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

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**FORM SD  
SPECIALIZED DISCLOSURE REPORT**

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**COLUMBIA SPORTSWEAR COMPANY**

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

**Oregon**  
(State or other jurisdiction of  
incorporation or organization)

**000-23939**  
(Commission File Number)

**93-0498284**  
(IRS Employer  
Identification Number)

**14375 Northwest Science Park Drive  
Portland, Oregon 97006**  
(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

**Thomas B. Cusick, Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer (503) 985-4000**  
(Name and telephone number, including area code, of the person to contact in connection with this report)

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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.

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## **Section 1 – Conflict Minerals Disclosure**

### **Item 1.01 Conflict Minerals Disclosure and Report, Exhibit**

As required by Rule 13p-1 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and Form SD, a Conflict Minerals Report is provided as Exhibit 1.01 hereto. It is publicly available at [www.columbia.com](http://www.columbia.com), in the Corporate Responsibility section of the website and can be found via the following link:

[http://demandware.edgesuite.net/aasn\\_prd/on/demandware.static/-/Sites-Columbia\\_US-Library/default/dw2c6550f0/AboutUs/PDF/Conflict\\_Minerals\\_Report\\_2017\\_web.pdf](http://demandware.edgesuite.net/aasn_prd/on/demandware.static/-/Sites-Columbia_US-Library/default/dw2c6550f0/AboutUs/PDF/Conflict_Minerals_Report_2017_web.pdf)

The contents of that site are not incorporated by reference into, and are not otherwise a part of, this Form SD.

### **Item 1.02 Exhibit**

The Conflict Minerals Report required by Item 1.01 is filed as Exhibit 1.01 to this Form SD.

## **Section 2 – Exhibits**

### **Item 2.01 Exhibits**

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

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## **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.

### **COLUMBIA SPORTSWEAR COMPANY**

Dated: May 18, 2018

By: /S/ THOMAS B. CUSICK

Thomas B. Cusick

Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer

**Columbia Sportswear Company**  
**Conflict Minerals Report**  
**For The Year Ended December 31, 2017**

**SUMMARY**

This Conflict Minerals Report of Columbia Sportswear Company (“Columbia,” “the Company,” “we,” “us,” or “our”) for the year ended December 31, 2017 is prepared in compliance with Rule 13p-1 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (“Conflict Minerals Rule”). This report is meant to provide transparency on Columbia’s use of tantalum, tin, tungsten, and gold (“3TG”) when those minerals are necessary to the functionality or production of our products. The Conflict Minerals Rule refers to the 3TG minerals as “conflict minerals.”

Pursuant to the Conflict Minerals Rule, we are required to conduct a good faith reasonable country of origin inquiry (“RCOI”) designed to determine whether any of the 3TG minerals necessary to the functionality or production of our products originated in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (“DRC”) or an adjoining country, collectively defined as the “Covered Countries.” Unless otherwise defined, terms used in this report are defined in the Conflict Minerals Rule.

**PART I. COMPANY OVERVIEW**

Columbia is a global leader in the outdoor and active lifestyle apparel, footwear, accessories, and equipment industry. Founded in 1938 in Portland, Oregon, Columbia products are sold in approximately 90 countries and have earned an international reputation for innovation, quality and performance. Columbia is committed to designing innovative and functional products for consumers who participate in a wide range of outdoor activities, enabling them to enjoy those activities longer and in greater comfort. In addition to the Columbia® brand, Columbia Sportswear Company also owns the SOREL®, Mountain Hardwear®, prAna®, OutDry® and Pacific Trail® brands.

**Our Products**

Our principal products include apparel, footwear, accessories, and equipment for use in a wide range of active lifestyle activities by men, women and youth. We develop and manage our merchandise in two principal categories:

- apparel, accessories and equipment;
- and
- footwear.

**Our Supply Chain**

We do not own or operate manufacturing facilities and most of our products are manufactured by independent factories located outside the United States. Our apparel, accessories and equipment are manufactured in 19 countries, with Vietnam and China accounting for approximately 64% of our 2017 apparel, accessories and equipment production. Our footwear is manufactured in five countries, with China and Vietnam accounting for a majority of our 2017 footwear production.

Many of the products that we manufacture are highly technical and typically include components and trims from many suppliers. We maintain contracts with most of our finished good suppliers and many of our trim and component suppliers. While we may direct our vast network of finished good suppliers to use specific trim and component suppliers, in some cases

we may not have direct contractual relationships with the trim and component suppliers used by our finished goods suppliers. Generally, there are multiple tiers of suppliers between the 3TG smelters, refiners and mines and our direct finished-good suppliers.

