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

FORM SD

Specialized Disclosure Report

Qorvo, Inc.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware	**001-36801**	**46-5288992**
(State or Other Jurisdiction of Incorporation)	(Commission File Number)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

7628 Thorndike Road
Greensboro, North Carolina 27409-9421
(Address of principal executive offices)
(Zip Code)

Mark J. Murphy **(336) 664-1233**
(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, 2016.

Section 1 Conflict Minerals Disclosure

Item 1.01 Conflict Minerals Disclosure and Report

Company Overview

Qorvo, Inc. (referred to collectively with its wholly owned subsidiaries in this report as the “Company”, “Qorvo”, “we”, “us” or “our”) is a product and technology leader at the forefront of the growing global demand for always-on broadband connectivity. We combine a broad portfolio of radio frequency (“RF”) solutions, highly differentiated semiconductor technologies, deep systems-level expertise and scale manufacturing to supply a diverse group of customers in expanding markets, including smartphones and other mobile devices, defense and aerospace, WiFi customer premises equipment, cellular base stations, optical networks, automotive connectivity, and smart home applications. Within these markets, our products enable a broad range of leading-edge applications - from very-high-power wired and wireless infrastructure solutions to ultra-low-power smart home solutions. Our products and technologies help transform how people around the world access their data, transact commerce, and interact with their communities.

Qorvo employs more than 8,600 people. We have world-class manufacturing facilities, and our fabrication facility in Richardson, Texas, is a U.S. Department of Defense (“DoD”)-accredited ‘Trusted Source’ (Category 1A) for gallium arsenide (“GaAs”), gallium nitride (“GaN”) and bulk acoustic wave (“BAW”) technologies. Our design and manufacturing expertise covers many semiconductor process technologies, which we source both internally and through external suppliers. Our primary wafer fabrication facilities are in Texas, Florida, North Carolina and Oregon, and our primary assembly and test facilities are in China, Costa Rica, Germany and Texas. We also operate design, sales and other manufacturing facilities throughout Asia, Europe and North America.

Qorvo is filing this Form SD pursuant to Rule 13p-1 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (“Rule 13p-1”) with respect to its management of conflict minerals during the year ended December 31, 2016.

Conflict Minerals are Necessary to the Function and Production of Qorvo Parts

As defined by the content requirements of Form SD, “conflict minerals” include columbite-tantalum (coltan), cassiterite, gold, wolframite, or their derivatives, which are limited to tantalum, tin and tungsten. Almost all Qorvo products intentionally contain tantalum, tin, tungsten or gold (also known as “3TG”), as these metals are necessary to the functionality and production of our products. All parts do not contain all four 3TG metals, but all parts contain at least one of the 3TG metals.

Therefore, we have conducted a good faith Reasonable Country of Origin Inquiry (“RCOI”) to determine whether any of these conflict minerals originated in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (the “DRC”) or an adjoining country (collectively, the “Covered Countries”), or are from recycled or scrap sources.

Reasonable Country of Origin Inquiry ("RCOI")

We maintain a robust database of the composition of components and materials used to manufacture our products. Our RCOI process began with an analysis of this data to determine which of our components and materials contained a 3TG metal. We use the Conflict-Free Sourcing Initiative ("CFSI") Conflict Minerals Reporting Template ("CMRT") to engage the suppliers of those components and materials, and collect sourcing information for the smelters and refiners (herein collectively referred to as "smelters") identified in Qorvo's supply chain. Although the majority of our suppliers reported unknown countries of origin for the conflict minerals contained in our products, we also compared their responses to the CFSI's RCOI report, which is provided to Qorvo as a benefit of our membership. This report contains non-public smelter sourcing data collected by the CFSI during their Conflict-Free Smelter Program ("CFSP") audits.

The CFSI is a leading industry program that helps manage risk by improving supply chain transparency on conflict minerals. Through our membership and participation in the activities of the CFSI, we have access to sourcing information for smelters in our supply chain that have been validated as compliant to the CFSP requirements. This sourcing information is presented as L1, L2, L3, DRC or R/S:

- L1 - the smelter is sourcing from countries not identified as conflict regions or plausible countries for smuggling materials from the Covered Countries.
- L2 - the smelter is sourcing from a country known to be or plausible for smuggling materials that may be sourced from the Covered Countries.
- L3 - the smelter is sourcing from an adjoining country to the DRC.
- DRC - the smelter is sourcing from the DRC.
- R/S - the smelter processes only recycled or scrap material.

This level of sourcing detail is only available for smelters that have been found to be compliant to the CFSP. CFSI members do not know the actual mine or even the country (other than if the smelter sourcing is listed as "DRC") from which a smelter may source.

The use of sourcing information from the CFSI is subject to the terms of the relevant Agreements of the Exchange of Confidential Information between the CFSI and the individual smelters. Those terms prohibit CFSI members from disclosing the sourcing of conflict minerals by individual smelters, even if the disclosure is necessary to meet the member's SEC reporting obligations. The information may only be aggregated (i.e., "smelters in Qorvo's supply chain source from the Covered Countries"). The terms do not allow CFSI members to state that Smelter A sources from the Covered Countries and Smelter B does not.

The country of origin information from the CFSI can be different from the information given by suppliers in their CMRTs to Qorvo. As a result, we used the RCOI data from the CFSI as our primary source of sourcing information.

Conflict Minerals Disclosure

Through our RCOI process, we have determined that at least one smelter in our suppliers' supply chains is sourcing from the Covered Countries for each of the 3TG metals. Our knowledge of these smelters is obtained through our direct involvement in the CFSI: however, as a condition of this participation, the identification of an individual smelter as sourcing from the Covered Countries is prohibited by confidentiality agreements. However, as of the date of this report, all smelters in Qorvo's supply chain that we know or have reason to believe may be sourcing from the Covered Countries are on the CFSP Compliant Smelter Lists, which can be accessed at http://www.conflictfreesourcing.org/conflict-free-

smelter-refiner-lists/. The smelters on these lists have received a “conflict-free” designation from the CFSP.

Below is a summary of the country of origin information for the smelters that have been identified in Qorvo’s supply chain as a result of our 2016 RCOI.

Conflict Mineral	Level Sourcing	Countries of origin may include the following
Gold	**L1**	Australia, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Burkina Faso, Chile, Colombia, Côte D’Ivorie, Ecuador, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mali, Namibia, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Senegal, Taiwan, Thailand, Togo, United States of America, Zimbabwe
	L2	Kenya, Mozambique, South Africa, United Arab Emirates
	L3	Tanzania, Zambia
	DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo
	R/S	Recycled or scrap sources
Tantalum	**L1**	Australia, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, China, Ethiopia, France, Guinea, Guyana, India, Madagascar, Malaysia, Namibia, Nigeria, Russia, Sierra Leone, Thailand, United States of America, Zimbabwe
	L2	Mozambique
	L3	Burundi, Rwanda
	DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo
	R/S	Recycled or scrap sources
Tin	**L1**	Australia, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, China, Colombia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nigeria, Peru, Portugal, Russia, Thailand, Vietnam
	L3	Burundi, Rwanda, Uganda
	DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo
	R/S	Recycled or scrap sources
Tungsten	**L1**	Australia, Austria, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Cambodia, Canada, China, Colombia, Japan, Mexico, Mongolia, Nigeria, Portugal, Russia, Spain, United States of America, Uzbekistan, Vietnam
	L3	Burundi, Rwanda
	R/S	Recycled or scrap sources

Because we know that some of the 3TG metals in our supply chain came from the Covered Countries (even though the relevant smelters are on the CFSP Compliant Smelter Lists), and because some of our suppliers have not identified all of the smelters in their supply chain (or we are uncertain as to some smelters’ origin of the conflict minerals), we are required to exercise due diligence on the source and custody of the sourcing of these conflict minerals. We are filing a Conflict Minerals Report as Exhibit 1.01 to this Form SD to describe our due diligence process. The Conflict Minerals Report is also available on our website at http://ir.qorvo.com/sec.cfm**.** The content of any website referred to in this Form SD is included for general information only and is not incorporated by reference in 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 SD.

