KEMET Corporation

CONFLICT MINERALS REPORT
for the reporting period from
January 1 to December 31, 2024
("Report")

Report Release Date: June 13, 2025

INTRODUCTION

KEMET Corporation is a leading global manufacturer of electronic components. As used in this Report, the terms "we," "us," "our," "KEMET" and the "Company" refer to KEMET Corporation, unless the context indicates otherwise. This Report is applicable to KEMET's electrical filters and polymer, tantalum, ceramic, film, aluminum-electrolytic, and electric double-layered capacitors.

On June 15, 2020, YAGEO Corporation ("YAGEO") completed its acquisition of KEMET by acquiring all KEMET's outstanding shares of common stock, with KEMET surviving as a wholly owned subsidiary of YAGEO. As a result of the merger, KEMET is no longer a publicly traded company and will no longer file a Specialized Disclosure with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission ("U.S. SEC"). KEMET is continuing to voluntarily publish this Report to publicly and transparently disclose its supply chain due diligence. YAGEO remains the ultimate parent company, while KEMET will continue as a brand under an umbrella referred to as YAGEO Group.

This Report is developed to be conformant with section 1502 "Conflict Minerals" of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act ("Dodd-Frank") due diligence requirements and published in accordance with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chain of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas ("OECD Guidance").

For the reporting period from January 1 to December 31, 2024 ("Reporting Period"), KEMET conducted due diligence on the source and chain of custody of the cassiterite, columbite-tantalite, wolframite, and gold, or their derivatives tin, tantalum, and tungsten ("Conflict Minerals"), that were necessary to the functionality or production of the products ("Necessary Conflict Minerals") that we manufactured or contracted to manufacture on or after January 1, 2024 to ascertain whether these Conflict Minerals originated in the Democratic Republic of Congo ("DRC") or an adjoining country as defined in Dodd-Frank ("Covered Countries") and directly or indirectly financed or benefited armed groups in any of these Covered Countries. It is noted that manufacturing products during a defined period of time may naturally include materials sourced prior to and during the Reporting Period. KEMET also conducts due diligence on the source and chain of custody of cobalt. However, as this report is intended to specifically comply with section 1502 "Conflict Minerals" of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act ("Dodd-Frank"), cobalt data has been excluded.

The reasonable country of origin inquiry and due diligence measures were applied to identified Conflict Mineral suppliers prior to and during the Reporting Period. Some Conflict Minerals utilized during the period were considered "outside the supply chain" under Dodd-Frank, meaning materials that were smelted (with respect to tin, tantalum, or tungsten) or fully refined (with respect to gold) prior to January 31, 2013, or materials that have not been smelted or fully refined but were located outside of the Covered Countries prior to January 31, 2013. As such, Conflict Minerals that were considered "outside the supply

chain" are exempt pursuant to Dodd-Frank. However, for the purpose of this Report, KEMET's due diligence measures did not exclude the presence of these materials.

Below is a summary chart illustrating each of our product categories and the Conflict Minerals that are necessary to their functionality or production.

Product Category	Tantalum	Tin	Tungsten	Gold
Tantalum Capacitors	✔	⭘	×	⭘
Tantalum Polymer Capacitors	✔	⭘	×	⭘
Aluminum Polymer Capacitors	×	⭘	×	⭘
Ceramic Capacitors	×	⭘	⭘	⭘
Film and Paper Capacitors	×	⭘	⭘	⭘
Aluminum Electrolytic Capacitors	×	⭘	×	⭘
Electric Double-Layered Capacitors	×	✔	×	×
Electrical Filters	×	⭘	×	⭘

✔ **Product category contains specified Conflict Minerals**
⭘ **Product category contains specified Conflict Minerals depending on specific part type**
× **Product category does not contain specified Conflict Minerals**

KEMET has concluded in good faith that during 2024:

1. KEMET manufactured or contracted to manufacture products as to which Conflict Minerals are necessary to the functionality or production;

2. Tantalum material was sourced either directly through our vertically integrated tantalum supply chain or through external third-party suppliers. All tungsten, tin, and gold materials were sourced from external third-party suppliers; and

3. Based on a reasonable country of origin inquiry, KEMET knew or had reason to believe that a portion of its Necessary Conflict Minerals originated or may have originated in the Covered Countries and knew or had reason to believe that those Necessary Conflict Minerals may not be from recycle or scrap sources.

The results of our reasonable country of origin inquiry conducted on these Conflict Minerals were as follows:

- For tin, tantalum, and gold, KEMET determined a portion of the material came from recycle or scrap material. Further, we determined the country of origin for recycle or scrap materials did not include the Covered Countries.

- For tin, tantalum, and gold not from recycle or scrap, we determined the country of origin for all materials and confirmed that a country of origin included the Covered Countries.