## **PART II. CONFLICT MINERALS PROGRAM**

### **Conflict Minerals Program Overview**

At Columbia, we value responsible manufacturing practices and are committed to working with manufacturing partners who share these values. Columbia follows the *Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas* framework developed by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (“OECD”) in conducting inquiries to determine whether products include conflict minerals from the Covered Countries. In addition, we are involved in industry task forces that collaborate among numerous industry groups impacted by the Conflict Minerals Rule.

### **Conflict Minerals Policy**

We have adopted a position statement (“Policy”), commonly referred to as a conflict minerals policy by our industry peers, regarding the sourcing of 3TG minerals. Our Policy is publicly available on our website at [www.columbia.com](http://www.columbia.com) in the corporate responsibility section of the website.

Columbia expects all of its suppliers to avoid the use of 3TG from non-certified sources. Columbia’s Policy creates an expectation for suppliers to establish policies, due diligence frameworks and management systems, consistent with the OECD *Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas*. Specifically, we expect suppliers to maintain records on the source and chain of custody for all 3TG minerals used in the manufacturing of our products. In addition, we may require suppliers to provide information with respect to their supply chain to allow us to provide transparent disclosure consistent with the Conflict Minerals Rule. Our Policy applies to all suppliers and licensees of Columbia and its subsidiaries and affiliates. Each supplier providing product, trims or components to Columbia (or who otherwise contracts to brand products with a Columbia-owned trademark) that include 3TG minerals is expected to:

- Maintain adequate records regarding its supply chain sources, including adequate contact information;
- Cooperate with Columbia and respond in a timely manner to information requests by Columbia with respect to the supplier’s sources of 3TG minerals; and
- Certify, upon Columbia’s request, the sources of supplier’s 3TG minerals.

As we enter into new contracts or renew existing contracts with suppliers, we expect suppliers to comply with our Policy and to cooperate with our efforts to identify the sources of 3TG minerals found in the products we purchase from them.

### **Contacting Columbia**

We have established a process to allow interested parties to contact us with questions, comments or concerns regarding our Policy or practices. Our conflict minerals group may be reached by email at [conflictminerals@columbia.com](mailto:conflictminerals@columbia.com).

The product category units contained in this report are aggregated at the product category or highest level. An inquiry regarding a particular product style may be sent to [conflictmineralreports@columbia.com](mailto:conflictmineralreports@columbia.com).

### **Scope of Review**

This report covers apparel, equipment, accessories, and footwear products manufactured for Columbia and its subsidiaries in 2017, other than products specifically excluded as noted below. In accordance with the Conflict Minerals Rule and industry guidance, Columbia determined that certain items were excluded from reporting, including point-of-purchase displays, prototypes, packaging, hangers, and samples. In addition, Columbia made determinations with respect to the exclusions from our scope of review of certain dyes, biocides and fungicides included in certain products that are not indicated to include 3TG minerals. We also excluded from the scope of our report the following products because we do not believe we contract to manufacture the products:

- Certain products manufactured by third-party licensees under trademark license agreements;
- Products manufactured pursuant to agreements for which Columbia has limited control over the content or manufacturing of the product, including certain products manufactured by our distributors for distribution in markets in their designated territory; and
- Certain products sourced through sourcing agents.

Based on this scope of review, we conducted a RCOI and due diligence as described below.

## **PART III. REASONABLE COUNTRY OF ORIGIN INQUIRY AND DUE DILIGENCE**

### **Design of Program**

We designed our conflict minerals compliance program to conform in all material respects with the framework presented by the OECD in the publication *OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas*. Due to the complexity and size of our supply chain, we developed a risk-based approach that focused on suppliers that we believed were likely to provide us with trims, components or finished goods containing 3TG minerals.

### **Efforts to Determine Country of Origin**

Under our RCOI, we requested that all suppliers identified as providing trims, components or goods that could possibly include 3TG minerals provide information to us regarding their 3TG mineral use and smelters and refiners (“SORs”) sources using the Conflict Mineral Reporting Template (“CMRT”). The CMRT was developed by the Responsible Minerals Initiative (the “RMI”) to collect data and facilitate disclosure of information regarding SORs that provide material to a manufacturer’s supply chain. It includes questions regarding a direct supplier’s conflict minerals policy, its due diligence process and information about its supply chain, such as the names and locations of SORs, as well as the origin of 3TG minerals used by those facilities. We believe adoption of this form facilitated a more consistent result in the information we received from suppliers who are likely responding to the requests from many other manufacturers and that use of the CMRT represents our reasonable efforts to determine the country of origin of 3TG minerals in our supply chain. In large part, we must rely on the cooperation of other parties in our supply chain to report on compliance with the Conflict Minerals Rule.

