

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

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation) (Commission File Number)

1025 West NASA Boulevard, Melbourne, Florida 32919

(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip code)

Scott T. Mikuen, (321) 727-9100
Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary

(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:

- Rule 13p-1 under the Securities Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.13p-1) for the reporting period from January 1 to December 31, 2022
- Rule 13q-1 under the Securities Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.13q-1) for the fiscal year ended

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. (“L3Harris” or “we,” or “our”) for the reporting period from January 1, 2023 to December 31, 2023 is filed pursuant to Rule 13p-1 promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

Copies of our 2023 Form SD Filing and Conflict Minerals Report are publicly available on our Internet website at the following link: <https://www.L3Harris.com/company/environmental-social-and-governance>. The content of any website referred to in this Form SD is included for general information only and is not incorporated by reference into this Form SD.

Item 1.02 Exhibit

As specified in Section 3, Item 3.01 of this Form SD, our Conflict Minerals Report required by Item 1.01 is filed as Exhibit 1.01 to this Form SD.

Section 3 – Exhibits

Item 3.01 Exhibits

The following exhibit is filed herewith:

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

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: May 28, 2024

L3Harris Technologies, Inc.
Conflict Minerals Report
For the Reporting Period from January 1, 2023 to December 31, 2023

This Conflict Minerals Report (“CMR”) was prepared by L3Harris Technologies, Inc. (“L3Harris” or “we,” “us,” or “our”) pursuant to Rule 13p-1 (the “Rule”) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”), for the reporting period from January 1, 2023 to December 31, 2023 (the “2023 Reporting Period”) and was filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) pursuant to Item 1.01(c) of Form SD – Specialized Disclosure Report (“Form SD”). As used in this CMR, the term “conflict minerals” is defined in Form SD and refers to gold and columbite-tantalite (coltan), cassiterite, wolframite, or their derivatives, which are limited to tantalum, tin, and tungsten (“3TG” or “conflict minerals”).

Company Overview

We are the Trusted Disruptor for the defense industry. With customers’ mission-critical needs in mind, we deliver end-to-end technology solutions connecting the space, air, land, sea and cyber domains. We support government 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 products and services have defense and civil government applications, as well as commercial applications. We generally sell directly to our customers, and we utilize agents and intermediaries to sell and market some products and services, especially in international markets. We structure our operations primarily around the products, systems and services we sell and the markets we serve and reported our financial results in the following four reportable segments for our fiscal year ended December 29, 2023:

- Space & Airborne Systems: including space payloads, sensors and full-mission solutions; classified intelligence and cyber; avionics; electronic warfare; and mission networks for air traffic management operations;
- Integrated Mission Systems: including multi-mission intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance systems; passive sensing and targeting; electronic attack; autonomy; power and communications; networks; sensors; and the assets associated with the pending divestiture of Commercial Aviation Solutions, which includes aviation products and pilot training operations;
- Communication Systems: including tactical communications with global communications solutions; broadband communications; integrated vision solutions; and public safety radios, system applications and equipment; and

- Aerojet Rocketdyne: including missile solutions with propulsion technologies for strategic defense, missile defense, and hypersonic and tactical systems; and space propulsion and power systems for national security space and exploration missions.

Our Aerojet Rocketdyne segment was established in connection with the July 28, 2023 acquisition of Aerojet Rocketdyne Holdings, Inc. (“AJRD”). As AJRD previously provided a report on Form SD with respect to its conflict minerals, this CMR includes the operations of Aerojet Rocketdyne for the 2023 Reporting Period.

Covered Products

We conducted an analysis and found that 3TG was necessary to the functionality or production of many of the products manufactured by L3Harris, or contracted by L3Harris to be manufactured, to support our government and commercial customers’ mission-critical needs.

Reasonable Country of Origin Inquiry (“RCOI”)

The elements of our RCOI were: (i) identification of relevant suppliers; (ii) data collection; and (iii) assessment of data to determine whether further due diligence was required.