SIGNATURES

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

Qorvo, Inc.

By	/s/ Mark J. Murphy	May 31, 2017
	Mark J. Murphy	Date
	Chief Financial Officer	

Qorvo, Inc.
Conflict Minerals Report
For the Year Ended December 31, 2016

Introduction

Products of Qorvo, Inc. (referred to collectively with its wholly owned subsidiaries in this report as the "Company", "Qorvo", "we", "us", or "our") intentionally contain, tin, tantalum, tungsten and gold ("3TG" or "conflict minerals"), and these metals are necessary to the functionality and production of our products. We have conducted a good faith Reasonable Country of Origin Inquiry ("RCOI") to determine whether any of these conflict minerals originated in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (the "DRC") or an adjoining country (collectively, the "Covered Countries"), or are from recycled or scrap sources. As a result of the RCOI, we have determined that at least one of the smelters or refiners (herein collectively referred to as "smelters") in our suppliers' supply chains is sourcing conflict minerals from the Covered Countries. Further, some of our suppliers have not yet identified all of the smelters in their supply chains, and we are uncertain as to some smelters' origins of conflict minerals. Therefore, we are required to exercise "due diligence" to determine if the 3TG metals used in our products do or do not directly or indirectly finance or benefit armed groups in the Covered Countries, and report on that due diligence in this Conflict Minerals Report. Products that do not directly or indirectly finance or benefit armed groups in the Covered Countries are considered to be "DRC conflict-free".

Qorvo (NASDAQ:QRVO) is a product and technology leader at the forefront of the growing global demand for always-on broadband connectivity. We combine a broad portfolio of radio frequency ("RF") solutions, highly differentiated semiconductor technologies, deep systems-level expertise and scale manufacturing to supply a diverse group of customers in expanding markets, including smartphones and other mobile devices, defense and aerospace, WiFi customer premises equipment, cellular base stations, optical networks, automotive connectivity, and smart home applications. Within these markets, our products enable a broad range of leading-edge applications - from very-high-power wired and wireless infrastructure solutions to ultra-low-power smart home solutions. Our products and technologies help transform how people around the world access their data, transact commerce, and interact with their communities.

Qorvo employs more than 8,600 people. We have world-class manufacturing facilities, and our fabrication facility in Richardson, Texas, is a U.S. Department of Defense ("DoD")-accredited 'Trusted Source' (Category 1A) for gallium arsenide ("GaAs"), gallium nitride ("GaN") and bulk acoustic wave ("BAW") technologies. Our design and manufacturing expertise covers many semiconductor process technologies, which we source both internally and through external suppliers. Our primary wafer fabrication facilities are in Texas, Florida, North Carolina and Oregon, and our primary assembly and test facilities are in China, Costa Rica, Germany and Texas. We also operate design, sales and other manufacturing facilities throughout Asia, Europe and North America.

In this Conflict Minerals Report, we address the following:

- The due diligence design of our Conflict Minerals Program;
- A description of due diligence measures taken;
- The results and conclusion of our due diligence measures;
- The processing facilities (i.e., "smelters") used in our supply chain; and
- Steps to be taken to improve our due diligence measures for the year ending December 31, 2017.

We are providing this Conflict Minerals Report pursuant to Rule 13p-1 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended ("Rule 13p-1").

Due Diligence Design

Qorvo's Conflict Minerals Program was designed to conform with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development *Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas* (the "OECD Guidance"). Currently, this is the foremost internationally recognized due diligence framework. The OECD framework encompasses the following steps:

1. Establish strong company management systems;
2. Identify and assess risks in the supply chain;
3. Design and implement a strategy to respond to identified risks;
4. Carry out independent third-party audits of supply chain due diligence at identified points in the supply chain; and
5. Report on supply chain due diligence.

As outlined in the OECD Guidance, the internationally recognized standard on which our system is based, we support the Electronic Industry Citizenship Coalition ("EICC") and Global e-Sustainability Initiative ("GeSI") Conflict-Free Sourcing Initiative ("CFSI"), an industry initiative that audits smelters' due diligence activities. The data on which we relied for certain statements in this Conflict Minerals Report was obtained through our membership in the CFSI, using the RCOI report for QRVO.

Due Diligence Measures Taken

1. Establish strong company management systems

Qorvo has adopted and continues to maintain a Conflict Minerals Policy, which is publicly available at: http://www.qorvo.com/about-us/corporate-social-responsibility/product-compliance. Key elements of our policy include:

- Our commitment to ensure that our products are not contributing to the ongoing conflict in the Covered Countries;
- Our commitment to responsible sourcing within the Covered Countries; and
- Our commitment to inform stakeholders of pertinent sourcing information learned as we survey our supply chain (i.e., whether any 3TG metals came from the Covered Countries).

We have maintained an internal Conflict Minerals team to support supply chain due diligence and implement our Conflict Minerals Policy. The Conflict Minerals team annually reports on the status of Qorvo's Conflict Minerals Program to senior management. Our Conflict Minerals team further reports the findings of our supply chain assessment to the Vice President of Assembly Test Technology and Manufacturing, and to the Director of Financial Reporting.

We have established a supply chain system of controls and transparency by engaging direct suppliers and requesting relevant 3TG information with the use of a third-party software solution.

We have revised our Qorvo Supplier Conflict Mineral Management document to expand upon our conflict mineral requirements and review process for our direct suppliers. We have also updated our webpage to explain these requirements to suppliers and provide tools to assist them in complying with Qorvo's 3TG sourcing requirements (see http://www.qorvo.com/about-us/corporate-social-responsibility/supplier-requirements and select "Conflict Minerals" under "Specific Requirements for Suppliers").

We utilize due diligence tools such as the CFSI's Conflict Minerals Reporting Template ("CMRT"), and smelter sourcing information obtained from the CFSI to perform our RCOI and conduct due diligence.

Qorvo is an active member of the CFSI and participates on several sub-teams. Through our CFSI membership, we are able to contribute to the organization's ongoing work in identifying and auditing the due diligence practices of smelters. Qorvo is the lead of the CFSI's Smelter Data Management team, which manages the research data gathered and reported on smelters. We also participate on teams that:

- Determine if facilities are smelters;
- Engage smelters to participate in the Conflict-Free Smelter Program ("CFSP");
- Manage tools for CFSI members to determine the status of facilities provided to them by their supply chains;
- Manage the development of the CMRT form; and
- Develop best practices for supply chain due diligence.

We are also a member of IPC (an electronics industry trade group and standards making body – see www.ipc.org) and participate in the development of standards guiding the exchange of conflict mineral data within the supply chain.

Qorvo has established an anonymous "whistleblower" policy for employees and external parties to submit any concerns about ethical issues, or any grievances regarding our policies and practices (see http://ir.qorvo.com/corporate-governance.cfm and select "Whistleblower Policy" under "Policies and Procedures").

