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

FORM SD

Specialized Disclosure Report



INTEL CORPORATION

(Exact name of the registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction
of incorporation)

000-06217
(Commission
File Number)

94-1672743
(IRS Employer
Identification No.)

2200 Mission College Boulevard, Santa Clara, California
(Address of principal executive offices)

95054-1549
(Zip code)

Suzan A. Miller
(408) 765-8080
(Name and telephone number, including area code, of the person to contact in connection with this report.)

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, 2016

SECTION 1 – CONFLICT MINERALS DISCLOSURE

Item 1.01 Conflict Minerals Disclosure and Report

Conflict Minerals Disclosure

This Specialized Disclosure Report on Form SD and the Conflict Minerals Report, filed as Exhibit 1.01 hereto, are publicly available at www.intc.com and www.intel.com/conflictfree as well as the SEC's EDGAR database at www.sec.gov.

Item 1.02 Exhibit

The Conflict Minerals Report required by Item 1.01 is filed as Exhibit 1.01 to this Form SD.

SECTION 2 – EXHIBITS

Item 2.01 Exhibits

Exhibit 1.01 – Conflict Minerals Report as required by Items 1.01 and 1.02 of this Form SD.

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.

INTEL CORPORATION
(Registrant)

By: <u>/s/ Brian M. Krzanich</u>	<u>May 18, 2017</u>
Brian M. Krzanich	Date
Chief Executive Officer	

CONFLICT MINERALS REPORT



INTEL CORPORATION
IN ACCORD WITH RULE 13P-1 UNDER THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

This Conflict Minerals Report (Report) of Intel Corporation (Intel or we) for the year ended December 31, 2016 is presented to comply with Rule 13p-1 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Rule). The Rule was adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) to implement reporting and disclosure requirements related to "conflict minerals," defined by the SEC as columbite-tantalite (coltan), cassiterite, gold, wolframite, and their derivatives, which are limited to tantalum, tin, and tungsten.

The Rule imposes certain reporting obligations on SEC registrants whose products contain conflict minerals that are necessary to the functionality or production of their products (such minerals are referred to as "necessary conflict minerals"). For products that contain necessary conflict minerals, the registrant must conduct in good faith a reasonable country of origin inquiry designed to determine whether any of the necessary conflict minerals originated in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) or an adjoining country, collectively defined as the "Covered Countries." If, based on such inquiry, the registrant knows or has reason to believe that any of the necessary conflict minerals contained in its products originated or may have originated in a Covered Country and knows or has reason to believe that those necessary conflict minerals may not be solely from recycled or scrap sources, the registrant must conduct due diligence in order to determine if the necessary conflict minerals contained in those products directly or indirectly financed or benefited armed groups in the Covered Countries.

We use the term "conflict-free" to refer to suppliers, supply chains, smelters and refiners in this Report if their sources of conflict minerals did not or do not directly or indirectly finance or benefit armed groups in the Covered Countries. Numerous terms in this Report are defined in the Rule and the reader is referred to that source and to SEC Release No. 34-67716 issued by the SEC on August 22, 2012 for such definitions.

Overview of Intel's Conflict Minerals Program

As a semiconductor manufacturer, we are knowledgeable of the design of our products including the materials needed to construct them. We design the manufacturing processes to build those products and in some cases, design the detailed materials to manufacture those products. As a result, we know that many of our hardware products contain tantalum, tin, tungsten and/or gold that is necessary to the functionality or production of those products. Conflict minerals are obtained from sources worldwide, and our desire is not to eliminate those originating in the Covered Countries but rather to obtain conflict minerals from sources that do not directly or indirectly finance or benefit armed groups in the Covered Countries. We believe that it is important for us and other companies to support responsible in-region mineral sourcing from the Covered Countries in order to not negatively affect the economies of such countries.

We are an industry leader in the conflict minerals subject area, where we have worked extensively for over nine years to put in place processes and systems to develop conflict-free supply chains for Intel and our industry. We recognize that broad collaborative efforts among governments, non-governmental organizations and industry are needed to solve this complex problem. Intel is a member of the Conflict-Free Sourcing Initiative (CFSI, unique member code INTC), an initiative of the Electronic Industry Citizenship Coalition (EICC) and the Global e-Sustainability Initiative (GeSI). In that role, we collaborate with companies in the electronics and other industries (e.g. jewelry, automotive, medical instrumentation, and others) that use necessary conflict minerals to help create conflict-free supply chains. Intel is a founding member of the Public Private Alliance for Responsible Minerals Trade (PPA) and we are an associate member of iTSCI, a joint industry program that establishes traceability in the upstream mineral chain in the DRC and adjoining countries.

Supply Chain Description

Most of our hardware products, primarily microprocessors, chipsets and their packages, are manufactured in our own network of fabrication facilities (fabs). Although many of our hardware products contain conflict minerals, we do not purchase ore or unrefined conflict minerals from mines. We are many steps removed in the supply chain from the mining of conflict minerals and are therefore considered a “downstream” purchaser. We purchase materials used in our products from a large network of suppliers; some of those materials contribute necessary conflict minerals to our products. The origin of conflict minerals cannot be determined with any certainty once the ores are smelted, refined and converted to ingots, bullion or other conflict minerals containing derivatives. The smelters and refiners (referred to as “facilities”) are consolidating points for ore and are in the best position in the total supply chain to know the origin of the ores. We rely on our suppliers to assist with our reasonable country of origin inquiry and due diligence efforts, including the identification of smelters and refiners, for the conflict minerals contained in the materials which they supply to us. We are more knowledgeable about the source and chain of custody of the necessary conflict minerals contained in products we fully manufacture in our fabs as compared to products which we manufacture but which also include ready-made component parts we purchase from third parties, or products that are manufactured for us by other companies.

