

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549**

FORM SD

SPECIALIZED DISCLOSURE REPORT

L3HARRIS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

(Exact name of the registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

1-3863

34-0276860

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

(Commission
File Number)

(IRS Employer
Identification No.)

1025 West NASA Boulevard, Melbourne, Florida

32919

(Address of principal executive offices)

(Zip code)

Scott T. Mikuen, (321) 727-9100

(Name and telephone number, including area code, of the
person to contact in connection with this report.)

Check the appropriate box to indicate the rule pursuant to which this form is being filed, and provide the period to which the information in this form applies:

Rule 13p-1 under the Securities Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.13p-1) for the reporting period from January 1 to December 31, 2019

Section 1 - Conflict Minerals Disclosure

Item 1.01 Conflict Minerals Disclosure and Report

Conflict Minerals Disclosure

This Form SD – Specialized Disclosure Report for L3Harris Technologies, Inc. (this “2019 SD Filing”) was filed for the reporting period from January 1, 2019 to December 31, 2019 (the “2019 Reporting Period”).

L3Harris Technologies, Inc. together with its subsidiaries, is an agile global aerospace and defense technology innovator, delivering end-to-end solutions that meet customers’ mission-critical needs. We provide advanced defense and commercial technologies across air, land, sea, space and cyber domains. We support government and commercial customers in more than 100 countries, with our largest customers being various departments and agencies of the U.S. Government and their prime contractors. Our company is the product of a transformational merger (the “Merger”) completed in June 2019 involving L3 Technologies, Inc. and Harris Corporation, which significantly increased the size of our overall combined operations. We reported the financial results of our operations in the following four segments (also referred to as our business segments) as of the end of the 2019 Reporting Period:

- Integrated Mission Systems, including multi-mission intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance and communication systems; integrated electrical and electronic systems for maritime platforms; and advanced electro-optical and infrared solutions;
- Space and Airborne Systems, including space payloads, sensors and full-mission solutions; classified intelligence and cyber defense; avionics; and electronic warfare;
- Communication Systems, including tactical communications; broadband communications; integrated vision solutions; and public safety; and
- Aviation Systems, including defense aviation products; security, detection and other commercial aviation products; commercial and military pilot training; and mission networks for air traffic management.

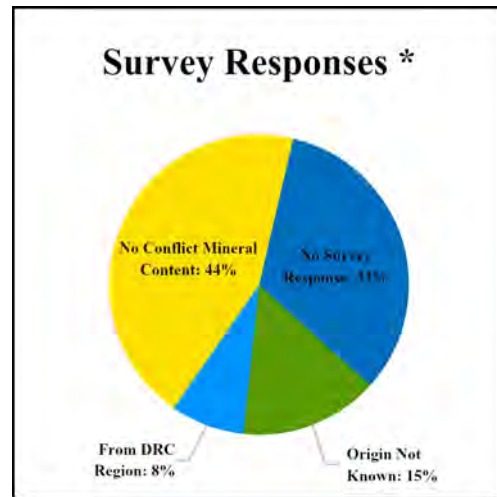
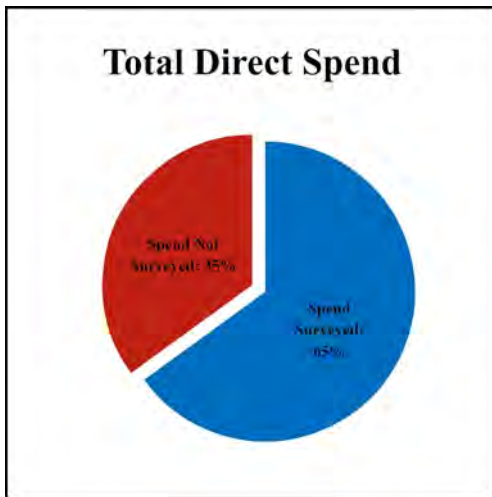
Because we believed for the 2019 Reporting Period that one or more “conflict minerals” (as defined in paragraph (d) of Item 1.01 of Form SD) were necessary to the functionality or production of many of the products manufactured by us or contracted by us to be manufactured, we conducted in good faith a reasonable country of origin inquiry (“RCOI”) regarding those conflict minerals pursuant to Item 1.01 of Form SD. Below is a brief description of our RCOI and our RCOI results.