2. Identify and assess risks in the supply chain

We have developed and maintained tools to demonstrate our compliance with various aspects of corporate social responsibility, including conflict minerals. We use these tools to identify which suppliers provide us with components or materials that contain any of the 3TG metals. We then use the CMRT to collect sourcing information from these suppliers, and we evaluate their responses for completeness, logic, and degree of smelter identification based on established criteria. We review our suppliers' CMRT data for due diligence activities, such as whether or not they have a conflict minerals policy, require their direct suppliers to be DRC conflict-free, and have a due diligence review process in place.

We have implemented a third-party software solution to help collect and manage our suppliers' CMRT data. We use this third-party solution to track communications with direct suppliers, analyze the CMRT data provided by suppliers, aggregate the supplier CMRT data for reporting, and follow up with those suppliers whose CMRT data we identified to contain incomplete or potentially inaccurate data. All suppliers are emailed the results of their CMRT review through our third-party software solution.

We compare the smelters identified by our suppliers to the lists of processing facilities that have received a "conflict-free" designation from an independent third-party audit program (herein referred to as "Compliant" smelters), such as the CFSP, London Bullion Market Association ("LBMA"), or Responsible Jewellery Council ("RJC"). We then compare those Compliant smelters to the CFSI's smelter sourcing data, which is provided as a benefit of our CFSI membership, to conduct our RCOI as described in Qorvo's Form SD.

In the management system described above, we identified the following risks, which may occur during the reporting period:

1. New Supplier(s) – A 3TG applicable supplier may be added without the Conflict Minerals team's knowledge.
2. New component(s) or material(s) – A component or material that contains 3TG may be added without the Conflict Minerals team's knowledge.
3. Changes to existing part(s) – The composition of a 3TG applicable part or component may change without the Conflict Minerals team's knowledge.
4. Illogical or incomplete supplier CMRT data – A supplier may provide illogical or incomplete data in its CMRT.
5. Changes to supplier contact information – A supplier may not receive our system-emailed CMRT reviews due to outdated or invalid contact information (e.g., our primary contact left the supplier, our contact provided an invalid email address, etc.).
6. Inaccurate sourcing statement(s) in a supplier's CMRT – A supplier may make an inaccurate statement regarding their 3TG sourcing in their CMRT.
7. Non-Compliant smelter(s) in a supplier's CMRT – A supplier may list a smelter whose sourcing has not yet been validated by a third-party audit program.

3. Design and implement a strategy to respond to identified risks

In section 2 above, we describe seven risks that may occur in our conflict minerals management system. We have developed the following strategies to respond to each of these identified risks:

1. New Supplier(s) – Our Conflict Minerals team has been added to the internal notification list for all changes that are made to Qorvo's approved supplier list.
2. New component(s) or material(s) – Our Conflict Minerals team has been added to the internal notification list for all new components and materials. We have also obtained access to Qorvo's component builder tool.
3. Changes to existing part(s) – Our Product Compliance team periodically reviews the bill of materials for existing parts and components to determine if there have been any composition changes.
4. Illogical or incomplete supplier CMRT data – Our third-party software solution performs an analysis of supplier CMRT data based on a set of validation rules that we designed in collaboration with the third party. The CMRT analysis is broken into three categories:

a. Errors – this includes checking for all mandatory fields in a supplier's CMRT, and any logical inconsistencies with the supplier's data. A CMRT will not be accepted by the system until errors are corrected.
b. Actions required – this includes asking the supplier to perform further due diligence or provide additional information regarding its CMRT.
c. Smelter Actions required – this includes asking the supplier to perform further actions on specific smelter listings reporting in its CMRT.

5. Changes to supplier contact information – The emails that are sent through our third-party solution have been linked to Qorvo's Conflict Minerals email address (ConflictMinerals@qorvo.com). This email address gets an undeliverable notice for any system-generated email that is not delivered. Our third-party solution also collects this information in a "Bounce Back Report." All emails that are not delivered are researched to determine the correct contact information for that supplier.
6. Inaccurate sourcing statement(s) in a supplier's CMRT – We utilize several tools available to CFSI members to review our suppliers' smelter lists and assess the quality of the responses in their CMRTs. For example, a supplier may state in the supplier's CMRT that all of the tantalum smelters in its supply chain do not source from the Covered Countries. However, the CFSI's RCOI report may show that at least one of the supplier's tantalum smelters is sourcing from the Covered Countries.
7. Non-Compliant smelter(s) in a supplier's CMRT – For those smelters that are sourcing from, or for which there is reason to believe may be sourcing from, the Covered Countries, and are not Compliant or actively participating in a third-party audit program, we engage our direct supplier and perform further due diligence. Based on information provided by our direct supplier, including information it provides about its supply chain, our risk mitigation efforts may include:

    a. Providing due diligence guidance and communicating the smelter issue that requires further action to our direct supplier.
    b. Continuing trade with our direct supplier, while the supplier continues to work the risk mitigation process through its supply chain. Such steps would include communicating with and beginning engagement in a program such as the CFSP.
    c. Contacting the smelter directly to communicate the importance of a third-party audit program, and encouraging the smelter to participate in a program such as the CFSP.
    d. If the mitigation process fails and the smelter refuses to engage with a third-party audit program, requiring our direct supplier to identify and use alternate suppliers whose conflict mineral-processing smelters participate in such a program.

Although the foregoing strategies do not eliminate all of the risks associated with our conflict minerals management system, these strategies reduce the identified risks to a reasonable extent. Any indications of additional risks will be reviewed and assessed upon occurrence.

4. Carry out independent third-party audits of supply chain due diligence at identified points in the supply chain

We do not have the resources or expertise to audit the smelters in our supply chain. We rely upon the due diligence conducted by programs such as the CFSP, LBMA and RJC to coordinate third-party audits of smelters and validate the responsible sourcing practices of global 3TG smelters. We support independent third-party audits of smelters by the CFSP through our membership in the CFSI.

5. Report on supply chain due diligence

We have filed this Conflict Minerals Report with the SEC, and it is available on our website at: http://ir.qorvo.com/sec.cfm.

Inherent Limitations on Due Diligence Measures

The due diligence measures listed above can only provide reasonable, not absolute, assurance regarding the origin of the conflict minerals used in our products. Our due diligence process is based on obtaining the relevant 3TG data from our direct suppliers and those suppliers obtaining similar information from their supply chains to identify the original sources of the 3TG metals used in our products. As we do not directly purchase from any smelters – nor do the majority of our suppliers – we have very little influence over the smelters' sourcing. We rely, to a large extent, on the information provided by independent third-party audit programs. Such sources of information may contain incomplete or inaccurate data, and may be subject to fraud.

Due Diligence Results

Qorvo made great progress in 2016 with respect to identifying the sourcing of conflict minerals in our products. Although some of our suppliers have not yet identified all of the smelters in their supply chains, we continue to progress towards this goal.

At the end of 2016, 313 facilities were identified as possible smelters in Qorvo's supply chain. Table 1 below summarizes the CFSP participation status of these 313 facilities, as of March 22, 2017. This table indicates the number of facilities that:

- Have received a conflict-free designation from the CFSP ("Compliant");
- Are participating in the CFSP and have committed to undergo a third-party audit ("Active");
- Are not yet participating in the CFSP ("Non-Active"); or
- Are not listed on the CFSI's known smelter list, or do not currently meet the definition of a smelter per the CFSI ("Non-Eligible").

Table 1. CFSP Participation Status of Identified Facilities (as of March 22, 2017)

Conflict Mineral	Compliant	Active	Non-Active	Non-Eligible
Gold	93	6	34	16
Tantalum	32	0	0	2
Tin	66	7	9	2
Tungsten	40	0	5	1
Total	231	13	48	21

In addition to the foregoing data regarding the facilities of which we are aware, we have three suppliers that have not yet identified all of the smelters in their supply chains.

