

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

FORM SD
SPECIALIZED DISCLOSURE REPORT

日月光投資控股股份有限公司
ASE Technology Holding Co., Ltd.
(Exact name of the registrant as specified in its charter)

Taiwan, Republic of China
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation)

001-16125
(Commission file number)

26, Chin 3rd Rd., Nanzih Dist.,
Kaohsiung, Taiwan, Republic of China
(Address of principal executive offices)

(Zip code)

Joseph Tung, +886-2-6636-5678
(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, 2024.

Section 1 — Conflict Minerals Disclosure

Item 1.01 and 1.02 Conflict Minerals Disclosure and Report, Exhibit

Conflict Minerals Disclosure

Our Form SD and our Conflict Minerals Report for the year ended December 31, 2024 filed as Exhibit 1.01 to this Form SD are available at

<https://www.aseglobal.com/csr/responsible-procurement/conflict-minerals-compliance>

Section 2 – Exhibits

Item 2.01 Exhibits

Exhibit 1.01 – Conflict Minerals Report for the reporting period January 1, 2024 to December 31, 2024

* * * * *

SIGNATURE

ASE Technology Holding Co., Ltd.

By: /s/ Jason C.S. Chang
Jason C.S. Chang
Principal Executive Officer

Date: May 29, 2025

EXHIBIT INDEX

<u>Exhibit Number</u>	<u>Description</u>
1.01	Conflict Minerals Report for the reporting period January 1, 2024 to December 31, 2024

ASE Technology Holding Co., Ltd.

Conflict Minerals Report

For the year ended December 31, 2024

Corporate Overview

ASE Technology Holding Co., Ltd. (“ASEH”, “we”, “our”, or “us”) is the leading provider of semiconductor manufacturing services in assembly and testing, and the provider of electronic manufacturing services. ASEH packages bare semiconductors into finished semiconductors with enhanced electrical and thermal characteristics; provides testing services, including front-end engineering testing, wafer probing and final testing services; engages in the designing, assembling, manufacturing and sale of electronic components and telecommunications equipment motherboards and substrate production.

We have manufacturing facilities located in Taiwan, China, Malaysia, Japan, Singapore, South Korea¹, Philippines¹, and the United States of America that provide packaging, testing and materials design and production services to many semiconductor companies around the world. A typical customer engagement involves receiving consigned silicon wafers from the customer, performing a series of manufacturing services to the wafers, and delivering a completed, packaged integrated circuit back to the customer.

We provide a broad range of electronic manufacturing services to a global customer base through USI Inc. and its subsidiaries (collectively “USI”) with facilities located in Taiwan, China, Mexico, Poland, Vietnam, Africa, Tunisia, and Europe. In providing these services, we acquire numerous electronic and non-electronic components, and assemble them into sub-assemblies and finished products.

Product Scope

ASEH provides solutions, including integrated design, manufacturing, packaging, testing, and electronic and substrate manufacturing. Raw materials used in aforementioned service or product provided by us are in the scope of this report. We determine gold, tin, tungsten or tantalum (“3TG” or “conflict minerals”) are “necessary to the functionality or production” of a product manufactured or contracted to be manufactured by ASEH.

- (1) For our packaging and materials design and production services, we typically add gold and tin as direct materials in the manufacturing process, and we occasionally add tungsten and tantalum. We do not use gold, tin, tungsten or tantalum in our testing services.
- (2) For our electronic manufacturing services, typical materials and components which we utilize include solder (tin based), electrolytic capacitors (tantalum bearing), integrated circuits (gold wire) and high temperature wires (tungsten). Gold, tin, tungsten and tantalum are essential to our

¹ In August 2024, we acquired Infineon Group’s manufacturing subsidiaries in Philippines and South Korea.

electronic manufacturing services.

All packaging, materials design and production and electronic manufacturing services we provide contain one or more of the conflict minerals: gold, tin, tungsten or tantalum.

Reasonable Country of Origin Inquiry

We conducted a reasonable country of origin inquiry (“RCOI”) to determine whether 3TG have originated in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (“DRC”) or its adjoining countries (the “Covered Countries”), or are from recycled or scrap sources. Our RCOI included to:

- (1) Identify our suppliers who provided us with materials containing 3TG and then use the Conflict Minerals Reporting Template (“CMRT”) developed by the Responsible Minerals Initiative (“RMI”) to facilitate transparency of the supply chain regarding 3TG sourced from the smelters and refiners. We identified 412 suppliers in the reporting period and used the CMRTs to identify the Smelters or Refiners (“SoRs”) of 3TG and their origin countries.
 - (i) For our packaging and materials design and production services, a total of 171² suppliers provided us with materials containing 3TG.
 - (ii) For our electronic manufacturing services, we selected 241 suppliers from a total of 3,922 suppliers who provided us with materials containing metals by the following assessment criteria: (1) the suppliers with purchase amounts greater than US\$ 0.8 million in 2024, which in aggregate accounted for more than 90% of our total purchase amount, and (2) the suppliers whose conflict minerals are used in the services we provide to our top one customer.
- (2) Confirm with our suppliers that they are in compliance with our conflict minerals policy and their covenant to disclose the source information of the smelters and refiners under the representation letters.

Based on our RCOI results, we have reason to believe that the conflict minerals in our products may have originated in the Covered Countries and conflict-affected and high-risk areas (“CAHRA”) or may not come from recycled or scrap sources. Therefore, we conducted due diligence on the source and chain of custody of the conflict minerals in our products.

Below are the results of our RCOI.

² We were unable to collect CMRT from two of our suppliers as they ceased operations in January and September 2024, respectively.

Packaging and Materials Design and Production Services

Gold

During 2024, we purchased gold for our packaging and materials design and production services from a total of 89 suppliers. None of these suppliers are SoRs, and all these suppliers purchased gold from SoRs or from third parties. Based on the CMRTs we collected, we identified a total of 95 SoRs from which we indirectly purchased gold in 2024 for our packaging and materials design and production services. 88³ of our gold suppliers for our packaging and materials design and production services responded to our request to identify the SoRs from which they sourced gold during 2024, representing 99% of our total gold expenditure.

Based on an inspection of the list available at <https://www.responsiblemineralsinitiative.org> conducted on December 31, 2024, all 95 SoRs from which we indirectly purchased gold in 2024 for our packaging and materials design and production services are participants in at least one of (i) the Responsible Minerals Assurance Process (“RMAP”) operated by RMI, (ii) the Gold Industry—London Bullion Market Association (“LBMA”), or (iii) the Gold Industry—Responsible Jewellery Council (“RJC”).