Design of Conflict Minerals Program

The design of Intel's conflict minerals program is in conformity with the 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 (collectively, “OECD Guidance”), specifically as it relates to our position in the minerals supply chain as a “downstream” purchaser. Summarized below are the design components of our conflict minerals program as they relate to the five-step framework from the OECD Guidance:

1. Maintain strong company management systems:

- Conflict Minerals Sourcing Policy: Maintain a supply chain policy for conflict minerals originating from the Democratic Republic of the Congo and adjoining countries that includes our commitment to exercise due diligence consistent with the OECD Guidance. That policy is available at www.intel.com/conflictfree.
- Internal Conflict Minerals team: Operate an internal “Conflict Minerals” team led by our Global Supply Management organization to implement our Conflict Minerals Sourcing Policy. We regularly review such implementation efforts with our Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and senior management of our Technology and Manufacturing Group (TMG).
- Supply chain control system: Employ a supply chain system of controls and transparency through the use of due diligence tools such as the Conflict Minerals Reporting Template (CMRT), a supply chain survey designed by the Conflict-Free Sourcing Initiative (CFSI) to identify the smelters and refiners that process the necessary conflict minerals contained in a company's products and the country of origin of those conflict minerals. We employ a database to assess due diligence information and maintain records relating to our conflict minerals program for at least five years, in accordance with our record retention guidelines.
- Supplier engagement: Feature requirements related to conflict minerals in our standard template for supplier contracts and specifications so that current and future suppliers are obligated to comply with our policies on conflict minerals, including participation in a supply chain survey and related due diligence activities. We communicate our Conflict Minerals Sourcing Policy and contractual requirements to relevant suppliers annually.
- Company grievance mechanism: Enable employees, suppliers and other stakeholders to report any concerns relating to our conflict minerals program through our online corporate responsibility reporting and grievance mechanism found on our company website (www.intel.com/conflictfree).

2. Identify and assess risks in our supply chain:

- Identify smelters/refiners in our supply chain: Identify direct suppliers that supply products to Intel that may contribute necessary conflict minerals to our products. Conduct an annual supply chain survey requesting those direct suppliers to provide a conflict minerals declaration, using the CMRT, designed to identify the conflict minerals contained in the products they supply to Intel, the smelters and refiners that processed those conflict minerals and the country of origin of those conflict minerals. We evaluate the completeness and accuracy of the suppliers' survey responses and contact suppliers whose survey response we identified contained incomplete or potentially inaccurate information in order to seek additional clarifying information.

- Identify the scope of the risk assessment: Our risk assessment is designed to identify risks in our supply chain, including direct suppliers that do not meet our contractual requirements related to conflict minerals, and smelters and refiners that have not received a "conflict-free" designation from an independent third party audit program or that we have reason to believe may source conflict minerals from the Covered Countries.
- Assess due diligence practices of smelters and refiners: Compare smelters and refiners identified by the supply chain survey against the list of facilities that have received a "conflict-free" designation from the CFSI's Conflict-Free Smelter Program (CFSP) or other independent third party audit program such as the London Bullion Market Association's Responsible Gold Programme and the Responsible Jewellery Council's Chain-of-Custody Certification program. If a smelter or refiner in our supply chain is not listed as having received a "conflict-free" designation, we attempt to contact such facility to request country of origin information for the conflict minerals that it processed. We document country of origin information for the smelters and refiners identified by the supply chain survey as provided from multiple sources including the supply chain survey, independent third party audit programs, directly from smelters and refiners that Intel contacts, and from publicly available sources such as smelter and refiner websites.
- Carry out spot checks of smelters and refiners: Conduct spot checks of smelter and refiner due diligence practices by attempting to visit those facilities that had not received a "conflict-free" designation and which allowed our visit. Our smelter and refiner visits are designed to assess their due diligence practices, request country of origin and chain of custody information and encourage and assist their participation in an independent third party audit program, such as the CFSP.

3. Execute a strategy to respond to identified risks:

- Report findings to senior management: Provide progress reports to our CEO and TMG senior management summarizing information gathered during our annual supply chain survey, results from the risk assessment process and status of our risk mitigation efforts.
- Devise and adopt a risk management plan: Maintain a risk management plan that includes due diligence reviews of suppliers, smelters and refiners that may be sourcing or processing conflict minerals from the Covered Countries which may not be from recycled or scrap sources. Our due diligence measures are significantly based on multi-industry due diligence initiatives to evaluate the procurement practices of the smelters and refiners that process and provide those conflict minerals to our supply chain.
- Implement a risk management plan: Perform risk mitigation efforts to bring suppliers into conformity with our Conflict Minerals Sourcing Policy or contractual requirements, which efforts may include working with direct suppliers to consider an alternative source for the necessary conflict minerals. Attempt to contact smelter and refiner facilities that have not received a "conflict-free" designation from an independent third party audit program to encourage their participation in such a program, assess their due diligence practices and request country of origin and chain of custody information and encourage and assist their participation in an independent third party audit program, such as the CFSP.
- Ongoing risk monitoring: Monitor and track suppliers, smelters and refiners identified as not meeting the requirements set forth in our Conflict Minerals Sourcing Policy or contractual requirements to determine their progress in meeting those requirements.

4. Support the development and implementation of independent third party audits of smelters' and refiners' sourcing:

- Support development and implementation of due diligence practices and tools such as the CMRT through our leadership in the CFSI's Steering Committee and participation within CFSI sub-teams.
- Support development and implementation of the CFSP by defining the terms of the CFSP audit protocol in conjunction with CFSI member companies and other industry groups.
- Support independent third party audit programs for smelter and refiner facilities, such as the CFSP, through our membership in and financial support of the CFSI (unique member code INTC).

5. Report on supply chain due diligence:

- Publicly communicate our Conflict Minerals Sourcing Policy on our company website at www.intel.com/conflictfree.
- Report annually on our supply chain due diligence activities in our white paper titled "Intel's Efforts to Achieve a 'Conflict Free' Supply Chain" and Corporate Social Responsibility Report available on our company website at www.intel.com/conflictfree.
- Obtain an independent private sector audit of applicable sections of this Report and file a Form SD with the SEC. This information is publicly available on our company website at www.intel.com/conflictfree.

The content of any website referred to in this Report is included for general information only and is not incorporated by reference in this Report.