RCOI and RCOI Results

For our RCOI for the 2019 Reporting Period under the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission conflict minerals rules (“Conflict Minerals Rules”), we continued to use a survey approach targeting the larger-dollar-volume suppliers for our now-larger overall combined company operations following the Merger, due to the vast and increased number of suppliers in our supply chain, and our RCOI coverage was expanded accordingly. As a downstream purchaser, we rely on our direct suppliers to provide information with respect to the origin of conflict minerals contained in our products, including sources of conflict minerals that are supplied to our direct suppliers by their upstream suppliers. We used the survey template developed by the Electronic Industry Citizens Coalition (“EICC”) and the Global e-Sustainability Initiative (“GeSI”), known as the Conflict Minerals Reporting Template (“CMRT”). This survey form was designed to ascertain from a supplier the presence, if any, and source, origin and processing facility of conflict minerals in the products, materials and supplies that supplier provides to us, as well as to obtain other information regarding the supply chain for those conflict minerals, that supplier’s conflict minerals program and the reliability of the information provided by that supplier.

Our targeted group of larger-dollar-volume suppliers for the 2019 Reporting Period represented approximately 65% of our now-larger total direct spend with suppliers (including original equipment manufacturers supplying to us through distributors) (our “Total Direct Spend”). We sent our survey form to our targeted suppliers notifying them of the Conflict Minerals Rules and our conflicts minerals policy. We requested them to complete the survey form, for which we would need their accurate and timely responses. We analyzed each completed survey form for completeness and content relative to the types of information we sought and otherwise to determine if it was reasonable for us to rely on the supplier’s response and the information included therein. We followed up with non-responsive suppliers and those submitting surveys that were incomplete or contained inconsistent information. We received completed survey forms from responsive suppliers representing approximately 67% of our Total Direct Spend represented by the suppliers from whom we solicited survey forms (our “Surveyed Spend”), or approximately 44% of our Total Direct Spend. We also received unsolicited surveys from suppliers representing less than 1% of our Total Direct Spend which are reflected in the responses discussed below.

A summary of certain information in those completed survey forms follows:



*Does not display responses of not from DRC region, which totaled less than 1%.

- Suppliers responding that the products, materials and supplies those suppliers provided to us did not contain any of the four conflict minerals (tin, tantalum, tungsten, gold) represented approximately 44% of our Surveyed Spend (approximately 29% of our Total Direct Spend).
- Suppliers responding that any conflict minerals in the products, materials and supplies those suppliers provided to us did not originate in the Democratic Republic of the Congo or an “adjoining country” (as defined in paragraph (d) of Item 1.01 of Form SD) (collectively, the “covered countries”) represented less than 1% of our Surveyed Spend (less than 1% of our Total Direct Spend).
- Suppliers responding that the source of any conflict minerals in the products, materials and supplies those suppliers provided to us was uncertain or unknown represented approximately 15% of our Surveyed Spend (approximately 10% of our Total Direct Spend).
- Suppliers responding that any conflict minerals in the products, materials and supplies those suppliers provided to us were believed to have originated from the covered countries represented approximately 8% of our Surveyed Spend (approximately 5% of our Total Direct Spend).

Based on our RCOI, we determined for the 2019 Reporting Period that the necessary conflict minerals in the products, materials and supplies provided to us by the suppliers responding as described in the second and third bullets above did not originate in the Democratic Republic of the Congo or an adjoining country or that we had no reason to believe that such necessary conflict minerals may have originated in the Democratic Republic of the Congo or an adjoining country.

