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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM SD

SPECIALIZED DISCLOSURE REPORT

KONINKLIJKE PHILIPS N.V.

(Exact name of the Registrant as specified in its charter)

ROYAL PHILIPS

(Translation of Registrant's name into English)

The Netherlands
(State or other jurisdiction of
Incorporation or organization)

001-05146-01
(Commission
File Number)

None
(IRS Employer
Identification No.)

Breitner Center, Amstelplein 2, Amsterdam, The Netherlands
(Address of principal executive offices)

1096 BC
(Zip code)

Sophie Bechu, Chief of Operations
+31 20 59 77111, sophie.bechu@philips.com, Breitner Center
Amstelplein 2, 1096 BC Amsterdam, The Netherlands
(Name and telephone number, including area code, of the Person to contact in connection with this report.)

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

Rule 13p-1 under the Securities Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.13p-1) for the reporting period from January 1 to December 31, 2018.



Section 1 - Conflict Minerals Disclosure

Item 1.01 Conflict Minerals Disclosure and Report

Koninklijke Philips N.V. evaluated its current product lines and determined that certain products we manufacture or contract to manufacture contain tin, tungsten, tantalum and/or gold (3TG).

Conflict Minerals Disclosure

Koninklijke Philips N.V. has, in good faith, conducted a reasonable country of origin inquiry (“RCOI”) to determine whether its products contain conflict minerals originated in the Democratic Republic of the Congo or an adjoining country as described in the Company’s Conflict Minerals Report provided as Exhibit 1.01 hereto.

We have not been able to confirm the identification of and conflict-free status under the CFSP standards for all smelters used in our supply chain. None of the smelters identified in our supply chain is known to us as sourcing 3TG that directly or indirectly finances or benefits armed groups in the covered countries. As a result we file a Conflict Minerals Report as an Exhibit to this filing.

Item 1.02 Exhibit

A copy of the Company’s Conflict Minerals Report is provided as Exhibit 1.01 hereto and is publicly available at:
<http://www.philips.com/a-w/about/company/suppliers/supplier-sustainability/our-programs/conflict-minerals.html>

Section 2 – Exhibits

Item 2.01 Exhibits

Exhibit 1.01 - Conflict Minerals Report as required by Items 1.01 and 1.02 of this Form.



SIGNATURES

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

KONINKLIJKE PHILIPS N.V.
(Registrant)

By: /s/ Sophie Bechu
Name: Sophie Bechu
Title Chief of Operations

Date: 22nd May, 2019



Philips Conflict Minerals Report

This Conflict Minerals Report for Koninklijke Philips N.V. (hereafter "Royal Philips", "Philips", or "our") covers the reporting period from January 1st to December 31st, 2018, and is presented pursuant to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, Rule 13p-1 and the provisions of Form SD.

This Conflict Minerals Report is filed as Exhibit 1.01 to Philips' Specialized Disclosure Report on Form SD and is also posted on the Philips [conflict minerals website](#)^{1 2}.

¹ More information can be found here:

<https://www.philips.com/a-w/about/company/suppliers/supplier-sustainability/our-programs/conflict-minerals.html>

² The content of any website, including any website of Royal Philips, referred to in this Conflict Minerals Report is included for general information only and is not incorporated by reference in the Conflict Minerals Report or Form SD.



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1. Introduction

The Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and its adjoining countries have significant reserves of tin, tantalum, tungsten and gold (henceforth referred to as “3TG”). All of these minerals are commonly used in the manufacturing of products for both consumer and professional markets. Various parties, including the United States Congress, have expressed their concern that the exploitation and trade of conflict minerals by armed groups is helping to finance conflict in the DRC region and is contributing to a humanitarian crisis. The DRC produces 39% of the world’s tantalum mine production and about 3% of the world’s mine production of tin³.

In 2010, the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the “Act”) was enacted. Section 1502 of the Act specifically relates to conflict minerals and, as implemented by Rule 13p-1 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, requires registrants (issuers of securities that are required to file periodic reports with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)) to make disclosures, for each calendar year, if conflict minerals are necessary to the functionality or production of a product manufactured by the registrant or contracted by the registrant to be manufactured. If the registrant determines, for a calendar year, that conflict minerals are necessary to the functionality or production of a product manufactured by the registrant or contracted by the registrant to be manufactured, the SEC registrant is required to file a Form SD with the SEC for that calendar year. If, after conducting in good faith, a reasonable country of origin inquiry, the SEC registrant determines, or has reason to believe, that any of the 3TGs used in connection with the products for which it is responsible may have originated in the DRC or an adjoining country, or did not come from recycled or scrap sources, the registrant is required under Rule 13p-1 to conduct due diligence on the source and chain of custody of its conflict minerals, following a nationally or internationally recognized framework. If, based on this due diligence, the registrant determines that, or is unable to determine whether, its conflict minerals originated from the DRC or an adjoining country, the registrant is also required to file a Conflict Minerals Report.

Philips has concluded, that:

- Philips has manufactured and contracted to manufacture products as to which 3TGs are necessary to the functionality or production; and
- Based on the reasonable country of origin inquiry (RCOI), Philips knows or has reason to believe that a portion of its necessary 3TGs originated or may have originated from the DRC or an adjoining country and knows or has reason to believe that they may not be solely from recycled or scrap sources.
- Based on Philips’ due diligence measures on the source and chain of custody of those necessary 3TGs used in its products, Philips is unable to determine for all 3TGs used in its products whether they originated from the DRC or an adjoining country.
- As a result, Philips is filing this Conflict Minerals Report with the Form SD in accordance with the requirements of Rule 13p-1 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

2. Philips conflict-free minerals program

Philips

Royal Philips (NYSE: PHG, AEX: PHIA) is a leading health technology company focused on improving people’s health and enabling better outcomes across the health continuum from healthy living and prevention,

³ See: <https://minerals.usgs.gov/minerals/pubs/mcs/2019/mcs2019.pdf>



to diagnosis, treatment and home care. Philips leverages advanced technology and deep clinical and consumer insights to deliver integrated solutions. The company is a leader in diagnostic imaging, image-guided therapy, patient monitoring and health informatics, as well as in consumer health and home care.

In 2018, Royal Philips was organized around the following reportable segments:

- Diagnostic & Treatment businesses: Diagnostic Imaging, Image-Guided Therapy, Ultrasound
- Connected Care & Health Informatics businesses: Monitoring & Analytics, Therapeutic Care, Healthcare Informatics, Population Health Management
- Personal Health businesses: Health & Wellness, Personal Care, Domestic Appliances, Sleep & Respiratory Care
- Other: Innovation, IP Royalties, Central costs, Other

On January 10, 2019, Philips announced the realignment of the composition of its reporting segments. Effective as of January 1, 2019, the Sleep & Respiratory Care business has shifted from the Personal Health segment to the renamed Connected Care segment and most of the Healthcare Informatics business have shifted from the renamed Connected Care segment to the Diagnosis & Treatment segment. The Diagnosis & Treatment segment is comprised of two clusters: Precision Diagnosis and Image-Guided Therapy.

Supply chain characteristics for 3TG

The supply chain for 3TGs consists of many tiers. Before reaching Philips’ direct suppliers, in general, 3TGs will go from mines to traders, exporters, smelters or refiners (collectively referred to in this report as smelters), alloy producers and component manufacturers, and sometimes intermediate suppliers. One or more of the 3TG metals are contained in the vast majority of Philips products, typically in small quantities. Philips sources products and components from approximately 10,000 first tier suppliers globally. First tier suppliers are those suppliers that Philips selected and with whom Philips has a direct business relationship. These first tier suppliers may select their suppliers (second tier suppliers), which in turn may have their own group of suppliers (third tier), and so on. There may be seven or more tiers in the supply chain between a 3TG mine and Philips’. Philips works with its first tier suppliers to investigate the deeper levels of the supply chain, to determine the origin of 3TGs contained in Philips products.



