

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

FORM SD
SPECIALIZED DISCLOSURE REPORT

UNISYS CORPORATION

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in its Charter)

Delaware
(State or Other Jurisdiction of Incorporation)

1-8729
(Commission File Number)

38-0387840
(IRS Employer Identification No.)

801 Lakeview Drive, Suite 100
Blue Bell, Pennsylvania
(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

19422
(Zip Code)

Gerald P. Kenney: (267) 462-3600
(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, 2017.

SECTION 1 - CONFLICT MINERALS DISCLOSURE

ITEM 1.01 CONFLICT MINERALS DISCLOSURE AND REPORT

This Form SD of Unisys Corporation (the "Company") is filed pursuant to Rule 13p-1 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, for the reporting period from January 1 through December 31, 2017.

A copy of the Company's Conflict Minerals Report is provided as Exhibit 1.01 to this Form SD and is also available at the Company's website at www.unisys.com under "About Unisys" in "Social Responsibility - Conflict Minerals".

ITEM 1.02 EXHIBIT

The Company's Conflict Minerals report is filed as Exhibit 1.01 to this Form SD.

SECTION 2 - EXHIBITS

[Exhibit 1.01](#) - Conflict Minerals Report as required by Items 1.01 and 1.02 of this Form.

SIGNATURE

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.

UNISYS CORPORATION

Date: May 29, 2018

By: /s/ Gerald P. Kenney
Gerald P. Kenney
Senior Vice President
General Counsel and
Secretary

Unisys Corporation**Conflict Minerals Report
Reporting Year: 2017****Introduction**

Unisys Corporation (“Unisys”) has prepared this Conflict Minerals Report in accordance with Rule 13p-1 of the Securities Exchange Act, as amended to reflect the requirements of Dodd-Frank Wall Street and Consumer Protection Reform Act of 2010. The scope of this document covers the reporting period from January 1 through December 31, 2017.

“Conflict Materials” are defined by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) as gold, columbite-tantalite, cassiterite, wolframite, and their derivatives - tin, tantalum, and tungsten (collectively referred to as “3TGs”). Rule 13p-1 requires the annual disclosure of certain information when the 3TGs used in the manufacture of a company’s products are known (or are suspected) to originate from certain conflict regions - specifically from the countries of: Angola, Burundi, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, South Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia (collectively referred to as “DRC Covered Countries”).

Company & Supply Chain Overview

Unisys is a global information technology (“IT”) company, which provides a portfolio of IT services, software, and technology. Unisys operates in two business segments - Services and Technology. In its Technology segment Unisys develops software, and designs systems using commodity servers and server related products.

Many Unisys hardware products require the use of one or more 3TG metals (as detailed in Exhibit A below). These Conflict Minerals are introduced into Unisys products through parts obtained from suppliers, either contract manufacturers or original equipment manufacturers (“OEM”), or from utilization of Conflict Minerals in manufacturing processes employed by Unisys suppliers. Supplier parts obtained by Unisys are utilized in the assembly of Unisys enterprise servers and other electronic equipment. Unisys is not a vertically integrated manufacturer and instead focuses on systems integration through the purchase of higher level assemblies and OEM products. Unisys is therefore several levels removed from the actual mining of Conflict Minerals. Unisys does not make purchases of raw ore or unrefined Conflict Minerals and makes no direct purchases from DRC Covered Countries. In addition, Unisys does not procure directly from smelters or refiners (“SORs”). Unisys does however actively support a conflict-free minerals trade policy with DRC Covered Countries from its suppliers. Unisys works with its suppliers to either pursue the development or elimination of SORs that have not achieved RMAP conformance (as defined herein), or are not recognized by RMI (as defined herein) as actively working toward compliance.

A copy of Unisys’ Conflict Minerals Policy Statement, along with its latest Conflict Minerals Report, may be found at the following Unisys website: <http://www.unisys.com/about-us/social-responsibility/conflict-minerals>.

Due Diligence Process Design

Unisys designed its due diligence process to conform with the framework established for Downstream Supply Chains, as provided by The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (“OECD”) “Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas”. As a downstream company, Unisys does not have direct business relationships with SORs or visibility into the movement of Conflict Minerals between mine locations, SORs, or upstream companies. As such, Unisys relies to a large extent on information obtained from industry sources, as well as information obtained from its in-scope direct suppliers.

Unisys supports and leverages the efforts of the Responsible Business Alliance - Responsible Minerals Initiative (“RMI”), Responsible Minerals Assurance Process (“RMAP”), and Conflict Minerals Reporting Template (“CMRT”), as well as industry sponsored third party audits, and independent audits performed by the London Bullion Market Association (“LBMA”), in the analysis of SORs for in scope suppliers utilized by Unisys.

2017 Due Diligence Measures Performed

Following is a summary of the 2017 due diligence measures performed by Unisys - per the 5 Step OECD Due Diligence Guidelines.

Step 1: Establish Strong Company Management Systems

- ***Maintain a Supply Chain Policy for Conflict Minerals Originating from Identified Conflict Regions***

A copy of Unisys' Conflict Minerals Policy is posted at the Unisys Social Responsibility web site (see link above). Implementation of this policy is accomplished via Unisys' internal ISO9001:2015 Quality Management system within procedures adopted by Unisys' Commodity Management, Procurement, Quality Assurance, and Environmental Compliance groups.

- ***Maintain an Internal Conflict Minerals Team***

Unisys maintains an internal Conflict Minerals team, facilitated by a management representative of the US Engineering Resources and Operations organization, and composed of team members representing Commodity Management, Procurement Technical Services, Process Engineering, and Environmental Compliance groups. The team is responsible for coordinating and implementing all aspects of the Unisys' Conflict Minerals program, and for communicating results to Unisys management.

