UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM SD

SPECIALIZED DISCLOSURE REPORT

MICROCHIP TECHNOLOGY INCORPORATED

(Exact Name Of Registrant As Specified In Its Charter)

Delaware	**0-21184**	**86-0629024**
(State Or Other Jurisdiction Of Incorporation)	(Commission File No.)	(IRS Employer Identification No.)

2355 West Chandler Boulevard, Chandler, Arizona 85224-6199
(Address of Principal Executive Offices) (Zip Code)

J. Eric Bjornholt, Vice President, Chief Financial Officer (480) 792-7200
(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:

x Rule 13p-1 under the Securities Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.13p-1) for the reporting period from January 1 to December 31, 2014.

Section 1 – Conflict Minerals Disclosures

Item 1.01 and 1.02 Conflict Minerals Disclosure and Report, Exhibit

Microchip Technology Incorporated's ("Microchip's") Conflict Minerals Report for the reporting period January 1, 2014, through December 31, 2014, is provided as Exhibit 1.01 hereto and is publically available at www.microchip.com About Us / Investor Relations / SEC Filings. Microchip's product descriptions, disclosure of countries of origin, statements regarding recycled and scrap sources, and determinations and related disclosures are included in Microchip's Conflict Minerals Report and are incorporated by reference in this Section.

Section 2 - Exhibits
Item 2.01 Exhibits

Exhibit 1.01 - Conflict Minerals Report for the reporting period January 1, 2014, through December 31, 2014.

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 undersigned hereunto duly authorized.

Dated: June 1, 2015

Microchip Technology Incorporated

By: /s/ J. Eric Bjornholt
J. Eric Bjornholt
Vice President, Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Accounting and Financial Officer)

EXHIBITS

Exhibit No.	Description
1.01	Conflict Minerals Report for the Period January 1, 2014, through December 31, 2014

EXHIBIT 1.01

CONFLICT MINERALS REPORT

MICROCHIP TECHNOLOGY INCORPORATED
In Accord with Rule 13p-1 Under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

This report for the year ended December 31, 2014 is presented to comply with Rule 13p-1 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 ("Rule 13p-1"). Rule 13p-1 was adopted by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") to implement reporting and disclosure requirements related to conflict minerals as directed by Section 1502 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010 ("Dodd-Frank"). Rule 13p-1 imposes certain reporting obligations on SEC registrants whose products contain conflict minerals necessary to the functionality or production of their products. Conflict Minerals are defined by Rule 13p-1 as gold, and cassiterite, columbite-tantalite, and wolframite, and their derivatives, which are limited to tin, tantalum, and tungsten.

If a registrant has reason to believe that any conflict minerals in their supply chain may have originated in the Democratic Republic of the Congo or an adjoining country ("Covered Countries"), or if they are unable to determine the country of origin of conflict minerals or that their products are manufactured entirely from recycled and scrap sources, then the issuer must exercise due diligence on the source and chain of custody of the conflict minerals. The registrant must annually submit a Conflict Minerals Report ("CMR") to the SEC that includes a description of those due diligence measures. This report is Microchip Technology Incorporated's CMR for the second reporting calendar year ended December 31, 2014.

This report is not audited, as Rule 13p-1 and current SEC guidance provide that if the registrant is not declaring products as "DRC Conflict Free," the CMR is not subject to an independent private sector audit ("IPSA").

1. COMPANY OVERVIEW

MICROCHIP TECHNOLOGY INCORPORATED develops, manufactures, contracts to manufacture and sells specialized semiconductor products used by its customers in a wide variety of embedded control applications. Microchip Technology Incorporated was incorporated in Delaware in 1989. In this CMR, "we," "us," and "our" each refer to Microchip Technology Incorporated and its subsidiaries ("Microchip"). Our executive offices are located at 2355 West Chandler Boulevard, Chandler, Arizona 85224-6199 and our telephone number is (480) 792-7200.

Our Internet address is www.microchip.com. This CMR will be posted on our website with our other SEC filings under About Us/Investor Relations as soon as reasonably practicable after it is electronically filed with the SEC. All of our SEC filings available on our website are free of charge. The information on our website is **not** incorporated into this CMR.

1.1 Microchip Products

Our product portfolio is comprised of general purpose and specialized 8-bit, 16-bit, and 32-bit PIC® microcontrollers and 16-bit dsPIC® digital signal controllers, most of which feature on-board Flash (reprogrammable) memory technology. In addition, we design, manufacture, contract to manufacture, and sell a broad spectrum of high-performance linear, mixed-signal, power management, thermal management, RF, safety and security, and interface devices, as well as serial EEPROMs, Serial Flash memories and Parallel Flash memories and serial SRAM memories. We also license Flash-IP solutions that are incorporated in a broad range of products. Our synergistic product portfolio targets thousands of applications worldwide and a growing demand for high-performance designs in the automotive, communications, computing, consumer and industrial control markets.

Our strategic focus is on embedded control solutions, including:

1. Microcontrollers
2. Analog, interface and mixed signal products
3. Memory products
4. RF modules and touch screen controller boards
5. Development tools
6. Technology licensing

A more detailed discussion of our product categories and the products relating to each category for calendar year 2014 are contained in our Annual Reports for fiscal year 2014 (filed on May 30, 2014) and fiscal year 2015 (filed on May 26, 2015).

Microchip product categories 1, 2, 3, and 4 above are components incorporated into customers’ products. Category 5 is research and application development tools used by customers' design engineers to design and test products. Category 6, technology licensing, is not a physical product. Conflict minerals are not relevant to Category 6. All references to products hereafter include Microchip and all subsidiaries' products in Categories 1-5 that were manufactured by Microchip or its subsidiaries, or contracted by Microchip or its subsidiaries to be manufactured, and within the scope of Rule 13p-1 ("Microchip products") unless specifically attributed to Microchip or a specific subsidiary (e.g. "Microchip Category A products" vs. "subsidiary Category A products").

For purposes of conflict minerals activities and reporting, we have categorized Microchip products as:

Conflict Minerals Disclosure Category	Conflict Minerals Product Description	Annual Report Product Description
A	Integrated circuits including touch screen controller ICs (e.g. PIC®Microcontrollers, dsPIC® Digital Signal Controllers, touch and gesture sensing solutions, analog and interface, RF front end products, wireless audio, USB and wireless solutions, embedded security products, memory products, medical electronics, LED drivers, printer/EL drivers, printer/EL drivers, telecommunications, general industrial.)	1, 2 and 3
B	RF modules and touch screen controller boards	4
C	R&D application development printed circuit boards and system kits	5

We conducted an analysis of Microchip products and found that small quantities of tin, tantalum, tungsten and/or gold ("3TG"), necessary to their functionality or production, are found in substantially all Microchip products (Categories A, B and C).