Description of Reasonable Country of Origin Inquiry Efforts

For 2016, our reasonable country of origin inquiry (RCOI) efforts included conducting a supply chain survey of our direct suppliers, referred to as surveyed suppliers, using the CMRT. The supply chain surveys requested our suppliers to identify the smelters and refiners and countries of origin of the conflict minerals in products they supply to us. We compared the smelters and refiners identified in the surveys against the lists of facilities which have received a conflict-free designation by the CFSP or other independent third party audit program such as the London Bullion Market Association's Responsible Gold Programme and the Responsible Jewellery Council's Chain-of-Custody Certification program. We also proactively attempted to contact smelter and refiner facilities identified by our surveyed suppliers where we did not have mineral country of origin information and requested each facility contacted to identify the types of raw materials processed by the facility and the mineral country of origin for ore processed by that facility. We documented country of origin information for the smelter and refiner facilities identified by surveyed suppliers as provided from multiple sources, including the supply chain survey, independent third party audit programs, directly from smelters and refiners that Intel contacted, and from publicly available sources such as smelter and refiner websites, if we determined such publicly available sources to be reliable.

Results of Reasonable Country of Origin Inquiry Efforts

For 2016, Intel conducted a supply chain survey of 257 direct suppliers that we identified may contribute necessary conflict minerals to our products.

The results of our RCOI are as follows:

- 100% of surveyed suppliers provided a CMRT in response to our supply chain survey request.
- The surveyed suppliers identified 287 operational smelter and refiner facilities which may process the necessary conflict minerals contained in the products provided to us.
- We know or have reason to believe that a portion of the raw materials processed by 42 of these 287 smelters and refiners may have originated in the Covered Countries and may not be solely from recycled or scrap sources.

Conclusion Based on Reasonable Country of Origin Inquiry

We have concluded in good faith that during 2016:

- a) Intel manufactured and contracted with others to manufacture products as to which conflict minerals are necessary to the functionality or production of our products.
- b) Based on our RCOI, we know or have reason to believe that a portion of the necessary conflict minerals contained in our products originated or may have originated in the Covered Countries and know or have reason to believe that those necessary conflict minerals may not be solely from recycled or scrap sources.

As a result of the above conclusion and pursuant to the Rule, we undertook due diligence measures on the source and chain of custody of the necessary conflict minerals in our products which we had reason to believe may have originated from the Covered Countries and which may not have come from recycled or scrap sources. There is significant overlap between our RCOI efforts and our due diligence measures performed.

Description of Due Diligence Measures Performed

Below is a description of the measures performed for this reporting period to exercise due diligence on the source and chain of custody of the necessary conflict minerals contained in our products which we had reason to believe may have originated from the Covered Countries and may not have come from recycled or scrap sources:

- Conducted a supply chain survey of suppliers which we identified may be supplying Intel with products that contain necessary conflict minerals using the CMRT, requesting country of origin information regarding the necessary conflict minerals and identification of smelters and refiners that process such minerals.
- Contacted surveyed suppliers on responses to supply chain surveys that we identified contained incomplete or potentially inaccurate information to seek additional clarifying information.
- Received a CMRT from 100% of our surveyed suppliers in response to our supply chain survey request.
- Compared smelters and refiners identified by surveyed suppliers against the list of facilities that have received a “conflict-free” designation from the CFSP or other independent third party audit program.
- Monitored and tracked surveyed suppliers, and smelters and refiners identified by surveyed suppliers, which we identified as not meeting our conflict minerals policy or contractual requirements, to determine their progress in meeting those requirements.
- Performed risk mitigation efforts with surveyed suppliers we identified to be not in conformity with our conflict minerals policy or contractual requirements by working with them to bring them into compliance.
- In 2016, visited 3 smelters and refiners that had not received a “conflict-free” designation to collect country of origin information and encourage and assist their participation in the CFSP or other independent third party audit program.
- Provided 12 progress reports to TMG senior management and 3 progress reports to our CEO that summarized the status of our conflict minerals program.
- Obtained an independent private sector audit of applicable sections of this Report, which is set forth as Exhibit A to this Report.

Results of our Due Diligence Measures

Inherent Limitations on Due Diligence Measures

As a downstream purchaser of products which contain conflict minerals, our due diligence measures can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance regarding the source and chain of custody of the necessary conflict minerals. Our due diligence processes are based on the necessity of seeking data from our direct suppliers and those suppliers seeking similar information within their supply chains to identify the original sources of the necessary conflict minerals. We also rely, to a large extent, on information collected and provided by independent third party audit programs. Such sources of information, as well as our smelters and refiner facility visits, may yield inaccurate or incomplete information and may be subject to fraud.

Another complicating factor is the unavailability of country of origin and chain of custody information from our suppliers on a continuous, real-time basis. The supply chain of commodities such as conflict minerals is a multi-step process operating more or less on a daily basis, with ore being delivered to smelters and refiners, with smelters and refiners smelting or refining ores into metal containing derivatives such as ingots, with the derivatives being shipped, sold and stored in numerous market locations around the world and with distributors and purchasers holding varying amounts of the derivatives in inventory for use. Since we do not have direct contractual relationships with smelters and refiners, we rely on our direct suppliers and the entire supply chain to gather and provide specific information about the date when the ore is smelted into a derivative and later shipped, stored, sold and first entered the stream of commerce. We directly seek sourcing data on a periodic basis from our direct suppliers as well as certain smelters and refiners. We ask that the data cover the entire reporting year, and we seek to use contract provisions requiring the suppliers to promptly update us in the event that the sourcing data changes.

Surveyed Supplier Due Diligence Results

Intel evaluated the accuracy and completeness of the responses to our supply chain surveys by our 257 surveyed suppliers. We identified 45 surveyed suppliers whose initial survey response contained incomplete or potentially inaccurate information. We used various methods to identify the incomplete or inaccurate information in the surveyed supplier's response, including verification checks conducted by third party software or by members of our internal conflict minerals team. When an incomplete or inaccurate response was identified, we contacted the applicable surveyed supplier, identified the incomplete or inaccurate information and requested that the surveyed supplier correct the incomplete or potentially inaccurate information and provide an updated response. All of these 45 surveyed suppliers provided an updated CMRT which we determined, using the same evaluation criteria, to be complete and accurate.

