

SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS' RESPONSIBLE MINERALS REPORT 2026



Samsung Electronics'

Declaration on Conflict Minerals

Respecting and protecting human rights is a top priority for Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd. ("Samsung"), and this commitment is codified and enforced through our Code of Conduct.

We do not tolerate human rights violations or environmental damage caused by mineral mining in conflict-affected and high-risk areas worldwide. We are committed to eliminating such violations and abuses, including child exploitation and sexual violence associated with mineral mining, and minimizing any harm to the health and safety of workers at mining sites around the globe.

For this reason, we ensure that our entire supply chain complies with the OECD¹⁾ Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas (hereinafter referred to as the "OECD Due Diligence Guidance"). This requires all of our business partners to follow our Supplier Code of Conduct based on internationally accepted standards.

We work together with other global companies by taking part in umbrella organizations, such as the Responsible Business Alliance's (RBA) Responsible Minerals Initiative (RMI) and the European Partnership for Responsible Minerals (EPRM), to eliminate conflict minerals and support responsible minerals sourcing.

Through these efforts, we have established a conflict-free minerals management system that prohibits the use of minerals sourced from conflict-affected and high-risk areas in 10 African countries, including the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Additionally, we only use minerals from smelters certified by global, independent third-party organizations.

1) OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas

About this report

Purpose

In recent years, there has been increasing public attention on minerals such as tantalum, tin, tungsten, gold, and cobalt that are often sourced through illegal means from conflict-affected and high-risk areas. This heightened scrutiny has created a growing call for corporate action on responsible minerals sourcing. We fully acknowledge the significance of acting responsibly as a global citizen in terms of our minerals sourcing.

In the manufacturing of our products, we incorporate a diverse range of components that contain minerals like tantalum, tin, tungsten, gold, and cobalt. Throughout this entire process, we are committed to establishing a responsible supply chain management system. We actively request our business partners to join us in our efforts to promote human rights and environmental protection in conflict-affected and high-risk regions. The purpose of this Responsible Minerals Report is to highlight our initiatives as a global company and progress toward creating a sustainable future for both humanity and the planet.

Scope and Period

All products commercially marketed to consumers and all materials directly purchased for manufacturing by Samsung Electronics are managed on a yearly basis. Accordingly, this report covers our activities from January 1 through December 31, 2025.

Reporting Target

Suppliers and Product Group

All materials and components sourced from our suppliers and their subcontractors associated with our products manufactured and commercially marketed, regardless of sales region, are held to our standards for conflict minerals.

Suppliers providing equipment, MRO (maintenance, repair, and operations), and other materials indirectly incorporated into the products are not considered within the reporting target. Each supplier is managed on a per facility basis.

※ No. of target suppliers	(number of suppliers, based on their facilities)				
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Suppliers	2,391	2,463	2,482	2,383	2,358
DX	2,045	2,116	2,141	2,056	2,078
DS	346	347	341	327	280

※ Key products

Business divisions	Key products
DX (Device eXperience)	TVs, Monitors, Refrigerators, Washers, Air conditioners, HHP, PCs, Network systems, Ultrasound systems, Digital radiography
DS (Device Solutions)	DRAM, SSDs, NAND flash, Mobile Aps, Image sensors

Minerals

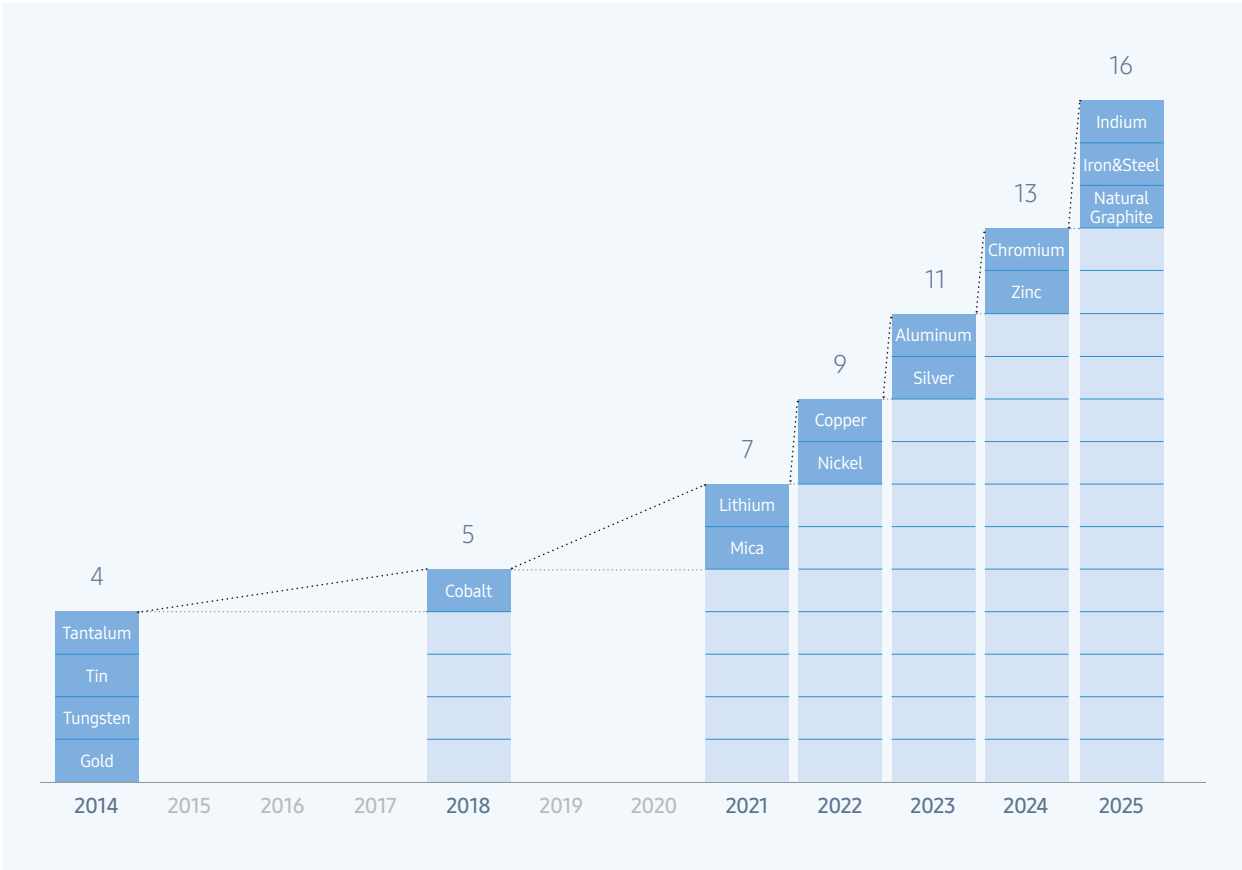
We strive to avoid the use of any illegally mined minerals from conflict-affected and high-risk areas and continuously monitor the minerals sourcing practices of our suppliers by expanding the scope of our monitoring efforts.