- ***Communicate Unisys Conflict Minerals Requirements to Suppliers***

Unisys includes in its purchase order standard terms and conditions a clause that states Unisys Conflict Minerals policy and that requires suppliers to disclose to Unisys the existence and origin of any Conflict Minerals in products supplied to Unisys. Unisys, as an additional measure, has added a similar clause to its agreement templates for incorporation into applicable new agreements. Unisys agreements continue to be reviewed as they approach renewal, and a similar clause is added as appropriate. Unisys also provides additional written notifications to all in scope suppliers reiterating the Unisys Conflict Minerals Policy and outlining the subject years reporting requirements. For suppliers that have not met previous required reporting obligations, Unisys communicates specifically on required reporting improvements, or alternatively, may choose to eliminate the supplier from the Unisys supply chain.

- ***Provide an On-Line Grievance Mechanism for Conflict Minerals Concerns***

Unisys' Social Responsibility web site contains a link that may be used by concerned parties to communicate Conflict Minerals information to Unisys, and/or to report to Unisys corporate management any perceived Conflict Minerals issues.

- ***Retain Records Relating to Supplier Conflict Minerals Performance***

Unisys maintains records of relevant supplier correspondence relating to Unisys' Conflict Minerals program - including supplier provided CMRTs, relevant e-mails, and Unisys Supplier Assessments - per Unisys records retention policies.

Step 2: Identify and Assess Risk in the Supply Chain

- ***Obtain Conflict Minerals Information from In-Scope Unisys Suppliers***

Unisys maintains direct contact with each of its in-scope suppliers and requires them to provide information on a minimum annual basis regarding (1) the specific Conflict Minerals contained in parts supplied to Unisys, and (2) the potential source of the Conflict Minerals, including smelter/refinery information. Each supplier is required to submit a completed CMRT covering the most recent reporting period.

- ***Analyze Supplier CMRTs for Accuracy/Completeness, and Communicate Any Issues with Suppliers***

Each supplier CMRT is reviewed to determine the completeness, timeliness, and, to the extent possible, the accuracy of its data. For each CMRT, Unisys assesses whether the 3TGs identified are consistent with the technology and complexity of the supplied part(s), and whether the supplier's responses demonstrate sufficient commitment to conflict-free sourcing principles. Supplier responses judged to be insufficient, questionable, or dated (i.e., > 6 month CMRT date stamp) are followed-up with the supplier, and updated information obtained, as applicable. Any supplier deemed to be non-responsive after one or more

follow-up attempts is flagged as a problem supplier that requires either additional training/development, or creation of a plan to remove the subject supplier from the Unisys supply chain.

- ***Develop a Unisys CMRT***

A Unisys CMRT, comprised of a roll-up of all supplier provided CMRT data, is developed using a commercially available software package from a major Conflict Minerals service provider. The software package is further used to scrub and refine the smelter data so as to eliminate invalid, erroneous, or duplicate smelter entries, and to identify a final Unisys smelter list.

- ***Perform a Reasonable Country of Origin (RCOI) Analysis to Assess the Source of 3TGs***

A Reasonable Country of Origin Inquiry (“RCOI”) is performed on the Unisys smelter list to determine, to the extent possible, the mine locations from which smelter’s ore originates, and whether any of these locations are within DRC Covered Countries. Source of this information is a combination of data obtained from supplier provided CMRTs, as well as data published at smelter web sites, RMI RMAP Conformant / RMAP Active smelter data, and to a lesser degree, data from third party sources. As a result of Unisys’ RCOI analysis each SOR is tagged as to whether their 3TG sourcing “Excludes Covered Countries”, “Includes Covered Countries”, is “Unknown”, or is from “100% Scrap/Recycle” sources.

- ***Perform Further Due Diligence on SORs Sourcing from DRC Region***

SORs whose RCOI analysis either “Includes Covered Countries” or is “Unknown” are considered candidates for further Unisys due diligence measures. A significant distinction is made by Unisys between SORs who have successfully completed the RMI - RMAP or are actively pursuing RMAP conformance, versus SORs who have chosen not to participate in the program, with the former (RMAP) groups believed to represent a low risk of supporting armed conflict. Unisys due diligence efforts are therefore focused on those SORs who are not currently RMAP Conformant or actively working to achieve RMAP conformance, and are therefore considered to be of higher risk.

Unisys due diligence efforts for higher risk smelters involve a thorough review of publically available SOR information, with emphasis on evidence of support for armed conflict or a history questionable or unethical business behavior or human rights abuse.

Step 3: Respond to Identified Risks

- ***Identify “At Risk” Smelters and Undertake Mitigation Actions***

SORs who are identified to be “at risk” for support of armed conflict are brought to the attention of the specific Unisys supplier whose CMRT reported that smelter, and a plan is requested for risk mitigation. The goal of this effort is to either validate the smelter’s intention to pursue RMAP conformance within a prescribed period of time, or alternatively, to eliminate the SOR from potential use in future Unisys products.

- ***Report Conflict Minerals Status and Risks to Unisys Supply Chain Management***

Unisys due diligence efforts and risk mitigation plans are reviewed with Unisys’ U.S. Engineering Resources and Operations VP and his staff during the course of regularly scheduled compliance review meetings.

- ***Maintain Awareness of Potential Problematic SORs as Reported by Non-Governmental Organizations (“NGOs”) or Third Party Conflict Minerals Service Providers***

Unisys’ Conflict Minerals team works to maintain awareness of potentially problematic SORs, as reported by various NGOs or third party Conflict Minerals service providers, and strives to avoid use of these SORs in the Unisys supply chain.