- For tungsten acquired in 2011 and considered to be "outside the supply chain" (or fully smelted), we were not able to determine the country of origin for all materials but did confirm a country of

origin included the Covered Countries. For tungsten acquired after January 31, 2013 and considered "inside the supply chain," we determined the country of origin for all materials and confirmed that a country of origin included the Covered Countries.

Conflict Mineral	Countries of origin include the Covered Countries?
Tantalum	Yes
Tin	Yes
Tungsten	Yes
Gold	Yes

DUE DILIGENCE MEASURES

Design of Our Due Diligence Measures

Our Conflict Minerals due diligence measures have been designed to conform with the OECD Guidance, as applicable for tin, tantalum, tungsten, and gold in all material respects. KEMET is both an "upstream" and "downstream" company. KEMET took an early leadership position in the industry in support of the responsible sourcing of material from the DRC and is a long-term member of the Responsible Minerals Initiative ("RMI"). We designed both our upstream and downstream due diligence measures to:

1. Establish strong company management systems for Conflict Minerals supply chain due diligence and reporting compliance;

2. Identify and assess Conflict Minerals risks in our supply chain;

3. Design and implement strategies to respond to Conflict Minerals risks identified;

4. Contribute to independent third-party audits of the due diligence practices of Conflict Minerals smelters and refiners by participating in industry organizations;

5. Report on our Conflict Minerals supply chain due diligence activities, as recommended by the OECD Guidance; and

6. As an upstream company, implement policies and procedures to ensure KEMET's tantalum smelting operations in Mexico meets the due diligence requirements necessary to be conformant to the RMI Responsible Minerals Assurance Process ("RMAP").

Description of the Due Diligence Performed

Based on the OECD Guidance, "upstream" means the minerals supply chain from the ground to the smelters/refiners and "downstream" means the minerals supply chain from smelters/refiners to retailers. "Upstream companies" include miners, local traders/exporters from the country of mineral origin, international concentrate traders, minerals re-processors, and smelters/refiners. "Downstream companies" include metal traders and exchanges, component manufacturers, product manufacturers, original equipment manufacturers (OEMs), and retailers. Below, KEMET has described its upstream and downstream due diligence activities that are in accordance with the five steps set forth in the OECD Guidance. These activities were performed during the Reporting Period.

Step 1: Establish strong company management systems.

A) To clearly communicate to suppliers and the public, KEMET maintained a formal company policy, our "Supply Chain Policy," to avoid the use of Conflict Minerals which may directly or indirectly finance or benefit armed groups in the DRC or an adjoining country. The Supply Chain Policy is publicly available on our website (*found here: https://www.kemet.com/en/us/about/sustainability.html*) and is included in KEMET's purchase order terms and conditions (*found here: https://www.kemet.com/en/us/supply-management.html*). The Supply Chain Policy was communicated to Conflict Minerals raw material suppliers during the Reporting Period and to new raw material suppliers during our supplier "on boarding" process. The Supply Chain Policy applies to all KEMET's suppliers of Conflict Minerals raw materials.

B) To structure internal management and support supply chain due diligence, KEMET maintained its internal procedures CPP-500: Responsible Minerals Sourcing and CPP-500A: Supply Chain Policy which are Conflict Minerals documents formally stating that KEMET's Sustainability Council has oversight and ownership of the Supply Chain Policy. The Sustainability Council membership consists of a cross section of senior management led by Senior Vice President - Quality and Chief Compliance Officer. The Sustainability Council met quarterly to address current and future sustainability objectives and concerns, as well as supply chain and Conflict Minerals due diligence efforts.

C) To establish a system of controls and transparency over the Conflict Minerals supply chain as a downstream company, KEMET followed our internal quality and compliance procedures requiring suppliers to provide information on the smelters or refiners in their supply chain utilizing the RMI Conflict Minerals Reporting Template ("CMRT"). Records of suppliers' responses were recorded and maintained. The RMAP conformance status of the smelters and refiners identified in supplier CMRTs was reviewed by KEMET to determine the responsible sourcing of material. RMAP conformance status was determined using the RMI's published Active and Conformant Facilities Lists. The supplier information and data were also used to provide our customers with Conflict Minerals smelter or refiner information via the CMRT. As an upstream company, KEMET followed SQP-109: Tantalum Supply Chain Transparency Procedure ("SQP-109") which directs internal procedures for reviewing material source, country of origin, and chain of custody information. Suppliers to our upstream operations provided this information through quality assessments and supplier onboarding documentation. Additionally, we performed risk identification, management, and monitoring of our supply chain as described below in Step 2.

D) To strengthen engagement with its suppliers, KEMET performed smelter outreach and participated in supply chain seminars and conferences. KEMET also participated in RMI Conflict Minerals discussion and work groups, including the Smelter Disposition Team, Due Diligence Practices Team, Minerals Reporting Templates Team, Facility Advisory Work Group, and others.