Tin

During 2024, we purchased tin for our packaging and materials design and production services from a total of 95 suppliers. None of these suppliers are SoRs, and all these suppliers purchased tin from SoRs or from other third parties. Based on the CMRTs we collected, we identified a total of 71 SoRs from which we indirectly purchased tin in 2024 for our packaging and materials design and production services. All 95 of our tin suppliers for our packaging and materials design and production services responded to our request to identify the SoRs from which they sourced tin during 2024, representing 100% of our total tin expenditure.

Based on an inspection of the list available at <https://www.responsiblemineralsinitiative.org> conducted on December 31, 2024, all 71 SoRs from which we indirectly purchased tin in 2024 for our packaging and materials design and production services are participants in the RMAP operated by RMI.

Tungsten

During 2024, we purchased tungsten for our packaging and materials design and production services from a total of 22 suppliers. None of these suppliers are SoRs, and all these suppliers purchased tungsten from SoRs or from other third parties. Based on the CMRTs we collected, we

³ We were unable to collect CMRT from two of our suppliers as they ceased operations in January and September 2024, respectively — one was a gold supplier and the other was a non-3TG supplier.

identified 31 SoRs from which we indirectly purchased tungsten for our packaging and materials design and production services in 2024. All 22 of our tungsten suppliers for our packaging and materials design and production services responded to our request to identify the SoRs from which they sourced tungsten during 2024, representing 100% of our total tungsten expenditure.

Based on an inspection of the list available at <https://www.responsiblemineralsinitiative.org> conducted on December 31, 2024, all 31 SoRs from which we indirectly purchased tungsten for our packaging and materials design and production services in 2024 are participants in the RMAP operated by RMI or participants in the Tungsten Industry—Conflict Minerals Council (“TI-CMC”).

Tantalum

During 2024, we purchased tantalum for our packaging and materials design and production services from 11 suppliers. None of these suppliers are SoRs, and all these suppliers purchased tantalum from SoRs or from other third parties. Based on the CMRTs we collected, we identified a total of 32 SoRs from which we indirectly purchased tantalum in 2024 for our packaging and materials design and production services. All 11 of our tantalum suppliers for our packaging and materials design and production services responded to our request to identify the SoRs from which they sourced tantalum during 2024, representing 100% of our total tantalum expenditure.

Based on an inspection of the list available at <https://www.responsiblemineralsinitiative.org> conducted on December 31, 2024, all 32 of the SoRs from which we indirectly purchased tantalum in 2024 for our packaging and materials design and production services are participants in the RMAP operated by RMI.

Electronic Manufacturing Services

During 2024, we selected 241 suppliers from a total of 3,922 suppliers for our electronic manufacturing services for the purpose of identifying SoRs. The 241 suppliers were selected based on the assessment criteria mentioned in the section entitled RCOI.

Gold

Among the 241 selected suppliers, we purchased gold for our electronic manufacturing services from 210 suppliers in 2024. None of these suppliers are SoRs, and all these suppliers purchased gold from SoRs or from other third parties. Based on the CMRTs we collected, we identified 99 SoRs from which we indirectly purchased gold for our electronic manufacturing services. All 210 gold suppliers responded to our request to identify the SoRs from which they sourced gold during 2024.

Based on an inspection of the list available at <https://www.responsiblemineralsinitiative.org> conducted on December 31, 2024, all 99 SoRs from which we indirectly purchased gold for our electronic manufacturing services in 2024 are participants in at least one of (i) the RMAP operated by RMI, (ii) the LBMA, or (iii) the RJC.

Tin

Among the 241 selected suppliers, we purchased tin for our electronic manufacturing services from 221 suppliers in 2024. None of these suppliers are SoRs, and all these suppliers purchased tin from SoRs or from other third parties. Based on the CMRTs we collected, we identified 75 SoRs from which we indirectly purchased tin for our electronic manufacturing services. All 221 tin suppliers responded to our request to identify the SoRs from which they sourced tin during 2024.

Based on an inspection of the list available at <https://www.responsiblemineralsinitiative.org> conducted on December 31, 2024, all 75 SoRs from which we indirectly purchased tin for our electronic manufacturing services in 2024 are participants in the RMAP operated by RMI.

Tungsten

Among the 241 selected suppliers, we purchased tungsten for our electronic manufacturing services from 129 suppliers in 2024. None of these suppliers are SoRs, and all these suppliers purchased tungsten from SoRs or from other third parties. Based on the CMRTs we collected, we identified 37 SoRs from which we indirectly purchased tungsten for our electronic manufacturing services. All 129 tungsten suppliers responded to our request to identify the SoRs from which they sourced tungsten during 2024.

Based on an inspection of the list available at <https://www.responsiblemineralsinitiative.org> conducted on December 31, 2024, all 37 SoRs from which we indirectly purchased tungsten for our

electronic manufacturing services in 2024 are participants in either the RMAP operated by RMI or the TI-CMC program.

Tantalum

Among the 241 selected suppliers, we purchased tantalum for our electronic manufacturing services from 110 suppliers in 2024. None of these suppliers are SoRs, and all these suppliers purchased tantalum from SoRs or from other third parties. Based on the CMRTs we collected, we identified 38 SoRs from which we indirectly purchased tantalum for our electronic manufacturing services. All 110 tantalum suppliers responded to our request to identify the SoRs from which they sourced tantalum during 2024.

Based on an inspection of the list available at <https://www.responsiblemineralsinitiative.org> conducted on December 31, 2024, all 38 SoRs from which we indirectly purchased tantalum for our electronic manufacturing services in 2024 are participants in the RMAP operated by RMI.

Part I. Due Diligence

Design of Due Diligence

ASEH designed its due diligence measures to conform to 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 (the “OECD Guidance”), including the related supplements on gold, tin, tantalum and tungsten.