To this end, through 2021, we monitored a total of seven different minerals – four conflict minerals (tantalum, tin, tungsten, gold) and three minerals (cobalt, molybdenum, lithium). Starting in 2022, we added two minerals (copper, nickel), followed by two (aluminum, silver) more in 2023 and another two (chromium, zinc) in 2024, resulting in a total of 13 minerals under our oversight.

Since 2025, we have been continuously expanding the scope of mineral management by expanding additional management of Indium, Iron&Steel, and Natural Graphite.

We have engaged in expanded due diligence in a voluntary way to maintain our focus as a responsible business.

※ No. of minerals under oversight by year



※ Main Minerals Under Oversight

Conflict Minerals

Conflict minerals include tantalum, tin, tungsten, and gold (3TG) that are illegally mined in the 10 African countries of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Republic of Congo, the Central African Republic, South Sudan, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Tanzania, Zambia, and Angola. The characteristics of each mineral are as follows.

Minerals	Main Production Sites	Main Applications	Major Issues
Tantalum Ta	African countries such as the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, South Sudan, Mozambique * Raw minerals: Tantalite, Columbite, etc.	Manufacturing of electronic devices, including electrolytic capacitors, semiconductors, and parts for the aerospace industry Particularly critical in high-tech products such as smartphones, computers, and electric vehicles	Child labor related to mining activities due to unstable political situations and disorder, as well as environmental destruction, in some African areas
Tin Sn	China, Indonesia, Bolivia, Malawi, South Africa, etc. * Raw minerals: Cassiterite	Various industries, with its most well-known application being solder, an alloy of tin Additionally, soldering electronic products, can manufacturing, cosmetics, paints, and plastic additives Tin oxide used in glass manufacturing	Ecosystem destruction, water pollution, and child labor from mining activities at some mines
Tungsten W	China, Russia, Canada, Bolivia, etc. * Raw minerals: Scheelite, Wolframite	Various industries thanks to its high strength and heat resistance at high temperatures and pressures Particularly used in the form of carbides or chemical catalysts and as an essential material in the electrical and electronics industry for manufacturing light bulbs and semiconductors	Environmental destruction, ecological impact, and violation of workers' rights during mining activities
Gold Au	China, Australia, Russia, U.S., Canada, etc.	Circuits and connectors of electronic products, as well as in the manufacturing of electronic devices due to its stability and electrical conductivity Also used as an underlying asset for investment and financial products	Environmental destruction during mining activities due to the use of chemicals, soil contamination, and water pollution Concerns about workers' rights and safety in some areas

