for manufacturing services such as wafer bump, probe, assembly and the majority of our final test requirements.

We also primarily used internal fabrication facilities to manufacture certain RFFE modules and RF filter products, and our manufacturing operations consist of front-end and back-end processes. The front-end processes primarily take place at manufacturing facilities located in Germany and Singapore and involve the imprinting of substrate wafers with the structure and circuitry required for the products to function (also known as wafer fabrication). The back-end processes include the assembly, packaging and test of RFFE modules and RF filter products and their preparation for distribution. The back-end manufacturing facilities are located in China and Singapore.

Certain materials purchased by our direct suppliers may come directly or indirectly from processing facilities that treat ores, concentrates, slags or secondary materials. Because we do not purchase any materials directly from these processing facilities, we must rely on the information provided by our direct suppliers and the RMI or other industry organizations in order to prepare this Report.

Policy on Responsible Sourcing of Minerals

Our policy on responsible sourcing of minerals communicates the expectation that our direct suppliers obtain materials from environmentally and socially responsible sources, including conflict free sources within the Covered Countries (available at: <https://www.qualcomm.com/company/corporate-responsibility/responsible-business/sustainable-product-design/conflict-free-minerals>).

Reasonable Country of Origin Inquiry

To conduct our RCOI and obtain sourcing information from our direct suppliers, we used the RMI Conflict Minerals Reporting Template (CMRT). We requested this information from 100% of our direct suppliers that may provide necessary conflict minerals in our products to determine whether any of these materials originated in the Covered Countries. We received CMRT responses from 100% of the direct suppliers of our products.

Our RCOI considered the countries of origin information obtained from our direct suppliers as well as RMAP-Conformant processing facilities' country of origin data available to RMI members. Based on these sources of country of origin information, approximately 7% (16) of the processing facilities reported by our direct suppliers were confirmed as sourcing conflict minerals from the Covered Countries.

Design of Due Diligence

Our due diligence measures have been designed to conform, in all material respects, to the framework provided by the OECD Guidance.

OECD Step 1: Establish Strong Company Management Systems

- We publicly communicate our policy on responsible sourcing of materials on our website.
- We maintain a conflict minerals working group with representation from our finance, government affairs, internal audit, legal, regulatory, quality and supply chain departments, which report on compliance activities to executive management and the Audit Committee of our Board of Directors.
- We include conflict free minerals requirements in purchasing documents to direct suppliers.
- We maintain a public contact form on our website for general inquiries and grievances regarding our conflict minerals program (available at: <https://www.qualcomm.com/company/sustainability/products/conflict-free-minerals/contact-us>).

OECD Step 2: Identify and Assess Risk in the Supply Chain

- We use the CMRT to review our direct suppliers' due diligence activities, such as whether they have a conflict minerals policy, require their own suppliers to source from RMAP-Conformant processing facilities and have a review process that includes corrective action management.
- We use the CMRT to identify conflict minerals processing facilities when reported in our supply chain by our direct suppliers.

- We obtain countries of origin information (when available) for RMAP-Conformant processing facilities by relying on data provided by our direct suppliers and the RMI.
- We conduct on-site and remote assessments of select direct suppliers' due diligence activities to validate CMRT responses and ensure our supplier requirements are being met.
- We participate in RMAP site visits to processing facilities to encourage participation in the RMAP.

OECD Step 3: Design and Implement a Strategy to Respond to Risk

- We maintain a conflict minerals risk management plan that sets forth direct supplier risk management strategies ranging from continued procurement to disengagement at the discretion of management.
- We support the development of due diligence practices through participation in RMI working groups.
- We report information on the source and chain of custody of conflict minerals in our supply chain to our conflict minerals working group, executive management and the Audit Committee of our Board of Directors.

OECD Step 4: Third-Party Audit of Processing Facilities' Due Diligence Practices

- We use the publicly available results of the RMAP, LBMA and RJC third-party audits to validate the responsible sourcing practices of processing facilities in our supply chain.
- We support independent third-party audits of processing facilities through our RMI membership.

OECD Step 5: Report Annually on Supply Chain Due Diligence

- We file a Specialized Disclosure Report on Form SD and Conflict Minerals Report with the SEC on an annual basis. Our Form SD and Conflict Minerals Report are also available on our website.
- We provide information regarding our conflict minerals program on our conflict minerals website.