Philips due diligence program

Due to Philips’ position in the supply chain and limited insight in and leverage over the lower levels of the supply chain, Philips engages and actively cooperates with other industry members. As encouraged in the third edition



of the *Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas* (including its supplements on 3TG, referred to in this report as “OECD Guidance”), the internationally recognized standard on which Philips’ system is based, Philips supports an industry initiative, the Responsible Minerals Initiative (RMI), that uses an independent third-party audit to identify smelters that have systems in place to assure sourcing of only conflict-free materials. The RMI, formerly known as the Conflict Free Sourcing Initiative (CFSI), was founded by members of the Responsible Business Alliance (RBA), formerly known as the Electronic Industry Citizenship Coalition (EICC), and, the Global e-Sustainability Initiative (GeSI).

The data on which certain statements in this report are based were obtained through Philips’ membership in the RMI, using the RMI Reasonable Country of Origin Inquiry report⁴. In addition, Philips uses the tools and supports the initiatives developed by the RMI especially the Conflict Minerals Reporting Template (CMRT) and Responsible Minerals Assurance Process (RMAP), formerly known as the Conflict Free Smelter Program (CFSP).

Philips designed its conflict minerals supply chain due diligence program with reference to the OECD Guidance and the five steps described in the supplements on 3TG.

OECD Step 1: Company Management system

Philips adopted a position paper on responsible sourcing in relation to conflict minerals. The position paper is posted on Philips’ website. In addition, Philips has communicated its position on conflict minerals to all priority suppliers (see below section “OECD Step 2” for the definition of priority suppliers). Philips has committed not to purchase raw materials, subassemblies, or supplies which Philips knows contain conflict minerals that directly or indirectly finance or benefit armed groups in the DRC or an adjoining country. Philips’ program goals, as described in the position paper, encourage the development of initiatives to:

- Minimize the trade in conflict minerals from mines that directly or indirectly finance or benefit armed groups anywhere in the world.
- Enable legitimate minerals from the conflict and high risk regions to enter global supply chains, thereby supporting the economies and the local communities that depend on these exports.

Philips created and maintains an internal conflict minerals team to manage the implementation and progress of Philips’ due diligence efforts. The internal team consists of representatives from Procurement, Sustainability, Finance and Control, Legal and the Ethics Office.

Philips established a system of control and transparency over its 3TG supply chains by creating a process to engage a group of first tier priority suppliers and request them to submit information to Philips using the CMRT⁵. The information submitted by priority suppliers includes information gathered by those suppliers about the smelters identified in their own supply chains. The information has been used by Philips to assess the due diligence efforts implemented by priority suppliers, and, to identify smelters in the supply chain.

⁴ This list provides country of origin information for smelting and refining facilities that are validated through the Conflict-Free Smelter Program. This data is based on the results of independent third-party audits and is available to RMI member companies only. The audit standard is developed according to global standards including the OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas and the U.S. Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act.

⁵ The CMRT is a survey tool developed by the RMI to standardize collection of due diligence information in the supply chain.



Philips made responsible sourcing of minerals a supplier contract requirement. The Philips Supplier Sustainability Declaration⁶ (SSD) includes a provision about Responsible Sourcing of Minerals. The SSD is part of the general conditions of purchase, and of the purchasing agreements signed with suppliers. It requires suppliers to have a policy in place to reasonably assure that their 3TG does not directly or indirectly finance or benefit armed groups that are perpetrators of serious human rights abuses in the DRC or an adjoining country, and to exercise due diligence on the source and chain of custody.

For first tier suppliers, Philips has a supplier sustainability performance program⁷ in place in which, amongst others, the implementation of the SSD is assessed. Responsible Sourcing of Minerals is one of the topics reviewed in this program. In case non-conformances are identified during the assessment, suppliers are requested to make a corrective action plan and Philips monitors the implementation of this plan until the non-conformance is corrected.

Multiple communication channels exist to serve as grievance mechanisms for early-warning risk awareness. Internally, Philips has a hotline available to its personnel to report anonymously possible violations of Philips General Business Principles and other policies including those related to 3TG supply chains. Externally, concerns can be reported via the externally hosted Philips Ethics Line⁸, Philips' website and via existing industry grievance mechanisms like RMI and ITRI's Tin Supply Chain Initiative (iTSCi).

OECD Step 2: Risk identification and assessment

Given the large number and diversity of Philips' suppliers, Philips focuses its efforts on a group of first tier priority suppliers (referred to as "priority suppliers") and works with them to identify the smelters in their supply chain. Priority suppliers are selected based on two primary elements:

- Purchasing spend

The suppliers in the top 80% of Philips' spend of relevant commodities are selected as priority suppliers. Philips uses a system to classify suppliers in commodity groups, for example, plastics, packaging, and metals. Philips excluded suppliers in commodity groups for which it is unlikely that one or more of the 3TGs are contained in the products, for example, software suppliers and packaging suppliers.

- Usage of 3TG

The suppliers which provide a high quantity of 3TG materials are selected as priority suppliers. Even if these suppliers are not part of the top 80% relevant purchasing spend, Philips includes the suppliers as they are supplying a relatively high quantity of 3TG materials.

All identified priority suppliers receive a letter formally requesting them to:

- Adopt a policy to reasonably assure that the 3TG in their products does not directly or indirectly finance or benefit armed groups in the DRC or an adjoining country.

⁶ More information on the Supplier Sustainability declaration can be found here:

http://www.philips.com/shared/assets/company_profile/downloads/EICC-Philips-Supplier-Sustainability-Declaration.pdf

⁷ More information about the Philips supplier sustainability performance program can be found here:

<https://www.results.philips.com/publications/ar18/downloads/pdf/en/PhilipsFullAnnualReport2018-English.pdf>

⁸ More information can be found here:

<https://secure.ethicspoint.eu/domain/media/en/gui/100518/index.html>



- Identify all 3TG smelters in their supply chain. If they do not source directly from smelters, they are asked to pass on this request to their suppliers (who may have to pass it on to their suppliers, until the smelters are identified).
- Cascade Philips' request to only source from RMAP (or equivalent) compliant smelters to their suppliers and ask them to do the same with their next tier partners.
- Report back to Philips by filling in the CMRT.

A Philips conflict minerals team is available to increase awareness amongst priority suppliers and to help them meet Philips' expectations/requirements. Different background and training materials are made available to suppliers.

Philips reviews each received supplier CMRT and assesses whether it meets Philips' acceptance criteria regarding completeness, adoption of a conflict-free policy, data collection from next tier suppliers, and smelter identification and disclosure. Suppliers who provided a CMRT that did not meet the acceptance criteria, and, suppliers who provided incomplete or potentially inaccurate information, were requested to take corrective actions and update their CMRT accordingly.

Philips reviews the supplier CMRTs to determine if there are any findings that indicate a need to conduct further due diligence and gather more detailed information.

Philips evaluates the smelters identified in the supplier CMRTs based on various sources of available information. Philips mainly uses the Responsible Minerals Assurance Process (RMAP) compliant and active⁹ smelter list to evaluate the identified smelters. RMAP recognizes and includes smelters from other lists such as the London Bullion Metal Association (LBMA) and Responsible Jewelry Council (RJC). Philips may also use other sources of information to assess potential risk. For example, Philips may review publicly available reports or direct information that Philips may have about a smelter's sourcing practices.

OECD Step 3: Strategy to respond to identified risks

Progress and findings of the supply chain risk assessment are regularly reported to senior management. The risk management plan adopted by Philips is in accordance with its policy to ultimately discontinue doing business with any supplier found to be purchasing 3TG material which directly or indirectly finances or benefits armed groups in the DRC or adjoining countries, after attempts at corrective actions are not successful.

