

TIANMA MICROELECTRONICS CO., LTD.

Responsible Minerals Management Policy

I. Principle

TIANMA MICROELECTRONICS CO., LTD. (hereinafter referred to as "TIANMA") recognizes that risks of significant adverse impacts which may be associated with extracting, trading, handling and exporting minerals from conflict-affected and high-risk areas. We recognize that we and our suppliers have a responsibility to respect human rights, avoid contributing to conflicts, and prevent negative impacts on the environment and society. Therefore, we are dedicated to implementing this Responsible Mineral Management Policy. We will communicate and require our supply chain partners to comply with the Policy and work together to promote responsible minerals sourcing from conflict-affected and high-risk areas while supporting sustainable industry development.

II. Scope

This Policy applies to TIANMA MICROELECTRONICS CO., LTD., our wholly-owned or majority-owned subsidiaries, and directly or indirectly managed companies (collectively referred to as "TIANMA"), and all suppliers who provide products and/or services to TIANMA.

III. Reference

- Responsible Minerals Initiative (RMI)**
- Responsible Business Alliance (RBA) Code of Conduct**
- OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas, Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)**
- Laws and regulations applicable in the location of operations**

IV. Guidelines

- Peaceful Development, Free from Conflict Minerals.**

We are committed to complying with the relevant laws and regulations of the countries where we operate, and international standards. We will not use minerals illegally extracted from conflict-affected and high-risk areas (referred to as "conflict minerals"), and refrain from any action that contributes to the financing of conflict.

We ask our suppliers to make a specific commitment to source and use raw materials that meet environmental and social responsibility requirements when manufacturing components or products containing tin (Sn), tantalum (Ta), tungsten (W), and gold (Au) (collectively known as 3TG), and to sign the Conflict Minerals Agreement.

We drive our suppliers to develop and implement Conflict Minerals Guidelines, and to communicate these guidelines with their sub-suppliers, outlining their commitments to responsible sourcing, compliance, and measures for implementing the policy.

Our suppliers are expected to conduct due diligence and accept our audit to reasonably ensure that their sources comply with the OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas, or an equivalent and recognized due diligence framework as described above, in order to effectively manage conflict minerals.

V. Risk Scope and Management Strategy

The range of risks of adverse human rights, environmental and social impacts of conflict include:

1. Serious abuses associated with the extraction, transport or trade of minerals.
2. Direct or indirect support to non-state armed groups.
3. Public or private security forces.
4. Bribery and fraudulent misrepresentation of the origin of minerals.

If we have reasonable grounds to believe that our supplier pose relevant risks within the above scope, we will promptly conduct an assessment investigation

and develop, adopt and implement a corresponding risk management plan to mitigate and address the risks as soon as it is confirmed that they can be mitigated and addressed. Depending on different risk scenarios, and the tracking of mitigation and improvement effects, we may temporarily suspend or terminate cooperation with upstream suppliers immediately or following evaluation.

Management Procedures

1. The Quality System coordinates and maintains the conflict minerals management procedures, with support from the Resource Development Department, Materials Group, Legal Affairs Department, Customer Interface Department, and other relevant teams.
2. When selecting and introducing new suppliers, the Resource Development Department is responsible for promoting this Policy to suppliers and signing *Conflict Minerals Agreements* with them in accordance with the requirements of the *Supplier Business Information Management Regulations*. They will conduct surveys on conflict minerals with new suppliers, complete questionnaire reviews, follow up for improvement, and confirm that tin (Sn), tantalum (Ta), tungsten (W), gold (Au), and other metals used in the supplier's products are not conflict minerals. It needs to be ensured that the source of these metals can be traced back to the initial smelter.
3. The Resource Development Department is responsible for conducting the annual conflict minerals survey of all suppliers. If the results indicate the use of conflict minerals in a supplier's materials, they will be required to provide a written explanation and immediately cease purchasing and using conflict minerals. They need then select a new mineral source with valid evidence that it complies with the requirements for conflict-free metals in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and develop corresponding improvement and prevention measures to adhere to these regulations. Additionally, they are expected to share the investigation results within the company.
4. During the process of consulting and gathering information, if any supplier

information is found to be missing, incomplete, or outdated, it will be the responsibility of the Resource Development Department to conduct a re-investigation or supplementary investigation.

5. TIANMA encourages and supports suppliers to design and implement conflict mineral management procedures that align with their specific needs, based on the aforementioned management procedures.

VI. Review and Update

TIANMA will regularly review and update this Policy, and ensure its approval.

This Policy is made in both English and Chinese. In case of any discrepancy between the two versions, the Chinese version shall prevail.