
**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**

WASHINGTON, DC 20549

FORM SD

Specialized Disclosure Report

3M COMPANY

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter)

Delaware

(State or Other Jurisdiction of Incorporation)

File No. 1-3285

(Commission File Number)

41-0417775

(IRS Employer Identification No.)

3M Center, St. Paul, Minnesota

(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

55144-1000

(Zip Code)

**Debora Fronczak, Vice President
3M Strategic Sourcing & Packaging Solutions
(651) 733-1110**

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

Check the appropriate box to indicate the rule pursuant to which this form is being filed, and provide the period to which the information in this form applies:

- Rule 13p-1 under the Securities Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.13p-1) for the reporting period from January 1 to December 31, 2017.
-
-

Section 1 — Conflict Minerals Disclosures

Item 1.01 Conflict Minerals Disclosure and Report

This Specialized Disclosure Report (“Form SD”) for 3M Company (“3M,” “Company,” “we,” “our”) is provided in accordance with Rule 13p-1 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (“Rule 13p-1”) for the reporting period from January 1 to December 31, 2017.

Conflict Minerals are defined by the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) as cassiterite, columbite-tantalite, wolframite and gold, and their derivatives, which are limited to tin, tantalum and tungsten (collectively “3TG”). During calendar year 2017, 3M manufactured and contracted to manufacture products in which 3TG were necessary to the functionality or production of those products.

3M therefore conducted a “reasonable country of origin inquiry” (“RCOI”) to determine whether any of those minerals: (1) originated in the Democratic Republic of Congo (“DRC”), the Republic of the Congo, the Central African Republic, South Sudan, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Tanzania, Zambia and Angola (together, the “Covered Countries”); or (2) are from recycled or scrap sources.

A. Introduction:

- 3M’s Business:** 3M is a diversified technology company with a global presence in the following businesses: Industrial; Safety and Graphics; Health Care; Electronics and Energy; and Consumer. 3M is among the leading manufacturers of products for many of the markets it serves. These businesses have worldwide responsibility for virtually all 3M product lines.
- 3M Supply Chains:** 3M supply chains are complex, including thousands of suppliers spread over different tiers in those chains. Supplied materials are used in products serving numerous industry sectors. 3M is typically many tiers removed from smelters or refiners that would have information on mines supplying 3TG. Moreover, to the extent 3TG are present in 3M products the content may be at trace levels. Supply chains have significantly improved their capacity to obtain and transmit smelter identities as compared to the first year that 3M conducted its 3TG supplier inquiry which reflects in part the value of the Responsible Minerals Initiative (“RMI”), formerly the Conflict Free Sourcing Initiative (“CFSI”), in building cross-industry collaboration, due diligence guidance and common supplier inquiry templates that support a more robust infrastructure for multi-tier supply chain inquiry. Still, obtaining information regarding smelters, refiners and mine locations remains challenging. Challenges include delayed supplier responses, incomplete or inconsistent data, and in some cases the need for extensive supplier follow-up.
- 3M’s Conflict Minerals Policy:** 3M first adopted a Conflict Minerals Policy (“Policy”) in 2011. The Policy applies to all 3M suppliers. It was last updated in 2017 and is available on the 3M Supplier Direct website (https://www.3m.com/3M/en_US/suppliers-direct/supplier-requirements/conflict-minerals/) along with other information on 3M’s conflict minerals program. 3M is committed to responsible sourcing of 3TG using the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (“OECD”) Guidance, so as not to support conflict or human rights abuses in the Covered Countries, while avoiding de facto embargoes. This position is consistent with 3M’s Human Rights Policy Statement

(<http://multimedia.3m.com/mws/media/1029705O/human-rights-policy.pdf>) and 3M’s respect for human rights within our own operations and our supply chains, as well as United Nations Guiding Principles for Business and Human Rights. The 3M Conflict Minerals Policy forms the basis for 3M’s conflict minerals program, and its requirements are communicated to 3M’s suppliers through annual outreach, educational bulletins, and contract terms.

- 3M’s Participation in Cross-Industry Efforts:** As a downstream company that does not typically contract directly with 3TG smelters or refiners, 3M routinely

collaborates with others in the industry through participation in RMI. RMI is a broad-based initiative that develops control systems regarding smelters and refiners through independently validated audits under RMI's Responsible Minerals Assurance Process ("RMAP"), formerly the Conflict Free Smelter Program ("CFSP"). According to the RMI website, over 360 companies and associations across ten different industries participate in RMI. RMI also engages with a wide variety of organizations to discuss emerging issues, best practices and work on addressing shared challenges. In furtherance of our commitment to industry collaborative controls, and in particular the RMAP program, 3M was one of the early donors to the RMI (formerly CFSI) Initial Audit Fund to provide financial assistance to smelters for their first-year audit. The Fund is intended to eliminate barriers to smelter participation in the RMAP. 3M has been a member of RMI since 2011 and was an active member of RMI throughout 2017. Members of 3M's Conflict Minerals Steering team participated in the RMI Due Diligence Practices Team, Plenary Team and the RMI Smelter Engagement Team in 2017. 3M also encouraged suppliers, smelters and refiners to participate in RMI to expand common due diligence efforts.

B. Description of RCOI:

1. RCOI Elements: The elements of 3M's RCOI are identification and prioritization of suppliers, supplier data collection, and an assessment of supplier data to determine whether further due diligence was required.
2. Prioritized Supplier Inquiry: In view of 3M's complex and extensive supply chains, 3M determined that a reasonably designed and good faith inquiry should focus on higher priority suppliers consistent with RMI's *Five Practical Steps to Support SEC Conflict Minerals Disclosure*. 3M designated over 50 employees globally as "Conflict Minerals Advisors" ("CMAs"). The CMAs and many other knowledgeable 3M personnel identified products containing 3TG necessary to the functionality or production of those products ("Necessary 3TG"), including products from covered acquisitions. This process resulted in many product families and individual products being screened out from further inquiry, as not containing Necessary 3TG. Through the screening process, the CMAs and other 3M personnel determined to the best of their knowledge that the following product categories may contain Necessary 3TG:
 - Electrical connectors, cables and cords, electronic chargers, controls, monitors and plated circuitry
 - Products that include these and other electrical or electronic components
 - Metallized films and tapes

3

- Some orthodontic products
- Certain personal protective eyewear and face shields

3M then prioritized its review of these products that may contain Necessary 3TG and the corresponding supply chains taking into account various factors such as estimated content of 3TG, type of mineral, amount of spend, the nature of the supply chain, and supplier location.

