

FORM SD
Specialized Disclosure Report



Katherine Adams
Senior Vice President,
General Counsel and Secretary
(408) 996-1010
(Name and telephone number, including area code, of the
person to contact in connection with this report.)

☒ Rule 13p-1 under the Securities Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.13p-1) for the reporting period from January 1 to December 31, 2023.

☐ Rule 13q-1 under the Securities Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.13q-1) for the fiscal year ended_____.

Section 1 – Conflict Minerals Disclosure

Items 1.01 and 1.02 Conflict Minerals Disclosure and Report, Exhibit

Conflict Minerals Disclosure

A copy of Apple Inc.'s ("Apple's") Conflict Minerals Report for the reporting period January 1, 2023 to December 31, 2023 is provided as Exhibit 1.01 hereto and is publicly available at investor.apple.com/sec-filings.*

Section 2 – Resource Extraction Issuer Disclosure

Item 2.01 Resource Extraction Issuer Disclosure and Report

Not applicable.

Section 3 – Exhibits

Item 3.01 Exhibits

[Exhibit 1.01](#) – Conflict Minerals Report for the reporting period January 1, 2023 to December 31, 2023.

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* The reference to Apple's website is provided for convenience only, and its contents are not incorporated by reference into this Form SD and the Conflict Minerals Report nor deemed filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission.

SIGNATURES

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

Apple Inc.

By: /s/ Katherine Adams Date: March 27, 2024

Katherine Adams

Senior Vice President,

General Counsel and Secretary

Conflict Minerals Report 2023

Overview of Apple’s commitment to responsible sourcing

At Apple, our respect for human rights begins with our commitment to treating everyone with dignity and respect. Apple’s Board of Directors adopted and oversees our human rights policy — Our Commitment to Human Rights (“Human Rights Policy”) — which governs how we treat everyone, including our customers, employees, business partners, and people at every level of our supply chain. In alignment with our Human Rights Policy as well as Apple’s Supplier Code of Conduct (“Code”), which includes Apple’s Supplier Responsibility Standard on the Responsible Sourcing of Materials (“Responsible Sourcing Standard”), we conduct human rights and environmental due diligence in our supply chain to identify risks and work to mitigate them. We also work to identify and remedy potential adverse impacts, track and measure our progress, and report our findings. In support of these goals, we also aim to expand access to learning opportunities and skills development for people across our supply chain, including through our \$50 million Supplier Employee Development Fund.

We seek to one day use only recycled and renewable minerals and materials in our products and packaging, and we are committed to achieving carbon neutrality for our entire footprint by 2030 — from our supply chain to the use of the products we make. Apple continues to make progress on its work to expand recycled materials across its products, with 20 percent of all material shipped in Apple products in 2022 coming from recycled or renewable sources. Tin, tungsten, tantalum, and gold (“3TG”) are among 14 materials prioritized in our initial efforts to transition to recycled and renewable materials, based on an evaluation of the environmental, social, and supply impacts of 45 mined elements and raw materials. The results of this evaluation and the related methodology (“Material Impact Profiles”) are available on Apple’s website for others to access and use.¹

As we make progress toward these ambitious goals, we continue to source 3TG and other minerals, such as cobalt and lithium, responsibly while working to improve conditions in and around mining communities, including in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (“DRC”) and adjoining countries. Although Apple does not directly purchase, procure, or source primary minerals, we are committed to meeting and exceeding internationally accepted due diligence standards for primary minerals and recycled materials in our supply chain. Our responsible minerals sourcing program includes requirements that apply to all levels of Apple’s supply chain. Conducting human rights and environmental due diligence in alignment with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development’s (“OECD”) 2016 Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas and related Supplements (“OECD Due Diligence Guidance”) and the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (“UN Guiding Principles”) is the foundation of Apple’s responsible sourcing programs for primary and recycled minerals and materials.

¹ Available at apple.com/environment/pdf/Apple_Material_Impact_Profiles_April2019.pdf

Apple’s Code and Responsible Sourcing Standard require suppliers, smelters, refiners, and recyclers in our supply chain to identify and assess a broad range of risks beyond conflict, including social, environmental, and human rights risks. Suppliers are also required to review reported incidents and public allegations linked to their smelters and refiners, and to participate in 3TG traceability and independent third-party audit programs to mitigate identified risks.

As of December 31, 2023 — for the ninth consecutive year — 100 percent of the identified smelters and refiners in our supply chain for all applicable Apple products manufactured during 2023 participated in an independent third-party conflict minerals audit for 3TG. These audits encompassed the identified smelters and refiners that provide materials for the following Apple product categories: iPhone®, Mac®, iPad®, AirPods®, Apple TV®, Apple Watch®, Apple Vision Pro™, Beats® products, HomePod®, HomePod mini®, Apple Card®, and all Apple® accessories.

In 2023, we removed from our supply chain 14 smelters and refiners that were not willing to participate in, or complete, a third party audit or that did not otherwise meet Apple’s requirements for the responsible sourcing of minerals. Based on our due diligence efforts, including analyzing the information provided by third-party audit programs, upstream traceability programs, and our suppliers, we found no reasonable basis for concluding that any of the smelters or refiners of 3TG determined to be in our supply chain as of December 31, 2023 directly or indirectly financed or benefited armed groups in the DRC or an adjoining country.

In addition to our work to strengthen industrywide due diligence programs operating in areas where 3TG minerals are sourced, we engage with and support a broad range of multistakeholder and community initiatives. We provide funding for the Fund for Global Human Rights, a public foundation that supports human rights and environmental defenders around the world, including in the DRC. We also support whistleblower initiatives so independent, local voices can raise issues and report incidents at the mining level. Input from stakeholders and rights-holders in the DRC contributes to our robust due diligence program and drives industrywide progress.

We believe that all stakeholders (including governments, civil society, and industry) should enhance their efforts to implement comprehensive due diligence programs, measure impact, and work together with—and support—local communities to improve conditions and drive economic and social development in mining areas, including in the African Great Lakes region.