Step 4: Carry Out Independent Third Party Audit of Supply Chain Due Diligence

As a downstream supply chain company, Unisys has no direct business relationship with SORs, and relies heavily on independent third party audits performed by RMI’s RMAP, as well as similar third party gold audits performed by the LBMA and the Responsible Jewelry Council (“RJC”), all of which employ the OECD Due Diligence Guidance process.

Step 5: Report Annually on Supply Chain Due Diligence

In accordance with Rule 13p-1 of the Securities Exchange Act, each year Unisys files with the SEC a Specialized Disclosure Form (“Form SD”) together with an accompanying Conflict Minerals Report (“CMR”) and publishes this information on the Unisys Social Responsibility web site. A copy of Unisys’ Conflict Minerals Policy Statement is likewise published on the website (see link above).

2017 Due Diligence Findings/Results

For calendar year 2017, Unisys identified a total of 15 in-scope suppliers who provided purchased parts containing one or more Conflict Minerals that were used in the manufacture of Unisys products. Latest revision CMRTs were requested from each of these suppliers, from which Unisys received a total of 15 completed responses (i.e., 100% supplier response rate), covering 100% of Unisys 2017 3TG purchases.

From the 15 CMRTs received, Unisys identified a total of 316 operational SORs that may have processed Conflict Minerals contained in Unisys products. As of April 1, 2018, of the 316 SORs - 254 (80%) were RMAP conformant, 7 (2%) were actively pursuing RMAP conformance through participation in either RMI or LBMA Audit processes, while 55 SORs (18%) were identified as currently “Non-Participating” in an OECD Guidance based audit program.

A summary of Unisys’ progress in achieving Conflict-Free SOR status is shown in Table 1 below for the 2017 vs 2016 reporting periods. During the past year, overall percentage of Conflict-Free SORs possibly contributing 3TGs to Unisys products increased from 79% to 80%, and is expected to reach the low 80%+ range within the next reporting period. Unisys remains committed to working with its suppliers to achieve continuous improvement in supply chain performance, especially as new products are introduced, and continues to strive to maximize the percentage of SORs actively participating in the RMI Conflict-Free program.

| Conflict Mineral | 2016 Conflict- Free SORs vs Total SORs | 2016 Conflict-Free SORs (%) | 2017 Conflict-Free SORs vs Total SORs | 2017 Conflict- Free SORs (%) | 2017 SORs Actively Participating in Conflict- Free Program | 2017 Total Participating SORs (%) |
|------------------|--|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| Tantalum | 47 of 48 | 98% | 41 of 43 | 95% | 41 of 43 | 95% |
| Tin | 67 of 84 | 80% | 71 of 80 | 89% | 72 of 80 | 90% |
| Tungsten | 40 of 46 | 87% | 41 of 46 | 87% | 41 of 46 | 87% |
| Gold | 94 of 136 | 69% | 101 of 147 | 69% | 107 of 147 | 73% |
| Total | 248 of 314 | 79% | 254 of 316 | 80% | 261 of 316 | 83% |

Table 1 - 2016 vs 2017 Conflict-Free & Actively Participating SORs, for Unisys 3TG metals

Unisys RCOI and due diligence investigations for the 55 SORs not currently participating in an OECD Guidance based audit program found no evidence of sourcing from DRC Covered Countries for 50 of the SORs, and confirmed and/or determined that it was likely that the five remaining SORs sourced from DRC Covered Countries. Four of the five SORs were additionally identified as higher risk, due to prior reported incidences of questionable or unethical business behavior, or lax procurement practices, and Unisys is currently working with its suppliers to remove these SORs from the Unisys supply chain.

A summary of Unisys progress in eliminating identified high risk SORs which may have been used in parts supplied to Unisys is shown in Table 2, for the reporting periods 2015 thru 2017. Over this period of time the total number of high risk SORs has been reduced from 6 to 4, while the total number of Unisys suppliers reporting the possible use of these SORs has been reduced from 10 to 3. Progress was achieved through the elimination of 3 problematic/ non-responsive Unisys suppliers, as well as through the elimination of 2 high risk SORs from the supply chain of current Unisys suppliers.

| Conflict Mineral | 2015 High Risk SORs | 2015 Suppliers with High Risk SORs | 2016 High Risk SORs | 2016 Suppliers with High Risk SORs | 2017 High Risk SORs | 2017 Suppliers with High Risk SORs |
|------------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|
| Tantalum | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tin | 1 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tungsten | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Gold | 5 | 8 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 3 |
| Total | 6 | 10 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 3 |

Table 2 - Number of Unisys Identified High Risk SORs, for reporting periods 2015 thru 2017, for Unisys 3TG metals.

A listing of country of origin information, as collected by Unisys during the 2017 RCOI process, is found in the following Table 3:

| | | | | |
|-----------|------------|-------------|--------------------|---------------|
| Argentina | Ecuador | Kyrgyzstan | Nigeria | Sudan |
| Australia | Ethiopia | Liberia | Panama | Sweden |
| Austria | France | Madagascar | Peru | Switzerland |
| Bolivia | Ghana | Malaysia | Philippines | Tanzania |
| Brazil | Guatemala | Mexico | Poland | Thailand |
| Burundi | Guinea | Mongolia | Portugal | Turkey |
| Cambodia | Guyana | Morocco | Republic of Korea | Uganda |
| Canada | Honduras | Mozambique | Russian Federation | United States |
| Chile | India | Myanmar | Rwanda | Uzbekistan |
| China | Indonesia | Namibia | Sierra Leone | Vietnam |
| Columbia | Japan | New Zealand | South Africa | Zambia |
| DRC | Kazakhstan | Nicaragua | Spain | Zimbabwe |
| Argentina | Ecuador | Kyrgyzstan | Nigeria | |

Table 3 - Potential Countries of Origin for Conflict Minerals used by SORs listed in Exhibit B.