Due Diligence Measures Performed

OECD Step 1	Establish strong company management systems
A. Adopt and clearly communicate to suppliers and public	<p>The <i>ASE Technology Holding Co., Ltd. Corporate Policy for Sourcing Conflict Minerals</i> is posted on our website (and attached here as Annex A) to address our commitment to exercise due diligence in accordance with the OECD Guidance.</p> <p>Additionally, we distribute our conflict minerals policy to each of our suppliers of conflict minerals who must agree that the policy will be complied with and require each supplier to certify they understand our conflict minerals policy and will comply with its covenants.</p>
B. Structure internal management to support due diligence	<p>Our conflict minerals management team is a comprehensive cross-functional team under the direction of ASEH’s Corporate Sustainability Committee which is chaired by our Principal Executive Officer.</p> <p>The team is responsible for implementing the conflict minerals compliance mechanism, including planning, analysis, tracking, monitoring, and communication and reporting for the business wide initiative.</p>
C. Establish a system of controls and transparency over the mineral supply chain	<p>Conflict minerals procedures are documented in our specifications system and managed by our conflict minerals management team. The bills-of-materials required for different customer products across all manufacturing operations are controlled by our manufacturing execution system software.</p> <p>The primary method for gathering conflict mineral data is through the deployment and gathering of Responsible Minerals Initiative (“RMI”), which is developed by Conflict Minerals Reporting Template (“CMRT”). We store such data and maintain other related records for a minimum of five years in a comprehensive filing system.</p> <p>Aligned with industry practice, we utilize a conflict minerals data tool to manage a large number of suppliers’ CMRTs, auto-validates smelter status</p>

	with updated RMI smelter list and aggregates smelter reporting for our customers.
D. Strengthen company engagement with suppliers	<p>ASEH's subsidiaries communicate our conflict minerals policy and requirements to relevant suppliers through our website. In addition to the website, ASEH's subsidiaries are building person-to-person links between employees and suppliers to improve the quality and consistency of supplier communications.</p> <p>ASEH's subsidiaries hold several supplier seminars/workshops at multiple manufacturing facilities to announce new requirements, and provide trainings to suppliers to enable them to better understand how to improve their conflict minerals monitoring mechanism, including smelter data quality.</p> <p>We include conflict minerals terms in our subsidiaries' <i>Purchase Orders</i> pursuant to which our suppliers agree (i) to use industry standard efforts to ensure 3TG materials covered by the purchase order and sourced from mines in the DRC or the Covered Countries do not directly or indirectly finance illegal militia in the above-mentioned area, (ii) to promptly notify us if any materials covered by the purchase order do contain conflict minerals that are not DRC Conflict Free and to provide a report on the mine and/or smelter of origin of the conflict minerals and the related chain of custody and (iii) to only supply us with materials that contain DRC Conflict Free minerals sourced from certified DRC Conflict Free smelter and refinery programs.</p>
E. Establish grievance mechanism	<p>ASEH encourages suppliers and employees to have open and honest dialog on issues of mutual interest.</p> <p>We provide the separate email addresses for our three subgroups (ASE_CM@aseglobal.com, petition@spil.com.tw, and conflict_minerals@usiglobal.com) for general surveys, inquiries and grievances regarding our conflict minerals program. Our conflict mineral mechanism can also be found on our website at https://www.aseglobal.com/csr/responsible-procurement/conflict-minerals-compliance</p>
OECD Step 2	Identify and assess risk in the supply chain
A. Identify risks in the supply chain	<p>Our process for identifying conflict minerals risk in the supply chain is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Identify all our suppliers who provide direct materials and components which may contain conflict minerals being necessary to the functionality or production of our products. (b) Conduct an annual suppliers' survey through the CMRTs to identify the SoRs and the origin countries of conflict minerals.

	<p>(c) Review each received CMRT based on our internal standard procedure to check the quality such as the suppliers' conflict minerals policies, suppliers' data collection from next tier suppliers, and SoRs identification and disclosure.</p> <p>(d) For our electronic manufacturing services, due to the complexity of the supply chain, we:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • assess the value of the annual purchase volume of all conflict minerals. • prioritize conflict mineral sources by dollar volume to leverage impact from available analytical resources.
B. Assess risks of adverse impacts	<p>(a) Assess data gathered on the CMRTs to identify potential inconsistencies or "red flags."</p> <p>(b) Define annual supplier risk criteria.</p> <p>(c) Carry out on-site or document audit for suppliers determined as at-risk suppliers according to the risk criteria.</p> <p>(d) Follow up as appropriate to resolve items of concern.</p>
OECD Step 3	Design and implement a strategy to respond to identified risks
A. Report finding to designated senior management	<p>Periodic reviews are held and status are reported to our Chief Operating Officer ("COO"), Chief Financial Officer ("CFO"), and Chief Administrator Officer ("CAO") who are also our Corporate Sustainability Committee members and senior management in order for them to be aware of current conflict minerals compliance status.</p>
B. Devise and adopt a risk management plan	<p>Our risk management plan includes tracking SoRs information to check if they may be from DRC, the Covered Countries, or CAHRA, or not from scrap or recycled sources.</p> <p>We compare supplier smelter data to RMI RCOI data to identify actual smelter origins.</p> <p>Additionally, ASEH's subsidiaries developed their own conflict minerals audit checklists to implement an on-site or document audit process. ASEH's subsidiaries are required to validate suppliers' mechanisms related to important aspects of conflict minerals management.</p> <p>Finally, we continue to work with non-compliant suppliers to obtain RMAP certification, or other independence third party audit program. Suppliers unwilling or incapable of achieving such certification are considered to be replaced by compliant suppliers.</p>
C. Implement the risk management plan, monitor and track performance of risk	<p>We use CMRTs and the up-to-date RMAP compliant smelter lists to monitor and track our suppliers and their SoRs information. For the compliance year 2024, our packaging and materials design and production</p>

mitigation efforts and report back to designated senior management	<p>services received CMRTs from 100%⁴ of our conflict minerals suppliers surveyed and electronic manufacturing services received CMRTs from 100% of our conflict minerals suppliers surveyed.</p> <p>We request our suppliers to provide an updated response of their CMRTs if there is any change. We maintain a regular communication channel with our senior management as abovementioned.</p>
D. Undertake additional fact and risk assessments for risks requiring mitigation, or after a change of circumstances	<p>We have begun supplier audits to assess the accuracy of data and statements made by larger suppliers. This program will be broadened over time.</p> <p>As a member of both the RBA and RMI since 2015, we leverage Reasonable Country of Origin Inquiry (RCOI) data to gain insight into mineral sourcing practices. This data is linked to smelters and refiners (SoRs) that are validated through the Responsible Minerals Assurance Process (RMAP), providing visibility into countries of mineral origin. These insights enhance our due diligence practices and enable us to proactively manage and validate the sourcing information of our suppliers' SoRs.</p>
OECD Step 4	Carry out independent third-party audit of supply chain due diligence at identified points in the supply chain
	<p>For the compliance year 2024, ASEH has undertaken an Independent Private Sector Audit ("IPSA") of our Conflict Minerals Report in compliance with the requirements set forth in the SEC Conflict Minerals Final Rule and subsequent SEC Guidance.</p> <p>As a member of RMI, we leverage the due diligence conducted on smelters by the RMAP which uses independent third-party auditors to audit the source of the conflict minerals used by smelters.</p>
OECD Step 5	Report on supply chain due diligence.
	<p>We report annually on our supply chain due diligence activities including the conflict minerals program in our annual sustainability report and we file a Form SD and Conflict Minerals Report ("CMR") for the compliance year 2024 with the Securities and Exchange Commission of the United States on or before the May 31, 2025 deadline in compliance with the SEC Conflict Minerals Final Rule and subsequent guidance. This information is publicly available on our website at https://www.aseglobal.com/csr/responsible-procurement/conflict-minerals-compliance</p>