The below chart summarizes the comprehensive set of tools we utilize to drive progress throughout our supply chain.²



² More information on Apple’s Responsible Minerals Sourcing program is available at apple.com/supplier-responsibility

OECD Step 1: Establish strong company management systems

In alignment with Step 1 of the OECD Due Diligence Guidance, Apple has robust internal policies and management systems overseeing its efforts for the responsible sourcing of minerals.

Apple conducts business ethically, honestly, and in compliance with applicable laws and regulations. This applies to every business decision in every area of the company worldwide.

Apple’s Supplier Code of Conduct and Responsible Sourcing of Materials Standard

Apple’s Code, which includes Apple’s Responsible Sourcing Standard, applies to all levels of Apple’s supply chain, including traders, suppliers, sub-suppliers, mining companies, and operators of collection points for recycled minerals used in Apple products. The Code and Responsible Sourcing Standard are based on industry and internationally accepted principles, including the UN Guiding Principles, the International Labour Organization’s International Labour Standards, and the OECD Due Diligence Guidance.

The Code outlines Apple’s requirements for its suppliers in the areas of labor and human rights, health and safety, the environment, ethics, and management systems. The Responsible Sourcing Standard specifically outlines Apple’s extensive requirements on the responsible sourcing of minerals and other materials, including expectations for suppliers concerning 3TG due diligence and related sourcing matters. The Code, including the Responsible Sourcing Standard, is available in 18 languages and evaluated and strengthened each year, raising the bar suppliers must meet.

Other relevant Apple Policies

- Business Conduct Policy: Provides a standard guide for what is required of everyone at Apple. Apple expects its suppliers, contractors, consultants, and other business partners to follow the Business Conduct Policy’s principles of honesty, respect, confidentiality, and compliance when providing goods or services to Apple or acting on its behalf.
- Human Rights Policy: Governs how Apple treats everyone, from customers and teams to business partners and people at every level of its supply chain.
- Global Whistleblowing Policy: Applies to all current and former employees, directors and officers, contractors and subcontractors of Apple and its subsidiaries, and sets out Apple’s approach to protecting and supporting individuals who report potential misconduct.

Relevant Apple management systems

- Environment and Supply Chain Innovation (“ESCI”) team: Within Apple’s Worldwide Operations group, ESCI has primary responsibility for upholding Apple’s values across the global supply chain. The ESCI team coordinates efforts related to Apple’s Code and Responsible Sourcing Standard and works across Apple’s business teams and functions, including product design, manufacturing operations, environmental initiatives, procurement, legal, finance, and retail. The ESCI team also regularly reports to, and consults with, Apple’s senior management to review progress and set ongoing strategies for our responsible sourcing of materials and human rights and environmental due diligence efforts.

Board oversight

- Board of Directors: Oversees Apple’s Chief Executive Officer and other senior management in the competent and ethical operation of Apple on a day-to-day basis.
- Audit and Finance Committee: Consisting entirely of independent directors, the committee assists Apple’s Board of Directors in monitoring significant business risks, including operational and reputational risks.
- Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee: Consisting entirely of independent directors, the committee assists Apple’s Board of Directors in overseeing Apple’s strategies, policies, and practices relating to environmental and social matters.

Supplier engagement

Apple requires its suppliers to adhere to the Code and the Responsible Sourcing Standard, including any subsequent amendments or updates. Suppliers are also required to apply Apple’s requirements upstream to their own suppliers throughout all levels of the supply chain. In this way, and through direct outreach by Apple to all 3TG smelters and refiners identified in its supply chain, Apple implements its requirement that smelters and refiners in its supply chain comply with Apple’s strict standards, including participation in independent third-party audit programs.

We annually communicate our 3TG sourcing requirements to suppliers. Additionally, throughout the year we engage with suppliers using tailored communication and guidance, including:

- Conducting annual 3TG due diligence training webinars with suppliers that have reported to Apple the use of 3TG in parts and products.
- Providing suppliers access to SupplierCare, our supplier communication platform, which enables suppliers to reach out to us with questions at any time.
- Offering online training materials—in multiple languages—that focus on Apple’s due diligence expectations and requirements for 3TG reporting, among other topics.
- Maintaining a dedicated Apple email that allows suppliers to report concerns or grievances related to 3TG mining, processing, and trading. The concerns or grievances submitted are reviewed by Apple, and follow-up activities are conducted when appropriate.

We conduct third-party assessments of our suppliers who report to Apple the use of 3TG in their parts and products to confirm alignment with the OECD Due Diligence Guidance and the Code and Responsible Sourcing Standard. Additional information about these assessments is provided in Step 4 of this report. If we discover our standards are not being met, we provide support to help suppliers complete a corrective action plan, in line with the OECD Due Diligence Guidance framework of progressive improvement, to meet and exceed our requirements within the timeline identified as a result of the assessment or specialized audit. Timelines for corrective actions typically range between 30 and 90 days. If a supplier is unwilling or unable to meet Apple’s requirements, we will terminate applicable business relationships.

We also support industrywide grievance and allegations mechanisms at the smelter and refiner level and whistleblowing programs deeper in the supply chain at the mining level. These programs are discussed further in Step 2 of this report.

Civil society and industry engagement

We are committed to working in collaboration with stakeholders beyond our own supply chain. As part of this commitment, we regularly review and gather feedback on Apple’s programs and wider industry initiatives by engaging with experts on human rights, the environment, and minerals sourcing from civil society, non-governmental organizations (“NGOs”), industry, academia, and government. We work with these groups to discuss strategies for increasing the effectiveness and innovation of approaches to the responsible sourcing of recycled and primary sourced minerals in supply chains.