Description of Due Diligence Performed

Below is a description of the measures we performed for this reporting period to exercise due diligence on the source and chain of custody of our necessary conflict minerals that may have originated in the Covered Countries.

- We conducted our supply chain survey on 100% of our direct suppliers that may use necessary conflict minerals in our products to determine whether any of these minerals originated in the Covered Countries or were from recycled or scrap sources.
- We determined if the processing facilities reported to us by our direct suppliers adhere to responsible sourcing practices by verifying whether they are RMAP-Conformant.
- We communicated and addressed, with our direct suppliers, instances identified in the CMRT in which our requirements were not met or quality issues were apparent. This communication reinforced our requirements to support the sourcing of materials from conflict free sources within the Covered Countries.
- We conducted a conflict minerals verification assessment of due diligence activities at one integrated circuit direct supplier site.
- We were members of non-profit and industry initiatives, including the RMI and the International Tin Research Institute Supply Chain Initiative (iTSCi) Programme.
- We reported on program activities to members of executive management and the Audit Committee of our Board of Directors.

Facilities Used to Process the Necessary Conflict Minerals in Our Products

We rely on the good faith efforts of our direct suppliers to provide us with reasonable representations of the processing facilities used to supply the necessary conflict minerals in our products. In the reporting period, 39% of our direct supplier responses represented their supply chain at a company level, 34% at a product level and 27% at a supplier-defined level (e.g., at a divisional or subsidiary level). As such, the list of processing facilities disclosed at the end of this Report may over-represent the number of processing facilities that process the conflict minerals actually contained in our products.

All processing facilities listed in this Report are reported by RMAP status in Table 1 in the section “Table of Conflict Minerals Processing Facilities” at the end of this Report.

Country of Origin of the Necessary Conflict Minerals in Our Products

Based on country of origin information provided by the RMI for RMAP-Conformant processing facilities, countries of origin of the necessary conflict minerals in our products may include: Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Cayman Islands, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba*, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hong Kong, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran*, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Latvia, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macau, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Netherlands, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Puerto Rico, Qatar, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somaliland, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, St Vincent and Grenadines, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

** Minerals from this country were substantially transformed before being incorporated into finished products. Such a substantial transformation of the minerals happened outside of the United States by a person other than a United States person.*

Our Efforts to Determine the Mine or Location of Origin of the Necessary Conflict Minerals in Our Products

We requested location of mine and location of origin information for the necessary conflict minerals contained in our products from each of our direct suppliers using the CMRT. In some instances, our direct suppliers reported the name or location of the mine. However, many of our direct suppliers were unable to obtain reliable mine or location of origin data for the necessary conflict minerals.

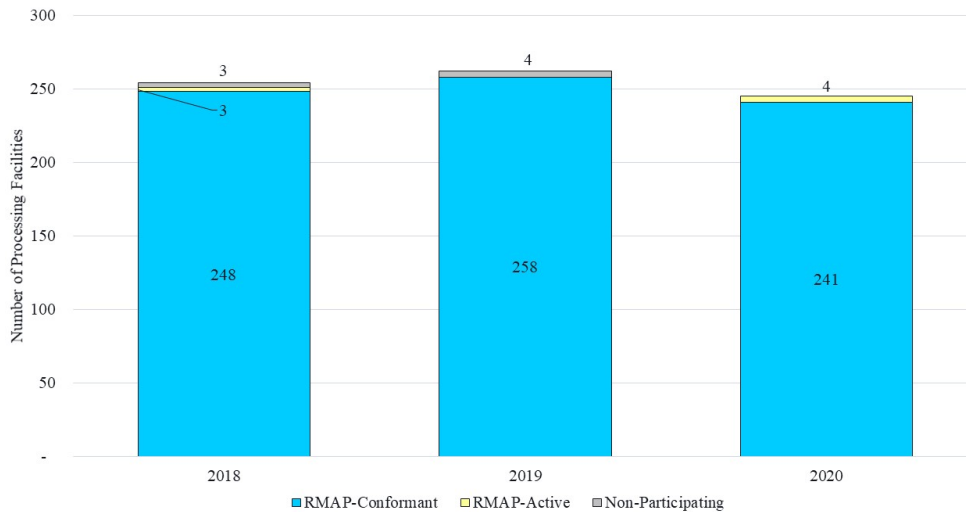
Steps We Have Taken to Mitigate the Risk that our Necessary Conflict Minerals Benefit Armed Groups