✧ Main Minerals Under Oversight

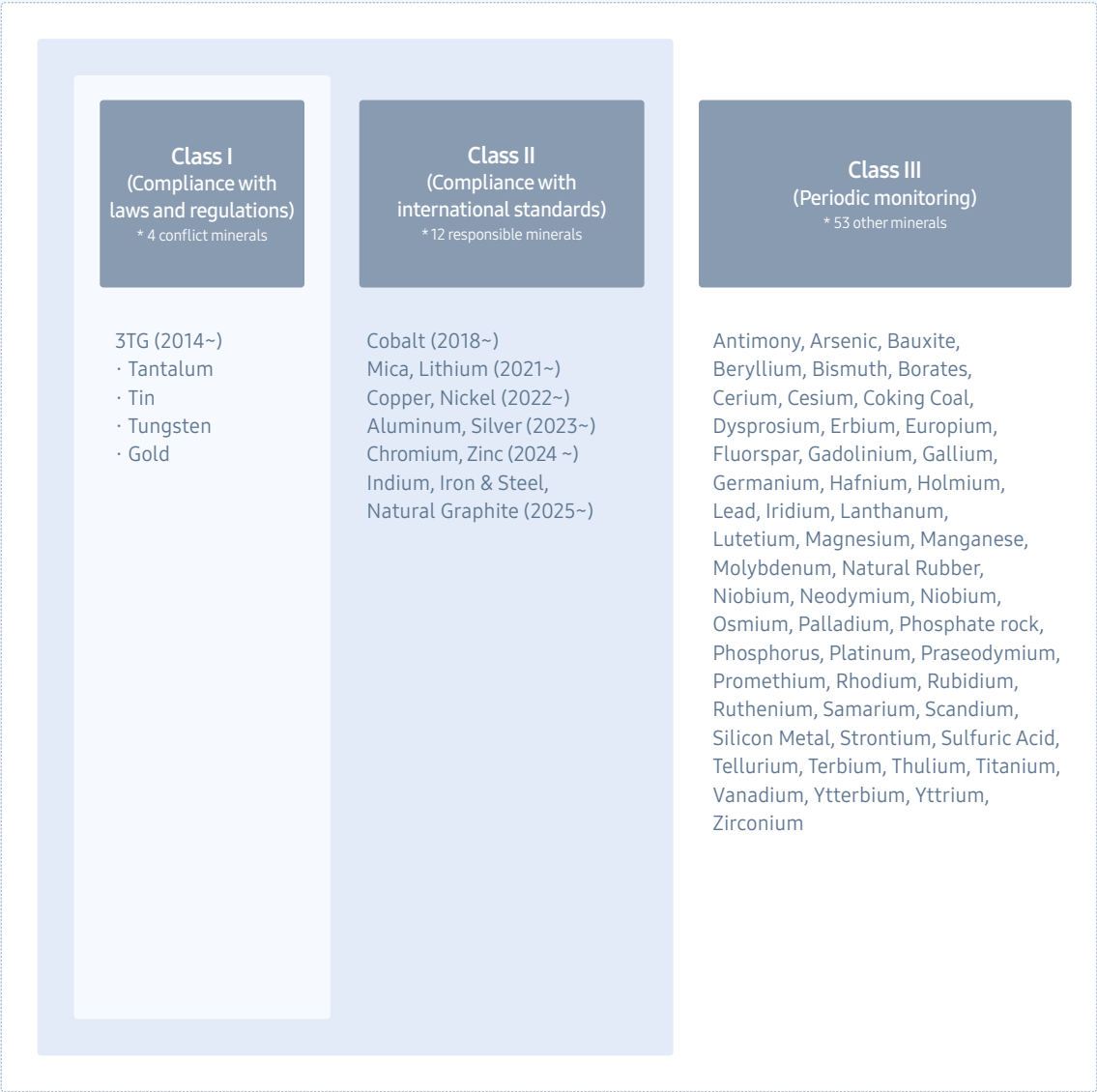
Other Minerals in Focus

Samsung Electronics focuses on other minerals beyond 3TG if they are related to global issues such as child labor, human rights, and environmental issues, including conflict minerals. The characteristics of each mineral are as follows.

Minerals	Main Production Sites	Main Applications	Major Issues
Cobalt Co	Democratic Republic of the Congo, Cambodia, Canada, Australia, Russia, etc. * Raw material: Cobaltite, etc.	Manufacturing of lithium-ion batteries for mobile devices, electric vehicles, and smartphones Also used in alloys, magnets, and the chemical industry	Labor issues, environmental destruction, and human rights problems such as child labor arising from cobalt mining in some regions of the Democratic Republic of the Congo
Mica -	Russia, India, Madagascar * Raw materials: Muscovite, Phlogopite, Biotite, Lepidolite, Paragonite	Mica flakes are used in vacuum tubes, commutators for electric motors, insulation materials, thermal insulation materials, and furnace windows, while mica sheets are utilized in decorative paints, thermal insulation materials, insulation materials, and lightweight building materials. Lithium mica is used for lithium metal extraction, special lubricants, and as a raw material in manufacturing	Soil and water pollution, as well as workers' rights and safety issues during mining activities
Lithium Li	Australia, Chile, Argentina, China, etc.	Various applications such as mobile devices, electric vehicles, and solar energy storage systems as a major component of lithium-ion batteries, as well as other fields such as medical devices, the aerospace industry, and nuclear reactor control rods	Environmental destruction, including water pollution, soil contamination, and ecosystem damage resulted from mining and extraction in some regions Concerns about the negative impact of chemicals used in the lithium production process on the environment and human health
Copper Cu	Chile, China, Peru, U.S., India, etc.	Primarily used in the electrical and electronics industries, as essential for the manufacturing of wires, electrical cables, electric motors, and electronic products Widely used for plumbing, heating systems, and building materials in the construction industry	Soil contamination, water pollution, ecosystem destruction from mining activities, and concerns about working conditions and safety
Nickel Ni	Indonesia, Philippines, Russia, Canada, Australia, etc.	Primarily used as one of the main components in stainless steel and alloys Stainless steel widely used for its corrosion resistance and ability to maintain high strength in high-temperature environments Used in batteries, automotive exhaust treatment systems, aircraft parts, and the chemical industry	Soil contamination, water pollution, ecosystem destruction from mining activities, and concerns about working conditions and safety
Aluminum Al	Australia, China, Guinea, Brazil, etc. * Raw material: Bauxite	Being lightweight yet strong and resistant to corrosion, used in various industries such as aircraft manufacturing, automotive manufacturing, the construction industry, and beverage can production	Environmental destruction due to bauxite mining, as well as environmental issues such as air pollution due to significant energy consumption during the aluminum smelting process
Silver Ag	Mexico, China, Peru, Russia, Australia, etc.	With high electrical and thermal conductivity, used in the manufacturing of electronic components, electrical conductors, and audio and video devices Silver alloys widely used in the casting and molding industry	Soil contamination, water pollution, ecosystem destruction from mining activities, and concerns about working conditions and safety
Chromium Cr	South Africa, India, Russia, Kazakhstan, China, etc. * Raw Materials : Chromite	Stainless steel, alloy steel, coatings, and the chemical industry, as well as for use in electroplating materials	The mining and processing of chromium may lead to environmental pollution and health issues for workers
Zinc Zn	China, Peru, Indonesia, Australia, India, etc. * Raw Materials : Sphalerite	Electroplating, alloys, batteries, the chemical industry, and galvanization for corrosion protection of steel structures	The mining and processing activities can result in soil and water contamination, as well as safety concerns for workers
Indium In	China, Korea(Republic of), Japan, Canada, etc. * Raw Materials : Sphalerite	Electroplating, alloys, batteries, the chemical industry, galvanization for corrosion protection of steel structures, and indium tin oxide (ITO) for touchscreens, LCD panels, soldering, and bearing alloys.	Concerns about heavy metal contamination during extraction and refining processes, labor condition improvements, and fair trade-related issues.
Iron & Steel	China, India, Japan, USA, Russia, etc. * Raw Materials : Iron Ore	Applications across construction, automotive, and home appliances industries.	Issues related to carbon emissions in steel production processes and the protection of safety and labor rights for steel industry workers.
Natural Graphite	China, Brazil, India, DPRK, Canada, etc. * Raw Materials : Graphite Ore	Lithium-ion battery anode materials, high-temperature refractory products, solid lubricants, and grease materials.	Air and water pollution from graphite mining, child labor issues, and concerns about working conditions.

Samsung Electronics’ Responsible Minerals Management Roadmap

We continue to monitor mineral-related regulations as well as the demands from various external stakeholders. As part of this ongoing process, we are actively establishing the list of minerals that necessitate comprehensive oversight. Considering external demands specific for each mineral, we distinctly manage minerals based on their classification, while consistently expanding the scope of minerals we monitor.



Samsung Electronics' Policy on Responsible Minerals Sourcing

We are committed to contributing to a more sustainable future for the public as well as our planet. We believe that establishing a responsible supply chain and encouraging the participation of our suppliers is critical to minimize human rights violations and environmental degradation.

Based on the OECD Due Diligence Guidance, we ensure ethical and responsible management of all minerals used in our products. Additionally, we mandate our suppliers to adhere to the Samsung Electronics Supplier Code of Conduct, which is grounded in international industry standards. We also actively engage other companies and the relevant industry stakeholders to promote responsible sourcing of minerals through initiatives such as RBA, RMI, and EPRM.