E) KEMET had multiple communication channels available to serve as grievance mechanisms for early-warning risk awareness. Internally, KEMET provided an Ethics Hotline for its personnel to anonymously report possible violations of our Global Code of Conduct and other policies. This information was provided internally via KEMET's employee human resources platform and posted locally within KEMET facilities. The Ethics Hotline program was administered by a third-party firm which was not connected to KEMET. Externally, contact information for reporting possible violations was made available through KEMET's public website (*found here: https://www.kemet.com/en/us/about/sustainability.html).* KEMET also actively participated

in the following industry or multi-stakeholder groups which served as an early-warning risk-awareness system.

Group	Participation Status
Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development (OECD)	*Participant*
Responsible Minerals Initiative (RMI)	*Member*
RMI Steering Committee	*Marc Runyan*
International Tin Research Institute Tin Supply Chain Initiative (iTSCi)	*Member*
Tantalum-Niobium International Study Center (TIC)	*Member*

Step 2: Identify and assess risk in the supply chain.

A) For the purpose of identifying risks, KEMET utilized the CMRT to obtain smelter or refiner information from suppliers of raw materials which contained a Conflict Mineral.

B) To assess risk, KEMET reviewed the supplier CMRT responses for completeness and for reasonableness, including 1) a response does not contain contradictions or inconsistencies and/or 2) the response is consistent with KEMET's knowledge of the supplier's business. KEMET followed up with suppliers who were unresponsive or required additional clarification.

C) As an upstream company, KEMET and its subsidiary, KEMET de Mexico, S.A. de C.V., ("KEMET Mexico") followed established internal procedures to identify and assess risk in the supply chain as described below.

1. SQP-101: Supplier Approval System ensured suppliers completed a formal approval process including Supplier Quality Requirements and supplier self-assessments. Know Your Counterparty ("KYC") due diligence was performed to ensure any potential new material sources met the requirements of KEMET's Supply Chain Policy. Further, KEMET's PP1 1.0: Purchasing Procedures ensured supplier validation against the Consolidated Screening List, including the U.S. Specially Designated Nationals ("SDN") list. Supplier screenings, verification, and monitoring of ultimate beneficiary owners was conducted through KEMET's third-party compliance software.

2. KEMET's SQP-109 establishes procedures to identify and define Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas ("CAHRAs") using five criteria: Covered Country list defined by Dodd-Frank, CAHRA list issued by Conflict Minerals European Commission regulation EU 2017/821, presence of armed conflict in the specified area based on The Heidelberg Barometer, review of governance in the specified area based on Worldwide Governance Indicators, and regional human rights concerns identified by our third-party risk management software. These five criteria were reviewed and monitored during the Reporting Period, as well as KYC risk evaluation and confirmation of supplier organizational structure, social and environmental assessments, and other so-called "red flag" concerns.

Step 3: Design and implement a strategy to respond to identified risks.

A) KEMET reported findings of supply chain risk to senior management through quarterly Sustainability Council meetings and periodic business review meetings as appropriate to address any identified risks.

B) The risk management plan adopted by KEMET was in accordance with the Supply Chain Policy to discontinue doing business with any supplier found to be purchasing tin, tantalum, tungsten, or gold material which directly or indirectly finances or benefits armed groups in the Covered Countries. KEMET understood the global supply chain of Conflict Minerals is complex and disclosure of mineral sources is often considered confidential. When potential risks were discovered, KEMET communicated with the smelter or refiner to address the potential risks.

C) To monitor and track performance of risk management efforts, KEMET relied on supplier CMRT updates, RMI member communications regarding the status of smelters and refiners, and third-party risk monitoring software. The status of any supply chain risks was communicated internally during quarterly Sustainability Council meetings. Conflict Minerals metrics were reported to senior management during periodic business review meetings as appropriate to address any identified risks.

D) To undertake additional fact and risk assessments for risks requiring mitigation or after a change of circumstances, KEMET relied on the supplier approval status as governed by its compliance and supplier quality procedures.

Step 4: Carry out independent third-party audit of supply chain due diligence at identified points in the supply chain.

