

Sourcing Policy for Conflict Minerals

Profits from the mining and smelting of certain minerals originating from the Democratic Republic of Congo (“DRC”) and neighboring countries (hereinafter referred to as “Conflict Minerals” and more fully defined below) have been a major revenue source of the Congolese National Army and various armed rebel groups. These groups use such monies from the mining of Conflict Minerals to purchase arms and munitions to continue their bloody conflict, which has ravaged the DRC since 1998. Not only has this conflict devastated the local civilian population by killing millions of innocent persons, and displaced millions more, but human rights abuses in connection with the mining and production of Conflict Minerals, including having armed groups illegally force civilians (including the use of child labor) to work the mines for long hours (sometimes for shifts as long as 48 hours nonstop), and creating dangerous working conditions that have claimed the lives of thousands of workers through the use of unsafe, inhumane and environmentally destructive business practices. In an effort to curb the funding to these atrocities, the U.S. Securities Exchange Commission, under Section 1502 of the Dodd Frank Act, has implemented reporting requirements for companies utilizing Conflict Minerals originating from the DRC and the surrounding countries of the Central Africa Republic, South Sudan, Zambia, Angola, the Republic of the Congo, Tanzania, Burundi, Rwanda and Uganda (“Adjoining Countries”). O2Micro, in compliance with these regulations, and as a conscientious global citizen, declares its commitment to curtailing these abuses by refusing to use any and all Conflict Minerals its business practices, including the materials and processes used in the manufacturing of its products. O2Micro hereby makes the following requests by each member of its supply chain:

- (1) Conduct operations in a socially and environmentally responsible manner;
- (2) Refrain from using, obtaining or utilizing in any way Conflict Minerals originating from the DRC and its Adjoining Countries;
- (3) Trace the origins of metals used in the production of O2Micro’s products and identify all Conflict Minerals, if any;
- (4) Complete and sign O2Micro’s investigation and declaration report regrinding Conflict Minerals (See Conflict Minerals Reporting Template); and
- (5) Make the same requirements to all of its upstream suppliers.

Definition: Conflict Minerals are defined as those minerals composed of columbite-tantalite, cassiterite, wolframite and gold originating from the DRC and Adjoining Countries, as well as those metals refined from such, including tantalum (Ta), tin (Sn), tungsten (W) (referred to as the 3 T's), and cobalt (Co). These minerals and metals are often used in semiconductors, electronics and other products.

In the near future, the metals produced from Conflict Minerals by some smelters may be banned; therefore all of our key suppliers are required to map their supply chains and account for the metals in their components, including the smelter and the source mine, whether or not they originate from the DRC and/or Adjoining Countries.

衝突礦物採購政策

開採及冶鍊特定金屬礦產(以下稱為「衝突礦產」，其定義列在本文最後)已成為非洲剛果民主共和國及其鄰近國家武裝叛亂團體的主要財源。這些團體利用衝突礦產出售所得的利益，用以交易軍火以延續其自西元1998年以來與政府間的血腥衝突。這些衝突使得當地平民慘遭波及、數百萬計的無辜百姓遭受殺害及無家可歸，而且與衝突礦產生產過程中有關非人道情事，包括武裝叛亂團體藉由非法強迫數千名平民百姓(包括小孩)在不安全、不人道及戕害環境的工作場所下長時間工作(有時甚至連續工作超過48小時)。為約束這些殘暴行為的經濟支援，美國證管會在 Dodd Frank 法案第 1502 節的要求下，針對使用這些來自剛果共和國、中非共和國、南蘇丹、尚比亞、坦桑尼亞、盧安達、蒲隆地、安哥拉及烏干達(合稱「鄰近國家」)衝突礦產的公司課予來源報告的義務。

O2Micro 為遵循法令及身為有良知的世界公民，我們宣示並承諾在生產過程中，絕不使用任何的衝突礦產製造我們的產品；同時，亦在此要求 O2Micro 的供應商：

- (1) 行為必須以符合社會及環境責任；
- (2) 杜絕產品使用、取得或利用來自剛果及其周圍的國家和地區的「衝突礦產」；
- (3) 追溯 O2Micro 所有產品在生產過程中所使用的礦產來源，並確認是否含有衝突礦產；
- (4) 供應商均應完成填寫調查表（無衝突屬產調查表範本 Conflict Minerals Reporting Template）；
- (5) 對其所有上游廠商實施相同要求。

定義：衝突礦產係指來自剛果民主共和國及其鄰近國家之礦物，包含有鈳

鉭鐵礦、錫石、黑鎢礦與黃金及其衍生物，包括鉭(Ta)、錫(Sn)、鎢 (W) (簡稱三 T 礦物)、鈷(Co)等。這些礦物及金屬經常被使用於電子和其他產品。

在不久的將來，可能將會禁止使用某些冶煉廠使用衝突礦產所生產的金屬，因此我們所有的關鍵供應商，無論是否使用剛果民主共和國及其鄰近國家來源礦物皆必須追溯其零件所使用到的礦產的來源及冶煉廠。