Risk Mitigation - Improvement Program

Following is a list of steps that Unisys has taken or is taking to mitigate the risk that Unisys Conflict Minerals might benefit or finance armed groups:

1. After review of the High Risk SORs identified during the 2016 due diligence process, it was determined that five Unisys suppliers sourced 3TGs from one or more of the four high risk SORs. Unisys has removed one of the suppliers from the Unisys supply chain and is working with three other suppliers to better understand the actions being taken relative to the subject high risk SORs, and in parallel to determine if the high risk SOR's are used in the creation of Unisys purchased product. The goal of this effort is to either validate the intention of these SORs to achieve RMAP conformance within a prescribed period of time or, alternatively, to eliminate the use of these smelters by the relevant suppliers;
2. Unisys continues to work with its suppliers to maximize the use of Conflict-Free SORs in the manufacture of Unisys purchased parts, with emphasis on parts used in new Unisys products;
3. Unisys will continue to maintain awareness of latest industry developments and trends in Conflict Minerals due diligence processes and implement these into the Unisys risk assessment process, as applicable;
4. Unisys will again request information and supporting data from each supplier providing parts to Unisys that are subject to

2018 reporting requirements by utilizing the CMRT and will pursue completed template responses that identify material down to the smelter and mine;

5. Unisys will again follow its due diligence process to review and validate supplier responses that are obtained in support of Unisys 2018 Conflict Minerals reporting;
6. Unisys will continue to provide its Conflict Minerals Policy to suppliers as part of its reporting template-based supplier inquiry process for 2018; and
7. Unisys will continue to include within its purchase order standard terms and conditions a clause requiring suppliers to disclose to Unisys the existence and origin of any Conflict Minerals in any products supplied to Unisys. A similar clause is being added into new agreements and will be added to agreement renewals as appropriate.

2017 Conflict Minerals Reporting Summary

Although Unisys' due diligence efforts determined that 312 of 316 SORs that were reported to Unisys from its in scope suppliers for 2017 were either not sourcing Conflict Minerals from DRC Covered Countries or were not supporting armed conflict in the DRC, Unisys was unable to precisely determine the status of the four remaining smelters. Because of concerns around these four remaining SORs Unisys has taken actions to, where possible, remove Unisys suppliers that source from these four SORs. For those Unisys suppliers not removed from the Unisys supply chain, Unisys is working with these suppliers on plans to eliminate the four SORs use on products provided to Unisys.

Product Description and List of Facilities

A list of parts used in Unisys enterprise servers and other electronic equipment for which Unisys solicited supplier information regarding Conflict Mineral content or Conflict Mineral use in production is included in Exhibit A. A list of smelter facilities that, to the extent known, processed Conflict Minerals in Unisys products is included in Exhibit B.

CONFLICT MINERALS REPORT

EXHIBIT A

DESCRIPTION OF UNISYS CORPORATION'S 2017 PRODUCTS (PARTS/SUPPLIES)

| Product Description (conflict mineral) |
|--|
| Cables & Harnesses * (tin, gold) |
| Computer Cabinets & Accessories (none) |
| Computer Products - Servers, Storage, Input/Output & other Peripherals * (tin, tantalum, tungsten, gold) |
| Displays / Monitors * (tin, tantalum, tungsten, gold) |
| Fasteners (none) |
| Flex Circuits * (tin, gold) |
| Keyboards * (tin, tantalum, tungsten, gold) |
| Labels (none) |
| Memory - Modules, * (tin, tantalum, tungsten, gold) |
| Molded Plastic Parts (none) |
| Network Switches *(tin, tantalum, tungsten, gold) |
| Power Strips * (tin, tantalum, tungsten, gold) |
| Power Supplies * (tin, tantalum, gold) |
| Printed Circuit Assemblies * (tin, tantalum, tungsten, gold) |
| Sheet Metal (none) |
| Electro-mechanical Assemblies * (tin, tantalum, tungsten, gold) |
| Solder * (tin) |
| Thermal Transfer Products (none) |
| Universal Serial Port (USB) Security Devices, Flash cards * (tin, gold) |

* Denotes Unisys Products known to contain Conflict Minerals - tin, tantalum, tungsten, or gold