Part II. Due Diligence Determination and Product Declaration

⁴ Excludes 2 suppliers that ceased operations in January and September 2024, respectively.

Product Declaration

Our RCOI results did not provide us a sufficient level of confidence to enable us to report that all our products are conflict-free. Pursuant to Rule 13p-1 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, we therefore conducted additional due diligence on the source and chain of custody of the necessary conflict minerals in our products in order to obtain reasonable and reliable evidence that the gold, tin, tungsten or tantalum used by us in 2024 either (i) did not directly or indirectly benefit violent organizations in the Democratic Republic of the Congo or adjacent regions or CAHRA or (ii) came from recycled or scrap sources.

Based on our RCOI analysis and due diligence measures described in this report, we made the following product determinations.

Packaging and Materials Design and Production Services:

Based on the CMRTs we received, all identified SoRs used in our packaging and materials design and production services products were certified by RMI or were in the process of receiving RMI certificates in 2024. We reasonably believe that such SoRs are DRC Conflict-Free.

Electronic Manufacturing Services:

Given the large number of suppliers for our electronic manufacturing services, we developed a sampling program to select material suppliers for the purpose of identifying SoRs. We believe that our due diligence performed based on the sampling program is sufficient and appropriate to provide a reasonable basis for our determination. Based on the CMRTs we received, all identified SoRs used in our electronic manufacturing services products were certified by RMI or were in the process of receiving RMI certificates in 2024. Therefore, we reasonably believe that such SoRs are DRC Conflict-Free.

Glossary

A glossary of abbreviations and terms is included in Annex C.

Facilities used to Process Conflict Minerals

A list of smelters and refiners that sourced conflict minerals utilized in our services is provided in Annex D.

Conflict Minerals Country of Origin

A list of countries where conflict minerals were mined or extracted is listed in Annex E. These minerals may have been smelted or refined in the country of extraction or in facilities around the world.

Part III – Continuous Improvements

- Management Mechanism
 - Be aware of regulatory changes (e.g., RMI and OECD guidance), and adjust our policy in a timely manner if necessary.
 - Improve our conflict minerals validation process when accepting new suppliers.
 - Work with our new and current suppliers to confirm that they understand and comply with ASEH's conflict minerals policy and requirements.
 - Establish our conflict minerals data collection system with advanced management and analytical functionalities in the near future.
 - Strengthen education and trainings for our manufacturing facilities and relevant employees.
- Due Diligence
 - Work with our suppliers to improve the suppliers' data accuracy and completeness and ensure that the smelters and refiners they source conflict minerals from in our supply chain are actively participating or progressing toward RMAP listing or other independence third party audit programs.
 - In addition to gold, tin, tantalum and tungsten, we have started to gradually add cobalt, mica and more minerals from CAHRAs to the scope of investigation to check if they comply with the RMI's standards.
 - Assess suppliers' due diligence processes through on-site audits so as to assist suppliers to build up and improve their internal management systems.
 - We plan to implement RCOI and due diligence measures for our recently acquired facilities and operations in the Philippines and South Korea.
- Communication
 - Annually hold supplier seminars to assist suppliers with their conflict minerals programs.
 - Actively participate in the RMI and other key industry association and stakeholders' responsible sourcing initiatives.

Part IV – Independent Private Sector Audit

We obtained an independent private sector audit by KPMG. The independent accountant's report is set forth in Annex B.

Annex A –ASE Technology Holding Co., Ltd. Corporate Policy for Sourcing Conflict Minerals

The mining and distribution of “conflict minerals”⁵ originating from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (the “DRC”) are sometimes controlled by violent organizations in order to fund conflict in that country and adjacent regions. Our industry supply chains are inadvertently subject to metals derived from these conflict minerals which can be introduced through the metals we use such as gold, tin, tantalum and tungsten. ASE Technology Holding Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries (collectively, “ASE Technology Holding”) is dedicated to the elimination of these conflict minerals in our supply chain and to using only responsibly sourced “conflict-free minerals”⁶. We expect our suppliers to source conflict-free minerals from smelters or refineries that have been certified by an independent third party audit program to fulfill our objective. It is also our objective to support the continued use of conflict-free minerals from the DRC and its adjacent regions such that responsible mining⁷ is not diminished. We exercise due diligence with our suppliers on the origin and supply chain of minerals in accordance with the “OECD Due Diligence for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas” to establish conflict minerals management mechanism.

To protect the human rights, health and environment for workers in the material production areas, we commit to widening the scope of investigation and information disclosure; in addition to gold, tin, tantalum and tungsten, more minerals (such as cobalt and mica) will be included gradually from conflict-affected and high-risk areas (“CAHRAs”) in accordance with the Responsible Minerals Initiative (“RMI”) standards. ASE Technology Holding requires suppliers must support this policy by the following guidelines and widen their scope of investigations and disclosures to continuously strengthen our responsible sourcing programs.

- (a) Being diligent in their assessment and validation of their supply chains to ensure ASE Technology Holding’s objectives of a transparent supply chain and conflict-free purchases are inputs to the services and products we produce.
- (b) Be in compliance at all times with all regional and international regulations for conflict minerals.
- (c) Be in compliance at all times with industry standards for the sourcing and reporting of conflict minerals.
- (d) Being diligent and accurate in their formal assurances of conflict-free minerals provided to us.

⁵ “Conflict minerals” are columbite-tantalite (coltan), cassiterite, gold, wolframite, or their derivatives as defined in the Dodd-Frank Act section 1502 and SEC Rule 13p-1 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

⁶ “Conflict-free minerals” are conflict minerals that through their distribution directly or indirectly do not benefit violent organizations in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and its adjacent regions.