In 2023, we continued our active participation and leadership in multiple industry associations and multistakeholder initiatives, including supporting the ongoing development of industrywide, responsible sourcing standards. Apple representatives were also featured on multiple panels at the annual Responsible Business Alliance’s (“RBA”) and Responsible Minerals Initiative’s (“RMI”) annual conference and continued to serve on:

- The Board of Directors of the RBA
- The Steering Committee of the RMI
- The Governance Committee of the Public Private Alliance for Responsible Minerals Trade (“PPA”)
- The European Partnership for Responsible Minerals

OECD Step 2: Identify and assess risks in the supply chain

Consistent with Step 2 of the OECD Due Diligence Guidance, we work at multiple levels in our supply chain to continuously identify and assess risks in our minerals supply chains. The 14 priority materials outlined in our Material Impact Profiles³ were identified based, in part, on their salient environmental and human rights supply chain risks. We use this analysis to inform our process to map and conduct heightened due diligence on priority materials in Apple’s supply chain, including high-risk materials, such as gold. We also work with industry to promote effective and transparent systems that allow these and other materials to be sourced responsibly by others.

A foundational step in Apple’s 3TG risk assessment process is the requirement that all suppliers that utilize 3TG submit to Apple an industry-standard Conflict Minerals Reporting Template (“CMRT”). We collect and process data provided by suppliers through their completion of the CMRT to map our supply chain to the smelter and refiner level and, to the extent available, to the mining level. Our Responsible Sourcing Standard requires suppliers to inform Apple immediately if they identify certain high risks in their minerals supply chains included in Annex II of the OECD Due Diligence Guidance, such as conflict or human rights risks associated with 3TG.

Driving impact across industries

In addition to conducting our own supply chain due diligence, we help strengthen and increase the transparency of independent third-party audit programs to help identify a broad range of social, environmental, human rights, and governance risks at the smelter, refiner, and mining levels. These include audit programs by the RMI and the London Bullion Market Association (“LBMA”) and mine level monitoring programs led by the International Tin Supply Chain Initiative (“ITSCI”) and RCS Global Group’s Better Mining program (“Better Mining”).

We continue to innovate, develop, and scale tools to enhance risk identification and assessment beginning at the mining level, and emphasize the importance of cross-industry and multistakeholder collaboration in the use and refinement of these tools in order to drive greater collective impact throughout global supply chains. This includes a variety of tools aimed at enhancing risk identification and assessment, such as:

³ Available at apple.com/environment/pdf/Apple_Material_Impact_Profiles_April2019.pdf

- **Risk Readiness Assessment (“RRA”):** A self-assessment tool that has been a pre-requisite for RMI Responsible Minerals Assurance Process (“RMAP”) auditees since 2017. The RRA is available to all RMI member companies to assess risks in mineral supply chains. The Copper Mark assurance framework also requires copper and other minerals producers to conform to the RRA Criteria Guide in order to demonstrate responsible production practices. Apple first funded and developed the initial version of the RRA in 2016, and it has now been scaled through industry and recently undergone a comprehensive, multistakeholder revision through the RMI.
- **Minerals Grievance Platform:** A cross-industry platform managed by RMI where allegations concerning minerals supply chains are investigated and addressed. Grievances can be anonymously submitted by NGOs, companies, or any member of the public.
- **Material Insights Platform:** A resource for RMI member companies to identify and assess environmental, social, and governance issues in their materials supply chains, and encourage collective action in addressing risks and creating positive impacts for mining communities.

In 2023, building on research Apple previously supported which assessed the human rights impacts of due diligence programs, we also supported initiatives aimed at:

- **Developing strategies for generating better data on due diligence:** We contributed to the conceptualization, design, and presenter selection for a virtual “data for impact symposium” for PPA members.
- **Highlighting standards for remediation:** The International Organization for Migration continued to utilize the Remediation Guidelines for Victims of Exploitation in Extended Minerals Supply Chains, created previously in consultation with Apple.
- **Leveraging technology for supply chain transparency:** Via our partnership with the Working Capital Fund, we supported 17 companies that are developing scalable innovations in technological solutions for more transparent supply chains.

Supporting mining communities

Apple believes in supporting systemic progress in mineral supply chain due diligence, which requires us to work to address allegations beyond those that potentially affect Apple’s own supply chain. Accordingly, we have taken steps to work with a broad group of stakeholders to address public allegations together. This includes reviewing public allegations from civil society groups and analyzing investigative reports by international organizations — including NGOs and the United Nations Group of Experts on the DRC — related to risks outlined in Annex II of the OECD Due Diligence Guidance. In 2023, we also strengthened Apple’s Responsible Sourcing Standard by requiring the identification of risks related to retaliation against human rights and environmental defenders, and Indigenous Peoples’ right to free, prior, and informed consent.

Apple believes that supporting rights-holders at the mining level is critical to identifying and assessing risks in the 3TG supply chain. In 2023, this included our work on the following initiatives:

- **Support for human rights and environmental defenders in the DRC:** We continued and deepened our work with the Fund for Global Human Rights in support of human rights, labor, and environmental defenders in the DRC who work on a range of issues, including the economic and social rights of mining communities, inclusive economic growth, judicial advocacy, environmental justice, the rule of law, and health and safety. We work to incorporate learnings from these human rights and environmental defenders into our due diligence programs.
- **Whistleblowing mechanisms at mining level:** For the eighth consecutive year, Apple funded ITSCI's whistleblowing mechanism in the DRC, which enables people in and around mining communities in seven provinces of the DRC to place anonymous voice calls using a toll-free hotline to raise concerns related to mineral extraction, trade, handling, and exporting via local networks. In 2023, ITSCI and its partner organizations continued to increase awareness and utilization of the whistleblowing mechanism through radio campaigns in mining communities, distributing promotional material, and consulting with local civil society actors and other stakeholders.

