

**UNITED STATES  
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**

**Washington, D.C. 20549**

---

**FORM SD**

---

**Specialized Disclosure Report**

---

**CIRRUS LOGIC, INC.**

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

---

**DELAWARE**  
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation)

**0-17795**  
(Commission File Number)

**800 W. 6th Street, Austin, TX 78701**  
(Address of principal executive offices)

**Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (512) 851-4000**

---

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

Cirrus Logic, Inc. (the “Company”) has evaluated its current product lines and determined that certain products that we manufactured, or contracted to manufacture, during calendar year 2022 use “conflict minerals” that are necessary to the functionality or production of those products. Conflict minerals are defined by the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) as cassiterite, columbite-tantalite, gold, wolframite, or their derivatives, which are limited to tin, tantalum, tungsten, and gold (the “3TG” minerals). The Company conducted a good faith reasonable country of origin inquiry regarding those 3TG minerals to determine whether any of the 3TG minerals originated in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Republic of the Congo, the Central African Republic, South Sudan, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Tanzania, Zambia, and Angola (the “Covered Countries”), and whether any of the 3TG minerals may be from recycled or scrap sources. Based on its inquiry, the Company undertook due diligence on the source or chain of custody of its 3TG minerals and filed a Conflict Minerals Report as Exhibit 1.01 to this Form SD. A copy of the Company’s Conflict Minerals Report, along with a copy of this Form SD, is publicly available online at [www.cirrus.com/company/quality/corporate-compliance](http://www.cirrus.com/company/quality/corporate-compliance) in the Corporate Compliance section of our website.

### Item 1.02 Exhibit

A copy of the Company’s Conflict Minerals Report is provided as Exhibit 1.01 hereto.

## SECTION 2 – Resource Extraction Issuer Disclosure

### Item 2.01 Resource Extraction Issuer Disclosure and Report

Not applicable.

## SECTION 3 – Exhibits

### Item 3.01 Exhibits

The following exhibit is filed as part of this Report:

- [Exhibit 1.01](#) – Conflict Minerals Report as required by Items 1.01 and 1.02 of this Form.

## SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

CIRRUS LOGIC, INC.

Date: May 25, 2023

By:           /s/ Gregory S. Thomas            
Name: Gregory S. Thomas  
Title: General Counsel

**Cirrus Logic, Inc.**  
**Conflict Minerals Report**  
**For the Year Ended December 31, 2022**

**I. Introduction**

This Conflict Minerals Report (the “Report”) has been prepared by Cirrus Logic, Inc. (the “Company”) pursuant to Rule 13p-1 and Form SD (the “Rule”), which were promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. The Report covers the reporting period January 1, 2022 to December 31, 2022. The Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) adopted the Rule to implement the reporting and disclosure requirements related to “conflict minerals” as directed by the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010.

The Rule imposes certain reporting obligations on SEC registrants whose manufactured products contain certain specified materials that are necessary to the functionality or production of their products. The specified materials, which are collectively referred to as the “Conflict Minerals,” are defined by the SEC as cassiterite, columbite-tantalite, gold, wolframite, or their derivatives, which are limited to tin, tantalum, tungsten, and gold (the “3TG” minerals).

According to the Rule, if a registrant has reason to believe that any of the 3TG minerals in its supply chain may have originated in the Covered Countries, or if the registrant is unable to determine that the 3TG minerals either did not originate in the Covered Countries or were from recycled or scrap sources, then the issuer must exercise due diligence on the source and chain of custody of the 3TG minerals. The “Covered Countries” for the purposes of the Rule and this Report are the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Republic of the Congo, the Central African Republic, South Sudan, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Tanzania, Zambia, and Angola. The registrant must annually submit a report, a Conflict Minerals Report (the “CMR”), to the SEC that includes a description of those due diligence measures.

This Report has been prepared by management of the Company and includes the activities of all majority-owned subsidiaries and entities that are required to be consolidated. The Company did not subject this Report to an independent private sector audit and we do not believe such an audit was required based on the guidance provided by the SEC in its “Statement of the Effect of the Recent Court of Appeals Decision on the Conflict Minerals Rule” dated April 29, 2014 because we have not elected to describe any of our covered products as “DRC conflict free” at this time.

**Company Overview**

The Company is a leader in low-power, high-precision mixed-signal processing solutions that create innovative user experiences for the world’s top mobile and consumer applications.