⁷ “Responsible mining” is taking the social and environmental responsibility for the mining procedure.

Annex B –Independent Accountants’ Report

Independent Accountants’ Report

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of ASE Technology Holding Co., Ltd.:

We have examined:

- whether the design of ASE Technology Holding Co., Ltd. (the “Company”) due diligence framework as set forth in the section titled “Part I. Due Diligence” of the Company’s Conflict Minerals Report for the reporting period from January 1 to December 31, 2024 (the “Conflict Minerals Report”), 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 the section titled “Part I. Due Diligence” of the Company’s Conflict Minerals Report, is consistent, in all material respects, with the due diligence process that the Company undertook.

Management from the Company 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. Those standards require that we plan and perform the examination to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the design of the Company’s due diligence framework is in conformity with the OECD Due Diligence Guidance and whether the description of the due diligence measures the Company performed is consistent with the due diligence process that the Company undertook, in all material respects. An examination involves performing procedures to obtain evidence about the design of the Company’s due diligence framework and the description of the due diligence measures the Company performed. The nature, timing and extent of the procedures selected depend on our professional judgment, including an assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the design of the Company’s due diligence framework and the description of the due diligence measures the Company performed. We believe that the evidence we obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide 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; or
- 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 section titled "Part I. Due Diligence."

In our opinion,

- the design of the Company's due diligence framework for the reporting period from January 1 to December 31, 2024, as set forth in the Company's 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 for the reporting period from January 1 to December 31, 2024 as set forth in its Conflict Minerals Report, is consistent, in all material respects, with the due diligence process that the Company undertook.

/s/ KPMG

Taipei, Taiwan (the Republic of China)

May 29, 2025

Annex C – Glossary

Term	Explanation
ASEH	ASE Technology Holding Co., Ltd.
CMRT	Conflict Minerals Reporting Template
DRC Conflict-Free	DRC Conflict-free minerals are conflict minerals that, through their mining or distribution, directly or indirectly, do not benefit violent organizations in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and its adjacent regions
LBMA	London Bullion Market Association
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
RBA	Responsible Business Alliance
RCOI	Reasonable Country of Origin Inquiry
RJC	Responsible Jewellery Council
RMAP	Responsible Minerals Assurance Process
RMI	Responsible Minerals Initiative
SoRs	Smelters or Refiners
TI-CMC	Tungsten Industry—Conflict Minerals Council
CAHRA	Conflict-affected and high-risk areas

Annex D – Smelter List

Metal	Smelter or Refiner Name	Smelter Identification Number	Smelter Country
Gold	Zhongyuan Gold Smelter of Zhongjin Gold Corporation	CID002224	CHINA
Gold	Metalor Technologies (Singapore) Pte., Ltd.	CID001152	SINGAPORE
Gold	Tanaka Electronics (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	CID001875	JAPAN
Gold	Metalor Technologies S.A.	CID001153	SWITZERLAND
Gold	Jiangxi Copper Co., Ltd.	CID000855	CHINA
Gold	Gold Refinery of Zijin Mining Group Co., Ltd.	CID002243	CHINA
Gold	Heraeus Precious Metals GmbH & Co. KG	CID000711	GERMANY
Gold	Heraeus Metals Hong Kong Ltd.	CID000707	CHINA
Gold	LS-NIKKO Copper Inc.	CID001078	KOREA, REPUBLIC OF
Gold	Metalor Technologies (Suzhou) Ltd.	CID001147	CHINA
Gold	PAMP S.A.	CID001352	SWITZERLAND
Gold	Valcambi S.A.	CID002003	SWITZERLAND
Gold	Shandong Zhaojin Gold & Silver Refinery Co., Ltd.	CID001622	CHINA
Gold	Argor-Heraeus S.A.	CID000077	SWITZERLAND
Gold	Western Australian Mint (T/a The Perth Mint)	CID002030	AUSTRALIA
Gold	Agosi AG	CID000035	GERMANY
Gold	WIELAND Edelmetalle GmbH	CID002778	GERMANY
Gold	Metalor Technologies (Hong Kong) Ltd.	CID001149	CHINA
Gold	Metalor USA Refining Corporation	CID001157	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Gold	Abington Reldan Metals, LLC	CID002708	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Gold	Aida Chemical Industries Co., Ltd.	CID000019	JAPAN
Gold	Almalyk Mining and Metallurgical Complex (AMMC)	CID000041	UZBEKISTAN
Gold	AngloGold Ashanti Corrego do Sitio Mineracao	CID000058	BRAZIL
Gold	Asahi Pretec Corp.	CID000082	JAPAN
Gold	Asahi Refining Canada Ltd.	CID000924	CANADA
Gold	Asahi Refining USA Inc.	CID000920	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Gold	Asaka Riken Co., Ltd.	CID000090	JAPAN
Gold	Aurubis AG	CID000113	GERMANY
Gold	Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (Central Bank of the Philippines)	CID000128	PHILIPPINES
Gold	Boliden Ronnskar	CID000157	SWEDEN
Gold	C. Hafner GmbH + Co. KG	CID000176	GERMANY
Gold	CCR Refinery - Glencore Canada Corporation	CID000185	CANADA
Gold	Chimet S.p.A.	CID000233	ITALY

