

---

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

---

**FORM SD**  
**Specialized Disclosure Report**

---



**Amkor Technology, Inc.**

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

---

**Delaware**

(State or other jurisdiction of  
incorporation or organization)

**000-29472**

(Commission  
File Number)

**2045 East Innovation Circle, Tempe, AZ**

(Address of principal executive offices)

**85284**

(Zip Code)

**Mark N. Rogers**

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

**(480) 821-5000**

---

Check the appropriate box to indicate the rule pursuant to which this form is being filed:

- ☒ Rule 13p-1 under the Securities Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.13p-1) for the reporting period from January 1 to December 31, 2022.
- ☐ Rule 13q-1 under the Securities Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.13q-1) for the fiscal year ended .
- 
-

---

## **Section 1 - Conflict Minerals Disclosure**

### **Item 1.01 Conflict Minerals Disclosure and Report**

#### **Conflict Minerals Disclosure**

This Specialized Disclosure Report on Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) Form SD (this “Form SD”) is filed pursuant to Section 13(p) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”), and Rule 13p-1 thereunder, which implements Section 1502 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Section 13(p) of the Exchange Act, Rule 13p-1 thereunder, and Section 1502 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act collectively, the “Conflict Minerals Regulations”). Pursuant to the Conflict Minerals Regulations, Amkor Technology, Inc. (the “Company”) conducted a good faith Reasonable Country of Origin Inquiry in 2022 (the “RCOI”) on the sources of its Conflict Minerals (as defined in the Conflict Minerals Regulations) to determine whether the Conflict Minerals used when performing the Company’s semiconductor packaging services originated from the Democratic Republic of the Congo or an adjoining country (the “Covered Countries”) or are from recycled or scrap sources.

The Company conducted the RCOI with its direct suppliers using the Conflict Minerals Reporting Template (“CMRT”), a supply chain survey tool provided by the Responsible Minerals Initiative (“RMI”), an industry group that works to address Conflict Minerals issues within supply chains. The CMRT requests direct suppliers to identify the smelters, refiners, and countries of origin of the Conflict Minerals in their products. The Company relied primarily on responses received from its direct suppliers and information provided by the RMI to identify sources of the Conflict Minerals used by the Company.

Based on the responses to the Company’s RCOI, the Company knows or has reason to believe that a portion of the Conflict Minerals used by the Company originated or may have originated from the Covered Countries or may not be solely from recycled or scrap sources.

In accordance with the Conflict Minerals Regulations, the Company’s Conflict Minerals Report for the year ended December 31, 2022 (the “CMR”) is attached to this Form SD as Exhibit 1.01 and is incorporated into this Form SD by reference. Both reports are available on the Company’s website under the heading “Financial Information > SEC Filings” at <https://ir.amkor.com>. This Form SD and Exhibit 1.01 contain references to the Company’s website. The information on the Company’s website is not incorporated by reference into this Form SD or the CMR, nor are they deemed “filed” with the SEC pursuant to the Exchange Act or the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

#### **Item 1.02 Exhibit**

Information concerning Conflict Minerals required by the Conflict Minerals Regulations is included in Exhibit 1.01 to this Form SD.

---

**Section 2 - Resource Extraction Issuer Disclosure****Item 2.01 Resource Extraction Issuer Disclosure and Report**

Not applicable.

**Section 3 - Exhibits****Item 3.01 Exhibits**

[Exhibit 1.01 - Conflict Minerals Report for the reporting period January 1, 2022 to December 31, 2022, as required by Items 1.01 and 1.02 of this Form.](#)

---

**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.

Amkor Technology, Inc.

(Registrant)

/s/ Mark N. Rogers

Mark N. Rogers, Executive Vice President, General Counsel, and  
Corporate Secretary