We have worked with our direct suppliers on responsible sourcing and have actively participated in the RMI’s responsible sourcing initiatives, as we continued to strive towards our goal of having the processing facilities that may supply conflict minerals contained in our products be 100% RMAP-Conformant. Additional information regarding the steps we have taken to mitigate the risk that conflict minerals that may be contained in our products

benefit armed groups in the Covered Countries can be found under the sections “Design of Due Diligence” and “Description of Due Diligence Performed” above.

Figure 1 displays the RMAP status of processing facilities for our integrated circuit products in our supply chain from reporting years 2018 through 2020.

Figure 1: 2018-2020 Processing Facilities by RMAP Status



Note: RMAP-Conformant processing facilities are audited and found conformant with the relevant RMAP standard and include processing facilities currently undergoing a re-audit or processing facilities certified by the LBMA or RJC. RMAP-Active processing facilities have committed to undergo an RMAP audit but are not yet conformant. Non-Participating processing facilities meet or have met the definition of a smelter or refiner under the relevant RMAP standard but are not participating in the RMAP.

Steps We Will Take to Mitigate the Risk that our Necessary Conflict Minerals Benefit Armed Groups

During reporting year 2021, we intend to conduct the following due diligence activities to continue to mitigate the risk that our necessary conflict minerals directly or indirectly finance or benefit armed groups in the Covered Countries:

1. Engage with direct suppliers, processing facilities and the RMI to encourage Non-Participating processing facilities to become RMAP-Conformant;
2. Strive to use only direct suppliers that source from RMAP-Conformant processing facilities for our products;
3. Conduct on-site verification assessments of certain suppliers' due diligence activities;
4. Conduct due diligence on new businesses acquired to assess the risk of conflict minerals in the acquired businesses' supply chain; and

5. Participate in the following industry coalitions' and non-governmental organizations' efforts to support the responsible sourcing of minerals: RBA, RMI and ITRI (International Tin Research Institute).

Table of Conflict Minerals Processing Facilities

The processing facilities listed in Table 1 are processing facilities reported by our direct suppliers during the reporting period.

Table 1. Processing Facilities as of January 31, 2021

Conflict Mineral	Processing Facility Name	Processing Facility Location
Gold	8853 S.p.A.*	ITALY
Gold	Advanced Chemical Company*	UNITED STATES
Gold	Aida Chemical Industries Co., Ltd.*	JAPAN
Gold	Al Etihad Gold Refinery DMCC*	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
Gold	Allgemeine Gold-und Silberscheideanstalt A.G.*	GERMANY
Gold	Almalyk Mining and Metallurgical Complex (AMMC)*	UZBEKISTAN
Gold	AngloGold Ashanti Corrego do Sitio Mineracao*	BRAZIL
Gold	Argor-Heraeus S.A.*	SWITZERLAND
Gold	Asahi Pretec Corp.*	JAPAN
Gold	Asahi Refining Canada Ltd.*	CANADA
Gold	Asahi Refining USA Inc.*	UNITED STATES
Gold	Asaka Riken Co., Ltd.*	JAPAN
Gold	AU Traders and Refiners*	SOUTH AFRICA
Gold	Aurubis AG*	GERMANY
Gold	Bangalore Refinery*	INDIA
Gold	Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (Central Bank of the Philippines)*	PHILIPPINES
Gold	Boliden AB*	SWEDEN
Gold	C. Hafner GmbH + Co. KG*	GERMANY
Gold	CCR Refinery - Glencore Canada Corporation*	CANADA
Gold	Cendres + Metaux S.A.*	SWITZERLAND
Gold	Chimet S.p.A.*	ITALY
Gold	Chugai Mining*	JAPAN
Gold	DODUCO Contacts and Refining GmbH*	GERMANY
Gold	Dowa*	JAPAN
Gold	DSC (Do Sung Corporation)*	KOREA, REPUBLIC OF
Gold	Eco-System Recycling Co., Ltd. East Plant*	JAPAN
Gold	Eco-System Recycling Co., Ltd. North Plant*	JAPAN
Gold	Eco-System Recycling Co., Ltd. West Plant*	JAPAN
Gold	Emirates Gold DMCC*	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
Gold	Geib Refining Corporation*	UNITED STATES
Gold	Gold Refinery of Zijin Mining Group Co., Ltd.*	CHINA
Gold	Heimerle + Meule GmbH*	GERMANY
Gold	Heraeus Germany GmbH Co. KG**	GERMANY
Gold	Heraeus Metals Hong Kong Ltd.*	CHINA
Gold	Inner Mongolia Qiankun Gold and Silver Refinery Share Co., Ltd.*	CHINA