1.2 Conflict Minerals Report

For all product categories, we have been unable to conclusively determine the origin of the 3TG that our products contain, or to determine to what extent they come from recycled or scrap sources; the facilities used to process them; their country of origin; or their mine or location of origin. Our suppliers reported at broad levels, often at the company or large product family level. None of our suppliers identified which entities sourced Microchip products and none of our suppliers reported that all entities identified on their Conflict Free Sourcing Initiative Conflict Minerals Reporting Template ("CFSI CMRT") sourced Microchip products. This report describes our Reasonable Country of Origin Inquiry (“RCOI”) for context, the due diligence measures we took on the 3TG source and chain of custody, a description of the products manufactured or contracted to be manufactured, the results of our due diligence efforts, and expected risk assessment and mitigation steps.

1.3 Supply Chain

Microchip Products

It was only practicable to conduct and complete a RCOI of all of our suppliers for Category A products in the second reporting period ended December 31, 2014. In calendar year 2014, Microchip continued the RCOI for Category B and C products that began in October 2013. Microchip focused on the highest volume, highest revenue products representing greater than 90% of Microchip revenue in fiscal year 2014, Category A, Integrated Circuits.

1.3.1 Category A – Integrated Circuits

Integrated circuits are manufactured and assembled by Microchip and contract manufacturers, and the first tier supply chain to Microchip is best illustrated by three categories: (1) raw material suppliers; (2) silicon foundries; and (3) assembly subcontractors. Raw material suppliers support Microchip's two primary manufacturing sites where Microchip manufactures integrated circuits on raw silicon and our backend assembly sites.

1.3.2 Categories B and C -- RF Modules, Touch Screen Controller Boards and R&D Application Development Printed Circuit Boards and System Kits

RF Modules, touch screen controller boards and R&D application development tools are assembled by Microchip and contract manufactures. For Category B and C products assembled by contract manufacturers, Microchip's design engineers specify the type and manufacturer of each discrete component. The contract manufacturers order the components and materials used in these products from their lower tier suppliers. Microchip does not have visibility or expertise to know if 3TG is necessary for functionality or production of all of the materials, components, and peripheral equipment that make up the components on Category B and C products. The contract manufacturers may not have that visibility either. Many suppliers to the contract manufacturers in turn have suppliers. Transparency through the supply chain is challenging and takes time. We refined our list of verified suppliers to 275 suppliers and more than 10,000 individual component part numbers. We found many different methods by which Microchip's internal product design groups produced bills of materials for the contract manufacturers to use. We recognized the presence of obvious, functional 3TG - tantalum in tantalum capacitors, gold on RF impedance-constrained circuit boards and certain connectors, tin used to mount components to circuit boards, as examples. However, understanding where or if other 3TG were present, and whether they were functional, was challenging. We expect our contract manufacturers to provide information on the origin of the 3TG contained in materials chosen and purchased directly by the contract manufacturers (e.g. tin solder and bare circuit boards). Microchip asked those same contract manufacturers to provide information on the origin of any 3TG contained in other materials, discrete components, and peripheral equipment that make up Category B and C products, but that proved challenging for the contract manufacturers.

1.4 Conflict Minerals Policy

Microchip has adopted a conflict minerals policy. Our publicly available policy is on our company website at www.microchip.com. Our policy in effect at the end of the reporting year is as follows:

> *Microchip joins many others who are concerned with the human tragedies occurring in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and adjoining countries associated with the mining of columbite-tantalite (tantalum),* cassiterite *(tin), wolframite (tungsten) and gold ("conflict minerals" or "3T&G").*

These minerals originate from various continents, but armed groups engaged in, or interfering with mining operations within the Democratic Republic of the Congo and adjoining countries (DRC region) are believed to subject workers and indigenous people to serious human rights abuses and are using proceeds from the sale of these "conflict minerals" to finance and sustain regional conflicts. As a result, there is pressure to avoid sourcing from the DRC region in its entirety. Such a stance is a de facto embargo and counter to the overall goal of encouraging viable and ethical revenue streams for the impoverished DRC region while discouraging human atrocities. Microchip supports the need to develop programs that allow for improved transparency in "3T&G" supply chains and responsible sourcing from the Africa continent DRC region.

Microchip, its executive management and its business groups, take corporate governance and business ethics seriously. Tin, tungsten, tantalum and gold are used in electronics products, including products manufactured and/or sold by Microchip. Today, supply chains for "3T&G" minerals are not transparent or controlled; it will take time to analyze the many supply chains and implement meaningful verification and control programs.

Working toward a goal to ensure our products are manufactured and/or sourced from socially responsible supply chains, Microchip:

- *Participates with the Electronic Industry Citizenship Coalition's ("EICC") and Global e-Sustainability Initiative's ("GeSI") Conflict Free Sourcing Initiative that facilitates certification programs for smelters – programs that are proving challenging to implement meaningfully.*
- *Collects supply chain information using the EICC/GeSI Conflict Minerals Due Diligence Request Template to conduct its reasonable country of origin inquiry required by the U.S. Dodd Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act ("Dodd-Frank").*
- *Provides information to its customers and suppliers and expects each to source materials from environmentally and socially responsible supply chains.*
- *Publicly discloses our policy and implementation progress.*
- *Ultimately expects to provide reasonable assurance that products are DRC conflict free.*

2. REASONABLE COUNTRY OF ORIGIN INQUIRY (RCOI)

The difference in product complexity and size of the respective supply chains of our different categories of products necessitated a different RCOI approach for the second reporting year.

2.1 Category A Products

Beginning in July 2014, Microchip sent the CFSI CMRT with an educational and instructional document requesting completion of the CFSI CMRT to well-defined raw materials suppliers and its contract manufacturers for Category A products.

We reviewed the responses against criteria developed to determine valid responses and to identify candidates for subsequent inquiry ("Response Criteria"). For Microchip Category A inquiries, we received responses that we considered valid, including some requiring subsequent inquiry, from all first tier suppliers.

Table 1 Category A Products, Smelter Metrics - 113 Total Smelters

	Smelters recognized conflict free by the CFSI CFSP	Smelters actively participating in sourcing audits by CFSI CFSP, TI-CMC, LBMA, or similar	Smelters known to source from the Covered Countries or for which there is reason to believe may source from the Covered Countries	Smelters that use 100% scrap or recycled sources
Tantalum	18 of 18	0 of 18	13 of 18	1 of 18
Tin	22 of 35	13 of 35	1 of 35	5 of 35
Tungsten	6 of 15	9 of 15	1 of 15	1 of 15
Gold	42 of 45	3 of 45	4 of 45	13 of 45

All smelters for Category A products known to source from the Covered Countries, or for which there is reason to believe may source from the Covered Countries, are recognized as conflict free by the CFSI CFSP. An additional tin smelter that may have been used in the past for Category A products and for which there is reason to believe may have sourced in the past from the Covered Countries is no longer operational.