May 26, 2023

Date



### **Conflict Minerals Report of Amkor Technology, Inc.**

*This Conflict Minerals Report for the year ended December 31, 2022 (this “Report”) of Amkor Technology, Inc. (the “Company,” “Amkor,” “we,” or “us”) contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the federal securities laws. You are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements, which are often characterized by terminology such as “may,” “will,” “should,” “expects,” “plans,” “anticipates,” “believes,” “estimates,” “predicts,” “potential,” “continue,” or “intend,” by the negative of these terms or other comparable terminology, or by discussions of strategy, plans, or intentions. All forward-looking statements in this Report are made based on our current expectations, forecasts, estimates, and assumptions. Because such statements include risks, uncertainties, assumptions, and other factors, actual results may differ materially from those anticipated in such forward-looking statements, including, but not limited to, our customers’ requirements to use certain suppliers, our suppliers’ responsiveness and cooperation with our due diligence efforts, our ability to implement improvements in our conflict minerals program, changes to the sourcing status of smelters and refiners in our supply chain, our ability to identify and mitigate related risks in our supply chain, and other important risk factors discussed in the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2022 (the “Form 10-K”) and from time to time in the Company’s other reports filed with or furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”). You should carefully consider the trends, risks, and uncertainties described in this Report, the Form 10-K, and other reports filed with or furnished to the SEC before making any investment decision with respect to our securities. If any of these trends, risks, or uncertainties continues or occurs, our business, financial condition, or operating results could be materially adversely affected, the trading prices of our securities could decline, and you could lose part or all of your investment. All forward-looking statements attributable to us or persons acting on our behalf are expressly qualified in their entirety by this cautionary statement. We undertake no obligation to review or update any forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances occurring after the date of this Report except as may be required by applicable law.*

This Report was prepared in accordance with Section 13(p) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”), and Rule 13p-1 thereunder, which implements Section 1502 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Section 13(p) of the Exchange Act, Rule 13p-1 thereunder, and Section 1502 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act collectively, the “Conflict Minerals Regulations”).

---

## *Business Overview*

Amkor is one of the world's leading providers of outsourced semiconductor packaging and test services. Our packaging and test services are designed to meet application and chip-specific requirements including: the required type of interconnect technology; size; thickness; and electrical, mechanical, and thermal performance. Some of the materials we use when providing packaging services contain tantalum, tin, tungsten, or gold (collectively, "Conflict Minerals"). Test services involve checking that a packaged die meets its design and performance specifications and do not involve the use of Conflict Minerals.

The supply chain that provides us with Conflict Minerals is divided into "upstream" and "downstream" entities. An upstream entity is an entity in our supply chain located between the mine of origin and the smelter or refiner and includes miners, local traders, exporters from the country of mineral origin, international concentrate traders, mineral processors, smelters, and refiners. A downstream entity is an entity in our supply chain located between the smelter or refiner and the retailer and includes metal traders and exchanges, component manufacturers, product manufacturers, original equipment manufacturers, and retailers.

Amkor is a downstream entity and is typically several tiers removed from the smelter or refiner and mineral origin. We have limited visibility beyond our direct suppliers to entities within our supply chain. Therefore, we rely principally on our direct suppliers to provide us with sourcing information.

## *Due Diligence Overview*

We undertook due diligence on the source and chain of custody of the Conflict Minerals we use when providing packaging services using tools and relying on information provided by the Responsible Minerals Initiative (the "RMI"), an industry group that works to address Conflict Minerals issues within supply chains. One RMI tool we used as part of our due diligence was the Conflict Minerals Reporting Template ("CMRT"), which facilitates the collection of information on the source of Conflict Minerals. We also relied on information from the Responsible Minerals Assurance Process ("RMAP"), a voluntary initiative managed by the RMI, in which an independent third party validates the Conflict Minerals management procedures of a smelter or refiner to determine, with reasonable confidence, that the minerals it processes were sourced responsibly. If a smelter or refiner has committed to undergo an RMAP assessment, completed the relevant documents, and scheduled the RMAP assessment, they are designated by the RMI as "Active." Upon completion of a successful audit, the smelter or refiner is designated by the RMI as "Conformant."

## *Due Diligence Design*

We designed our due diligence to conform to an internationally recognized due diligence framework, the *Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas, Third Edition, and related supplements on Tin, Tantalum and Tungsten and on Gold* (collectively, the "OECD Framework").

The OECD Framework provides a five-step outline for risk-based due diligence in the mineral supply chain.

---

Our due diligence framework, which was designed to align with and incorporate the five-step outline from the OECD Framework, is summarized below.

### **Step 1 - Establish Strong Management Systems**

- Adopt and revise, as needed, our Responsible Minerals Sourcing Policy, which states our goal to source Conflict Minerals responsibly and is located on the “About Us” tab of [www.amkor.com](http://www.amkor.com), under “ESG.”
- Maintain an internal team to implement our Responsible Minerals Sourcing Policy, which includes members from the Procurement, Legal, and Quality Assurance teams, and reported program activities to Executive Management.
- Update processes and procedures, as appropriate, to meet the requirements of our Responsible Minerals Sourcing Policy.
- Enforce the requirement that our direct suppliers undertake due diligence to achieve a conformant supply chain.
- Maintain our record retention practice for records related to the sourcing of Conflict Minerals.
- Continue our existing grievance system where suppliers can submit questions or reports on ethical or legal issues, including issues relating to Conflict Minerals.