CONFLICT MINERALS REPORT

EXHIBIT B

FACILITIES THAT, TO THE EXTENT KNOWN, PROCESSED CONFLICT MINERALS IN UNISYS PRODUCTS

| Metal | Facility Name | Facility Location |
|--------------|---|--------------------------|
| Gold | Abington Reldan Metals, LLC | UNITED STATES OF AMERICA |
| Gold | Advanced Chemical Company | UNITED STATES OF AMERICA |
| Gold | Aida Chemical Industries Co., Ltd. | JAPAN |
| Gold | Al Etihad Gold LLC | UNITED ARAB EMIRATES |
| Gold | Allgemeine Gold-und Silberscheideanstalt A.G. | GERMANY |
| Gold | Almalyk Mining and Metallurgical Complex (AMMC) | UZBEKISTAN |
| Gold | AngloGold Ashanti Corrego do Sitio Mineracao | BRAZIL |
| Gold | Argor-Heraeus S.A. | SWITZERLAND |
| Gold | Asahi Pretec Corp. | JAPAN |
| Gold | Asahi Refining Canada Ltd. | CANADA |
| Gold | Asahi Refining USA Inc. | UNITED STATES OF AMERICA |
| Gold | Asaka Riken Co., Ltd. | JAPAN |
| Gold | Atasay Kuyumculuk Sanayi Ve Ticaret A.S. | TURKEY |
| Gold | AU Traders and Refiners | SOUTH AFRICA |
| Gold | Aurubis AG | GERMANY |
| Gold | Bangalore Refinery | INDIA |
| Gold | Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (Central Bank of the Philippines) | PHILIPPINES |
| Gold | Boliden AB | SWEDEN |
| Gold | C. Hafner GmbH + Co. KG | GERMANY |
| Gold | Caridad | MEXICO |
| Gold | CCR Refinery - Glencore Canada Corporation | CANADA |
| Gold | Cendres + Metaux S.A. | SWITZERLAND |
| Gold | Chimet S.p.A. | ITALY |
| Gold | Chugai Mining | JAPAN |
| Gold | Daejin Indus Co., Ltd. | KOREA, REPUBLIC OF |
| Gold | Daye Non-Ferrous Metals Mining Ltd. | CHINA |
| Gold | Degussa Sonne / Mond Goldhandel GmbH | GERMANY |
| Gold | DODUCO Contacts and Refining GmbH | GERMANY |
| Gold | Dowa | JAPAN |
| Gold | DSC (Do Sung Corporation) | KOREA, REPUBLIC OF |
| Gold | Eco-System Recycling Co., Ltd. | JAPAN |
| Gold | Elemental Refining, LLC | UNITED STATES OF AMERICA |
| Gold | Emirates Gold DMCC | UNITED ARAB EMIRATES |
| Gold | Fidelity Printers and Refiners Ltd. | ZIMBABWE |
| Gold | GCC Gujrat Gold Centre Pvt. Ltd. | INDIA |
| Gold | Geib Refining Corporation | UNITED STATES OF AMERICA |
| Gold | Gold Refinery of Zijin Mining Group Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Gold | Great Wall Precious Metals Co., Ltd. of CBPM | CHINA |
| Gold | Guangdong Jinding Gold Limited | CHINA |
| Gold | Guoda Safina High-Tech Environmental Refinery Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Gold | Hangzhou Fuchunjiang Smelting Co., Ltd. | CHINA |

| Metal | Facility Name | Facility Location |
|--------------|---|--------------------------|
| Gold | HeeSung Metal Ltd. | KOREA, REPUBLIC OF |
| Gold | Heimerle + Meule GmbH | GERMANY |
| Gold | Heraeus Metals Hong Kong Ltd. | CHINA |
| Gold | Heraeus Precious Metals GmbH & Co. KG | GERMANY |
| Gold | Hunan Chenzhou Mining Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Gold | HwaSeong CJ CO., LTD. | KOREA, REPUBLIC OF |
| Gold | Inner Mongolia Qiankun Gold and Silver Refinery Share Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Gold | Ishifuku Metal Industry Co., Ltd. | JAPAN |
| Gold | Istanbul Gold Refinery | TURKEY |
| Gold | Italpreziosi | ITALY |
| Gold | Japan Mint | JAPAN |
| Gold | Jiangxi Copper Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Gold | JSC Ekaterinburg Non-Ferrous Metal Processing Plant | RUSSIAN FEDERATION |
| Gold | JSC Uralelectromed | RUSSIAN FEDERATION |
| Gold | JX Nippon Mining & Metals Co., Ltd. | JAPAN |
| Gold | Kaloti Precious Metals | UNITED ARAB EMIRATES |
| Gold | Kazakhmys Smelting LLC | KAZAKHSTAN |
| Gold | Kazzinc | KAZAKHSTAN |
| Gold | Kennecott Utah Copper LLC | UNITED STATES OF AMERICA |
| Gold | KGHM Polska Miedz Spolka Akcyjna | POLAND |
| Gold | Kojima Chemicals Co., Ltd. | JAPAN |
| Gold | Korea Zinc Co., Ltd. | KOREA, REPUBLIC OF |
| Gold | Kyrgyzaltyn JSC | KYRGYZSTAN |
| Gold | Kyshtym Copper-Electrolytic Plant ZAO | RUSSIAN FEDERATION |
| Gold | L'azurde Company For Jewelry | SAUDI ARABIA |
| Gold | Lingbao Gold Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Gold | Lingbao Jinyuan Tonghui Refinery Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Gold | L'Orfebre S.A. | ANDORRA |
| Gold | LS-NIKKO Copper Inc. | KOREA, REPUBLIC OF |
| Gold | Luoyang Zijin Yinhui Gold Refinery Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Gold | Marsam Metals | BRAZIL |
| Gold | Materion | UNITED STATES OF AMERICA |
| Gold | Matsuda Sangyo Co., Ltd. | JAPAN |
| Gold | Metalor Technologies (Hong Kong) Ltd. | CHINA |
| Gold | Metalor Technologies (Singapore) Pte., Ltd. | SINGAPORE |
| Gold | Metalor Technologies (Suzhou) Ltd. | CHINA |
| Gold | Metalor Technologies S.A. | SWITZERLAND |
| Gold | Metalor USA Refining Corporation | UNITED STATES OF AMERICA |
| Gold | Metalurgica Met-Mex Penoles S.A. De C.V. | MEXICO |
| Gold | Mitsubishi Materials Corporation | JAPAN |
| Gold | Mitsui Mining and Smelting Co., Ltd. | JAPAN |
| Gold | MMTC-PAMP India Pvt., Ltd. | INDIA |
| Gold | Modeltech Sdn Bhd | MALAYSIA |
| Gold | Morris and Watson | NEW ZEALAND |
| Gold | Morris and Watson Gold Coast | AUSTRALIA |

