



# 2024 Intel Corporation Statement on Combating Modern Slavery and Ensuring Transparent Supply Chains

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## 2024 Intel<sup>1</sup> Statement on Combating Modern Slavery:

May 2025 reporting for fiscal year ending December 31, 2024

Intel is committed to ensuring that modern slavery, human trafficking and child labor do not take place in our business or supply chain. As part of this commitment, we continually strive to achieve the highest level of ethical, environmental, and employee-related standards within our own business and supply chain, making sure that employees, partners, suppliers, and others are working together to eradicate modern slavery, human trafficking and child labor. In 2024 we continued our work to address modern slavery risks. We have collaborated closely with our suppliers on the protection of their employees' health and safety, provided business continuity guidance to help suppliers mitigate supply disruptions, and clarified our continued expectations for labor practices and human rights in alignment with the [Responsible Business Alliance \(RBA\) Code of Conduct](#).

The California Transparency in Supply Chains Act of 2010 (SB 657), and the U.K. Modern Slavery Act 2015 and The Canadian Fighting Forced Labor and Child Labor in Supply Chains Act of 2023 (the "Acts") require certain companies to state their efforts and actions taken during the financial year to ensure modern slavery, human trafficking and child labor are not taking place in their operations and supply chains. Similarly, the revised Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) 52.222-50 ('Combating Trafficking in Persons) and new FAR provision 52.222-56 (Certification Regarding Trafficking in Persons Compliance Plan) focus on eradicating modern slavery and human trafficking from the U.S. Federal Government contracting supply chain.

This 2024 Intel Corporation Modern Slavery and Transparency in Supply Chains Statement (the "Statement") is made pursuant to the requirements of these statutes and regulations and reflects Intel's efforts to combat the conduct prohibited by these laws. The Statement provides consumers with detailed information to make better, more informed choices about the products and services they buy and the companies they support.

Throughout this Statement we reference "modern slavery," which includes forced labor, debt bonded, indentured, child, slave, or involuntary labor (including prison labor), and human trafficking.

Each year, Intel transparently reports the progress we have made in our efforts to prevent and eradicate modern slavery and protect human rights, including this Statement, as well as Intel's [Corporate Responsibility Report](#) and [Conflict Minerals Report](#).

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<sup>1</sup> References to "Intel", "we", "us" "our" as used in this Statement refers collectively to Intel Corporation and its subsidiaries, including Intel Corporation (UK) Limited. Intel is currently conducting diligence on certain newly acquired subsidiaries.

## Our Business and Supply Chain

Intel is an industry leader in the design and manufacturing of essential technologies that power the cloud and an increasingly smart, connected world. We design and build technologies that serve as the basis for consumer products, commercial systems, and infrastructure equipment. Our IDM 2.0 strategy allows us to deliver leadership products using internal and external capacity while leveraging our core strengths to provide foundry services to others, to meet the growing long-term global demand for semiconductors. We offer computing, networking, data storage, and communications solutions to a broad set of customers spanning multiple industries.

Our global supply chain includes more than 9429 first-tier<sup>2</sup> suppliers in 62 countries and regions that provide a number of services for Intel, including but not limited to, intellectual property, direct materials for our production processes, tools and machines for our factories, and logistics and packaging services, as well as software, office materials, and travel services, for example. We also rely on other companies to manufacture, assemble, and test some of our components and products. Intel's efforts in combating modern slavery require strong engagement and collaboration with our suppliers globally. It is critical that we partner closely with them to understand and evaluate their supply chain procedures and empower them to establish programs and policies that mitigate the risk of modern slavery.

For additional information about Intel and its operations, refer to the [2024 Annual Report on Form 10-K](#).

## Our Commitment and Supplier Accountability Standards and Policies Addressing the Prevention of Modern Slavery

Since our founding, uncompromising integrity and professionalism have been the cornerstone of Intel's business. Today Intel is not only committed to the highest standards of ethical conduct, human rights, and social and environmental responsibility, but is also committed to maintaining and improving systems and processes that help protect workers and prevent human rights violations. This commitment applies both to Intel as well as to our supply chain.