### **Step 2 - Identify and Assess Risks in the Supply Chain**

- Conduct a survey of direct suppliers of Conflict Minerals in our supply chain using the CMRT to identify the smelters, refiners, and/or mines of origin of Conflict Minerals.
- Compare smelters, refiners, and/or mines of origin identified by our direct suppliers against the list of smelters, refiners, and mineral sourcing information that have received a “Conformant” designation by the RMAP.
- Perform reviews of select suppliers to evaluate the reasonableness of responses received and alignment with the OECD Framework.

### **Step 3 - Design and Implement a Strategy to Respond to Identified Risks**

- Devise and adopt a risk management plan designed to mitigate the risk that our direct suppliers do not meet our expectations to achieve a conformant supply chain.
- Monitor risk management plan periodically by, among other methods, engaging directly with impacted suppliers, smelters, and refiners.

- 
- Contact a portion of smelters and refiners within our supply chain to encourage them to maintain their participation in the RMAP or industry equivalent. Our outreach efforts include in-person training and meetings with select smelters and industry associations.
  - Report information on the source and chain of custody of Conflict Minerals in our supply chain to Executive Management and the Audit Committee of the Company's Board of Directors.

#### **Step 4 - Carry Out Independent Third-party Audits of Smelter's/Refiner's Due Diligence Practices**

- Maintain our membership in the RMI, an industry group that has implemented the RMAP to carry out independent third-party audits of a smelter's or refiner's Conflict Minerals management practices. As an RMI member, we rely on the results of the RMAP to provide smelter, refiner, and mineral sourcing information on the Conflict Minerals we used when providing packaging services.

#### **Step 5 - Report Annually on Supply Chain Due Diligence**

- Annually publish the results of our supply chain due diligence in a Specialized Report on Form SD and related Conflict Minerals Report, which are available on our website under the heading "Financial Information > SEC Filings" at <https://ir.amkor.com>.

#### *Due Diligence Performed*

In addition to the measures described above in the "Due Diligence Design" section of this Report, we undertook the following steps during the prior year to source Conflict Minerals responsibly:

- Conducted a supply chain survey of our direct suppliers of Conflict Minerals using the CMRT to identify the smelters, refiners, and/or mines of origin of Conflict Minerals.
- Continued engaging with our direct suppliers through periodic communications and evaluation of the smelter and refiner data provided to us.
- Followed established procedures designed to identify the smelters and refiners within our supply chain, including by evaluating the information received from our direct suppliers and comparing it with updated information published by the RMI.
- Contacted a portion of our smelters and refiners directly to encourage them to maintain their participation in the RMAP or industry equivalent.
- Continued our active involvement in the RMI and supported industry efforts to improve the monitoring and reporting of supply chain activities.



### Due Diligence Results

The results of our due diligence indicate that the sources of Conflict Minerals are: (1) from recycled or scrap materials; (2) from within the Democratic Republic of the Congo or adjoining countries (the “Covered Countries”); or (3) from outside the Covered Countries. We received responses from all our direct suppliers subject to our supply chain survey for 2022. Collectively, their responses identified 224 smelters and refiners within their supply chains as of December 31, 2022. As of December 31, 2022, the RMAP had designated all of those smelters and refiners as Conformant. Since December 31, 2022, 11 smelters and refiners changed their conformant status, and consequently, they have been designated as Non-Conformant. As of the filing of this Report, we are in the process of removing these smelters and refiners from our supply chain.

The following tables list the population of smelters, refiners, and origin of Conflict Minerals within our supply chain for 2022. Our efforts to determine this population are described above under the caption “Due Diligence Performed.” The information presented is derived from information provided by our direct suppliers and the RMI.