| Metal | Facility Name | Facility Location |
|--------------|---|---------------------------|
| Gold | Moscow Special Alloys Processing Plant | RUSSIAN FEDERATION |
| Gold | Nadir Metal Rafineri San. Ve Tic. A.S. | TURKEY |
| Gold | Navoi Mining and Metallurgical Combinat | UZBEKISTAN |
| Gold | Nihon Material Co., Ltd. | JAPAN |
| Gold | Ogussa Osterreichische Gold- und Silber-Scheideanstalt GmbH | AUSTRIA |
| Gold | Ohura Precious Metal Industry Co., Ltd. | JAPAN |
| Gold | OJSC "The Gulidov Krasnoyarsk Non-Ferrous Metals Plant" (OJSC Krastsvetmet) | RUSSIAN FEDERATION |
| Gold | OJSC Novosibirsk Refinery | RUSSIAN FEDERATION |
| Gold | PAMP S.A. | SWITZERLAND |
| Gold | Pease & Curren | UNITED STATES OF AMERICA |
| Gold | Penglai Penggang Gold Industry Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Gold | Planta Recuperadora de Metales SpA | CHILE |
| Gold | Prioksky Plant of Non-Ferrous Metals | RUSSIAN FEDERATION |
| Gold | PT Aneka Tambang (Persero) Tbk | INDONESIA |
| Gold | PX Precinox S.A. | SWITZERLAND |
| Gold | Rand Refinery (Pty) Ltd. | SOUTH AFRICA |
| Gold | Refinery of Seemine Gold Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Gold | Remondis Argentia B.V. | NETHERLANDS |
| Gold | Republic Metals Corporation | UNITED STATES OF AMERICA |
| Gold | Royal Canadian Mint | CANADA |
| Gold | SAAMP | FRANCE |
| Gold | Sabin Metal Corp. | UNITED STATES OF AMERICA |
| Gold | Safimet S.p.A | ITALY |
| Gold | SAFINA A.S. | CZECH REPUBLIC |
| Gold | Sai Refinery | INDIA |
| Gold | Samduck Precious Metals | KOREA, REPUBLIC OF |
| Gold | Samwon Metals Corp. | KOREA, REPUBLIC OF |
| Gold | SAXONIA Edelmetalle GmbH | GERMANY |
| Gold | Schone Edelmetaal B.V. | NETHERLANDS |
| Gold | SEMPSA Joyeria Plateria S.A. | SPAIN |
| Gold | Shandong Tiancheng Biological Gold Industrial Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Gold | Shandong Zhaojin Gold & Silver Refinery Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Gold | Sichuan Tianze Precious Metals Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Gold | Singway Technology Co., Ltd. | TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA |
| Gold | So Accurate Group, Inc. | UNITED STATES OF AMERICA |
| Gold | SOE Shyolkovsky Factory of Secondary Precious Metals | RUSSIAN FEDERATION |
| Gold | Solar Applied Materials Technology Corp. | TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA |
| Gold | State Research Institute Center for Physical Sciences and Technology | LITHUANIA |
| Gold | Sudan Gold Refinery | SUDAN |
| Gold | Sumitomo Metal Mining Co., Ltd. | JAPAN |
| Gold | SungEel HiMetal Co., Ltd. | KOREA, REPUBLIC OF |
| Gold | T.C.A S.p.A | ITALY |
| Gold | Tanaka Kikinzoku Kogyo K.K | JAPAN |
| Gold | The Refinery of Shandong Gold Mining Co., Ltd. | CHINA |

| Metal | Facility Name | Facility Location |
|--------------|---|--------------------------|
| Gold | Tokuriki Honten Co., Ltd. | JAPAN |
| Gold | Tongling Nonferrous Metals Group Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Gold | Tony Goetz NV | BELGIUM |
| Gold | TOO Tau-Ken-Altyn | KAZAKHSTAN |
| Gold | Torecom | KOREA, REPUBLIC OF |
| Gold | Umicore Brasil Ltda. | BRAZIL |
| Gold | Umicore Precious Metals Thailand | THAILAND |
| Gold | Umicore S.A. Business Unit Precious Metals Refining | BELGIUM |
| Gold | United Precious Metal Refining, Inc. | UNITED STATES OF AMERICA |
| Gold | Universal Precious Metals Refining Zambia | ZAMBIA |
| Gold | Valcambi S.A. | SWITZERLAND |
| Gold | Western Australian Mint (T/a The Perth Mint) | AUSTRALIA |
| Gold | WIELAND Edelmetalle GmbH | GERMANY |
| Gold | Yamakin Co., Ltd. | JAPAN |
| Gold | Yokohama Metal Co., Ltd. | JAPAN |
| Gold | Yunnan Copper Industry Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Gold | Zhongyuan Gold Smelter of Zhongjin Gold Corporation | CHINA |
| Tantalum | Asaka Riken Co., Ltd. | JAPAN |
| Tantalum | Changsha South Tantalum Niobium Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Tantalum | D Block Metals, LLC | UNITED STATES OF AMERICA |
| Tantalum | Duoluoshan | CHINA |
| Tantalum | Exotech Inc. | UNITED STATES OF AMERICA |
| Tantalum | F&X Electro-Materials Ltd. | CHINA |
| Tantalum | FIR Metals & Resource Ltd. | CHINA |
| Tantalum | Global Advanced Metals Aizu | JAPAN |
| Tantalum | Global Advanced Metals Boyertown | UNITED STATES OF AMERICA |
| Tantalum | Guangdong Rising Rare Metals-EO Materials Ltd. | CHINA |
| Tantalum | Guangdong Zhiyuan New Material Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Tantalum | H.C. Starck Co., Ltd. | THAILAND |
| Tantalum | H.C. Starck Hermsdorf GmbH | GERMANY |
| Tantalum | H.C. Starck Inc. | UNITED STATES OF AMERICA |
| Tantalum | H.C. Starck Ltd. | JAPAN |
| Tantalum | H.C. Starck Smelting GmbH & Co. KG | GERMANY |
| Tantalum | H.C. Starck Tantalum and Niobium GmbH | GERMANY |
| Tantalum | Hengyang King Xing Lifeng New Materials Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Tantalum | Jiangxi Dinghai Tantalum & Niobium Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Tantalum | Jiangxi Tuohong New Raw Material | CHINA |
| Tantalum | JiuJiang JinXin Nonferrous Metals Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Tantalum | Jiujiang Nonferrous Metals Smelting Company Limited | CHINA |
| Tantalum | Jiujiang Zhongao Tantalum & Niobium Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Tantalum | KEMET Blue Metals | MEXICO |
| Tantalum | KEMET Blue Powder | UNITED STATES OF AMERICA |
| Tantalum | King-Tan Tantalum Industry Ltd. | CHINA |
| Tantalum | LSM Brasil S.A. | BRAZIL |
| Tantalum | Metallurgical Products India Pvt., Ltd. | INDIA |