Intel's policies and integrated approach to preventing modern slavery draw upon internationally recognized labor and human rights standards such as the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the ILO International Labor Standards, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, and OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas. These standards

### Intel Expectations to Address the Risks of Modern Slavery Fees

- No levies or placement fees or costs, even if allowed by local law
- No fees or costs charged to workers as defined by the RBA
- No worker debt to obtain or keep a job. If it is found that fees or costs have been paid by workers, it must be repaid to them within 90 days.
- The RBA requirement for worker repayment includes any worker who departed within the last 6 months from the date of verification of fee charging.

### Contracts and Resignation Terms

- No detrimental changes to the contract or work conditions
- Resignation must be voluntary
- Notice period cannot exceed one month
- Resignation notice penalty cannot exceed 60% of one month's wages
- Employment contracts must be in the employee's native language, or in a language the worker can understand.

### Worker Rights

- No holding original identification documents of workers
- Secure personal storage required
- Workers freedom of movement required
- All work shall be voluntary.
- Representative assigned to monitor worker wellbeing and worker protection from retaliation as the investigation process is initiated.

### Control Systems

- Monitor recruiters and labor agents
- Interview foreign and migrant workers
- Documented policies and procedures must be in place (e.g., whistleblowing and grievance policies).

establish our baseline expectations as well as communicate our values and commitment to ethics and uncompromising integrity. Intel's policies include:

- [Intel Global Human Rights Principles and Approach](#): Human rights are the fundamental rights, freedoms, and standards of treatment to which all people are entitled. Intel's Human Rights Principles and Approach, formalize our commitment to respecting human rights and embody common principles laid out in multiple frameworks, including the United Nations Guiding Principles for Business and Human Rights.
- [Intel Code of Conduct](#): Our Code of Conduct is a vital part of our company culture that provides employees and suppliers with a clear understanding of our core values and principles. Most importantly, it outlines high standards for ethical conduct by which Intel employees and suppliers must conduct business.
- [Responsible Business Alliance \(RBA\) Code of Conduct](#) (RBA Code): The RBA Code is a set of social, environmental, and ethical industry standards that is an

<sup>2</sup> First-tier suppliers are companies from which Intel makes direct purchases. Suppliers include vendors who provide (a) direct parts, materials, or capital; (b) services; or (c) staffing.

integral element of our Supplier Policy. Intel fully supports the vision and goals of the RBA within our global operations, and we require our suppliers (and their supply chain) to comply with the RBA Code. We embed the RBA Code across our supply chain and advocate for RBA Code enhancements to improve the lives of workers.

- [Trafficking in Persons Federal Government Purchasing Policy](#): This policy requires suppliers to comply with the U.S. Government's Federal Acquisition Regulation on Combating Trafficking in Persons.
- Intel's Responsible Minerals program, [mineral sourcing policy](#), and due diligence practices address all minerals in Intel products, including minerals originating from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas ("CAHRAs"<sup>3</sup>) and are aligned to the [OECD Due Diligence Guidance](#) for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas ("OECD Guidance").

We hold our employees and suppliers to high standards. Any policy violation by an Intel employee may result in disciplinary action, including termination of employment. Policy violation by a supplier may disqualify the supplier from consideration for future business up to and including termination of the supplier's relationship with Intel.

Intel has established formal grievance and remedy processes that enable anyone, including Intel employees, supplier personnel, and other external stakeholders, to report ethics, human rights, compliance or safety concerns through our third-party-operated [Intel Integrity Line Ethics and Compliance Reporting Portal](#). We will promptly review all concerns, investigate allegations where appropriate, and pursue action to mitigate any adverse impacts. Intel does not tolerate retaliation against anyone who in good faith reports possible violations of the law, Intel's Code of Conduct or other policies, questions on-going or proposed conduct, or participates in an internal investigation.

## Risk Assessment and Due Diligence

Intel takes steps to continuously evaluate, verify and address modern slavery risks in our supply chain with the intention of protecting people and eliminating these risks. We start by setting clear expectations for suppliers. These expectations are codified in Intel's Code of Conduct, [supplier policies and expectations](#), and the RBA Code (collectively "Intel Policies").