3. Data Collection Via Web-Enabled Supplier Inquiry: Once the relevant higher priority suppliers ("Supplier Group") were identified, 3M asked the Supplier Group to provide information about the Necessary 3TG in their products based on responses to the industry standard RMI Conflict Minerals Reporting Template ("CMRT"). This request was made using 3M's web-enabled Survey Tool. That system issued three automatic follow-up reminders to those in the Supplier Group who had not responded to the information request. Additional e-mail reminders were sent to those in the Supplier Group who had not responded, and follow-up phone calls were made with prioritized suppliers. As part of these phone calls, 3M offered training to the supplier on topics including the importance of the information requested by 3M, the disclosure requirements of the US Dodd-Frank conflict minerals legislation, and how to attach the CMRT into the web-enabled Survey Tool. The CMRT has language selections in languages other than English, which assisted in encouraging supplier response.
4. Data Validation. 3M conducted data validation on all submitted CMRTs, and retained all submitted CMRTs for recordkeeping purposes. The goal of data validation is to increase the completeness and accuracy of the submissions and to identify any contradictory responses in the CMRT. 3M reviewed the responses to determine where further engagement with suppliers was warranted. We considered untimely or incomplete responses as well as inconsistencies with the data reported in the CMRT in making this determination. For any CMRT that was determined invalid based on this review, 3M worked directly with the supplier to clarify the information in the CMRT and/or request that the supplier provide a revised CMRT. In this direct follow-up with suppliers, we offered training on how to enter CMRT information and/or on 3M's expectations for CMRT information, as appropriate.

For suppliers that responded in their CMRTs that materials or goods they supplied to 3M did not contain Necessary 3TG, CMAs were asked to verify the responses. For suppliers responding that materials contained necessary 3TG, if there were discrepancies in expected metal content, CMAs were contacted for additional information and potential follow-up with the supplier to clear the discrepancy. Where appropriate, 3M asked the supplier to submit a new CMRT or revised documentation after such follow-up.

For those suppliers that indicated in their CMRTs that they did not have certain aspects of a conflict minerals program, such as a conflict minerals policy or implementation of due diligence measures for conflict-free sourcing, the CMRTs were still considered valid; however, 3M sent educational bulletins to those suppliers, communicating its conflict minerals policy and 3M's expectations that the supplier will develop a policy and due diligence management system, and help build capacity in the supply chain through their supplier inquiry so that they assist in the transition to RMI-conforming smelters or refiners ("SORs"). The educational bulletin also directed the supplier to 3M's conflict minerals webpage and guidance on the RMI website and encouraged the supplier to become a member of RMI.

4

With respect to data validation on SOR-related information listed in the submitted CMRTs, we compared the SOR names and SOR country locations provided in the suppliers' submitted CMRTs to the SOR names and SOR country locations that are listed on the "smelter reference list" provided in the RMI-CMRT template form.

We validated whether any 3TG sourced from the Covered Countries is conflict-free based on the information provided by our Supplier Group, by RMI and similar gold refining industry auditing programs (London Bullion Market Association and Responsible Jewellery Council), through RMI RCOI data and by other information available on RMI's website.

Based on the responses received to the Company's RCOI, which included thousands of alleged SOR names, and information on SOR names, locations and associated countries of origin from the RMI-RCOI data set (to which we have access as a member of RMI), 3M compiled a list of 314 verified, unique SORs, including information regarding associated countries of origin. 3M performed due diligence on the SORs that were known or reasonably believed to have sourced from the Covered Countries or that had unknown sourcing as described in the attached Conflict Minerals Report.

C. Results of RCOI

Downstream companies such as 3M are not likely to have direct information on the sources of minerals upstream of the SORs in their supply chains. Instead, downstream companies rely on available information regarding SORs identified through supplier inquiry. Accordingly, 3M reviewed supplier responses resulting from the inquiry described in Paragraphs B.3 and B.4 above as well as information from capacity-building interactions and efforts with suppliers to elicit responses and encourage development of conflict minerals programs. These supplier responses and our capacity-building efforts affirmed information on supply chain maturity gathered through

participation in the RMI program and other industry associations. 3M has received substantially more SOR names from the Supplier Group in recent years as compared to the beginning of the program, and as in prior years, our supplier response rate increased in 2017, which indicated significant progress in the multi-tiered supply chains' capacity to pass 3TG-related inquiries and information on SORs up and down those supply chains. As a downstream company typically several tiers from SORs, 3M relied on information from direct suppliers, many of them smaller and private companies. The information 3M received on SOR names from direct suppliers suggested that these direct suppliers had made progress in building their conflict minerals programs and capacities to transmit conflict mineral information during 2017.

D. Conclusion

Based on its RCOI 3M has reason to believe that a portion of its Necessary 3TG may have originated in the Covered Countries and has reason to believe that those Necessary 3TG may not be from recycled or scrap sources. Accordingly, 3M conducted further due diligence on the source and chain of custody of Necessary 3TG contained in products supplied by the Supplier Group. After conducting the due diligence described in the attached Conflict Minerals Report, 3M determined that based on SOR information provided by the Supplier Group and information available to 3M as a member of RMI, 20 SORs identified as sourcing from those Covered Countries have been validated as conformant to RMAP protocols.