A) KEMET relied on the RMAP independent third-party audits of smelters and refiners to supplement our internal due diligence review of Conflict Minerals suppliers and monitored the progress of these audits to help determine the responsible sourcing of Conflict Minerals in our supply chain. This includes refiners that have successfully completed a cross-recognized assessment with either the London Bullion Market Association ("LBMA") or Responsible Jewelry Council ("RJC"). As an RMI member, KEMET worked with other members to identify smelters in the supply chain and encouraged suppliers and customers to participate in the program. The data on which we relied for certain statements in this Report was obtained through our membership in the RMI, using the Active and Conformant Facilities Lists and RMI Conformant Smelter Sourcing Information report for member ID: *"KMET."*

B) The source and chain of custody for KEMET's upstream tantalum smelting operation were independently audited by Arche Advisors on July 8-9, 2024, and was subsequently validated in conformance with the RMAP, Tin and Tantalum Standard. KEMET's tantalum smelting operations are performed by its subsidiary, KEMET Mexico in Matamoros, Mexico. KEMET Mexico's RMAP conformance status and assessment report is publicly available on the RMI Conformant Tantalum Smelters website (*found here: https://www.responsiblemineralsinitiative.org/tantalum-smelters-list/*). The RMAP audit protocols and procedures are also available on the RMI website (*found here: https://www.responsiblemineralsinitiative.org/responsible-minerals-assurance-process/*).

Information contained on the RMI website or KEMET's website not referenced herein does not constitute part of this Report.

Step 5: Report on supply chain due diligence.

KEMET's Supply Chain Policy outlining our due diligence objectives and practices, as well as KEMET's prior year Conflict Minerals Reports have been made publicly available. Although KEMET is no longer filing a Specialized Disclosure with the U.S. SEC, KEMET will publish this Report on our website (*found here: https://www.kemet.com/en/us/about/sustainability.html*).

DUE DILIGENCE DETERMINATION

Summary of Due Diligence Measures Performed

KEMET's reasonable country of origin inquiry ("RCOI") and due diligence employed a combination of measures to determine whether the Necessary Conflict Minerals in KEMET's products originated from the Covered Countries. Our due diligence measures included the following activities:

1. KEMET surveyed all suppliers of raw materials which contained a Conflict Mineral to determine for each of the identified Conflict Minerals (a) the smelter or refiner where it was processed and (b) its country of origin. The survey was conducted using the RMI CMRT. KEMET accepted supplier CMRT data through March 31, 2025 for the Reporting Period.

2. KEMET's tantalum smelting and refining operations were audited and validated as conformant to the RMAP. In addition, KEMET sourced its downstream externally supplied tantalum material only from low-risk sources and RMAP conformant smelters.

3. As a member company of the RMI, we leveraged the due diligence conducted by the RMAP of smelters and refiners. Developed by the RMI, the RMAP is a voluntary initiative in which an independent third-party auditor audits smelter and refiner procurement and tolling activities and determines if the smelter or refiner implemented a due diligence system in conformance with the relevant RMAP Standard requirements.

Results of RCOI and Due Diligence Measures

KEMET is voluntarily disclosing the responsible sourcing status of its products to provide greater transparency. For the purposes of this Report, the status of KEMET's product categories will be identified below as "Responsibly Sourced" or "Undetermined."

KEMET's products manufactured in the Reporting Period were determined to be Responsibly Sourced if (1) all suppliers contributing Necessary Conflict Minerals to the Responsibly Sourced products provided a CMRT identifying all smelters or refiners in their supply chain, and (2) all the identified smelters or refiners were either RMAP conformant or sourced outside the Covered Countries. Based on this definition, a review of country of origin for the identified smelters and refiners, and KEMET's due diligence process, the below product categories were Responsibly Sourced during the Reporting Period. The smelters and refiners that processed the Necessary Conflict Minerals for the Responsibly Sourced product categories and country of origin information are identified in Table 1 hereunder.

Responsibly Sourced:

- Aluminum Electrolytic Capacitors
- Aluminum Polymer Capacitors
- Ceramic Capacitors
- Electric Double-Layered Capacitors
- Electrical Filters

KEMET has insufficient information from its suppliers related to the smelters and refiners that processed the Necessary Conflict Minerals used in the manufacture of the following product categories and were identified as Undetermined during the Reporting Period. The known smelters and refiners that processed the Necessary Conflict Minerals for the Undetermined product categories and country of origin information are identified in Table 1 hereunder.

Undetermined:

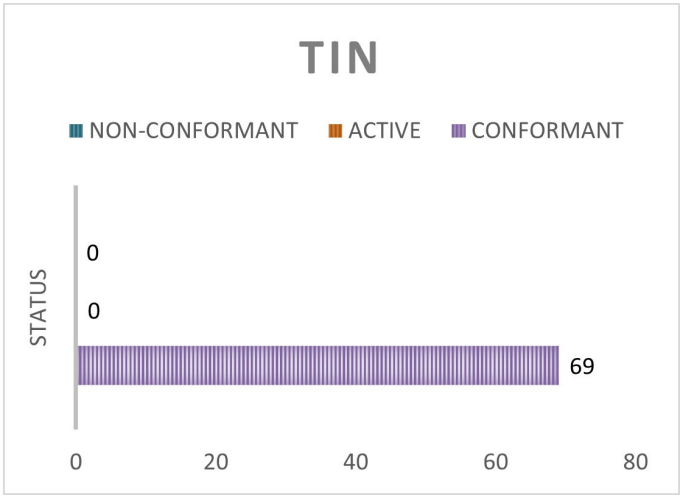
- Film and Paper Capacitors
- Tantalum Capacitors
- Tantalum Polymer Capacitors