Due to these limitations in our sourcing information, and certain smelters that are not yet Compliant, we are unable to determine the origin of all the conflict minerals used in all of our products for this reporting period.

However, as of the date of this report, all smelters that we know or have reason to believe may be sourcing from the Covered Countries have been validated as Compliant to the CFSP.

Product Description

For the year ended December 31, 2016 we identified the following products, which we manufactured or contracted to manufacture, that may contain 3TG metals that are necessary to their production:

- Mobile Products – These products include cellular RF and WiFi solutions in a variety of mobile devices, including smartphones, notebook computers, wearables, tablets, and cellular-based IoT applications.
- Infrastructure and Defense Products – These products include a diverse portfolio of solutions that "connect and protect," spanning communications, network infrastructure and defense applications. These applications include high performance defense systems such as radar, electronic warfare and communication systems, WiFi customer premises equipment for home and work, high speed connectivity in LTE and 5G base stations, cloud connectivity via data center communications and telecom transport, automotive connectivity and smart home IoT solutions. Our Infrastructure and Defense Products include IoT applications such as IEEE 802.15.4 and Zigbee silicon solutions for Smart Home and IoT applications, including Zigbee Transceiver Chips and Zigbee RF4CE Communication Controller Chips (the "IoT Products").

Product Determination

As a result of our due diligence measures summarized in this Conflict Minerals Report, we have made the following good faith determinations for the year ended December 31, 2016:

- DRC Conflict-Free – Our Mobile Products and IoT Products can be considered DRC Conflict-Free. Our suppliers have informed us that they have identified the smelters that are sources of the necessary conflict minerals for these products, and all of the smelters identified by these suppliers which contribute conflict minerals to these products have been validated as Compliant to the CFSP. As a result, we reasonably determine that our Mobile Products and IoT Products are DRC Conflict-Free.
- DRC Conflict Undeterminable – We do not have adequate information from our suppliers regarding the sources of the conflict minerals for our Infrastructure and Defense Products (other than the IoT Products referenced above) to determine if any of those conflict minerals originated in the Covered Countries, and if so, whether those conflict minerals directly or indirectly financed or benefited armed groups. Although we have not identified any smelters in our Infrastructure and Defense Products supply chain that have supported the ongoing conflict in the Covered Countries, we cannot affirm that these products are DRC Conflict-Free at this time (this can be considered as equivalent to stating these Infrastructure and Defense Products (other than the IoT Products referenced above) are "DRC Conflict Undeterminable"). Our efforts to determine the origin of the conflict minerals used in our Infrastructure and Defense Products consist of the due diligence measures described in this Conflict Minerals Report.

Processing Facilities (Smelters) Identified in Qorvo's Supply Chain at the End of 2016

Since we have determined that we are unable to identify the sourcing information for all of the smelters in our supply chain, we are required to identify, if known, the facilities (i.e., smelters) that processed the 3TG metals in our products, and if known, the country of origin for those metals, and to describe the efforts to determine the mine or location of origin with the greatest possible specificity.

As a member of the CFSI, we rely on the sourcing information disclosed during the CFSP's third-party auditing process. We believe this to be the most reasonable and accurate method of determining the mines or locations of origin for conflict minerals. In addition to the smelters listed in the table below, our suppliers submitted other facilities that are not eligible for the CFSP at this time. They are not listed in this Conflict Minerals Report as being "processing facilities" under Rule 13p-1. We continue to work with our suppliers to identify the actual smelters in our supply chain.

Table 2. Smelters Identified in Qorvo's Supply Chain (as of March 22, 2017)

Metal	Standard Smelter Name	CFSI Smelter ID	Smelter Location
Gold	Advanced Chemical Company *	CID000015	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Gold	Aida Chemical Industries Co., Ltd. *	CID000019	JAPAN
Gold	Al Etihad Gold LLC *	CID002560	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
Gold	Allgemeine Gold-und Silberscheideanstalt A.G. *	CID000035	GERMANY
Gold	Almalyk Mining and Metallurgical Complex (AMMC) *	CID000041	UZBEKISTAN
Gold	AngloGold Ashanti Córrego do Sítio Mineração *	CID000058	BRAZIL
Gold	Argor-Heraeus S.A. *	CID000077	SWITZERLAND
Gold	Asahi Pretec Corp. *	CID000082	JAPAN
Gold	Asahi Refining Canada Ltd. *	CID000924	CANADA
Gold	Asahi Refining USA Inc. *	CID000920	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Gold	Asaka Riken Co., Ltd. *	CID000090	JAPAN
Gold	Atasay Kuyumculuk Sanayi Ve Ticaret A.S.	CID000103	TURKEY
Gold	AU Traders and Refiners *	CID002850	SOUTH AFRICA
Gold	Aurubis AG *	CID000113	GERMANY
Gold	Bangalore Refinery	CID002863	INDIA
Gold	Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (Central Bank of the Philippines) *	CID000128	PHILIPPINES
Gold	Boliden AB *	CID000157	SWEDEN
Gold	C. Hafner GmbH + Co. KG *	CID000176	GERMANY
Gold	Caridad	CID000180	MEXICO
Gold	CCR Refinery - Glencore Canada Corporation *	CID000185	CANADA
Gold	Cendres + Métaux S.A.	CID000189	SWITZERLAND
Gold	Chimet S.p.A. *	CID000233	ITALY
Gold	Chugai Mining	CID000264	JAPAN
Gold	Daejin Indus Co., Ltd. *	CID000328	KOREA (REPUBLIC OF)

