

Conflict Minerals Report**CREE, INC.****For The Year Ended December 31, 2016**

This Conflict Minerals Report (CMR) of Cree, Inc. (Cree, the Company, we, us, or our) for the year ended December 31, 2016 is filed to comply with Rule 13p-1 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the Rule) promulgated by the Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC) pursuant to the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the Act). This CMR has been prepared on behalf of Cree management.

This CMR contains forward-looking statements regarding our business and conflict minerals efforts, including steps we intend to take to mitigate the risk that conflict minerals in our products benefit certain armed groups. Words such as “expects,” “intends,” “believes,” and similar expressions or variations of such words are intended to identify forward-looking statements, but are not the exclusive means of identifying forward-looking statements in this CMR. Additionally, statements concerning future matters that are not historical are forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are inherently subject to risks and uncertainties, and actual results and outcomes may differ materially from the results and outcomes discussed in or anticipated by the forward-looking statements. Risks, uncertainties, assumptions, and other factors that could cause or contribute to such differences in results and outcomes include, among other things, our suppliers’ responsiveness and cooperation with our due diligence efforts, our ability to implement improvements in our conflict minerals program and our ability to identify and mitigate related risks in our supply chain. We undertake no obligation to review or update any forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances occurring after filing this CMR with the SEC.

Cree has performed due diligence measures as required by the Rule with the goal of determining the chain of custody and country of origin information for the necessary conflict minerals, ¹ also referred to as 3TGs, used in our products manufactured in 2016. In particular, we sought to determine whether any of the necessary conflict minerals in our product supply chains may have originated in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) or an adjoining country, also referred to as the Covered Countries, and whether any conflict minerals originating in the Covered Countries directly or indirectly financed or benefited armed groups in the Covered Countries. As used herein, the term “manufactured” includes products manufactured or contracted to be manufactured by Cree.

¹ The term “conflict mineral” is defined in Section 1502(e)(4) of the Act as (A) columbite-tantalite, also known as coltan (the metal ore from which tantalum is extracted); cassiterite (the metal ore from which tin is extracted); gold; wolframite (the metal ore from which tungsten is extracted); or their derivatives; or (B) any other mineral or its derivatives determined by the Secretary of State to be financing conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo or an adjoining country.

Because not all suppliers have provided smelter and refiner data and the data provided by some of our suppliers is incomplete, Cree is unable at this time to determine the exact origin of the conflict minerals in all of the assemblies, components, and minerals supplied to us. Therefore, we cannot exclude the possibility that some conflict minerals used in our products manufactured in 2016 may have originated in the Covered Countries, come from sources other than recycled or scrap sources, or come from sources that directly or indirectly financed or benefited armed groups in the Covered Countries. We have obtained no information, however, to indicate that any conflict minerals used in our products manufactured in 2016 originated in the Covered Countries and directly or indirectly financed or benefited armed groups in the Covered Countries.

Pursuant to the Rule, Cree is submitting this CMR as an Exhibit to its Form SD.

Company and Product Overview

Cree is a leading innovator of lighting-class light emitting diode (LED) products, lighting products, and semiconductor products for power and radio-frequency (RF) applications. Our products are targeted for applications such as indoor and outdoor lighting, video displays, transportation, electronic signs and signals, power supplies, solar inverters, and wireless systems.

We develop and manufacture semiconductor materials and devices primarily based on silicon carbide (SiC), gallium nitride (GaN), and related compounds. Our LED products consist of LED components, LED chips, and SiC materials. Our lighting products primarily consist of LED lighting systems, lamps and bulbs. We design, manufacture and sell lighting systems, lamps, and bulbs for indoor and outdoor applications, with our primary focus on LED lighting systems for the commercial and industrial markets. In addition, we develop, manufacture and sell power products made from SiC and RF devices made from GaN.

The majority of our products are manufactured at our production facilities located in North Carolina, Wisconsin, and China. We also use contract manufacturers for certain aspects of product fabrication, assembly, and packaging.

Our SiC materials, in the form of substrates and boules, do not contain any 3TGs, and thus no further due diligence is required with respect to those products. All other Cree products have the potential to include one or more of the conflict minerals. Table 1 below outlines Cree's products and provides typical conflict mineral content along with the percent of revenue per business unit.

Table 1

Cree Business Unit	Percent of Cree Revenue*	Products	Percentage of Products that contain Conflict Minerals?	Typical Conflict Mineral Content by Weight Percentage			
				Au	Sn	W	Ta
LED Lighting Products	51%	LED Lamps and Bulbs	100%	0.1 - 1%	0.1 - 1%	< 0.1%	< 0.1%
		LED Lighting	100%	0.05 - 1%	0.1 - 1%	< 0.1%	< 0.05%
		Accessories	50-75%	< 0.1%	0 - 1%	< 0.05%	< 0.1%
LED Products	35%	LED Chips	100%	0.5 - 3%	0.2 - 10%	0 - 0.6%	0%
		LED Components	100%	0.1 - 0.3%	0 - 0.3%	0 - 0.1%	0 - 0.1%
		Modules + Drivers	100%	0.1 - 0.3%	0.1 - 0.5%	0 - 0.01%	0 - 0.1%
		Accessories	30-50%	< 0.1%	< 0.5%	0%	0%
Wolfspeed Products	14%	Materials	0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
		RF Die	100%	0.5 - 35%	0.2 - 10%	0 - 0.6%	0%
		Power Diodes	100%	< 0.05%	< 0.05%	< 0.1%	0%
		RF Transistor Packages	100%	0.01 - 0.1%	< 0.01%	0 - 85%	< 0.05%

*Note: Based on reported revenue for six months ended December 25, 2016.

Conflict Minerals Policy

Cree has adopted a Conflict Minerals Policy under which it expects its suppliers to develop internal conflict mineral policies, due diligence frameworks, and management systems that meet the minimum requirements of the guidelines developed by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). Our suppliers' conflict minerals policies must be designed to identify and eliminate from use in products sold to Cree any conflict minerals which are known to come from sources funding armed groups in the DRC region. Cree requires its direct suppliers to source conflict minerals from smelters and refiners whose due diligence practices have been validated by an independent third party audit program such as the Conflict-Free Sourcing Initiative (CFSI) or its equivalent. Cree fully expects our suppliers to cooperate with us and to provide information to support these efforts, even if the supplier is not directly subject to the Act. Suppliers that do not reasonably comply with Cree's Conflict Mineral Policy will be reviewed by Cree's supply chain management to assess whether Cree will conduct business with those suppliers in the future.