Upon receiving a survey response identified to be complete and accurate based on our evaluation criteria, we further evaluated each response for conformity with our conflict minerals policy or contractual requirements. These requirements include that our surveyed suppliers must maintain a publicly available conflict minerals sourcing policy, provide a CMRT upon our request, and use smelters and refiners that have either received a conflict-free designation from an independent third party audit program, have begun participating in such a program, or are included among the facilities that we have reasonably concluded, through our own due diligence activities, do not process conflict minerals which originated from the Covered Countries. We identified surveyed suppliers which were not fully compliant with all applicable requirements and monitored and tracked these suppliers' progress in meeting the applicable requirements. We performed risk mitigation efforts by contacting each supplier, identifying actions items which we requested the supplier complete, and asking the supplier to provide an updated CMRT. Our risk mitigation efforts are specifically related to meeting our conflict minerals policy or contractual requirements, with the goal of bringing each surveyed supplier into compliance with such requirements.

As a result of these due diligence activities, as of May 1, 2017, Intel determined that approximately 93% of our surveyed suppliers (239 out of 257) are in compliance with our conflict minerals policy or contractual requirements.

Smelter and Refiner Due Diligence Results

As a result of the supply chain survey, our surveyed suppliers identified an aggregate of 287 operational smelter and refiner facilities which may process the necessary conflict minerals contained in the products these surveyed suppliers provided to Intel.

Intel conducted due diligence on these smelters and refiners. Our due diligence activities are dominated by a continual process to determine and monitor whether the identified smelters and refiners are operational and therefore may contribute necessary conflict minerals to our final products, and whether they have received a "conflict-free" designation from, or have begun participating in, an independent third party audit program such as the CFSP. We also sought reliable information on the source and chain of custody of the conflict minerals processed by such facilities, including from publicly available sources, with the goal to determine if any of these facilities processed conflict minerals that may have originated from the Covered Countries and may not be solely from recycled or scrap sources.

If a smelter or refiner in our supply chain was not listed as having received a "conflict-free" designation or had not yet begun participating in an independent third party audit, Intel and other CFSI member companies proactively attempted to contact such facilities to request country of origin information for the conflict minerals the facilities processed as well as to encourage and assist their participation in the CFSP or other independent third party audit program and in some cases, visited such facilities on-site. We monitored and tracked smelters and refiners which we identified as not having received a "conflict-free" designation or having begun participating in an independent third party audit program.

During this reporting year, we identified 94 smelter and refiner facilities that were not participating in an independent third party audit program. These facilities were the focus of our smelter and refiner due diligence activities for this reporting period and, as a result of our activities, we reasonably concluded that:

- 45 of these 94 smelter and refiner facilities later received a "conflict-free" designation from an independent third party audit program.
- 6 of these 94 smelter and refiner facilities have begun participating in an independent third party audit program but have not yet received a "conflict-free" designation.
- 19 of these 94 smelter and refiner facilities do not process conflict minerals which originated from the Covered Countries (referred to below as "Intel Validated").

For a summary of the overall status of all 287 identified smelter and refiner facilities, please see "Summary of Smelter and Refiner Status" below.

We were unable to ascertain the country of origin or chain of custody of the necessary conflict minerals processed by approximately 8% of all identified smelter and refiner facilities (24 of 287) because, for this reporting period, certain smelter and refiner facilities (1) had not yet received a "conflict-free" designation from an independent third party audit program, (2) did not respond to our requests for country of origin or chain of custody information, (3) were unwilling to allow us to visit the facility to conduct an on-site review of such information, (4) did not have contact details available to establish communication to request country of origin or chain of custody information or (5) did not have publicly available information on the source and chain of custody of conflict minerals which we determined to be reliable and complete.

Nonetheless, as a result of our due diligence activities summarized above, we determined the following:

- 263 of the smelters and refiners in our supply chain, approximately 92%, have either received a conflict-free designation from an independent third party audit program, have begun participating in such a program, or are facilities that, based on our own due diligence activities, we have reasonably concluded do not process conflict minerals which originated from the Covered Countries
- All 42 smelters and refiners which we know or have reason to believe may source conflict minerals from the Covered Countries which may not be solely from recycled or scrap sources have received a "conflict-free" designation from an independent third party audit program.
- We have no reason to believe that any of the 287 smelter and refiner facilities directly or indirectly finance or benefit armed groups in the Covered Countries.

Below is a summary of the mineral country of origin information collected as a result of our due diligence activities:

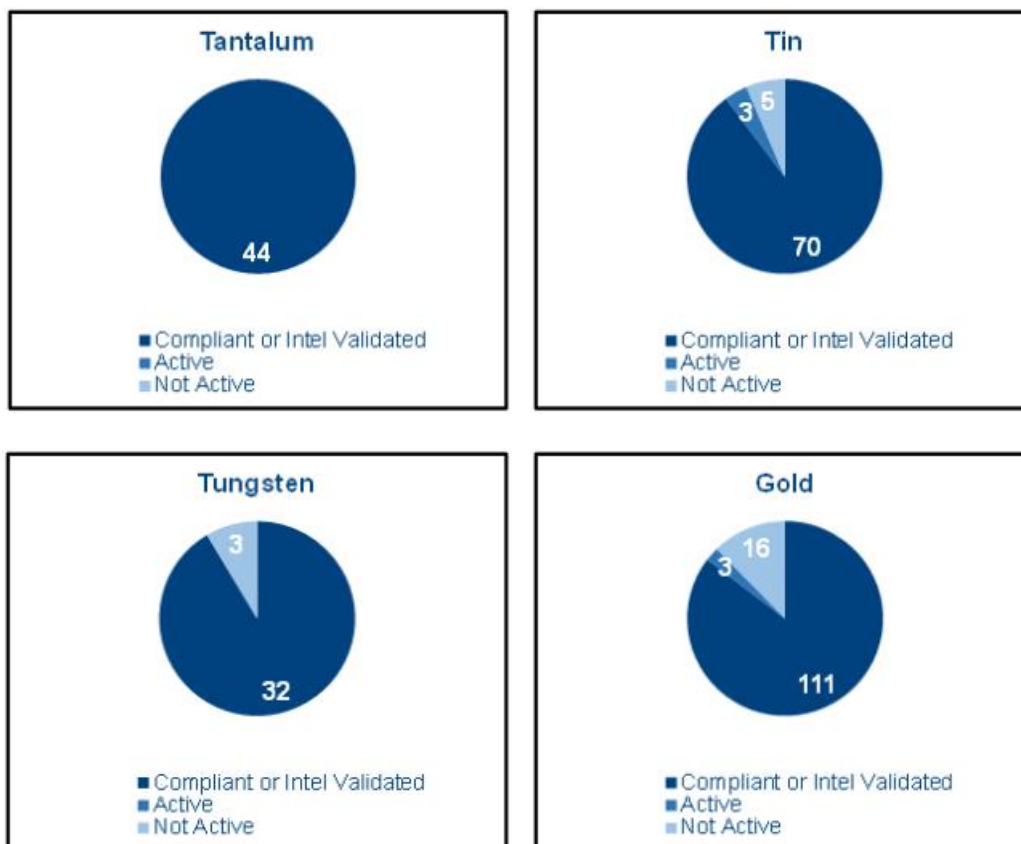
Argentina	Eritrea	Mali	Rwanda
Australia	Ethiopia	Mauritania	Senegal
Austria	France	Mexico	Sierra Leone
Azerbaijan	Ghana	Mongolia	South Africa
Benin	Guatemala	Morocco	Spain
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Guinea	Mozambique	Suriname
Brazil	Guyana	Myanmar	Sweden
Burkina Faso	Honduras	Namibia	Tanzania
Burundi	India	Nicaragua	Thailand
Cambodia	Indonesia	Nigeria	Togo
Canada	Japan	Panama	Turkey
Chile	Kazakhstan	Peru	Uganda
China	Kyrgyzstan	Philippines	United States of America
Colombia	Lao People's Democratic Republic	Poland	Uzbekistan
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Liberia	Portugal	Vietnam
Dominican Republic	Madagascar	Republic of Korea	Zimbabwe
Ecuador	Malaysia	Russian Federation	

Summary of Smelter and Refiner Status

The charts below summarize, as of May 1, 2017, the status of operational smelter and refiner facilities, identified by the surveyed suppliers, in an independent third party audit program and the results of our smelter and refiner due diligence activities. The charts indicate the numbers of such smelter and refiner facilities that:

- (i) have received a “conflict-free” designation from an independent third party audit program (referred to as “Compliant”),
- (ii) Intel has reasonably concluded, based on our due diligence activities, do not process conflict minerals which originated from the Covered Countries (referred to as “Intel Validated”),
- (iii) have begun participating in an independent third party audit program (referred to as “Active”), or
- (iv) have not begun participating in an independent third party audit program (referred to as “Not Active”).

Status of Identified Smelters and Refiners Based on Independent Third Party Audit Program Participation and Intel Due Diligence Activities



The table below lists the facilities which, to the extent known, processed the necessary conflict minerals in our products based on responses received from our surveyed suppliers. Intel conducts no direct transactions and has no contractual relationship with these smelter and refiner facilities nor their sources of ore.

<u>Metal</u>	<u>Smelter or Refiner Facility Name†</u>	<u>Location of Facility†</u>
Gold	Abington Reidan Metals, LLC	United States of America
Gold	Advanced Chemical Company *	United States of America
Gold	Aida Chemical Industries Co., Ltd. *	Japan
Gold	Al Etihad Gold LLC *	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 of America
Gold	Asaka Riken Co., Ltd. *	Japan
Gold	Atasay Kuyumculuk Sanayi Ve Ticaret A.S.	Turkey
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	Caridad	Mexico
Gold	CCR Refinery - Glencore Canada Corporation *	Canada
Gold	Cendres + Metaux S.A.	Switzerland
Gold	Chimet S.p.A. *	Italy
Gold	Chugai Mining	Japan
Gold	Daejin Indus Co., Ltd. *	Korea (Republic of)
Gold	Daye Non-Ferrous Metals Mining Ltd. *	China
Gold	DODUCO GmbH *	Germany
Gold	Dowa *	Japan
Gold	DSC (Do Sung Corporation) *	Korea (Republic of)
Gold	Eco-System Recycling Co., Ltd. *	Japan
Gold	Emirates Gold DMCC *	United Arab Emirates
Gold	Gansu Seemine Material Hi-Tech Co., Ltd.	China
Gold	GCC Gujrat Gold Centre Pvt. Ltd.	India
Gold	Geib Refining Corporation *	United States of America
Gold	Gold Refinery of Zijin Mining Group Co., Ltd. *	China
Gold	Great Wall Precious Metals Co., Ltd. of CBPM *	China
Gold	Guangdong Jinding Gold Limited	China
Gold	Guoda Safina High-Tech Environmental Refinery Co., Ltd.	China
Gold	Hangzhou Fuchunjiang Smelting Co., Ltd.	China
Gold	Heimerle + Meule GmbH *	Germany
Gold	Heraeus Metals Hong Kong Ltd. *	China
Gold	Heraeus Precious Metals GmbH & Co. KG *	Germany
Gold	Hunan Chenzhou Mining Co., Ltd.	China
Gold	HwaSeong CJ CO., LTD.	Korea (Republic of)
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	Japan Mint *	Japan
Gold	Jiangxi Copper Co., Ltd. *	China
Gold	JSC Ekaterinburg Non-Ferrous Metal Processing Plant *	Russian Federation
Gold	JSC Uralelectromed *	Russian Federation
Gold	JX Nippon Mining & Metals Co., Ltd. *	Japan
Gold	Kaloti Precious Metals	United Arab Emirates
Gold	Kazakhmys Smelting LLC	Kazakhstan
Gold	Kazzinc *	Kazakhstan
Gold	Kennecott Utah Copper LLC *	United States of America
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	Kyshtym Copper-Electrolytic Plant ZAO	Russian Federation
Gold	L'azurde Company For Jewelry	Saudi Arabia
Gold	Lingbao Gold Co., Ltd.	China
Gold	Lingbao Jinyuan Tonghui Refinery Co., Ltd.	China
Gold	LS-NIKKO Copper Inc. *	Korea (Republic of)
Gold	Luoyang Zijin Yinhuai Gold Refinery Co., Ltd.	China
Gold	Materion *	United States of America
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 of America
Gold	Metalurgica Met-Mex Penoles S.A. De C.V. *	Mexico