To monitor and track performance of risk management efforts, Philips uses data reported by suppliers in the CMRTs and updates of the RMAP compliant smelter list. The status is discussed internally in monthly reviews with the conflict minerals team and reported to senior management.

Philips requests priority suppliers to update and resend their CMRT when additional information becomes available to such suppliers. When updates are received, the CMRT review step as described above is repeated to assess and mitigate risks.

OECD Step 4: Audits of smelter due diligence practices

The fourth step in the OECD guidance is to carry out independent third-party audits of supply chain due diligence at identified points in the supply chain. Philips is a member of RMI and uses information provided by the RMI for this step. Through its membership, Philips has access to the RMI RCOI report data which is used to identify the minerals country of origin and conflict-free status of smelters.

⁹ RMI active smelter and refiners are at various stages of the audit cycle (undergoing or committed to undergo the audit). The full definition of RMI "active" smelters can be found here: <http://www.responsiblemineralsinitiative.org/active-smelters-refiners/>



Philips contributes to the RMI as a member company and encourages smelters to participate in the RMAP through direct communication and smelter outreach communication.

OECD Step 5: Report annually on supply chain due diligence.

Since 2014, Philips reports annually on supply chain due diligence by filing a Form SD and Conflict Minerals Report with the SEC. Philips has been including certain disclosures about the use of conflict minerals since 2009, even before the SEC’s rules first became effective. A dedicated conflict minerals website with information for consumers, customers and suppliers is available. In 2012, Philips was the first company to publish its smelter list, and, continues to regularly update this list as more information becomes available.

3. Reasonable Country of Origin Inquiry results

As described above, SEC rules provide that if, after conducting in good faith, a reasonable country of origin inquiry, an SEC registrant determines, or has reason to believe, that any of the 3TGs used in connection with the products for which it is responsible may have originated in the DRC or an adjoining country, or did not come from recycled or scrap sources, the registrant should conduct due diligence on the source and chain of custody of its conflict minerals, following a nationally or internationally recognized framework.

Philips identified 189 priority suppliers and used the data provided by these suppliers in their CMRTs to identify the smelters in the Philips supply chain. These smelters may have been used to process 3TG metals contained in Philips products.

Philips achieved a 100% response rate in its supply chain investigation and 86% of the submitted CMRTs met or exceeded the Philips 2018 minimum acceptance criteria. Names of 320 different entities were provided by priority suppliers as part of their smelter lists.

However, some of the entities named by the priority suppliers may not be smelters. Philips used the “RMI smelter reference list” in the CMRT version 5.11 as a reference to compile the Philips Smelter List. Based on this reference list, Philips identified a total of 316 recognized smelters in the supply chain out of the 320 names reported to Philips.

Philips researched the remaining 4 entities and concluded that 1 of them is most likely a smelter that has discontinued its operations as a smelter but could not determine the status of the other 3 named entities. Philips is continuing to investigate these 3 non-recognized smelters, in this report also referred to as “non-listed smelters”, to try to obtain a confirmation of their smelter/non smelter status.

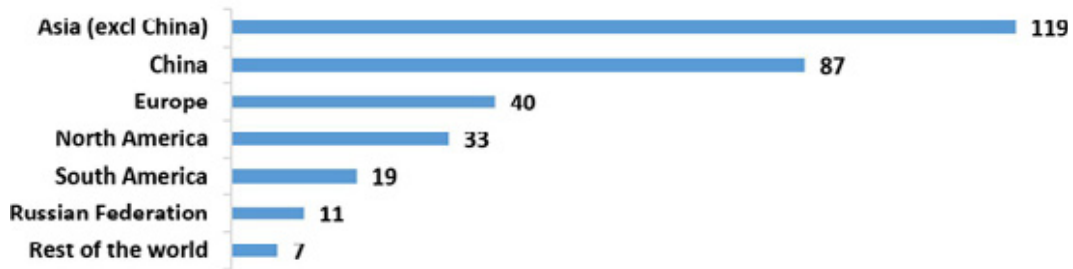
As a result of focusing on improving the smelter data quality received from the priority suppliers, Philips was able to reduce the number of non-listed smelters from 85 reported in 2015, to 9 reported in 2016, to 5 reported in 2017, and finally to 3 reported in 2018.

Below, information is provided about the 316 recognized smelters that were matched with the RMI smelter reference list.



The majority of the smelters identified by the priority suppliers are located in Asia, with 87 smelters in China, followed by Indonesia (36) and Japan (29).

Number of smelters identified per region



Results of the RCOI (Reasonable Country of Origin Inquiry)

	Gold	Tantalum	Tin	Tungsten	Total
Smelters known to source from the DRC	0	21	7	3	31
Smelters known to source from the DRC adjoining countries	0	24	7	8	39
Smelters known to process only recycled or scrap materials	10	2	4	1	17
Smelters known to source from outside the DRC or adjoining countries	19	37	68	35	159
Smelters that disclosed mineral country of origin to auditors only	72	0	0	0	72
Smelters with unknown mineral origin	43	2	11	10	66

For the 316 identified smelters, Philips used the RMI Reasonable Country of Origin Inquiry report. This country of origin data is available for smelters that successfully completed an RMAP audit and chose to disclose their sourcing countries to the RMI. 72 of the identified RMAP compliant smelters – all gold smelters – chose to disclose their mineral country of origin to the auditors only and *not* make it available for RMI members. The table above shows the results of the RCOI. The total number shown in the table is not equal to the total number of identified smelters, because a smelter may fall into more than one category (e.g., a smelter can source from both the DRC as well as from countries outside the DRC).

In the CMRTs received, 115 suppliers indicated that their products contain 3TG metals that originated from the DRC or adjoining countries.



4. Due diligence framework & measures¹⁰

Framework

The Philips conflict minerals due diligence framework for the reporting period of calendar year 2018 have been designed to conform in all material respects to the OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas, Third Edition (2016), as applicable for downstream companies.

Measures

Below is a description of the measures Philips performed in due diligence on the source and chain of custody of the necessary conflict minerals contained in Philips' products.

- Philips updated its position paper on responsible sourcing in relation to conflict minerals.
- Once a month, the Philips conflict minerals team met to review progress and results of supplier data collection, supplier due diligence and smelter identification. Internal performance reports were created for these meetings. Using data from Supplier Sustainability Scorecards, these reports included an overview of the monthly progress of priority suppliers, as well as, progress highlights, areas of concern, outlook for coming weeks, and identified risks.
- In total, 12 Supplier Sustainability Scorecards were shared with senior management. Regarding Conflict Minerals, the main topics addressed in the scorecards included:
 - The progress of CMRT collection from priority suppliers
 - The status of supplier CMRTs with regards to meeting Philips' CMRT acceptance criteria

¹⁰ The due diligence framework and measures, as described in Section 4 of this report have been audited by Ernst & Young Accountants LLP, Philips' independent external auditor, to the extent set forth in the audit report, which, is set forth as Exhibit A to this Conflict Minerals Report.