To view Cree's complete Conflict Minerals Policy, visit our webpage located at: <http://www.cree.com/about/suppliers-contractors/cree-supplier-resources/conflict-minerals>. With this reference we are incorporating into this Conflict Minerals Report only our Conflicts Minerals Policy and not the entire contents of our webpage.

Description of Our RCOI Process

Cree's scoping process included creating a master supplier list of potential in-scope suppliers for 2016 by filtering our supplier database to remove suppliers known to be outside of the scope of the reasonable country of origin inquiry (RCOI), such as service providers, equipment vendors, and

indirect material suppliers. The objective of filtering was to identify only suppliers that provided to Cree items potentially containing 3TGs that were incorporated into final products in the calendar year 2016.

Once filtered, the master list was provided to Cree's third-party conflict mineral compliance service provider (the CSP) to conduct a survey using the Conflict Minerals Reporting Template (CMRT). The CMRT was developed by the CFSI; an initiative sponsored by the Electronic Industry Citizenship Coalition, or the EICC, and the Global e-Sustainability Initiative, or the GeSI, and requires suppliers to identify the smelters and refiners that process the necessary conflict minerals contained in the items supplied and the country of origin thereof. During the supplier survey process, suppliers were contacted and responses were tracked using the CSP's interactive cloud-based platform. This platform allows suppliers to upload completed survey forms directly to the system for review and management.

The CSP launched Cree's 2016 campaign by providing information about itself and training materials to educate the suppliers believed to be in-scope on 3TGs and the CSP's reporting system. The full campaign involved multiple communications by the CSP and/or Cree to each supplier, including automated emails, personalized emails, and in some instances phone calls. All significant communications were monitored and tracked in the CSP's platform for transparency and future reporting.

Based on supplier feedback, the CSP and Cree determined which surveyed suppliers were also outside the scope of the RCOI. These suppliers were marked out-of-scope on the master list. In all other cases, the CSP and Cree reviewed the information provided by each supplier to determine the quality and nature of the response and to determine whether further action was needed to meet Cree's expectations at this point in the process.

Although 98% of Cree's in-scope suppliers responded to the RCOI, up from 93% in 2015, some of those suppliers have not yet provided complete smelter or refiner data after several requests by Cree and the CSP. For the suppliers that responded and provided smelter or refiner data, the CSP reviewed all supplier responses that claimed in the declaration section of the CMRT to have known DRC sourced material. The CSP compared the smelting and refining facilities identified in each of these surveys to the list of facilities that have received a "conflict-free" designation from the Conflict-Free Smelter (CFS) program, another resource developed by the CFSI, to determine whether each facility has been certified "conflict-free."

Because there is considerable overlap between our RCOI and due diligence processes, the determinations we were able to make based on our survey efforts are discussed in more detail in the section below entitled "Due Diligence Results."

Design of Our Due Diligence Process

Cree's due diligence measures have been designed to conform in all material respects with the 5-step framework in The OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas, Third Edition, and the related Supplements for gold and for tin, tantalum and tungsten (collectively, the OECD Guidance) as it relates to our position in the

conflict minerals supply chain. A summary of the correlation between our due diligence measures and the 5-step framework set forth in the OECD Guidance is described below.

Step 1: Establish strong company management systems

Cree has established a strong management system to address our compliance with the Rule. Our management system is sponsored by the Company's Chief Financial Officer with support from a team of internal subject matter experts from relevant functions such as Compliance, Engineering, Procurement, Legal, and Internal Audit. The team of subject matter experts is responsible for implementing Cree's conflict minerals compliance strategy and reports to the CFO, who serves as the conflict minerals program manager. The program manager informs senior management about the results of our due diligence efforts on a regular basis and briefs the Company's Audit Committee at least quarterly.

As described above, Cree has adopted a Conflict Minerals Policy that includes our commitment and requirement for responsible sourcing of Conflict Minerals. Cree has developed a due diligence strategy to implement our policy that includes using a CSP to educate Cree's suppliers on the requirements of the Rule annually, or more frequently when deemed necessary, survey our suppliers using the CMRT, review and analyze results, and maintain records for transparency, reporting, and accountability purposes. Consistent with the OECD Guidelines, documentation relevant to Cree's compliance with the Rule will be retained for a minimum period of five years after the date the related CMR is submitted to the SEC.

We have strengthened engagement with our suppliers by providing education, through the CSP and CFSI resources, on the Rule as well as by communicating, through our Conflict Minerals Policy and contractual provisions, our expectations for suppliers desiring to continue to do business with Cree. Specifically, this includes adding to our standard contracts language that obligates suppliers to exercise due diligence to comply with our Conflict Minerals Policy, which includes a requirement that the supplier must source conflict minerals from smelters and refiners whose due diligence practices have been validated by an independent third party audit program, such as the CFSI or a mutually agreed equivalent. As existing contracts are renewed with suppliers, the new conflict mineral language is being incorporated as well. We have also leveraged the existing communications between Cree's procurement team and our suppliers to encourage the suppliers to interact with the CSP.

Cree's Supplier Code of Conduct requires among other things that each Cree in-scope supplier eliminate from use in its products sold to Cree any Conflict Minerals which are known to come from sources funding armed groups in the DRC region. To assist in determining in-scope suppliers and to provide an opportunity for earlier interaction, our new supplier setup procedures include a section asking the new supplier to indicate if any product(s) sold to Cree may contain 3TG material. Lastly, we have a Cree conflict minerals on-line platform that provides employees, suppliers, and other stakeholders a place to report any grievances or concerns with our conflict minerals program (<http://www.cree.com/about/suppliers-contractors/cree-supplier-resources/conflict-minerals/conflict-minerals-form>).

Step 2: Identify and assess risk in the supply chain

Because of our size, the complexity of our products, our position in the supply chain, and the depth, breadth, and constant evolution of our supply chain, it is difficult to identify sources of conflict minerals upstream from our direct suppliers. Further, we typically do not have direct relationships with 3TG smelters or refiners. Accordingly, we must rely on our direct suppliers to provide information on the origin of the 3TGs contained in assemblies, components, and materials supplied to us - including sources of 3TGs that are supplied to them from upstream sources.