Metal	Standard Smelter Name	CFSI Smelter ID	Smelter Location
Gold	Daye Non-Ferrous Metals Mining Ltd.	CID000343	CHINA
Gold	DODUCO GmbH *	CID000362	GERMANY
Gold	Dowa *	CID000401	JAPAN
Gold	DSC (Do Sung Corporation) *	CID000359	KOREA (REPUBLIC OF)
Gold	Eco-System Recycling Co., Ltd. *	CID000425	JAPAN
Gold	Elemetal Refining, LLC *	CID001322	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Gold	Emirates Gold DMCC *	CID002561	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
Gold	Fidelity Printers and Refiners Ltd.	CID002515	ZIMBABWE
Gold	Gansu Seemine Material Hi-Tech Co., Ltd.	CID000522	CHINA
Gold	GCC Gujrat Gold Centre Pvt. Ltd.	CID002852	INDIA
Gold	Geib Refining Corporation	CID002459	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Gold	Great Wall Precious Metals Co., Ltd. of CBPM	CID001909	CHINA
Gold	Guangdong Jinding Gold Limited	CID002312	CHINA
Gold	Guoda Safina High-Tech Environmental Refinery Co., Ltd.	CID000651	CHINA
Gold	Hangzhou Fuchunjiang Smelting Co., Ltd.	CID000671	CHINA
Gold	Heimerle + Meule GmbH *	CID000694	GERMANY
Gold	Heraeus Metals Hong Kong Ltd. *	CID000707	CHINA
Gold	Heraeus Precious Metals GmbH & Co. KG *	CID000711	GERMANY
Gold	Hunan Chenzhou Mining Co., Ltd.	CID000767	CHINA
Gold	HwaSeong CJ CO., LTD.	CID000778	KOREA (REPUBLIC OF)
Gold	Inner Mongolia Qiankun Gold and Silver Refinery Share Co., Ltd. *	CID000801	CHINA
Gold	Ishifuku Metal Industry Co., Ltd. *	CID000807	JAPAN
Gold	Istanbul Gold Refinery *	CID000814	TURKEY
Gold	Japan Mint *	CID000823	JAPAN
Gold	Jiangxi Copper Co., Ltd. *	CID000855	CHINA
Gold	JSC Ekaterinburg Non-Ferrous Metal Processing Plant *	CID000927	RUSSIAN FEDERATION
Gold	JSC Uralelectromed *	CID000929	RUSSIAN FEDERATION
Gold	JX Nippon Mining & Metals Co., Ltd. *	CID000937	JAPAN
Gold	Kaloti Precious Metals	CID002563	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
Gold	Kazakhmys Smelting LLC	CID000956	KAZAKHSTAN
Gold	Kazzinc *	CID000957	KAZAKHSTAN
Gold	Kennecott Utah Copper LLC *	CID000969	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Gold	KGHM Polska Miedź Spółka Akcyjna	CID002511	POLAND
Gold	Kojima Chemicals Co., Ltd. *	CID000981	JAPAN
Gold	Korea Zinc Co., Ltd. *	CID002605	KOREA (REPUBLIC OF)
Gold	Kyrgyzaltyn JSC *	CID001029	KYRGYZSTAN
Gold	Kyshtym Copper-Electrolytic Plant ZAO	CID002865	RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Metal	Standard Smelter Name	CFSI Smelter ID	Smelter Location
Gold	L'azurde Company For Jewelry	CID001032	SAUDI ARABIA
Gold	Lingbao Gold Co., Ltd.	CID001056	CHINA
Gold	Lingbao Jinyuan Tonghui Refinery Co., Ltd.	CID001058	CHINA
Gold	LS-NIKKO Copper Inc. *	CID001078	KOREA (REPUBLIC OF)
Gold	Luoyang Zijin Yinhui Gold Refinery Co., Ltd.	CID001093	CHINA
Gold	Materion *	CID001113	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Gold	Matsuda Sangyo Co., Ltd. *	CID001119	JAPAN
Gold	Metalor Technologies (Hong Kong) Ltd. *	CID001149	CHINA
Gold	Metalor Technologies (Singapore) Pte., Ltd. *	CID001152	SINGAPORE
Gold	Metalor Technologies (Suzhou) Ltd. *	CID001147	CHINA
Gold	Metalor Technologies S.A. *	CID001153	SWITZERLAND
Gold	Metalor USA Refining Corporation *	CID001157	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Gold	Metalúrgica Met-Mex Peñoles S.A. De C.V. *	CID001161	MEXICO
Gold	Mitsubishi Materials Corporation *	CID001188	JAPAN
Gold	Mitsui Mining and Smelting Co., Ltd. *	CID001193	JAPAN
Gold	MMTC-PAMP India Pvt., Ltd. *	CID002509	INDIA
Gold	Modeltech Sdn Bhd	CID002857	MALAYSIA
Gold	Morris and Watson	CID002282	NEW ZEALAND
Gold	Moscow Special Alloys Processing Plant *	CID001204	RUSSIAN FEDERATION
Gold	Nadir Metal Rafineri San. Ve Tic. A.Ş. *	CID001220	TURKEY
Gold	Navoi Mining and Metallurgical Combinat	CID001236	UZBEKISTAN
Gold	Nihon Material Co., Ltd. *	CID001259	JAPAN
Gold	Ögussa Österreichische Gold- und Silber-Scheideanstalt GmbH *	CID002779	AUSTRIA
Gold	Ohura Precious Metal Industry Co., Ltd. *	CID001325	JAPAN
Gold	OJSC "The Gulidov Krasnoyarsk Non-Ferrous Metals Plant" (OJSC Krastsvetmet) *	CID001326	RUSSIAN FEDERATION
Gold	OJSC Novosibirsk Refinery *	CID000493	RUSSIAN FEDERATION
Gold	PAMP S.A. *	CID001352	SWITZERLAND
Gold	Penglai Penggang Gold Industry Co., Ltd.	CID001362	CHINA
Gold	Prioksky Plant of Non-Ferrous Metals *	CID001386	RUSSIAN FEDERATION
Gold	PT Aneka Tambang (Persero) Tbk *	CID001397	INDONESIA
Gold	PX Précinox S.A. *	CID001498	SWITZERLAND
Gold	Rand Refinery (Pty) Ltd. *	CID001512	SOUTH AFRICA
Gold	Remondis Argentia B.V.	CID002582	NETHERLANDS
Gold	Republic Metals Corporation *	CID002510	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Gold	Royal Canadian Mint *	CID001534	CANADA
Gold	SAAMP	CID002761	FRANCE
Gold	Sabin Metal Corp.	CID001546	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Gold	SAFINA A.S.	CID002290	CZECH REPUBLIC
Gold	Sai Refinery	CID002853	INDIA

Metal	Standard Smelter Name	CFSI Smelter ID	Smelter Location
Gold	Samduck Precious Metals *	CID001555	KOREA (REPUBLIC OF)
Gold	Samwon Metals Corp.	CID001562	KOREA (REPUBLIC OF)
Gold	SAXONIA Edelmetalle GmbH *	CID002777	GERMANY
Gold	Schone Edelmetaal B.V. *	CID001573	NETHERLANDS
Gold	SEMPSA Joyería Platería S.A. *	CID001585	SPAIN
Gold	Shandong Tiancheng Biological Gold Industrial Co., Ltd.	CID001619	CHINA
Gold	Shandong Zhaojin Gold & Silver Refinery Co., Ltd. *	CID001622	CHINA
Gold	Sichuan Tianze Precious Metals Co., Ltd. *	CID001736	CHINA
Gold	Singway Technology Co., Ltd. *	CID002516	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA
Gold	So Accurate Group, Inc.	CID001754	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Gold	SOE Shyolkovsky Factory of Secondary Precious Metals *	CID001756	RUSSIAN FEDERATION
Gold	Solar Applied Materials Technology Corp. *	CID001761	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA
Gold	Sudan Gold Refinery	CID002567	SUDAN
Gold	Sumitomo Metal Mining Co., Ltd. *	CID001798	JAPAN
Gold	T.C.A S.p.A *	CID002580	ITALY
Gold	Tanaka Kikinzoku Kogyo K.K. *	CID001875	JAPAN
Gold	The Refinery of Shandong Gold Mining Co., Ltd. *	CID001916	CHINA
Gold	Tokuriki Honten Co., Ltd. *	CID001938	JAPAN
Gold	Tongling Nonferrous Metals Group Co., Ltd.	CID001947	CHINA
Gold	TOO Tau-Ken-Altyn	CID002615	KAZAKHSTAN
Gold	Torecom *	CID001955	KOREA (REPUBLIC OF)
Gold	Umicore Brasil Ltda. *	CID001977	BRAZIL
Gold	Umicore Precious Metals Thailand *	CID002314	THAILAND
Gold	Umicore S.A. Business Unit Precious Metals Refining *	CID001980	BELGIUM
Gold	United Precious Metal Refining, Inc. *	CID001993	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Gold	Valcambi S.A. *	CID002003	SWITZERLAND
Gold	Western Australian Mint trading as The Perth Mint *	CID002030	AUSTRALIA
Gold	WIELAND Edelmetalle GmbH *	CID002778	GERMANY
Gold	Yamamoto Precious Metal Co., Ltd. *	CID002100	JAPAN
Gold	Yokohama Metal Co., Ltd. *	CID002129	JAPAN
Gold	Yunnan Copper Industry Co., Ltd.	CID000197	CHINA
Gold	Zhongyuan Gold Smelter of Zhongjin Gold Corporation *	CID002224	CHINA
Gold	Zijin Mining Group Co., Ltd. Gold Refinery *	CID002243	CHINA
Tantalum	Changsha South Tantalum Niobium Co., Ltd. *	CID000211	CHINA
Tantalum	Conghua Tantalum and Niobium Smeltry *	CID000291	CHINA