Additionally, for the necessary conflict minerals in the products, materials and supplies provided to us by the suppliers responding as described in the fourth bullet above, we determined based on our RCOI for the 2019 Reporting Period that we knew such necessary conflict minerals originated in the Democratic Republic of the Congo or an adjoining country and are not from recycled or scrap sources, or that we had reason to believe that such necessary conflict minerals may have originated in the Democratic Republic of the Congo or an adjoining country and have reason to believe that such necessary conflict minerals may not be from recycled or scrap sources. Consequently, we exercised due diligence on the source and custody of such necessary conflict minerals pursuant to Item 1.01(c) of Form SD, and we have filed a Conflict Minerals Report as Exhibit 1.01 to this Form SD.

Our 2019 SD Filing and Conflict Minerals Report are publicly available on our Internet website at the following link:

<https://www.l3harris.com/corporate-governance>

Item 1.02 Exhibit

Our Conflict Minerals Report required by Item 1.01 is filed as Exhibit 1.01 to this Form SD.

Section 2 – Exhibits

Item 2.01 Exhibits

The following exhibit is filed herewith:

[Exhibit 1.01 – Conflict Minerals Report as required by Items 1.01 and 1.02.](#)

SIGNATURE

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned hereunto duly authorized.

L3HARRIS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

By: /s/ Scott T. Mikuen

Name: Scott T. Mikuen

Title: Senior Vice President, General Counsel and
Secretary

Date: June 1, 2020

L3Harris Technologies, Inc.
Conflict Minerals Report
For the Reporting Period from January 1, 2019 to December 31, 2019

This Conflict Minerals Report for L3Harris Technologies, Inc. (this “CMR”) for the reporting period from January 1, 2019 to December 31, 2019 (the “2019 Reporting Period”) was filed pursuant to Item 1.01(c) of Form SD – Specialized Disclosure Report (“Form SD”). See the Form SD – Specialized Disclosure Report for L3Harris Technologies, Inc. for the 2019 Reporting Period (the “2019 SD Filing”) for the disclosures required therein regarding certain of our necessary “conflict minerals” (as defined in paragraph (d) of Item 1.01 of Form SD), including information regarding our reasonable country of origin inquiry (“RCOI”) and our RCOI results.

Due Diligence

For the necessary conflict minerals in the products, materials and supplies provided to us by the suppliers who submitted completed survey forms as part of our RCOI for the 2019 Reporting Period and responded that any conflict minerals in the products, materials and supplies those suppliers provided to us were believed to have originated from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (“DRC”) or an “adjoining country” (as defined in paragraph (d) of Item 1.01 of Form SD) (collectively, the “covered countries”), we exercised due diligence on the source and custody of such necessary conflict minerals pursuant to Item 1.01(c) of Form SD.

The following description of our due diligence design and measures performed shows how the design of our due diligence measures is in conformity with, in all material respects, the criteria set forth in the internationally recognized due diligence framework used by us, and secondly, how the due diligence measures performed, as described herein, are consistent with the due diligence process that we undertook.

Design of our Due Diligence Process

Our conflict minerals due diligence process was designed to conform with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas (the “OECD Guidance”), including its five-step framework for risk-based due diligence in the mineral supply chain. The criteria in the OECD Guidance and its five-step framework were incorporated into the design of our conflict minerals due diligence process. Consistent with the guidelines recommended by the OECD, a cross-functional team, including representatives from the areas of supply chain, legal, operations, finance, audit, contracts, environmental health and safety, and executive management, designed our conflict minerals due diligence process. The measures in our conflict minerals due diligence process were designed to:

1. Establish management systems for conflict minerals supply chain due diligence and reporting;
2. Identify and assess conflict minerals sourcing risk in our supply chain;
3. Implement strategies to respond to conflict minerals risks identified;
4. Utilize independent third-party audits of the due diligence practices of conflict minerals smelters and refiners; and
5. Report annually on our conflict minerals supply chain due diligence activities.