Several of the programs Apple supports include a specific focus on addressing concerns in and around artisanal and small-scale mining (“ASM”) communities. In 2023, these initiatives included:

- **Rights awareness trainings:** Apple supported a seventh year of programming with international development NGO Pact to deliver rights awareness training to miners, youth, and community officials in ASM communities in the DRC. These training sessions were designed to raise awareness on a range of human rights issues and were based in part on curriculum developed by the United Nations Children’s Emergency Fund (“UNICEF”).
- **Vocational education:** Apple also provided funding to the RBA Foundation in support of Pact’s seventh year of a vocational education program for youth living in mining communities in the Lualaba province of the DRC.
- **Tools to connect ASM and downstream actors:** We worked with IMPACT to support the continued development of solutions to measure and track supply chain activities related to social and environmental well-being in ASM communities. This includes the development of a web-based monitoring and evaluation tool that supports downstream actors’ supply chain due diligence and ability to track their progress in alignment with sustainability standards such as the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals.
- **Innovative approaches to responsible gold sourcing:** We continued to work with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology’s D-Lab Innovation Centers in Colombia. These Innovation Centers support training for local gold miners and community leaders to develop sustainable solutions to ASM challenges.

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

In alignment with Step 3 of the OECD Due Diligence Guidance, we implement our due diligence program and conduct supply chain analysis by leveraging information gained from independent research, engaging with civil society groups and rights-holders, analyzing independent third-party audits, and working directly with smelters and refiners to respond to risks identified in our supply chain.

We closely monitor completion of independent third-party audits and corrective action plans by the smelters and refiners in our supply chain. If smelters or refiners delay implementation of corrective action plans developed by third-party audits, we conduct applicable smelter or refiner outreach to reiterate that completion and closure of corrective action plans are required in order to remain in our supply chain.

If smelters or refiners are unable or unwilling to meet our standards, we take necessary actions, through our suppliers, to terminate the applicable business relationships. As of December 31, 2023, we found that all identified smelters and refiners in our supply chain participated in an independent third-party audit that met Apple’s requirements for the responsible sourcing of minerals.

Upstream due diligence

Each year, we analyze incident data provided by ITSCI and Better Mining, two upstream traceability and due diligence programs that monitor tin, tungsten, and tantalum mines in the DRC and across the African Great Lakes region. We work with these programs to help strengthen their incident review processes, and review and monitor incidents generated through their respective reporting systems, including reviewing mitigation actions and confirming incidents are closed in accordance with the programs’ standards and procedures.

In 2023, we continued to review incidents and accompanying analysis reported by both ITSCI and Better Mining. As part of this process, we also reviewed reported incidents that could have directly or indirectly benefited or financed armed groups in the DRC or adjoining countries. As of December 31, 2023, we found no reasonable basis for concluding that any of the reported incidents were connected to tin, tungsten, or tantalum included in Apple's products. The challenges of tracking specific mineral quantities through the supply chain continue to impede the traceability of any specific mineral shipment through the entire product manufacturing process.

Innovating responsible gold sourcing

Apple continues to address remaining challenges in the global gold supply chain through its due diligence program, which is aligned with the OECD Due Diligence Guidance Supplement on Gold and other sources. As part of our risk assessment and due diligence efforts, we designed and implemented systems that focus specifically on the gold supply chain. Apple requires certification from the RMI's RMAP or the LBMA's Responsible Gold Program for gold refiners in our supply chain. We also prioritize gold in our efforts to transition to recycled and renewable materials in our products, and 100 percent of our recycled gold refiners are audited. In 2023, we reviewed gold refiners in our supply chain to identify potential risks and other sourcing challenges, and subsequently worked with suppliers to address such identified risks and challenges and to remove refiners as necessary.

Apple believes that innovative and data-driven solutions to sourcing help reduce risk and improve traceability and is leading on responsible gold sourcing innovation. This includes pioneering industry-leading traceability mechanisms for recycled materials to build a supply chain of exclusively recycled gold. In 2023, we expanded our use of certified recycled gold to the USB-C connector plating as well as the wire of all cameras in the iPhone 15 family, along with printed circuit boards across Apple products, including the latest iPhone, Apple Watch, Mac family, and MacBook Pro.

We continued to work with sustainability nonprofit RESOLVE to fund the Regeneration project, which focuses on re-mining and processing waste material from legacy mines to restore natural environments and support rehabilitation and biodiversity. Regeneration is an expansion of the Salmon Gold project, which we continued to fund and scale with RESOLVE in 2023. The Salmon Gold project works with small-scale miners and Indigenous Peoples in remote regions of the Yukon, Alaska, and British Columbia to support a mining practice that helps restore rivers and streams so that salmon and other fish can thrive. Since RESOLVE first introduced the Salmon Gold project in 2017, the organization has connected local placer miners, environmentalists, and government agencies to mitigate the damage done by historic mining activities.

The gold mined from this project is then traced from its origin to a refiner in Apple’s supply chain using blockchain technology. Apple believes that blockchain solutions are a tool to support — but not replace — supply chain due diligence. The interests of people working at the mining level and in surrounding communities should be taken into consideration when utilizing new technologies such as blockchain. As the use of new technologies increases, our goal is to ensure that data captured contributes to positive impacts along the supply chain.

Apple believes that the lessons learned from these programs will help support further innovation across the supply chains of additional minerals.

OECD Step 4: Carry out independent third-party audits of smelter/refiner’s due diligence practices

Since 2015, we have continued to reach a 100 percent rate of participation in independent third-party audit programs by identified 3TG smelters and refiners in our supply chain. Apple requires certification from the RMI’s RMAP or the LBMA’s Responsible Gold Program for 3TG smelters and refiners in our supply chain.

Apple believes independent third-party audits remain foundational to robust due diligence systems. In particular, third-party audits play a significant role in providing assurance that smelters and refiners have appropriate due diligence systems in place while helping to confirm that operations and sourcing practices are aligned with the OECD Due Diligence Guidance and do not support conflict, including in the DRC or adjoining countries.

In addition to smelter and refiner audits, part of Apple’s supplier engagement program and Code assessment process includes working with an independent audit firm to conduct specialized responsible sourcing audits of select suppliers in order to have a deeper review of their internal management systems and implementation of Apple’s requirements related to 3TG and other minerals. At the end of an Apple-managed assessment or specialized audit, the supplier is given a list of areas to strengthen with regard to the Code and Responsible Sourcing Standard, and the supplier is required to correct any identified nonconformances in a timely manner.