| Metal | Facility Name | Facility Location |
|--------------|---|---|
| Tantalum | Mineracao Taboca S.A. | BRAZIL |
| Tantalum | Mitsui Mining and Smelting Co., Ltd. | JAPAN |
| Tantalum | Ningxia Orient Tantalum Industry Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Tantalum | NPM Silmet AS | ESTONIA |
| Tantalum | Power Resources Ltd. | MACEDONIA, THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF |
| Tantalum | QuantumClean | UNITED STATES OF AMERICA |
| Tantalum | Resind Industria e Comercio Ltda. | BRAZIL |
| Tantalum | RFH Tantalum Smeltery Co., Ltd./Yanling Jincheng Tantalum & Niobium Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Tantalum | Solikamsk Magnesium Works OAO | RUSSIAN FEDERATION |
| Tantalum | Taki Chemical Co., Ltd. | JAPAN |
| Tantalum | Telex Metals | UNITED STATES OF AMERICA |
| Tantalum | Tranzact, Inc. | UNITED STATES OF AMERICA |
| Tantalum | Ulba Metallurgical Plant JSC | KAZAKHSTAN |
| Tantalum | XinXing HaoRong Electronic Material Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Tantalum | Yichun Jin Yang Rare Metal Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Tin | Alpha | UNITED STATES OF AMERICA |
| Tin | An Vinh Joint Stock Mineral Processing Company | VIET NAM |
| Tin | Chenzhou Yunxiang Mining and Metallurgy Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Tin | China Tin Group Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Tin | CNMC (Guangxi) PGMA Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Tin | CV Ayi Jaya | INDONESIA |
| Tin | CV Dua Sekawan | INDONESIA |
| Tin | CV Gita Pesona | INDONESIA |
| Tin | CV Serumpun Sebalai | INDONESIA |
| Tin | CV Tiga Sekawan | INDONESIA |
| Tin | CV United Smelting | INDONESIA |
| Tin | CV Venus Inti Perkasa | INDONESIA |
| Tin | Dowa | JAPAN |
| Tin | Electro-Mechanical Facility of the Cao Bang Minerals & Metallurgy Joint Stock Company | VIET NAM |
| Tin | EM Vinto | BOLIVIA (PLURINATIONAL STATE OF) |
| Tin | Estanho de Rondonia S.A. | BRAZIL |
| Tin | Fenix Metals | POLAND |
| Tin | Gejiu Fengming Metallurgy Chemical Plant | CHINA |
| Tin | Gejiu Jinye Mineral Company | CHINA |
| Tin | Gejiu Kai Meng Industry and Trade LLC | CHINA |
| Tin | Gejiu Non-Ferrous Metal Processing Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Tin | Gejiu Yunxin Nonferrous Electrolysis Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Tin | Gejiu Zili Mining And Metallurgy Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Tin | Guangdong Hanhe Non-Ferrous Metal Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Tin | Guanyang Guida Nonferrous Metal Smelting Plant | CHINA |
| Tin | HuiChang Hill Tin Industry Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Tin | Huichang Jinshunda Tin Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Tin | Jiangxi Ketai Advanced Material Co., Ltd. | CHINA |