2.2 Category B and Category C Products

For Category B and C products, we continued the RCOI that began in October 2013. [1]Having previously identified and queried the printed circuit board manufacturers and the subcontract manufacturers' unique materials, we successfully expanded our inquiry of discrete component manufacturers for both Categories and manufacturers of peripheral equipment included in our Category C application development kits.

By the end of the second reporting year, for Microchip's Category B and C inquiries, we were able to successfully contact 100% of valid first and second tier Category B and C suppliers, up from 16% the previous reporting year. To date, we have received valid responses from about 70% of the suppliers we contacted.

[1]For a discussion of the early stages of the RCOI, challenges encountered, and direction forward, please refer to Microchip's 2014 Form SD and Conflict Minerals Report (for calendar year 2013). This report is publicly available at www.microchip.com under About Us/Investor Relations.

Table 2 Category B and C Products, Smelter Metrics - 237 Total Smelters

	Smelters recognized conflict free by the CFSI CFSP	Smelters actively participating in sourcing audits by CFSI CFSP, TI-CMC, LBMA, or similar	Smelters not actively participating in sourcing audits by CFSI CFSP, TI-CMC, LBMA, or similar	Smelters known to source from the Covered Countries or for which there is reason to believe may source from the Covered Countries
Tantalum	38 of 38	0 of 38	0 of 38	21 of 38
Tin	31 of 56	13 of 56	12 of 56	2 of 56
Tungsten	13 of 32	18 of 32	1 of 32	3 of 32
Gold	63 of 111	6 of 111	42 of 111	5 of 111

All smelters for Category B and C products known to source from the Covered Countries, or for which there is a reason to believe may source from the Covered Countries based on business relationships, are recognized as conflict free by the CFSI CFSP. An additional tin smelter that may have been used in the past for Category B and C products and for which there is reason to believe may have sourced in the past from the Covered Countries is no longer operational.

3. DUE DILIGENCE PROCESS

3.1 Design of Due Diligence

We made a good faith effort in the second reporting year to work within the framework of the Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas: Second Edition, OECD Publishing ("OECD Guidance") and related Supplements for 3TG.

3.2 Management Systems

Microchip operates under a set of Guiding Values and a Code of Business Conduct & Ethics that forms the foundation of all management systems at Microchip. Continuing through the second reporting year, Microchip expressed its concern and commitment regarding conflict minerals sourcing from the DRC and Covered Countries in a publicly available policy statement on conflict minerals as set forth in Section 1.4 above.

3.2.1 Internal Team

Continuing into the second reporting year, Microchip's management system for conflict minerals included a team of corporate representatives from relevant functions, including corporate environmental services, product environmental, supply management, risk management, corporate social responsibility and legal. The team is sponsored by Microchip's CFO, and senior management was briefed about the results of due diligence efforts, including minerals sourcing risks.

The conflict minerals team is responsible for implementing the conflict minerals compliance strategy, including formalizing conflict minerals due diligence practices, supplier risk assessment criteria, and responses to risk into a formal management system. The team is led by the Sr. Manager of Site Services and Risk Loss who acts as the conflict minerals program manager.

3.2.2 Control Systems

To encourage establishment of a system of controls and transparency over the mineral supply, we participate in the Electronics Industry Citizenship Coalition-Global e-Sustainability Initiative's (EICC-GeSI) Conflict Free Sourcing Initiative (hereinafter "CFSI") to promote validation programs, increase our knowledge of smelters and refiners in the supply chain, understand the scope and process for audit and validation program plans for metal-specific trade organizations, gain insight into which smelters are known to source from the covered countries, and join discussions of emerging practical due diligence experiences.

During the second reporting year Microchip engaged a third-party due diligence consultant experienced with smelter sourcing research and with a proven record of smelter engagement. The consultant reviewed sorted smelter data obtained from our 2014 RCOI for Category A products and raw, unsorted smelter data from our 2013/2014 RCOI for Category B and C products, and then prepared a technical file for each.

Mineral sourcing risk, including customer perception of sourcing risk, is presented to Microchip's senior management.

3.2.3 Supplier Engagement

Microchip's supplier engagement activities in the second reporting year again focused primarily on Microchip Category A suppliers. During the reporting year we requested completion of the CFSI CMRT by raw material suppliers and contract manufacturers of Category A products using an educational request letter that included training materials developed by Microchip, and referral to training materials developed by and available through the CFSI. We reviewed responses against criteria developed to determine the number of valid responses ("Response Criteria") and we followed up for corrections and clarifications as needed. During the reporting year we began sending smelters reported by Category A suppliers that were not recognized as conflict free by the Conflict Free Sourcing Initiative's Conflict Free Smelter Program ("CFSI CFSP") and for which a valid email address was found, a corporate letter encouraging participation in the CFSI Conflict Free Smelter Program’s voluntary sourcing audit program.

Having completed engagement the previous reporting year with the two largest contract manufacturers and their bare printed circuit board suppliers for Microchip’s Category B and C products, Microchip continued and expanded its engagement with the second and third tier discrete component and peripheral equipment suppliers using the CFSI CMRT and educational materials. We have encountered circumstances where the manufacturer of the discrete component declines to provide a completed CMRT because we are not their direct customer - our contract manufacturer is their direct customer but the contract manufacturer did not specify the discrete component.

3.2.4 Grievance Mechanism

We have multiple grievance mechanisms whereby employees, suppliers and others can report suspected non-compliance with legal requirements and suspected non-compliance with Microchip's Code of Business Conduct & Ethics.

Our Code of Business Conduct & Ethics policy (HR-690), Compliance with Laws policy (HR-685) and Reporting Legal Non-Compliance policy (HR-675) include complaint procedures. These policies are publicly available at www.microchip.com under About Us/Corporate Responsibility.

3.2.5 Maintain Records

For the second and future reporting years, Microchip developed a process for collecting and retaining RCOI and due diligence documentation that was directed, controlled and archived by the conflict minerals team.

3.3 Identify and Assess Risk in the Supply Chain

Because of our size, the complexity of our products, and the depth, breadth, and evolution of our supply chain, it can be difficult to identify suppliers upstream from our first tier (direct) suppliers. Accordingly, we identify direct suppliers that supply products to us that may contain conflict minerals. We pursue smelter identification using the CFSI CMRT. We participate in the CFSI as an integral part of our supply chain identification and due diligence and risk assessment processes.