- Philips contacted priority suppliers via an invitation letter. Using this letter, Philips requested suppliers to perform supply chain due diligence and fill out a CMRT. In addition, the letter referred to Philips' expectations and requirements regarding the CMRT. A copy of this letter is posted on the Philips [conflict minerals website](#).
- In the letter, Philips requests priority suppliers to steer their supply chain towards RMAP (or equivalent) validated smelters only.
- Philips requested priority suppliers to identify smelters in their supply chain, and, report the identified smelters to Philips using the CMRT. In case a lack of progress was observed, Philips followed-up with suppliers by sending out multiple reminders via email, as well as, by reaching out via phone.
- Philips facilitated the learning and development of suppliers. The Philips Conflict Minerals team regularly contacted suppliers via email and phone to monitor the suppliers' progress, provide additional training, and check whether the conflict minerals requirements of Philips were interpreted correctly.
- Philips reviewed all received supplier CMRTs to evaluate whether they met Philips' acceptance criteria regarding completeness, adoption of a conflict-free policy, data collection from next tier suppliers, and smelter identification and disclosure. Suppliers that provided a CMRT that did not meet the acceptance criteria, and, Suppliers that provided incomplete or potentially inaccurate information, were requested to take corrective actions and update their CMRT accordingly.
- Philips reviewed all received supplier CMRTs to determine if there were any areas of concern which lead to the need to conduct further due diligence and thus gather more information. During the course of the year, Philips has followed up on areas of concern in a number of cases.
- Philips reviewed all received supplier CMRTs against the list of smelters that were audited through the RMI's Responsible Minerals Assurance Process (RMAP) or other independent third party audit programs.
- As a member of the RMI, Philips leveraged on the due diligence conducted on smelters by the RMI's RMAP. This program uses independent third-party auditors to audit the source and chain of custody of the conflict minerals used by smelters that agree to participate in the RMAP.
- Philips published the "Philips Conflict Minerals Reporting Template" on the Philips [conflict minerals website](#), including a list of all smelters identified by the selected priority suppliers during 2018.
- Philips has filed the Conflict Minerals Report (and the Exhibits thereto) with the SEC for 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017 and is filing this the Conflict Minerals Report for 2018 on the 22nd of May, 2019 as Exhibit 1.01 to Form SD. The report is available on Philips' [conflict minerals website](#).
- Philips archives relevant evidence related to its Conflict Minerals Program for at least five years. Records are stored in a manner allowing timely and easy access while protecting the records from unauthorized alteration.
- Philips has established an internal mechanism allowing its employees to, anonymously, raise possible violations of Philips General Business Principles and other policies including those relating to conflict minerals. In addition, a central conflict minerals email address can be used by external stakeholders to file complaints. Additionally, Philips encourages anyone who suspects a breach of ethical standards in any of Philips' business activities to report their concerns, in strictest confidence, via the externally hosted Philips Ethics Line. Moreover, as a member of the RMI, Philips encourages submissions of grievance via the RMI Grievance Mechanism. The RMI also serves as a source for an early-warning risk-awareness.



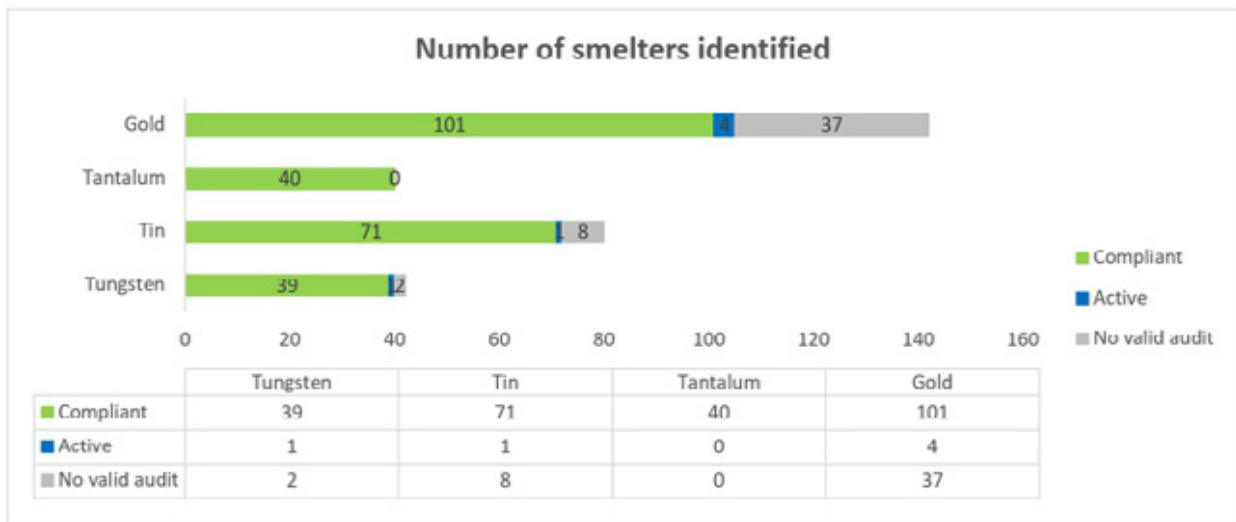
5. Due diligence outcomes

To the best of Philips’ knowledge, none of the smelters identified in Philips’ supply chain are known to source 3TG that directly or indirectly benefit armed groups in the DRC. 261 (83%) of the 316 smelters identified by Philips participated in the RMAP or equivalent audit program. 251 (79%) of the identified smelters successfully passed the RMAP or equivalent audit, thereby confirming their conflict-free status under those standards. 6 (2%) of the identified smelters are in various stages of the audit (so-called “RMI active smelters”¹¹). The remaining 55 (17%) identified smelters have not started a valid independent third-party audit to confirm their conflict-free status. Accordingly, the conflict-free status of these 55 unaudited smelters as well as the 6 active smelters that are in various stages of the audit process is reported in this conflict minerals report as undeterminable.

Philips did not discontinue business with any direct suppliers in the reporting period because there was no reason to believe that any of the suppliers was purchasing 3TG that directly or indirectly finances or benefits armed groups in the DRC or adjoining countries. Philips nevertheless will review and potentially remove smelters from its supply chain when Philips has concerns regarding their due diligence process and/or sourcing practices. Given the fact that neither Philips nor its suppliers have a direct business relationship with the entities with respect to which Philips is further investigating concerns, the process takes time.

6. Determination

Philips has not been able to confirm the identification of a conflict-free status under the RMAP standards for all smelters used in its supply chain. However, none of the smelters identified in Philips’ supply chain is known to Philips as sourcing 3TG that directly or indirectly finances or benefits armed groups in the DRC or adjoining countries.



As a result of the due diligence measures performed, Philips provides below the known smelter facilities that may have been used to process 3TG metals contained in Philips products, and their conflict-free status. The

¹¹ RMI active smelter and refiners are at various stages of the audit cycle (undergoing or committed to undergo the audit). The full definition of RMI “active” smelters can be found here: <http://www.responsiblemineralsinitiative.org/active-smelters-refiners/>



conflict-free status is based on information the RMI provides to its members. Philips includes the category "RMI Active" as it shows smelters which committed to or are currently in the process of undertaking an audit. The list of smelter facilities provided in Section 8 of this Conflict Minerals Report includes all 316 entities that were confirmed to be smelters.

This Conflict Minerals Report is intended to cover Philips' entire product portfolio that uses 3TG. Given Philips' large product portfolio and extensive supplier base, Philips does not have component level information from all of its 10,000 first tier suppliers. As a result thereof, the approach is to conduct supply chain due diligence and report at the company level for the entire product portfolio, rather than for specific Philips products. This enables Philips to focus its efforts on building, maintaining, and improving a robust due diligence program.



7. Steps to improve future due diligence

For reporting year 2019, Philips plans to:

- Continue to leverage its position as a strategic partner in the European Partnership for Responsible Minerals (EPRM), a public-private cooperation that supports and complements the EU conflict minerals legislation. As a strategic partner, Philips will engage in responsible sourcing projects (with a scope broadened to other conflict and high-risk areas world-wide as well as a wider array of human rights related as well as environmental issues addressed) in order to increase the supply of and the demand for responsibly sourced minerals. Furthermore, Philips will act as a liaison between EPRM and other responsible sourcing initiatives in which Philips participates (e.g. Dutch Covenant on Gold, Responsible Mica Initiative).
- Continue the engagement with existing industry programs and groups to encourage further adoption, improvement and reliability in relevant programs, tools and standards.
- Continue to reach out to smelters to encourage their participation in relevant responsible sourcing initiatives.
- Continue to work with priority suppliers to:
 - help them understand and satisfy Philips' responsible sourcing expectations
 - help them implement or further improve their due diligence process
 - investigate their supply chain and identify smelters
 - confirm the conflict-free status of identified smelters
- Communicate to priority suppliers Philips' expectation that they steer their supply chain towards RMAP (or equivalent) compliant smelters only.