Conflict Minerals

We are aware that in some areas of the 10 African countries, including the Democratic Republic of the Congo, standards to protect the environment and human rights do not adequately safeguard all rights. As a result, we have prohibited the use of conflict minerals such as tantalum, tin, tungsten, and gold that are mined illegally in conflict regions. To ensure that our suppliers are held to the highest standards, we conduct thorough reviews of the minerals used in our products as part of our supply chain management process.

To establish a system for sourcing of conflict-free minerals, we use a due diligence process for conflict minerals that is in line with the OECD Due Diligence Guidance. Additionally, we require that our suppliers work only with smelters that have received RMAP (Responsible Minerals Assurance Process) certifications, and we halt transactions that include any minerals provided by non RMAP-conformant smelters. By only using RMAP-certified smelters, we can ensure that the minerals we are sourcing have been mined ethically regardless of origin. However, we do not outright ban sourcing from any specific regions, including Africa, as this may undermine the progress that is being made to mine responsibly.

We also provide suppliers with clear guidelines, training and education support to raise their awareness of conflict minerals. We conduct regular inspections on the use of conflict minerals throughout our supply chain by reviewing the information submitted by suppliers and by carrying out on-site inspections as needed for additional verification.

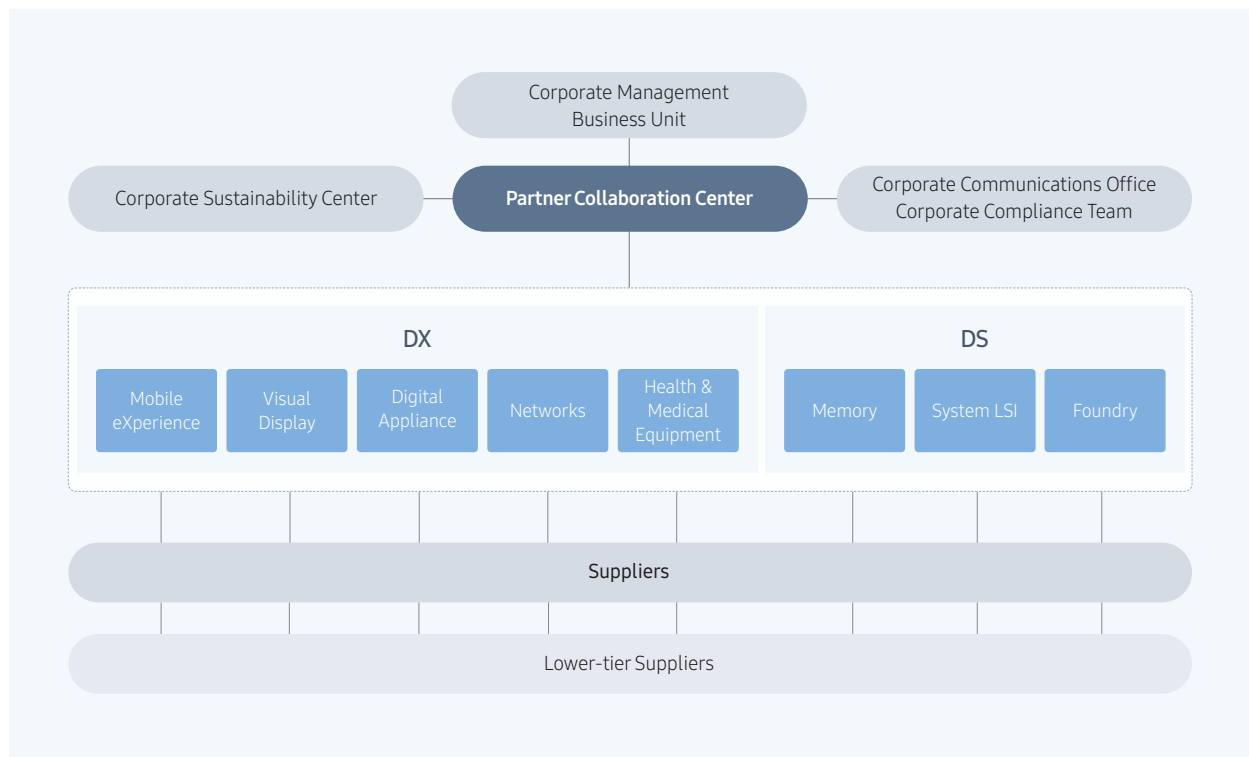
Responsible Minerals

In addition to our commitment to conflict-free minerals, we also extensively manage our supply chain to monitor any mineral mining associated with human rights violations or environmental destruction. In particular, we ensure that the issue of underage workers in cobalt mines in the Democratic Republic of the Congo is managed in accordance with the OECD Due Diligence Guidance. We are also mindful of other potential issues in mining and continually conduct diligent monitoring of these matters as well as collaborating with global organizations to consider additionally required responses.

We work to ensure that mining in our supply chain is not used for funding conflicts and is carried out in ways that respect human rights and the environment, while being mindful of social responsibilities.

Responsible Minerals Management Organization

The Partner Collaboration Center, under the leadership of the Corporate Management Business Unit, is responsible for risks associated with responsible minerals sourcing. In addition, personnel dedicated to responsible minerals in each business division oversee and monitor conflict mineral risks within their respective divisions, as well as those involving their suppliers. The Center also closely cooperates with relevant entities within the company-wide risk management system, including the Corporate Sustainability Center, Corporate Compliance Team, and Corporate Communications Office.

