

## **Conflict Minerals Disclosure**

**May 31, 2019**

United Therapeutics Corporation (“UT”) is committed to social responsibility in the supply chain of its materials, including considerations and requirements for environmental, safety, health and human rights. This includes efforts to comply with rules and regulations promulgated by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission to implement Section 1502 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the “Conflict Mineral Rules”). These rules require UT to conduct, in good faith, a reasonable country of origin inquiry that is reasonably designed to determine whether “Conflict Minerals” necessary to the functionality or production of products manufactured or contracted to be manufactured by UT originated in “Covered Countries” or came from recycled or scrap sources.

The Conflict Mineral Rules define “Conflict Minerals” as cassiterite, columbite-tantalite, gold, wolframite and their derivatives (which are limited to tantalum, tin and tungsten). “Covered Countries” is defined as the Democratic Republic of the Congo and its adjoining countries.

In accordance with the Conflict Mineral Rules, UT has determined that it has one product that contains Conflict Minerals (the “Relevant Product”). UT has conducted a good faith, reasonable country of origin inquiry (as described below) and determined that UT has no reason to believe that the Conflict Minerals in the Relevant Product may have originated in the Covered Countries. Therefore, UT is not required to provide a conflict minerals report with respect to the Relevant Product.

UT contracts to manufacture the Relevant Product, and does not directly purchase Conflict Minerals included in the product. UT’s reasonable country of origin inquiry included an examination of the bill of materials and approved supplier list for the Relevant Product. Based on that review, UT conducted a comprehensive inquiry of a total of 109 companies, representing all of UT’s direct suppliers relating to the Relevant Product and their respective first and second-tier component suppliers. UT requested each supplier provide a written statement regarding its use of Conflict Minerals to determine whether any Conflict Minerals originating in Covered Countries (and not from scrap or recycled sources) were incorporated into the Relevant Product. UT received responses from all of these suppliers, and, based on their responses, had no reason to believe Conflict Minerals necessary to the functionality or production of the Relevant Product either: (1) originated from Covered Countries, or (2) were sourced from a smelter that the Responsible Business Alliance (“RBA”) had determined to be non-compliant with its Responsible Minerals Initiative assessment protocols.

*This Conflict Minerals Disclosure is publicly available on UT’s website, located at:*  
<http://ir.unither.com/corporate-governance>.