Gold	Ishifuku Metal Industry Co., Ltd.*	JAPAN
Gold	Istanbul Gold Refinery*	TURKEY
Gold	Italpreziosi*	ITALY
Gold	Japan Mint*	JAPAN
Gold	Jiangxi Copper Co., Ltd.*	CHINA
Gold	JSC Novosibirsk Refinery*	RUSSIAN FEDERATION
Gold	JSC Uralelectromed*	RUSSIAN FEDERATION
Gold	JX Nippon Mining & Metals Co., Ltd.*	JAPAN
Gold	Kazzinc*	KAZAKHSTAN
Gold	Kennecott Utah Copper LLC*	UNITED STATES
Gold	KGHM Polska Miedz Spolka Akcyjna*	POLAND
Gold	Kojima Chemicals Co., Ltd.*	JAPAN
Gold	Korea Zinc Co., Ltd.*	KOREA, REPUBLIC OF
Gold	Kyrgyzaltyn JSC*	KYRGYZSTAN
Gold	L'Orfebre S.A.*	ANDORRA
Gold	LS-NIKKO Copper Inc.*	KOREA, REPUBLIC OF
Gold	LT Metal Ltd.*	KOREA, REPUBLIC OF
Gold	Marsam Metals*	BRAZIL
Gold	Materion*	UNITED STATES
Gold	Matsuda Sangyo Co., Ltd.*	JAPAN
Gold	Metalor Technologies (Hong Kong) Ltd.*	CHINA
Gold	Metalor Technologies (Singapore) Pte., Ltd.*	SINGAPORE
Gold	Metalor Technologies (Suzhou) Ltd.*	CHINA
Gold	Metalor Technologies S.A.*	SWITZERLAND
Gold	Metalor USA Refining Corporation*	UNITED STATES
Gold	Metalurgica Met-Mex Penoles S.A. De C.V.*	MEXICO
Gold	Mitsubishi Materials Corporation*	JAPAN
Gold	Mitsui Mining and Smelting Co., Ltd.*	JAPAN
Gold	MMTC-PAMP India Pvt., Ltd.*	INDIA
Gold	Moscow Special Alloys Processing Plant*	RUSSIAN FEDERATION
Gold	Nadir Metal Rafineri San. Ve Tic. A.S.*	TURKEY
Gold	Navoi Mining and Metallurgical Combinat*	UZBEKISTAN
Gold	Nihon Material Co., Ltd.*	JAPAN
Gold	Ogussa Osterreichische Gold- und Silber-Scheideanstalt GmbH*	AUSTRIA
Gold	Ohura Precious Metal Industry Co., Ltd.*	JAPAN
Gold	OJSC "The Gulidov Krasnoyarsk Non-Ferrous Metals Plant" (OJSC Krastsvetmet)*	RUSSIAN FEDERATION
Gold	PAMP S.A.*	SWITZERLAND
Gold	Planta Recuperadora de Metales SpA*	CHILE
Gold	Prioksky Plant of Non-Ferrous Metals*	RUSSIAN FEDERATION
Gold	PT Aneka Tambang (Persero) Tbk*	INDONESIA
Gold	PX Precinox S.A.*	SWITZERLAND
Gold	Rand Refinery (Pty) Ltd.*	SOUTH AFRICA
Gold	REMONDIS PMR B.V.*	NETHERLANDS
Gold	Royal Canadian Mint*	CANADA
Gold	SAAMP*	FRANCE
Gold	Safimet S.p.A.*	ITALY