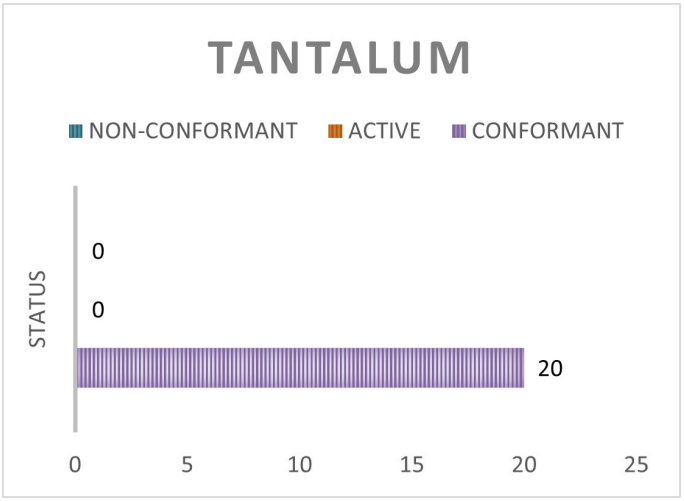
Note: In this Report, KEMET used comprehensive, top-level product categories for brevity. Certain specific products and/or product part numbers which are contained within the Undetermined product categories are Responsibly Sourced. The country of origin information is based on the RMI Conformant Smelter Sourcing Information report dated March 28, 2025.

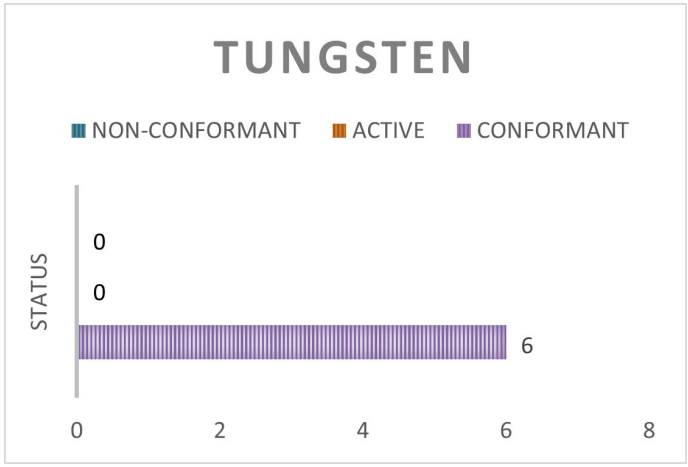
Smelter and refiner RMAP conformance status was determined using the publicly available Conformant Facilities Lists (formerly known as RMI Conformant Smelters and Refiners List) and RMI member data. A total of **142** smelter and refiner facilities were identified by our suppliers. As of December 31, 2024:

- *141 were conformant to the RMAP*
- *1 was non-conformant to the RMAP*

The charts below provide a summary of the RMAP status of the operational smelter and refiner facilities by Conflict Mineral:


TIN
NON-CONFORMANT
ACTIVE
CONFORMANT
STATUS
0
0
69
0
20
40
60
80


TANTALUM
NON-CONFORMANT
ACTIVE
CONFORMANT
STATUS
0
0
20
0
5
10
15
20
25


TUNGSTEN
NON-CONFORMANT
ACTIVE
CONFORMANT
STATUS
0
0
6
0
2
4
6
8

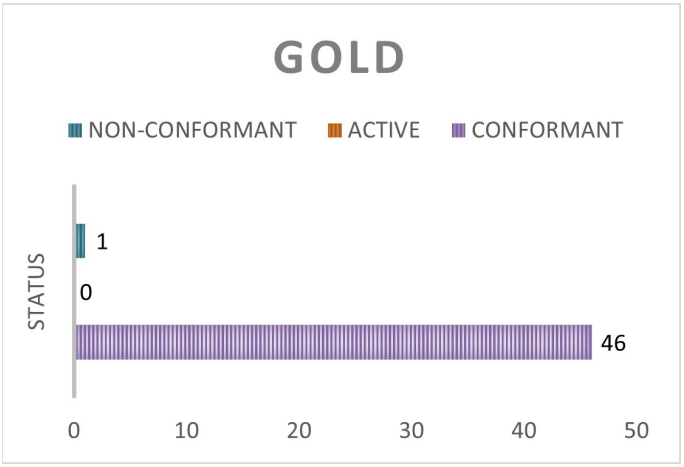

GOLD
NON-CONFORMANT
ACTIVE
CONFORMANT
STATUS
1
0
46
0
10
20
30
40
50

Table 1 below lists the known smelter and refiner facilities that processed the Necessary Conflict Minerals in KEMET's products:

Table 1:

	Mineral	Smelter or Refiner Facility Name	Location of Facility	Smelter ID	Undetermined
1	Gold	Agosi AG	GERMANY	CID000035	
2	Gold	Aida Chemical Industries Co., Ltd.	JAPAN	CID000019	
3	Gold	AngloGold Ashanti Corrego do Sitio Mineracao	BRAZIL	CID000058	
4	Gold	Argor-Heraeus S.A.	SWITZERLAND	CID000077	
5	Gold	Asahi Pretec Corp.	JAPAN	CID000082	
6	Gold	Asahi Refining Canada Ltd.	CANADA	CID000924	
7	Gold	Asahi Refining USA Inc.	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	CID000920	
8	Gold	Asaka Riken Co., Ltd.	JAPAN	CID000090	
9	Gold	Aurubis AG	GERMANY	CID000113	
10	Gold	Boliden Ronnskar	SWEDEN	CID000157	
11	Gold	C. Hafner GmbH + Co. KG	GERMANY	CID000176	
12	Gold	CCR Refinery - Glencore Canada Corporation	CANADA	CID000185	
13	Gold	Chimet S.p.A.	ITALY	CID000233	
14	Gold	Dowa	JAPAN	CID000401	
15	Gold	Eco-System Recycling Co., Ltd. East Plant	JAPAN	CID000425	
16	Gold	Heimerle + Meule GmbH	GERMANY	CID000694	
17	Gold	Heraeus Germany GmbH Co. KG	GERMANY	CID000711	
18	Gold	Heraeus Metals Hong Kong Ltd.	CHINA	CID000707	
19	Gold	Ishifuku Metal Industry Co., Ltd.	JAPAN	CID000807	
20	Gold	Istanbul Gold Refinery	TURKEY	CID000814	
21	Gold	JX Nippon Mining & Metals Co., Ltd.	JAPAN	CID000937	
22	Gold	Kojima Chemicals Co., Ltd.	JAPAN	CID000981	
23	Gold	LS MnM Inc.	KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	CID001078	
24	Gold	Materion	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	CID001113	
25	Gold	Matsuda Sangyo Co., Ltd.	JAPAN	CID001119	
26	Gold	Metalor Technologies (Hong Kong) Ltd.	CHINA	CID001149	
27	Gold	Metalor Technologies (Singapore) Pte., Ltd.	SINGAPORE	CID001152	
28	Gold	Metalor Technologies (Suzhou) Ltd.	CHINA	CID001147	
29	Gold	Metalor Technologies S.A.	SWITZERLAND	CID001153	
30	Gold	Metalor USA Refining Corporation	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	CID001157	
31	Gold	Metalurgica Met-Mex Penoles S.A. De C.V.	MEXICO	CID001161	
32	Gold	Mitsubishi Materials Corporation	JAPAN	CID001188	
33	Gold	Mitsui Mining and Smelting Co., Ltd. [1]	JAPAN	CID001193	√
34	Gold	MKS PAMP SA	SWITZERLAND	CID001352	
35	Gold	Nihon Material Co., Ltd.	JAPAN	CID001259	