The RCOI activities described above are an integral part of Cree's efforts to identify and assess the risks in our supply chain. As further described below regarding our due diligence process, our CSP's system is designed to automatically identify and flag missing information and inconsistencies in supplier CMRTs. Flagged suppliers are contacted to gather pertinent data and perform an assessment of the supplier's commitment to the due diligence process. A revised CMRT is requested and stored in the CSP's database along with all of the information and findings from this process. During the RCOI process, known DRC sources are identified, and the smelter or refiner (SOR) status is validated against the current CFSI status. If further investigation of a SOR is deemed necessary, we gather additional information through other independent third party audit programs such as TI-CMC, the Responsible Jewellery Council's Chain-of-Custody Certification Program, and the London Bullion Market Association's Responsible Gold Programme.

Step 3: Design and implement a strategy to respond to identified risks

While many risks exist in the search for the origin of the conflict minerals used in assemblies, components, and materials supplied to Cree, we believe that one of the greatest risks to Cree is the inability to obtain complete and accurate information to make determinations about our own products. Without this information, we in turn become an obstacle to our customers making determinations about their products.

While there are numerous initiatives working to improve transparency and accountability at the smelter and refiner levels of the supply chain, we can only benefit from the information being developed by these initiatives if our suppliers are able to trace back the conflict minerals in their products to a specific smelter or refiner.

This objective is reflected in our Conflict Minerals Policy, which indicates that we expect all of our suppliers to develop their own conflict mineral policies, due diligence frameworks, and management systems, and to provide us all information reasonably needed for us to comply with the Rule. We have included similar obligations in our contractual agreements with our direct suppliers. Our primary focus has shifted from ascertaining whether our immediate suppliers have undertaken efforts to build their own due diligence capabilities meeting the expectations set forth in our Conflicts Minerals Policy to collecting and validating smelter information in completed CMRTs. Our due diligence framework also includes a corrective action management plan designed to move our suppliers toward compliance with our Conflict Minerals Policy. This includes a requirement that any suppliers identified as utilizing a smelter that is known to process Conflict Minerals from sources funding armed groups in the DRC region be placed in escalation mode for further review by our supply chain management and interaction with the supplier in accordance with our Conflict Minerals

Policy. For 2016, all known DRC sources identified in our supply chain were either CFSI “compliant” or “active”.

Step 4: Carry out independent third-party audit of smelter/refiner’s due diligence practices

We typically do not have direct relationships with any 3TG smelter or refiner, so it is impracticable, if not impossible, for us to perform or direct audits of these entities within our supply chain. Rather, we have relied on audits conducted under the CFS program operated by the CFSI and other reputable auditors. The CFSI publishes a list of smelters, by conflict mineral, found to be compliant with the CFS protocol. Pursuant to the CFS program, a smelter voluntarily submits to an independent third party evaluation of its procurement activities and an assessment as to whether the materials processed by the smelter originated from conflict-free sources. If the smelter is able to demonstrate that the materials it processes are conflict-free, based on the sourcing location requirements of the CFS program, the smelter will be considered CFS-compliant.

The CFSI also makes available to its members information on the countries of origin of the conflict minerals processed by each CFS-compliant smelter. We are an active member of the CFSI in order to support their efforts and to have broader access to the country of origin information as well as other valuable tools and resources provided to its members.

Cree management has determined that it is reasonable and appropriate to rely on the results of the CFS program audits and other comparable audits. Given our position in the supply chain, however, our due diligence measures can provide only reasonable assurances, not guarantees, regarding the chain of custody and country of origin of the necessary conflict minerals in our products.

Step 5: Report on supply chain due diligence

The measures we took in 2016 to exercise due diligence on the source and chain of custody of our conflict minerals were as follows:

- communicated our Conflict Minerals Policy to our suppliers and posted a copy on our webpage at <http://www.cree.com/about/suppliers-contractors/cree-supplier-resources/conflict-minerals>;
- directed our in-scope suppliers to provide information concerning SORs in their supply chains by completing and sending to us the Conflict Minerals Reporting Template (CMRT) that provides a common means for suppliers to provide customers with information on the source of conflict minerals;
- analyzed suppliers’ CMRT responses for completeness and accuracy and pursued further information from the supplier when warranted;
- sent outreach letters to SORs to influence and leverage their participation to becoming CFS-compliant;
- sent outreach letters to our in-scope suppliers to influence and leverage, or ultimately remove SORs who are not CFS-compliant; and
- communicated our Supplier Code of Conduct defining our expectations of our in-scope suppliers to develop internal Conflict Minerals policies, due diligence frameworks, and management systems that are designed to identify and eliminate from use in products sold to

Cree any conflict minerals that are known to come from sources funding armed groups in the DRC region. Our Supplier Code of Conduct is located at <http://www.cree.com/about/suppliers-contractors/cree-supplier-resources>.

No other contents from our website are intended to be incorporated into the Conflict Minerals Report by these website references.

Description of Our Due Diligence Process

Cree's due diligence process reflects our strategy for identifying, assessing, and responding to the risk that conflict minerals known to have directly or indirectly financed or benefited armed groups in the Covered Countries may be included in our product supply chains. This description is of our process only and is not intended to imply that we have fully implemented this process for all of our suppliers in calendar year 2016.

Our due diligence process includes data evaluation in three phases, all of which are designed to move supplier responses toward compliance with our Conflict Minerals Policy:

Phase 1 - Did the supplier pass our minimum criteria for its CMRT, as assessed by our CSP?

Phase 2 - Did the supplier provide information in its 2016 CMRT survey response which passed Cree's data validation criteria, as assessed by our CSP?

Phase 3 - Were the CSP's conclusions reasonable, as assessed by Cree's subject matter experts on the products supplied to us, and can the smelter information be validated by Cree?

In designing our due diligence process for calendar year 2016, we first reviewed prior year minimum criteria for evaluation during Phase 1 and reaffirmed the applicability for 2016. In evaluating a supplier's CMRT, we primarily look for three things: effective date-is the information in the report current; completeness-are all of the questions reasonably answered; and consistency-are the supplier's responses internally consistent.

Suppliers that do not meet these three requirements are contacted with the objective of helping them to understand the requirements for submitting a valid and complete CMRT. Phase 1 is essentially Cree's corrective action management stage. By implementing supplier corrective action measures, Cree is helping to ensure its suppliers put policies and procedures in place that will produce the necessary data in an accurate and reliable manner.