<u>Metal</u>	<u>Smelter or Refiner Facility Name†</u>	<u>Location of Facility†</u>
Gold	Mitsubishi Materials Corporation *	Japan
Gold	Mitsui Mining and Smelting Co., Ltd. *	Japan
Gold	MMTC-PAMP India Pvt., Ltd. *	India
Gold	Modeltech Sdn Bhd	Malaysia
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 Österreichische 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	OJSC Novosibirsk Refinery *	Russian Federation
Gold	PAMP S.A. *	Switzerland
Gold	Penglai Penggang Gold Industry Co., Ltd.	China
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 Argentia B.V.	Netherlands
Gold	Republic Metals Corporation *	United States of America
Gold	Royal Canadian Mint *	Canada
Gold	SAAMP *	France
Gold	Sabin Metal Corp.	United States of America
Gold	SAFINA A.S.	Czech Republic
Gold	Samduck Precious Metals *	Korea (Republic of)
Gold	Samwon Metals Corp.	Korea (Republic of)
Gold	SAXONIA Edelmetalle GmbH *	Germany
Gold	Schone Edelmetaal B.V. *	Netherlands
Gold	SEMPSA Joyeria Plateria S.A. *	Spain
Gold	Shandong Tiancheng Biological Gold Industrial 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	So Accurate Group, Inc.	United States of America
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	T.C.A S.p.A *	Italy
Gold	Tanaka Kikinzoku Kogyo K.K. *	Japan
Gold	The Refinery of Shandong Gold Mining Co., Ltd. *	China
Gold	Tokuriki Honten Co., Ltd. *	Japan
Gold	Tongling Nonferrous Metals Group Co., Ltd.	China
Gold	Tony Goetz NV	Belgium
Gold	TOO Tau-Ken-Altyn	Kazakhstan
Gold	Torecom *	Korea (Republic of)
Gold	Umicore Brasil Ltda. *	Brazil
Gold	Umicore Precious Metals Thailand *	Thailand
Gold	Umicore S.A. Business Unit Precious Metals Refining *	Belgium
Gold	United Precious Metal Refining, Inc. *	United States of America
Gold	Valcambi S.A. *	Switzerland
Gold	Western Australian Mint (T/a The Perth Mint) *	Australia
Gold	WIELAND Edelmetalle GmbH *	Germany
Gold	Yamamoto Precious Metal Co., Ltd. *	Japan
Gold	Yokohama Metal Co., Ltd. *	Japan
Gold	Yunnan Copper Industry Co., Ltd.	China
Gold	Zhongyuan Gold Smelter of Zhongjin Gold Corporation *	China
Tantalum	Changsha South Tantalum Niobium Co., Ltd. *	China
Tantalum	Conghua Tantalum and Niobium Smeltry *	China
Tantalum	D Block Metals, LLC *	United States of America
Tantalum	Duoluoshan *	China
Tantalum	Exotech Inc. *	United States of America
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 of America
Tantalum	Guangdong Zhiyuan New Material Co., Ltd. *	China
Tantalum	H.C. Starck Co., Ltd. *	Thailand
Tantalum	H.C. Starck Hermsdorf GmbH *	Germany
Tantalum	H.C. Starck Inc. *	United States of America
Tantalum	H.C. Starck Ltd. *	Japan
Tantalum	H.C. Starck Smelting GmbH & Co. KG *	Germany
Tantalum	H.C. Starck Tantalum and Niobium GmbH *	Germany
Tantalum	Hengyang King Xing Lifeng New Materials Co., Ltd. *	China
Tantalum	Hi-Temp Specialty Metals, Inc. *	United States of America

<u>Metal</u>	<u>Smelter or Refiner Facility Name†</u>	<u>Location of Facility†</u>
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 Nonferrous Metals Smelting Company Limited *	China
Tantalum	Jiujiang Zhongao Tantalum & Niobium Co., Ltd. *	China
Tantalum	KEMET Blue Metals *	Mexico
Tantalum	KEMET Blue Powder *	United States of America
Tantalum	King-Tan Tantalum Industry Ltd. *	China
Tantalum	LSM Brasil S.A. *	Brazil
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	Power Resources Ltd. *	Macedonia (The Former Yugoslav Republic of)
Tantalum	QuantumClean *	United States of America
Tantalum	Resind Industria e Comercio Ltda. *	Brazil
Tantalum	RFH Tantalum Smeltry Co., Ltd. *	China
Tantalum	Solikamsk Magnesium Works OAO *	Russian Federation
Tantalum	Taki Chemical Co., Ltd. *	Japan
Tantalum	Telex Metals *	United States of America
Tantalum	Tranzact, Inc. *	United States of America
Tantalum	Ulba Metallurgical Plant JSC *	Kazakhstan
Tantalum	XinXing HaoRong Electronic Material Co., Ltd. *	China
Tantalum	Yichun Jin Yang Rare Metal Co., Ltd. *	China
Tantalum	Zhuzhou Cemented Carbide Group Co., Ltd. *	China
Tin	Alpha *	United States of America
Tin	An Thai Minerals Co., Ltd.	Vietnam
Tin	An Vinh Joint Stock Mineral Processing Company	Vietnam
Tin	Chenzhou Yunxiang Mining and Metallurgy Co., Ltd. *	China
Tin	China Tin Group Co., Ltd. *	China
Tin	Cooperativa Metalurgica de Rondonia Ltda. *	Brazil
Tin	CV Dua Sekawan *	Indonesia
Tin	CV Gita Pesona *	Indonesia
Tin	CV Serumpun Sebalai *	Indonesia
Tin	CV Tiga Sekawan *	Indonesia
Tin	CV United Smelting *	Indonesia
Tin	CV Venus Inti Perkasa *	Indonesia
Tin	Dowa *	Japan
Tin	Electro-Mechanical Facility of the Cao Bang Minerals & Metallurgy JSC	Vietnam
Tin	Elmet S.L.U. *	Spain
Tin	EM Vinto *	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)
Tin	Estanho de Rondonia S.A.	Brazil
Tin	Fenix Metals *	Poland
Tin	Gejiu Fengming Metallurgy Chemical Plant *	China
Tin	Gejiu Jinye Mineral Company *	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	Guanyang Guida Nonferrous Metal Smelting Plant *	China
Tin	HuiChang Hill Tin Industry Co., Ltd. *	China
Tin	Huichang Jinshunda Tin Co., Ltd.	China
Tin	Jiangxi Ketai Advanced Material Co., Ltd. *	China
Tin	Magnu's Minerais 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 of America
Tin	Metallo-Chimique N.V. *	Belgium
Tin	Mineracao Taboca S.A. *	Brazil
Tin	Minsur *	Peru
Tin	Mitsubishi Materials Corporation *	Japan
Tin	Modeltech Sdn Bhd	Malaysia
Tin	Nghe Tinh Non-Ferrous Metals Joint Stock Company	Vietnam
Tin	O.M. Manufacturing (Thailand) Co., Ltd. *	Thailand
Tin	O.M. Manufacturing Philippines, Inc. *	Philippines
Tin	Operaciones Metalurgica S.A. *	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)
Tin	PT Aries Kencana Sejahtera *	Indonesia
Tin	PT Artha Cipta Langgeng *	Indonesia
Tin	PT ATD Makmur Mandiri Jaya *	Indonesia
Tin	PT Babel Inti Perkasa *	Indonesia
Tin	PT Bangka Prima Tin *	Indonesia
Tin	PT Bangka Tin Industry *	Indonesia