In 2023, L3Harris conducted business directly with more than 10,000 suppliers in our supply chain, including suppliers of Aerojet Rocketdyne. As a downstream purchaser, we do not have direct contractual relationships with the 3TG smelters or refiners; therefore we rely on our direct suppliers (“Tier 1 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 Tier 1 Suppliers by their upstream suppliers. Because of the complexity and size of our supply chain, and unavailability of country of origin and chain of custody information from our suppliers on a continual real-time basis, we developed a risk-based approach that focused on a subset of our major Tier 1 Suppliers.

We collected information from the suppliers using the Conflict Minerals Reporting Template (“CMRT”) developed by the Responsible Minerals Initiative (“RMI”) to ascertain a Tier 1 Supplier’s conflict minerals program, due diligence process and information about its supply chain, including the names and locations of smelters and refiners and the origin of 3TG used by those facilities. Due to the large number of surveyed suppliers, we used a supply chain intelligence service, Source Intelligence (“SI”), to assist with supplier outreach, manage responses, and consolidate the data.

Based on the RCOI data collected by SI, we determined that our Total Tier 1 Spend (as defined below) contained 3TG in our supply chain, requiring us to conduct due diligence to determine the source and chain of custody of 3TG in our products.

Due Diligence

We exercised due diligence on the source and chain of custody of the necessary conflict minerals in the products, materials and supplies provided to us by our Tier 1 Suppliers who submitted completed survey forms as part of our RCOI for the 2023 Reporting Period and responded that any conflict minerals in the products, materials and supplies provided to us by the applicable suppliers were believed to have originated from 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”) pursuant to Item 1.01(c) of Form SD.

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 (“OECD”) Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas (the “OECD Guidance”), our internationally recognized due diligence framework, including its five-step framework for risk-based due diligence in the mineral supply chain. 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 maintain a Supplier Code of Conduct along with an internal management structure to support supply chain due diligence, including 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 to ensure consistent processes are established and followed

throughout L3Harris. For the 2023 Reporting Period, we followed communication processes designed to provide relevant information to our suppliers and to the public. The RCOI began with an introductory email from us to suppliers describing our conflict minerals compliance program requirements and identifying SI as a partner in the process. Following our initial contact, SI sent an email to suppliers containing a registration and survey request link for the online data collection platform. In addition, SI provided information regarding conflict minerals and related regulatory requirements, conveying our expectations regarding responsible sourcing of conflict minerals from conflict-affected and high-risk areas, providing guidance on how to use the CMRT developed by the Electronic Industry Citizens Coalition and the Global e-Sustainability Initiative in data collection and reporting and making available the RMI Conformant Smelters and Refiners list.

We also continued to maintain a grievance mechanism through which interested parties may contact us (via our external web site or directly via www.L3HarrisHelpline.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

The percentage of our total direct spend with Tier 1 Suppliers (including original equipment manufacturers supplying to us through distributors) (our “Total Tier 1 Spend”) represented by our targeted suppliers was 85% in the 2023 Reporting Period, excluding Aerojet Rocketdyne spend pre-acquisition, compared to 80% in 2022 Reporting Period, resulting in the number of suppliers surveyed increasing 90% in the 2023 Reporting Period compared to the 2022 Reporting Period. The targeted group of Tier 1 Suppliers was informed of the SEC Rule and L3Harris’ conflict minerals requirements and requested to complete a CMRT (version 6.31) to ascertain from each targeted 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. Multiple follow-up actions, including up to three reminder emails and phone calls, were taken with non-responsive targeted suppliers and those submitting surveys that were incomplete or contained inconsistent information.