5

In accord with Rule 13p-1 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, 3M has filed this Specialized Disclosure Form ("Form SD") and the associated Conflict Minerals Report and both reports are posted to a publicly available Internet site at https://www.3m.com/3M/en_US/suppliers-direct/supplier-requirements/conflict-minerals/. The reference to 3M's website is provided for convenience only, and its contents are not incorporated by reference into this Form SD and Conflict Minerals Report nor deemed filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission.

6

Item 1.02 Exhibit

The Conflict Minerals Report required by Item 1.01 is filed as Exhibit 1.01 to this Form SD.

Section 2 — Exhibits

Item 2.01 Exhibits

Exhibit 1.01 — Conflict Minerals Report for the period January 1 to December 31, 2017, 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 caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the duly authorized undersigned.

3M COMPANY

/s/ Jon Lindekugel

May 31, 2018

By: Jon Lindekugel

(Date)

Senior Vice President, Supply Chain

7

**CONFLICT MINERALS REPORT OF 3M COMPANY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017**

INTRODUCTION

This Conflict Minerals Report for 3M Company (“3M”, “Company,” “we,” “our”) is provided in accordance with Rule 13p-1 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 for the reporting period from January 1 to December 31, 2017.

Conflict Minerals are defined by the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) as cassiterite, columbite-tantalite, wolframite and gold, and their derivatives, which are limited to tin, tantalum and tungsten (collectively “3TG”). As a result of the Company’s reasonable country of origin inquiry (“RCOI”) for the period January 1 to December 31, 2017 described in the attached Form SD, 3M has reason to believe that a portion of the 3TG necessary to the functionality or production of products (“Necessary 3TG”) that we manufactured or contracted to manufacture during the period between January 1, 2016 and December 31, 2017 may have originated in the Democratic Republic of Congo (“DRC”), the Republic of the Congo, the Central African Republic, South Sudan, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Tanzania, Zambia and Angola (together, the “Covered Countries”) and those Necessary 3TG may not be from recycled or scrap sources.

The Company therefore conducted due diligence on the source and chain of custody of Necessary 3TG as described below, using the following due diligence management system:



DUE DILIGENCE MEASURES

A. Design of Our Due Diligence Measures

Our CMR Conflict Minerals due diligence management system has been designed to conform in all material respects with 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”), as applicable for 3TG and downstream companies (as the term “downstream companies” is defined in the OECD Guidance).

B. Due Diligence Performed

1. Establish Strong Company Management Systems

Conflict Minerals Policy

3M first adopted a Conflict Minerals Policy (“Policy”) in 2011. It was last updated in 2017 and is available on 3M’s Supplier Direct website along with other information on 3M’s conflict minerals program (https://www.3m.com/3M/en_US/suppliers-direct/supplier-requirements/conflict-minerals/).

3M is committed to responsible sourcing of 3TG using the OECD due diligence framework, so as not to support conflict or human rights abuses in the Covered Countries, while avoiding de facto embargoes. This position is consistent with 3M’s Human Rights Policy and 3M’s respect for human rights in our own operations and our supply chains, as well as with the OECD Due Diligence Guidance and UN Guiding Principles.

Internal Management System

3M has established a management system to support the effective and efficient execution of our conflict minerals program. 3M’s management system includes an executive sponsor: 3M’s Senior Vice President, Supply Chain. In addition, the Company has designated a cross-functional Conflict Minerals Steering Team, comprised of representatives from Strategic Sourcing, Environment, Health and Safety (“EHS”) and Sustainability Operations, and 3M Legal Affairs. The Conflict Minerals Steering Team has responsibility for developing and implementing 3M’s conflict minerals compliance strategy, as well as reviewing the progress, effectiveness and continual improvement of the program. The Steering Team is led by a Conflict Minerals Program Manager from 3M Strategic Sourcing.

Senior leadership of Strategic Sourcing, EHS and Sustainability, Finance, Audit, Compliance and Business Conduct, Human Resources and Trade Compliance is briefed bi-annually about the results of our due diligence efforts, including evaluation of risks and risk mitigation measures. These briefings also include an evaluation of the progress, effectiveness and execution of our policy and conflict minerals program.

Control System and Supply Chain Transparency

3M is a member of the Responsible Minerals Initiative (“RMI”), formerly known as the Conflict Free Sourcing Initiative (“CFSI”). 3M gathers information using RMI’s Conflict Minerals Reporting Template (“CMRT”) sent to the Supplier Group via our web-enabled Survey Tool to determine the chain of custody of the Necessary 3TG included in our products, with a focus on identifying Smelters and Refiners (“SORs”) in their respective supply chains. 3M identifies its Supplier Group by prioritizing its review of these products that may contain Necessary 3TG and the corresponding supply chains, accounting for various factors such as estimated content of 3TG, type of mineral, amount of spend, the nature of the supply chain, and supplier location.

Supplier Engagement

After our supplier inquiry for the previous reporting year, 3M followed up with those in the Supplier Group that were unresponsive using 3M’s Supplier Corrective Action and Response (“SCAR”) process. 3M also sent an educational bulletin to aid in capacity building with those in the Supplier Group that indicated they did not have key aspects of a conflict minerals program. The Supplier

educational bulletin included a link to the RMI website to encourage membership in RMI, which provides a resource to assist with their Conflict Minerals Program.

3M communicated its expectations for suppliers in connection with our inquiry for the 2017 reporting year in the Survey Tool e-mail that included a link to 3M's Supplier Direct website, which contains our Conflict Minerals Policy and 3M training on how to attach the CMRT in the Survey Tool.

3M established controls and transparency by creating a process to engage relevant first-tier suppliers, as well as some second-tier suppliers, to identify SORs identified in their supply chains. 3M communicated expectations to these relevant suppliers in connection with our inquiry requesting they send a similar request to their direct suppliers to obtain the information successively upstream to the smelter or refiner. A web-based Survey Tool is utilized for the collection of CMRTs. Suppliers are provided a link to 3M's Supplier Direct website where we communicate supplier responsibility expectations, have links to our Supplier Learning Academy and encourage all suppliers to have a proactive approach in aligning with 3M's policy and programs to strengthen our supply chain to ensure conformance to regulations. Because 3M believes in developing strong and sustainable relationships, it is important our business partners understand 3M's commitment to doing business ethically and in compliance with the law.