Smelters and Refiners Processing Conflict Minerals		
<u>Mineral</u>	<u>Smelter and Refiner Name</u>	<u>Country Location</u>
Gold	8853 S.p.A.*	Italy
Gold	Advanced Chemical Company	United States of America
Gold	Agosi AG	Germany
Gold	Aida Chemical Industries Co., Ltd.	Japan
Gold	Al Etihad Gold Refinery DMCC	United Arab Emirates
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	Aurubis AG	Germany
Gold	Bangalore Refinery	India
Gold	Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (Central Bank of the Philippines)	Philippines
Gold	Boliden AB	Sweden
Gold	C. Hafner GmbH + Co. KG	Germany
Gold	CCR Refinery - Glencore Canada Corporation	Canada
Gold	Cendres + Metaux S.A.*	Switzerland
Gold	Chimet S.p.A.	Italy
Gold	Chugai Mining	Japan

Gold	Dowa	Japan
Gold	DSC (Do Sung Corporation)	Korea, Republic of
Gold	Eco-System Recycling Co., Ltd. East Plant	Japan
Gold	Eco-System Recycling Co., Ltd. North Plant	Japan
Gold	Eco-System Recycling Co., Ltd. West Plant	Japan
Gold	Emirates Gold DMCC	United Arab Emirates
Gold	Geib Refining Corporation	United States of America
Gold	Gold Refinery of Zijin Mining Group Co., Ltd.	China
Gold	Heimerle + Meule GmbH	Germany
Gold	Heraeus Germany GmbH Co. KG	Germany
Gold	Heraeus Metals Hong Kong Ltd.	China
Gold	Inner Mongolia Qiankun Gold and Silver Refinery Share Co., Ltd.	China
Gold	Ishifuku Metal Industry Co., Ltd.	Japan
Gold	Istanbul Gold Refinery	Turkey
Gold	Italpreziosi	Italy
Gold	Japan Mint	Japan
Gold	Jiangxi Copper Co., Ltd.	China
Gold	JX Nippon Mining & Metals Co., Ltd.	Japan
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	L'Orfebre S.A.	Andorra
Gold	LS-NIKKO Copper Inc.	Korea, Republic of
Gold	LT Metal Ltd.	Korea, Republic of
Gold	Materion	United States of America
Gold	Matsuda Sangyo Co., Ltd.	Japan
Gold	Metal Concentrators SA (Pty) Ltd.	South Africa
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
Gold	Mitsubishi Materials Corporation	Japan
Gold	Mitsui Mining and Smelting Co., Ltd.	Japan
Gold	MMTC-PAMP India Pvt., Ltd.	India
Gold	Nadir Metal Rafineri San. Ve Tic. A.S.	Turkey
Gold	Navoi Mining and Metallurgical Combinat	Uzbekistan
Gold	NH Recytech Company	Korea, Republic of
Gold	Nihon Material Co., Ltd.	Japan