Due Diligence Measures Performed

Our due diligence measures included the following activities:

Step 1: Establish management systems for conflict minerals supply chain due diligence and reporting

We previously established management systems for conflict minerals supply chain due diligence and reporting. As part of that step, we implemented a Conflict Minerals Policy and related procedures and created an internal management structure to support supply chain due diligence, including forming a conflict minerals executive steering committee comprised of corporate executives with responsibility for implementing our conflict minerals compliance strategy and a cross-functional working team led by an overall project leader who was appointed by the steering committee to ensure a consistent process was established and followed throughout our company. Following the transformational merger (the “Merger”) completed in June 2019 involving L3 Technologies, Inc. (“L3”) and Harris Corporation (“Harris”) that created our company, we combined conflict minerals program best practices from each of L3 and Harris. For the 2019 Reporting Period, our cross-functional working team followed communication processes designed to provide relevant information to our suppliers and to the public. We continued to seek to establish controls designed to improve transparency in the conflict minerals supply chain, including the identification of upstream suppliers in our multi-tiered supply chain. We continued to seek to strengthen our engagement with our “non-service” suppliers and improve their capability to support and improve our policy goals by providing information regarding conflict minerals and related regulatory requirements and conveying our expectations regarding responsible sourcing of conflict minerals from conflict-affected and high-risk areas, providing guidance on how to use the Conflict Minerals Reporting Template (“CMRT”) survey template developed by the Electronic Industry Citizens Coalition (“EICC”) and the Global e-Sustainability Initiative (“GeSI”) in data collection and reporting, and making available the Responsible Minerals Initiative (“RMI”) Conformant Smelters and Refiners list.

We continued to maintain a grievance mechanism through which interested parties may contact us (via our external web site or directly via Conflict_Minerals@l3harris.com) to express concerns regarding the circumstances of mineral extraction, trade, handling and export in conflict-affected and high-risk areas.

Step 2: Identify and assess conflict minerals sourcing risk in our supply chain

In the second step in our due diligence process, we identified and assessed conflict minerals sourcing risk in our supply chain. As described in our 2019 SD Filing in connection with our RCOI, we surveyed for the 2019 Reporting Period our larger-dollar-volume suppliers. The survey requested that suppliers who indicated that conflict minerals were necessary to the functionality or production of their materials or products provided to us identify, where possible, the smelting facilities used to process the conflict minerals, the mine or location of origin of those conflict minerals, and supplier due diligence efforts performed in order to assess the risk in the supply chain. As part of that survey process, we sought to identify those smelters from “red flag” locations of mineral origin and transit that are in our supply chain. Because there are multiple tiers in the supply chain between us and the smelters, we anticipate this identification process will continue to be ongoing. The purpose of seeking to identify these smelters was to obtain the following information: (i) the identification of all countries of origin for conflict minerals and (ii) the transport and transit of conflict minerals in the supply chain of each smelter. As described above, some of the completed supplier surveys indicated that the origin of necessary conflict minerals in the products, materials or supplies provided to us by the applicable supplier was the DRC or an adjoining country, which resulted in us performing further due diligence measures. More specifically, we engaged in further investigation and subsequent communications with the applicable suppliers regarding the source and chain of custody of the necessary conflict minerals in the products, materials or supplies provided to us by the applicable supplier. For example, we investigated further as to the smelters/refiners that the applicable supplier indicated it used. We confirmed in each case that the applicable smelters/refiners were participants in the RMI Responsible Minerals Assurance Process and listed as conformant with its assessment protocols (“RMAP Conformant”).

Step 3: Implement strategies to respond to conflict minerals risks identified

In the third step in our due diligence process, we implement strategies to respond to conflict minerals risks we identify. If applicable, we would review identified risks and develop responses giving consideration to existing terms with the applicable supplier, the requirements of our customers and other business factors. Our response may include: (a) continuing to source from the applicable supplier; (b) continuing to source from the applicable supplier during a period of risk mitigation efforts; (c) temporarily suspending trade with the applicable supplier while pursuing ongoing measurable risk mitigation; or (d) disengaging with the applicable supplier.