## **Due Diligence Measures Performed**

We designed our due diligence framework to conform in all material respects with the OECD's *Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas*, which is described below.

### ***1. Management Systems***

Columbia has established a management system consisting of a framework of policies, processes and controls and an organizational structure that supports our efforts to ensure compliance with the Conflict Minerals Rule. These are further described below.

#### *Internal Team*

We have a dedicated conflict mineral group that collaborates with key senior executives and subject matter experts from functions such as manufacturing, materials research, legal, and finance to ensure execution of our management system. The team of subject matter experts is responsible for implementing our conflict minerals compliance strategy and is led by our Vice President of Corporate Responsibility. Execution of the program is managed by the corporate responsibility department and is based upon OECD established guidelines.

#### *Control systems*

Our control structure includes:

- A documented Conflict Minerals Policy approved by executive management related to our sourcing of 3TG minerals;
- Internal and supplier training programs covering Columbia's conflict minerals program requirements;
- A centralized project team with senior management support from the corporate responsibility, legal, finance, materials research, and manufacturing departments;
- Engagement of a third-party service provider to assist in conducting a RCOI and following up on due diligence;
- Designated personnel in the regional offices to manage communication between suppliers and Columbia's third-party service provider when needed;
- Language in our restricted substance list that establishes the expectation that our suppliers avoid use of non-certified 3TG minerals;
- A conflict minerals contract clause that creates an expectation for suppliers and their subcontractors to adhere to our Conflict Minerals Policy, which requires suppliers to provide us with information about their sources of 3TG minerals;
- Periodic updates to the executive management team as considered necessary;
- and
- An established grievance mechanism included in Columbia's Conflict Minerals Policy to direct questions or concerns about Columbia's conflict minerals program to a specific email address.

#### *Maintenance of records*

We have established a central repository for information in order to facilitate access and retention of records. A retention policy is in place to ensure that relevant materials are preserved for appropriate periods.

#### *Supplier Engagement*

In 2017, our Policy and Columbia's requirements were communicated to 69 active suppliers across our supply chain. Training documentation was provided to these targeted suppliers to share general information about the Conflict Minerals Rule along

with Columbia's requirements to suppliers regarding this obligation. We engaged a third-party service provider to assist in this communication, our RCOI and our due diligence. This assistance included answering any questions that suppliers had about the CMRT or any other due diligence requests from Columbia. While most of our inquiries are directed to our indirect trim and component suppliers, in some cases we must rely on our direct suppliers to work with their upstream suppliers so that they may provide us with accurate information about the origin of 3TG minerals in the trims and components included in the finished goods we purchase. When needed, we have leveraged our existing foreign liaison offices to facilitate engagement with our suppliers, including support in answering questions about the training materials and the third-party service provider's role in Columbia's efforts to comply with the Conflict Minerals Rule requirements. As part of our program, Columbia required suppliers to complete (i) the CMRT, disclosing a high-level assessment of the supplier's use of 3TG minerals and (ii) a SORs list, documenting the supplier's source of 3TG minerals, as cross referenced against the Responsible Minerals Assurance Program.

## ***2. Identify and Assess Risk in the Supply Chain***

In accordance with the OECD framework, we implement a risk-based approach to ensure compliance with the Conflict Minerals Rule. Our program includes control mechanisms to identify and address risks inherent to our supply chain that could affect our efforts to comply with the Conflict Minerals Rule. These risks include:

- Major changes in our operating processes or foreign sourcing operations;
- Inaccurate classification of materials and trims that may result in incorrect final report results;
- Inaccuracy of our database of suppliers and appropriate contacts that are specific to the conflict minerals program, and inability to accurately identify all local manufacturing and licensing arrangements specific to regions outside the United States;
- Introduction of new product lines, products or other business activities;
- Disruption of our information systems or incompatibility of our systems with our suppliers' systems;
- Adequacy of internal controls to prevent noncompliance with the Conflict Minerals Rule;
- Timeliness, completeness and availability of supply chain information following business acquisitions; and
- Adverse impacts to the Company's relationships with its suppliers due to costs and burden of compliance.