36	Gold	Ohura Precious Metal Industry Co., Ltd.	JAPAN	CID001325	
37	Gold	Rand Refinery (Pty) Ltd.	SOUTH AFRICA	CID001512	
38	Gold	Royal Canadian Mint	CANADA	CID001534	
39	Gold	SEMPSA Joyeria Plateria S.A.	SPAIN	CID001585	
40	Gold	Solar Applied Materials Technology Corp.	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	CID001761	
41	Gold	Sumitomo Metal Mining Co., Ltd.	JAPAN	CID001798	
42	Gold	Tanaka Kikinzoku Kogyo K.K.	JAPAN	CID001875	
43	Gold	Tokuriki Honten Co., Ltd.	JAPAN	CID001938	
44	Gold	Umicore S.A. Business Unit Precious Metals Refining	BELGIUM	CID001980	
45	Gold	United Precious Metal Refining, Inc.	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	CID001993	
46	Gold	Western Australian Mint (T/a The Perth Mint)	AUSTRALIA	CID002030	
47	Gold	WIELAND Edelmetalle GmbH	GERMANY	CID002778	
48	Tantalum	D Block Metals, LLC	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	CID002504	
49	Tantalum	F&X Electro-Materials Ltd.	CHINA	CID000460	
50	Tantalum	Global Advanced Metals Aizu	JAPAN	CID002558	
51	Tantalum	Global Advanced Metals Boyertown	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	CID002557	
52	Tantalum	Hengyang King Xing Lifeng New Materials Co., Ltd.	CHINA	CID002492	
53	Tantalum	Jiangxi Tuohong New Raw Material	CHINA	CID002842	
54	Tantalum	JiuJiang JinXin Nonferrous Metals Co., Ltd.	CHINA	CID000914	
55	Tantalum	Jiujiang Zhongao Tantalum & Niobium Co., Ltd.	CHINA	CID002506	
56	Tantalum	KEMET de Mexico	MEXICO	CID002539	
57	Tantalum	Materion Newton Inc.	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	CID002548	
58	Tantalum	Metallurgical Products India Pvt., Ltd.	INDIA	CID001163	
59	Tantalum	Ningxia Orient Tantalum Industry Co., Ltd.	CHINA	CID001277	
60	Tantalum	QuantumClean	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	CID001508	
61	Tantalum	Taniobis Co Ltd	THAILAND	CID002544	
62	Tantalum	Taniobis GmbH	GERMANY	CID002545	
63	Tantalum	TANIOBIS Japan Co., Ltd.	JAPAN	CID002549	
64	Tantalum	TANIOBIS Smelting GmbH & Co. KG	GERMANY	CID002550	
65	Tantalum	Telex Metals	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	CID001891	
66	Tantalum	XIMEI RESOURCES (GUANGDONG) LIMITED	CHINA	CID000616	
67	Tantalum	Yanling Jincheng Tantalum & Niobium Co., Ltd.	CHINA	CID001522	
68	Tin	Alpha	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	CID000292	
69	Tin	Aurubis Beerse	BELGIUM	CID002773	
70	Tin	Aurubis Berango	SPAIN	CID002774	
71	Tin	Chenzhou Yunxiang Mining and Metallurgy Co., Ltd.	CHINA	CID000228	
72	Tin	Chifeng Dajingzi Tin Industry Co., Ltd.	CHINA	CID003190	
73	Tin	China Tin Group Co., Ltd.	CHINA	CID001070	
74	Tin	CRM Fundicao De Metais E Comercio De Equipamentos Eletronicos Do Brasil Ltda	BRAZIL	CID003486	
75	Tin	CRM Synergies	SPAIN	CID003524	

76	Tin	CV Ayi Jaya	INDONESIA	CID002570	
77	Tin	CV Venus Inti Perkasa	INDONESIA	CID002455	
78	Tin	Dowa	JAPAN	CID000402	
79	Tin	DS Myanmar	MYANMAR	CID003831	
80	Tin	EM Vinto	BOLIVIA (PLURINATIONAL STATE OF)	CID000438	
81	Tin	Estanho de Rondonia S.A.	BRAZIL	CID000448	
82	Tin	Fabrica Auricchio Industria e Comercio Ltda.	BRAZIL	CID003582	
83	Tin	Fenix Metals	POLAND	CID000468	
84	Tin	Gejiu Non-Ferrous Metal Processing Co., Ltd.	CHINA	CID000538	
85	Tin	Guangdong Hanhe Non-Ferrous Metal Co., Ltd.	CHINA	CID003116	
86	Tin	HuiChang Hill Tin Industry Co., Ltd.	CHINA	CID002844	
87	Tin	Jiangxi New Nanshan Technology Ltd.	CHINA	CID001231	
88	Tin	Luna Smelter, Ltd.	RWANDA	CID003387	
89	Tin	Magnu's Minerais Metais e Ligas Ltda.	BRAZIL	CID002468	
90	Tin	Malaysia Smelting Corporation (MSC)	MALAYSIA	CID001105	
91	Tin	Metallic Resources, Inc.	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	CID001142	
92	Tin	Mineracao Taboca S.A.	BRAZIL	CID001173	
93	Tin	Mining Minerals Resources SARL	CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE	CID004065	
94	Tin	Minsur	PERU	CID001182	
95	Tin	Mitsubishi Materials Corporation	JAPAN	CID001191	
96	Tin	O.M. Manufacturing (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	THAILAND	CID001314	
97	Tin	O.M. Manufacturing Philippines, Inc.	PHILIPPINES	CID002517	
98	Tin	Operaciones Metalurgicas S.A.	BOLIVIA (PLURINATIONAL STATE OF)	CID001337	
99	Tin	Precious Minerals and Smelting Limited	INDIA	CID003409	
100	Tin	PT Aries Kencana Sejahtera	INDONESIA	CID000309	
101	Tin	PT Artha Cipta Langgeng	INDONESIA	CID001399	
102	Tin	PT ATD Makmur Mandiri Jaya	INDONESIA	CID002503	
103	Tin	PT Babel Inti Perkasa	INDONESIA	CID001402	
104	Tin	PT Babel Surya Alam Lestari	INDONESIA	CID001406	
105	Tin	PT Bangka Prima Tin	INDONESIA	CID002776	
106	Tin	PT Bangka Serumpun	INDONESIA	CID003205	
107	Tin	PT Bangka Tin Industry	INDONESIA	CID001419	
108	Tin	PT Belitung Industri Sejahtera	INDONESIA	CID001421	
109	Tin	PT Bukit Timah	INDONESIA	CID001428	
110	Tin	PT Cipta Persada Mulia	INDONESIA	CID002696	
111	Tin	PT Menara Cipta Mulia	INDONESIA	CID002835	
112	Tin	PT Mitra Stania Prima	INDONESIA	CID001453	
113	Tin	PT Mitra Sukses Globalindo	INDONESIA	CID003449	
114	Tin	PT Premium Tin Indonesia	INDONESIA	CID000313	
115	Tin	PT Prima Timah Utama	INDONESIA	CID001458	