<u>Metal</u>	<u>Smelter or Refiner Facility Name†</u>	<u>Location of Facility†</u>
Tin	PT Belitung Industri Sejahtera *	Indonesia
Tin	PT Bukit Timah *	Indonesia
Tin	PT DS Jaya Abadi *	Indonesia
Tin	PT Eunindo Usaha Mandiri *	Indonesia
Tin	PT Inti Stania Prima *	Indonesia
Tin	PT Kijang Jaya Mandiri *	Indonesia
Tin	PT Lautan Harmonis Sejahtera *	Indonesia
Tin	PT Menara Cipta Mulia *	Indonesia
Tin	PT Mitra Stania Prima *	Indonesia
Tin	PT O.M. Indonesia *	Indonesia
Tin	PT Panca Mega Persada *	Indonesia
Tin	PT Prima Timah Utama *	Indonesia
Tin	PT Refined Bangka Tin *	Indonesia
Tin	PT Sariwiguna Binasentosa *	Indonesia
Tin	PT Stanindo Inti Perkasa *	Indonesia
Tin	PT Sukses Inti Makmur *	Indonesia
Tin	PT Sumber Jaya Indah *	Indonesia
Tin	PT Timah (Persero) Tbk Kundur *	Indonesia
Tin	PT Timah (Persero) Tbk Mentok *	Indonesia
Tin	PT Tinindo Inter Nusa *	Indonesia
Tin	PT Tommy Utama *	Indonesia
Tin	Resind Industria e Comercio Ltda. *	Brazil
Tin	Rui Da Hung *	Taiwan
Tin	Soft Metais Ltda. *	Brazil
Tin	Super Ligas	Brazil
Tin	Thaisarco *	Thailand
Tin	Tuyen Quang Non-Ferrous Metals Joint Stock Company	Vietnam
Tin	VQB Mineral and Trading Group JSC *	Vietnam
Tin	White Solder Metalurgia e Mineracao Ltda. *	Brazil
Tin	Yunnan Chengfeng Non-ferrous Metals Co., Ltd.	China
Tin	Yunnan Tin Company Limited *	China
Tungsten	A.L.M.T. TUNGSTEN Corp. *	Japan
Tungsten	Chenzhou Diamond Tungsten Products Co., Ltd. *	China
Tungsten	Chongyi Zhangyuan Tungsten Co., Ltd. *	China
Tungsten	Fujian Jinxin Tungsten Co., Ltd. *	China
Tungsten	Ganzhou Huaxing Tungsten Products Co., Ltd. *	China
Tungsten	Ganzhou Seadragon W & Mo Co., Ltd. *	China
Tungsten	Ganzhou Yatai Tungsten Co., Ltd.	China
Tungsten	Global Tungsten & Powders Corp. *	United States of America
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 Chunchang Nonferrous Metals 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 Dayu Longxintai Tungsten Co., Ltd.	China
Tungsten	Jiangxi Gan Bei Tungsten Co., Ltd. *	China
Tungsten	Jiangxi Minmetals Gao'an Non-ferrous Metals Co., Ltd.	China
Tungsten	Jiangxi Tonggu Non-ferrous Metallurgical & Chemical Co., Ltd. *	China
Tungsten	Jiangxi Xincheng Tungsten Industry Co., Ltd. *	China
Tungsten	Jiangxi Xiushui Xianggan Nonferrous Metals Co., Ltd. *	China
Tungsten	Jiangxi Yaosheng Tungsten Co., Ltd. *	China
Tungsten	Kennametal Huntsville *	United States of America
Tungsten	Malipo Haiyu Tungsten Co., Ltd. *	China
Tungsten	Niagara Refining LLC *	United States of America
Tungsten	Nui Phao H.C. Starck Tungsten Chemicals Manufacturing LLC *	Vietnam
Tungsten	Philippine Chuangxin Industrial Co., Inc. *	Philippines
Tungsten	South-East Nonferrous Metal Company Limited of Hengyang City *	China
Tungsten	Tejing (Vietnam) Tungsten Co., Ltd. *	Vietnam
Tungsten	Wolfram Bergbau und Hutten AG *	Austria
Tungsten	Xiamen Tungsten (H.C.) Co., Ltd. *	China
Tungsten	Xiamen Tungsten Co., Ltd. *	China
Tungsten	Xinfeng Huarui Tungsten & Molybdenum New Material Co., Ltd. *	China
Tungsten	Xinhai Rendan Shaoguan Tungsten Co., Ltd. *	China

† Smelter and refiner facility names and locations as reported by the CFSI as of May 1, 2017.