OECD Step 5: Report annually on supply chain due diligence

Apple reports annually on its due diligence requirements through its Conflict Minerals Report filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. Apple also publishes a list of all identified 3TG, cobalt, and lithium smelters and refiners in its supply chain, 100 percent of which participated in independent third-party audits as of December 31, 2023, and publishes its Supplier List based on direct spend for materials, manufacturing, and assembly of Apple products worldwide.⁴ In addition, we publish the following:⁵

- Apple Supplier List
- Environmental Progress Report
- Material Impact Profiles
- People and Environment in our Supply Chain Report
- Product Environmental Reports
- Smelter and Refiner List
- Statement on Efforts to Combat Human Slavery and Trafficking

Determination

As of December 31, 2023, based on our due diligence efforts, including the information provided by our suppliers, Apple believes that the smelters and refiners listed in Annex I were used to process 3TG in our products at some point during 2023. Through our smelter and refiner identification and validation process, we have identified a total of 235 smelters and refiners that processed 3TG in our supply chain during 2023. Of these 235 smelters and refiners, 221 remained in Apple's 3TG supply chain as of December 31, 2023. 14 were removed for the following reasons: those that previously participated in but subsequently stopped participating in an independent third-party audit program; were not willing to participate in an independent third-party audit within given timelines; exceeded independent third-party audit corrective action plan timelines; or failed to meet Apple's Code, Responsible Sourcing Standard, or 3TG mineral requirements.

⁴ All referenced reports can be found at apple.com/supplier-responsibility

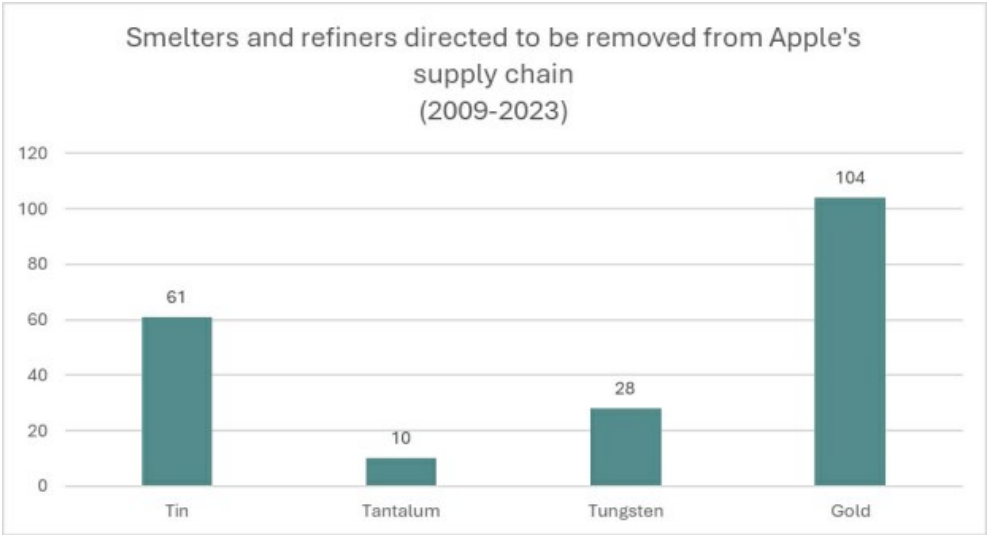
⁵ All referenced reports can be found via the following links:

apple.com/supplier-responsibility

apple.com/environment

Of all 221 smelters and refiners of 3TG determined to be in our supply chain as of December 31, 2023, Apple found no reasonable basis for concluding that any such smelter or refiner sourced 3TG that directly or indirectly financed or benefited armed groups in the DRC or an adjoining country.

Since 2009, Apple has directed the removal of 203 3TG smelters or refiners from our supply chain.



The total number of smelters and refiners directed to be removed from Apple’s supply chain since 2009 represents a cumulative count with smelters and refiners only counted once, when first removed from Apple’s supply chain. Smelters and refiners may subsequently re-enter the supply chain if they meet Apple’s Code and Responsible Sourcing Standard and other 3TG mineral requirements.⁶

Based on the information provided by our suppliers, smelters, and refiners, as well as from third-party audit programs, Apple believes that the 3TG contained in our products originated from the countries listed in Annex II, as well as from recycled and scrap sources. Apple’s reasonable country of origin inquiry is based on third-party audit information received through the RMI’s RMAP and the LBMA. To the extent reasonably possible, we have verified the country of origin of identified smelters and refiners via the collection of additional information by Apple using other sources such as the U.S. Geological Survey, a survey of smelters and refiners, and third-party reviews of publicly available information. However, because some country of origin information is reported at an aggregated level for all 3TG material processed by certain smelters or refiners, Apple does not have sufficient information to conclusively determine the countries of origin of the 3TG in all of our products.

About this report

This report has been prepared pursuant to Rule 13p-1 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, for the reporting period from January 1, 2023 to December 31, 2023. Information contained on the websites referenced in this report is not part of, or incorporated by reference into, this filing. Information presented in this report is based on calendar years.

Apple believes it constitutes a “downstream” company in that Apple’s suppliers purchase cassiterite, columbite-tantalite (“coltan”), wolframite, gold, or their derivatives, which presently are limited to tin-, tungsten-, tantalum-, and gold-related materials after processing by smelters or refiners. Apple does not directly purchase or procure primary sourced minerals from mine sites.

This report relates to the process undertaken in accordance with OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Apple products that were manufactured, or contracted to be manufactured, during 2023 and that contain 3TG. These product categories are iPhone®, Mac®, iPad®, AirPods®, Apple TV®, Apple Watch®, Apple Vision Pro™, Beats® products, HomePod®, HomePod mini®, Apple Card®, and all Apple® accessories. Third-party products that Apple retails but does not manufacture or contract to manufacture are outside the scope of this report.