**Description of the Company’s Products Covered by this Report**

This Report relates to products: (i) for which 3TG minerals are necessary to the functionality or production of that product; (ii) that were manufactured, or contracted to be manufactured, by the Company; and (iii) for which the manufacture was completed during calendar year 2022. The Company’s products covered by this Report are integrated circuits.

**II. Reasonable Country of Origin Inquiry**

The Company has conducted a good faith reasonable country of origin inquiry (“RCOI”) regarding the 3TG minerals. This RCOI was reasonably designed to determine whether any of the 3TG minerals originated in the Covered Countries and whether any of the 3TG minerals may be from recycled or scrap sources. To conduct the RCOI, we requested our suppliers to report the origin of the 3TG minerals used in the manufacture of our products. Specifically, suppliers were expected to utilize the Responsible Minerals Initiative (“RMI”) Conflict Minerals Reporting Template (“CMRT”) to report on the use of 3TG minerals used in the manufacture of our products.

Annex I includes a summary of the country of origin information collected as a result of our RCOI. The data on which we relied for certain statements in this report was obtained through our membership in the RMI, using the Reasonable Country of Origin Inquiry report for member “CRUS.”

---

### III. Due Diligence Design and Performance

#### 1. Due Diligence Design:

Our due diligence measures have been designed to conform with the framework provided by 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 (the “OECD Guidance”).

In conjunction with its due diligence process, the Company has adopted a policy relating to 3TG minerals (the “Conflict Minerals Policy”), incorporating the standards set forth in the OECD Guidance. The Conflict Minerals Policy states that, to promote stability and security, we expect our suppliers to source materials from environmentally and socially responsible supply chains. Our policy forbids our suppliers from placing an outright ban on procuring minerals from the Covered Countries. In addition, the Conflict Minerals Policy states that our suppliers must report at least annually the origin of the 3TG minerals by identifying smelters or refiners (“SORs”) used in the manufacture of our products. As outlined in the OECD Guidance, we also participate in groups and forums focused on responsible sourcing of the 3TG minerals, including the Responsible Business Alliance (“RBA”) and utilize RMI’s Responsible Minerals Assurance Process (“RMAP”), which provides suppliers with an independent, third-party audit that determines which smelters and refiners can be verified as having systems in place to responsibly source minerals in line with current global standards.

Summarized below are the design components of our conflict minerals program as they relate to the five-step framework as provided by the OECD Guidance:

- **Establishment of a strong company management system through:**
    - Adopting a Conflict Minerals Policy;
    - Establishing an internal team of subject matter experts that includes members of our supply chain, legal, and quality organizations, and is managed by our General Counsel;
    - Instituting processes for new suppliers of our integrated circuits whereby conflict mineral conformance is discussed during initial business reviews;
    - Including a flow-down clause in new or renewed supplier contracts relating to the sourcing of 3TG minerals;
    - Requiring our integrated circuit suppliers abide by the Cirrus Logic Supplier Code of Conduct, which is based on the RBA Code of Conduct;
    - Communicating our Supplier Code of Conduct to our suppliers with, in certain cases, accompanying training;
    - Participating in RMI initiatives; and
    - Providing multiple communication channels to serve as grievance mechanisms for early warning risk awareness, including an anonymous reporting hotline available for reporting possible violations of the Company’s policies (<https://secure.ethicspoint.com/domain/media/en/gui/6355/index.html>) and the Minerals Grievance Platform, a review system established by RMI to provide a record and communication channel for identification, review, and resolution of grievances.
  
  - **Identification and assessment of risks in the supply chain by:**
    - Identifying first-tier suppliers to engage in our due diligence efforts;
    - For subcontractors associated with the manufacture of our integrated circuit products, incorporating conflict minerals data review as part of our annual audits;
    - Conducting a survey of our direct supply chain using the template known as the RMI CMRT;
    - Reviewing and validating smelter information provided by suppliers and working with our supply chain to correct any inaccuracies in reporting;
    - Requiring sourcing only from SORs that are RMAP-conformant or that have successfully undergone a similar independent third-party audit verification;
    - Identifying smelter usage by greatest risk and prioritizing efforts, if any, associated with our due diligence with those smelters; and
    - Participating in RMI as a member of the smelter engagement team (level one) to validate SORs and assist in efforts to encourage smelter participation in the RMAP.
-

