



# RFMD Statement on Conflict Minerals

February 27<sup>th</sup>, 2012

## Background

In recent years, the United States Congress and lawmakers around the world have increasingly focused on regulation of the mining and trade of minerals originating in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and surrounding countries (collectively, the “DRC Countries”), as it is believed that the illicit mining and trade of these “conflict minerals” are helping to finance extreme levels of violence, particularly sexual- and gender-based violence, in the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo and are contributing to an emergency humanitarian situation in the region. Section 1502 (the “Conflict Minerals Provision”) of The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, which was adopted on July 21, 2010, requires new annual disclosures from any company for which the use of conflict minerals is necessary to the functionality or production of a product manufactured by that company.

In December 2010, the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) proposed rules to implement the Conflict Minerals Provision. Under the SEC’s proposed rules, any company that is subject to SEC reporting requirements and for which conflict minerals are necessary to the functionality or production of a product manufactured, or contracted to be manufactured, by that company must disclose in its annual report whether its conflict minerals originated in a DRC Country. If so, the company would be required to furnish a separate report as an exhibit to its annual report that would include, among other things, a description of the measures taken by the company to exercise due diligence on the source and chain of custody of its conflict minerals and an independent private sector audit of the company’s report. Under the proposed rules, “conflict minerals” are defined as cassiterite (ore used to produce tin), columbite-tantalite (ore from which tantalum is extracted), gold, wolframite (ore used to produce tungsten), or their derivatives, or any other minerals or their derivatives determined by the U.S. Secretary of State to be financing conflict in the DRC Countries, regardless of the source of the minerals. The SEC has not yet issued final rules to implement the Conflict Minerals Provision (as was expected to occur during 2011), although it is currently anticipated that such rules will be adopted in the first half of 2012. Companies must provide their initial conflict minerals disclosure and, if necessary, their initial conflict minerals reports after their first full fiscal year following adoption of the SEC’s final rules.

See the following link for additional details: <http://www.sec.gov/rules/proposed/2010/34-63547.pdf>

## RFMD and Conflict Minerals

RFMD supports the goal of ensuring that all minerals used in RFMD products are DRC conflict free. As a publicly traded company, RFMD is subject to SEC reporting requirements and will provide disclosure regarding the source of its conflict minerals in accordance with the U.S. State Department’s guidance and the SEC’s final rules. RFMD shares in the growing concerns of human rights abuses in the DRC Countries and is actively working with its supply chain to certify that metals found in RFMD products are DRC conflict free. Specifically, RFMD is using the EICC/GeSI Conflict Minerals reporting template to collect data from its upstream suppliers with respect to the geographic sources of conflict minerals in use and the associated smelters involved in its extended supply chain. This information will be collected, consolidated and made available to RFMD’s customers in order to assist them with their own supply chain diligence programs. This effort is ongoing, and RFMD will continue to work with its supply chain to update this information and implement other appropriate diligence procedures as necessary to verify the source of its conflict minerals. RFMD is committed to ensuring that metals used in RFMD products are DRC conflict free and will periodically update this statement as new information becomes available from the U.S. State Department, the SEC and RFMD suppliers.