Beginning in the second reporting year we successfully removed smelters from our Category A products' supply chain that were not cooperating with the CFSI CFSP. Specifically, we removed smelters that were not listed on, or that were removed from, the CFSI CFSP's "active" smelter list.

3.4 Design and Implement a Strategy to Respond to Risks

We believe that understanding smelter sourcing practices is the best method that can eventually lead to certain determination of a product's conflict status. To that end, Microchip is a member of the CFSI. We review the lists of smelters reported by our supply chain against the CFSI CFSP compliant smelter list, their "active" smelter list, and the TI-CMC "active" smelter list.

We plan to engage with any of our suppliers whom we have reason to believe are supplying us with 3TG from sources that support conflict in the Covered Countries to seek to establish an acceptable alternative source of 3TG that does not support such conflict. We also encourage smelters reported by our supply chain and for which we can locate viable contact information to voluntarily participate in the CFSI CFSP or similar sourcing audit programs leading to conflict free recognition by the CFSI CFSP.

3.5 Carry Out Independent Third Party Audit of Supply Chain Due Diligence at Identified Points in the Supply Chain

We do not typically have a direct relationship with 3TG smelters and refiners, and do not perform or direct audits of these entities within our supply chain. For the second reporting year, Microchip purchased gold bond wire directly from three large gold refiners; each of these three gold refiners is recognized conflict free by the CFSI CFSP. We support audits through membership in the CFSI.

3.6 Report on Supply Chain Due Diligence

In addition to this report, we communicate our conflict minerals activities in our annual Sustainability Report and in our conflict minerals sourcing policy. All are available on our company website at www.microchip.com.

The information on our website is **not** incorporated into this CMR.

4. DUE DILIGENCE RESULTS

4.1 Request Information

We conducted a survey of those suppliers described above using the CFSI CMRT. The CFSI CMRT was developed to facilitate disclosure and communication of information regarding smelters and refiners that provide 3TG to a company's supply chain.

4.2 Summary Results for All Product Categories

Based on RCOI information provided by suppliers in Microchip's supply chains, our own due diligence efforts, and due diligence provided by our consultant, the facilities that may have processed the 3TG in Microchip's Category A products include those listed in Table 3, and that may have processed the 3TG in Microchip's Category B and Category C products include those listed in Table 4.

Based on our due diligence efforts, Microchip does not have sufficient information to conclusively determine the countries of origin for the 3TG in our products. Based on information provided by Microchip's suppliers, our due diligence consultant, the CFSI and others, Microchip believes that the countries of origin for the 3TG in our products include the countries listed in Table 5.

While we identified 20 smelters for Category A products that use exclusively scrap or recycled sources of 3TG, we determined that no correlation can be made to any specific Microchip Category A product type, technology family, or part number. No Microchip Category A product is made exclusively with 3TG sourced exclusively from scrap or recycled sources. Although these same 20 smelters are also reported to be in the supply chain for Microchip's Category B and C products, in the second reporting year Microchip was neither able to conclusively determine whether additional smelters may use exclusively scrap or recycled sources, nor able to determine whether there is a correlation between any specific type, application family, or part number based on contained 3TG being sourced exclusively from scrap or recycled sources.

Microchip's independent due diligence found publicly available information suggesting eleven reported smelters for Category A products source from the Covered Countries and reason to believe eight other smelters for Category A products may source from the Covered Countries. Each of these smelters is recognized as conflict free by the CFSI CFSP. An additional tin smelter that may have been used in the past for Category A products and for which there is reason to believe may have sourced in the past from the Covered Countries is no longer operational.

Microchip's supply chain for Category A products removed this smelter from their supply chain for their products provided to Microchip.

Microchip's independent due diligence found publicly available information suggesting nineteen reported smelters for Category B and C products source from the Covered Countries and reason to believe twelve other smelters for Category B and C products may source from the Covered Countries. Each of these smelters is recognized conflict free by the CFSI CFSP. An additional tin smelter that may have been used in the past for Category B and C products and for which there is reason to believe may have sourced in the past from the Covered Countries is no longer operational.

For the 55 smelters reported to be in the supply chain for Category B and C products that were neither recognized conflict free by the CFSI CFSP nor were actively participating in a sourcing audit program, Microchip performed additional due diligence. The review criteria include a determination of the geographic location, whether there is a known, actively mined, and economically viable reserve of 3TG in the area, whether there is positive evidence of responsible and/or irresponsible sourcing, whether there is contrary evidence of responsible sourcing - all from publicly available sources, the smelters' websites, the UN Group of Experts, NGOs, and the CFSI and similar organizations, and from our due diligence consultant's communication with certain smelters. From this due diligence review Microchip concludes:

- Only the one tin smelter that is no longer operational may have sourced at some point in the past from the Covered Countries.
- Among the other smelters, geographical locations were consistent with highly mineralized regions and there were no findings of positive evidence of irresponsible sourcing, and no contrary evidence. No verifiable evidence of irresponsible sourcing from the Covered Countries was found.

4.3 Efforts to Determine Mine or Location of Origin

We have determined that participation in CFSI, requesting our suppliers complete the CFSI CMRT, and retaining a third-party due diligence consultant in the second reporting year is a reasonable way to determine the mines or countries of origin of the 3TG in our supply chain.

4.4 Smelters or Refiners

4.4.1 Category A

Microchip does not source 3TG from the Covered Countries, and Microchip typically does not source 3TG directly from smelters or refiners. The exception is gold bond wire. In this reporting year, Microchip purchased gold bond wire directly from three large refiners, each of which is recognized conflict free by the CFSI CFSP.

Based on RCOI information provided by suppliers in Microchip's supply chains, our own due diligence efforts, and due diligence provided by our consultant, the facilities that may have processed the 3TG in Microchip's Category A products include those listed in Table 3, and that may have processed the 3TG in Microchip's Category B and Category C products include those listed in Table 4.