- **Design and implement a strategy to respond to identified risks by:**
  - Responding to risks identified in the supply chain by confirming that all smelters identified in survey responses from our suppliers have been verified by the RMAP;
  - Mitigating risks by performing direct outreach when necessary with smelters at risk for non-conformance to RMAP protocols to ensure continued compliance;
  - Collaborating with our supply chain to apply appropriate and reasonable leverage to ensure identified risks are tracked and removing non-conformant and/or inactive SORs in a timely manner if such SORs are unable or unwilling to remediate identified risks; this is done in consultation with information that RMI makes available to its members;
  - Exercising leverage over our upstream suppliers through contractual obligations and requirements to comply with our Supplier Code of Conduct, which is based on the RBA Code of Conduct and includes provisions requiring responsible sourcing of conflict minerals;
  - Reporting on a quarterly basis to senior management, including the Company’s Senior Vice President of Supply Chain; Senior Vice President of Global Operations; and Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Corporate Secretary, the status and findings derived from our due diligence efforts;
  - Informing the Company’s Audit Committee yearly on our due diligence activities and Conflict Minerals Report;
  - Designing and implementing training or recommendations for relevant first-tier suppliers as needed to improve their systems of transparency and control; and
  - Communicating our Conflict Minerals Policy to suppliers.
  
- **Auditing supply chain due diligence by:**
  - Requesting our suppliers to report to us using an industry-developed audit program through RMI, in collaboration with the London Bullion Market Association (“LBMA”) and the Responsible Jewellery Council (“RJC”), that is administered by independent third-party auditors;
  - Assessing the conflict minerals processes, procurement, and documentation of our suppliers; and
  - Supporting, through our participation in and financial support of, RMI’s efforts to determine mine or location of origin of conflict minerals and to improve and align industry expectations for due diligence as described on the RMI website at <http://www.responsiblemineralsinitiative.org>.
  
- **Reporting on supply chain due diligence by:**
  - Communicating our Conflict Minerals Policy on our website at [www.cirrus.com/company/quality/corporate-compliance/](http://www.cirrus.com/company/quality/corporate-compliance/);
  - Reporting annually our Specialized Disclosure Report on Form SD and Conflict Mineral Report filed with the SEC and publicly communicated on our website at [www.cirrus.com/company/quality/corporate-compliance/](http://www.cirrus.com/company/quality/corporate-compliance/); and
  - Discussing our Environmental, Social, and Governance (“ESG”) program in our annual ESG report available on our website at [www.cirrus.com/company/esg/](http://www.cirrus.com/company/esg/).

## 2. Due Diligence Measures Performed:

The Company exercised due diligence on the source and chain of custody of the 3TG minerals. Below is a description of the measures we 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:

- Communicated our Conflict Minerals Policy to our suppliers;
  - Conducted a supply-chain survey of 16 direct suppliers of our integrated circuit products using the RMI’s CMRT, requesting information regarding the necessary conflict minerals and identification of smelter and refiners that process such minerals;
  - Received responses to surveys from 100% of our suppliers with respect to our integrated circuits component suppliers for at least the sixth consecutive year;
  - Reviewed survey data for completeness, and contacted those suppliers that we identified as having contained incomplete or potentially inaccurate information to seek additional clarifying information;
-

- Compared smelters identified by our suppliers against lists of smelters certified as conflict-free through the RMAP; and
- Conducted Conflict Minerals Program Assessments of 15 suppliers and implemented program updates as necessary, focusing on the due diligence processes and policies of certain direct suppliers of our integrated circuit products.

#### **IV. Results of Due Diligence Measures**

Based on our due diligence efforts as it relates to our integrated circuits, we identified the facilities set forth in Annex II that potentially could have produced the necessary 3TG minerals in our products. Of the 114 smelters that we identified, 17 were believed to be potentially sourcing directly from the Covered Countries. However, none of the smelters identified in our supply chain are known to us as sourcing 3TG minerals that directly or indirectly finance or benefit armed groups in the DRC or adjoining countries. In Annex II, we have indicated the facilities identified in our supply chain as of 19 April 2023.

#### **V. Inherent Limitations and Risks with our Due Diligence Measures**

The Company employs a “fables” model for the manufacture, assembly, and test of our integrated circuits. We do not own or operate our own foundries or manufacturing facilities, and therefore, outsource our integrated circuit manufacturing to third-party foundries in Asia and Europe. We also outsource all product assembly, packaging, and testing of our products to several assembly and test subcontractors in Asia.

