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

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**FORM SD**

**SPECIALIZED DISCLOSURE REPORT**

Commission file number: 001-16429

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**ABB Ltd**

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

**Switzerland**

(Jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

**Affolternstrasse 44  
CH-8050 Zurich  
Switzerland**

(Address of principal executive offices)

**Richard A. Brown  
Affolternstrasse 44  
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Switzerland**

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(Name, Telephone, E-mail and/or Facsimile number and Address of Company Contact Person)

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, 2013.

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## Introduction

ABB Ltd is a corporation organized under the laws of Switzerland. In this Form SD and the attached Conflict Minerals Report (included as Exhibit 1.02), “ABB”, the “Company”, “we”, and “our” refer to ABB Ltd and its consolidated subsidiaries. ABB is a foreign private issuer as defined under Rule 405 of Regulation C under the Securities Act of 1933 and Rule 3b-4 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Our shares are currently listed on the SIX Swiss Exchange, the NASDAQ OMX Stockholm Exchange and the New York Stock Exchange (in the form of American Depositary Shares). We are a global leader in power and automation technologies. We are committed to improving the performance and lowering the environmental impact for our industry and utility customers. We provide a broad range of products, systems, solutions and services that are designed to boost industrial productivity, increase power grid reliability, and enhance energy efficiency. Our automation businesses serve a full range of industries with process optimization, control, measurement and protection applications. Our power businesses focus on power transmission, distribution and power plant automation, and support electric, gas and water utilities, as well as industrial and commercial customers.

The functionality of a substantial portion of our global product portfolio relies on the use of direct materials, especially electronic components, which include amounts of tin, tungsten, tantalum or gold (“necessary conflict minerals” or “3TG”). As ABB files reports with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission under Section 13(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and is a user of necessary conflict minerals to produce its manufactured products, ABB is subject to Section 1502 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010 (17 CFR Parts 240 and 249b). ABB’s Policy on Conflict Minerals can be found at [www.abb.com/conflict-minerals](http://www.abb.com/conflict-minerals)

The content of any Web site referred to in this Form SD is included for general information only and is not incorporated by reference in this Form SD.

Each of our five operating divisions develops and sells products which contain 3TG. In 2013, each division generated similar amounts of third-party revenues, with each recording between 18 and 22 percent of the consolidated total. The description of our operating divisions is follows:

- ***Discrete Automation and Motion***: manufactures and sells motors, generators, variable speed drives, programmable logic controllers, robots and robotics, solar inverters, wind converters, rectifiers, excitation systems, power quality and protection solutions, electric vehicle fast charging infrastructure, components and subsystems for railways, and related services for a wide range of applications in discrete automation, process industries, transportation and utilities.
- ***Low Voltage Products***: manufactures products and systems that provide protection, control and measurement for electrical installations, as well as enclosures, switchboards, electronics and electromechanical devices for industrial machines, plants and related service. In addition, the segment manufactures products for wiring and cable management, cable protection systems, power connection and safety. The segment also makes intelligent building control systems for home and building automation.
- ***Process Automation***: develops and sells control and plant optimization systems, automation products and solutions, including instrumentation, as well as industry-specific application knowledge and services for the oil, gas and petrochemicals, metals and minerals, marine and turbocharging, pulp and paper, chemical and pharmaceuticals, and power industries.

- **Power Products:** manufactures and sells high- and medium-voltage switchgear and apparatus, circuit breakers for all current and voltage levels, power and distribution transformers and sensors for electric, gas and water utilities and for industrial and commercial customers.
- **Power Systems:** designs, installs and upgrades high-efficiency transmission and distribution systems and power plant automation and electrification solutions, including monitoring and control products, software and services and incorporating components manufactured by both the Company and by third parties.