* Denotes smelters and refiners which have received a "conflict-free" designation from an independent third party audit program as of May 1, 2017.

Product Conclusions

For this reporting period, we identified the following products which we manufactured or contracted with others to manufacture that may contain necessary conflict minerals. On the basis of our due diligence measures as described in this Report, we have made the following conclusions in good faith for this reporting period. Where our surveyed suppliers identified the smelter and refiner facilities which contribute necessary conflict minerals to our products and all such facilities have either received a “conflict-free” designation from an independent third party audit program or, based on our due diligence activities, did not process conflict minerals which originated from the Covered Countries, we have reasonably concluded that the necessary conflict minerals for these products did not directly or indirectly finance or benefit armed groups in the Covered Countries, and therefore that such products are “DRC conflict free” as defined in the Rule.

Our *Client Microprocessors, Server Microprocessors, FPGA Products, and Chipsets Solely Manufactured by Intel* consisting of Celeron®, Pentium®, Intel® Core™, Intel® Xeon® processor E3, E5, and D families, Intel® Quark™ and Intel Atom® processors; Intel® Stratix®, Intel® Arria®, and Intel® Cyclone® FPGAs; Intel® MAX® CPLD; and Intel® Enpirion® power solutions: Our surveyed suppliers have identified the smelters and refiners in the supply chain that are the sources of the necessary conflict minerals for these products. All of these smelters and refiners have either received a “conflict-free” designation from an independent third party audit program or based on our own due diligence activities, we have reasonably concluded that the facilities did not process conflict minerals which originated from the Covered Countries.

Our *All Other Products* consisting of other server products and networking, boards and kits, memory storage and security hardware products: We have no reason to believe the necessary conflict minerals in our *All Other Products* directly or indirectly finance or benefit armed groups in the Covered Countries based on our due diligence measures performed. We continued our pursuit to validate our broader product base, but we do not currently have complete information from surveyed suppliers or other sources regarding the source and chain of custody for the necessary conflict minerals processed by all of the smelters and refiners for *All Other Products*.

Our efforts to determine the mine or location of origin of the necessary conflict minerals in all of our products with the greatest possible specificity consisted of the due diligence measures described in this Report. In particular, because independent third party audit programs validate whether sufficient evidence exists regarding country, mine and/or location of origin of the conflict minerals that the audited smelter or refiner facilities have processed, we relied on the information made available by such programs for the smelters and refiners in our supply chain. We also sought source and chain of custody information directly from smelters and refiners and from publicly available sources and, if we determined such information to be reliable, we used the information to make reasonable conclusions on the source and chain of custody of the conflict minerals processed by facilities which have not yet received a “conflict-free” designation from an independent third party audit program.

Future Due Diligence Measures

During the reporting period for the calendar year ending December 31, 2017, we are continuing to engage in the activities described above in “Design of Conflict Minerals Program.” In our efforts to attain a conflict-free supply chain for our products, we intend to continue to contact smelters and refiners identified in our supply chain survey process that have not yet received a “conflict-free” designation and request their participation in the CFSP or other independent third party audit program in order for them to obtain such a “conflict-free” designation.

Independent Private Sector Audit of this Report

We obtained an independent private sector audit of this Report by Ernst & Young LLP, which is set forth as Exhibit A to this Report.

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Report of Independent Accountants

Board of Directors and Stockholders of Intel Corporation

We have examined whether the design of Intel Corporation's (the "Company") due diligence framework as set forth in the Design of Conflict Minerals Program section of the Conflict Minerals Report for the reporting period from January 1 to December 31, 2016, is in conformity, in all material respects, with the criteria set forth in the Organisation of Economic Co-Operation and Development *Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas*, Third Edition 2016, ("OECD Due Diligence Guidance"), and whether the Company's description of the due diligence measures it performed, as set forth in Description of Due Diligence Measures Performed section of the Conflict Minerals Report for the reporting period from January 1 to December 31, 2016, is consistent, in all material respects, with the due diligence process that the Company undertook.

Management is responsible for the design of the Company's due diligence framework and the description of the Company's due diligence measures set forth in the Conflict Minerals Report, and performance of the due diligence measures. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the design of the Company's due diligence framework and on the description of the due diligence measures the Company performed, based on our examination. Our examination was conducted in accordance with attestation standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants and the standards applicable to attestation engagements contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, and, accordingly, included examining, on a test basis, evidence about the design of the Company's due diligence framework and the description of the due diligence measures the Company performed, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our examination provides a reasonable basis for our opinion. Our examination was not conducted for the purpose of evaluating:

- The consistency of the due diligence measures that the Company performed with either the design of the Company's due diligence framework or the OECD Due Diligence Guidance
- The completeness of the Company's description of the due diligence measures performed
- The suitability of the design or operating effectiveness of the Company's due diligence process
- Whether a third party can determine from the Conflict Minerals Report if the due diligence measures the Company performed are consistent with the OECD Due Diligence Guidance
- The Company's reasonable country of origin inquiry (RCOI), including the suitability of the design of the RCOI, its operating effectiveness, or the results thereof
- The Company's conclusions about the source or chain of custody of its conflict minerals, those products subject to due diligence, or the DRC Conflict Free status of its products

Accordingly, we do not express an opinion or any other form of assurance on the aforementioned matters or any other matters included in any section of the Conflict Minerals Report other than the design of the Company's due diligence framework as set forth in the Design of Conflict Minerals Program section and the Company's description of the due diligence measures it performed, as set forth in the Description of Due Diligence Measures Performed section referenced in the first paragraph above.

In our opinion, the design of the Company's due diligence framework for the reporting period from January 1 to December 31, 2016, as set forth in the Design of Conflict Minerals Program section of the Conflict Minerals Report is in conformity, in all material respects, with the OECD Due Diligence Guidance, and the Company's description of the due diligence measures it performed as set forth in the Description of Due Diligence Measures Performed section of the Conflict Minerals Report for the reporting period from January 1 to December 31, 2016, is consistent, in all material respects, with the due diligence process that the Company undertook.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

San Jose, California
May 18, 2017