With our fables manufacturing strategy, we are a downstream consumer of certain 3TG minerals and our due diligence efforts can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance regarding the source and chain of custody for the necessary conflict minerals in the products that we sell. Our supply chain is complex, and there are multiple tiers between our company and the mines that ultimately supply 3TG materials. Given our place in the supply chain, we have no direct relationships with smelters and refiners, and therefore, possess no independent means of determining the source and origin of conflict mineral ores processed by smelters and refiners. We are regularly monitoring the RBA Smelter or Refiner (“SOR”) Master tool prepared and distributed by RMI; we work with our suppliers to understand how those SORs whose status is flagged as “Not Eligible” or “Non-Conformant” fit into our supply chain and request their removal from our supply chain as appropriate. Our due diligence processes are based on the necessity of seeking data from our suppliers and component manufacturers, who similarly rely on their supply chains to identify the original sources of the necessary conflict minerals. We may not receive CMRT data at the product-specific level for our Company, and information received from our suppliers may include SORs outside our direct supply chain. We also rely, to a large extent, on information collected and provided by independent third-party audit programs. Such sources of information may yield inaccurate or incomplete information and may be subject to fraud. This concern may be exacerbated after the U.S. Securities & Exchange Commission’s statement on the Rule in April 2017 indicating that, in light of the regulatory uncertainties relating to the Rule, the staff of the SEC will not recommend an enforcement action if companies only file a Form SD, and not a Conflict Minerals Report, to the extent otherwise required to be filed as an exhibit under the Rule.

Additionally, the complete supply chain from the SORs to our final integrated circuits involves a complex multi-step process that may be subject to changes without our knowledge on a frequent basis. We seek sourcing data from direct suppliers on at least an annual basis and request that the data cover the entire reporting year. However, due to timing of our requests, there is a risk that the data that we acquire will not reflect every supplier in the supply chain during the relevant period.

Due to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, the Company and RBA may have adapted certain audits and assessments conducted during calendar year 2022 to comply with travel restrictions and/or local regulations; actions were taken to keep individuals safe while maintaining the quality of reviews.

#### **VI. Future Steps to Mitigate Risks**

Based on our efforts to collect data, we believe the main risks that we have identified are related to the lack of data and the quality of data. We intend to continue the activities described above as well as take the following steps to improve the due diligence conducted to further mitigate any risk that the necessary 3TG minerals in our products could benefit armed groups in the Covered Countries:

1. Continue to engage with suppliers and direct them to training resources to attempt to maintain the response rate and improve the content of the supplier survey responses;
-

2. Continue to incorporate conflict minerals data review that we perform on 100% of our subcontractors associated with the manufacture of our integrated circuit products;
  3. Continue to participate with RMI to expand the smelters and refiners participating in the RMAP;
  4. Continue to work with the OECD or relevant trade associations to define and improve best practices and encourage responsible sourcing of 3TG minerals, including from the Covered Countries, in accordance with the OECD Guidance;
  5. Continue to encourage suppliers to utilize the public source RMI e-Learning training platform; and
  6. Continue to regularly monitor the Minerals Grievance Platform, a review system established by RMI in collaboration with LBMA and RJC to provide a record and communication channel for identification, review and resolution of grievances.
-

**Annex I**

<b>Countries of Origin of 3TG</b>	
Algeria	Lithuania
Andorra	Luxembourg
Argentina	Macao
Australia	Malaysia
Austria	Mali
Azerbaijan	Malta
Bangladesh	Mauritania
Belarus	Mauritius
Belgium	Mexico
Bolivia	Monaco
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Mongolia
Botswana	Morocco
Brazil	Mozambique
Bulgaria	Myanmar
Burkina Faso	Namibia
Burundi	Netherlands
Cambodia	New Zealand
Canada	Nicaragua
Chile	Niger
China	Nigeria
Colombia	Norway
Côte d'Ivoire	Oman
Croatia	Pakistan
Cyprus	Panama
Czech Republic	Papua New Guinea
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Peru
Denmark	Philippines
Dominican Republic	Poland
Ecuador	Portugal
Egypt	Puerto Rico
Estonia	Romania
Fiji	Russian Federation
Finland	Rwanda
France	Saudi Arabia
French Guiana	Senegal
Georgia	Serbia
Germany	Singapore