## Section 1 - Conflict Minerals Disclosures

- a. ABB has concluded that during the 2013 calendar year (excluding conflict minerals that, prior to January 31, 2013, were located outside the supply chain):
- based on an analysis of our global product offering, we have manufactured products containing conflict minerals and have determined that the use of these minerals is necessary to the functionality or production of these products.
  - based on the “reasonable country of origin inquiry” (RCOI) conducted (see below), we cannot exclude the possibility that a portion of the Company’s necessary conflict minerals may have originated in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) or an adjoining country<sup>1</sup> (collectively the “covered countries”) and may not be from recycled or scrap sources.
- b. Description of RCOI

We are a large and complex organization, operate in approximately 100 countries, and have manufacturing facilities located around the world. We manufacture products in over 300 product lines and have approximately 80,000 direct material suppliers. To identify which of our products contain 3TG, ABB product experts, including representatives from supply chain management, engineering, and research and development, undertook an initial assessment of our product portfolio. Based on the product assessment, only a small portion of our products was determined not to include any 3TG.

To assess whether the necessary conflict minerals in our products originated from the covered countries, we performed a RCOI by surveying our direct suppliers and performing procedures to identify suppliers of products containing 3TG. Due to the extensive list of products we produce which contain 3TG and the high number of suppliers from which we source direct materials, significant time and effort will be required for us to identify and survey all our suppliers. Our RCOI for the 2013 calendar year covered a limited portion of our global operations and involved only a selection of suppliers considered to have a high likelihood of providing necessary conflict minerals to us.

We used internal information from our global supply chain management information systems to select suppliers for the 2013 survey. These systems identify the types of products or services purchased from suppliers using Material Description Framework (MDF) codes. Based on these codes, we stratified the suppliers to identify those who were likely to have provided products or materials which contained 3TG. Suppliers providing only services to ABB or providing products which we believed would not contain any conflict minerals were excluded from the population of suppliers considered for selection in the RCOI. Based on this assessment, we identified over 30,000 suppliers which were likely to have supplied ABB with products containing conflict minerals.

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<sup>1</sup> The Democratic Republic of the Congo and its adjoining countries (Angola, Burundi, Republic of the Congo, Central African Republic, Rwanda, South Sudan, Republic of Tanzania, Uganda, or Zambia).

Of these suppliers, the 5,200 largest represented approximately 80 percent of the value of products purchased likely of containing 3TG. From this group we selected 300 suppliers, covering each of our divisions, for our initial survey. Subsequently, our divisions identified an additional 154 suppliers to be included in the supplier survey.

We surveyed the selected suppliers using the Conflict Minerals Reporting Template developed by the Electronic Industry Citizenship Coalition — Global eSustainability Initiative (EICC/GeSI). We received responses from 268 suppliers, representing a response rate of 59 percent. As of May 22, 2014, 64 of these responses have been completed while the remainder were incomplete. The remaining 186 suppliers did not respond to our initial or subsequent inquiries. The majority of our surveyed suppliers who responded to our inquiry indicated that they had not traced or had not been able to trace the origin of their conflict minerals to the original smelter or refiner in the supply chain. Hence, we have been unable to determine the origin of these minerals and cannot exclude the possibility that some of the necessary conflict minerals in our products may have originated in the covered countries and were not from recycled or scrap sources.

In accordance with Rule 13p-1 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this Specialized Disclosure Form (Form SD) and the associated Conflict Minerals Report are available on our Web site at [www.abb.com/investorrelations](http://www.abb.com/investorrelations) under “Financial results and presentations”, “Quarterly results and annual reports”, “2013”, “SEC Filings”.

## **Section 2 - Exhibits**

Exhibit 1.02 - Conflict Minerals Report as required by Items 1.01 and 1.02 of this Form.

## SIGNATURES

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 duly authorized undersigned.

ABB LTD

By: /s/ ERIC ELZVIK

Name: Eric Elzvik

Title: *Executive Vice President and  
Chief Financial Officer*

By: /s/ RICHARD A. BROWN

Name: Richard A. Brown

Title: *Group Senior Vice President and  
Chief Counsel Corporate & Finance*

Date: June 2, 2014

**Conflict Minerals Report**  
**ABB Ltd**  
**For the year ended December 31, 2013**

This is the Conflict Minerals Report (CMR) of ABB Ltd for the calendar year 2013 in accordance with Rule 13p-1 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (“Rule 13p-1” or the “Rule”). The Rule was adopted by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) to implement reporting and disclosure requirements related to conflict minerals as directed by the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010. The Rule imposes certain reporting obligations on SEC registrants whose manufactured products contain conflict minerals which are necessary to the functionality or production of such products. Conflict minerals are defined as cassiterite, columbite-tantalite, wolframite, gold, and their derivatives, which are limited to tin, tantalum, tungsten, and gold (“necessary conflict minerals” or “3TG”). These requirements apply to registrants whatever the geographic origin of the conflict minerals and whether or not they fund armed conflict.

