

# Intel Self-Assessment Questionnaire Summary



June 2016

The Self-Assessment Questionnaire (SAQ) is a second level risk-assessment tool developed by the Electronics Industry Citizenship Coalition (EICC) which allows corporations to evaluate specific areas of risk in their supply chain, covering management systems, labor, health and safety, environment, and ethics. The latest version of the SAQ was released in February 2016, incorporating 30 new questions for the updated EICC Code 5.1. The SAQ consists of 15 facilities sections and 7 corporate sections covering all sections of the EICC code, and helps to ensure the correct risk management processes are in place. Intel evaluates our major manufacturing sites annually using this tool and shares the results on our website, reiterating our commitment to transparency.

Intel's most recent SAQ results show overall low risk levels, with a corporate level score of 95.7% and overall facility scores between 92% – 95%. In addition to providing subcategory results by facility, we also share a brief overview of our management approach to these issues on the following page.

Intel Self-Assessment Questionnaire Subcategory Results by Facility for 2016					
Site - Location	Overall Score	Labor	Health & Safety	Environment	Ethics
China - Chengdu	94.4%	96.8%	91.8%	90.6%	98.6%
China - Dalian	94.8%	96.3%	91.9%	92.4%	98.6%
Ireland	94.7%	95.9%	91.4%	93.8%	97.9%
Israel	94.4%	95.1%	90.4%	93.1%	97.9%
Malaysia - Penang	94.1%	93.8%	89.4%	94.4%	98.9%
Malaysia - Kulim	93.8%	94.6%	89.8%	91.9%	98.9%
US - Arizona - Chandler	92.3%	93.8%	88.8%	88.9%	97.9%
US - Arizona - Ocotillo	93.5%	95.1%	88.3%	92.7%	97.9%
US - New Mexico - Rio Rancho	93.5%	94.7%	89.6%	92.0%	97.9%
US - Oregon - Aloha	93.3%	95.5%	89.8%	89.9%	97.9%
US - Oregon - Ronler Acres	93.4%	95.1%	89.2%	91.4%	97.9%
Vietnam	95.0%	97.3%	92.9%	92.9%	98.6%

## Corporate Responsibility at Intel

At Intel, corporate responsibility is part of our integrated management approach. We have taken steps to embed corporate responsibility into our corporate objectives, governance and compensation systems, and value chain. We believe that our focus on corporate responsibility creates value for Intel and our stakeholders. It helps us manage our business more effectively and identify ways to apply our technology and expertise to benefit the environment and society, which in turn helps us mitigate risks, reduce costs, protect brand value, and identify market opportunities.

### Labor

We manufacture the majority of Intel's products in our own factories, which gives us significantly more control over enforcement of our [Code of Conduct](#) and human rights expectations in our operations than we would have if we outsourced most of our production. We regularly conduct a company-wide Organizational Health Survey. We also maintain an "open door" policy, which enables employees to speak directly with all levels of management about their ideas, concerns, or problems, and to collaborate with managers to address workplace issues. We apply the same high expectations and human rights standards for our employees regardless of where we operate. The wide range of perspectives that we gain by hiring and developing a diverse workforce helps us advance our leadership in both technology and corporate responsibility. In early 2015, we announced a bold new hiring and retention goal to achieve full representation<sup>1</sup> of women and under-represented minorities (URMs) at Intel in the U.S. by 2020.

### Health and Safety

Intel's scores in the environmental category are heavily influenced by the quantity of hazardous substances stored at our factories. All hazardous substances are stored safely and in accordance with applicable regulatory requirements, including OSHA and our own internal standards, which are based off of the stringent standards. We use the same global standards at all of our locations worldwide. We maintain a [multi-site certification](#) for OHSAS 18001, the internationally recognized standard for occupational health and safety management systems.

### Environmental Compliance and Sustainability

We support a precautionary approach to the materials that we use in our products. We seek alternatives for hazardous materials, and when we must use them, we take steps to ensure that they are handled safely from the time they enter our operations until they are recycled or properly disposed of. For over a decade, Intel has maintained a [multi-site, third-party-verified ISO 14001 registration](#), which evaluates the effectiveness of our environmental management system. Since 2008, Intel has been the largest voluntary corporate purchaser of green power in the U.S. according to the U.S. EPA, and since 2008 we have invested more than \$145 million in energy conservation projects worldwide, saving an estimated 3.19 billion kWh of energy.

### Ethics

Intel's business success has always depended on our ability to build trusted relationships—with employees, customers, suppliers, governments, and communities. From establishing Board-level oversight of corporate responsibility issues to conducting annual employee training on the Intel Code of Conduct, we invest in developing policies and systems that help us cultivate a strong culture of business ethics and accountability. In 2013, we also achieved our goal to manufacture microprocessors that are "conflict-free."<sup>2</sup> Intel was one of the first companies to set public goals related to "conflict minerals."<sup>3</sup>

For more information about our supplier risk assessments, read the supply chain section of our [Corporate Responsibility Report](#). Please email [suppliertransparency@intel.com](mailto:suppliertransparency@intel.com) with questions.

<sup>1</sup> Full representation (or full workforce representation) is the point at which Intel's workforce in the U.S. matches the supply of skilled talent (market availability) for current roles at the time.

<sup>2</sup> "Conflict-free" refers to products, suppliers, supply chains, smelters, and refiners that, based on our due diligence, do not contain or source tantalum, tin, tungsten or gold (referred to as "conflict minerals" by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission) that directly or indirectly finance or benefit armed groups in the Democratic Republic of the Congo or adjoining countries.

<sup>3</sup> Additional information is available at [www.intel.com/conflictfree/makeachoice](http://www.intel.com/conflictfree/makeachoice).