Ghana	Slovakia
Greece	Slovenia
Guatemala	South Africa
Guinea	Spain
Guyana	Sudan
Honduras	Suriname
Hong Kong	Sweden
Hungary	Switzerland
Iceland	Taiwan, Province of China
India	Tajikistan
Indonesia	Tanzania
Ireland	Thailand
Israel	Trinidad and Tobago
Italy	Tunisia
Jamaica	Turkey
Japan	Uganda
Jordan	Ukraine
Kazakhstan	United Arab Emirates
Kenya	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Korea, Republic of	United States of America
Kyrgyzstan	Uruguay
Laos	Uzbekistan
Latvia	Vietnam
Lebanon	Zambia
Liberia	Zimbabwe
Liechtenstein	

---

**Annex II**

<b>Conflict Mineral</b>	<b>Processing Facility Name</b>	<b>Processing Facility Location</b>
Gold	Aida Chemical Industries Co., Ltd.	JAPAN
Gold	Agosi AG	GERMANY
Gold	Argor-Heraeus S.A.	SWITZERLAND
Gold	Asahi Pretec Corp.	JAPAN
Gold	Asaka Riken Co., Ltd.	JAPAN
Gold	Aurubis AG	GERMANY
Gold	C. Hafner GmbH + Co. KG	GERMANY
Gold	Chimet S.p.A.	ITALY
Gold	Dowa	JAPAN
Gold	Eco-System Recycling Co., Ltd. East Plant	JAPAN
Gold	Heimerle + Meule GmbH	GERMANY
Gold	Heraeus Metals Hong Kong Ltd.	CHINA
Gold	Ishifuku Metal Industry Co., Ltd.	JAPAN
Gold	Asahi Refining USA Inc.	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Gold	Asahi Refining Canada Ltd.	CANADA
Gold	JX Nippon Mining & Metals Co., Ltd.	JAPAN
Gold	Kojima Chemicals Co., Ltd.	JAPAN
Gold	LS-NIKKO Copper Inc.	KOREA, REPUBLIC OF
Gold	Matsuda Sangyo Co., Ltd.	JAPAN
Gold	Metalor Technologies (Suzhou) Ltd.	CHINA
Gold	Metalor Technologies (Hong Kong) Ltd.	CHINA
Gold	Metalor Technologies (Singapore) Pte., Ltd.	SINGAPORE
Gold	Metalor Technologies S.A.	SWITZERLAND
Gold	Metalor USA Refining Corporation	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Gold	Mitsubishi Materials Corporation	JAPAN
Gold	Mitsui Mining and Smelting Co., Ltd.	JAPAN
Gold	Nihon Material Co., Ltd.	JAPAN
Gold	PAMP S.A.	SWITZERLAND
Gold	Solar Applied Materials Technology Corp.	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA
Gold	Sumitomo Metal Mining Co., Ltd.	JAPAN
Gold	Tanaka Kikinzoku Kogyo K.K.	JAPAN
Gold	Tokuriki Honten Co., Ltd.	JAPAN
Gold	Umicore S.A. Business Unit Precious Metals Refining	BELGIUM
Gold	United Precious Metal Refining, Inc.	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Gold	Western Australian Mint (T/a The Perth Mint)	AUSTRALIA

Gold	Emirates Gold DMCC	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
Gold	L'Orfèvre S.A.	ANDORRA
Gold	WIELAND Edelmetalle GmbH	GERMANY
Gold	Ogussa Österreichische Gold- und Silber-Scheideanstalt GmbH	AUSTRIA
Tantalum	Changsha South Tantalum Niobium Co., Ltd.	CHINA
Tantalum	F&X Electro-Materials Ltd.	CHINA
Tantalum	XIMEI RESOURCES (GUANGDONG) LIMITED	CHINA
Tantalum	JiuJiang JinXin Nonferrous Metals Co., Ltd.	CHINA
Tantalum	Jiujiang Tanbre Co., Ltd.	CHINA
Tantalum	Metallurgical Products India Pvt., Ltd.	INDIA
Tantalum	Mineracao Taboca S.A.	BRAZIL
Tantalum	Mitsui Mining and Smelting Co., Ltd.	JAPAN
Tantalum	NPM Silmet AS	ESTONIA
Tantalum	Ningxia Orient Tantalum Industry Co., Ltd.	CHINA
Tantalum	Yanling Jincheng Tantalum & Niobium Co., Ltd.	CHINA
Tantalum	Telex Metals	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Tantalum	Ulba Metallurgical Plant JSC	KAZAKHSTAN
Tantalum	Hengyang King Xing Lifeng New Materials Co., Ltd.	CHINA
Tantalum	D Block Metals, LLC	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Tantalum	FIR Metals & Resource Ltd.	CHINA
Tantalum	XinXing HaoRong Electronic Material Co., Ltd.	CHINA
Tantalum	KEMET de Mexico	MEXICO
Tantalum	TANIOBIS Co., Ltd.	THAILAND
Tantalum	TANIOBIS GmbH	GERMANY
Tantalum	H.C. Starck Hermsdorf GmbH	GERMANY
Tantalum	H.C. Starck Inc.	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Tantalum	TANIOBIS Japan Co., Ltd.	JAPAN
Tantalum	TANIOBIS Smelting GmbH & Co. KG	GERMANY
Tantalum	Global Advanced Metals Boyertown	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Tantalum	Global Advanced Metals Aizu	JAPAN
Tantalum	Jiangxi Tuohong New Raw Material	CHINA
Tin	Gejiu Non-Ferrous Metal Processing Co., Ltd.	CHINA
Tin	Malaysia Smelting Corporation (MSC)	MALAYSIA
Tin	Mineracao Taboca S.A.	BRAZIL
Tin	Minsur	PERU
Tin	Operaciones Metalurgicas S.A.	BOLIVIA (PLURINATIONAL STATE OF)
Tin	PT Refined Bangka Tin	INDONESIA
Tin	PT Sariwiguna Binasentosa	INDONESIA
Tin	PT Stanindo Inti Perkasa	INDONESIA