For suppliers that identified "red-flagged" SORs in their CMRT responses, according to indicators defined in the OECD Guidance, 3M requested additional information on those suppliers' conflict minerals due diligence standards and processes, including further due diligence about the "red-flag" SORs. In addition, these suppliers are provided a link to educational courses on smelter risk mitigation through 3M's third-party service provider.

3M's requirements related to conflict minerals in relevant global contract templates and U.S. purchase order terms and conditions require suppliers to comply with our policies on conflict minerals, including participation in a supply chain survey and related due diligence activities, and to provide upon request, information on SORs in relevant supply chains and other information 3M might require.

3M's Conflict Minerals Policy requires suppliers to responsibly source 3TGs through SORs that comply with recognized assurance programs including RMI, the London Bullion Market Association ("LBMA"), and the Responsible Jewellery Council ("RJC"). For SORs identified by the Supplier Group not currently engaged in an assurance program, 3M sends letters to those SORs encouraging them to participate and 3M also encourages our Supplier Group and in certain cases customers to do the same.

3M also encourages suppliers to draw upon internationally recognized standards to advance social and environmental responsibility and business ethics. All existing and future suppliers are required to conform to 3M's Supplier Responsibility Code, demonstrating their commitment to share 3M's values on social and environmental sustainable operations and practices.

Grievance Mechanism

We have a grievance mechanism whereby employees and suppliers can report concerns regarding 3M's business conduct and other matters, at 3M-ethics.com. We have procedures in place for follow-up in the event any conflict minerals issues are raised through our grievance mechanism.

SORs and other external stakeholders also may use RMI's Grievance and Complaints Mechanism. This RMI Mechanism allows stakeholders to raise concerns about the RMI Responsible Minerals Assurance Process ("RMAP") audit process, protocols, and SOR operations that fall within the scope of the RMAP, audit quality, and auditor competencies, mineral supply chains and upstream/downstream initiatives, as well as mineral sourcing activities and due diligence of RMI member companies.

Maintain Records

We have a record retention policy applicable to conflict minerals-related documentation that provides for retention for a minimum of ten years.

2. Identify and Assess Risk in the Supply Chain

3M identifies relevant first-tier and priority second-tier suppliers that supply products that may contain 3TG. 3M has determined that a reasonably designed inquiry for identifying and assessing supply chain risks should focus on higher priority suppliers consistent with RMI's *Five Practical Steps to Support SEC Conflict Minerals Disclosure*.

Once the higher-priority Supplier Group was identified, 3M used a web-enabled Survey Tool to collect completed CMRTs from this Supplier Group to identify SORs and gather information on our supply chain. 3M asked this Supplier Group to gather similar information from their direct suppliers, cascading requests to the SOR level.

The Survey Tool issued three automatic follow-up reminders to those in the Supplier Group who had not responded to the information request. Additional e-mail reminders were sent to those in the Supplier Group who did not respond, and follow-up phone calls were made with some suppliers. Supplier responses were reviewed by 3M Strategic Sourcing and some responses were also reviewed by employees identified as Conflict Minerals Advisors.

If supplier responses indicated that Necessary 3TG contained in products provided to 3M may have originated from the Covered Countries or may have been processed by SORs that have not been validated as using DRC conflict free sourcing practices, then such responses were escalated to the Conflict Minerals Steering Team for further review and determination of follow-up steps.

We verify SORs using RMI's Conformant Smelters and Refiners list. We also refer to other sources of information, including publications of the LBMA and the RJC, to assess potential risks.

3. Design and Implement a Strategy to Respond to Identified Risks

3M has designed and implemented a strategy to respond to risks. The Conflict Minerals Program Manager works with the Company's Conflict Minerals Steering Team and its executive sponsor, providing periodic updates to relevant executives of any findings where a supplier in the Supplier Group identifies a SOR processing Necessary 3TG for 3M products that sources from or may source from the Covered Countries.

The 3M Conflict Minerals Steering Team and its executive sponsor, or other relevant executives will determine appropriate follow-up actions, if any, to mitigate risks. Follow-up actions may include the Company's SCAR process. As part of the SCAR process the Company may decide to find alternate sources of supply and/or suspend or terminate existing supplier relationships after failed

attempts at mitigation or remediation. For the year 2017, 3M found no instances where it was necessary to find replacement sources of supply, or to suspend or terminate a supplier relationship.

4. Carry out Independent Third-Party Audit of Supply Chain Due Diligence at Identified Points in the Supply Chain

3M utilizes information provided by the independent third-party audits of SORs through RMAP, LBMA and the RJC to determine whether any 3TG sourced from the Covered Countries is validated as conflict-free using RMI's RCOI data. In addition, members of 3M's Conflict Minerals Steering Team participate in RMI's Due Diligence

Practices Team, Smelter Engagement Team and Risk Readiness User Group, which keeps 3M informed of new auditing standards, emerging risks, and risk assessment methods.

5. Report on Supply Chain Due Diligence

This Report and our Form SD will be filed with the SEC and be publicly available within the conflict minerals section of 3M's Supplier Direct website, available at: https://www.3m.com/3M/en_US/suppliers-direct/supplier-requirements/conflict-minerals/. The reference to 3M's website is provided for convenience only, and its contents are not incorporated by reference into this Report and Form SD nor deemed filed with the SEC.

RESULTS OF DUE DILIGENCE

Based on our Reasonable Country of Origin Inquiry ("RCOI") described in our Form SD and the other aspects of our due diligence program described above, 3M evaluated the Supplier Group responses to the CMRT-based supplier inquiry. Based on its RCOI, 3M has reason to believe that a portion of its Necessary 3TG may have originated in the Covered Countries and those Necessary 3TG may not be from recycled or scrap sources.

