

Ford Motor Company Responsible Materials Sourcing Policy including Conflict Minerals:

Ford aspires to source only raw materials that are responsibly produced. Ford is committed to proactively removing minerals in our products and supply chain should any be identified to be contributing to conflict. Suppliers are required to fully support and cooperate with Ford's efforts to secure full transparency and traceability of their raw material supply chains and must engage sub-tier suppliers in their efforts to demonstrate transparency and appropriate due diligence in accordance with [Ford's Supplier Code of Conduct](#) and this policy.

Conflict Minerals

To the extent tin, tungsten, tantalum, and gold ("Conflict Minerals" or "3TG") are contained in our products, it is Ford's goal to use Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) conflict free minerals while continuing to support responsible in-region mineral sourcing from the DRC and adjoining countries. As defined in Rule 13p-1 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Rule"), "DRC conflict free" means that a product does not contain conflict minerals necessary to the functionality or production of that product that directly or indirectly finance or benefit armed groups in the DRC or an adjoining country. Suppliers are required to conduct due diligence and shall not knowingly provide products containing minerals that contribute to conflict as described in the Rule. Suppliers must also comply with Ford's annual conflict minerals reporting requirements as published in our Social Responsibility and Anti-Corruption Requirements Supplier Guide.

Other Minerals of Concern

The following pertains to due diligence and responsible sourcing requirements for 3TG and any material originating from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas (CAHRAs), as defined by [Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development \("OECD"\) Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from CAHRAs \("OECD Guidance"\)](#) and the related supplements for 3TG. CAHRAs are identified by the presence of armed conflict, widespread violence, or other risks of harm to people. Regardless of mineral processing location or origin, we require our suppliers to conduct due diligence in alignment with the OECD Guidance to both source responsibly and understand the sources of 3TG, cobalt, mica, lithium, nickel and, at our request, other raw materials used in Ford products. Suppliers providing parts containing raw materials or providing raw materials, are required to use smelters, refiners, and mineral processors that have been validated as conformant to an applicable independent, OECD aligned, third party-assured responsible mineral sourcing validation program, such as Responsible Mineral Initiative's (RMI) Responsible Mineral Assurance Process (RMAP).

Additionally, Ford requires suppliers to cascade OECD Guidance mineral due diligence requirements to sub-tier suppliers and report any identified risk in the supply chain to the designated responsible party at Ford.

Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) Risks in Material Supply Chains

Ford participates in multi-stakeholder initiatives to establish responsible sources of raw materials in global supply chains and expects its suppliers to participate in these activities to further the reach and impact of these programs. Ford expects suppliers to source from sub-suppliers that engage in these multi-stakeholder organizations. Multi-stakeholder organizations should promote sustainable production of raw materials, traceability, and due diligence for raw material sourcing.

Third-party assured ESG standards are critical to protect workers, children, communities, the rights of indigenous peoples, and the environment in areas where mines and processors operate. We require processors and mines we directly source from to agree to undergo applicable Environmental, Social, Governance (ESG) audits such as RMI ESG Standard, The Copper Mark, or Initiative for Responsible Mining Assurance (IRMA), and expect our suppliers to do the same. If sourcing from processors or mines, suppliers should request identified processors and mines supplying materials in parts supplied to Ford to undergo a third-party assessment against RMI RMAP and ESG Standard (processors), IRMA (mines) or an agreed upon third-party certified equivalent.

According to Ford's Supplier Code of Conduct, Ford requires suppliers to complete due diligence, understand sources, address related ESG risks, and implement appropriate traceability for materials such as natural rubber, leather, or other non-mined materials to ensure responsible, sustainable, and equitable supply chains. Suppliers should complete these assessments and provide supply chain information and evidence to Ford when requested.

Suppliers are also required to respect the rights of Indigenous Peoples in accordance with the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UN-DRIP). In accordance with Supplier Code of Conduct, suppliers directly sourcing raw materials must not engage in any acts constituting or aiding unlawful eviction or unlawful taking of land, forests, or waters securing the livelihood of human beings. Suppliers must also ensure Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) of communities is pursued and obtained prior to project or activities that may affect their lands, resources and rights.

Ford may reassess supplier relationships if suppliers fail to comply with minimum requirements.

Effective Date: April 25, 2024