8. List of smelter facilities

The table below represents a consolidated list of smelters (316 in total) identified by Philips' priority suppliers. The results are based on:

- Information provided by the selected priority suppliers in their CMRTs
- Smelter database information available to the RMI members
- RMI smelter reference list, as included in the CMRT version 5.11
- RMI report on smelter information provided by the RMI – version April 8th, 2019

<u>Metal</u>	<u>ID</u>	<u>Smelter name</u>	<u>RMAP Compliant</u>	<u>RMI Active</u>
Gold	CID000015	Advanced Chemical Company	YES	NO
Gold	CID000019	Aida Chemical Industries Co., Ltd.	YES	NO
Gold	CID000035	Allgemeine Gold-und Silberscheideanstalt A.G.	YES	NO
Gold	CID000041	Almalyk Mining and Metallurgical Complex (AMMC)	YES	NO
Gold	CID000058	AngloGold Ashanti Brazil	YES	NO
Gold	CID000077	Argor-Heraeus S.A.	YES	NO
Gold	CID000082	Amagasaki Factory, Hyogo Prefecture, Japan	YES	NO
Gold	CID000090	Asaka Riken Co., Ltd.	YES	NO
Gold	CID000103	ATAkulche	NO	NO
Gold	CID000113	Aurubis AG	YES	NO
Gold	CID000128	Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (Central Bank of the Philippines)	YES	NO
Gold	CID000157	Boliden AB	YES	NO
Gold	CID000176	C. Hafner GmbH + Co. KG	YES	NO
Gold	CID000180	Caridad	NO	NO
Gold	CID000185	CCR	YES	NO
Gold	CID000189	Cendres + M?taux SA	YES	NO
Gold	CID000197	CHALCO Yunnan Copper Co. Ltd.	NO	NO
Gold	CID000233	Chimet S.p.A.	YES	NO



Gold	CID000264	Chugai Mining	NO	YES
Gold	CID000328	Daejin Indus Co., Ltd.	YES	NO
Gold	CID000343	Daye Non-Ferrous Metals Mining Ltd.	NO	NO
Gold	CID000359	Do Sung Corporation	YES	NO
Gold	CID000362	Doduco	YES	NO
Gold	CID000401	Dowa	YES	NO
Gold	CID000425	Eco-System Recycling Co., Ltd.	YES	NO
Gold	CID000493	FSE Novosibirsk Refinery	YES	NO
Gold	CID000522	Refinery of Seemine Gold Co., Ltd.	NO	NO
Gold	CID000651	Guoda Safina High-Tech Environmental Refinery Co., Ltd.	NO	NO
Gold	CID000671	Hangzhou Fuchunjiang Smelting Co., Ltd.	NO	NO
Gold	CID000689	HeeSung Metal Ltd.	YES	NO
Gold	CID000694	Heimerle + Meule GmbH	YES	NO
Gold	CID000707	Heraeus Ltd. Hong Kong	YES	NO
Gold	CID000711	Heraeus Precious Metals GmbH & Co. KG	YES	NO
Gold	CID000767	Hunan Chenzhou Mining Co., Ltd.	NO	NO
Gold	CID000773	Hunan Guiyang yinxing Nonferrous Smelting Co., Ltd.	NO	NO
Gold	CID000778	HwaSeong CJ CO., LTD.	NO	NO
Gold	CID000801	Inner Mongolia Qiankun Gold and Silver Refinery Share Co., Ltd.	YES	NO
Gold	CID000807	Ishifuku Metal Industry Co., Ltd.	YES	NO
Gold	CID000814	Istanbul Gold Refinery	YES	NO
Gold	CID000823	Japan Mint	YES	NO
Gold	CID000855	JCC	YES	NO
Gold	CID000920	Asahi Refining USA Inc.	YES	NO
Gold	CID000924	Asahi Refining Canada Ltd.	YES	NO



Gold	CID000929	JSC Uralelectromed	YES	NO
Gold	CID000937	JX Nippon Mining & Metals Co., Ltd.	YES	NO
Gold	CID000956	Kazakhmys Smelting LLC	NO	NO
Gold	CID000957	Kazzinc	YES	NO
Gold	CID000969	Kennecott Utah Copper LLC	YES	NO
Gold	CID000981	Kojima Chemicals Co., Ltd.	YES	NO
Gold	CID001029	Kyrgyzaltyn JSC	YES	NO
Gold	CID001032	L'azurde Company For Jewelry	NO	NO
Gold	CID001056	LinBao Gold Mining	NO	NO
Gold	CID001058	Lingbao Jinyuan Tonghui Refinery Co., Ltd.	NO	NO
Gold	CID001078	LS-NIKKO Copper Inc.	YES	NO
Gold	CID001093	Luoyang Zijin Yinhuai Gold Refinery Co., Ltd.	NO	NO
Gold	CID001113	Materion	YES	NO
Gold	CID001119	Matsuda Sangyo Co., Ltd.	YES	NO
Gold	CID001147	Metalor Technologies (Suzhou) Ltd.	YES	NO
Gold	CID001149	Metalor Technologies (Hong Kong) Ltd.	YES	NO
Gold	CID001152	Metalor Technologies (Singapore) Pte., Ltd.	YES	NO
Gold	CID001153	Metalor Switzerland	YES	NO
Gold	CID001157	Metalor USA Refining Corporation	YES	NO
Gold	CID001161	Metal?rgica Met-Mex Pe?oles, S.A. de C.V	YES	NO
Gold	CID001188	Mitsubishi Materials Corporation	YES	NO
Gold	CID001193	Mitsui Kinzoku Co., Ltd.	YES	NO
Gold	CID001204	Federal State Unitary Enterprise Moscow Special Processing Plant (FSUE MZSS)	YES	NO
Gold	CID001220	Nadir Metal Rafineri San. Ve Tic. A.S.	YES	NO
Gold	CID001236	Navoi Mining and Metallurgical Combinat	NO	NO



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Gold	CID001259	Nihon Material Co., Ltd.	YES	NO
Gold	CID001322	Elemetal Refining, LLC	NO	NO
Gold	CID001325	Ohura Precious Metal Industry Co., Ltd.	YES	NO
Gold	CID001326	OJSC "The Gulidov Krasnoyarsk Non-Ferrous Metals Plant" (OJSC Krastsvetmet)	YES	NO
Gold	CID001352	PAMP S.A.	YES	NO
Gold	CID001362	Penglai Penggang Gold Industry Co., Ltd.	NO	NO
Gold	CID001386	Prioksky Plant of Non-Ferrous Metals	YES	NO
Gold	CID001397	PT Aneka Tambang (Persero) Tbk	YES	NO
Gold	CID001498	PX Precinox S.A.	YES	NO
Gold	CID001512	Rand Refinery (Pty) Ltd.	YES	NO
Gold	CID001534	Royal Canadian Mint	YES	NO
Gold	CID001546	Sabin Metal Corp.	NO	NO
Gold	CID001555	Samdok Metal	YES	NO
Gold	CID001562	Samwon Metals Corp.	NO	NO
Gold	CID001573	Schone Edelmetaal B.V.	NO	NO
Gold	CID001585	SEMPA Joyeria Plateria S.A.	YES	NO
Gold	CID001619	Shandong Tarzan Bio-Gold Industry Co., Ltd.	NO	NO
Gold	CID001622	Shandong Zhaojin Gold & Silver Refinery Co., Ltd.	YES	NO
Gold	CID001736	Sichuan Tianze Precious Metals Co., Ltd.	YES	NO
Gold	CID001756	Shyolkovsky	YES	NO
Gold	CID001761	Solar Applied Materials Technology Corp.	YES	NO
Gold	CID001798	MEM(Sumitomo Group)	YES	NO
Gold	CID001875	Shonan Plant Tanaka Kikinzoku	YES	NO
Gold	CID001909	Great Wall Precious Metals Co., LTD.	NO	NO
Gold	CID001916	China's Shandong Gold Mining Co., Ltd	YES	NO