Risk assessments and due diligence begin during the supplier selection process. Suppliers who want to do business with Intel are expected to complete a Due Diligence Self-Assessment Questionnaire that includes questions which help us identify potential modern slavery risks. If selected, a contract is put in place that requires supplier compliance with Intel Policies. Additionally, we communicate our expectations to suppliers regularly, reminding them of their obligations to comply with Intel Policies.

We conduct an annual assessment of critical suppliers<sup>4</sup> using RBA's industry standard self-assessment questionnaire that includes questions to help identify the legal compliance, environmental, health and safety, labor practice and ethics risks, including the risks of adverse impacts to human rights and environmental impacts associated with the suppliers' operations. The self-assessment contains specific questions related to recruitment, onboarding, and staffing. We will then either ask them to complete an additional risk assessment, audit them, or take additional corrective action if a supplier's self-assessment results in a high-risk score.

If Modern Slavery is identified, then Intel documents the measures to eliminate any such Modern Slavery. If we identify that we have caused or contributed to an adverse human rights impact, we are committed to providing for, or cooperating in, appropriate remediation through legitimate processes. All corrective actions pertaining to Intel modern slavery findings are documented through internal processes and controls.

We regularly meet with Intel's procurement leaders to discuss and review supplier performance, including any modern slavery issues that may have been identified.

In addition to our own policies and procedures, we also frequently engage outside experts such as the Business & Human Rights Resource Centre, The FAIR Hiring Initiative, WorkBetter Innovations, Verité, the Global Business Initiative on Human Rights and other third parties with deep knowledge of modern slavery. We refer to a number of external sources, including the U.S. Department of State [Trafficking in Persons Report \("TIP Report"\)](#), the U.S. Department of Labor's [List of Goods Produced by Child Labor or Forced Labor](#), the U.S. Department of State's [Responsible Sourcing Tool](#), and publications from reputable organizations, to stay informed. These sources help us identify higher-risk countries and sectors in our supply chain.

We combine insights from these reports with our own risk

<sup>3</sup> CAHRAs, as defined by OECD, are identified by the presence of armed conflict, widespread violence, or other risks of harm to people. Armed conflict may take a variety of forms, such as a conflict of international or non-international character, which may involve two or more states, or may consist of wars of liberation, or insurgencies, civil wars, etc. High risk areas may include areas of political instability or repression, institutional weakness, insecurity, collapse of civil infrastructure, and widespread violence. Such areas are often characterized by widespread human rights abuses and violations of national or international law.

<sup>4</sup> Critical suppliers represent a subset of first-tier suppliers as defined by the RBA. [link to RBA Membership requirements]. We also engage with any supplier identified as high risk through several of our supply chain responsibility programs.

assessment questionnaire responses, audit results, and input from experts to continuously refine and strengthen our overall risk management and verification processes. In 2024, we continued our work in high priority areas based on this framework. One example is in the construction industry, which has been identified as one of the highest sectors at risk for forced labor. We continue to apply due diligence tools across our supply chain. We continue to integrate forced labor SVAPs into our supplier risk management processes for general contractors, and their sub-contractors, engaged in construction projects.

### Audits and Assessment of Effectiveness

We hold ourselves accountable to meet or exceed the same standards that we set for our suppliers and have RBA approved 3<sup>rd</sup> party audit forms conduct Validated Assessment Program (VAP) audits of our finished goods factories.

We view audits as an integral part of our overall risk management process. They help us identify risks and compliance gaps, determine where immediate action is needed, and ascertain the root causes that enable development of systemic solutions and improvements.

Audits are generally announced; however, we reserve the right to conduct unannounced audits when necessary. At higher risk supplier facilities, we conduct audits on a periodic basis. To look deeper into our supply chain, we also audit higher risk lower-tier suppliers or require our first-tier suppliers to audit them.

In 2024, we conducted an RBA audit of our manufacturing operations in Chengdu, earning full marks of 200/200 and RBA's Platinum Recognition. We also conducted an RBA VAP Closure audit of our Penang, Malaysia operations and closed all confirmed findings, achieving full marks of 200/200. We have plans to perform a third-party audit of our Kulim and Penang, Malaysia operations in 2025.

Higher-risk suppliers undergo on-site audits and/or capability assessments that may use the full RBA Code or a portion of it, depending on supplier's risk profile and specific compliance concerns. These audits are performed by qualified, independent, third-party auditors or similarly qualified Intel auditors.