Gold	SAFINA A.S.*	CZECH REPUBLIC
Gold	Samduck Precious Metals*	KOREA, REPUBLIC OF
Gold	SAXONIA Edelmetalle GmbH*	GERMANY
Gold	SEMPSA Joyeria Plateria S.A.*	SPAIN
Gold	Shandong Gold Smelting Co., Ltd.*	CHINA
Gold	Shandong Zhaojin Gold & Silver Refinery Co., Ltd.*	CHINA
Gold	Sichuan Tianze Precious Metals Co., Ltd.*	CHINA
Gold	Singway Technology Co., Ltd.*	TAIWAN
Gold	SOE Shyolkovsky Factory of Secondary Precious Metals*	RUSSIAN FEDERATION
Gold	Solar Applied Materials Technology Corp.*	TAIWAN
Gold	Sumitomo Metal Mining Co., Ltd.*	JAPAN
Gold	SungEel HiMetal Co., Ltd.*	KOREA, REPUBLIC OF
Gold	T.C.A S.p.A*	ITALY
Gold	Tanaka Kikinzoku Kogyo K.K.*	JAPAN
Gold	Tokuriki Honten Co., Ltd.*	JAPAN
Gold	TOO Tau-Ken-Altyn*	KAZAKHSTAN
Gold	Torecom*	KOREA, REPUBLIC OF
Gold	TSK Pretech*	KOREA, REPUBLIC OF
Gold	Umicore Precious Metals Thailand*	THAILAND
Gold	Umicore S.A. Business Unit Precious Metals Refining*	BELGIUM
Gold	United Precious Metal Refining, Inc.*	UNITED STATES
Gold	Valcambi S.A.*	SWITZERLAND
Gold	Western Australian Mint (T/a The Perth Mint)*	AUSTRALIA
Gold	WIELAND Edelmetalle GmbH*	GERMANY
Gold	Yamakin Co., Ltd.*	JAPAN
Gold	Yokohama Metal Co., Ltd.*	JAPAN
Gold	Zhongyuan Gold Smelter of Zhongjin Gold Corporation*	CHINA
Tantalum	Asaka Riken Co., Ltd.*	JAPAN
Tantalum	Changsha South Tantalum Niobium Co., Ltd.*	CHINA
Tantalum	D Block Metals, LLC*	UNITED STATES
Tantalum	Exotech Inc.*	UNITED STATES
Tantalum	F&X Electro-Materials Ltd.*	CHINA
Tantalum	FIR Metals & Resource Ltd.*	CHINA
Tantalum	Global Advanced Metals Aizu*	JAPAN
Tantalum	Global Advanced Metals Boyertown*	UNITED STATES
Tantalum	Guangdong Rising Rare Metals-EO Materials Ltd.*	CHINA
Tantalum	H.C. Starck Hermsdorf GmbH*	GERMANY
Tantalum	H.C. Starck Inc.*	UNITED STATES
Tantalum	Hengyang King Xing Lifeng New Materials Co., Ltd.*	CHINA
Tantalum	Jiangxi Dinghai Tantalum & Niobium Co., Ltd.*	CHINA
Tantalum	Jiangxi Tuohong New Raw Material*	CHINA
Tantalum	JiuJiang JinXin Nonferrous Metals Co., Ltd.*	CHINA
Tantalum	Jiujiang Tanbre Co., Ltd.*	CHINA
Tantalum	Jiujiang Zhongao Tantalum & Niobium Co., Ltd.*	CHINA
Tantalum	KEMET de Mexico*	MEXICO
Tantalum	LSM Brasil S.A.*	BRAZIL
Tantalum	Meta Materials*	MACEDONIA (the former Yugoslav Republic of)