Gold	Chugai Mining	CID000264	JAPAN
Gold	Dowa	CID000401	JAPAN
Gold	DSC (Do Sung Corporation)	CID000359	KOREA, REPUBLIC OF
Gold	Eco-System Recycling Co., Ltd. East Plant	CID000425	JAPAN
Gold	Eco-System Recycling Co., Ltd. North Plant	CID003424	JAPAN
Gold	Eco-System Recycling Co., Ltd. West Plant	CID003425	JAPAN
Gold	Gold by Gold Colombia	CID003641	COLOMBIA
Gold	Heimerle + Meule GmbH	CID000694	GERMANY
Gold	Inner Mongolia Qiankun Gold and Silver Refinery Share Co., Ltd.	CID000801	CHINA
Gold	Ishifuku Metal Industry Co., Ltd.	CID000807	JAPAN
Gold	Istanbul Gold Refinery	CID000814	TURKEY
Gold	Italpreziosi	CID002765	ITALY
Gold	Japan Mint	CID000823	JAPAN
Gold	JX Nippon Mining & Metals Co., Ltd.	CID000937	JAPAN
Gold	Kazzinc	CID000957	KAZAKHSTAN
Gold	Kennecott Utah Copper LLC	CID000969	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Gold	KGHM Polska Miedz Spolka Akcyjna	CID002511	POLAND
Gold	Kojima Chemicals Co., Ltd.	CID000981	JAPAN
Gold	Korea Zinc Co., Ltd.	CID002605	KOREA, REPUBLIC OF
Gold	L'Orfebre S.A.	CID002762	ANDORRA
Gold	LT Metal Ltd.	CID000689	KOREA, REPUBLIC OF
Gold	Materion	CID001113	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Gold	Matsuda Sangyo Co., Ltd.	CID001119	JAPAN
Gold	Metal Concentrators SA (Pty) Ltd.	CID003575	SOUTH AFRICA
Gold	Metalurgica Met-Mex Penoles S.A. De C.V.	CID001161	MEXICO
Gold	Mitsubishi Materials Corporation	CID001188	JAPAN
Gold	Mitsui Mining and Smelting Co., Ltd.	CID001193	JAPAN
Gold	MMTC-PAMP India Pvt., Ltd.	CID002509	INDIA
Gold	Nadir Metal Rafineri San. Ve Tic. A.S.	CID001220	TURKEY
Gold	Navoi Mining and Metallurgical Combinat	CID001236	UZBEKISTAN
Gold	NH Recytech Company	CID003189	KOREA, REPUBLIC OF
Gold	Nihon Material Co., Ltd.	CID001259	JAPAN
Gold	Ogussa Österreichische Gold- und Silber-Scheideanstalt GmbH	CID002779	AUSTRIA
Gold	Ohura Precious Metal Industry Co., Ltd.	CID001325	JAPAN
Gold	Planta Recuperadora de Metales SpA	CID002919	CHILE
Gold	PT Aneka Tambang (Persero) Tbk	CID001397	INDONESIA
Gold	PX Precinox S.A.	CID001498	SWITZERLAND
Gold	Rand Refinery (Pty) Ltd.	CID001512	SOUTH AFRICA

Gold	REMONDIS PMR B.V.	CID002582	NETHERLANDS
Gold	Royal Canadian Mint	CID001534	CANADA
Gold	SEMPSA Joyeria Plateria S.A.	CID001585	SPAIN
Gold	Sichuan Tianze Precious Metals Co., Ltd.	CID001736	CHINA
Gold	Solar Applied Materials Technology Corp.	CID001761	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA
Gold	Sumitomo Metal Mining Co., Ltd.	CID001798	JAPAN
Gold	SungEel HiMetal Co., Ltd.	CID002918	KOREA, REPUBLIC OF
Gold	T.C.A S.p.A	CID002580	ITALY
Gold	Tokuriki Honten Co., Ltd.	CID001938	JAPAN
Gold	TOO Tau-Ken-Altyn	CID002615	KAZAKHSTAN
Gold	Torecom	CID001955	KOREA, REPUBLIC OF
Gold	Umicore S.A. Business Unit Precious Metals Refining	CID001980	BELGIUM
Gold	United Precious Metal Refining, Inc.	CID001993	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Gold	WEEEREFINING	CID003615	FRANCE
Gold	Yamakin Co., Ltd.	CID002100	JAPAN
Gold	Yokohama Metal Co., Ltd.	CID002129	JAPAN
Gold	Advanced Chemical Company	CID000015	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Gold	Shandong Gold Smelting Co., Ltd.	CID001916	CHINA
Gold	SAFINA A.S.	CID002290	CZECHIA
Gold	Bangalore Refinery	CID002863	INDIA
Gold	Coimpa Industrial LTDA	CID004010	BRAZIL
Gold	GG Refinery Ltd.	CID004506	TANZANIA, UNITED REPUBLIC OF
Gold	Impala Refineries – Base Metals Refinery (BMR)	CID004604	SOUTH AFRICA
Gold	Impala Rustenburg	CID004610	SOUTH AFRICA
Gold	Impala Refineries – Platinum Metals Refinery (PMR)	CID004714	SOUTH AFRICA
Gold	Elite Industech Co., Ltd.	CID004755	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA
Gold	Inca One (Koricancha Plant)	CID004705	PERU
Gold	Inca One (Chala One Plant)	CID004704	PERU
Tantalum	Global Advanced Metals Aizu	CID002558	JAPAN
Tantalum	RFH Yancheng JinYE New Material Technology Co., Ltd.	CID003583	CHINA
Tantalum	Global Advanced Metals Boyertown	CID002557	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Tantalum	TANIOBIS Smelting GmbH & Co. KG	CID002550	GERMANY
Tantalum	Ulba Metallurgical Plant JSC	CID001969	KAZAKHSTAN
Tantalum	TANIOBIS Japan Co., Ltd.	CID002549	JAPAN
Tantalum	Hengyang King Xing Lifeng New Materials Co., Ltd.	CID002492	CHINA
Tantalum	KEMET de Mexico	CID002539	MEXICO