As part of the survey process, we sought to identify those smelters and refiners from “red flag” locations of mineral origin and transit in our supply chain. Because there are multiple tiers in the supply chain between us and the smelters and refiners, we anticipate this identification process will continue to be ongoing. The purpose of seeking to identify these smelters and refiners was to obtain the following information: (i) the identification of all countries of origin for conflict minerals and (ii) the transportation and transit of conflict minerals in the supply chain of each smelter.

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

When a completed supplier survey indicated that the origin of necessary conflict minerals in the products, materials or supplies provided to us by the applicable supplier was from a covered country, we performed further due diligence measures, including investigations 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, SI investigated the smelters and refiners that the applicable supplier indicated it used and confirmed in each case whether the applicable smelters and refiners were participants in the RMI Responsible Minerals Assurance Process (the “RMAP”) and listed as conformant with its assessment protocols (“RMAP Conformant”) or engaged in the RMAP and progressing toward an audit but not yet RMAP Conformant.

Where applicable, SI reviewed identified risks and reported them to us so that we may develop responses giving consideration to existing terms with the applicable supplier, the requirements of our customers and other business factors. Our responses have included: (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: Utilize 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 smelter and refinery due diligence activities. That industry initiative is the RMAP. The data on which we relied for certain statements in this CMR was obtained through our membership in the RMI.

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 refiners 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

We report annually on our conflict minerals supply chain due diligence activities, which we do through our Internet website (<https://www.L3Harris.com/company/environmental-social-and-governance>) and through our filings with the SEC on Form SD and any associated CMR.

Due Diligence Results

We received completed surveys and reviewed each survey for completeness and content relative to the necessary information we requested. A summary of the information follows:

- Suppliers responding that the products, materials and supplies provided to us did not contain any conflict minerals represented 56% of the total responses.
- Suppliers responding that any conflict minerals in the products, materials and supplies provided to us did not originate in covered countries represented 16% of the total responses.
- Suppliers responding that the source of any conflict minerals in the products, materials and supplies provided to us was uncertain or unknown represented 9% of the total responses.
- Suppliers responding that any conflict minerals in the products, materials and supplies provided to us were believed to have originated from the covered countries represented 20% of the total responses.

Based on the results of our due diligence procedures described above, it is clear from our RCOI and due diligence for the 2023 Reporting Period that while more suppliers are showing increased due diligence efforts to identify the smelter or refiner of the conflict minerals in the specific products, materials or supplies provided to us; a portion of our targeted suppliers still do not know their applicable suppliers down to the raw materials supplied.

Based on the limitations of data being reported by suppliers at a company level without detail as to source and chain of custody for the specific quantities of 3TG supplied to us, along with the suppliers that do not know the origin of the materials, we cannot confirm 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 2023 Reporting Period.

As described above, where completed supplier surveys indicated a supplier's conflict minerals originated from covered countries or identified mines in covered countries for the 2023 Reporting Period, SI confirmed that most smelters or refiners that indicated that they sourced from this region were RMAP Conformant smelters or refiners and that the identified mines were supplying smelters or refiners confirmed as RMAP Conformant smelters or refiners.

Continuous Efforts to Mitigate Risk

We have taken or intend to take steps after December 31, 2023, to continue to mitigate the risk that our necessary conflict minerals directly or indirectly finance or benefit armed groups in covered countries. 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 and refiners 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.

Forward Looking Statements

Statements in this CMR that are not historical facts are forward-looking statements made in reliance on the safe harbor provisions of Section 21E of the Exchange Act. Forward-looking statements in this CMR include, but are not limited, to expectations concerning our future actions to mitigate risk, to improve our due diligence processes, to engage with our suppliers, and to take other actions regarding conflict minerals in our supply chain. These statements could be affected by many risks, uncertainties and other factors, including, but not limited to, the impact of acquisitions and divestitures, incomplete information from third-party sources, continuing guidance regarding the Rule and the enactment of laws and rules in other jurisdictions, future changes to our diligence processes and delays or difficulties in engaging with suppliers and identifying smelters and refiners in our supply chain.