Metal	Standard Smelter Name	CFSI Smelter ID	Smelter Location
Tantalum	D Block Metals, LLC *	CID002504	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Tantalum	Duoluoshan *	CID000410	CHINA
Tantalum	Exotech Inc. *	CID000456	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Tantalum	F&X Electro-Materials Ltd. *	CID000460	CHINA
Tantalum	FIR Metals & Resource Ltd. *	CID002505	CHINA
Tantalum	Global Advanced Metals Aizu *	CID002558	JAPAN
Tantalum	Global Advanced Metals Boyertown *	CID002557	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Tantalum	Guangdong Zhiyuan New Material Co., Ltd. *	CID000616	CHINA
Tantalum	H.C. Starck Co., Ltd. *	CID002544	THAILAND
Tantalum	H.C. Starck Hermsdorf GmbH *	CID002547	GERMANY
Tantalum	H.C. Starck Inc. *	CID002548	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Tantalum	H.C. Starck Ltd. *	CID002549	JAPAN
Tantalum	H.C. Starck Smelting GmbH & Co. KG *	CID002550	GERMANY
Tantalum	H.C. Starck Tantalum and Niobium GmbH *	CID002545	GERMANY
Tantalum	Hengyang King Xing Lifeng New Materials Co., Ltd. *	CID002492	CHINA
Tantalum	Hi-Temp Specialty Metals, Inc. *	CID000731	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Tantalum	JiuJiang JinXin Nonferrous Metals Co., Ltd. *	CID000914	CHINA
Tantalum	Jiujiang Nonferrous Metals Smelting Company Limited *	CID000917	CHINA
Tantalum	LSM Brasil S.A. *	CID001076	BRAZIL
Tantalum	Metallurgical Products India Pvt., Ltd. *	CID001163	INDIA
Tantalum	Mineração Taboca S.A. *	CID001175	BRAZIL
Tantalum	Mitsui Mining and Smelting Co., Ltd. *	CID001192	JAPAN
Tantalum	Ningxia Orient Tantalum Industry Co., Ltd. *	CID001277	CHINA
Tantalum	NPM Silmet AS *	CID001200	ESTONIA
Tantalum	Solikamsk Magnesium Works OAO *	CID001769	RUSSIAN FEDERATION
Tantalum	Taki Chemical Co., Ltd. *	CID001869	JAPAN
Tantalum	Telex Metals *	CID001891	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Tantalum	Ulba Metallurgical Plant JSC *	CID001969	KAZAKHSTAN
Tantalum	Yichun Jin Yang Rare Metal Co., Ltd. *	CID002307	CHINA
Tantalum	Zhuzhou Cemented Carbide Group Co., Ltd. *	CID002232	CHINA
Tin	Alpha *	CID000292	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Tin	An Thai Minerals Co., Ltd.	CID002825	VIET NAM
Tin	An Vinh Joint Stock Mineral Processing Company	CID002703	VIET NAM
Tin	Chenzhou Yunxiang Mining and Metallurgy Co., Ltd. *	CID000228	CHINA
Tin	China Tin Group Co., Ltd. *	CID001070	CHINA
Tin	CNMC (Guangxi) PGMA Co., Ltd.	CID000278	CHINA

Metal	Standard Smelter Name	CFSI Smelter ID	Smelter Location
Tin	Cooperativa Metalurgica de Rondônia Ltda. *	CID000295	BRAZIL
Tin	CV Ayi Jaya *	CID002570	INDONESIA
Tin	CV Dua Sekawan *	CID002592	INDONESIA
Tin	CV Gita Pesona *	CID000306	INDONESIA
Tin	CV Serumpun Sebalai *	CID000313	INDONESIA
Tin	CV Tiga Sekawan *	CID002593	INDONESIA
Tin	CV United Smelting *	CID000315	INDONESIA
Tin	CV Venus Inti Perkasa *	CID002455	INDONESIA
Tin	Dowa *	CID000402	JAPAN
Tin	Electro-Mechanical Facility of the Cao Bang Minerals & Metallurgy Joint Stock Company	CID002572	VIET NAM
Tin	Elmet S.L.U. *	CID002774	SPAIN
Tin	EM Vinto *	CID000438	BOLIVIA (PLURINATIONAL STATE OF)
Tin	Estanho de Rondônia S.A.	CID000448	BRAZIL
Tin	Fenix Metals *	CID000468	POLAND
Tin	Gejiu Jinye Mineral Company *	CID002859	CHINA
Tin	Gejiu Kai Meng Industry and Trade LLC	CID000942	CHINA
Tin	Gejiu Non-Ferrous Metal Processing Co., Ltd. *	CID000538	CHINA
Tin	Gejiu Yunxin Nonferrous Electrolysis Co., Ltd.	CID001908	CHINA
Tin	Gejiu Zili Mining And Metallurgy Co., Ltd.	CID000555	CHINA
Tin	HuiChang Hill Tin Industry Co., Ltd. *	CID002844	CHINA
Tin	Huichang Jinshunda Tin Co., Ltd.	CID000760	CHINA
Tin	Jiangxi Ketai Advanced Material Co., Ltd. *	CID000244	CHINA
Tin	Magnu's Minerais Metais e Ligas Ltda. *	CID002468	BRAZIL
Tin	Malaysia Smelting Corporation (MSC) *	CID001105	MALAYSIA
Tin	Melt Metais e Ligas S.A. *	CID002500	BRAZIL
Tin	Metallic Resources, Inc. *	CID001142	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Tin	Metallo-Chimique N.V. *	CID002773	BELGIUM
Tin	Mineração Taboca S.A. *	CID001173	BRAZIL
Tin	Minsur *	CID001182	PERU
Tin	Mitsubishi Materials Corporation *	CID001191	JAPAN
Tin	Modeltech Sdn Bhd	CID002858	MALAYSIA
Tin	Nankang Nanshan Tin Manufactory Co., Ltd.	CID001231	CHINA
Tin	Nghe Tinh Non-Ferrous Metals Joint Stock Company	CID002573	VIET NAM
Tin	O.M. Manufacturing (Thailand) Co., Ltd. *	CID001314	THAILAND
Tin	O.M. Manufacturing Philippines, Inc. *	CID002517	PHILIPPINES
Tin	Operaciones Metalurgical S.A. *	CID001337	BOLIVIA (PLURINATIONAL STATE OF)
Tin	PT Aries Kencana Sejahtera *	CID000309	INDONESIA
Tin	PT Artha Cipta Langgeng *	CID001399	INDONESIA