5. STEPS TO BE TAKEN TO MITIGATE RISK

We intend to take the following steps to improve the due diligence conducted to further mitigate risk that the necessary conflict minerals in our products could benefit armed groups in the Covered Countries:

a. Continue to work with the CFSI and/or other relevant trade associations to define and improve best practices and build leverage over the supply chain in accordance with the OECD Guidance and/or other SEC recognized framework.
b. Consolidate RCOI and due diligence practices and activities into a formalized conflict minerals management system.
c. Continue to retain a third-party due diligence consultant experienced with smelter sourcing research and direct smelter engagement.
d. Conduct third reporting year RCOI for Category A products using CFSI CMRT ver. 4.x.
e. Restart the RCOI for Category B and Category C products using CFSI CMRT ver. 4.x. Microchip will communicate its expectation that suppliers for Category B and C products begin to remove uncooperative smelters, and smelters that are not actively participating with the CFSI CFSP, or similar sourcing programs from the products they provide to Microchip through Microchip's contract manufacturers.
f. Develop supplier engagement strategies that may improve the RCOI response rate for Category B and C suppliers where Microchip is a second tier customer or lower.
g. Through our efforts, or those of our due diligence consultant, engage with selected smelters to encourage participation and conflict free recognition.
h. Continue to remove smelters from our Category A supply chain that are or become uncooperative with the CFSI CFSP, or who were at one time, voluntarily participating with the CFSI CFSP sourcing audit program or similar programs but who have fallen off the CFSI CFSP "active" smelter list or their compliant smelter list.
i. Engage with direct suppliers found to be supplying us with 3TG from sources that support conflict in any Covered Country to seek to establish an acceptable alternative source of 3TG.
j. As validation programs mature and the pool of validated conflict free smelters and refiners becomes more viable, expand our expectation that our suppliers source 3TG from smelters and refiners that are recognized conflict free by the CFSI CFSP and include a conflict minerals flow-down clause in new and renewed supplier contracts.

TABLE 3

Category A Products

Smelters Reported to be in Supply Chain

The RCOI producing this data was completed principally by December 19, 2014, with periodic revision based upon validation due diligence through March 4, 2015. 100% of supply chain reported.

Metal	Standard Smelter Name	Smelter Location Country
Gold	Aida Chemical Industries Co. Ltd.	Japan
Gold	Allgemeine Gold-und Silberscheideanstalt A.G.	Germany
Gold	AngloGold Ashanti Córrego do Sítio Minerção	Brazil
Gold	Argor-Heraeus SA	Switzerland
Gold	Asahi Pretec Corporation	Japan
Gold	Asaka Riken Co Ltd	Japan
Gold	Aurubis AG	Germany
Gold	CCR Refinery - Glencore Canada Corporation	Canada
Gold	Chimet S.p.A.	Italy
Gold	Dowa	Japan
Gold	Eco-System Recycling Co., Ltd.	Japan
Gold	Heimerle + Meule GmbH	Germany
Gold	Heraeus Ltd. Hong Kong	Hong Kong
Gold	Heraeus Precious Metals GmbH & Co. KG	Germany
Gold	Ishifuku Metal Industry Co., Ltd.	Japan
Gold	Johnson Matthey Inc	United States
Gold	Johnson Matthey Ltd	Canada
Gold	JX Nippon Mining & Metals Co., Ltd.	Japan
Gold	Kennecott Utah Copper LLC	United States
Gold	Kojima Chemicals Co., Ltd	Japan
Gold	LS-NIKKO Copper Inc.	Korea, Republic Of
Gold	Materion	United States
Gold	Matsuda Sangyo Co., Ltd.	Japan
Gold	Metalor Technologies (Hong Kong) Ltd	Hong Kong
Gold	Metalor Technologies SA	Switzerland
Gold	Metalor USA Refining Corporation	United States
Gold	Mitsubishi Materials Corporation	Japan
Gold	Mitsui Mining and Smelting Co., Ltd.	Japan
Gold	Nihon Material Co. LTD	Japan
Gold	Ohio Precious Metals, LLC	United States
Gold	PAMP SA	Switzerland
Gold	Rand Refinery (Pty) Ltd	South Africa

Gold	Royal Canadian Mint	Canada
Gold	SEMPSA Joyería Platería SA	Spain
Gold	Shandong Zhaojin Gold & Silver Refinery Co. Ltd	China
Gold	Solar Applied Materials Technology Corp.	Taiwan
Gold	Sumitomo Metal Mining Co., Ltd.	Japan
Gold	Tanaka Kikinzoku Kogyo K.K.	Japan
Gold	The Refinery of Shandong Gold Mining Co. Ltd	China
Gold	Tokuriki Honten Co., Ltd	Japan
Gold	Umicore SA Business Unit Precious Metals Refining	Belgium
Gold	United Precious Metal Refining, Inc.	United States
Gold	Valcambi SA	Switzerland
Gold	Western Australian Mint trading as The Perth Mint	Australia
Gold	Yokohama Metal Co Ltd	Japan
Tantalum	Conghua Tantalum and Niobium Smeltry	China
Tantalum	Exotech Inc.	United States
Tantalum	F&X Electro-Materials Ltd.	China
Tantalum	Global Advanced Metals Aizu	Japan
Tantalum	Global Advanced Metals Boyertown	United States
Tantalum	H.C. Starck Co., Ltd.	Thailand
Tantalum	H.C. Starck GmbH Goslar	Germany
Tantalum	H.C. Starck GmbH Laufenburg	Germany
Tantalum	H.C. Starck Hermsdorf GmbH	Germany
Tantalum	H.C. Starck Inc.	United States
Tantalum	H.C. Starck Ltd.	Japan
Tantalum	H.C. Starck Smelting GmbH & Co.KG	Germany
Tantalum	Jiujiang Tanbre Co., Ltd.	China
Tantalum	Mitsui Mining & Smelting	Japan
Tantalum	Ningxia Orient Tantalum Industry Co., Ltd.	China
Tantalum	Solikamsk Metal Works	Russian Federation
Tantalum	Taki Chemicals	Japan
Tantalum	Ulba	Kazakhstan
Tin	Alpha	United States
Tin	China Tin Group Co., Ltd.	China
Tin	Cooper Santa	Brazil
Tin	CV Serumpun Sebalai	Indonesia
Tin	CV United Smelting	Indonesia
Tin	EM Vinto	Bolivia
Tin	Fenix Metals	Poland
Tin	Gejiu Non-Ferrous Metal Processing Co. Ltd.	China
Tin	Magnu's Minerais Metais e Ligas LTDA	Brazil
Tin	Malaysia Smelting Corporation (MSC)	Malaysia
Tin	Metallo Chimique	Belgium
Tin	Mineração Taboca S.A.	Brazil