The smelters and refiners identified in this report include those producing inputs for service or spare parts contracted for manufacturing in 2023 for use in connection with the subsequent service of previously sold products, including products serviced in subsequent years using those parts. This report does not include smelters of tin, tungsten, or tantalum or refiners of gold where such 3TG are included in end-of-life service parts for products that Apple no longer manufactures or contracts to manufacture.

This report’s use of the terms “smelters” and “refiners” refers to the facilities processing primary 3TG to retail purity. Apple suppliers have in some cases reported smelters and refiners that Apple believes are not operational or may have been misidentified as smelters and refiners. As a result, Apple continues to work with the RMI to determine accurate operational status of the smelters and refiners and to work with suppliers throughout its supply chain to revalidate, improve, and refine their reported information, taking into account supply chain fluctuations and other changes in status or scope and relationships over time. “Identified” smelters and refiners are those that (i) have been reported in a supplier’s CMRT, (ii) Apple believes are currently operational, were operational at some point during the applicable year, or, while inoperative, capable of re-engagement with minimal delay or effort, and (iii) otherwise meet the definition of a smelter or refiner, provided that Apple may determine to treat a third party as an identified smelter or refiner notwithstanding a reclassification of such third party or a change in its status. As part of its reasonable country of origin inquiry, Apple has determined that certain suppliers are utilizing at least some 3TG from secondary materials (i.e., scrap or recycled materials). Facilities that process only secondary materials (i.e., scrap or recycled materials) are excluded from the scope of this report.

⁶ Starting with calendar year 2023, the total number of smelters and refiners directed to be removed will not include smelters and refiners erroneously reported by suppliers due to reasons such as changes in a supplier’s supply chain or product line, or changes in a supplier’s declaration of scope in the supplier’s CMRT. Administrative removals may still be reflected in the historical cumulative data.

Participating smelters and refiners are those that have agreed to participate in or have been found compliant with independent third-party conflict minerals audit programs confirming their 3TG sourcing practices. Such programs may also include audits of traceability requirements, conformity with the OECD Due Diligence Guidance, management systems, and/or risk assessments. Independent third-party 3TG audit programs include the RMI’s RMAP and the LBMA’s Responsible Gold Program. Throughout this report, the audits by these programs are included in references to “independent third-party audit” programs.

ANNEX I: Smelter and Refiner List

List of identified smelters and refiners of 3TG reported in Apple’s supply chain as of December 31, 2023.

Conflict Mineral	Name of Smelter or Refiner	Location of Smelter or Refiner
Gold	Abington Reldan Metals, LLC*	United States
Gold	Advanced Chemical Company*	United States
Gold	Agosi AG*	Germany
Gold	Aida Chemical Industries Co., Ltd.*	Japan
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
Gold	Asaka Riken Co., Ltd.*	Japan
Gold	Aurubis AG	Germany
Gold	Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (Central Bank of the Philippines)	Philippines
Gold	Boliden Ronnskar	Sweden
Gold	C. Hafner GmbH + Co. KG*	Germany
Gold	CCR Refinery - Glencore Canada Corporation	Canada
Gold	Chimet S.p.A.	Italy
Gold	Chugai Mining*	Japan
Gold	Dowa*	Japan
Gold	DSC (Do Sung Corporation)*	South Korea
Gold	Eco-System Recycling Co., Ltd. East Plant*	Japan
Gold	Eco-System Recycling Co., Ltd. North Plant*	Japan
Gold	Eco-System Recycling Co., Ltd. West Plant*	Japan
Gold	Geib Refining Corporation*	United States
Gold	Gold by Gold Colombia*	Colombia
Gold	Gold Refinery of Zijin Mining Group Co., Ltd.	China mainland
Gold	Heimerle + Meule GmbH*	Germany
Gold	Heraeus Germany GmbH Co. KG*	Germany
Gold	Heraeus Metals Hong Kong Ltd.	China mainland
Gold	Inner Mongolia Qiankun Gold and Silver Refinery Share Co., Ltd.	China mainland
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 mainland
Gold	JX Nippon Mining & Metals Co., Ltd.	Japan
Gold	Kazzinc	Kazakhstan
Gold	Kennecott Utah Copper LLC	United States
Gold	KGHM Polska Miedz Spolka Akcyjna	Poland
Gold	Kojima Chemicals Co., Ltd.*	Japan
Gold	Korea Zinc Co., Ltd.*	South Korea
Gold	L'Orfebre S.A.*	Andorra
Gold	LS MnM Inc.	South Korea
Gold	LT Metal Ltd.*	South Korea
Gold	Materion*	United States
Gold	Matsuda Sangyo Co., Ltd.*	Japan

Conflict Mineral	Name of Smelter or Refiner	Location of Smelter or Refiner
Gold	Metal Concentrators SA (Pty) Ltd. ***	South Africa
Gold	Metalor Technologies (Hong Kong) Ltd.	China mainland
Gold	Metalor Technologies (Singapore) Pte., Ltd.	Singapore
Gold	Metalor Technologies (Suzhou) Ltd.	China mainland
Gold	Metalor Technologies S.A.	Switzerland
Gold	Metalor USA Refining Corporation	United States
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	MKS PAMP SA	Switzerland
Gold	MMTC-PAMP India Pvt., Ltd.	India
Gold	Nadir Metal Rafineri San. Ve Tic. A.S.	Turkey
Gold	Navoi Mining and Metallurgical Combinat	Uzbekistan
Gold	NH Recytech Company*	South Korea
Gold	Nihon Material Co., Ltd.*	Japan
Gold	Ohura Precious Metal Industry Co., Ltd.*	Japan
Gold	Ogussa Österreichische Gold- und Silber-Scheideanstalt GmbH ***	Austria
Gold	Planta Recuperadora de Metales SpA	Chile
Gold	PT Aneka Tambang (Persero) Tbk	Indonesia
Gold	PX Precinox S.A.	Switzerland
Gold	Rand Refinery (Pty) Ltd.	South Africa
Gold	REMONDIS PMR B.V.*	Netherlands
Gold	Royal Canadian Mint	Canada
Gold	SAFINA A.S.*	Czechia
Gold	Sancus ZFS (L'Orfebre, SA)**	Colombia
Gold	SEMPSA Joyeria Plateria S.A.*	Spain
Gold	Shandong Gold Smelting Co., Ltd.	China mainland
Gold	Shandong Zhaojin Gold & Silver Refinery Co., Ltd.	China mainland
Gold	Sichuan Tianze Precious Metals Co., Ltd.	China mainland
Gold	Solar Applied Materials Technology Corp.*	Taiwan