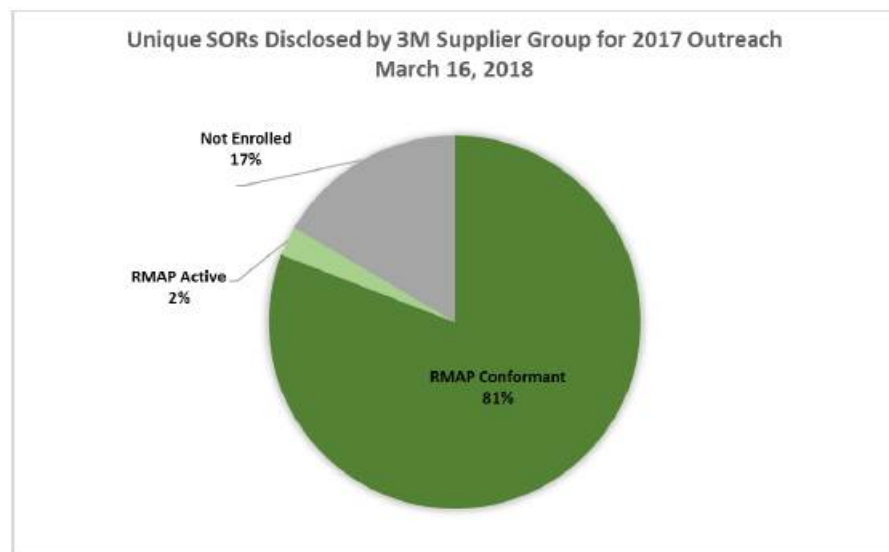
As outlined in the OECD Guidance, the internationally-recognized standard on which our company's system is based, we support RMI's RMAP process that audits SORs' due diligence activities. The source of information for certain statements in this declaration was obtained through our membership in RMI, using the RCOI report for member "mmmc."

Information on Smelters or Refiners

The CMRT requested the Supplier Group and its suppliers provide 3M with information on the SORs providing Necessary 3TG to 3M. Because 3M typically does not have a direct relationship with the facilities used to process 3TG, we must rely on information provided by the Supplier Group. In 2017, 3M received SOR information from all respondents submitting CMRTs. Some suppliers in the Supplier Group provided information on all SORs used by the supplier, but could not provide information linking specific SORs used to process Necessary 3TG with products supplied to 3M. The CMRT responses provided by the Supplier Group included over 5,000 individual mentions of SOR names or SOR identification numbers. We verified 314 unique SOR names among these mentions, based on information listed on the RMI website. Of these unique SORs, 254 (81%) are validated as conformant to the RMAP process as of March 16, 2018, and 8 (2.5%) are reported as

active by RMI, meaning they are engaged in the RMAP program but not yet conformant as of March 16, 2018. 3M's Supplier Group identified 95% of the total number of conformant SORs listed on RMI's website in their supply chains. Based on our involvement in the RMI Due Diligence practices team and the RMI Smelter Engagement Team as well as resources available to us through our membership in RMI, 3M believes the number of SORs conformant to RMAP process is attributable in part to industry collaborative efforts through RMI and other third-party validation programs.

We monitored and tracked SORs that we identified as not having received a 'Conflict-Free' designation or not having begun participating in an independent third-party assurance process. During this reporting year, we identified 52 (16.5%) SOR facilities that were not participating in an independent third-party assurance process. These facilities received letters from 3M encouraging their participation. As of April 24, 2018, a refiner receiving 3M's encouragement letter is now under active status with RMI.



Efforts to Determine the Country of Origin or Mine of Origin

In order to determine country or mine of origin, 3M: (a) seeks information about 3TG SORs in our supply chain through use of the CMRT questions; and (b) utilizes information from the RMAP and its independent audits of SORs, as well as information from that effort made available by RMI publicly and to its members. 3M's Supplier Group did not provide information on mines of origin for Necessary 3TG used in 3M products manufactured during 2017. 3M does not have sufficient information to conclusively determine the mines or the countries of origin of the Necessary 3TG in its products or whether the Necessary 3TG are from recycled or scrap sources. However, based on SOR information provided by the Supplier Group through the CMRT responses, as well as RMI information available to its members, the countries of origin of 3TG associated with SORs identified to 3M by the Supplier Group are believed to include the countries listed in Annex II below. While some countries listed in Annex II are Covered Countries, 3M validated that 20 SORs identified as sourcing from those Covered Countries are conformant to RMAP.

Additional Due Diligence

3M compared the overall set of SORs identified by the Supplier Group against RMI's RCOI list dated March 16, 2018, to identify all names and mineral sourcing for SORs that are conformant with the RMAP protocols and have been validated by a third-party auditor. The RCOI also identifies SORs participating in other assurance programs where the mineral sourcing of SORs is not disclosed.

For the 52 SORs identified to 3M by the Supplier Group in 2017 that are not yet engaged in the RMAP as active or validated as conformant to RMAP or by any other independent third-party programs, 3M conducted further due diligence to confirm whether those SORs processed Necessary 3TG used in products provided to 3M. In addition, 3M conducted due diligence through other means using a variety of information sources from RMI and others searching for evidence of SORs sourcing from the Covered Countries or potentially contributing to conflict in the Covered Countries. Such additional sources of information included news articles, reports published by NGOs, and/or industry association information that may indicate locations from which a SOR sources. For SORs not independently verified, geographic location and mining production by country are reviewed, and specified factors are applied to determine risk levels.

3M will consider taking mitigating action if we learn of credible information that identified SORs are potentially financing armed groups in the Covered Countries. We require our suppliers to conduct additional due diligence to confirm the presence of any of these red-flagged SORs in the chain of custody for Necessary 3TG in products supplied to 3M.

STEPS TO IMPROVE DUE DILIGENCE

3M is alert for facts and circumstances that may require SOR-related risk mitigation. In addition, 3M also expects that more SORs will become validated as “RMAP-conformant” through the RMAP process and similar programs which will increase overall transparency and accessibility to information on geographic location of SOR mines of origin.