Tin	Minsur	Peru
Tin	OMSA	Bolivia
Tin	PT Artha Cipta Langgeng	Indonesia
Tin	PT Bangka Putra Karya	Indonesia
Tin	PT Bangka Tin Industry	Indonesia
Tin	PT Belitung Industri Sejahtera	Indonesia
Tin	PT Bukit Timah	Indonesia
Tin	PT DS Jaya Abadi	Indonesia
Tin	PT Eunindo Usaha Mandiri	Indonesia
Tin	PT Karimun Mining	Indonesia
Tin	PT Mitra Stania Prima	Indonesia
Tin	PT Prima Timah Utama	Indonesia
Tin	PT Refined Bangka Tin	Indonesia
Tin	PT Sariwiguna Binasentosa	Indonesia
Tin	PT Tambang Timah	Indonesia
Tin	PT Timah (Persero), Tbk	Indonesia
Tin	PT Tinindo Inter Nusa	Indonesia
Tin	Rui Da Hung	Taiwan
Tin	Soft Metais, Ltda.	Brazil
Tin	Thaisarco	Thailand
Tin	White Solder Metalurgia e Mineração Ltda.	Brazil
Tin	Yunnan Chengfeng Non-ferrous Metals Co.,Ltd.	China
Tin	Yunnan Tin Company, Ltd.	China
Tungsten	A.L.M.T. Corp.	Japan
Tungsten	Chenzhou Diamond Tungsten Products Co., Ltd.	China
Tungsten	Chongyi Zhangyuan Tungsten Co Ltd	China
Tungsten	Ganzhou Huaxing Tungsten Products Co., Ltd.	China
Tungsten	Ganzhou Seadragon W & Mo Co., Ltd.	China
Tungsten	Global Tungsten & Powders Corp.	United States
Tungsten	Guangdong Xianglu Tungsten Industry Co., Ltd.	China
Tungsten	H.C. Starck GmbH	Germany
Tungsten	H.C. Starck Smelting GmbH & Co.KG	Germany
Tungsten	Hunan Chunchang Nonferrous Metals Co., Ltd.	China
Tungsten	Kennametal Huntsville	United States
Tungsten	Nui Phao H.C. Starck Tungsten Chemicals Manufacturing LLC	Vietnam
Tungsten	Wolfram Company CJSC	Russian Federation
Tungsten	Xiamen Tungsten (H.C.) Co., Ltd.	China
Tungsten	Xiamen Tungsten Co., Ltd.	China
Tungsten	Global Tungsten & Powders Corp.	United States

TABLE 4

Category B and Category C Products

Smelters Reported to be in Supply Chain

The RCOI producing this data began October 1, 2013, and continued into the second reporting year. The smelter set below was derived primarily by December 19, 2014, with periodic revision based upon validation due diligence through March 4, 2015. Approximately 70% of supply chain reported.

Metal	Standard Smelter Name	Smelter Location Country
Gold	Aida Chemical Industries Co. Ltd.	Japan
Gold	Allgemeine Gold-und Silberscheideanstalt A.G.	Germany
Gold	Almalyk Mining and Metallurgical Complex (AMMC)	Uzbekistan
Gold	AngloGold Ashanti Córrego do Sítio Minerção	Brazil
Gold	Argor-Heraeus SA	Switzerland
Gold	Asahi Pretec Corporation	Japan
Gold	Asaka Riken Co Ltd	Japan
Gold	Atasay Kuyumculuk Sanayi Ve Ticaret A.S.	Turkey
Gold	Aurubis AG	Germany
Gold	Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (Central Bank of the Philippines)	Philippines
Gold	Bauer Walser AG	Germany
Gold	Boliden AB	Sweden
Gold	C. Hafner GmbH + Co. KG	Germany
Gold	Caridad	Mexico
Gold	CCR Refinery - Glencore Canada Corporation	Canada
Gold	Cendres & Métaux SA	Switzerland
Gold	Chimet S.p.A.	Italy
Gold	Colt Refining	United States
Gold	Daejin Indus Co. Ltd	Korea, Republic Of
Gold	Daye Non-Ferrous Metals Mining Ltd.	China
Gold	Do Sung Corporation	Korea, Republic Of
Gold	Doduco	Germany
Gold	Dowa	Japan
Gold	Eco-System Recycling Co., Ltd.	Japan
Gold	FSE Novosibirsk Refinery	Russian Federation
Gold	Gansu Seemine Material Hi-Tech Co Ltd	China
Gold	Geib Refining	United States
Gold	Guangdong Jinding Gold Limited	China
Gold	Hangzhou Fuchunjiang Smelting Co., Ltd.	China
Gold	Heimerle + Meule GmbH	Germany

Gold	Heraeus Ltd. Hong Kong	China
Gold	Heraeus Precious Metals GmbH	Germany
Gold	Hunan Chenzhou Mining Industry Group	China
Gold	Hwasung CJ Co. Ltd	Korea, Republic Of
Gold	Inner Mongolia Qiankun Gold and Silver Refinery Share Company Limited	China
Gold	Ishifuku Metal Industry Co., Ltd.	Japan
Gold	Istanbul Gold Refinery	Turkey
Gold	Japan Mint	Japan
Gold	Jiangxi Copper Company Limited	China
Gold	Johnson Matthey Inc.	United States
Gold	Johnson Matthey Ltd.	Canada
Gold	JSC Ekaterinburg Non-Ferrous Metal Processing Plant	Russian Federation
Gold	JSC Uralelectromed	Russian Federation
Gold	JX Nippon Mining & Metals Co., Ltd.	Japan
Gold	Kazzinc Ltd	Kazakhstan
Gold	Kennecott Utah Copper LLC	United States
Gold	Kojima Chemicals Co., Ltd	Japan
Gold	Korea Metal Co. Ltd	Korea, Republic Of
Gold	Kyrgyzaltyn JSC	Kyrgyzstan
Gold	L' azurde Company For Jewelry	Saudi Arabia
Gold	Lingbao Gold Co., Ltd.	China
Gold	Lingbao Jinyuan Tonghui Refinery Co. Ltd.	China
Gold	LS-NIKKO Copper Inc.	Korea, Republic Of
Gold	Luoyang Zijin Yinhui Metal Smelt Co Ltd	China
Gold	Materion	United States
Gold	Matsuda Sangyo Co., Ltd.	Japan
Gold	Met-Mex Peñoles, S.A.	Mexico
Gold	Metalor Technologies (Hong Kong) Ltd	China
Gold	Metalor Technologies (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	Singapore
Gold	Metalor Technologies (Suzhou) Ltd.	China
Gold	Metalor Technologies SA	Switzerland
Gold	Metalor USA Refining Corporation	United States
Gold	Mitsubishi Materials Corporation	Japan
Gold	Mitsui Mining and Smelting Co., Ltd.	Japan
Gold	Morris and Watson	New Zealand
Gold	Moscow Special Alloys Processing Plant	Russian Federation
Gold	Nadir Metal Rafineri San. Ve Tic. A.ª.	Turkey
Gold	Navoi Mining and Metallurgical Combinat	Uzbekistan
Gold	Nihon Material Co. LTD	Japan
Gold	Ohio Precious Metals, LLC	United States
Gold	Ohura Precious Metal Industry Co., Ltd	Japan