Tantalum	TANIOBIS GmbH	CID002545	GERMANY
Tantalum	Jiangxi Dinghai Tantalum & Niobium Co., Ltd.	CID002512	CHINA
Tantalum	XinXing HaoRong Electronic Material Co., Ltd.	CID002508	CHINA
Tantalum	Jiujiang Zhongao Tantalum & Niobium Co., Ltd.	CID002506	CHINA
Tantalum	FIR Metals & Resource Ltd.	CID002505	CHINA
Tantalum	D Block Metals, LLC	CID002504	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Tantalum	Materion Newton Inc.	CID002548	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Tantalum	Taki Chemical Co., Ltd.	CID001869	JAPAN
Tantalum	F&X Electro-Materials Ltd.	CID000460	CHINA
Tantalum	Jiangxi Tuohong New Raw Material	CID002842	CHINA
Tantalum	XIMEI RESOURCES (GUANGDONG) LIMITED	CID000616	CHINA
Tantalum	Resind Industria e Comercio Ltda.	CID002707	BRAZIL
Tantalum	Jiujiang JinXin Nonferrous Metals Co., Ltd.	CID000914	CHINA
Tantalum	Jiujiang Tanbre Co., Ltd.	CID000917	CHINA
Tantalum	Telex Metals	CID001891	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Tantalum	AMG Brasil	CID001076	BRAZIL
Tantalum	Metallurgical Products India Pvt., Ltd.	CID001163	INDIA
Tantalum	Ningxia Orient Tantalum Industry Co., Ltd.	CID001277	CHINA
Tantalum	Mineracao Taboca S.A.	CID001175	BRAZIL
Tantalum	Mitsui Mining and Smelting Co., Ltd.	CID001192	JAPAN
Tantalum	NPM Silmet AS	CID001200	ESTONIA
Tantalum	TANIOBIS Co., Ltd.	CID002544	THAILAND
Tantalum	QuantumClean	CID001508	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Tantalum	Yanling Jincheng Tantalum & Niobium Co., Ltd.	CID001522	CHINA
Tantalum	Changsha South Tantalum Niobium Co., Ltd.	CID000211	CHINA
Tantalum	Guangdong Rising Rare Metals-EO Materials Ltd.	CID000291	CHINA
Tantalum	PowerX Ltd.	CID004054	RWANDA
Tantalum	Smelter not listed	CID002547	GERMANY
Tantalum	XIMEI RESOURCES(GUIZHOU) TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	CID003973	CHINA
Tantalum	CMT Rare Metal Advanced Materials (Hunan) Co., Ltd.	CID004431	CHINA
Tin	Aurubis Beerse	CID002773	BELGIUM
Tin	PT Timah Tbk Kundur	CID001477	INDONESIA
Tin	PT Timah Tbk Mentok	CID001482	INDONESIA
Tin	PT Refined Bangka Tin	CID001460	INDONESIA
Tin	EM Vinto	CID000438	BOLIVIA (PLURINATIONAL STATE OF)

Tin	Minsur	CID001182	PERU
Tin	PT Tinindo Inter Nusa	CID001490	INDONESIA
Tin	Operaciones Metalurgicas S.A.	CID001337	BOLIVIA (PLURINATIONAL STATE OF)
Tin	Fenix Metals	CID000468	POLAND
Tin	Alpha	CID000292	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Tin	Aurubis Berango	CID002774	SPAIN
Tin	Chenzhou Yunxiang Mining and Metallurgy Co., Ltd.	CID000228	CHINA
Tin	Chifeng Dajingzi Tin Industry Co., Ltd.	CID003190	CHINA
Tin	China Tin Group Co., Ltd.	CID001070	CHINA
Tin	CRM Fundicao De Metais E Comercio De Equipamentos Eletronicos Do Brasil Ltda	CID003486	BRAZIL
Tin	CV Ayi Jaya	CID002570	INDONESIA
Tin	CV Venus Inti Perkasa	CID002455	INDONESIA
Tin	Dowa	CID000402	JAPAN
Tin	DS Myanmar	CID003831	MYANMAR
Tin	Fabrica Auricchio Industria e Comercio Ltda.	CID003582	BRAZIL
Tin	Jiangxi New Nanshan Technology Ltd.	CID001231	CHINA
Tin	Luna Smelter, Ltd.	CID003387	RWANDA
Tin	Magnu's Minerais Metais e Ligas Ltda.	CID002468	BRAZIL
Tin	Metallic Resources, Inc.	CID001142	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Tin	Mineracao Taboca S.A.	CID001173	BRAZIL
Tin	Mitsubishi Materials Corporation	CID001191	JAPAN
Tin	O.M. Manufacturing (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	CID001314	THAILAND
Tin	O.M. Manufacturing Philippines, Inc.	CID002517	PHILIPPINES
Tin	PT Aries Kencana Sejahtera	CID000309	INDONESIA
Tin	PT Artha Cipta Langgeng	CID001399	INDONESIA
Tin	PT ATD Makmur Mandiri Jaya	CID002503	INDONESIA
Tin	PT Babel Inti Perkasa	CID001402	INDONESIA
Tin	PT Babel Surya Alam Lestari	CID001406	INDONESIA
Tin	PT Bangka Prima Tin	CID002776	INDONESIA
Tin	PT Bangka Serumpun	CID003205	INDONESIA
Tin	PT Bukit Timah	CID001428	INDONESIA
Tin	PT Cipta Persada Mulia	CID002696	INDONESIA
Tin	PT Menara Cipta Mulia	CID002835	INDONESIA
Tin	PT Mitra Stania Prima	CID001453	INDONESIA
Tin	PT Mitra Sukses Globalindo	CID003449	INDONESIA
Tin	PT Premium Tin Indonesia	CID000313	INDONESIA

Tin	PT Prima Timah Utama	CID001458	INDONESIA
Tin	PT Putera Sarana Shakti (PT PSS)	CID003868	INDONESIA
Tin	PT Rajawali Rimba Perkasa	CID003381	INDONESIA
Tin	PT Sariwiguna Binasentosa	CID001463	INDONESIA
Tin	PT Stanindo Inti Perkasa	CID001468	INDONESIA
Tin	PT Sukses Inti Makmur (SIM)	CID002816	INDONESIA
Tin	PT Tommy Utama	CID001493	INDONESIA
Tin	Resind Industria e Comercio Ltda.	CID002706	BRAZIL
Tin	Rui Da Hung	CID001539	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA
Tin	Super Ligas	CID002756	BRAZIL
Tin	Tin Smelting Branch of Yunnan Tin Co., Ltd.	CID002180	CHINA
Tin	Tin Technology & Refining	CID003325	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Tin	White Solder Metalurgia e Mineracao Ltda.	CID002036	BRAZIL
Tin	Yunnan Chengfeng Non-ferrous Metals Co., Ltd.	CID002158	CHINA
Tin	Yunnan Yunfan Non-ferrous Metals Co., Ltd.	CID003397	CHINA
Tin	Gejiu Non-Ferrous Metal Processing Co., Ltd.	CID000538	CHINA
Tin	Malaysia Smelting Corporation (MSC)	CID001105	MALAYSIA
Tin	Thaisarco	CID001898	THAILAND
Tin	Guangdong Hanhe Non-Ferrous Metal Co., Ltd.	CID003116	CHINA
Tin	Estanho de Rondonia S.A.	CID000448	BRAZIL
Tin	PT Bangka Tin Industry	CID001419	INDONESIA
Tin	PT Belitung Industri Sejahtera	CID001421	INDONESIA
Tin	PT Timah Nusantara	CID001486	INDONESIA
Tin	Precious Minerals and Smelting Limited	CID003409	INDIA
Tin	CRM Synergies	CID003524	SPAIN
Tin	PT Rajehan Ariq	CID002593	INDONESIA
Tin	HuiChang Hill Tin Industry Co., Ltd.	CID002844	CHINA
Tin	Mining Minerals Resources SARL	CID004065	CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE
Tin	Takehara PVD Materials Plant / PVD Materials Division of MITSUBISHI MINING & SMELTING CO., LTD.	CID004403	JAPAN
Tin	Malaysia Smelting Corporation Berhad (Port Klang)	CID004434	MALAYSIA
Tin	Woodcross Smelting Company Limited	CID004724	UGANDA
Tin	Smelter not listed	CID001758	BRAZIL
Tin	Feinhutte Halsbrucke GmbH	CID000466	GERMANY
Tin	Global Advanced Metals Greenbushes Pty Ltd.	CID004754	AUSTRALIA
Tungsten	Cronimet Brasil Ltda	CID003468	BRAZIL
Tungsten	Hubei Green Tungsten Co., Ltd.	CID003417	CHINA