During Phase 2, the CSP reviews the supplier's information in its 2016 survey response to validate smelter and refiner information. Smelter and refiner information is reviewed and corrected, and duplicate information is removed whenever possible. All of this data and correspondence is stored in the CSP's platform. Verified smelter and refiner information is used to obtain reliable information from CFSI and other reputable auditors on the country of origin of the conflict minerals processed by the known smelters or refiners in Cree's supply chains.

If there are no obvious inaccuracies in the supplier's CMRT responses, the supplier's CMRT is deemed reliable by the CSP. If the supplier's CMRT response is inadequate, the supplier's survey

response will be placed in escalation mode and corrective action measures will be applied.

After the CSP completes its analysis under the first two phases, Cree commences its own evaluation in Phase 3. During this evaluation, Cree's subject matter experts review the information provided by each supplier and the conclusions reached by the CSP from that supplier's survey data to determine whether those conclusions were reasonable based on information the experts have about the assemblies, components, or materials supplied to Cree. By bringing our specialized knowledge of the industry and Cree's products into the analysis, Cree is able to identify inaccuracies and inconsistencies in the survey data that may not be obvious to the CSP. If Cree finds inaccuracies and inconsistencies in the survey data, the supplier's survey response will be placed in escalation mode and corrective action measures will be applied.

Additionally, during Phase 3 Cree validates supplier provided smelter information against the most current known CFSI aliases, smelter status, and mine sourcing. This step allows Cree to determine the certification status of the smelters, as provided in Table 3 below.

There were many challenges in 2016 similar to the previous year's RCOI, and it is clear that many suppliers do not fully understand the scope of the requirements of the Rule, and that many privately held companies put little or no effort into screening their SOR lists. This, coupled with SOR and recycler dynamics, such as acquisitions, mergers, relocation, or simply going out of business, resulted in uncertainty with respect to SOR accuracy at any given moment in time. We continue to be reminded that it is impractical to expect all supply chain participants to have completed their due diligence procedures or even to be at the same stage of completion. Accordingly, our goal at this point, as reflected in our multi-phase due diligence efforts, is to get all suppliers to demonstrate that they are on the right path to obtain and provide to Cree complete and accurate SOR data. We believe that this will enable us in future years to better determine the facilities used to process the necessary conflict minerals used in the assemblies, components, and materials supplied to us, the country of origin of the necessary conflict minerals in those items, and the mine or location of origin with the greatest possible specificity.

Due Diligence Results

We received responses from the majority of our suppliers known to be in scope. We reviewed the responses against the minimum criteria we developed to determine which ones required further assistance to progress through Phase 3. The CSP and Cree worked directly with the suppliers that required further assistance to obtain revised responses or a commitment to meet the minimum criteria within a reasonable period of time.

Of the responses received, most of our suppliers met our minimum criteria for Phase 1. Of the suppliers contacted for additional information and clarification, a significant percentage provided sufficient information in Phase 2 to validate the accuracy of the survey responses. Further, during our evaluation in Phase 3, Cree determined that the conclusions reached by the CSP in Phase 2 were correct in almost all cases and that most of the smelters could be validated and accurately classified.

Despite our efforts, our due diligence measures can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurances regarding the source and chain of custody of the necessary conflict minerals because we

are relying on source information provided by our suppliers, many of whom in turn obtained the information from their suppliers. We also are relying on information obtained and disseminated by independent third party audit programs, and such sources of information may provide inaccurate or incomplete information.

Additionally, a majority of the responses that included SOR data provided data at a company level as opposed to a product level. We were therefore unable to determine with certainty that the 3TGs reported by these suppliers were contained in assemblies, components, or materials actually supplied to us in 2016. None of the respondents, however, provided information that the necessary conflict minerals used in the assemblies, components, and materials they supplied to Cree were known to have directly or indirectly financed or benefited armed groups in the Covered Countries.

Table 2 lists the number of known and verified SORs identified by our suppliers as potentially having processed the necessary conflict minerals in each of Cree’s specific business units.

Table 2

Cree Business Unit	Number of SORs*
LED Lighting Products	305
LED Products	303
Power & RF Products	305

*It should be noted that the number of SORs in each Cree business unit is inflated from the actual number that would have provided necessary conflict minerals to Cree because most suppliers are reporting at a company level instead of a product level.

Table 3 below lists the SORs identified by our suppliers as potentially having processed the necessary conflict minerals in Cree’s products that are known and verified by the CFSI.

Table 3

#	Mineral	Smelter or Refiner Facility Name	Country Location of Smelter
1	Gold	Abington Reldan Metals, LLC	United States Of America
2	Gold	Advanced Chemical Company*	United States Of America
3	Gold	Aida Chemical Industries Co., Ltd.*	Japan
4	Gold	Al Etihad Gold LLC*	United Arab Emirates
5	Gold	Allgemeine Gold-und Silberscheideanstalt A.G.*	Germany
6	Gold	Almalyk Mining and Metallurgical Complex (AMMC)	Uzbekistan
7	Gold	AngloGold Ashanti Corrego do Sitio Mineracao*	Brazil
8	Gold	Argor-Heraeus S.A.*	Switzerland
9	Gold	Asahi Pretec Corp.*	Japan
10	Gold	Asahi Refining Canada Ltd.*	Canada
11	Gold	Asahi Refining USA Inc.*	United States Of America
12	Gold	Asaka Riken Co., Ltd.*	Japan