Audits include worker interviews and document reviews. Auditors meet and speak directly to workers before and during audits to detect any non-conformance by suppliers. If non-conformance was found, auditors will follow up to ensure documents and monies were returned, contracts were corrected, and living conditions improved. As part of an audit, our Intel forced labor lead auditors provide their contact information to the workers they interview. The auditors inform the workers that they can contact Intel safely and directly. Typically, 1-2 workers contact us outside of audits each year. In

these cases, we follow up and check on the status of the workers. If a supplier provides housing to workers, we consider them higher risk and are more likely to audit them.

In 2024 across 135 suppliers, 235 third-party RBA VAP and Intel-led audits were conducted in facilities within our supply chain using the current RBA VAP Operations Manual to verify compliance to the RBA Code. The vast majority were conducted on-site. This is an 8% decrease in the number of suppliers covered from 2023 and reflects our ever-changing risk management strategies to combat Modern Slavery issues within our supply chain.

Intel performs annual and project-based risk assessments, including on its own operations. These risk assessments include corporate-wide and site-specific risks. In cases where risks are identified, appropriate mitigation plans are implemented. Intel also continuously assesses its supply chain for risks, including risk of modern slavery and other human rights abuses. Suppliers with red flags that indicate risk are further assessed using more detailed methods, and in cases of highest risk, are required to undergo RBA Validated Assessment Program (VAP) or Specialty Validated Assessment Program (SVAP) audits. When audits result in reports of forced labor related findings, Intel requires suppliers to resolve these issues. In 2024, more than \$200,000 in fees were returned to more than 900 workers by suppliers. In addition, supplier policies have been updated to prevent future fees.

Since 2014, our ongoing assessments and efforts to reach deeper into the supply chain have positively affected workers in our global supply chain, including our suppliers (includes first-tier and lower-tier suppliers) having returned \$27+ million in fees to more than 29,000 of their workers. Fees returned typically equate to several months of base pay, depending on location and situation.

Suppliers are required to draft comprehensive corrective action plans (CAPs) to address audit findings, and we work closely with them to document actions taken to remedy those findings. We then monitor their progress until the issues are resolved. If suppliers do not make enough progress to close audit findings or their actions do not result in sustainable changes, suppliers are then placed on a "get well action plan." If the "get well action plan" is not successful, we take additional actions, which can include ending the supplier relationship as a final recourse. Intel's Supply Chain Responsibility Escalation Review Committee reviews supplier CAPs quarterly, or more frequently, as needed.

We require an RBA Closure Audit, an in-person visit, and/or otherwise sufficient documentation to confirm CAP closure,

including fee repayment. All finding closures must comply with the RBA's expectations as stated in the VAP Standard.<sup>5</sup>

## Certification

Intel suppliers must agree to comply with all applicable laws, regulations, and international standards, and conform to our Code of Conduct and Policies, including the RBA Code of Conduct when they enter into purchasing agreements or equivalent terms and conditions with Intel. This creates legally enforceable obligations, including in cases where the law is silent or allows practices that violate Intel policies or the RBA Code. Moreover, we remind suppliers of their obligation to the RBA Code in regular communications throughout the year.

Effective January 1, 2021, we expanded our labor requirements to prohibit the use of all forms of prison labor in our supply chain, to better align with our focus on changing expectations around social justice.

## Internal Accountability

Our CEO annually communicates with employees and senior managers about the importance of ethics and legal compliance, including regular reminders on our strong commitment to always act with integrity. This "tone from the top," reiterated by our senior leadership team, is further cascaded throughout the company with the following activities: annual ethics and compliance training, regular ethics & compliance communications, periodic company-wide ethics culture surveys, awareness trainings, annual ethics and compliance summits, and educational resources on our company intranet site. Together, these activities help to create and maintain an ethical and legally compliant culture.

Through Intel's Code of Conduct, we seek to promote honest and ethical conduct, deter wrongdoing, and support compliance with applicable laws and regulations. The principles embodied in Intel's Code of Conduct reflect our policies in such areas as slavery, human trafficking, conflicts of interest, anti-discrimination, antitrust, anti-bribery, and anti-corruption, and serve to protect our company's assets and reputation.