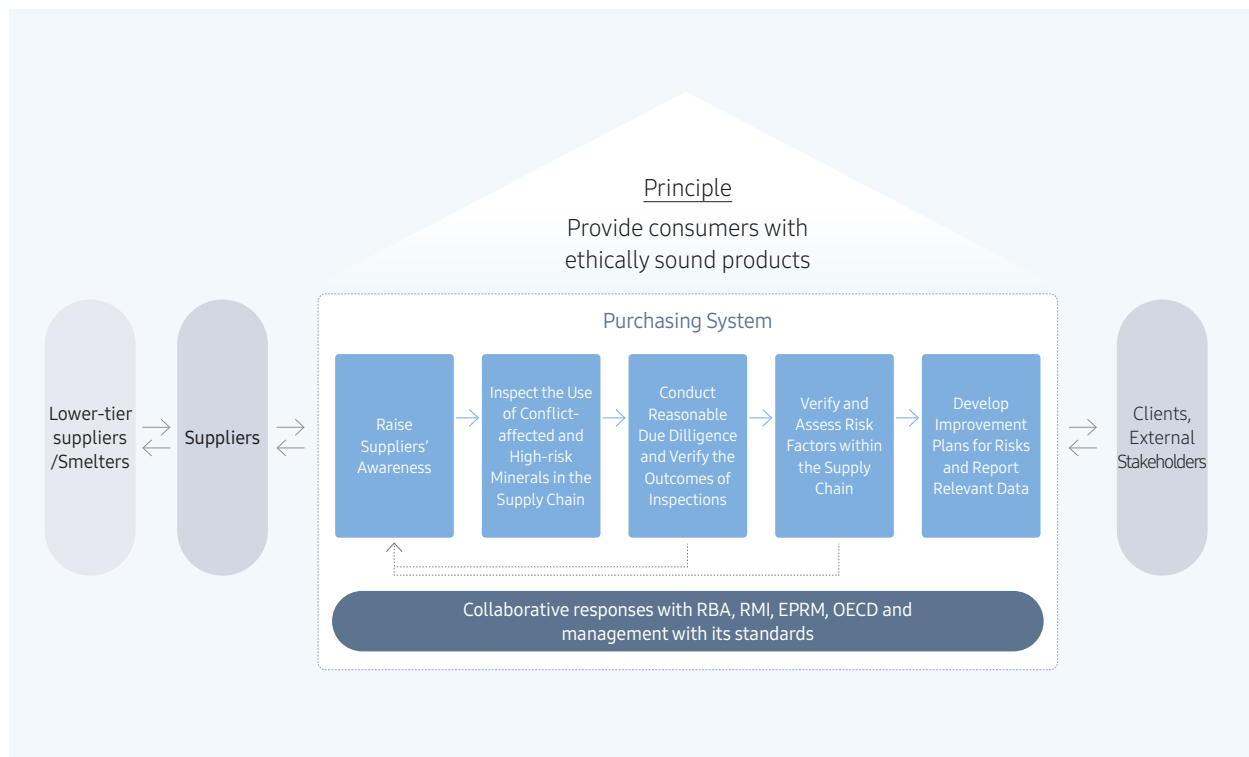


* DX: Device eXperience * DS: Device Solutions

Responsible Minerals Management Process

Management System

We operate our minerals management process in accordance with the OECD Due Diligence Guidance. In addition, we proactively communicate the progress and outcomes of our management efforts to different stakeholders, including our customers. We also engage in global coalitions and partnerships to collaborate on addressing conflict and other minerals and to amplify the benefits of responsible sourcing around the world .



Management Procedure

We ensure that the minerals used in our products have been mined ethically in accordance with the OECD Due Diligence Guidance and require that our suppliers adopt the Guidance as well.

Samsung Electronics' Responsible Minerals Management Process

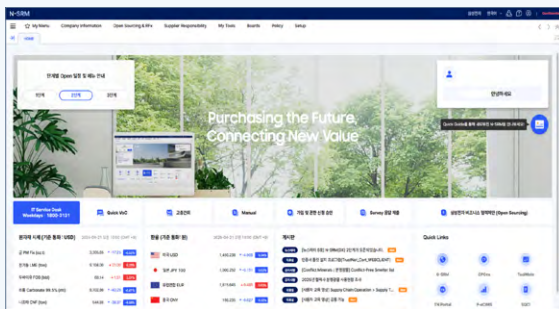
	Raise Suppliers' Awareness	- Require that all first-tier suppliers commit to banning the use of conflict-affected and high-risk minerals by submitting a written pledge - Distribute the conflict-affected and high-risk minerals management guide and support working-level training - Require that lower-tier suppliers expand their policies to ban the use of conflict-affected and high-risk minerals and to source ethically and responsibly
	Inspect the Use of Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Minerals in the Supply Chain	- Monitor data on all first-tier suppliers' use of conflict-affected and high-risk minerals as well as smelters' use of such minerals in the supply chain
	Conduct Reasonable Due Diligence and Verify the Outcomes of Inspections	- Conduct on-site inspections for the verification of data submitted by suppliers
	Verify and Assess Risk Factors Within the Supply Chain	- Categorize suppliers into four rating groups based on inspection results
	Develop Improvement Plans for Risks and Report Relevant Data	- Restrict transactions with suppliers that work with any smelters not certified by third-party organizations - Recommend smelters in the supply chain to become third-party certified

Samsung Electronics' Activities by Stage

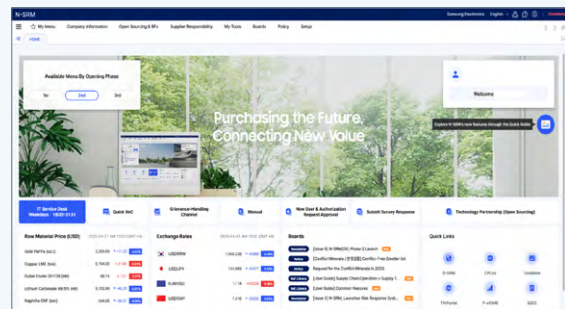
Step 1: Raise Suppliers' Awareness

We require that all of our suppliers pledge in writing not to use minerals that contribute to human rights violations and environmental problems in conflict-affected and high-risk areas and monitor their practices through an integrated system.

※ Samsung Electronics' Purchasing System



Korean



English

(click for URL)

Samsung Electronic's Purchasing System website

In line with our responsible minerals sourcing policy, we demand that our suppliers extend the ban on the use of minerals from conflict-affected and high-risk areas to their own suppliers.

※ Declaration of non-use (DNU) of conflict minerals for suppliers

광고 및 인접 분쟁지역 광물 사용을 준수 선언서

_____(회사)는 유고민주공화국 및
그 인접지역에서 무장세력의 영향력 아래 채굴 및 가공되는 광물(탄소, 인듐, 텅스텐, 금)의 사용을 금지하는 유고의 정책에 호응하여 최 건급인
광물을 사용하지 않겠으며, 유고의 국내의 영인, 행정 또는 법적 당국에서
발령합니다.