Metal	Standard Smelter Name	CFSI Smelter ID	Smelter Location
Tin	PT ATD Makmur Mandiri Jaya *	CID002503	INDONESIA
Tin	PT Babel Inti Perkasa *	CID001402	INDONESIA
Tin	PT Bangka Prima Tin *	CID002776	INDONESIA
Tin	PT Bangka Tin Industry *	CID001419	INDONESIA
Tin	PT Belitung Industri Sejahtera *	CID001421	INDONESIA
Tin	PT Bukit Timah *	CID001428	INDONESIA
Tin	PT Cipta Persada Mulia *	CID002696	INDONESIA
Tin	PT DS Jaya Abadi *	CID001434	INDONESIA
Tin	PT Eunindo Usaha Mandiri *	CID001438	INDONESIA
Tin	PT Inti Stania Prima *	CID002530	INDONESIA
Tin	PT Justindo	CID000307	INDONESIA
Tin	PT Karimun Mining *	CID001448	INDONESIA
Tin	PT Kijang Jaya Mandiri *	CID002829	INDONESIA
Tin	PT Lautan Harmonis Sejahtera *	CID002870	INDONESIA
Tin	PT Menara Cipta Mulia *	CID002835	INDONESIA
Tin	PT Mitra Stania Prima *	CID001453	INDONESIA
Tin	PT O.M. Indonesia *	CID002757	INDONESIA
Tin	PT Panca Mega Persada *	CID001457	INDONESIA
Tin	PT Prima Timah Utama *	CID001458	INDONESIA
Tin	PT Refined Bangka Tin *	CID001460	INDONESIA
Tin	PT Sariwiguna Binasentosa *	CID001463	INDONESIA
Tin	PT Stanindo Inti Perkasa *	CID001468	INDONESIA
Tin	PT Sukses Inti Makmur *	CID002816	INDONESIA
Tin	PT Sumber Jaya Indah *	CID001471	INDONESIA
Tin	PT Timah (Persero) Tbk Kundur *	CID001477	INDONESIA
Tin	PT Timah (Persero) Tbk Mentok *	CID001482	INDONESIA
Tin	PT Tinindo Inter Nusa *	CID001490	INDONESIA
Tin	PT Tommy Utama *	CID001493	INDONESIA
Tin	Resind Indústria e Comércio Ltda. *	CID002706	BRAZIL
Tin	Rui Da Hung *	CID001539	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA
Tin	Soft Metais Ltda. *	CID001758	BRAZIL
Tin	Super Ligas	CID002756	BRAZIL
Tin	Thaisarco *	CID001898	THAILAND
Tin	Tuyen Quang Non-Ferrous Metals Joint Stock Company	CID002574	VIET NAM
Tin	VQB Mineral and Trading Group JSC *	CID002015	VIET NAM
Tin	White Solder Metalurgia e Mineração Ltda. *	CID002036	BRAZIL
Tin	Yunnan Chengfeng Non-ferrous Metals Co., Ltd.	CID002158	CHINA
Tin	Yunnan Tin Company Limited *	CID002180	CHINA
Tungsten	A.L.M.T. TUNGSTEN Corp. *	CID000004	JAPAN
Tungsten	ACL Metais Eireli	CID002833	BRAZIL
Tungsten	Asia Tungsten Products Vietnam Ltd. *	CID002502	VIET NAM
Tungsten	Chenzhou Diamond Tungsten Products Co., Ltd. *	CID002513	CHINA

Metal	Standard Smelter Name	CFSI Smelter ID	Smelter Location
Tungsten	Chongyi Zhangyuan Tungsten Co., Ltd. *	CID000258	CHINA
Tungsten	Fujian Jinxin Tungsten Co., Ltd. *	CID000499	CHINA
Tungsten	Ganzhou Haichuang Tungsten Industry Co., Ltd.	CID002645	CHINA
Tungsten	Ganzhou Huaxing Tungsten Products Co., Ltd. *	CID000875	CHINA
Tungsten	Ganzhou Jiangwu Ferrotungsten Co., Ltd. *	CID002315	CHINA
Tungsten	Ganzhou Seadragon W & Mo Co., Ltd. *	CID002494	CHINA
Tungsten	Ganzhou Yatai Tungsten Co., Ltd.	CID002536	CHINA
Tungsten	Global Tungsten & Powders Corp. *	CID000568	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Tungsten	Guangdong Xianglu Tungsten Co., Ltd. *	CID000218	CHINA
Tungsten	H.C. Starck Smelting GmbH & Co. KG *	CID002542	GERMANY
Tungsten	H.C. Starck Tungsten GmbH *	CID002541	GERMANY
Tungsten	Hunan Chenzhou Mining Co., Ltd. *	CID000766	CHINA
Tungsten	Hunan Chuangda Vanadium Tungsten Co., Ltd. Wuji *	CID002579	CHINA
Tungsten	Hunan Chunchang Nonferrous Metals Co., Ltd. *	CID000769	CHINA
Tungsten	Hydrometallurg, JSC *	CID002649	RUSSIAN FEDERATION
Tungsten	Japan New Metals Co., Ltd. *	CID000825	JAPAN
Tungsten	Jiangwu H.C. Starck Tungsten Products Co., Ltd. *	CID002551	CHINA
Tungsten	Jiangxi Dayu Longxintai Tungsten Co., Ltd.	CID002647	CHINA
Tungsten	Jiangxi Gan Bei Tungsten Co., Ltd. *	CID002321	CHINA
Tungsten	Jiangxi Minmetals Gao'an Non-ferrous Metals Co., Ltd.	CID002313	CHINA
Tungsten	Jiangxi Tonggu Non-ferrous Metallurgical & Chemical Co., Ltd. *	CID002318	CHINA
Tungsten	Jiangxi Xinsheng Tungsten Industry Co., Ltd. *	CID002317	CHINA
Tungsten	Jiangxi Xiushui Xianggan Nonferrous Metals Co., Ltd. *	CID002535	CHINA
Tungsten	Jiangxi Yaosheng Tungsten Co., Ltd. *	CID002316	CHINA
Tungsten	Kennametal Fallon *	CID000966	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Tungsten	Kennametal Huntsville *	CID000105	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Tungsten	Malipo Haiyu Tungsten Co., Ltd. *	CID002319	CHINA
Tungsten	Moliren Ltd *	CID002845	RUSSIAN FEDERATION
Tungsten	Niagara Refining LLC *	CID002589	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Tungsten	Nui Phao H.C. Starck Tungsten Chemicals Manufacturing LLC *	CID002543	VIET NAM
Tungsten	Philippine Chuangxin Industrial Co., Inc. *	CID002827	PHILIPPINES
Tungsten	South-East Nonferrous Metal Company Limited of Hengyang City *	CID002815	CHINA
Tungsten	Tejing (Vietnam) Tungsten Co., Ltd. *	CID001889	VIET NAM
Tungsten	Unecha Refractory metals plant *	CID002724	RUSSIAN FEDERATION
Tungsten	Vietnam Youngsun Tungsten Industry Co., Ltd. *	CID002011	VIET NAM
Tungsten	Wolfram Bergbau und Hütten AG *	CID002044	AUSTRIA

Metal	Standard Smelter Name	CFSI Smelter ID	Smelter Location
Tungsten	Woltech Korea Co., Ltd. *	CID002843	KOREA (REPUBLIC OF)
Tungsten	Xiamen Tungsten (H.C.) Co., Ltd. *	CID002320	CHINA
Tungsten	Xiamen Tungsten Co., Ltd. *	CID002082	CHINA
Tungsten	Xinfeng Huarui Tungsten & Molybdenum New Material Co., Ltd. *	CID002830	CHINA
Tungsten	Xinhai Rendan Shaoguan Tungsten Co., Ltd. *	CID002095	CHINA

* Smelters that have been validated as Compliant to the CFSP as of March 22, 2017.