#	Mineral	Smelter or Refiner Facility Name	Country Location of Smelter
13	Gold	Atasay Kuyumculuk Sanayi Ve Ticaret A.S.	Turkey
14	Gold	AU Traders and Refiners*	South Africa
15	Gold	Aurubis AG*	Germany
16	Gold	Bangalore Refinery^	India
17	Gold	Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (Central Bank of the Philippines)*	Philippines
18	Gold	Boliden AB*	Sweden
19	Gold	C. Hafner GmbH + Co. KG*	Germany
20	Gold	Caridad	Mexico
21	Gold	CCR Refinery - Glencore Canada Corporation*	Canada
22	Gold	Cendres + Metaux S.A.	Switzerland
23	Gold	Chimet S.p.A.*	Italy
24	Gold	Chugai Mining	Japan
25	Gold	Daejin Indus Co., Ltd.*	Korea, Republic Of
26	Gold	Daye Non-Ferrous Metals Mining Ltd.	China
27	Gold	DODUCO GmbH*	Germany
28	Gold	Dowa*	Japan
29	Gold	DSC (Do Sung Corporation)*	Korea, Republic Of
30	Gold	Eco-System Recycling Co., Ltd.*	Japan
31	Gold	Elemetal Refining, LLC	United States Of America
32	Gold	Emirates Gold DMCC*	United Arab Emirates
33	Gold	Fidelity Printers and Refiners Ltd.	Zimbabwe
34	Gold	Gansu Seemine Material Hi-Tech Co., Ltd.	China
35	Gold	GCC Gujrat Gold Centre Pvt. Ltd.	India
36	Gold	Geib Refining Corporation*	United States Of America
37	Gold	Gold Refinery of Zijin Mining Group Co., Ltd.*	China
38	Gold	Great Wall Precious Metals Co., Ltd. of CBPM	China
39	Gold	Guangdong Jinding Gold Limited	China
40	Gold	Guoda Safina High-Tech Environmental Refinery Co., Ltd.	China
41	Gold	Hangzhou Fuchunjiang Smelting Co., Ltd.	China
42	Gold	Heimerle + Meule GmbH*	Germany
43	Gold	Heraeus Metals Hong Kong Ltd.*	China
44	Gold	Heraeus Precious Metals GmbH & Co. KG*	Germany
45	Gold	Hunan Chenzhou Mining Co., Ltd.	China
46	Gold	HwaSeong CJ CO., LTD.	Korea, Republic Of
47	Gold	Inner Mongolia Qiankun Gold and Silver Refinery Share Co., Ltd.*	China
48	Gold	Ishifuku Metal Industry Co., Ltd.*	Japan
49	Gold	Istanbul Gold Refinery*	Turkey
50	Gold	Japan Mint*	Japan
51	Gold	Jiangxi Copper Co., Ltd.*	China
52	Gold	JSC Ekaterinburg Non-Ferrous Metal Processing Plant*	Russian Federation
53	Gold	JSC Uralelectromed*	Russian Federation
54	Gold	JX Nippon Mining & Metals Co., Ltd.*	Japan

#	Mineral	Smelter or Refiner Facility Name	Country Location of Smelter
55	Gold	Kaloti Precious Metals	United Arab Emirates
56	Gold	Kazakhmys Smelting LLC	Kazakhstan
57	Gold	Kazzinc*	Kazakhstan
58	Gold	Kennecott Utah Copper LLC*	United States Of America
59	Gold	KGHM Polska Miedz Spolka Akcyjna^	Poland
60	Gold	Kojima Chemicals Co., Ltd.*	Japan
61	Gold	Korea Zinc Co., Ltd.*	Korea, Republic Of
62	Gold	Kyrgyzaltyn JSC*	Kyrgyzstan
63	Gold	L'azurde Company For Jewelry	Saudi Arabia
64	Gold	Lingbao Gold Co., Ltd.	China
65	Gold	Lingbao Jinyuan Tonghui Refinery Co., Ltd.	China
66	Gold	LS-NIKKO Copper Inc.*	Korea, Republic Of
67	Gold	Luoyang Zijin Yinhui Gold Refinery Co., Ltd.	China
68	Gold	Materion*	United States Of America
69	Gold	Matsuda Sangyo Co., Ltd.*	Japan
70	Gold	Metalor Technologies (Hong Kong) Ltd.*	China
71	Gold	Metalor Technologies (Singapore) Pte., Ltd.*	Singapore
72	Gold	Metalor Technologies (Suzhou) Ltd.*	China
73	Gold	Metalor Technologies S.A.*	Switzerland
74	Gold	Metalor USA Refining Corporation*	United States Of America
75	Gold	Metalurgica Met-Mex Penoles S.A. De C.V.*	Mexico
76	Gold	Mitsubishi Materials Corporation*	Japan
77	Gold	Mitsui Mining and Smelting Co., Ltd.*	Japan
78	Gold	MMTC-PAMP India Pvt., Ltd.*	India
79	Gold	Modeltech Sdn Bhd^	Malaysia
80	Gold	Morris and Watson	New Zealand
81	Gold	Moscow Special Alloys Processing Plant*	Russian Federation
82	Gold	Nadir Metal Rafineri San. Ve Tic. A.S.*	Turkey
83	Gold	Navoi Mining and Metallurgical Combinat^	Uzbekistan
84	Gold	Nihon Material Co., Ltd.*	Japan
85	Gold	Ogussa Osterreichische Gold- und Silber-Scheideanstalt GmbH*	Austria
86	Gold	Ohura Precious Metal Industry Co., Ltd.*	Japan
87	Gold	OJSC "The Gulidov Krasnoyarsk Non-Ferrous Metals Plant" (OJSC Krastsvetmet)*	Russian Federation
88	Gold	OJSC Novosibirsk Refinery*	Russian Federation
89	Gold	PAMP S.A.*	Switzerland
90	Gold	Penglai Penggang Gold Industry Co., Ltd.	China
91	Gold	Prioksky Plant of Non-Ferrous Metals*	Russian Federation
92	Gold	PT Aneka Tambang (Persero) Tbk*	Indonesia
93	Gold	PX Precinox S.A.*	Switzerland
94	Gold	Rand Refinery (Pty) Ltd.*	South Africa
95	Gold	Remondis Argentia B.V.	Netherlands