Gold	Ogussa Österreichische Gold- und Silber-Scheideanstalt GmbH	Austria
Gold	Ohura Precious Metal Industry Co., Ltd.	Japan
Gold	PAMP S.A.	Switzerland
Gold	Planta Recuperadora de Metales SpA	Chile
Gold	PT Aneka Tambang (Persero) Tbk	Indonesia
Gold	PX Precinox S.A.	Switzerland
Gold	Rand Refinery (Pty) Ltd.	South Africa
Gold	REMONDIS PMR B.V.	Netherlands
Gold	Royal Canadian Mint	Canada
Gold	SAAMP	France
Gold	Safimet S.p.A.*	Italy
Gold	SAFINA A.S.	Czechia
Gold	Samduck Precious Metals*	Korea, Republic of
Gold	SEMPSA Joyeria Plateria S.A.	Spain
Gold	Shandong Gold Smelting Co., Ltd.	China
Gold	Shandong Zhaojin Gold & Silver Refinery Co., Ltd.	China
Gold	Sichuan Tianze Precious Metals Co., Ltd.	China
Gold	Singway Technology Co., Ltd.*	Taiwan, Province of China
Gold	Solar Applied Materials Technology Corp.	Taiwan, Province of China
Gold	Sumitomo Metal Mining Co., Ltd.	Japan
Gold	SungEel HiMetal Co., Ltd.	Korea, Republic of
Gold	T.C.A S.p.A	Italy
Gold	Tanaka Kikinzoku Kogyo K.K.	Japan
Gold	Tokuriki Honten Co., Ltd.	Japan
Gold	TOO Tau-Ken-Altyn	Kazakhstan
Gold	Torecom	Korea, Republic of
Gold	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	Yamakin Co., Ltd.	Japan
Gold	Yokohama Metal Co., Ltd.	Japan
Gold	Zhongyuan Gold Smelter of Zhongjin Gold Corporation	China
Tantalum	AMG Brasil	Brazil
Tantalum	Changsha South Tantalum Niobium Co., Ltd.*	China
Tantalum	D Block Metals, LLC	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	H.C. Starck Inc.	United States of America
Tantalum	Hengyang King Xing Lifeng New Materials Co., Ltd.	China
Tantalum	Jiangxi Dinghai Tantalum & Niobium Co., Ltd.	China
Tantalum	Jiangxi Tuohong New Raw Material	China
Tantalum	JiuJiang JinXin Nonferrous Metals Co., Ltd.	China
Tantalum	Jiujiang Tanbre Co., Ltd.	China
Tantalum	Jiujiang Zhongao Tantalum & Niobium Co., Ltd.	China
Tantalum	KEMET de Mexico	Mexico
Tantalum	Metallurgical Products India Pvt., Ltd.	India
Tantalum	Mineracao Taboca S.A.	Brazil
Tantalum	Mitsui Mining and Smelting Co., Ltd.	Japan
Tantalum	Ningxia Orient Tantalum Industry Co., Ltd.	China
Tantalum	NPM Silmet AS	Estonia
Tantalum	QuantumClean	United States of America
Tantalum	Resind Industria e Comercio Ltda.	Brazil
Tantalum	RFH Yancheng Jinye New Material Technology Co., Ltd.	China
Tantalum	Taki Chemical Co., Ltd.	Japan
Tantalum	TANIOBIS Co., Ltd.	Thailand
Tantalum	TANIOBIS GmbH	Germany
Tantalum	TANIOBIS Japan Co., Ltd.	Japan
Tantalum	TANIOBIS Smelting GmbH & Co. KG	Germany
Tantalum	Telex Metals	United States of America
Tantalum	Ulba Metallurgical Plant JSC	Kazakhstan
Tantalum	XIMEI RESOURCES (GUANGDONG) LIMITED	China
Tantalum	XinXing HaoRong Electronic Material Co., Ltd.	China
Tantalum	Yanling Jincheng Tantalum & Niobium Co., Ltd.	China
Tin	Alpha	United States of America
Tin	Chenzhou Yunxiang Mining and Metallurgy Co., Ltd.	China
Tin	Chifeng Dajingzi Tin Industry Co., Ltd.	China
Tin	China Tin Group Co., Ltd.	China
Tin	CRM Synergies	Spain
Tin	CV Ayi Jaya	Indonesia
Tin	CV Venus Inti Perkasa	Indonesia
Tin	Dowa	Japan
Tin	EM Vinto	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)
Tin	Estanho de Rondonia S.A.	Brazil
Tin	Fabrica Auricchio Industria e Comercio Ltda.	Brazil
Tin	Fenix Metals	Poland
Tin	Gejiu Non-Ferrous Metal Processing Co., Ltd.	China
Tin	Gejiu Zili Mining And Metallurgy Co., Ltd.*	China
Tin	Guangdong Hanhe Non-Ferrous Metal Co., Ltd.	China
Tin	Jiangxi New Nanshan Technology Ltd.	China

Tin	Luna Smelter, Ltd.	Rwanda
Tin	Magnu's Minerais Metais e Ligas Ltda.	Brazil
Tin	Malaysia Smelting Corporation (MSC)	Malaysia
Tin	Metallic Resources, Inc.	United States of America
Tin	Metallo Belgium N.V.	Belgium
Tin	Metallo Spain S.L.U.	Spain
Tin	Mineracao Taboca S.A.	Brazil
Tin	Minsur	Peru
Tin	Mitsubishi Materials Corporation	Japan
Tin	O.M. Manufacturing (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	Thailand
Tin	O.M. Manufacturing Philippines, Inc.	Philippines
Tin	Operaciones Metalurgicas S.A.	Bolivia (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 Babel Surya Alam Lestari	Indonesia
Tin	PT Bangka Serumpun	Indonesia
Tin	PT Bukit Timah	Indonesia
Tin	PT Cipta Persada Mulia	Indonesia
Tin	PT Menara Cipta Mulia	Indonesia
Tin	PT Mitra Stania Prima	Indonesia
Tin	PT Mitra Sukses Globalindo	Indonesia
Tin	PT Prima Timah Utama	Indonesia
Tin	PT Putera Sarana Shakti (PT PSS)	Indonesia
Tin	PT Rajawali Rimba Perkasa	Indonesia
Tin	PT Rajehan Ariq	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 Timah Tbk Kundur	Indonesia
Tin	PT Timah Tbk Mentok	Indonesia
Tin	PT Tinindo Inter Nusa*	Indonesia
Tin	Resind Industria e Comercio Ltda.	Brazil
Tin	Rui Da Hung	Taiwan, Province of China
Tin	Thaisarco	Thailand
Tin	Tin Smelting Branch of Yunnan Tin Co., Ltd.	China
Tin	Tin Technology & Refining	United States of America
Tin	White Solder Metalurgia e Mineracao Ltda.	Brazil
Tin	Yunnan Chengfeng Non-ferrous Metals Co., Ltd.	China
Tungsten	A.L.M.T. Corp.	Japan