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Gold	CID001938	Tokuriki Honten Co., Ltd.	YES	NO
Gold	CID001947	Anhui Tongling Nonferrous Metal Mining Co., Ltd.	NO	NO
Gold	CID001955	Torecom	YES	NO
Gold	CID001977	Umicore Brasil Ltda.	YES	NO
Gold	CID001980	Metallurgie Hoboken Overpelt	YES	NO
Gold	CID001993	United Precious Metal Refining, Inc.	YES	NO
Gold	CID002003	Valcambi S.A.	YES	NO
Gold	CID002030	AGR (Perth Mint Australia)	YES	NO
Gold	CID002100	Yamakin Co., Ltd.	YES	NO
Gold	CID002129	Yokohama Metal Co., Ltd.	YES	NO
Gold	CID002224	China Henan Zhongyuan Gold Smelter	YES	NO
Gold	CID002243	Fujian Zijin mining stock company gold smelter	YES	NO
Gold	CID002282	Morris and Watson	NO	NO
Gold	CID002312	Guangdong Gaoyao Co	NO	NO
Gold	CID002314	Umicore Precious Metals Thailand	YES	NO
Gold	CID002459	Geib Refining Corporation	YES	NO
Gold	CID002509	MMTC-PAMP India Pvt., Ltd.	YES	NO
Gold	CID002510	Republic Metals Corporation	NO	NO
Gold	CID002511	KGHM Polska Miedz S.A.	NO	YES
Gold	CID002516	Singway Technology Co., Ltd.	YES	NO
Gold	CID002560	Al Etihad Gold LLC	YES	NO
Gold	CID002561	Emirates Gold DMCC	YES	NO
Gold	CID002580	T.C.A S.p.A	YES	NO
Gold	CID002582	Remondis Argentia B.V.	YES	NO
Gold	CID002605	Korea Zinc Co., Ltd.	YES	NO
Gold	CID002606	Marsam Metals	YES	NO



Gold	CID002615	TOO Tau-Ken-Altyn	NO	NO
Gold	CID002708	Abington Reldan Metals, LLC	NO	NO
Gold	CID002761	SAAMP	YES	NO
Gold	CID002762	L'Orfebre S.A.	YES	NO
Gold	CID002765	Italpreziosi	YES	NO
Gold	CID002777	SAXONIA Edelmetalle GmbH	YES	NO
Gold	CID002778	WIELAND Edelmetalle GmbH	YES	NO
Gold	CID002779	Ogussa Osterreichische Gold- und Silber-Scheideanstalt GmbH	YES	NO
Gold	CID002850	AU Traders and Refiners	YES	NO
Gold	CID002852	GCC Gujrat Gold Centre Pvt. Ltd.	NO	NO
Gold	CID002853	Sai Refinery	NO	NO
Gold	CID002854	Universal Precious Metals Refining Zambia	NO	NO
Gold	CID002857	Modeltech Sdn Bhd	NO	NO
Gold	CID002863	BALORE REFINERSGA	NO	YES
Gold	CID002865	Kyshtym Copper-Electrolytic Plant ZAO	NO	NO
Gold	CID002866	Morris and Watson Gold Coast	NO	NO
Gold	CID002867	DEGUSSA	NO	NO
Gold	CID002872	Pease & Curren	NO	NO
Gold	CID002918	SungEel HiMetal Co., Ltd.	YES	NO
Gold	CID002919	Planta Recuperadora de Metales SpA	YES	NO
Gold	CID002973	Safimet S.p.A	YES	NO
Gold	CID003153	State Research Institute Center for Physical Sciences and Technology	NO	NO
Gold	CID003185	African Gold Refinery	NO	NO
Gold	CID003189	NH Recytech Company	NO	YES
Gold	CID003195	DS PRETECH Co., Ltd.	YES	NO



Gold	CID003324	QG Refining, LLC	NO	NO
Tantalum	CID000092	Asaka Riken Co., Ltd.	YES	NO
Tantalum	CID000211	Changsha South Tantalum Niobium Co., Ltd.	YES	NO
Tantalum	CID000291	Conghua Tantalum and Niobium Smeltry	YES	NO
Tantalum	CID000410	Douluoshan Sapphire Rare Metal Co Ltd	NO	NO
Tantalum	CID000456	Exotech Inc.	YES	NO
Tantalum	CID000460	F & X	YES	NO
Tantalum	CID000616	Guangdong Zhiyuan New Material Co., Ltd.	YES	NO
Tantalum	CID000914	JiuJiang JinXin Nonferrous Metals Co., Ltd.	YES	NO
Tantalum	CID000917	Jiujiang Nonferrous Metals Smelting Company Limited	YES	NO
Tantalum	CID001076	LSM Brasil S.A.	YES	NO
Tantalum	CID001163	Metallurgical Products India Pvt. Ltd. (MPIL)	YES	NO
Tantalum	CID001175	Mineracao Taboca S.A.	YES	NO
Tantalum	CID001192	Mitsui Mining & Smelting	YES	NO
Tantalum	CID001200	Molycorp Silmet A.S.	YES	NO
Tantalum	CID001277	Ningxia Non-Ferrous Metal Smeltery	YES	NO
Tantalum	CID001508	QuantumClean	YES	NO
Tantalum	CID001522	RFH	YES	NO
Tantalum	CID001769	Solikamsk	YES	NO
Tantalum	CID001869	Taki Chemical Co., Ltd.	YES	NO
Tantalum	CID001891	Telex Metals	YES	NO
Tantalum	CID001969	ULBA	YES	NO
Tantalum	CID002307	Yichun Jin Yang Rare Metal Co., Ltd.	NO	NO
Tantalum	CID002492	Hengyang King Xing Lifeng New Materials Co., Ltd.	YES	NO
Tantalum	CID002504	D Block Metals, LLC	YES	NO



Tantalum	CID002505	FIR Metals & Resource Ltd.	YES	NO
Tantalum	CID002506	Jiujiang Zhongao Tantalum & Niobium Co., Ltd.	YES	NO
Tantalum	CID002508	XinXing HaoRong Electronic Material Co., Ltd.	YES	NO
Tantalum	CID002512	Jiangxi Dinghai Tantalum & Niobium Co., Ltd.	YES	NO
Tantalum	CID002539	KEMET Blue Metals	YES	NO
Tantalum	CID002544	H.C. Starck Co., Ltd.	YES	NO
Tantalum	CID002545	H.C. Starck Tantalum and Niobium GmbH	YES	NO
Tantalum	CID002547	H.C. Starck Hermsdorf GmbH	YES	NO
Tantalum	CID002548	H.C. Starck Inc.	YES	NO
Tantalum	CID002549	H.C. Starck Ltd.	YES	NO
Tantalum	CID002550	H.C. Starck Smelting GmbH & Co. KG	YES	NO
Tantalum	CID002557	Global Advanced Metals Boyertown	YES	NO
Tantalum	CID002558	Global Advanced Metals Aizu	YES	NO
Tantalum	CID002568	KEMET Blue Powder	YES	NO
Tantalum	CID002707	Resind Ind e Com Ltda.	YES	NO
Tantalum	CID002842	Jiangxi Tuohong New Raw Material	YES	NO
Tantalum	CID002847	Power Resources Ltd.	YES	NO
Tantalum	CID003191	Jiujiang Janny New Material Co., Ltd.	YES	NO
Tin	CID000228	Chenzhou Yun Xiang mining limited liability company	YES	NO
Tin	CID000244	China Rare Metal Material Co., Ltd.	NO	NO
Tin	CID000278	CNMC (Guangxi) PGMA Co., Ltd.	NO	NO
Tin	CID000292	Alent plc	YES	NO
Tin	CID000306	CV Gita Pesona	YES	NO
Tin	CID000309	CV Nurjanah	YES	NO
Tin	CID000313	CV Serumpun Sebalai	YES	NO
Tin	CID000315	CV United Smelting	YES	NO