나아가, 유고의 광물(인듐, 텅스텐, 금)의 광산 채굴을 중단하여 유고의
분쟁광물 정책이 효과적으로 시행될 수 있도록 하겠습니다.

Name / 기명 남인 혹은 Signature

삼성전자 주식회사 귀중

Korean

Declaration of non-use of conflict minerals

In accordance with the policy of Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd.
("Samsung Electronics"), which prohibits the use of the conflict
minerals(Tungsten, Tin, Tantalum, Gold) mined and sold under the
control of armed groups who are responsible for human rights
violations in the Democratic Republic of the Congo or adjoining
countries, _____(Company) will not use
or supply to Samsung Electronics (including its affiliates and
business worldwide) such minerals described above.

In addition, _____(Company) will ensure
that the foregoing is shared with our partners, and thereby Samsung
Electronics' policy regarding the conflict minerals may be
implemented more broadly.

Name / 기명 남인 혹은 Signature

English

关于遵守不使用刚果及刚果冲突地区矿产政策的声明书

三星电子株式会社，
_____(贵司) 贵司禁止使用在刚果民主共
和国及刚果地区武装势力影响下开采、提炼之冲突矿物（钨、锡、钽、金）的
政策，贵司不供应上述矿物，并承诺贵司国内和国外子公司、工厂及供应链
矿物，并且，贵司向贵司的供应商传达上述内容，使贵司的供应链矿物
政策得以实施。

Name / 기명 남인 혹은 Signature

Chinese

As part of our conflict-free minerals management, we provide both online and offline training for our employees who are responsible for global procurement. The online courses on conflict minerals are mandatory for all procurement employees. In 2025, a total of 92 procurement employees successfully completed the training program on the conflict and responsible minerals policy and our management process.

We also focus on training and guiding our suppliers. Our Conflict Minerals Management Guidance includes the conflict minerals policy that we share with our suppliers. In 2025, in a bid to strengthen awareness among our suppliers, we provided training sessions to a total of 495 employees representing 454 different suppliers. These sessions covered various areas, such as our conflict minerals policy, instructions on how to use the conflict minerals management system, and the process required to become an RMAP-certified smelter. Notably, we conducted additional training programs for suppliers that displayed vulnerabilities during our on-site assessments, aiming to support them in effectively addressing such gaps.

※ Conflict minerals training completed (2021 - 2025)

(persons)

Year	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total	551	693	659	568	587
Samsung Electronics	181	219	189	99	92
Suppliers	370	474	470	469	495

Step 2: Inspect the Use of Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Minerals in the Supply Chain

Using RMI's templates such as the Conflict Minerals Reporting Template (CMRT), Extended Minerals Reporting Template (EMRT), and AMRT (Additional Minerals Reporting Template), we collected our suppliers' data regarding conflict and high-risk minerals, as well as other information on smelters within the supply chain, through the Samsung Electronics' Purchasing System. This enabled us to investigate the smelters and origins of conflict and high-risk minerals for all partner companies. In addition, we required our suppliers to extend the ban on conflict minerals to their own suppliers in accordance with our conflict minerals policy.

※ Submission status of surveys of suppliers

(number of supplier facilities)

Year	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
No. of suppliers	2,391	2,463	2,482	2,383	2,358
Inspection rate	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
3TG-using suppliers	871	885	904	900	918
Number of companies that completed the survey	2,391	2,463	2,482	2,383	2,358

※ Status of smelters within the supply chain (2021 - 2025)

(number of smelters)

Year	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Tantalum	38	36	42	41	40
Tin	55	59	67	74	60
Tungsten	40	39	33	37	38
Gold	107	99	91	91	93
Cobalt	35	42	42	49	66
Mica	10	19	26	26	38
Lithium	16	11	8	101	46
Copper	-	33	90	388	398
Nickel	-	22	30	99	114
Aluminum	-	-	27	66	68
Silver	-	-	10	13	17
Chromium	-	-	-	17	17
Zinc	-	-	-	9	11
Indium	-	-	-	-	1
Iron & Steel	-	-	-	-	7
Natural Graphite	-	-	-	-	47

Step 3: Conduct Reasonable Due Diligence and Verify the Outcomes of Inspections

Following an immediate internal review of the data submitted by suppliers, in 2025, we conducted on-site audits on 219 global suppliers. These audits were carried out to ensure the reliability of their submitted data, as well as to verify the effective implementation of conflict minerals-related policies.

For the audits conducted in 2025, we employed the same criteria that are used annually to select the target suppliers. This included new trading companies, underperformers from the previous year, and suppliers that provided inadequate responses for the 2025 survey.

※ No. of on-site supplier audits (2021 - 2025)

(number of on-site audits)

Year	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total	493	438	315	202	219
DX	449	386	281	178	203
DS	44	52	34	24	16

* From 2020 to 2022, audits were conducted through the 'contact-free' review of evidential documents due to COVID-19. However, starting in 2023, we conducted face-to-face on-site inspections for suppliers in South Korea, and from 2024, we expand these inspections to all global regions.

※ No. of on-site audits by region in 2025

(number of on-site audits)

Total	Korea	China	Other Asia	the Americas	Europe	Africa
219	28	29	101	40	16	5

According to the results, 97.5% of the suppliers maintained effective management controls, complying with at least 80% of the audit standards. Specifically, 98.0% of the suppliers conducted inspections on their lower-tier suppliers in accordance with RMI standards, and 98.0% reported the inspection results to Samsung Electronics without any data omissions. These findings reflect the strong quality management of our suppliers in addressing conflict minerals information with their lower-tier suppliers.

In addition, we implemented follow-up improvement measures to assist suppliers identified with vulnerabilities during the inspection to help them address their gaps. As a result, all suppliers eventually satisfied the criteria for their management of conflict minerals. In addition, we will continue to monitor the progress of the suppliers that were initially rated "insufficient" in 2025 by including them in our on-site audits once again in 2026.

All information regarding our on-site audits, including historical records and results, is systematically managed and archived through our purchasing system.