The countries of origin for the smelters listed in the table above may include the following countries: Australia, Austria, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Côte D'Ivorie, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, France, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kenya, Laos, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Russia, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Spain, Taiwan, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United States of America, Uzbekistan, Vietnam, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Calendar Year 2017 Due Diligence Planned Improvements

For the year ending December 31, 2017, we plan to take the following actions to mitigate the risk that our necessary conflict minerals benefit armed groups in the Covered Countries:

- Continue to work with those suppliers who have provided incomplete smelter information, or have identified facilities that are not smelters in their CMRT and drive them to 100% identification of the smelters in their supply chains. We will provide additional guidance to these suppliers on conflict minerals reporting and the use of the CMRT;
- Further communicate to suppliers the importance of using smelters that are compliant to the CFSP, or equivalent;
- Continue to monitor and maintain a conflict-free status for our Mobile Products and IoT Products;
- Continue to work towards a conflict-free status for our Infrastructure and Defense Products (other than the IoT Products referenced above);
- Continue our active participation in the CFSI, including the engagement of smelters in the CFSP; and
- Continue to improve our conflict management system with a focus on the identification of any changes in supplier component composition.

Independent Private Sector Audit of this Conflict Minerals Report
We obtained an independent private sector audit of this Conflict Minerals Report by Douglas Hileman Consulting LLC, which is set forth as Exhibit A to this Conflict Minerals Report.

Forward-Looking Statements
This Conflict Minerals Report contains forward-looking statements, including statements regarding our due diligence planned improvements, and other statements preceded by terminology such as "believes," "continue," "could," "estimates," "expects," "goal," "hope," "intends," "may," "plans," "potential," "predicts," "projects," "reasonably," "should," "thinks," "will" or the negative of these terms or other comparable terminology, and include, among others, our planned improvements. These statements are only

predictions or our current intentions. We do not guarantee future activities, performance or achievements, which could be affected by, among other things, changes in Rule 13p-1, interpretations of Rule 13p-1, international due diligence frameworks, law, our internal allocation of resources or emphasis, customer demands or expectations, and the cooperation of suppliers. We do not intend to update any of the forward-looking statements after the date of this Conflict Minerals Report. These forward-looking statements are made in reliance upon the safe harbor provision of The Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995.

Exhibit A

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To: Qorvo, Inc.
7628 Thorndike Road
Greensboro, NC 27409 USA

Douglas Hileman Consulting LLC ("DHC") understands that Qorvo, Inc. ("the Company") is subject to reporting under Section 13(p) of the Securities Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.13p-1), which pertains to conflict minerals. The Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) Release No. 34-67716 (final rule on Section 1502 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act relating to the use of conflict minerals), or "the Rule", released August 22, 2012, includes a provision for an Independent Private Sector Audit ("IPSA"). DHC conducted an IPSA of the Company's Conflict Minerals Report for the reporting period from January 1 to December 31, 2016 ("Qorvo 2016 Conflict Minerals Report").

DHC conducted the IPSA using the audit objectives set forth in 17 CFR Part 249b.400, Section 1, Item 101, which provide that the auditor is to express an opinion or conclusion as to:

- whether the design of the Company's due diligence framework as set forth in the Conflict Minerals Report for the reporting period from January 1 to December 31, 2016, is in conformity with, in all material respects, the criteria set forth in the Organisation of Economic Co-Operation and Development Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas, Third Edition 2016 ("OECD Due Diligence Guidance") ("Objective #1"), and
- whether the Company's description of the due diligence measures it performed, as set forth in the "Due Diligence Measures" section of the Conflict Minerals Report for the reporting period from January 1 to December 31, 2016, is consistent with the due diligence process that the Company undertook ("Objective #2").

Management is responsible for the design of the Company's due diligence framework and the description of the Company's due diligence measures set forth in the Conflict Minerals Report, and performance of the due diligence measures. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the design of the Company's due diligence framework and on the description of the due diligence measures the Company performed, based on our examination.

We conducted this audit in accordance with performance standards of Generally Accepted Government Auditing Standards (2011 Revision), published by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain sufficient, appropriate evidence to provide a reasonable basis for our findings and conclusions based on our audit objectives. We believe that the evidence obtained provides a reasonable basis for our findings and conclusions based on our audit objectives.

Our examination was not conducted for the purpose of evaluating:

- the completeness, accuracy, or support of the process the Company uses to determine the scope of what products they manufacture or contract to manufacture are subject to the SEC Rule, or to due diligence;

- the consistency of the due diligence measures that the Company performed with either the design of the Company's due diligence framework or the OECD Due Diligence Guidance, other than as required to fulfill a stated audit objective;
- the completeness of the Company's description of the due diligence measures performed;
- the suitability of the design or operating effectiveness of the Company's due diligence process,
- whether a third party can determine from the Conflict Minerals Report if the due diligence measures the Company performed are consistent with the OECD Due Diligence Guidance;
- the Company's reasonable country of origin inquiry ("RCOI"), including the suitability of the design of the RCOI, its operating effectiveness, or the results thereof; or
- the Company's conclusions about the source or chain of custody of its conflict minerals, those products subject to due diligence, or the DRC Conflict Free status of its products.

Our IPSA would not necessarily disclose all weaknesses in the design of due diligence or all instances of steps taken to implement the due diligence because we based our review on selective tests. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion or any other form of assurance on the aforementioned matters or any other matters included in any section of the Conflict Minerals Report other than section(s) within the scope of this audit.

SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY

Scope

We performed this audit from March 14, 2017 to May 24, 2017 using standards and guidelines established by the Government Accountability Office for Government Auditing Standards (2011 Revision) (commonly referred to Generally Accepted Government Auditing Standards (GAGAS)) for Performance Audits.

The IPSA reviewed contents of the "Conflict Minerals Report for the Reporting Period from January 1 to December 31, 2016" ("Conflict Minerals Report"). The Company provided a draft report at project initiation, enabling us to begin our procedures. The Company provided a final report on May 24, 2017 included as Exhibit 1.01 in the Company's Form SD, Specialized Disclosure Report.

The Rule specifies the two IPSA objectives, as noted above.

Methodology

For Objective #1, we confirmed that the Issuer used the OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas, Third Edition ("OECD DD Guidance") as the basis for the design of their 3TG due diligence. We used the OECD DD Guidance as the criteria for evaluating the Company's design of its due diligence framework. We gathered evidence in the form of documents, records, and interviews with individuals with roles and responsibilities for applicable elements of the due diligence. We compared the evidence with the criteria as stated in OECD DD Guidance steps and sub-steps. If we identified gaps, we considered if the gap would be "material."

For Objective #2, we used the "Due Diligence Design" and "Due Diligence Measures Taken" sections of Conflict Minerals Report as the criteria for Objective #2. We determined applicable sections to be those that described due diligence steps the Company took during, or pertaining to, the reporting period. We did not include conclusions, claims, or forward-looking statements.

We assessed risks on the Company's description of due diligence steps taken. Based on our risk assessment, we selected statements and:

- reviewed documents and records provided by the Company in response to our requests;
- interviewed individuals involved in the due diligence steps described in the Conflict Minerals Report; and
- tested selected steps.

We provided management the opportunity to review and offer comments on a draft of this report. Company management offered no comments.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In our opinion,

- the design of the Company's due diligence framework for the reporting period from January 1 to December 31, 2016, as set forth in the Due Diligence Measures section of the Conflict Minerals Report is in conformity, in all material respects, with the OECD Due Diligence Guidance, and
- the Company's description of the due diligence measures it performed as set forth in the "Due Diligence Measures" section of the Conflict Minerals Report for the reporting period from January 1 to December 31, 2016, is consistent with the due diligence process that the Company undertook.

We make no recommendations.

Douglas Hileman, CRMA, CPEA, FSA
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Van Nuys, California
May 24, 2017