Other external factors that could affect our conflict minerals activities include:

- Changes or developments in legislation, regulations, rulings, and court decisions;
- Reliability of representations by suppliers indicating the facility at which its conflict minerals were processed and accuracy in demonstrating that those conflict minerals did not originate in the Covered Countries or came from recycled or scrap sources; and
- Supplier's inability or unwillingness to provide the necessary information on a timely basis or at all.

### *Survey Process and Results*

Our conflict mineral reporting process involves:

- Identifying trims and components used in our products that could contain 3TG minerals;



- Reviewing, when available, the bill of materials for trims and components that could contain 3TG minerals;

- Identifying suppliers of trims and components or finished goods that could incorporate materials that could contain 3TG minerals;
- Establishing suppliers that are included in the scope of our 3TG minerals reporting process in accordance with the Conflict Minerals Rule; and
- Instructing our third-party service provider to request completion of the CMRTs from finished good and component suppliers to determine if these suppliers have product that potentially contains 3TG minerals from Covered Countries.

Our third-party service provider requested completed CMRTs of 69 suppliers, representing primarily trim and component suppliers. We received responses from 69 suppliers, for a response rate of 100%. Of the responding suppliers, 13% indicated one or more of the 3TG minerals were necessary to the functionality or production of the products they supply to Columbia or its subsidiaries. We have classified each of our 69 reporting suppliers as set forth below:

- Level 3 - Zero suppliers were determined to have one or more SORs which the supplier has indicated are known to source from a Covered Country, but which are not certified by a recognized body as conflict free;
- Level 2 - Zero suppliers were determined to have one or more SORs which the supplier has indicated source from a “Level 2 Country” (low to medium risk countries with some known or plausible involvement in smuggling, export or transit or minerals out of conflict affected regions), but are not certified as conflict free;
- Smelter Data Variance - Three suppliers (i) listed the name of one or more SORs that is not recognized as a SOR by our third-party service provider, or the SOR is listed for a metal it is not known to process, or (ii) the supplier may have answered “Yes” to CMRT Question 3 but none of the SORs listed in the CMRT is known to source from a Covered Country;
- Inconsistent - Four suppliers provided inconsistent information;
- No Conflict Concern - Four suppliers were determined to present no conflict concern because all SORs are not within (or sourcing from within) the Covered Countries, or because all SORs in (or sourcing from) the Covered Countries are certified conflict free for the declared metal(s) or all SORs are exclusive recyclers/scrap; and
- No 3TG - 58 suppliers responded that they do not use 3TG in their products.

Columbia focused on communication and coordination with our suppliers who fell under the Smelter Data Variance and Inconsistent categories. We had no suppliers that fell under the Level 3 or Level 2 classification. Approximately 70% of the responses received provided data at a company level. The remaining suppliers declared that information was provided either at a product level or in a user defined category. Given that a majority of the responses were made at the company level, some of the 3TG and related SORs identified in the responses may not specifically relate to Columbia’s products. For instance, certain gold SORs were identified by suppliers who responded at the company level. However, to Columbia’s knowledge, gold is not present in our products and there were no responses specific to Columbia’s products indicating otherwise.

Our third-party service provider reviewed the supplier responses against risk factors and criteria they developed to determine which suppliers fell under a particular response classification. Supplier responses were evaluated for plausibility, gaps and inconsistencies within the data reported by those suppliers, as well as incomplete SORs information. Additional supplier contacts were conducted to attempt to resolve the following quality control flags:

- One or more SORs were listed for an unused metal;
- SOR information was not provided for a used metal, or SOR information provided was not a verified metal processor;
- Supplier answered yes to sourcing from the Covered Countries, but none of the SORs listed are known to source from the region;
- Supplier indicated that they have not received conflict minerals data for each metal from all of their relevant suppliers;

- Supplier indicated they have not identified all of the SORs used for the products included in the declaration scope;
- Supplier indicated they have not provided all applicable SOR information received;  
and
- Supplier indicated 100% of the 3TG for products covered by the declaration originates from scrap/recycled sources, but one or more SORs listed are not known to be exclusive recyclers.

