



RESPONSIBLE MINERALS STATEMENT

February 17, 2020

To Bourns, Inc. Customers:

On August 22, 2012, the U.S. Securities and Exchange Committee (“SEC”) published the final rules for the implementation of Section 1502 of the Dodd Frank Act (the “Act”) regarding certain minerals known as Conflict Minerals. At the time of passage of the Act, “Conflict Minerals” meant tin, tantalum, tungsten or gold minerals from the Democratic Republic of Congo and adjoining countries (collectively, the “Conflict Countries”).

Section 1502 of the Act was enacted by Congress in order to help eradicate the sales of Conflict Minerals which sales finance armed militant groups participating in regional conflicts. These rules require public companies in the United States that use Conflict Minerals to file annual reports regarding such use.

Bourns, Inc. (“Bourns”) has now expanded its Corporate Policy and Procedures regarding Responsible Minerals Due Diligence to treat cobalt in the same manner as the Conflict Minerals. This approach is consistent with the Organization for Cooperation & Development’s (OECD) framework for risk-based due diligence in the minerals supply chain. Bourns and its subsidiaries commit not to use any Conflict Minerals (i.e., tin, tantalum, tungsten or gold) or cobalt from the Conflict Countries unless these minerals are from a smelter identified as compliant with the Responsible Mineral Initiative assessment protocols.

Although Bourns is not a public company, Bourns is a part of the global supply chain and will support the supply chain’s Responsible Minerals Due Diligence efforts.

Bourns expects its suppliers and customers also to commit to the Responsible Minerals Due Diligence efforts in order to allow complete and accurate reporting both upstream and downstream in the supply chain.

Sincerely,

BOURNS, INC.

Erik Meijer
President and Chief Operating Officer

(Revision February 10, 2020 supersedes previous statement dated March 20, 2017.)