Tin	CID000402	Dowa	YES	NO
Tin	CID000438	EM Vinto	YES	NO
Tin	CID000448	Estanho de Rondonia S.A.	NO	NO
Tin	CID000468	Fenix Metals	YES	NO
Tin	CID000538	Gejiu Non-Ferrous Metal Processing Co., Ltd.	YES	NO
Tin	CID000555	Gejiu Zi-Li	NO	YES
Tin	CID000760	Huichang Jinshunda Tin Co., Ltd.	YES	NO
Tin	CID000942	Gejiu Kai Meng Industry and Trade LLC	YES	NO
Tin	CID001070	China Tin (Hechi)	YES	NO
Tin	CID001105	Malaysia Smelting Corporation (MSC)	YES	NO
Tin	CID001142	Metallic Resources, Inc.	YES	NO
Tin	CID001173	Mineracao Taboca S.A.	YES	NO
Tin	CID001182	Funsur Smelter	YES	NO
Tin	CID001191	Mitsubishi Materials Corporation	YES	NO
Tin	CID001231	Jiangxi Nanshan	YES	NO
Tin	CID001314	O.M. Manufacturing (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	YES	NO
Tin	CID001337	OMSA	YES	NO
Tin	CID001399	PT Artha Cipta Langgeng	YES	NO
Tin	CID001402	PT Babel Inti Perkasa	YES	NO
Tin	CID001419	PT Bangka Tin Industry	YES	NO
Tin	CID001421	PT Belitung Industri Sejahtera	YES	NO
Tin	CID001428	Brand IMLI	YES	NO
Tin	CID001434	PT DS Jaya Abadi	YES	NO
Tin	CID001438	PT Eunindo Usaha Mandiri	NO	NO
Tin	CID001448	PT Karimun Mining	YES	NO
Tin	CID001453	PT Mitra Stania Prima	YES	NO



Tin	CID001457	PT Panca Mega Persada	YES	NO
Tin	CID001458	PT Prima Timah Utama	YES	NO
Tin	CID001460	Brand RBT	YES	NO
Tin	CID001463	PT Sariwiguna Binasentosa	YES	NO
Tin	CID001468	PT Stanindo Inti Perkasa	YES	NO
Tin	CID001471	PT Sumber Jaya Indah	YES	NO
Tin	CID001477	Kundur Smelter	YES	NO
Tin	CID001482	INDONESIAN STATE TIN CORPORATION MENTOK SMELTER	YES	NO
Tin	CID001490	PT Tinindo Inter Nusa	YES	NO
Tin	CID001493	PT Tommy Utama	YES	NO
Tin	CID001539	Rui Da Hung	YES	NO
Tin	CID001758	Soft Metais Ltda.	YES	NO
Tin	CID001898	Thai Solder Industry Corp., Ltd.	YES	NO
Tin	CID001908	Gejiu Yunxin Nonferrous Electrolysis Co., Ltd.	YES	NO
Tin	CID002036	White Solder Metalurgia e Mineracao Ltda.	YES	NO
Tin	CID002158	Chengfeng Metals Co Pte Ltd	YES	NO
Tin	CID002180	China Yunnan Tin Co Ltd.	YES	NO
Tin	CID002455	CV Venus Inti Perkasa	YES	NO
Tin	CID002468	Magnu's Minerais Metais e Ligas Ltda.	YES	NO
Tin	CID002500	Melt Metais e Ligas S.A.	YES	NO
Tin	CID002503	PT ATD Makmur Mandiri Jaya	YES	NO
Tin	CID002517	O.M. Manufacturing Philippines, Inc.	YES	NO
Tin	CID002530	PT Inti Stania Prima	YES	NO
Tin	CID002570	CV Ayi Jaya	YES	NO
Tin	CID002572	Electro-Mechanical Facility of the Cao Bang Minerals & Metallurgy Joint Stock Company	NO	NO



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Tin	CID002573	Nghe Tinh Non-Ferrous Metals Joint Stock Company	NO	NO
Tin	CID002574	Tuyen Quang Non-Ferrous Metals Joint Stock Company	NO	NO
Tin	CID002592	CV Dua Sekawan	YES	NO
Tin	CID002593	CV Tiga Sekawan	YES	NO
Tin	CID002703	An Vinh Joint Stock Mineral Processing Company	NO	NO
Tin	CID002706	Resind Ind e Com Ltda.	YES	NO
Tin	CID002756	Super Ligas	NO	NO
Tin	CID002773	Metallo Belgium N.V.	YES	NO
Tin	CID002774	Metallo Spain S.L.U.	YES	NO
Tin	CID002776	PT Bangka Prima Tin	YES	NO
Tin	CID002816	PT Sukses Inti Makmur	YES	NO
Tin	CID002829	PT Kijang Jaya Mandiri	YES	NO
Tin	CID002835	PT Menara Cipta Mulia	YES	NO
Tin	CID002844	HuiChang Hill Tin Industry Co., Ltd.	NO	NO
Tin	CID002848	Gejiu Fengming Metallurgy Chemical Plant	YES	NO
Tin	CID002849	Guanyang Guida Nonferrous Metal Smelting Plant	YES	NO
Tin	CID002858	Modeltech Sdn Bhd	YES	NO
Tin	CID002859	Gejiu Jinye Mineral Company	YES	NO
Tin	CID002870	PT Lautan Harmonis Sejahtera	YES	NO
Tin	CID003116	Guangdong Hanhe Non-Ferrous Metal Co., Ltd.	YES	NO
Tin	CID003190	Chifeng Dajingzi Tin Industry Co., Ltd.	YES	NO
Tin	CID003205	PT Bangka Serumpun	YES	NO
Tin	CID003208	Pongpipat Company Limited	NO	NO
Tin	CID003325	Tin Technology & Refining	YES	NO
Tungsten	CID000004	A.L.M.T. TUNGSTEN Corp.	YES	NO



Tungsten	CID000105	ATI Metalworking Products	YES	NO
Tungsten	CID000218	Chaozhou Xianglu Tungsten Industry Co., Ltd.	YES	NO
Tungsten	CID000258	Chongyi Zhangyuan Tungsten Co., Ltd.	YES	NO
Tungsten	CID000499	Fujian Jinxin Tungsten Co., Ltd.	YES	NO
Tungsten	CID000568	Global Tungsten & Powders Corp.	YES	NO
Tungsten	CID000766	Hunan Chenzhou Mining Co., Ltd.	YES	NO
Tungsten	CID000769	Hunan Chun-Chang non-ferrous Smelting & Concentrating Co., Ltd.	YES	NO
Tungsten	CID000825	Japan New Metals Co., Ltd.	YES	NO
Tungsten	CID000875	China National Non Ferrous	YES	NO
Tungsten	CID000966	Kennametal Fallon	YES	NO
Tungsten	CID001889	Tejing (Vietnam) Tungsten Co., Ltd.	YES	NO
Tungsten	CID002011	Vietnam Youngsun Tungsten Industry Co., Ltd.	NO	NO
Tungsten	CID002044	WBH	YES	NO
Tungsten	CID002082	Xiamen Tungsten Co., Ltd.	YES	NO
Tungsten	CID002095	Shaoguan Xinhai Rendan Tungsten Industry Co. Ltd	YES	NO
Tungsten	CID002313	Jiangxi Minmetals Gao'an Non-ferrous Metals Co., Ltd.	NO	NO
Tungsten	CID002315	Ganzhou Jiangwu Ferrotungsten Co., Ltd.	YES	NO
Tungsten	CID002316	Jiangxi Yaosheng Tungsten Co., Ltd.	YES	NO
Tungsten	CID002317	Jiangxi Xincheng Tungsten Industry Co., Ltd.	YES	NO
Tungsten	CID002318	Jiangxi Tonggu Non-ferrous Metallurgical & Chemical Co., Ltd.	YES	NO
Tungsten	CID002319	Malipo Haiyu Tungsten Co., Ltd.	YES	NO
Tungsten	CID002320	Xiamen H.C.	YES	NO
Tungsten	CID002321	Jiangxi Gan Bei Tungsten Co., Ltd.	YES	NO
Tungsten	CID002494	Ganzhou Seadragon W & Mo Co., Ltd.	YES	NO