#	Mineral	Smelter or Refiner Facility Name	Country Location of Smelter
96	Gold	Republic Metals Corporation*	United States Of America
97	Gold	Royal Canadian Mint*	Canada
98	Gold	SAAMP	France
99	Gold	Sabin Metal Corp.	United States Of America
100	Gold	SAFINA A.S.^	Czech Republic
101	Gold	Sai Refinery	India
102	Gold	Samduck Precious Metals*	Korea, Republic Of
103	Gold	Samwon Metals Corp.	Korea, Republic Of
104	Gold	SAXONIA Edelmetalle GmbH*	Germany
105	Gold	Schone Edelmetaal B.V.*	Netherlands
106	Gold	SEMPSA Joyeria Plateria S.A.*	Spain
107	Gold	Shandong Tiancheng Biological Gold Industrial Co., Ltd.	China
108	Gold	Shandong Zhaojin Gold & Silver Refinery Co., Ltd.*	China
109	Gold	Sichuan Tianze Precious Metals Co., Ltd.*	China
110	Gold	Singway Technology Co., Ltd.*	Taiwan, Province Of China
111	Gold	So Accurate Group, Inc.	United States Of America
112	Gold	SOE Shyolkovsky Factory of Secondary Precious Metals*	Russian Federation
113	Gold	Solar Applied Materials Technology Corp.*	Taiwan, Province Of China
114	Gold	Sudan Gold Refinery	Sudan
115	Gold	Sumitomo Metal Mining Co., Ltd.*	Japan
116	Gold	T.C.A S.p.A*	Italy
117	Gold	Tanaka Kikinzoku Kogyo K.K.*	Japan
118	Gold	The Refinery of Shandong Gold Mining Co., Ltd.*	China
119	Gold	Tokuriki Honten Co., Ltd.*	Japan
120	Gold	Tongling Nonferrous Metals Group Co., Ltd.	China
121	Gold	Tony Goetz NV^	Belgium
122	Gold	TOO Tau-Ken-Altyn	Kazakhstan
123	Gold	Torecom*	Korea, Republic Of
124	Gold	Umicore Brasil Ltda.*	Brazil
125	Gold	Umicore Precious Metals Thailand*	Thailand
126	Gold	Umicore S.A. Business Unit Precious Metals Refining*	Belgium
127	Gold	United Precious Metal Refining, Inc.*	United States Of America
128	Gold	Universal Precious Metals Refining Zambia	Zambia
129	Gold	Valcambi S.A.*	Switzerland
130	Gold	Western Australian Mint (T/a The Perth Mint)*	Australia
131	Gold	WIELAND Edelmetalle GmbH*	Germany
132	Gold	Yamamoto Precious Metal Co., Ltd.*	Japan
133	Gold	Yokohama Metal Co., Ltd.*	Japan
134	Gold	Yunnan Copper Industry Co., Ltd.	China
135	Gold	Zhongyuan Gold Smelter of Zhongjin Gold Corporation*	China
136	Tantalum	Changsha South Tantalum Niobium Co., Ltd.*	China
137	Tantalum	Conghua Tantalum and Niobium Smeltry*	China

#	Mineral	Smelter or Refiner Facility Name	Country Location of Smelter
138	Tantalum	D Block Metals, LLC*	United States Of America
139	Tantalum	Duoluoshan*	China
140	Tantalum	Exotech Inc.*	United States Of America
141	Tantalum	F&X Electro-Materials Ltd.*	China
142	Tantalum	FIR Metals & Resource Ltd.*	China
143	Tantalum	Global Advanced Metals Aizu*	Japan
144	Tantalum	Global Advanced Metals Boyertown*	United States Of America
145	Tantalum	Guangdong Zhiyuan New Material Co., Ltd.*	China
146	Tantalum	H.C. Starck Co., Ltd.*	Thailand
147	Tantalum	H.C. Starck Hermsdorf GmbH*	Germany
148	Tantalum	H.C. Starck Inc.*	United States Of America
149	Tantalum	H.C. Starck Ltd.*	Japan
150	Tantalum	H.C. Starck Smelting GmbH & Co. KG*	Germany
151	Tantalum	H.C. Starck Tantalum and Niobium GmbH*	Germany
152	Tantalum	Hengyang King Xing Lifeng New Materials Co., Ltd.*	China
153	Tantalum	Hi-Temp Specialty Metals, Inc.*	United States Of America
154	Tantalum	Jiangxi Dinghai Tantalum & Niobium Co., Ltd.*	China
155	Tantalum	Jiangxi Tuohong New Raw Material*	China
156	Tantalum	JiuJiang JinXin Nonferrous Metals Co., Ltd.*	China
157	Tantalum	Jiujiang Nonferrous Metals Smelting Company Limited*	China
158	Tantalum	Jiujiang Zhongao Tantalum & Niobium Co., Ltd.*	China
159	Tantalum	KEMET Blue Metals*	Mexico
160	Tantalum	KEMET Blue Powder*	United States Of America
161	Tantalum	King-Tan Tantalum Industry Ltd.*	China
162	Tantalum	LSM Brasil S.A.*	Brazil
163	Tantalum	Metallurgical Products India Pvt., Ltd.*	India
164	Tantalum	Mineracao Taboca S.A.*	Brazil
165	Tantalum	Mitsui Mining and Smelting Co., Ltd.*	Japan
166	Tantalum	Ningxia Orient Tantalum Industry Co., Ltd.*	China
167	Tantalum	NPM Silmet AS*	Estonia
168	Tantalum	Power Resources Ltd.*	Macedonia, The Former Yugoslav Republic Of
169	Tantalum	QuantumClean*	United States Of America
170	Tantalum	Resind Industria e Comercio Ltda.*	Brazil
171	Tantalum	RFH Tantalum Smeltry Co., Ltd.*	China
172	Tantalum	Solikamsk Magnesium Works OAO*	Russian Federation
173	Tantalum	Taki Chemical Co., Ltd.*	Japan
174	Tantalum	Telex Metals*	United States Of America
175	Tantalum	Tranzact, Inc.*	United States Of America
176	Tantalum	Ulba Metallurgical Plant JSC*	Kazakhstan
177	Tantalum	XinXing HaoRong Electronic Material Co., Ltd.*	China
178	Tantalum	Yichun Jin Yang Rare Metal Co., Ltd.*	China