Gold	OJSC “The Gulidov Krasnoyarsk Non-Ferrous Metals Plant” (OJSC Krastvetmet)	Russian Federation
Gold	OJSC Kolyma Refinery	Russian Federation
Gold	PAMP SA	Switzerland
Gold	Penglai Penggang Gold Industry Co Ltd	China
Gold	Prioksky Plant of Non-Ferrous Metals	Russian Federation
Gold	PT Aneka Tambang (Persero) Tbk	Indonesia
Gold	PX Précinox SA	Switzerland
Gold	Rand Refinery (Pty) Ltd	South Africa
Gold	Royal Canadian Mint	Canada
Gold	Sabin Metal Corp.	United States
Gold	Samduck Precious Metals	Korea, Republic Of
Gold	SAMWON METALS Corp.	Korea, Republic Of
Gold	Schone Edelmetaal	Netherlands
Gold	SEMPSA Joyería Platería SA	Spain
Gold	Shandong Tarzan Bio-Gold Industry Co., Ltd.	China
Gold	Shandong Zhaojin Gold & Silver Refinery Co. Ltd	China
Gold	Shenzhen Zhonghenglong Real Industry Co., Ltd.	China
Gold	So Accurate Group, Inc.	United States
Gold	SOE Shyolkovsky Factory of Secondary Precious Metals	Russian Federation
Gold	Solar Applied Materials Technology Corp.	Taiwan
Gold	Sumitomo Metal Mining Co., Ltd.	Japan
Gold	Tanaka Kikinzoku Kogyo K.K.	Japan
Gold	The Great Wall Gold and Silver Refinery of China	China
Gold	The Hutti Gold Company	India
Gold	The Refinery of Shandong Gold Mining Co. Ltd	China
Gold	Tokuriki Honten Co., Ltd	Japan
Gold	Tongling nonferrous Metals Group Co.,Ltd	China
Gold	Torecom	Korea, Republic Of
Gold	Umicore Brasil Ltda	Brazil
Gold	Umicore Precious Metals Thailand	Thailand
Gold	Umicore SA Business Unit Precious Metals Refining	Belgium
Gold	United Precious Metal Refining, Inc.	United States
Gold	Valcambi SA	Switzerland
Gold	Western Australian Mint trading as The Perth Mint	Australia
Gold	Yamamoto Precious Metal Co., Ltd.	Japan
Gold	Yantai Guodasafina High-Tech Environmental Refinery Co. Ltd.	China
Gold	Yokohama Metal Co Ltd	Japan
Gold	Yunnan Copper Industry Co Ltd	China
Gold	Zhongyuan Gold Smelter of Zhongjin Gold Corporation	China
Gold	Zijin Mining Group Co. Ltd	China
Tantalum	Changsha South Tantalum Niobium Co., Ltd.	China
Tantalum	Conghua Tantalum and Niobium Smeltry	China

Tantalum	Duoluoshan	China
Tantalum	Exotech Inc.	United States
Tantalum	F&X Electro-Materials Ltd.	China
Tantalum	Global Advanced Metals Aizu	Japan
Tantalum	Global Advanced Metals Boyertown	United States
Tantalum	Guangdong Zhiyuan New Material Co., Ltd.	China
Tantalum	H.C. Starck Co., Ltd.	Thailand
Tantalum	H.C. Starck GmbH Goslar	Germany
Tantalum	H.C. Starck GmbH Laufenburg	Germany
Tantalum	H.C. Starck Hermsdorf GmbH	Germany
Tantalum	H.C. Starck Inc.	United States
Tantalum	H.C. Starck Ltd.	Japan
Tantalum	H.C. Starck Smelting GmbH & Co.KG	Germany
Tantalum	Hengyang King Xing Lifeng New Materials Co., Ltd.	China
Tantalum	Hi-Temp	United States
Tantalum	JiuJiang JinXin Nonferrous Metals Co., Ltd.	China
Tantalum	Jiujiang Tanbre Co., Ltd.	China
Tantalum	Kemet Blue Metals	Mexico
Tantalum	Kemet Blue Powder	United States
Tantalum	King-Tan Tantalum Industry Ltd	China
Tantalum	LSM Brasil S.A.	Brazil
Tantalum	Metallurgical Products India (Pvt.) Ltd.	India
Tantalum	Mineração Taboca S.A.	Brazil
Tantalum	Mitsui Mining & Smelting	Japan
Tantalum	Molycorp Silmet A.S.	Estonia
Tantalum	Ningxia Orient Tantalum Industry	China
Tantalum	Plansee SE Liezen	Austria
Tantalum	Plansee SE Reutte	Austria
Tantalum	QuantumClean	United States
Tantalum	RFH Tantalum Smeltry Co., Ltd	China
Tantalum	Solikamsk Metal Works	Russian Federation
Tantalum	Taki Chemicals	Japan
Tantalum	Telex	United States
Tantalum	Ulba	Kazakhstan
Tantalum	Yichun Jin Yang Rare Metal Co., Ltd	China
Tantalum	Zhuzhou Cement Carbide	China
Tin	Alpha	United States
Tin	China Rare Metal Materials Company	China
Tin	China Tin Group Co., Ltd.	China
Tin	CNMC (Guangxi) PGMA Co. Ltd.	China
Tin	Cooper Santa	Brazil
Tin	CV Serumpun Sebalai	Indonesia
Tin	CV United Smelting	Indonesia