Tungsten	CID002502	Asia Tungsten Products Vietnam Ltd.	NO	NO
Tungsten	CID002513	Chenzhou Diamond Tungsten Products Co., Ltd.	YES	NO
Tungsten	CID002535	Jiangxi Xiushui Xianggan Nonferrous Metals Co., Ltd.	NO	NO
Tungsten	CID002536	Ganzhou Yatai Tungsten Co., Ltd.	NO	NO
Tungsten	CID002541	H.C. Starck Tungsten GmbH	YES	NO
Tungsten	CID002542	H.C. Starck Smelting GmbH & Co. KG	YES	NO
Tungsten	CID002543	Nui Phao H.C. Starck Tungsten Chemicals Manufacturing LLC	YES	NO
Tungsten	CID002551	Jiangwu H.C. Starck Tungsten Products Co., Ltd.	YES	NO
Tungsten	CID002579	Hunan Chuangda Vanadium Tungsten Co., Ltd. Wuji	YES	NO
Tungsten	CID002589	Niagara Refining LLC	YES	NO
Tungsten	CID002645	Ganzhou Haichuang Tungsten Co., Ltd.	YES	NO
Tungsten	CID002647	Jiangxi Dayu Longxintai Tungsten Co., Ltd.	NO	NO
Tungsten	CID002649	Hydrometallurg, JSC	YES	NO
Tungsten	CID002724	Unecha Refractory metals plant	YES	NO
Tungsten	CID002815	South-East Nonferrous Metal Company Limited of Hengyang City	YES	NO
Tungsten	CID002827	Philippine Chuangxin Industrial Co., Inc.	YES	NO
Tungsten	CID002830	Xinfeng Huarui Tungsten & Molybdenum New Material Co., Ltd.	YES	NO
Tungsten	CID002833	ACL Metais Eireli	YES	NO
Tungsten	CID002843	Woltech Korea Co., Ltd.	YES	NO
Tungsten	CID002845	Moliren Ltd.	YES	NO
Tungsten	CID003182	Hunan Litian Tungsten Industry Co., Ltd.	NO	YES



9. Independent private sector audit

Philips obtained an independent external auditor’s assurance report as to whether the design of Philips’ due diligence framework (as described in Section 4) conforms to a recognized due diligence framework and whether the description of the due diligence performance in the Conflict Minerals Report (as described in Section 4) is consistent with the due diligence measures Philips undertook. This report is set forth as Exhibit A to this report.

10. Data sources used

- RMI Reasonable Country of Origin Inquiry report – version January 25th, 2019
- CMRTs received from priority suppliers until April 2019
- RMI smelter reference list, as included in the CMRT version 5.11
- RMI report on smelter information provided by the RMI – version April 8th, 2019

11. Abbreviations

<u>Abbreviation</u>	<u>Term</u>
3TG	Tin, tantalum, tungsten, and gold
CFSI	Conflict Free Sourcing Initiative
CFSP	Conflict Free Smelter Program
CMRT	RMI Conflict Minerals Reporting Template
EICC	Electronics Industry Citizenship Coalition
EPRM	European Partnership for Responsible Minerals
Form SD	Specialized Disclosure Form
GeSI	Global e-Sustainability Initiative
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
RBA	Responsible Business Alliance
RCOI	Reasonable Country of Origin Inquiry
RMAP	Responsible Minerals Assurance Process
RMI	Responsible Minerals Initiative
SEC	Securities and Exchange Commission
SSD	Supplier Sustainability Declaration



Exhibit A – Independent Auditors’ Report

Assurance report of the independent auditor with respect to section 4 of the Conflict Minerals Report

To: the Supervisory Board of Koninklijke Philips N.V.

Our opinion

We have performed a reasonable assurance engagement (hereafter: performance audit) on the information in the accompanying section 4 Due diligence framework & measures of the Conflict Minerals Report of Koninklijke Philips N.V. (hereafter: the Company), based in Eindhoven, the Netherlands for the year ended December 31 2018 (hereafter: section 4 of the Conflict Minerals Report).

In our opinion:

- the design of the Company’s due diligence framework with respect to the reporting period from January 1 to December 31, 2018, as referred to in paragraph Framework of section 4 of the Conflict Minerals Report is, in all material respects, in accordance with the criteria set forth in the Organization of Economic Co-Operation and Development Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas, Third Edition 2016 (OECD Due Diligence Guidance) that the Company used, and
- the Company’s description of the due diligence measures it performed with respect to the reporting period from January 1 to December 31, 2018, as set forth in paragraph Measures of section 4 of the Conflict Minerals Report is, in all material respects, consistent with the due diligence process that the Company actually undertook.

Our performance audit is restricted to section 4 of the Conflict Minerals Report. We have not performed assurance procedures on any other information in the Conflict Minerals Report.

Our performance audit was not conducted for the purpose of evaluating:

- The consistency of the due diligence measures that the Company performed with either the design of the Company’s due diligence framework or the OECD Due Diligence Guidance
- The completeness of the Company’s description of the due diligence measures performed
- The suitability of the design or operating effectiveness of the Company’s due diligence process
- Whether a third party can determine from the Conflict Minerals Report if the due diligence measures the Company performed are consistent with the OECD Due Diligence Guidance

Basis for our opinion

We have performed our performance audit on section 4 of the Conflict Minerals Report in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000: ‘Assurance Engagements other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information’, issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board, and the standards applicable to performance audits contained in Government Auditing Standards, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Our responsibilities under this standard are further described in the section “Our responsibilities” of our report.

We believe that the assurance evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of management

Management is responsible for the design of the Company’s due diligence framework and the description of the Company’s due diligence measures as set forth in the Conflict Minerals Report, and performance of the due diligence measures.

Furthermore, management is responsible for such internal control as it determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the Conflict Minerals Report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or errors.



Our responsibilities

Our responsibility is to plan and perform the performance audit in a manner that allows us to obtain sufficient and appropriate assurance evidence for our opinion. This includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about the design of the Company's due diligence framework and the description of the due diligence measures the Company performed, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

Our performance audit is aimed at obtaining reasonable assurance. Our performance has been performed with a high, but not absolute, level of assurance, which means we may not have detected all material errors and fraud.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the decisions of users taken on the basis of the Conflict Minerals Report. The materiality affects the nature, timing and extent of our assurance procedures and the evaluation of the effect of identified misstatements on our opinion.

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the independence and other ethical requirements set forth in the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants issued by the International Ethics Standards Board. We apply the International Standard on Quality Control 1, and accordingly maintain a comprehensive system of quality control including documented policies and procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

Amsterdam, The Netherlands May 22nd, 2019
/s/ Ernst & Young Accountants LLP