#	Mineral	Smelter or Refiner Facility Name	Country Location of Smelter
179	Tantalum	Zhuzhou Cemented Carbide Group Co., Ltd.*	China
180	Tin	Alpha*	United States Of America
181	Tin	An Thai Minerals Co., Ltd.	Viet Nam
182	Tin	An Vinh Joint Stock Mineral Processing Company	Viet Nam
183	Tin	Chenzhou Yunxiang Mining and Metallurgy Co., Ltd.*	China
184	Tin	China Tin Group Co., Ltd.*	China
185	Tin	CNMC (Guangxi) PGMA Co., Ltd.	China
186	Tin	Cooperativa Metalurgica de Rondonia Ltda.*	Brazil
187	Tin	CV Ayi Jaya*	Indonesia
188	Tin	CV Dua Sekawan*	Indonesia
189	Tin	CV Gita Pesona*	Indonesia
190	Tin	CV Serumpun Sebalai*	Indonesia
191	Tin	CV Tiga Sekawan*	Indonesia
192	Tin	CV United Smelting*	Indonesia
193	Tin	CV Venus Inti Perkasa*	Indonesia
194	Tin	Dowa*	Japan
195	Tin	Electro-Mechanical Facility of the Cao Bang Minerals & Metallurgy Joint Stock Company^	Viet Nam
196	Tin	Elmet S.L.U.*	Spain
197	Tin	EM Vinto*	Bolivia (Plurinational State Of)
198	Tin	Estanho de Rondonia S.A.	Brazil
199	Tin	Fenix Metals*	Poland
200	Tin	Gejiu Fengming Metallurgy Chemical Plant*	China
201	Tin	Gejiu Jinye Mineral Company*	China
202	Tin	Gejiu Kai Meng Industry and Trade LLC^	China
203	Tin	Gejiu Non-Ferrous Metal Processing Co., Ltd.*	China
204	Tin	Gejiu Yunxin Nonferrous Electrolysis Co., Ltd.^	China
205	Tin	Gejiu Zili Mining And Metallurgy Co., Ltd.	China
206	Tin	Guanyang Guida Nonferrous Metal Smelting Plant*	China
207	Tin	HuiChang Hill Tin Industry Co., Ltd.*	China
208	Tin	Huichang Jinshunda Tin Co., Ltd.^	China
209	Tin	Jiangxi Ketai Advanced Material Co., Ltd.*	China
210	Tin	Magnu's Minerais Metais e Ligas Ltda.*	Brazil
211	Tin	Malaysia Smelting Corporation (MSC)*	Malaysia
212	Tin	Melt Metais e Ligas S.A.*	Brazil
213	Tin	Metallic Resources, Inc.*	United States Of America
214	Tin	Metallo-Chimique N.V.*	Belgium
215	Tin	Mineracao Taboca S.A.*	Brazil
216	Tin	Minsur*	Peru
217	Tin	Mitsubishi Materials Corporation*	Japan
218	Tin	Modeltech Sdn Bhd^	Malaysia
219	Tin	Nankang Nanshan Tin Manufactory Co., Ltd.^	China

#	Mineral	Smelter or Refiner Facility Name	Country Location of Smelter
220	Tin	Nghe Tinh Non-Ferrous Metals Joint Stock Company	Viet Nam
221	Tin	O.M. Manufacturing (Thailand) Co., Ltd.*	Thailand
222	Tin	O.M. Manufacturing Philippines, Inc.*	Philippines
223	Tin	Operaciones Metalurgical S.A.*	Bolivia (Plurinational State Of)
224	Tin	PT Aries Kencana Sejahtera*	Indonesia
225	Tin	PT Artha Cipta Langgeng*	Indonesia
226	Tin	PT ATD Makmur Mandiri Jaya*	Indonesia
227	Tin	PT Babel Inti Perkasa*	Indonesia
228	Tin	PT Bangka Prima Tin*	Indonesia
229	Tin	PT Bangka Tin Industry*	Indonesia
230	Tin	PT Belitung Industri Sejahtera*	Indonesia
231	Tin	PT Bukit Timah*	Indonesia
232	Tin	PT DS Jaya Abadi*	Indonesia
233	Tin	PT Eunindo Usaha Mandiri*	Indonesia
234	Tin	PT Inti Stania Prima*	Indonesia
235	Tin	PT Karimun Mining*	Indonesia
236	Tin	PT Kijang Jaya Mandiri*	Indonesia
237	Tin	PT Lautan Harmonis Sejahtera*	Indonesia
238	Tin	PT Menara Cipta Mulia*	Indonesia
239	Tin	PT Mitra Stania Prima*	Indonesia
240	Tin	PT O.M. Indonesia*	Indonesia
241	Tin	PT Panca Mega Persada*	Indonesia
242	Tin	PT Prima Timah Utama*	Indonesia
243	Tin	PT Refined Bangka Tin*	Indonesia
244	Tin	PT Sariwiguna Binasentosa*	Indonesia
245	Tin	PT Stanindo Inti Perkasa*	Indonesia
246	Tin	PT Sukses Inti Makmur*	Indonesia
247	Tin	PT Sumber Jaya Indah*	Indonesia
248	Tin	PT Timah (Persero) Tbk Kundur*	Indonesia
249	Tin	PT Timah (Persero) Tbk Mentok*	Indonesia
250	Tin	PT Tinindo Inter Nusa*	Indonesia
251	Tin	PT Tommy Utama*	Indonesia
252	Tin	Resind Industria e Comercio Ltda.*	Brazil
253	Tin	Rui Da Hung*	Taiwan, Province Of China
254	Tin	Soft Metais Ltda.*	Brazil
255	Tin	Thaisarco*	Thailand
256	Tin	Tuyen Quang Non-Ferrous Metals Joint Stock Company	Viet Nam
257	Tin	VQB Mineral and Trading Group JSC*	Viet Nam
258	Tin	White Solder Metalurgia e Mineracao Ltda.*	Brazil
259	Tin	Yunnan Chengfeng Non-ferrous Metals Co., Ltd.*	China
260	Tin	Yunnan Tin Company Limited*	China
261	Tungsten	A.L.M.T. TUNGSTEN Corp.*	Japan