*Smelters or Refiners and Country of Origin of 3TG Minerals*

Based on our third-party service provider's analysis, there was an indication of Covered Country sourcing for 17 out of 67 verified SORs identified by Columbia's suppliers. For those suppliers that indicated sourcing from Covered Countries, our third-party service provider completed additional investigation to determine the source and chain-of-custody of the regulated metals. If the SOR was not certified under an internationally-recognized program, our third-party service provider attempted to contact the SOR to gain more information about their sourcing practices, including countries of origin and transfer, and whether there are any internal due diligence procedures in place or other processes the SOR takes to track the chain-of-custody on the source of its mineral ores. Relevant information in its reviews include: whether the SOR has a documented, effective and communicated conflict free policy, a system to support a mass balance of materials processed and traceability documentation. Research was performed to analyze any additional information regarding the SOR's sourcing practices. Up to three contact attempts were made by our third-party service provider to SORs to gather information on mine country of origin and sourcing practices.

The following table lists SORs with indications of Covered Country sourcing, along with the associated countries of origin and the relevant certification status. Our third-party service provider relied on the following internationally accepted audit standards to determine which SORs are considered conflict free. The RMI Responsible Minerals Assurance Process ("RMAP"), the London Bullion Market Association Good Delivery Program ("LBMA") and the Responsible Jewelry Council Chain-of-Custody Certification ("RJC").

<b>Metal</b>	<b>Smelter/Refiner</b>	<b>Conflict Free Certifications</b>	<b>Mine Countries of Origin</b>
Gold	Asaka Riken Co., Ltd.	RMAP	Burundi, Rwanda
Gold	CCR Refinery - Glencore Canada Corporation	LBMA, RMAP	DRC- Congo (Kinshasa), Zambia
Tin	CV United Smelting	RMAP	Congo (Brazzaville), DRC- Congo (Kinshasa), Rwanda
Tin	CV Venus Inti Perkasa	RMAP	Congo (Brazzaville)
Tin	EM Vinto	RMAP	Congo (Brazzaville), DRC- Congo (Kinshasa)
Tin	Jiangxi Ketai Advanced Material Co., Ltd.	RMAP	Burundi
Tin	Malaysia Smelting Corporation (MSC)	RMAP	Angola, Burundi, Central African Republic, Congo (Brazzaville), DRC- Congo (Kinshasa), South Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia
Tin	Metallo Belgium N.V.	RMAP	DRC- Congo (Kinshasa)
Gold	Mitsubishi Materials Corporation	LBMA, RMAP	Congo (Brazzaville)
Gold	Nihon Material Co., Ltd.	LBMA, RMAP	DRC- Congo (Kinshasa), Rwanda
Tin	Operaciones Metalurgical S.A.	RMAP	DRC- Congo (Kinshasa)
Tin	PT Bangka Tin Industry	RMAP	DRC- Congo (Kinshasa)
Tin	PT Stanindo Inti Perkasa	RMAP	DRC- Congo (Kinshasa)
Tin	PT Timah (Persero) Tbk Kundur	RMAP	DRC- Congo (Kinshasa), Rwanda
Tin	PT Timah (Persero) Tbk Mentok	RMAP	DRC- Congo (Kinshasa)
Tin	PT Tinindo Inter Nusa	RMAP	DRC- Congo (Kinshasa), Rwanda
Tin	Thaisarco	RMAP	Angola, Burundi, Central African Republic, Congo (Brazzaville), DRC- Congo (Kinshasa), Rwanda, South Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia

Our third-party service provider also assigned red flags to SORs where there was evidence of sourcing from an OECD Level 2 country, or evidence of sourcing from countries which have unknown reserves for a given metal. The following are the SORs with an indication of sourcing from an OECD Level 2 country, along with the associated countries of origin and relevant certification status:

<b>Metal</b>	<b>Smelter/Refiner</b>	<b>Conflict Free Certifications</b>	<b>Mine Countries of Origin</b>
Gold	Asaka Riken Co., Ltd.	RMAP	Mozambique
Gold	Gold Refinery of Zijin Mining Group Co., Ltd.	LBMA, RMAP	Mozambique
Gold	Heraeus Metals Hong Kong Ltd.	LBMA, RJC, RMAP	Mozambique, South Africa
Gold	Heraeus Precious Metals GmbH & Co. KG	LBMA, RMAP	United Arab Emirates
Gold	LS-NIKKO Copper Inc.	LBMA, RMAP	South Africa
Tin	Malaysia Smelting Corporation (MSC)	RMAP	Kenya, Mozambique, South Africa
Gold	Mitsubishi Materials Corporation	LBMA, RMAP	Mozambique
Gold	Nihon Material Co., Ltd.	LBMA, RMAP	Mozambique
Gold	Ohura Precious Metal Industry Co., Ltd.	RMAP	South Africa
Tin	PT DS Jaya Abadi	RMAP	Mozambique
Tin	PT Stanindo Inti Perkasa	RMAP	Mozambique
Gold	Tanaka Kikinzoku Kogyo K.K.	LBMA, RMAP	South Africa
Gold	Zhongyuan Gold Smelter of Zhongjin Gold Corporation	LBMA, RMAP	Mozambique

