

Subject: Conflict Minerals supply chain investigation

Dear Supplier,

The intent of this letter is to inform you about Philips' requirements for suppliers related to responsible sourcing of minerals, as stipulated in [Philips' Supplier Sustainability Declaration](#).

**We ask you to undertake the following immediate action:**

- Within 5 days, please confirm that you have received this letter as well as that you are (still) the person responsible for the conflict minerals topic in your company. If not, please provide contact details of the correct person.
- In case products/components supplied to Philips do not contain any tin, tungsten, tantalum, and/or gold (3TG metals), please confirm this to us.

**Next steps after you determined that your products contain 3TG metals:**

- Please adopt or maintain a publicly available responsible minerals sourcing policy, consistent with the [OECD Guidance](#) Annex II *Model Supply Chain Policy for a Responsible Global Supply Chain of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas*.
- Identify all 3TG smelters in your supply chain. If you do not source directly from smelters, please pass on this request to your suppliers (and they may have to pass it on to their suppliers, until the smelters are identified).
- Cascade Philips' request to only source from Responsible Mineral Assurance Program (RMAP, or equivalent) compliant smelters to your suppliers and ask them to do the same with their next tier partners. In addition, we rely on your support to request non-audited smelters to be audited.
- Download, complete, and send us the [Conflict Minerals Reporting Template](#) (CMRT).

**Philips position on Responsible Sourcing of Minerals**

Responsible sourcing of minerals is an important aspect of Philips' commitment to supplier sustainability. It is our intention to do our utmost to ensure that the products and components within our supply chain do not contain conflict minerals from conflict-affected and high-risk areas<sup>i</sup> (CAHRAs), including, but not limited to, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and adjoining countries, as defined in the OECD Guidance. In line with this commitment, we actively support responsible sourcing practices from the DRC, adjoining countries, or other CAHRAs, by utilizing smelters/refiners that have been validated against standards consistent with the OECD Guidance as can be read in our [Position Paper](#). Philips expects its suppliers to adopt a similar policy and adhere to the principles of responsible sourcing.

We require our suppliers to perform supply chain due diligence, identify smelters, and provide this information to us upon request regardless of whether suppliers are subject to the SEC requirements. Additionally, we expect you to review due diligence information received from your suppliers against your company's expectations and take corrective actions if needed.

Philips expects suppliers to steer their supply chain towards using only smelters validated via RMAP (or equivalent). A list of validated RMAP conformant smelters is available on the [RMI](#) website. We request all suppliers using smelters that are not yet validated via RMAP to address these smelters with a request to participate in the RMI smelter audit program (or equivalent), or alternatively, switch to an audited smelter. This will help achieve the common goal of minimizing and ultimately eliminating the use of non-conformant smelters in our supply chain, ensuring responsible sourcing.

**Training and support**

Philips offers training on this topic. Support to you and your suppliers is available via our Conflict Minerals Support Center.

Email: [conflict\\_free\\_minerals@philips.com](mailto:conflict_free_minerals@philips.com)

We count on your full cooperation in this important matter.

Sincerely,

Osama Malik

Human Rights & Sustainability Manager

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<sup>i</sup> Conflict-affected and high-risk areas are regions characterized by armed conflict, violence, political instability, weak institutions, insecurity, human rights abuses, and violations of national or international laws. (Source: [OECD Guidance](#))