Conflict Mineral	Name of Smelter or Refiner	Location of Smelter or Refiner
Gold	Sumitomo Metal Mining Co., Ltd.	Japan
Gold	SungEel HiMetal Co., Ltd.*	South Korea
Gold	T.C.A S.p.A*	Italy
Gold	Tanaka Kikinzoku Kogyo K.K.*	Japan
Gold	Tokuriki Honten Co., Ltd.*	Japan
Gold	TOO Tau-Ken-Altyн	Kazakhstan
Gold	Torecom*	South Korea
Gold	Umicore S.A. Business Unit Precious Metals Refining	Belgium
Gold	United Precious Metal Refining, Inc.*	United States
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 mainland
Tantalum	AMG Brasil	Brazil
Tantalum	D Block Metals, LLC*	United States
Tantalum	F&X Electro-Materials Ltd.	China mainland
Tantalum	FIR Metals & Resource Ltd.*	China mainland
Tantalum	Global Advanced Metals Aizu*	Japan
Tantalum	Global Advanced Metals Boyertown*	United States
Tantalum	Hengyang King Xing Lifeng New Materials Co., Ltd.	China mainland
Tantalum	Jiangxi Dinghai Tantalum & Niobium Co., Ltd.	China mainland
Tantalum	Jiangxi Tuohong New Raw Material	China mainland
Tantalum	JiuJiang JinXin Nonferrous Metals Co., Ltd.	China mainland
Tantalum	Jiujiang Tanbre Co., Ltd.*	China mainland
Tantalum	Jiujiang Zhongao Tantalum & Niobium Co., Ltd.	China mainland
Tantalum	KEMET de Mexico*	Mexico
Tantalum	Materion Newton Inc.*	United States

Conflict Mineral	Name of Smelter or Refiner	Location of Smelter or Refiner
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 mainland
Tantalum	NPM Silmet AS*	Estonia
Tantalum	QuantumClean*	United States
Tantalum	Resind Industria e Comercio Ltda.	Brazil
Tantalum	RFH Yancheng Jinye New Material Technology Co., Ltd.	China mainland
Tantalum	Taki Chemical Co., Ltd.*	Japan
Tantalum	TANIOBIS Co., Ltd.*	Thailand
Tantalum	TANIOBIS GmbH*	Germany
Tantalum	TANIOBIS Japan Co., Ltd.	Japan
Tantalum	TANIOBIS Smelting GmbH & Co. KG*	Germany
Tantalum	Telex Metals*	United States
Tantalum	Ulba Metallurgical Plant JSC*	Kazakhstan
Tantalum	XIMEI RESOURCES (GUANGDONG) LIMITED	China mainland
Tantalum	XinXing HaoRong Electronic Material Co., Ltd.	China mainland
Tantalum	Yanling Jincheng Tantalum & Niobium Co., Ltd.	China mainland
Tin	Alpha*	United States
Tin	Aurubis Beerse*	Belgium
Tin	Aurubis Berango*	Spain
Tin	Chenzhou Yunxiang Mining and Metallurgy Co., Ltd.*	China mainland
Tin	Chifeng Dajingzi Tin Industry Co., Ltd.*	China mainland
Tin	China Tin Group Co., Ltd.*	China mainland
Tin	CRM Fundicao De Metais E Comercio De Equipamentos Eletronicos Do Brasil Ltda*	Brazil
Tin	CRM Synergies*	Spain
Tin	CV Ayi Jaya	Indonesia
Tin	CV Venus Inti Perkasa	Indonesia
Tin	Dowa*	Japan

Conflict Mineral	Name of Smelter or Refiner	Location of Smelter or Refiner
Tin	DS Myanmar	Myanmar (Burma)
Tin	EM Vinto	Bolivia
Tin	Estanho de Rondonia S.A.	Brazil
Tin	Fabrica Auricchio Industria e Comercio Ltda.	Brazil
Tin	Fenix Metals*	Poland
Tin	Gejiu Non-Ferrous Metal Processing Co., Ltd.	China mainland
Tin	Guangdong Hanhe Non-Ferrous Metal Co., Ltd.*	China mainland
Tin	HuiChang Hill Tin Industry Co., Ltd.	China mainland
Tin	Jiangxi New Nanshan Technology Ltd.*	China mainland
Tin	Luna Smelter, Ltd.	Rwanda
Tin	Magnu's Minerais Metais e Ligas Ltda.*	Brazil
Tin	Malaysia Smelting Corporation (MSC)*	Malaysia
Tin	Metallic Resources, Inc.*	United States
Tin	Mineracao Taboca S.A.	Brazil
Tin	Minsur	Peru
Tin	Mitsubishi Materials Corporation*	Japan
Tin	O.M. Manufacturing (Thailand) Co., Ltd.*	Thailand
Tin	O.M. Manufacturing Philippines, Inc.*	Philippines
Tin	Operaciones Metalurgicas S.A.	Bolivia
Tin	PT Aries Kencana Sejahtera	Indonesia
Tin	PT Artha Cipta Langgeng	Indonesia
Tin	PT ATD Makmur Mandiri Jaya	Indonesia
Tin	PT Babel Inti Perkasa	Indonesia
Tin	PT Babel Surya Alam Lestari	Indonesia
Tin	PT Bangka Prima Tin	Indonesia
Tin	PT Bangka Serumpun	Indonesia
Tin	PT Bukit Timah	Indonesia
Tin	PT Cipta Persada Mulia	Indonesia
Tin	PT Menara Cipta Mulia	Indonesia
Tin	PT Mitra Stania Prima	Indonesia
Tin	PT Mitra Sukses Globalindo	Indonesia