※ Smelter On-Site Inspection Results

Samsung Electronics piloted on-site inspections of raw material suppliers to eradicate human rights abuses, such as child labor exploitation and environmental destruction during the mineral mining process, and to protect the health and safety of mining workers. The Responsible Minerals Assurance Process (RMAP) program was utilized to verify whether minerals used in domestic smelters are sourced from Conflict and High-Risk Areas (CAHRA), where issues such as human rights violations may occur, and to explore joint response measures for global mineral issues. In 2026, an assessment was conducted on Korea Zinc, with plans to continue this process in the future.

· Korea Zinc (Gold, CID002605) : Korea, Republic of

Korea Zinc, established in 1974, is a South Korean non-ferrous metal smelting company. Its headquarters is based in Seoul, and it primarily produces various non-ferrous metals, including zinc, lead, gold, silver, and copper. Korea Zinc is recognized as one of the world's largest zinc producers, supplying high-quality metal products to global markets. The company actively invests in advanced technology development and research while striving for environmental protection and sustainable management. Korea Zinc continues to enhance its competitiveness in the global market, emphasizing customer satisfaction and social responsibility.

* <https://www.koreazinc.co.kr>

※ Conducting Pilot On-Site Inspections for Cobalt

In addition to conflict minerals, Samsung Electronics is expanding on-site inspections for responsible management of minerals that have become global issues. Accordingly, in 2025, pilot on-site inspections were conducted at some domestic partner companies to assess their cobalt management status, ensuring reliable management within the supply chain. In 2025, on-site inspections were carried out at four companies: Inji Display, KSD, Modainochip, and Comtech Surge. The program is planned to be expanded in the future.

Step 4: Verify and Assess Risk Factors Within the Supply Chain

We manage the responsible minerals information provided by our suppliers through our purchasing system and track information on conflict minerals in real-time by each material unit purchased.

If a supplier fails to submit the required information for a particular material or includes a mineral sourced from a non-RMAP-certified smelter, we immediately block their access to the procurement system. Simultaneously, we send a notification email to both the person of contact from Samsung Electronics and the supplier involved in responsible minerals procurement to ensure that they are aware of the issue and take action for improvement. We then send out periodic notices and follow-up reminders to encourage prompt action.

Moreover, we conduct on-site audits on suppliers identified with vulnerabilities in their management standards and processes. Based on the credibility of the submitted data and the actual on-site conditions, we implement tailored follow-up measures. We instruct suppliers with lower rankings to submit supporting documents and/or provide them with on-site guidance when necessary. Through such activities, we assist our suppliers in the review of their conflict minerals policies, organizational management, and conflict minerals information management systems. This helps them improve in their areas of vulnerability, which in turn enables them to enhance their management capabilities.

As a result of our efforts, in 2025, all product categories manufactured by Samsung Electronics are in full compliance with our Conflict Minerals Management Guidance.

※ Conflict minerals compliance rate by product category

	Mobile eXperience	Visual Display	Digital Appliance	Networks	Health & Medical Equipment	Memory	System LSI	Foundry
Key product category	Smart phones, tablets	TVs, monitors	Refrigerators, laundry machines	Repeaters, modem chips	Ultrasound systems, Digital radiography	DRAM, SSD	APs, CMOS	Mobile SoC
Compliance rate	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Step 5: Develop Improvement Plans for Risks and Report Relevant Data

We require that all of our suppliers pledge to avoid the use of conflict minerals. We maintain real-time monitoring of each material through our purchasing system and block any materials from access to our supply chain if they are found to use minerals sourced from non-RMAP-certified origins.

We also conduct regular monitoring of the RMI website to stay informed of any changes in the RMAP list of certified smelters and to promptly update the information in our purchasing system accordingly. If any materials are found to be associated with uncertified smelters, we take immediate action by suspending the contracts and share this information with relevant suppliers and business divisions in order to encourage and support the necessary improvements. In 2025, a total of 12 smelters were removed from the RMAP-conformant list, and we promptly communicated this information to 540 relevant suppliers, ensuring that they took appropriate follow-up measures regarding the affected smelters.

※ Smelters removed from the RMAP-conformant list in 2025

Minerals	Reference No.	Smelter Name
Tantalum	CID002547	QSIL Metals Hermsdorf GmbH
Tungsten	CID002513	Hunan Shizhuyuan Nonferrous Metals Co., Ltd.
Tungsten	CID004068	Plansee Composite Materials GmbH
Tin	CID000309	PT Aries Kencana Sejahtera
Tin	CID001231	Jiangxi New Nanshan Technology Ltd.
Tin	CID002158	Yunnan Chengfeng Non-ferrous Metals Co., Ltd.
Tin	CID003582	Fabrica Auricchio Industria e Comercio Ltda.
Tin	CID003486	CRM Fundicao De Metais E Comercio De Equipamentos Eletronicos Do Brasil Ltda.
Gold	CID001955	Torecom
Gold	CID002762	L'Orfebre S.A.
Gold	CID002779	Ogussa Osterreichische Gold- und Silber-Scheideanstalt GmbH
Gold	CID003615	WEEEREFINING

We have established a range of voice of customer channels and provided 24/7 support to assist suppliers in resolving their feedback related to conflict minerals. In 2025, we received and handled 296 cases in total.

※ No. of VoC cases handled in 2024

	(number of cases)						
	Total	Survey	Operating System	Smelter	Data transmission	Letter of consent	Other
Total	296	194	44	22	12	2	22
Conflict minerals	244	168	34	16	10	2	14
Responsible minerals	52	26	10	6	2	-	8

We conduct thorough verification to determine the presence of any conflict minerals in our products and to trace their origins using the smelter information submitted by our suppliers. In cases where the country of origin is uncertain or the smelters are not certified by RMAP, we investigate whether conflict minerals have been used and request that such smelters obtain RMAP certification. As a result of these efforts, all of our suppliers sourced minerals exclusively from RMAP-certified smelters as of the end of 2025.

* Please refer to the attachment for the detailed smelter list.