The following table lists the SORs with indications of sourcing from an unknown reserve, along with the associated countries of origin and the relevant certification status:

<b>Metal</b>	<b>Smelter/Refiner</b>	<b>Conflict Free Certifications</b>	<b>Mine Countries of Origin</b>
Gold	Aida Chemical Industries Co., Ltd.	RMAP	Portugal
Tin	Alpha	RMAP	Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Czech Republic, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Guyana, Hungary, India, Ireland, Israel, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jersey, Kazakhstan, Korea, Republic of, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Namibia, Netherlands, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, United Kingdom, United States, Zimbabwe
Gold	Asahi Pretec Corp.	LBMA, RMAP	Austria, Belgium, Cambodia, Czech Republic, Djibouti, Estonia, Germany, Hong Kong, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Singapore
Gold	Aurubis AG	LBMA, RMAP	Germany, Hong Kong
Gold	CCR Refinery - Glencore Canada Corporation	LBMA, RMAP	Germany, Switzerland
Tin	China Tin Group Co., Ltd.	RMAP	Switzerland, United States

Tin	CV United Smelting	RMAP	Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Czech Republic, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Guyana, Hungary, India, Ireland, Israel, Ivory Coast, Japan, Kazakhstan, Korea, Republic of, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Namibia, Netherlands, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Spain, Suriname, Switzerland, Taiwan, United Kingdom, United States, Zimbabwe
Tin	CV Venus Inti Perkasa	RMAP	Canada, Chile, Congo (Brazzaville), Germany, Guyana, Japan, Suriname, Switzerland
Tin	EM Vinto	RMAP	Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Czech Republic, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Guyana, Hungary, India, Ireland, Israel, Ivory Coast, Japan, Kazakhstan, Korea, Republic of, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Namibia, Netherlands, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Spain, Suriname, Switzerland, Taiwan, United Kingdom, United States, Zimbabwe
Tin	Fenix Metals	RMAP	Kazakhstan, Poland
Tin	Gejiu Non-Ferrous Metal Processing Co., Ltd.	RMAP	Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Czech Republic, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Guyana, Hungary, India, Ireland, Israel, Ivory Coast, Japan, Kazakhstan, Korea, Republic of, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Namibia, Netherlands, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Spain, Suriname, Switzerland, Taiwan, United Kingdom, United States, Zimbabwe
Gold	Heraeus Metals Hong Kong Ltd.	LBMA, RJC, RMAP	Germany, Hong Kong, Singapore, Switzerland
Gold	Heraeus Precious Metals GmbH & Co. KG	LBMA, RMAP	Germany, Hong Kong, Jersey, Switzerland, United Arab Emirates
Tin	Jiangxi Ketai Advanced Material Co., Ltd.	RMAP	Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, Czech Republic, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Guyana, Hungary, India, Ireland, Israel, Ivory Coast, Japan, Kazakhstan, Korea, Republic of, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Namibia, Netherlands, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Spain, Suriname, Switzerland, Taiwan, United Kingdom, United States, Zimbabwe
Gold	LS-NIKKO Copper Inc.	LBMA, RMAP	Hong Kong, Singapore
Tin	Malaysia Smelting Corporation (MSC)	RMAP	Angola, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Czech Republic, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Guyana, Hungary, India, Ireland, Israel, Ivory Coast, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Korea, Republic of, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mozambique, Namibia, Netherlands, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, South Africa, South Sudan, Suriname, Taiwan, Tanzania, United Kingdom, United States, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Gold	Matsuda Sangyo Co., Ltd.	LBMA, RMAP	Hong Kong
Tin	Metallo Belgium N.V.	RMAP	Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Czech Republic, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Guyana, Hungary, India, Ireland, Israel, Ivory Coast, Japan, Kazakhstan, Korea, Republic of, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Namibia, Netherlands, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Spain, Suriname, Switzerland, Taiwan, United Kingdom, United States, Zimbabwe
Gold	Metalor Technologies (Hong Kong) Ltd.	LBMA, RJC, RMAP	Hong Kong, Switzerland
Gold	Metalor Technologies S.A.	LBMA, RJC, RMAP	Belgium, Hong Kong, Switzerland
Gold	Metalor USA Refining Corporation	LBMA, RJC, RMAP	Switzerland
Tin	Minsur	RMAP	Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Czech Republic, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Guyana, Hungary, India, Ireland, Israel, Ivory Coast, Japan, Kazakhstan, Korea, Republic of, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Namibia, Netherlands, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Spain, Suriname, Switzerland, Taiwan, United Kingdom, United States, Zimbabwe
Gold	Mitsubishi Materials Corporation	LBMA, RMAP	Austria, Hong Kong
Tin	Mitsubishi Materials Corporation	RMAP	Canada, Japan, Papua New Guinea
Gold	Nihon Material Co., Ltd.	LBMA, RMAP	Portugal, Switzerland
Tin	O.M. Manufacturing (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	RMAP	Netherlands, Philippines
Gold	Ohura Precious Metal Industry Co., Ltd.	RMAP	Austria, Belgium, Cambodia, Czech Republic, Djibouti, Estonia, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Singapore, Switzerland
Tin	Operaciones Metalurgical S.A.	RMAP	Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Czech Republic, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Guyana, Hungary, India, Ireland, Israel, Ivory Coast, Japan, Kazakhstan, Korea, Republic of, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Namibia, Netherlands, Philippines, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Spain, Suriname, Switzerland, Taiwan, United Kingdom, United States, Zimbabwe
Tin	PT Bangka Prima Tin	RMAP	Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Czech Republic, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Guyana, Hungary, India, Ireland, Israel, Ivory Coast, Japan, Kazakhstan, Korea, Republic of, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Namibia, Netherlands, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Spain, Suriname, Switzerland, Taiwan, United Kingdom, United States, Zimbabwe