Conflict Mineral	Name of Smelter or Refiner	Location of Smelter or Refiner
Tin	PT Premium Tin Indonesia	Indonesia
Tin	PT Prima Timah Utama	Indonesia
Tin	PT Putera Sarana Shakti (PT PSS)	Indonesia
Tin	PT Rajawali Rimba Perkasa	Indonesia
Tin	PT Rajehan Ariq	Indonesia
Tin	PT Refined Bangka Tin	Indonesia
Tin	PT Sariwiguna Binasentosa	Indonesia
Tin	PT Stanindo Inti Perkasa	Indonesia
Tin	PT Sukses Inti Makmur (SIM)	Indonesia
Tin	PT Timah Nusantara	Indonesia
Tin	PT Timah Tbk Kundur	Indonesia
Tin	PT Timah 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
Tin	Super Ligas	Brazil
Tin	Thaisarco*	Thailand
Tin	Tin Smelting Branch of Yunnan Tin Co., Ltd.*	China mainland
Tin	Tin Technology & Refining*	United States
Tin	White Solder Metalurgia e Mineracao Ltda.	Brazil
Tin	Yunnan Chengfeng Non-ferrous Metals Co., Ltd.	China mainland
Tin	Yunnan Yunfan Non-ferrous Metals Co., Ltd.	China mainland
Tungsten	A.L.M.T. Corp.*	Japan
Tungsten	Asia Tungsten Products Vietnam Ltd.*	Vietnam
Tungsten	China Molybdenum Tungsten Co., Ltd.	China mainland
Tungsten	Chongyi Zhangyuan Tungsten Co., Ltd.	China mainland
Tungsten	Cronimet Brasil Ltda	Brazil
Tungsten	Fujian Xinlu Tungsten Co., Ltd.	China mainland
Tungsten	Ganzhou Haichuang Tungsten Co., Ltd.**	China mainland
Tungsten	Ganzhou Jiangwu Ferrotungsten Co., Ltd.	China mainland

Conflict Mineral	Name of Smelter or Refiner	Location of Smelter or Refiner
Tungsten	Ganzhou Seadragon W & Mo Co., Ltd.	China mainland
Tungsten	Global Tungsten & Powders LLC	United States
Tungsten	Guangdong Xianglu Tungsten Co., Ltd.	China mainland
Tungsten	H.C. Starck Tungsten GmbH*	Germany
Tungsten	Hubei Green Tungsten Co., Ltd.*	China mainland
Tungsten	Hunan Chenzhou Mining Co., Ltd.	China mainland
Tungsten	Hunan Shizhuyuan Nonferrous Metals Co., Ltd. Chenzhou Tungsten Products Branch	China mainland
Tungsten	Japan New Metals Co., Ltd.*	Japan
Tungsten	Jiangwu H.C. Starck Tungsten Products Co., Ltd.	China mainland
Tungsten	Jiangxi Gan Bei Tungsten Co., Ltd.	China mainland
Tungsten	Jiangxi Tonggu Non-ferrous Metallurgical & Chemical Co., Ltd.	China mainland
Tungsten	Jiangxi Xinsheng Tungsten Industry Co., Ltd.	China mainland
Tungsten	Jiangxi Yaosheng Tungsten Co., Ltd.	China mainland
Tungsten	Kennametal Fallon	United States
Tungsten	Kennametal Huntsville*	United States
Tungsten	Lianyou Metals Co., Ltd.*	Taiwan
Tungsten	Malipo Haiyu Tungsten Co., Ltd.	China mainland
Tungsten	Masan High-Tech Materials*	Vietnam
Tungsten	Niagara Refining LLC	United States
Tungsten	Philippine Chuangxin Industrial Co., Inc.*	Philippines
Tungsten	TANIOBIS Smelting GmbH & Co. KG*	Germany
Tungsten	Tungsten Vietnam Joint Stock Company*	Vietnam
Tungsten	Wolfram Bergbau und Hutten AG*	Austria
Tungsten	Xiamen Tungsten (H.C.) Co., Ltd.	China mainland
Tungsten	Xiamen Tungsten Co., Ltd.*	China mainland

* The smelter/refiner is believed to process at least some 3TG from recycled or scrap sources.

** The smelter/refiner has changed its compliance or operational status since December 31, 2023.

*** The smelter/refiner continues to be in the process of removal as of the filing of this report and/or is no longer approved to be in Apple’s supply chain.

ANNEX II: Countries of Origin of 3TG

Argentina	Guinea	Philippines
Australia	Guyana	Portugal
Austria	Honduras	Russia**
Azerbaijan	Indonesia	Rwanda*
Bolivia	Japan	Saudi Arabia
Botswana	Kazakhstan	Senegal
Brazil	Kenya	Sierra Leone
Bulgaria	Kyrgyzstan	Slovakia
Burkina Faso	Lao People’s Democratic Republic	South Africa
Burundi*	Madagascar	South Korea
Canada	Malaysia	Spain
Chile	Mali	Sudan
China	Mauritania	Suriname
Colombia	Mexico	Sweden
Congo, Democratic Republic of the*	Mongolia	Tajikistan
Costa Rica	Morocco	Tanzania*
Côte d’Ivoire	Mozambique	Thailand
Dominican Republic	Myanmar (Burma)	Türkiye
Ecuador	Namibia	Uganda*
Egypt	New Zealand	United Kingdom
Eswatini	Nicaragua	United States
Ethiopia	Niger	Uzbekistan
Finland	Nigeria	Vietnam
France	Oman	Zambia*
French Guiana	Panama	Zimbabwe
Georgia	Papua New Guinea	
Ghana	Peru	

* The DRC or an adjoining country.
** Gold sourcing ceased during calendar year 2022 in accordance with United States law. Minerals from this country remain in the global supply chain in accordance with applicable sanctions laws.