Tantalum	Metallurgical Products India Pvt., Ltd.*	INDIA
Tantalum	Mineracao Taboca S.A.*	BRAZIL
Tantalum	Mitsui Mining and Smelting Co., Ltd.*	JAPAN
Tantalum	Ningxia Orient Tantalum Industry Co., Ltd.*	CHINA
Tantalum	NPM Silmet AS*	ESTONIA
Tantalum	QuantumClean*	UNITED STATES
Tantalum	Resind Industria e Comercio Ltda.*	BRAZIL
Tantalum	Solikamsk Magnesium Works OAO*	RUSSIAN FEDERATION
Tantalum	Taki Chemical Co., Ltd.*	JAPAN
Tantalum	TANIOBIS Co., Ltd.*	THAILAND
Tantalum	TANIOBIS GmbH*	GERMANY
Tantalum	TANIOBIS Japan Co., Ltd.*	JAPAN
Tantalum	TANIOBIS Smelting GmbH & Co. KG*	GERMANY
Tantalum	Telex Metals*	UNITED STATES
Tantalum	Ulba Metallurgical Plant JSC*	KAZAKHSTAN
Tantalum	XIMEI RESOURCES (GUANGDONG) LIMITED*	CHINA
Tantalum	XinXing HaoRong Electronic Material Co., Ltd.*	CHINA
Tantalum	Yanling Jincheng Tantalum & Niobium Co., Ltd.*	CHINA
Tin	Alpha*	UNITED STATES
Tin	Chenzhou Yunxiang Mining and Metallurgy Co., Ltd.*	CHINA
Tin	Chifeng Dajingzi Tin Industry Co., Ltd.*	CHINA
Tin	China Tin Group Co., Ltd.*	CHINA
Tin	CV Venus Inti Perkasa**	INDONESIA
Tin	Dowa*	JAPAN
Tin	EM Vinto*	BOLIVIA
Tin	Fenix Metals*	POLAND
Tin	Gejiu Fengming Metallurgy Chemical Plant*	CHINA
Tin	Gejiu Kai Meng Industry and Trade LLC*	CHINA
Tin	Gejiu Non-Ferrous Metal Processing Co., Ltd.*	CHINA
Tin	Gejiu Yunxin Nonferrous Electrolysis Co., Ltd.*	CHINA
Tin	Gejiu Zili Mining And Metallurgy Co., Ltd.*	CHINA
Tin	Guangdong Hanhe Non-Ferrous Metal Co., Ltd.*	CHINA
Tin	Guanyang Guida Nonferrous Metal Smelting Plant*	CHINA
Tin	HuiChang Hill Tin Industry Co., Ltd.*	CHINA
Tin	Huichang Jinshunda Tin Co., Ltd.*	CHINA
Tin	Jiangxi New Nanshan Technology Ltd.*	CHINA
Tin	Luna Smelter, Ltd.*	RWANDA
Tin	Ma'anshan Weitai Tin Co., Ltd.*	CHINA
Tin	Magnu's Minerai's Metais e Ligas Ltda.*	BRAZIL
Tin	Malaysia Smelting Corporation (MSC)*	MALAYSIA
Tin	Melt Metais e Ligas S.A.*	BRAZIL
Tin	Metallic Resources, Inc.*	UNITED STATES
Tin	Metallo Belgium N.V.*	BELGIUM
Tin	Metallo Spain S.L.U.*	SPAIN
Tin	Mineracao Taboca S.A.*	BRAZIL
Tin	Minsur*	PERU
Tin	Mitsubishi Materials Corporation*	JAPAN
Tin	O.M. Manufacturing (Thailand) Co., Ltd.*	THAILAND