3M expects to expand its due diligence to further mitigate the risk that Necessary 3TG benefit armed groups in the DRC or any of its adjoining countries by taking the following steps:

- Follow-up with those in the Supplier Group that were unresponsive or did not provide sufficient information in 2017, thereby improving both supplier response rates and the quality of supply chain information available to 3M.
 - Follow-up with those in the Supplier Group that indicated in their response to our 2017 inquiry that they did not have certain key aspects of a conflict minerals program, to educate and obtain updated information.
 - Continue our supplier engagement and capacity building efforts through our supplier inquiry and outreach by directing suppliers to training resources available through industry associations and RMI, in order to improve response rates and information quality.
-
- Continue our company membership in RMI, which provides independent third-party audits of SORs due diligence practices including engagement in Due Diligence Practices Team, Smelter Engagement Team, and participating in monthly Plenary calls.
 - Encourage supplier and other company membership and participation in RMI, which will strengthen industry collaboration to increase leverage on SORs to participate in independent third-party audits and become conformant to RMAP, LBMA, or RJC protocols.
 - Contact SORs directly to undergo an audit of the SORs’ due diligence practices through and become compliant to the RMAP, LBMA, or RJC protocols.
 - Encourage responsible sourcing by suppliers of 3TG in the Covered Countries through use of smelters or refiners validated conformant to RMAP process.
 - Continue our Conflict Minerals program and process to support future compliance to the new European Union regulation on supply chain due diligence by importers of minerals and metals originating in conflict-affected and high-risk areas.
 - Expand our partnership with a third-party service provider to streamline supplier outreach, feedback and due diligence efforts.
 - Consider expanding our conflict minerals assessment and due diligence efforts to include other high-risk areas of the world as determined by regulatory bodies and applied by RMI.

Cautionary Statement about Forward-Looking Statements

Certain statements in this report may be “forward-looking” within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Words such as “expects,” “intends,” “plans,” “projects,” “believes,” and “estimates,” “targets,” “anticipates,” and similar expressions are used to identify these forward-looking statements. Examples of forward-looking statements include statements relating to our future plans, and any other statement that does not directly relate to any historical or current fact. Forward-looking statements are based on our current expectations and assumptions, which may not prove to be accurate. These statements are not guarantees and are subject to risks, uncertainties and changes in circumstances that are difficult to predict. Actual outcomes and results may differ materially from these forward-looking statements. As a result, these statements speak only as of the date they are made and we undertake no obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statement, except as required by federal securities laws.

ANNEX I

As of March 16, 2018

The below list of Smelters or Refiners (SORs) identified to 3M by the 3M Supplier Group conformant with RMAP protocols as of March 16, 2018. 3M is typically many tiers in the supply chain removed from SORs, and our direct suppliers have not traced materials supplied to 3M back to individual SORs. Many of our suppliers provided information to 3M on all SORs identified to them by their suppliers, and have not been able to confirm that 3TG processed by these SORs have been used in the products they have supplied us because they did not provide their CMRT at the product level. Therefore, it is possible that the list contains SORs not used to process 3TG contained in our products.

| Mineral | Smelter or Refiner Name | Country Location |
|---------|---|--------------------------|
| Gold | Advanced Chemical Company | UNITED STATES OF AMERICA |
| Gold | Aida Chemical Industries Co., Ltd. | JAPAN |
| Gold | Al Etihad Gold LLC | UNITED ARAB EMIRATES |
| Gold | Allgemeine Gold-und Silberscheideanstalt A.G. | GERMANY |
| 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 | AU Traders and Refiners | SOUTH AFRICA |
| Gold | Aurubis AG | GERMANY |
| 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 | Daejin Indus Co., Ltd. | KOREA, REPUBLIC OF |
| Gold | DODUCO Contacts and Refining GmbH | GERMANY |
| Gold | Dowa | JAPAN |
| Gold | DSC (Do Sung Corporation) | KOREA, REPUBLIC OF |
| Gold | Eco-System Recycling Co., Ltd. | 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 | HeeSung Metal Ltd. | KOREA, REPUBLIC OF |
| Gold | Heimerle + Meule GmbH | GERMANY |

| Mineral | Smelter or Refiner Name | Country Location |
|---------|---|--------------------------|
| Gold | Heraeus Metals Hong Kong Ltd. | CHINA |
| Gold | Heraeus Precious Metals GmbH & Co. KG | GERMANY |
| 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 | JSC Ekaterinburg Non-Ferrous Metal Processing Plant | RUSSIAN FEDERATION |
| Gold | JSC Uralelectromed | RUSSIAN FEDERATION |
| Gold | JX Nippon Mining & Metals Co., Ltd. | JAPAN |
| Gold | Kazzinc | KAZAKHSTAN |
| Gold | Kennecott Utah Copper LLC | UNITED STATES OF AMERICA |
| Gold | Kojima Chemicals Co., Ltd. | JAPAN |
| Gold | Korea Zinc Co., Ltd. | KOREA, REPUBLIC OF |
| Gold | Kyrgyzaltyn JSC | KYRGYZSTAN |
| Gold | LS-NIKKO Copper Inc. | KOREA, REPUBLIC OF |
| Gold | Marsam Metals | BRAZIL |
| Gold | Materion | UNITED STATES OF AMERICA |
| Gold | Matsuda Sangyo Co., Ltd. | JAPAN |
| 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 | Moscow Special Alloys Processing Plant | RUSSIAN FEDERATION |
| Gold | Nadir Metal Rafineri San. Ve Tic. A.S. | TURKEY |
| Gold | Nihon Material Co., Ltd. | JAPAN |
| Gold | Ogussa Osterreichische Gold- und Silber-Scheideanstalt GmbH | AUSTRIA |
| Gold | Ohura Precious Metal Industry Co., Ltd. | JAPAN |
| Gold | OJSC "The Gulidov Krasnoyarsk Non-Ferrous Metals Plant" (OJSC Krastsvetmet) | RUSSIAN FEDERATION |
| Gold | OJSC Novosibirsk Refinery | RUSSIAN FEDERATION |
| Gold | PAMP S.A. | SWITZERLAND |
| Gold | Planta Recuperadora de Metales SpA | CHILE |
| Gold | Prioksky Plant of Non-Ferrous Metals | RUSSIAN FEDERATION |