The Code of Conduct directs employees to consider both short-term and long-term impacts on human rights when making business decisions and to report potential issues as soon as they are identified. All employees are expected to complete training on the Code of Conduct when they join the company and annually thereafter. The Code of Conduct is available in 13 languages, and employee training sessions incorporate real case scenarios. Employees are encouraged to raise ethical questions and concerns and have multiple channels to do so, anonymously if they prefer, as permitted by law.

Intel employees are required to comply with the Code of Conduct. Employee violations of the Code of Conduct may result in discipline, including termination and/or report of the misconduct to the relevant government authorities.

Intel's Ethics & Compliance Oversight Committee (ECOC), which is chartered by and reports to the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors, is responsible for maintaining Intel's Code of Conduct. The ECOC includes senior representatives from across the company and is co-chaired by Intel's Chief Compliance Officer and Director of Internal Audit. Each year, Intel's ECOC invites various Intel organizations to assess and report on ethics and compliance in their respective businesses or sites and reviews risk topics across the company.

The Intel Board of Directors' Corporate Governance and Nominating (Governance) Committee has primary responsibility for oversight of corporate responsibility issues at Intel. Management provides formal updates to the Governance Committee at least twice each year and at least annually to the full Board on the company's corporate responsibility performance and disclosure, including human rights issues. The annual Intel Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking Statement is reviewed and approved by the Governance Committee and the full board.

## Training

Intel provides employees with direct responsibility for supply chain management and U.S. Federal contracts with training on modern slavery, human trafficking and child labor, particularly with respect to mitigating risks within our product supply chain.

We educate suppliers about our expectations through webinars, workshops, our [supplier website](#) and various regular communications. Intel provides one or more annual targeted training and workshops for suppliers operating in geographic regions where we believe there is an elevated risk of slavery and human trafficking.

Each year we also deliver our expectations of combating slavery and human trafficking risks in one or more webinars. In 2024, we worked with RBA member companies in the electronics industry to provide virtual training and workshop sessions, focused on updates to RBA's code of conduct, to over 750 participants from our respective supply chains.

## Leadership

We believe that collaboration is key to addressing this complex issue. Intel co-founded the multi-industry, multi-stakeholder Responsible Labor Initiative (RLI), which works to protect and promote the rights of vulnerable workers.

The RLI established several programs and tools, including the

<sup>5</sup> RBA VAP Standard was previously known as the RBA VAP Operations Manual



following:

- The Responsible Workplace Program (RWP) focuses on improving workers’ awareness of their rights and the work environment.
- The Responsible Recruitment Program (RRP) provides a path for recruiters to demonstrate conformance with the RBA standards.
- The Supplemental Validated Audit Program (SVAP) is an audit specifically focused on foreign and migrant labor.
- The Labor Migration Corridor Database (LMCD) which helps to benchmark findings of fee charging with data from past manufacturing and electronics sector audits around the world.

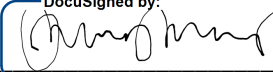
Since 2017, we have required select suppliers or their recruiters to undergo an SVAP and share the results with us. Our work as an early advocate of this tool allowed the RLI to gain needed feedback and make improvements. Administering the SVAP to a number of our direct and sub-suppliers has again helped to highlight areas of concern.

In partnership with RLI and its members, Intel helped create the [Practical Guide to Due Diligence on Recruitment Fees in International Supply Chains](#). This comprehensive document provides guidelines and examples of best practices to achieve fee repayment.

To reinforce our commitment, we invest significant time and resources in collaborating with others to address system-level, industry-wide improvements.

Approval and Signature

This Statement was approved by the directors of Intel Corporation on [insert date], and signed on the board’s behalf by:

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Frank D. Yeary  
Chairman of the Board/Director  
Intel Corporation

Date: 5/8/2025 | 10:30 AM PDT

This statement was approved by the directors of Intel Technology of Canada, ULC and Intel Corporation (UK) Limited, and signed on behalf of both boards by:

Signed by:  
  
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Harry Demas  
Director and Secretary, Canada and UK

Date (Canada): 5/13/2025

Date (UK): 5/13/2025