Tin	PT Bangka Tin Industry	RMAP	Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Czech Republic, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Guyana, Hungary, India, Ireland, Israel, Ivory Coast, Japan, Kazakhstan, Korea, Republic of, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Namibia, Netherlands, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Spain, Suriname, Switzerland, Taiwan, United Kingdom, United States, Zimbabwe
Tin	PT Belitung Industri Sejahtera	RMAP	Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Czech Republic, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Guyana, Hungary, India, Ireland, Israel, Ivory Coast, Japan, Kazakhstan, Korea, Republic of, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Namibia, Netherlands, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Spain, Suriname, Switzerland, Taiwan, United Kingdom, United States, Zimbabwe
Tin	PT DS Jaya Abadi	RMAP	Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Czech Republic, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Guyana, Hungary, India, Ireland, Israel, Ivory Coast, Japan, Kazakhstan, Korea, Republic of, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mozambique, Namibia, Netherlands, Poland, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Spain, Suriname, Switzerland, Taiwan, United Kingdom, United States, Zimbabwe
Tin	PT Mitra Stania Prima	RMAP	Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Czech Republic, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Guyana, Hungary, India, Ireland, Israel, Ivory Coast, Japan, Kazakhstan, Korea, Republic of, Kyrgyzstan, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Namibia, Netherlands, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Spain, Suriname, Switzerland, Taiwan, United Kingdom, United States, Zimbabwe
Tin	PT Prima Timah Utama	RMAP	Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Czech Republic, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Guyana, Hungary, India, Ireland, Israel, Ivory Coast, Japan, Kazakhstan, Korea, Republic of, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Namibia, Netherlands, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Spain, Suriname, Switzerland, Taiwan, United Kingdom, United States, Zimbabwe
Tin	PT Refined Bangka Tin	RMAP	Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Czech Republic, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Guyana, Hungary, India, Ireland, Israel, Ivory Coast, Japan, Kazakhstan, Korea, Republic of, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Namibia, Netherlands, Philippines, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Spain, Suriname, Switzerland, Taiwan, United Kingdom, United States, Zimbabwe