116	Tin	PT Putera Sarana Shakti (PT PSS)	INDONESIA	CID003868	
117	Tin	PT Rajawali Rimba Perkasa	INDONESIA	CID003381	
118	Tin	PT Rajehan Ariq	INDONESIA	CID002593	
119	Tin	PT Refined Bangka Tin	INDONESIA	CID001460	
120	Tin	PT Sariwiguna Binasentosa	INDONESIA	CID001463	
121	Tin	PT Stanindo Inti Perkasa	INDONESIA	CID001468	
122	Tin	PT Sukses Inti Makmur (SIM)	INDONESIA	CID002816	
123	Tin	PT Timah Nusantara	INDONESIA	CID001486	
124	Tin	PT Timah Tbk Kundur	INDONESIA	CID001477	
125	Tin	PT Timah Tbk Mentok	INDONESIA	CID001482	
126	Tin	PT Tinindo Inter Nusa	INDONESIA	CID001490	
127	Tin	PT Tommy Utama	INDONESIA	CID001493	
128	Tin	Resind Industria e Comercio Ltda.	BRAZIL	CID002706	
129	Tin	Rui Da Hung	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	CID001539	
130	Tin	Super Ligas	BRAZIL	CID002756	
131	Tin	Thaisarco	THAILAND	CID001898	
132	Tin	Tin Smelting Branch of Yunnan Tin Co., Ltd.	CHINA	CID002180	
133	Tin	Tin Technology & Refining	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	CID003325	
134	Tin	White Solder Metalurgia e Mineração Ltda.	BRAZIL	CID002036	
135	Tin	Yunnan Chengfeng Non-ferrous Metals Co., Ltd.	CHINA	CID002158	
136	Tin	Yunnan Yunfan Non-ferrous Metals Co., Ltd.	CHINA	CID003397	
137	Tungsten	China Molybdenum Tungsten Co., Ltd.	CHINA	CID002641	
138	Tungsten	Chongyi Zhangyuan Tungsten Co., Ltd.	CHINA	CID000258	
139	Tungsten	Japan New Metals Co., Ltd.	JAPAN	CID000825	
140	Tungsten	Jiangxi Xinsheng Tungsten Industry Co., Ltd.	CHINA	CID002317	
141	Tungsten	Xiamen Tungsten (H.C.) Co., Ltd.	CHINA	CID002320	
142	Tungsten	Xiamen Tungsten Co., Ltd.	CHINA	CID002082	
Country of Origin May Include		Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda , Argentina, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cayman Islands, Chile, China, Chinese Taipei, Colombia, Congo, Democratic Republic of the, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Curacao, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominica, 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, Laos, Latvia, Lebanon, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macao, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Moldova, Republic of, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Netherlands, 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 Vincent and Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sint Maarten, Solomon Islands, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, South Africa , South Korea, Spain, Sri Lanka , Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkey , Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela , Vietnam, Zambia, and Zimbabwe		

[1] *Non-conformant*

Future Steps to Mitigate Risks

The due diligence steps previously described for both an upstream and downstream company will be used for future reporting periods to mitigate risk and improve our due diligence. KEMET will continue:

- Engaging suppliers of Conflict Minerals to improve the content of their responses. This includes a Conflict Minerals flow down clause as well as new supplier or new material Conflict Minerals provisions as part of our “on boarding process.”

- Supporting suppliers of Conflict Minerals that seek to meet the criteria and principles set forth under the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI), when requested and appropriate.

- Working through the RMI to accurately identify new or existing smelters and refiners and increase their participation in the RMAP.

- Working with the OECD and relevant trade associations to define and improve best practices.

- Responsibly sourcing our upstream materials from validated mines which utilize traceability schemes to ensure complete chain of custody and maintain our RMAP conformant status.

- Enhancing our validation process to include review of additional risks related to applicable laws and regulations.

By conducting these supply chain exercises during each Reporting Period in accordance with our Supply Chain Policy, KEMET will continue our efforts to mitigate risks and strengthen our company’s ethical and socially responsible supply chain through effective due diligence programs.