Tungsten	ACL Metais Eireli*	Brazil
Tungsten	Asia Tungsten Products Vietnam Ltd.	Vietnam
Tungsten	Chenzhou Diamond Tungsten Products Co., Ltd.	China
Tungsten	China Molybdenum Tungsten Co., Ltd.	China
Tungsten	Chongyi Zhangyuan Tungsten Co., Ltd.	China
Tungsten	Cronimet Brasil Ltda	Brazil
Tungsten	Fujian Ganmin RareMetal Co., Ltd.	China
Tungsten	Fujian Xinlu Tungsten	China
Tungsten	Ganzhou Haichuang Tungsten Co., Ltd.	China
Tungsten	Ganzhou Huaxing Tungsten Products Co., Ltd.	China
Tungsten	Ganzhou Jiangwu Ferrotungsten Co., Ltd.	China
Tungsten	Ganzhou Seadragon W & Mo Co., Ltd.	China
Tungsten	Global Tungsten & Powders Corp.	United States of America
Tungsten	Guangdong Xianglu Tungsten Co., Ltd.	China
Tungsten	H.C. Starck Tungsten GmbH	Germany
Tungsten	Hunan Chenzhou Mining Co., Ltd.	China
Tungsten	Hunan Chunchang Nonferrous Metals Co., Ltd.*	China
Tungsten	Japan New Metals Co., Ltd.	Japan
Tungsten	Jiangwu H.C. Starck Tungsten Products Co., Ltd.	China
Tungsten	Jiangxi Gan Bei Tungsten Co., Ltd.	China
Tungsten	Jiangxi Tonggu Non-ferrous Metallurgical & Chemical Co., Ltd.	China
Tungsten	Jiangxi Xinsheng Tungsten Industry Co., Ltd.	China
Tungsten	Jiangxi Yaosheng Tungsten Co., Ltd.	China
Tungsten	Jingmen Dewei GEM Tungsten Resources Recycling Co., Ltd.	China
Tungsten	Kennametal Fallon	United States of America
Tungsten	Kennametal Huntsville	United States of America
Tungsten	Lianyou Metals Co., Ltd.	Taiwan, Province of China
Tungsten	Malipo Haiyu Tungsten Co., Ltd.	China
Tungsten	Masan High-Tech Materials	Vietnam
Tungsten	Niagara Refining LLC	United States of America
Tungsten	Philippine Chuangxin Industrial Co., Inc.	Philippines
Tungsten	TANIOBIS Smelting GmbH & Co. KG	Germany
Tungsten	Wolfram Bergbau und Hutten AG	Austria
Tungsten	Xiamen Tungsten (H.C.) Co., Ltd.	China
Tungsten	Xiamen Tungsten Co., Ltd.	China

\* The conformance status of the smelter or refiner has changed since December 31, 2022.

---

**Countries of Origin for Conflict Minerals, to the Extent Known**

---

Australia	Guyana	Rwanda*
Benin	India	Sierra Leone
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Indonesia	South Africa
Brazil	Laos	South Korea
Burundi*	Malaysia	Spain
Canada	Mexico	Swaziland
Chile	Mozambique	Sweden
China	Myanmar	Tanzania*
Chinese Taipei	Namibia	Thailand
Colombia	Nicaragua	Uganda*
Democratic Republic of the Congo*	Niger	United Kingdom
Ecuador	Nigeria	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Eritrea	Papua New Guinea	United States of America
Ethiopia	Peru	Uzbekistan
France	Philippines	Venezuela
Ghana	Portugal	Vietnam
Guinea	Russian Federation	Zimbabwe

\* The DRC or one or more of the Covered Countries were identified in the aggregated list of potential countries of origin reported by RMI for the conformant smelters and refiners listed above. As Amkor's direct suppliers generally provide smelter and refiner information at the company level, the aggregated information reported by RMI does not necessarily imply that minerals originating from the DRC or a Covered Country are incorporated in the materials purchased by Amkor.