#	Mineral	Smelter or Refiner Facility Name	Country Location of Smelter
262	Tungsten	ACL Metais Eireli^	Brazil
263	Tungsten	Asia Tungsten Products Vietnam Ltd.*	Viet Nam
264	Tungsten	Chenzhou Diamond Tungsten Products Co., Ltd.*	China
265	Tungsten	Chongyi Zhangyuan Tungsten Co., Ltd.*	China
266	Tungsten	Dayu Weiliang Tungsten Co., Ltd.	China
267	Tungsten	Fujian Jinxin Tungsten Co., Ltd.*	China
268	Tungsten	Ganzhou Huaxing Tungsten Products Co., Ltd.*	China
269	Tungsten	Ganzhou Jiangwu Ferrotungsten Co., Ltd.*	China
270	Tungsten	Ganzhou Seadragon W & Mo Co., Ltd.*	China
271	Tungsten	Ganzhou Yatai Tungsten Co., Ltd.	China
272	Tungsten	Global Tungsten & Powders Corp.*	United States Of America
273	Tungsten	Guangdong Xianglu Tungsten Co., Ltd.*	China
274	Tungsten	H.C. Starck Smelting GmbH & Co. KG*	Germany
275	Tungsten	H.C. Starck Tungsten GmbH*	Germany
276	Tungsten	Hunan Chenzhou Mining Co., Ltd.*	China
277	Tungsten	Hunan Chuangda Vanadium Tungsten Co., Ltd. Wuji*	China
278	Tungsten	Hunan Chunchang Nonferrous Metals Co., Ltd.*	China
279	Tungsten	Hydrometallurg, JSC*	Russian Federation
280	Tungsten	Japan New Metals Co., Ltd.*	Japan
281	Tungsten	Jiangwu H.C. Starck Tungsten Products Co., Ltd.*	China
282	Tungsten	Jiangxi Dayu Longxintai Tungsten Co., Ltd.	China
283	Tungsten	Jiangxi Gan Bei Tungsten Co., Ltd.*	China
284	Tungsten	Jiangxi Minmetals Gao'an Non-ferrous Metals Co., Ltd.	China
285	Tungsten	Jiangxi Tonggu Non-ferrous Metallurgical & Chemical Co., Ltd.*	China
286	Tungsten	Jiangxi Xinsheng Tungsten Industry Co., Ltd.*	China
287	Tungsten	Jiangxi Xiushui Xianggan Nonferrous Metals Co., Ltd.*	China
288	Tungsten	Jiangxi Yaosheng Tungsten Co., Ltd.*	China
289	Tungsten	Kennametal Fallon*	United States Of America
290	Tungsten	Kennametal Huntsville*	United States Of America
291	Tungsten	Malipo Haiyu Tungsten Co., Ltd.*	China
292	Tungsten	Moliren Ltd.*	Russian Federation
293	Tungsten	Niagara Refining LLC*	United States Of America
294	Tungsten	Nui Phao H.C. Starck Tungsten Chemicals Manufacturing LLC*	Viet Nam
295	Tungsten	Philippine Chuangxin Industrial Co., Inc.*	Philippines
296	Tungsten	South-East Nonferrous Metal Company Limited of Hengyang City*	China
297	Tungsten	Tejing (Vietnam) Tungsten Co., Ltd.*	Viet Nam
298	Tungsten	Unecha Refractory metals plant*	Russian Federation
299	Tungsten	Vietnam Youngsun Tungsten Industry Co., Ltd.*	Viet Nam
300	Tungsten	Wolfram Bergbau und Hutten AG*	Austria
301	Tungsten	Woltech Korea Co., Ltd.*	Korea, Republic Of
302	Tungsten	Xiamen Tungsten (H.C.) Co., Ltd.*	China
303	Tungsten	Xiamen Tungsten Co., Ltd.*	China

#	Mineral	Smelter or Refiner Facility Name	Country Location of Smelter
304	Tungsten	Xinfeng Huarui Tungsten & Molybdenum New Material Co., Ltd.*	China
305	Tungsten	Xinhai Rendan Shaoguan Tungsten Co., Ltd.*	China

* CFSI Compliant Smelters/refiners as of May 18, 2017

^ CFSI Active Smelters/refiners as of May 18, 2017

Based upon the RCOI data made available from the CFSI, the countries of origin of the conflict minerals sourced and processed by the CFS-compliant smelters and refiners identified as potentially being in Cree’s product supply chains may include, but are not necessarily limited to, the following:

Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State Of), Brazil, Canada, China, Czech Republic, Estonia, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Korea, Republic Of, Kyrgyzstan, Macedonia, The Former Yugoslav Republic Of [Macedonia], Malaysia, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Province Of China, Thailand, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United States Of America, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

We are not including any country of origin information relating to other smelters and refiners identified as potentially being in Cree’s product supply chains because we do not have reliable third party audit results, and we have not completed our due diligence process with respect to, these facilities.

This CMR describes Cree’s efforts to determine the SOR and the country of origin of the necessary conflict minerals in our products manufactured in 2016 with the greatest possible specificity. In response to our RCOI inquiry, our suppliers identified a total of 305 known and verified SORs that may have processed the necessary conflict minerals contained in the materials provided to Cree.

Based on the information obtained in our due diligence process, we have no reason to believe that any of these 305 SORs directly or indirectly finance or benefit armed groups in the Covered Countries. Since this does not reflect all of the SORs in our product supply chains, however, we are not in a position to conclude that all of the necessary conflict minerals in our products were obtained from conflict-free sources.

While we have not yet succeeded in obtaining a complete and accurate list of SORs for all of our products that include necessary conflict minerals, we believe that we have made good progress given the current state of the data available to us and the relative lack of sophistication of certain portions of our supply chain with respect to the requirements of the Rule.

Steps to Mitigate Risk

The previous parts of this CMR detail the steps taken in 2016 to mitigate risk. In the future, we plan to take or continue taking the following actions to improve the due diligence conducted on our supply chain to further mitigate any risk that the necessary 3TGs in our products could finance or

benefit armed groups in the Covered Countries:

- a. Leverage our direct suppliers that can most effectively and most directly mitigate the identified risks;
- b. Continue to be an active CFSI member and, as a member, support SOR and recycler outreach programs by sending letters and/or emails to them explaining the importance of audit certification;
- c. Work with upstream distributors in our supply chain and develop best practices to improve the quality and reporting of RCOI data;
- d. Continue to strengthen engagement with relevant suppliers and to provide training, as appropriate, to help them understand and comply with Cree requirements related to 3TG minerals under the Rule;
- e. Continue to seek qualitative improvements in supplier and smelter due diligence of conflict minerals;
- f. Continue to seek qualitative improvements in supplier and smelter due diligence of conflict minerals; and
- g. Monitor to determine if any additional changes in our procurement process are needed to improve visibility to necessary 3TGs in the assemblies, components, and materials purchased.

During the fifth year of Cree's conflict minerals program, the Company will continue its focus on obtaining complete and reliable SOR and country of origin data by requiring suppliers to provide in a timely manner accurate smelter identification numbers and supplemental information that will allow Cree to determine the correlation between the identified SORs, countries of origin, and the assemblies, components, and materials supplied to Cree.

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