Tin	PT Stanindo Inti Perkasa	RMAP	Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Czech Republic, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Guyana, Hungary, India, Ireland, Israel, Ivory Coast, Japan, Kazakhstan, Korea, Republic of, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mozambique, Namibia, Netherlands, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Spain, Suriname, Switzerland, Taiwan, United Kingdom, United States, Zimbabwe
Tin	PT Sukses Inti Makmur	RMAP	Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Czech Republic, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Guyana, Hungary, India, Ireland, Israel, Ivory Coast, Japan, Kazakhstan, Korea, Republic of, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Namibia, Netherlands, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Spain, Suriname, Switzerland, Taiwan, United Kingdom, United States, Zimbabwe
Tin	PT Timah (Persero) Tbk Kundur	RMAP	Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Czech Republic, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Guyana, Hungary, India, Ireland, Israel, Ivory Coast, Japan, Kazakhstan, Korea, Republic of, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Namibia, Netherlands, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Spain, Suriname, Switzerland, Taiwan, United Kingdom, United States, Zimbabwe
Tin	PT Timah (Persero) Tbk Mentok	RMAP	Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Czech Republic, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Guyana, Hungary, India, Ireland, Israel, Ivory Coast, Japan, Kazakhstan, Korea, Republic of, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Namibia, Netherlands, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Spain, Suriname, Switzerland, Taiwan, United Kingdom, United States, Zimbabwe
Tin	PT Tinindo Inter Nusa	RMAP	Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Czech Republic, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Guyana, Hungary, India, Ireland, Israel, Ivory Coast, Japan, Kazakhstan, Korea, Republic of, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Namibia, Netherlands, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Spain, Suriname, Switzerland, Taiwan, United Kingdom, United States, Zimbabwe
Gold	Royal Canadian Mint	LBMA, RMAP	Germany, Switzerland
Tin	Rui Da Hung	RMAP	Japan, Taiwan
Gold	Tanaka Kikinzoku Kogyo K.K.	LBMA, RMAP	Belgium, Hong Kong, Singapore, Switzerland

Tin	Thaisarco	RMAP	Angola, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Cambodia, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Czech Republic, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Guyana, Hungary, India, Ireland, Israel, Ivory Coast, Japan, Kazakhstan, Korea, Republic of, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Morocco, Namibia, Netherlands, Poland, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, South Sudan, Spain, Suriname, Switzerland, Taiwan, Tanzania, United Kingdom, United States, Zambia, Zimbabwe
Gold	United Precious Metal Refining, Inc.	RMAP	Belgium, Switzerland
Tin	White Solder Metalurgia e Mineracao Ltda.	RMAP	Germany
Gold	WIELAND Edelmetalle GmbH	RMAP	Germany
Tin	Yunnan Tin Company Limited	RMAP	Belgium, Canada, Ethiopia, Germany, Hong Kong, United States
Gold	Zhongyuan Gold Smelter of Zhongjin Gold Corporation	LBMA, RMAP	Germany, Switzerland

### ***3. Design and Implement a Strategy to Respond to Risks***

We have implemented a risk management plan that includes continued communication with our suppliers to enhance and improve the quality of responses and disclosures in future reporting periods. In furtherance of those objectives, we continue to take the following steps to support the due diligence measures to mitigate the risk that the 3TG minerals in our products, directly or indirectly, benefit armed groups in the Covered Countries:

- Continue to educate our suppliers with an emphasis on suppliers who were classified as Smelter Data Variance or Inconsistent;
- Evaluate and monitor active suppliers to identify which suppliers provide us with products containing 3TG minerals and need to be included in our information request; and
- Evaluate and recommend system and process improvements designed to improve tracking, supplier training, supplier identification, reasonable country of origin, and due diligence efforts.

### ***4. 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 mineral SORs and therefore do not perform or direct audits of these entities. Our current efforts include cross-referencing SORs identified by our suppliers against recognized conflict free smelter certification programs. In addition, in connection with our due diligence, for the identified SORs, our third-party service provider consults information concerning independent third-party audits of SORs made available by the RMI, LBMA, and RJC.

### ***5. Report on Supply Chain Due Diligence***

Columbia has determined that during 2017, we manufactured or contracted to manufacture products that include 3TG minerals that are necessary to the functionality or production of its products. Based on our RCOI and our due diligence efforts, we determined that only 17 of the SORs identified by our suppliers is known to source from a Covered Country; however, they are

all certified by a recognized body as conflict free. We are unable to determine with certainty whether conflict minerals from the identified SORs were used in our products.

Following the due diligence measures performed, we do not have sufficient information to determine with certainty the source of all of the 3TG minerals in our products or whether those minerals were used directly or indirectly to finance or benefit armed groups in Covered Countries. This Conflict Minerals Report constitutes our annual report on our 3TG minerals due diligence and is available on our website [www.columbia.com](http://www.columbia.com) and filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on Form SD.