| Mineral | Smelter or Refiner Name | Country Location |
|---------|--|---------------------------|
| Gold | PT Aneka Tambang (Persero) Tbk | INDONESIA |
| Gold | PX Precinox S.A. | SWITZERLAND |
| Gold | Rand Refinery (Pty) Ltd. | SOUTH AFRICA |
| Gold | Republic Metals Corporation | UNITED STATES OF AMERICA |
| Gold | Royal Canadian Mint | CANADA |
| Gold | SAAMP | FRANCE |
| Gold | Safimet S.p.A | ITALY |
| Gold | Samduck Precious Metals | KOREA, REPUBLIC OF |
| Gold | SAXONIA Edelmetalle GmbH | GERMANY |
| Gold | Schone Edelmetaal B.V. | NETHERLANDS |
| Gold | SEMPSA Joyeria Plateria S.A. | SPAIN |
| 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 | SOE Shyolkovsky Factory of Secondary Precious Metals | RUSSIAN FEDERATION |

| | | |
|----------|---|---------------------------|
| 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 | The Refinery of Shandong Gold Mining Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Gold | Tokuriki Honten Co., Ltd. | JAPAN |
| Gold | Torecom | KOREA, REPUBLIC OF |
| Gold | Umicore Brasil Ltda. | BRAZIL |
| 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 | Asaka Riken Co., Ltd. | JAPAN |
| Tantalum | Changsha South Tantalum Niobium Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Tantalum | D Block Metals, LLC | UNITED STATES OF AMERICA |
| Tantalum | Exotech Inc. | UNITED STATES OF AMERICA |
| Tantalum | F&X Electro-Materials Ltd. | CHINA |
| Tantalum | FIR Metals & Resource Ltd. | CHINA |

| Mineral | Smelter or Refiner Name | Country Location |
|----------|---|---|
| Tantalum | Global Advanced Metals Aizu | JAPAN |
| Tantalum | Global Advanced Metals Boyertown | UNITED STATES OF AMERICA |
| Tantalum | Guangdong Rising Rare Metals-EO Materials Ltd. | CHINA |
| Tantalum | Guangdong Zhiyuan New Material Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Tantalum | H.C. Starck Co., Ltd. | THAILAND |
| Tantalum | H.C. Starck Hermsdorf GmbH | GERMANY |
| Tantalum | H.C. Starck Inc. | UNITED STATES OF AMERICA |
| Tantalum | H.C. Starck Ltd. | JAPAN |
| Tantalum | H.C. Starck Smelting GmbH & Co. KG | GERMANY |
| Tantalum | H.C. Starck Tantalum and Niobium GmbH | GERMANY |
| 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 Nonferrous Metals Smelting Company Limited | CHINA |
| Tantalum | Jiujiang Zhongao Tantalum & Niobium Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Tantalum | KEMET Blue Metals | MEXICO |
| Tantalum | KEMET Blue Powder | UNITED STATES OF AMERICA |
| Tantalum | King-Tan Tantalum Industry Ltd. | CHINA |
| Tantalum | LSM Brasil S.A. | BRAZIL |
| 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 | Power Resources Ltd. | MACEDONIA, THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF |
| Tantalum | QuantumClean | UNITED STATES OF AMERICA |
| Tantalum | Resind Industria e Comercio Ltda. | BRAZIL |
| Tantalum | RFH Tantalum Smeltery Co., Ltd./Yanling Jincheng Tantalum & Niobium Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Tantalum | Solikamsk Magnesium Works OAO | RUSSIAN FEDERATION |
| Tantalum | Taki Chemical Co., Ltd. | JAPAN |
| Tantalum | Telex Metals | UNITED STATES OF AMERICA |
| Tantalum | Ulba Metallurgical Plant JSC | KAZAKHSTAN |
| Tantalum | XinXing HaoRong Electronic Material Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Tantalum | Yichun Jin Yang Rare Metal Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Tin | Alpha | UNITED STATES OF AMERICA |
| Tin | Chenzhou Yunxiang Mining and Metallurgy Co., Ltd. | CHINA |

| Mineral | Smelter or Refiner Name | Country Location |
|---------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Tin | China Tin Group Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Tin | CV Ayi Jaya | INDONESIA |
| Tin | CV Dua Sekawan | INDONESIA |
| Tin | CV Gita Pesona | INDONESIA |
| Tin | CV Serumpun Sebalai | INDONESIA |
| Tin | CV Tiga Sekawan | INDONESIA |
| Tin | CV United Smelting | INDONESIA |
| Tin | CV Venus Inti Perkasa | INDONESIA |
| Tin | Dowa | JAPAN |
| Tin | EM Vinto | BOLIVIA (PLURINATIONAL STATE OF) |
| Tin | Fenix Metals | POLAND |

| | | |
|-----|--|----------------------------------|
| Tin | Gejiu Fengming Metallurgy Chemical Plant | CHINA |
| Tin | Gejiu Jinye Mineral Company | CHINA |
| Tin | Gejiu Kai Meng Industry and Trade LLC | CHINA |
| Tin | Gejiu Non-Ferrous Metal Processing Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Tin | Gejiu Yunxin Nonferrous Electrolysis Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Tin | Guangdong Hanhe Non-Ferrous Metal Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Tin | Guanyang Guida Nonferrous Metal Smelting Plant | CHINA |
| Tin | HuiChang Hill Tin Industry Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Tin | Huichang Jinshunda Tin Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Tin | Jiangxi Ketai Advanced Material Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Tin | Magnu's Minerais Metais e Ligas Ltda. | BRAZIL |
| Tin | Malaysia Smelting Corporation (MSC) | MALAYSIA |
| Tin | Melt Metais e Ligas S.A. | BRAZIL |
| 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 | Nankang Nanshan Tin Manufactory Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Tin | O.M. Manufacturing (Thailand) Co., Ltd. | THAILAND |
| Tin | O.M. Manufacturing Philippines, Inc. | PHILIPPINES |
| Tin | Operaciones Metalurgical 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 Bangka Prima Tin | INDONESIA |