Tin	Dowa	Japan
Tin	EM Vinto	Bolivia
Tin	Estanho de Rondônia S.A.	Brazil
Tin	Feinhütte Halsbrücke GmbH	Germany
Tin	Fenix Metals	Poland
Tin	Gejiu Jinye Mineral Co., Ltd.	China
Tin	Gejiu Kai Meng Industry and Trade LLC	China
Tin	Gejiu Non-Ferrous Metal Processing Co. Ltd.	China
Tin	Gejiu Zi-Li	China
Tin	Huichang Jinshunda Tin Co. Ltd	China
Tin	Linwu Xianggui Smelter Co	China
Tin	Magnu's Minerais Metais e Ligas LTDA	Brazil
Tin	Malaysia Smelting Corporation.	Malaysia
Tin	Melt Metais e Ligas S/A	Brazil
Tin	Metallic Resources Inc.	United States
Tin	Metallo Chimique	Belgium
Tin	Mineração Taboca S.A.	Brazil
Tin	Minsur	Peru
Tin	Mitsubishi Materials Corporation	Japan
Tin	Nankang Nanshan Tin Manufactory Ltd.	China
Tin	Nghe Tinh Non-Ferrous Metal	Vietnam
Tin	Novosibirsk Integrated Tin Works	Russian Federation
Tin	O.M. Manufacturing Philippines, Inc.	Philippines
Tin	O.M. Manufacturing (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	Thailand
Tin	OMSA	Bolivia
Tin	PT Artha Cipta Langgeng	Indonesia
Tin	PT Babel Inti Perkasa	Indonesia
Tin	PT Bangka Putra Karya	Indonesia
Tin	PT Bangka Tin Industry	Indonesia
Tin	PT Belitung Industri Sejahtera	Indonesia
Tin	PT Bukit Timah	Indonesia
Tin	PT DS Jaya Abadi	Indonesia
Tin	PT Eunindo Usaha Mandiri	Indonesia
Tin	PT Karimun Mining	Indonesia
Tin	PT Mitra Stania Prima	Indonesia
Tin	PT Prima Timah Utama	Indonesia
Tin	PT Refined Bangka Tin	Indonesia
Tin	PT Sariwiguna Binasentosa	Indonesia
Tin	PT Stanindo Inti Perkasa	Indonesia
Tin	PT Tambang Timah	Indonesia
Tin	PT Timah (Persero), Tbk	Indonesia
Tin	PT Tinindo Inter Nusa	Indonesia
Tin	Rui Da Hung	Taiwan

Tin	Soft Metais, Ltda.	Brazil
Tin	Thaisarco	Thailand
Tin	VQB Mineral and Trading Group JSC	Vietnam
Tin	White Solder Metalurgia e Mineração Ltda.	Brazil
Tin	Yunnan Chengfeng Non-ferrous Metals Co.,Ltd.	China
Tin	Yunnan Tin Company, Ltd.	China
Tungsten	A.L.M.T. Corp.	Japan
Tungsten	Chenzhou Diamond Tungsten Products Co., Ltd.	China
Tungsten	Chongyi Zhangyuan Tungsten Co Ltd	China
Tungsten	Dayu Weiliang Tungsten Co., Ltd.	China
Tungsten	Fujian Jinxin Tungsten Co., Ltd.	China
Tungsten	Ganzhou Huaxing Tungsten Products Co., Ltd.	China
Tungsten	Ganzhou Jiangwu Ferrotungsten Co., Ltd.	China
Tungsten	Ganzhou Non-ferrous Metals Smelting Co., Ltd.	China
Tungsten	Ganzhou Seadragon W & Mo Co., Ltd.	China
Tungsten	Global Tungsten & Powders Corp.	United States
Tungsten	Guangdong Xianglu Tungsten Industry Co., Ltd.	China
Tungsten	H.C. Starck GmbH	Germany
Tungsten	H.C. Starck Smelting GmbH & Co.KG	Germany
Tungsten	Hunan Chenzhou Mining Group Co	China
Tungsten	Hunan Chunchang Nonferrous Metals Co., Ltd.	China
Tungsten	Japan New Metals Co Ltd	Japan
Tungsten	Jiangxi Gan Bei Tungsten Co., Ltd.	China
Tungsten	Jiangxi Minmetals Gao'an Non-ferrous Metals Co., Ltd.	China
Tungsten	Jiangxi Tonggu Non-ferrous Metallurgical & Chemical Co., Ltd.	China
Tungsten	Jiangxi Xinsheng Tungsten Industry Co., Ltd.	China
Tungsten	Jiangxi Yaosheng Tungsten Co., Ltd.	China
Tungsten	Kennametal Fallon	United States
Tungsten	Kennametal Huntsville	United States
Tungsten	Malipo Haiyu Tungsten Co., Ltd.	China
Tungsten	Nui Phao H.C. Starck Tungsten Chemicals Manufacturing LLC	Vietnam
Tungsten	Tejing (Vietnam) Tungsten Co., Ltd.	Vietnam
Tungsten	Vietnam Youngsun Tungsten Industry Co., Ltd	Vietnam
Tungsten	Wolfram Bergbau und Hütten AG	Austria
Tungsten	Wolfram Company CJSC	Russian Federation
Tungsten	Xiamen Tungsten (H.C.) Co., Ltd.	China
Tungsten	Xiamen Tungsten Co., Ltd.	China
Tungsten	Xinhai Rendan Shaoguan Tungsten Co., Ltd.	China

Table 5

Countries of Origin

Australia	Italy	Saudi Arabia
Austria	Japan	Singapore
Belgium	Korea, Republic of	South Africa
Bolivia	Kazakhstan	Spain
Brazil	Kyrgyzstan	Sweden
Canada	Malaysia	Switzerland
Chile	Mexico	Taiwan
China	Netherlands	Tanzania
Democratic Republic of Congo	New Zealand	Thailand
Estonia	Peru	Turkey
Germany	Philippines	Uzbekistan
Hong Kong	Poland	Vietnam
India	Russian Federation	United States
Indonesia	Rwanda	

Caution Concerning Forward-Looking Statements

This Conflict Minerals Report contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Such forward-looking statements include the statements that we are working toward a goal to ensure our products are manufactured and/or sourced from socially responsible supply chains, that we plan to engage with any of our suppliers whom we have reason to believe are supplying us with 3TG from sources that support conflict in the DRC and the steps set forth in Section 5 that we intend to take to improve the due diligence conducted. We also use words such as "anticipate," "believe," "plan," "expect," "future," "intend" and similar expressions to identify forward-looking statements. All forward-looking statements involve risk and uncertainty. Our actual results could differ materially from the results anticipated in these forward-looking statements for a number of reasons including changes in our supply chain, our ability or inability to obtain an adequate supply of materials from current or alternative suppliers and the cost of such materials, the level of cooperation we receive from our suppliers with respect to our further due diligence, changes in regulations in the U.S. or other countries (including the Covered Countries), or changes in political or economic conditions in the U.S. or other countries (including the Covered Countries). For a detailed discussion of these and other risk factors, please refer to Microchip's filings on forms 10-K and 10-Q. You can obtain copies of Forms 10-K and 10-Q and other relevant documents for free at Microchip's website (www.microchip.com) or the SEC's website (www.sec.gov) or from commercial document retrieval services. Forward-looking statements are based on our current expectations and assumptions, which may not prove to be accurate. Although we believe that the expectations reflected in the forward-looking statements are reasonable, we cannot guarantee future results, levels of activity, performance or achievements. You should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. We disclaim any obligation to update information contained in any forward-looking statement.