If a registrant can establish that their necessary conflict minerals originated from sources other than the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) or an adjoining country<sup>1</sup> (collectively the “covered countries”), or are from recycled and scrap sources, they must submit a Form SD which describes their determination and the Reasonable Country of Origin Inquiry (RCOI) performed.

If a registrant has reason to believe that any of the conflict minerals in their supply chain may have originated in the covered countries and are not from recycled or scrap sources, or if they are unable to determine the country of origin of those conflict minerals, then the registrant must exercise due diligence on the conflict minerals’ source and chain of custody. The registrant must submit a CMR annually to the SEC that includes a description of those due diligence measures.

Numerous terms in this report are defined in Rule 13p-1 and Form SD and the reader is invited to refer to those sources. The report presented herein is not audited. The content of any Web site referred to in this report is included for general information only and is not incorporated by reference in this Report.

### **Section 1: Due diligence framework**

In accordance with Rule 13p-1, we undertook due diligence efforts to determine whether the necessary conflict minerals in our products came from sources (e.g. suppliers, smelters, refiners, mines) that did not or do not directly or indirectly finance or benefit armed groups in the covered countries. We designed our due diligence measures to be in conformity, in all material respects, with the

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<sup>1</sup> The Democratic Republic of the Congo and its adjoining countries (Angola, Burundi, Republic of the Congo, Central African Republic, Rwanda, South Sudan, Republic of Tanzania, Uganda, or Zambia).

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internationally recognized due diligence framework set forth in the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas (OECD, 2013) (the OECD Framework) and related supplements for tin, tantalum, tungsten and gold.

## **Section 2: Due diligence measures undertaken**

Our due diligence efforts for 2013 included the following five steps, consistent with the OECD Framework:

### ***Step 1: Establish company management systems***

We undertook the following measures to establish company management systems per Step 1 of the OECD Framework:

- established a cross-functional conflict minerals team, including representatives from supply chain, legal, sustainability, technology, sales, and finance, as well as from each of our five operating divisions, to direct the execution of our conflict minerals compliance program.
  - established a Policy on Conflict Minerals with respect to the sourcing of conflict minerals and published this policy online at [www.abb.com/conflict-minerals](http://www.abb.com/conflict-minerals)
  - updated our Supplier Code of Conduct to require our suppliers to implement a policy regarding conflict minerals, to exercise due diligence to investigate the source of these minerals, and to respond in a timely manner to ABB's requests for evidence of their compliance with these requirements.
  - updated our "ABB General Terms and Conditions for Purchase of Goods" to require our suppliers to provide requested information regarding the use of conflict minerals in their products supplied to ABB. In addition (as described on our Web site), these updated terms and conditions require our suppliers to:
    - work towards ensuring that they do not have conflict minerals sourced from conflict mines in products supplied to ABB,
    - comply with the ABB Supplier Code of Conduct, including newly-updated sections relating to conflict minerals compliance,
    - take the necessary steps to demonstrate that any conflict minerals contained in the products supplied to ABB do not originate from mines that support or fund conflict within the covered countries, and
    - extend their search further down their supply chain, if necessary, to determine the source of specified minerals.
  - clarified that our company-wide integrity reporting channels, such as the ABB Business Ethics Hotline, are available for the reporting of any violations of our Supplier Code of Conduct by our suppliers, including requirements related to conflict minerals. The hotline is maintained by an independent third party and can be used by ABB employees as well as parties outside ABB.
  - invited suppliers involved in the RCOI, to take an ABB-specific web-based training course on conflict minerals that covered the highlights of the relevant law and the importance of ethical sourcing to the industry.
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### ***Step 2: Identify and assess risks in the supply chain***