| Mineral | Smelter or Refiner Name | Country Location |
|----------|---|---------------------------|
| Tin | PT Bangka Tin Industry | INDONESIA |
| Tin | PT Belitung Industri Sejahtera | INDONESIA |
| Tin | PT Bukit Timah | INDONESIA |
| Tin | PT DS Jaya Abadi | INDONESIA |
| Tin | PT Eunindo Usaha Mandiri | INDONESIA |
| Tin | PT Inti Stania Prima | INDONESIA |
| Tin | PT Karimun Mining | INDONESIA |
| Tin | PT Kijang Jaya Mandiri | INDONESIA |
| Tin | PT Lautan Harmonis Sejahtera | INDONESIA |
| Tin | PT Menara Cipta Mulia | INDONESIA |
| Tin | PT Mitra Stania Prima | INDONESIA |
| Tin | PT O.M. Indonesia | INDONESIA |
| Tin | PT Panca Mega Persada | INDONESIA |
| Tin | PT Prima Timah Utama | 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 Sumber Jaya Indah | INDONESIA |
| Tin | PT Timah (Persero) Tbk Kundur | INDONESIA |
| Tin | PT Timah (Persero) Tbk Mentok | INDONESIA |
| Tin | PT Tinindo Inter Nusa | INDONESIA |
| Tin | PT Tommy Utama | INDONESIA |
| Tin | Resind Industria e Comercio Ltda. | BRAZIL |
| Tin | Rui Da Hung | TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA |
| Tin | Soft Metais Ltda. | BRAZIL |
| Tin | Thaisarco | THAILAND |
| Tin | White Solder Metalurgia e Mineracao Ltda. | BRAZIL |
| Tin | Yunnan Chengfeng Non-ferrous Metals Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Tin | Yunnan Tin Company Limited | CHINA |
| Tungsten | A.L.M.T. TUNGSTEN Corp. | JAPAN |
| Tungsten | ACL Metais Eireli | BRAZIL |
| Tungsten | Asia Tungsten Products Vietnam Ltd. | VIET NAM |
| Tungsten | Chenzhou Diamond Tungsten Products Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Tungsten | Chongyi Zhangyuan Tungsten Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Tungsten | Fujian Jinxin 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 Smelting GmbH & Co. KG | GERMANY |

| Mineral | Smelter or Refiner Name | Country Location |
|----------|---------------------------------|------------------|
| Tungsten | H.C. Starck Tungsten GmbH | GERMANY |
| Tungsten | Hunan Chenzhou Mining Co., Ltd. | CHINA |

| | | |
|----------|---|--------------------------|
| Tungsten | Hunan Chuangda Vanadium Tungsten Co., Ltd. Wuji | CHINA |
| Tungsten | Hunan Chunchang Nonferrous Metals Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Tungsten | Hydrometallurg, JSC | RUSSIAN FEDERATION |
| 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 Xiushui Xianggan Nonferrous Metals Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Tungsten | Jiangxi Yaosheng Tungsten Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Tungsten | Kennametal Fallon | UNITED STATES OF AMERICA |
| Tungsten | Kennametal Huntsville | UNITED STATES OF AMERICA |
| Tungsten | Malipo Haiyu Tungsten Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Tungsten | Moliren Ltd. | RUSSIAN FEDERATION |
| Tungsten | Niagara Refining LLC | UNITED STATES OF AMERICA |
| Tungsten | Nui Phao H.C. Starck Tungsten Chemicals Manufacturing LLC | VIET NAM |
| Tungsten | Philippine Chuangxin Industrial Co., Inc. | PHILIPPINES |
| Tungsten | South-East Nonferrous Metal Company Limited of Hengyang City | CHINA |
| Tungsten | Tejing (Vietnam) Tungsten Co., Ltd. | VIET NAM |
| Tungsten | Unecha Refractory metals plant | RUSSIAN FEDERATION |
| Tungsten | Vietnam Youngsun Tungsten Industry Co., Ltd. | VIET NAM |
| Tungsten | Wolfram Bergbau und Hutten AG | AUSTRIA |
| Tungsten | Woltech Korea Co., Ltd. | KOREA, REPUBLIC OF |
| Tungsten | Xiamen Tungsten (H.C.) Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Tungsten | Xiamen Tungsten Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Tungsten | Xinfeng Huarui Tungsten & Molybdenum New Material Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Tungsten | Xinhai Rendan Shaoguan Tungsten Co., Ltd. | CHINA |

ANNEX II

| Countries (A-L) | Countries (M-Z) |
|------------------------------------|--|
| Argentina | Madagascar |
| Australia | Malaysia |
| Austria | Mali |
| Benin | Mexico |
| Bolivia (Plurinational State of) | Mongolia |
| Brazil | Mozambique |
| Burkina Faso | Myanmar |
| Burundi* | Namibia |
| Cambodia | Nicaragua |
| Canada | Nigeria |
| Chile | Panama |
| China | Peru |
| Colombia | Portugal |
| Congo, Democratic Republic of the* | Russian Federation |
| Ecuador | Rwanda* |
| Eritrea | Senegal |
| Ethiopia | Sierra Leone |
| France | South Africa |
| Germany | Spain |
| Ghana | Thailand |
| Guatemala | Togo |
| Guinea | Uganda* |
| Guyana | United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland |
| Honduras | United States of America |
| India | Uzbekistan |
| Indonesia | Viet Nam |
| Japan | Zambia* |
| Kazakhstan | Zimbabwe |
| Laos | |

* Covered Country