Tin	PT Timah Tbk Kundur	INDONESIA
Tin	PT Timah Tbk Mentok	INDONESIA
Tin	Thaisarco	THAILAND
Tin	O.M. Manufacturing Philippines, Inc.	PHILIPPINES
Tin	Metallo Belgium N.V.	BELGIUM
Tungsten	A.L.M.T. Corp.	JAPAN
Tungsten	Kennametal Huntsville	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Tungsten	Guangdong Xianglu Tungsten Co., Ltd.	CHINA
Tungsten	Chongyi Zhangyuan Tungsten Co., Ltd.	CHINA
Tungsten	Global Tungsten & Powders Corp.	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Tungsten	Hunan Chenzhou Mining Co., Ltd.	CHINA
Tungsten	Hunan Chunchang Nonferrous Metals Co., Ltd.	CHINA
Tungsten	Japan New Metals Co., Ltd.	JAPAN
Tungsten	Ganzhou Huaxing Tungsten Products Co., Ltd.	CHINA
Tungsten	Kennametal Fallon	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Tungsten	Wolfram Bergbau und Hutten AG	AUSTRIA
Tungsten	Xiamen Tungsten Co., Ltd.	CHINA
Tungsten	Ganzhou Jiangwu Ferrotungsten Co., Ltd.	CHINA
Tungsten	Jiangxi Yaosheng Tungsten Co., Ltd.	CHINA
Tungsten	Jiangxi Xinsheng Tungsten Industry Co., Ltd.	CHINA
Tungsten	Jiangxi Tonggu Non-ferrous Metallurgical & Chemical Co., Ltd.	CHINA
Tungsten	Malipo Haiyu Tungsten Co., Ltd.	CHINA
Tungsten	Xiamen Tungsten (H.C.) Co., Ltd.	CHINA
Tungsten	Jiangxi Gan Bei Tungsten Co., Ltd.	CHINA
Tungsten	Ganzhou Seadragon W & Mo Co., Ltd.	CHINA
Tungsten	Asia Tungsten Products Vietnam Ltd.	VIET NAM
Tungsten	Chenzhou Diamond Tungsten Products Co., Ltd.	CHINA
Tungsten	H.C. Starck Tungsten GmbH	GERMANY
Tungsten	TANIOBIS Smelting GmbH & Co. KG	GERMANY
Tungsten	Masan High-Tech Materials	VIET NAM
Tungsten	Jiangwu H.C. Starck Tungsten Products Co., Ltd.	CHINA
Tungsten	Niagara Refining LLC	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Tungsten	China Molybdenum Tungsten Co., Ltd.	CHINA
Tungsten	Ganzhou Haichuang Tungsten Co., Ltd.	CHINA
Tungsten	Philippine Chuangxin Industrial Co., Inc.	PHILIPPINES
Tungsten	Fujian Ganmin RareMetal Co., Ltd.	CHINA
Tungsten	Lianyou Metals Co., Ltd.	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA
Tungsten	Jingmen Dewei GEM Tungsten Resources Recycling Co., Ltd.	CHINA
Tungsten	Cronimet Brasil Ltda	BRAZIL
Tungsten	Fujian Xinlu Tungsten	CHINA