Tungsten	Lianyou Metals Co., Ltd.	CID003407	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA
Tungsten	Jiangwu H.C. Starck Tungsten Products Co., Ltd.	CID002551	CHINA
Tungsten	China Molybdenum Tungsten Co., Ltd.	CID002641	CHINA
Tungsten	Niagara Refining LLC	CID002589	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Tungsten	Philippine Chuangxin Industrial Co., Inc.	CID002827	PHILIPPINES
Tungsten	Masan High-Tech Materials	CID002543	VIET NAM
Tungsten	A.L.M.T. Corp.	CID000004	JAPAN
Tungsten	H.C. Starck Tungsten GmbH	CID002541	GERMANY
Tungsten	Kennametal Huntsville	CID000105	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Tungsten	Guangdong Xianglu Tungsten Co., Ltd.	CID000218	CHINA
Tungsten	Chongyi Zhangyuan Tungsten Co., Ltd.	CID000258	CHINA
Tungsten	Global Tungsten & Powders LLC	CID000568	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Tungsten	Hunan Chenzhou Mining Co., Ltd.	CID000766	CHINA
Tungsten	Japan New Metals Co., Ltd.	CID000825	JAPAN
Tungsten	Kennametal Fallon	CID000966	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Tungsten	Wolfram Bergbau und Hutten AG	CID002044	AUSTRIA
Tungsten	Xiamen Tungsten Co., Ltd.	CID002082	CHINA
Tungsten	TANIOBIS Smelting GmbH & Co. KG	CID002542	GERMANY
Tungsten	Jiangxi Yaosheng Tungsten Co., Ltd.	CID002316	CHINA
Tungsten	Jiangxi Xinsheng Tungsten Industry Co., Ltd.	CID002317	CHINA
Tungsten	Jiangxi Tonggu Non-ferrous Metallurgical & Chemical Co., Ltd.	CID002318	CHINA
Tungsten	Malipo Haiyu Tungsten Co., Ltd.	CID002319	CHINA
Tungsten	Xiamen Tungsten (H.C.) Co., Ltd.	CID002320	CHINA
Tungsten	Jiangxi Gan Bei Tungsten Co., Ltd.	CID002321	CHINA
Tungsten	Ganzhou Seadragon W & Mo Co., Ltd.	CID002494	CHINA
Tungsten	Asia Tungsten Products Vietnam Ltd.	CID002502	VIET NAM
Tungsten	Hunan Shizhuyuan Nonferrous Metals Co., Ltd. Chenzhou Tungsten Products Branch	CID002513	CHINA
Tungsten	Ganzhou Jiangwu Ferrotungsten Co., Ltd.	CID002315	CHINA
Tungsten	Fujian Xinlu Tungsten Co., Ltd.	CID003609	CHINA
Tungsten	Tungsten Vietnam Joint Stock Company	CID003993	VIET NAM
Tungsten	Shinwon Tungsten (Fujian Shanghang) Co., Ltd.	CID004430	CHINA
Tungsten	Lianyou Resources Co., Ltd.	CID004397	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA
Tungsten	Philippine Bonway Manufacturing Industrial Corporation	CID004797	PHILIPPINES
Tungsten	Kenee Mining Corporation Vietnam	CID004619	VIET NAM
Tungsten	Plansee Composite Materials GmbH	CID004068	GERMANY

Annex E – Countries of Origin of Conflict Minerals

It is likely that we used conflict minerals from many of the following sources as well as some that are not identified.

Albania	Dominican Republic	Lebanon	San Marino
Algeria	Ecuador	Liberia	Saudi Arabia
Andorra	Egypt	Liechtenstein	Senegal
Antigua and Barbuda	El Salvador	Lithuania	Serbia
Argentina	Estonia	Luxembourg	Sierra Leone
Australia	Eswatini	Macao	Singapore
Austria	Ethiopia	Madagascar	Sint Maarten
Azerbaijan	Finland	Malaysia	Slovakia
Bahamas	France	Mali	Slovenia
Barbados	French Guiana	Malta	South Africa
Belarus	Georgia	Mauritania	Spain
Belgium	Germany	Mexico	Sudan
Benin	Ghana	Mongolia	Suriname
Bolivia	Greece	Morocco	Sweden
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Grenada	Mozambique	Switzerland
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Guatemala (HR)	Myanmar	Tajikistan
Botswana	Guinea	Namibia	Thailand
Brazil	Guyana	Netherlands	Tanzania
Bulgaria	Honduras	New Zealand	Togo
Burkina Faso	Hong Kong	Nicaragua	Trinidad and Tobago
Burundi	Hungary	Niger	Tunisia
Cameroon (HR)	Iceland	Nigeria	Turkey
Canada	India	North Macedonia	Uganda
Cayman Islands	Indonesia	Norway	Ukraine

Chile	Ireland	Oman	United Arab Emirates
China	Israel	Pakistan	United Kingdom
Chinese Taipei	Italy	Panama	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Colombia	Jamaica	Papua New Guinea	United States of America
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	Japan	Peru	Uruguay
Costa Rica	Jordan	Philippines	Uzbekistan
Côte d'Ivoire	Kazakhstan	Poland	Venezuela (HR)
Croatia	Kenya	Portugal	Vietnam
Curacao	Korea, Republic of	Puerto Rico	Zambia
Cyprus	Kuwait	Romania	Zimbabwe
Czech Republic	Kyrgyzstan	Russia	
Denmark	Lao People's Democratic Republic	Rwanda	
Djibouti	Laos	Saint Kitts and Nevis	
Dominica	Latvia	Saint Vincent and Grenadines	