| Metal | Facility Name | Facility Location |
|--------------|--|----------------------------------|
| Tin | Kundur Smelter | INDONESIA |
| Tin | Magnu's Minerais Metais e Ligas Ltda. | BRAZIL |
| Tin | Malaysia Smelting Corporation (MSC) | MALAYSIA |
| Tin | Melt Metais e Ligas S.A. | BRAZIL |
| Tin | Metallic Resources, Inc. | UNITED STATES OF AMERICA |
| Tin | Metallo Belgium N.V. | BELGIUM |
| Tin | Metallo Spain S.L.U. | SPAIN |
| Tin | Mineracao Taboca S.A. | BRAZIL |
| Tin | Minsur | PERU |
| Tin | Mitsubishi Materials Corporation | JAPAN |
| Tin | Modeltech Sdn Bhd | MALAYSIA |
| Tin | Nankang Nanshan Tin Manufactory Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Tin | Nghe Tinh Non-Ferrous Metals Joint Stock Company | VIET NAM |
| Tin | O.M. Manufacturing (Thailand) Co., Ltd. | THAILAND |
| Tin | O.M. Manufacturing Philippines, Inc. | PHILIPPINES |
| Tin | Operaciones Metalurgical S.A. | BOLIVIA (PLURINATIONAL STATE OF) |
| Tin | PT Aries Kencana Sejahtera | INDONESIA |
| Tin | PT Artha Cipta Langgeng | INDONESIA |
| Tin | PT ATD Makmur Mandiri Jaya | INDONESIA |
| Tin | PT Babel Inti Perkasa | INDONESIA |
| Tin | PT Bangka Prima Tin | 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 Inti Stania Prima | INDONESIA |
| Tin | PT Karimun Mining | INDONESIA |
| Tin | PT Kijang Jaya Mandiri | INDONESIA |
| Tin | PT Lautan Harmonis Sejahtera | INDONESIA |
| Tin | PT Menara Cipta Mulia | INDONESIA |
| Tin | PT Mitra Stania Prima | INDONESIA |
| Tin | PT O.M. Indonesia | INDONESIA |
| Tin | PT Panca Mega Persada | 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 Sukses Inti Makmur | INDONESIA |
| Tin | PT Sumber Jaya Indah | INDONESIA |
| Tin | PT Timah (Persero) Tbk Mentok | INDONESIA |
| Tin | PT Tinindo Inter Nusa | INDONESIA |
| Tin | PT Tommy Utama | INDONESIA |
| Tin | Resind Industria e Comercio Ltda. | BRAZIL |
| Tin | Rui Da Hung | TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA |

| Metal | Facility Name | Facility Location |
|--------------|---|--------------------------|
| Tin | Soft Metais Ltda. | BRAZIL |
| Tin | Super Ligas | BRAZIL |
| Tin | Thaisarco | THAILAND |
| Tin | Tuyen Quang Non-Ferrous Metals Joint Stock Company | VIET NAM |
| Tin | White Solder Metalurgia e Mineracao Ltda. | BRAZIL |
| Tin | Yunnan Chengfeng Non-ferrous Metals Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Tin | Yunnan Tin Company, Ltd. | CHINA |
| Tungsten | A.L.M.T. TUNGSTEN Corp. | JAPAN |
| Tungsten | ACL Metais Eireli | BRAZIL |
| Tungsten | Asia Tungsten Products Vietnam Ltd. | VIET NAM |
| Tungsten | Chenzhou Diamond Tungsten Products Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Tungsten | Chongyi Zhangyuan Tungsten Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Tungsten | Fujian Jinxin Tungsten Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Tungsten | Ganzhou Haichuang Tungsten Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Tungsten | Ganzhou Huaxing Tungsten Products Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Tungsten | Ganzhou Jiangwu Ferrotungsten Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Tungsten | Ganzhou Seadragon W & Mo Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Tungsten | Ganzhou Yatai Tungsten Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Tungsten | Global Tungsten & Powders Corp. | UNITED STATES OF AMERICA |
| Tungsten | Guangdong Xianglu Tungsten Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Tungsten | H.C. Starck Smelting GmbH & Co. KG | GERMANY |
| Tungsten | H.C. Starck Tungsten GmbH | GERMANY |
| Tungsten | Hunan Chenzhou Mining Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Tungsten | Hunan Chuangda Vanadium Tungsten Co., Ltd. Wuji | CHINA |
| Tungsten | Hunan Chunchang Nonferrous Metals Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Tungsten | Hunan Litian Tungsten Industry Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Tungsten | Hydrometallurg, JSC | RUSSIAN FEDERATION |
| Tungsten | Japan New Metals Co., Ltd. | JAPAN |
| Tungsten | Jiangwu H.C. Starck Tungsten Products Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Tungsten | Jiangxi Dayu Longxintai Tungsten Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| 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 Xincheng Tungsten Industry Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Tungsten | Jiangxi Xiushui Xianggan Nonferrous Metals Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Tungsten | Jiangxi Yaosheng Tungsten Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Tungsten | Kennametal Fallon | UNITED STATES OF AMERICA |
| Tungsten | Kennametal Huntsville | UNITED STATES OF AMERICA |
| Tungsten | Malipo Haiyu Tungsten Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Tungsten | Moliren Ltd. | RUSSIAN FEDERATION |
| Tungsten | Niagara Refining LLC | UNITED STATES OF AMERICA |
| Tungsten | Nui Phao H.C. Starck Tungsten Chemicals Manufacturing LLC | VIET NAM |
| Tungsten | Philippine Chuangxin Industrial Co., Inc. | PHILIPPINES |
| Tungsten | South-East Nonferrous Metal Company Limited of Hengyang City | CHINA |
| Tungsten | Tejing (Vietnam) Tungsten Co., Ltd. | VIET NAM |

| Metal | Facility Name | Facility Location |
|--------------|---|--------------------------|
| Tungsten | Unecha Refractory metals plant | RUSSIAN FEDERATION |
| Tungsten | Vietnam Youngsun Tungsten Industry Co., Ltd. | VIET NAM |
| Tungsten | Wolfram Bergbau und Hutten AG | AUSTRIA |
| Tungsten | Woltech Korea Co., Ltd. | KOREA, REPUBLIC OF |
| Tungsten | Xiamen Tungsten (H.C.) Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Tungsten | Xiamen Tungsten Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Tungsten | Xinfeng Huarui Tungsten & Molybdenum New Material Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Tungsten | Xinhai Rendan Shaoguan Tungsten Co., Ltd. | CHINA |