**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 Supplier Code of Conduct.

Other Minerals of Concern

The following pertains to due diligence and responsible sourcing requirements for 3TG and any other materials that have a high risk of creating negative social and environmental impacts, particularly those 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. Suppliers shall establish and maintain a due diligence framework aligned with the five-step framework outlined in the OECD Guidance, regardless of processing location or origin, for the following materials: conflict minerals (tin, tantalum, tungsten and gold), battery-active materials (cobalt, natural graphite, lithium, nickel, and their related chemical compounds), mica, aluminum, steel, copper, recycled lead, rare earth elements, natural rubber, wood, leather, and, at our request, other raw materials used in Ford products.

Suppliers providing parts containing these raw materials or providing these raw materials directly to Ford are required, upon request, to disclose all sub-tier supplier information and locations to enable comprehensive due diligence of sub-tier and raw material supply chain actors. Suppliers are also 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).

Direct suppliers designated by Ford as providers of products containing battery-active materials (cobalt, natural graphite, lithium, nickel, and their related chemical compounds) must provide full supply chain transparency. Ford requires these suppliers and sub-tiers within their supply chain, relative to the extraction and manufacture of these materials in Ford products, to be assessed against an approved ESG facility standard (such as the RMI Facility Standard for Social, Environmental, OHS and Governance Risks) and participate in digital traceability mechanisms and requested mitigation efforts. These suppliers and sub-tiers are required to source from processors that have completed the RMI

Supply Chain Due Diligence Plus (RMAP+) assessment and mines certified to the Initiative for Responsible Mining Assurance (IRMA) standard, or an agreed upon third-party certified equivalent.

Additionally, Ford requires suppliers to cascade due diligence requirements based on the OECD Guidance to sub-tier suppliers and report any identified risk in the supply chain to the designated responsible party at Ford. Ford retains the right to conduct risk-based ESG audits at sub-tiers where concerns are identified. Suppliers are required to support these efforts, including active participation in corrective actions.

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-tier suppliers that engage in these multi-stakeholder organizations. Multistakeholder organizations should promote sustainable production of raw materials, traceability, and due diligence for raw material sourcing.

In areas where mines and processors operate, third-party assured ESG standards are critical to protect workers, children, communities, the rights of Indigenous Peoples, and the environment. We require processors and mines we directly source from to agree to undergo applicable third-party certified Environmental, Social, Governance (ESG) and due diligence audits. Ford encourages suppliers to mandate third-party ESG audits and the RMI RMAP for their own upstream processors and mines, prioritizing those identified as high-risk.

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. Suppliers must engage directly with the representatives and institutions chosen and recognized by the Indigenous communities themselves to ensure meaningful consultation and participation in decision-making processes.

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

Effective Date: July 1, 2026