Step 4: Utilized independent third-party audits of the due diligence practices of conflict minerals smelters and refiners

We continue to maintain our membership in the RMI. As outlined in the OECD Guidance, the internationally recognized standard on which our due diligence process is based, we support an industry initiative that audits smelters’ and refiners’ due diligence activities. That industry initiative is the RMI Responsible Minerals Assurance Process. The data on which we relied for certain statements in this CMR was obtained through our membership in the RMI, using the Reasonable Country of Origin Inquiry report for member “HARR”.

In addition, through our membership in the Aerospace Industry Association (“AIA”) and participation in the AIA Conflict Minerals Working Group, we continue to support outreach efforts to smelters and will continue to support on-going efforts to reduce risk in our supply chain.

Step 5: Report annually on our conflict minerals supply chain due diligence activities

In the fifth step in our due diligence process, we report annually on our conflict minerals supply chain due diligence activities, which we do through our website as described above and through our filings with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission on Form SD and any associated CMR.

Due Diligence Results

Based on the results of our due diligence procedures described above, it is clear from our RCOI and due diligence for the 2019 Reporting Period that a large portion of our supply chain continues not to know the source of necessary conflict minerals in the products, materials or supplies provided to us by the applicable supplier or continues not to be able to identify the smelter of the conflict minerals in the specific products, materials or supplies provided to us by the applicable supplier. Through our RCOI for the 2019 Reporting Period, we received completed surveys for approximately 44 percent of our Total Direct Spend; however, many of the surveys we received were completed by the applicable suppliers on the basis of their company-wide operations, rather than on the basis of specific material or products supplied to us. Additionally, completed supplier surveys representing approximately 10 percent of our Total Direct Spend indicated that the origin of necessary conflict minerals in the products, materials or supplies provided to us by the applicable supplier was uncertain or unknown. For the completed surveys representing approximately 5 percent of our Total Direct Spend from suppliers that indicated they sourced conflict minerals from the covered countries, we generally confirmed that those conflict minerals did not directly or indirectly fund armed groups because they originated from an RMAP Conformant smelter.

Based on the limitations noted above regarding the information provided to us in the completed supplier surveys, we do not know either the facilities used to process, or the country or specific mine or location of origin of, the necessary conflict minerals in our products for the 2019 Reporting Period.

Some of the surveys we received that were completed by the applicable suppliers identified known smelters in our suppliers’ supply chain. Based on the limitations described above, we cannot conclude these smelters were in our supply chain for the 2019 Reporting Period.

As described above, where completed supplier surveys indicated a supplier’s conflict minerals originated in the covered countries or identified mines in the covered countries for the 2019 Reporting Period, we generally confirmed that smelters that indicated that they sourced from this region were RMAP Conformant smelters and that the identified mines were supplying smelters confirmed as RMAP Conformant smelters.

We have taken or intend to take steps after December 31, 2019 to continue to mitigate the risk that our necessary conflict minerals directly or indirectly finance or benefit armed groups in covered

countries. We are continuing to integrate the L3 and Harris conflict minerals programs and supply chains following the Merger. We also intend to continue our progress in reaching back through the tiers of suppliers in our supply chain as part of our continued effort to identify the smelters upstream from the suppliers in our supply chain. We intend to continue to communicate to our suppliers regarding our expectations regarding responsible supply chains for conflict minerals coming from conflict-affected and high-risk areas and our potential actions (i.e., consequences to suppliers) in response to identified conflict minerals risks in our supply chain. We also intend to continue our membership and participation in industry associations such as the AIA Conflict Minerals Working Group and the RMI, through which we support efforts to improve the assessment of supplier and smelter due diligence in the supply chain of conflict minerals from conflict-affected and high-risk areas. For example, we have been involved in the AIA's efforts to encourage certain smelters and gold refiners that supply conflict minerals that may be used in products manufactured by the U.S. aerospace and defense industry to conduct due diligence in accordance with the OECD Guidance and become validated as a conflict-free smelter or refiner.