※ Conflict minerals-related RMAP certification of smelters in the supply chain

(number of smelters as of 2025)

	Total	Tantalum	Tin	Tungsten	Gold
No. of smelters	231	40	60	38	93
RMAP certification rate	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

※ Responsible minerals-related RMAP certification of smelters in the supply chain

(number of smelters as of 2025)

	Cobalt	Mica	Lithium	Copper	Nickel	Aluminum	Silver	Chromium	Zinc	Indium	Iron & Steel	Natural Graphite
No. of smelter	66	38	46	398	114	68	17	17	11	1	7	47
Number of RMAP certified smelters	66	6	13	14	27	0	4	0	2	0	0	0
RMAP certification rate	100%	16%	28%	4%	24%	0%	24%	0%	18%	0%	0%	0%

* Samsung Electronics conducts annual survey on the responsible sourcing of Cobalt, Mica, Lithium, Copper, Nickel, Aluminum, Silver, Chromium, Zinc, Indium, Iron&Steel and Natural Graphite, while also working with the Responsible Minerals Initiative (RMI) to expand the Responsible Mineral Assurance Program (RMAP) certification.

We disclose all relevant information in a transparent manner every year through our website, Sustainability Management Report, and Responsible Minerals Report. In addition, we actively respond to direct requests from various global stakeholders for related information.

※ External inquiries handled on the responsible minerals sourcing of suppliers (2021 - 2025)

(number of cases)

Year	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Customer	332	420	538	377	416
NGO/Rating agency, etc	14	7	12	32	12

Through prior consultation with our suppliers, we have secured their consent to publicly disclose their information on the use of conflict minerals and provide that information to Samsung Electronics' stakeholders.

Cooperative Activities with External Parties

To effectively operate responsible minerals sourcing policies and address related issues, we work with companies in the same industry and actively gather insights from relevant stakeholders. We also engage in a variety of initiatives, including social contribution activities and private-public partnership programs, in a bid to seek fundamental solutions for issues related to human rights and environmental degradation.

Responsible Minerals Initiative (RMI)

The RMI is a coalition of global companies dedicated to addressing issues related to the sourcing of minerals from conflict-affected and high-risk areas. As an RMI member, we strive to identify the origins of minerals that move through the global supply chain. To this end, we have developed the CMRT and EMRT – our templates on conflict and responsible minerals – to survey our suppliers and enhance the collection and disclosure of information on smelters in the supply system. Leveraging the RMAP, a validation program for responsible minerals sourcing, we encourage smelters that have been validated as conflict-free to undergo independent third-party certification.



※ RMAP Assessment Introduction

The flagship program of the RMI, the Responsible Minerals Assurance Process (RMAP) takes a unique approach to helping companies make informed choices about responsibly sourced minerals in their supply chains. Focusing on a "pinch point" (a point with relatively few actors) in the global metals supply chain, the RMAP uses an independent third-party assessment of smelter/refiner management systems and sourcing practices to validate conformance with RMAP standards. The assessment employs a risk-based approach to validate smelters' company-level management processes for responsible mineral procurement.

The RMAP standards are developed to meet the requirements of the OECD Due Diligence Guidance, the Regulation (EU) 2017/821 of the European Parliament and the U.S. Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act.

* Source: <http://www.responsiblemineralsinitiative.org/responsible-minerals-assurance-process/>

What risks are covered by the RMAP assessment?

Companies must address all OECD Annex II risks, which are those commonly associated with the extraction, transport and trade of minerals from CAHRAs:

- Any forms of torture, cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment;
- Any forms of forced or compulsory labor;
- The worst forms of child labor;
- Other gross human rights violations and abuses such as widespread sexual violence;
- War crimes or other serious violations of international humanitarian law, crimes against humanity or genocide;
- Direct or indirect support to non-state armed groups;
- Direct or indirect support to public or private security forces;
- Bribery and fraudulent misrepresentation of the origin of minerals;
- Money laundering;
- Non-payment of taxes, fees and royalties to governments.

* Source: <https://www.responsiblemineralsinitiative.org/about/faq/rmap/what-risks-are-covered-by-the-rmap-assessment/>

European Partnership for Responsible Minerals (EPRM)

The EPRM is a multi-stakeholder partnership set up in May of 2016 that serves as a platform for cooperation between EU governments, companies, and civil society to enhance the transparency of supply chains dealing with conflict minerals and responsible minerals. We joined the EPRM in December 2018 as part of our commitment to complying with regulations on conflict and responsible minerals sourcing and fulfilling our social responsibility together with industry partners. With the support of governments and companies around the world, the EPRM advances a variety of initiatives including conducting fact-finding research and suggesting solutions to human rights issues in conflict-affected areas such as the Democratic Republic of the Congo.



International Labour Organization's Child Labour Platform

In 2021, the International Year for the Elimination of Child Labour, Samsung Electronics joined the Child Labour Platform (CLP), a business-led initiative of International Labour Organization (ILO) that brings together like-minded companies, NGOs, Trade Unions and UN Organisations committed to eliminating child labor in their supply chains.

The ILO CLP provides members with opportunities to engage with stakeholders, promote collaborative approaches to due diligence, and share knowledge and best practices.

Within the ILO CLP, Samsung is participating in the Cobalt Working Group, focusing on the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) to strengthen our supply chain due diligence efforts and provide inputs from the private sector perspective.



Key Achievements in Responsible Minerals Sourcing in 2025

Samsung Electronics is listening to advice from various stakeholders with global industries to effectively operate responsible mineral purchase policies and solve problems.

In addition, we are participating in social contribution activities and public-private cooperation programs to find fundamental solutions to human rights and environmental problems.

Category				Status
No. of target suppliers				2,358
Conflict minerals	CMRT survey	No. of smelters		231
			Tantalum	40
			Tin	60
			Tungsten	38
			Gold	93
	No. of on-site audit		219	
Responsible minerals	EMRT survey	No. of smelters	Cobalt	66
			Mica	38
			Lithium	46
			Copper	398
			Nickel	114
			Natural Graphite	47
	AMRT survey	No. of smelters	Aluminum	68
			Silver	17
			Chromium	17
			Zinc	11
			Indium	1
			Iron & Steel	7
Training	No. of trainees		587	
	Samsung Electronics		92	
	Suppliers		495	
External requests (customers)	No. of suppliers		201	
	No. of requests		416	
	No. of models		624	

※ 3TG minerals (Tantalum, Tin, Tungsten, Gold) sourcing countries (149 in total)

Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Aruba, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brasil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cayman Islands, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Democratic Republic of the), Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Curacao, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, French Guiana, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hong Kong, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Korea (Republic of), Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macao, Madagascar, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Moldova (Republic of), Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Netherlands, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Puerto Rico, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sint Maarten, Slovakia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Zambia, Zimbabwe

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