To identify risks in the supply chain, we

- performed procedures to identify direct suppliers which had a high likelihood of supplying products containing necessary conflict minerals to the Company. Suppliers were determined based on MDF codes which identify the types of products purchased by ABB from each supplier.
- surveyed selected direct suppliers, based on the EICC/GeSI Conflict Minerals Reporting Template, as part of the RCOI described in Form SD.
- established a dedicated team, responsible for reviewing supplier surveys and assessing “red flags” (as described in the OECD Framework). We engaged a specialist outsource provider (the “Outsource Provider”) to send and receive supplier surveys, follow up on non-responses, summarize survey results, and to provide the list of red flags to ABB for additional follow-up.
- relied upon our direct suppliers to gather information about smelters and refiners in the supply chain and collected the names of smelters processing conflict minerals for those suppliers who provided such information. However, many of our suppliers were unable to represent which smelter was used for 3TG in products supplied to ABB. The names of the reported smelters were compared against the names of smelters certified under the Conflict Free Smelter Initiative to further assist in our supplier risk assessment.

### ***Step 3: Design and implement a strategy to respond to identified risks***

Where suppliers did not respond to the initial survey request, or where the response received was insufficient, the Outsource Provider made additional follow-up inquiries with the suppliers. The Outsource Provider also followed up on incomplete or inconsistent supplier responses, requesting additional information or clarification. Where necessary, the responsibility for follow-up was transferred to ABB for direct customer contact.

For any identified red flags, ABB was involved in contacting suppliers directly and determining the appropriate corrective action, which ultimately could include discontinuing sourcing from a supplier. This red flag review reflected guidance from the EICC/GeSI Conflict Minerals Reporting Template and the OECD Framework.

The review team reported to the conflict minerals project manager on the nature and overall risk of supplier responses received, including any identified red flags. A management reporting dashboard was prepared weekly which summarized the content of survey responses and the resulting risk assessment process.

### ***Step 4: Carry out independent third-party audit of smelter/refiner due diligence practices***

We are a downstream consumer of 3TG. Generally, we do not purchase raw minerals or ores, and are several steps removed from smelters and refiners within our supply chain. Therefore, we do not perform direct audits of those smelters and refiners. As a result, we rely on other cross-industry initiatives, such as the Conflict Free Smelter Initiative, led by the Electronic Industry Citizenship Coalition (EICC) and the Global eSustainability Initiative (GeSI), to conduct smelter and refiner due diligence.

### ***Step 5: Report annually on supply chain due diligence***

This report and the associated Form SD are available online at [www.abb.com/investorrelations](http://www.abb.com/investorrelations) under “Financial results and presentations”, “Quarterly results and annual reports”, “2013”, “SEC Filings”.

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### **Section 3: Results of due diligence**

Certain of our suppliers indicated in their survey responses that they source from the covered countries but were unable to establish a conclusive link between specific smelters and the products or components that were sold to ABB in 2013. Therefore ABB was unable to conclude whether the conflict minerals identified by such suppliers as originating in the covered countries, were actually contained in the products or components delivered by such suppliers to ABB.

As allowed by the *Statement on the Effect of the Recent Court of Appeals Decision on the Conflict Minerals Rule*, issued by the SEC on April 29, 2014, ABB has not described its products as “DRC conflict free”, “having not been found to be ‘DRC conflict free’” or “DRC conflict undeterminable”.

### **Section 4: Continuous improvement efforts to mitigate risk**

ABB is taking the following steps to improve the number and quality of supplier responses in the next compliance period and to mitigate the risk that the necessary conflict minerals used in ABB’s products may benefit armed groups in the covered countries:

- expanding the number of suppliers surveyed to increase the coverage of our supplier spend on necessary conflict minerals for the 2014 compliance period,
- engaging key suppliers in 2014 to improve the quality of the their survey responses and to help them better understand the importance of this initiative to ABB,
- extending our web-based conflict minerals training to additional suppliers, and
- increasing the resources assigned to the supplier survey process to increase the response rate and to improve the quality and completeness of responses.

### **Section 5: Independent audit**

As ABB has not elected to describe any of its products as “DRC conflict free”, this CMR does not require an independent private sector audit.

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