Tin	O.M. Manufacturing Philippines, Inc.*	PHILIPPINES
Tin	Operaciones Metalurgicas S.A.*	BOLIVIA
Tin	PT Artha Cipta Langgeng*	INDONESIA
Tin	PT ATD Makmur Mandiri Jaya*	INDONESIA
Tin	PT Babel Surya Alam Lestari*	INDONESIA
Tin	PT Bangka Serumpun*	INDONESIA
Tin	PT Lautan Harmonis Sejahtera**	INDONESIA
Tin	PT Menara Cipta Mulia*	INDONESIA
Tin	PT Mitra Stania Prima*	INDONESIA
Tin	PT Prima Timah Utama*	INDONESIA
Tin	PT Rajawali Rimba Perkasa*	INDONESIA
Tin	PT Rajehan Ariq*	INDONESIA
Tin	PT Refined Bangka Tin*	INDONESIA
Tin	PT Stanindo Inti Perkasa*	INDONESIA
Tin	PT Timah Tbk Kundur*	INDONESIA
Tin	PT Timah Tbk Mentok*	INDONESIA
Tin	Resind Industria e Comercio Ltda.*	BRAZIL
Tin	Rui Da Hung*	TAIWAN
Tin	Soft Metais Ltda.*	BRAZIL
Tin	Thai Nguyen Mining and Metallurgy Co., Ltd.*	VIET NAM
Tin	Thaisarco*	THAILAND
Tin	Tin Technology & Refining*	UNITED STATES
Tin	White Solder Metalurgia e Mineracao Ltda.*	BRAZIL
Tin	Yunnan Chengfeng Non-ferrous Metals Co., Ltd.*	CHINA
Tin	Yunnan Tin Company Limited*	CHINA
Tin	Yunnan Yunfan Non-ferrous Metals Co., Ltd.*	CHINA
Tungsten	A.L.M.T. Corp.*	JAPAN
Tungsten	ACL Metais Eireli*	BRAZIL
Tungsten	Asia Tungsten Products Vietnam Ltd.*	VIET NAM
Tungsten	Chenzhou Diamond Tungsten Products Co., Ltd.*	CHINA
Tungsten	Chongyi Zhangyuan Tungsten Co., Ltd.*	CHINA
Tungsten	Fujian Ganmin RareMetal Co., Ltd.*	CHINA
Tungsten	Fujian Jinxin Tungsten Co., Ltd.*	CHINA
Tungsten	Ganzhou Haichuang Tungsten Co., Ltd.*	CHINA
Tungsten	Ganzhou Huaxing Tungsten Products Co., Ltd.*	CHINA
Tungsten	Ganzhou Jiangwu Ferrotungsten Co., Ltd.*	CHINA
Tungsten	Ganzhou Seadragon W & Mo Co., Ltd.*	CHINA
Tungsten	Global Tungsten & Powders Corp.*	UNITED STATES
Tungsten	Guangdong Xianglu Tungsten Co., Ltd.*	CHINA
Tungsten	H.C. Starck Smelting GmbH & Co. KG*	GERMANY
Tungsten	H.C. Starck Tungsten GmbH*	GERMANY
Tungsten	Hunan Chenzhou Mining Co., Ltd.*	CHINA
Tungsten	Hunan Chuangda Vanadium Tungsten Co., Ltd. Wuji*	CHINA
Tungsten	Hunan Chunchang Nonferrous Metals Co., Ltd.*	CHINA
Tungsten	Hunan Litian Tungsten Industry Co., Ltd.*	CHINA
Tungsten	Hydrometallurg, JSC*	RUSSIAN FEDERATION
Tungsten	Japan New Metals Co., Ltd.*	JAPAN
Tungsten	Jiangwu H.C. Starck Tungsten Products Co., Ltd.*	CHINA

Tungsten	Jiangxi Gan Bei Tungsten Co., Ltd.*	CHINA
Tungsten	Jiangxi Tonggu Non-ferrous Metallurgical & Chemical Co., Ltd.*	CHINA
Tungsten	Jiangxi Xinsheng Tungsten Industry Co., Ltd.*	CHINA
Tungsten	Jiangxi Yaosheng Tungsten Co., Ltd.*	CHINA
Tungsten	JSC "Kirovgrad Hard Alloys Plant"***	RUSSIAN FEDERATION
Tungsten	Kennametal Fallon*	UNITED STATES
Tungsten	Kennametal Huntsville*	UNITED STATES
Tungsten	KGETS CO., LTD.*	KOREA, REPUBLIC OF
Tungsten	Lianyou Metals Co., Ltd.*	TAIWAN
Tungsten	Malipo Haiyu Tungsten Co., Ltd.*	CHINA
Tungsten	Masan High-Tech Materials*	VIET NAM
Tungsten	Moliren Ltd.*	RUSSIAN FEDERATION
Tungsten	Niagara Refining LLC*	UNITED STATES
Tungsten	Philippine Chuangxin Industrial Co., Inc.*	PHILIPPINES
Tungsten	Tejing (Vietnam) Tungsten Co., Ltd.*	VIET NAM
Tungsten	Unecha Refractory metals plant*	RUSSIAN FEDERATION
Tungsten	Wolfram Bergbau und Hutten AG*	AUSTRIA
Tungsten	Woltech Korea Co., Ltd.*	CHINA
Tungsten	Xiamen Tungsten (H.C.) Co., Ltd.*	CHINA
Tungsten	Xiamen Tungsten Co., Ltd.*	CHINA
Tungsten	Xinfeng Huarui Tungsten & Molybdenum New Material Co., Ltd.*	CHINA

* Denotes processing facilities that are RMAP-Conformant

** Denotes processing facilities that are RMAP-Active