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

FORM SD
Specialized Disclosure Report

HNI Corporation
(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in its Charter)

Iowa	1-14225	42-0617510
(State or Other Jurisdiction of Incorporation)	(Commission File Number)	(IRS Employer Identification No.)

600 East Second Street, P.O. Box 1109, Muscatine, Iowa 52761-0071
(Address of Principal Executive Offices, Including Zip Code)

Steven M. Bradford
(563) 272-7400
(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, 2025.

Section 1 - Conflict Minerals Disclosure

Item 1.01 Conflict Minerals Disclosure and Report

This Form SD of HNI Corporation (the “Corporation”) is filed pursuant to Rule 13p-1 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, for the reporting period from January 1 through December 31, 2025.

The brief description of our reasonable country of origin inquiry (“RCOI”) process, the results of our inquiry, and the determination we reached as a result of our RCOI process are included in our Conflict Minerals Report attached as Exhibit 1.01. A copy of this Form SD, including the HNI Corporation Conflict Minerals Report, is publicly available at investors.hnicorp.com/governance/governance-documents/.

Any reference in this Form SD or the attached exhibit to our corporate website, and its contents, is provided for convenience only. The website and its contents are not incorporated by reference into this Form SD nor deemed filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Item 1.02 Exhibit

A copy of the Corporation’s Conflict Minerals Report as required by Item 1.01 is filed as Exhibit 1.01 hereto.

Section 2 - Exhibits

Item 2.01 Exhibits

The following exhibit is filed as part of this report.

<u>Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
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<u>1.01</u>	Conflict Minerals Report required by Items 1.01 and 1.02 of this Form.
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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 undersigned hereunto duly authorized.

HNI Corporation

Date: May 29, 2026

By: /s/ Steven M. Bradford

Steven M. Bradford
Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary

HNI Corporation
Conflict Minerals Report
For the Year Ended December 31, 2025

Conflict Minerals Rule Overview

This conflict minerals report of HNI Corporation (the Corporation, we or our) for the year ended December 31, 2025, is presented to comply with Rule 13p-1 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the Rule). The Rule imposes reporting obligations on Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) registrants manufacturing or contracting to manufacture products containing conflict minerals necessary to the functionality or production of their products. Conflict minerals are cassiterite, columbite-tantalite (also called coltan), gold, wolframite and their derivatives, limited to tin, tantalum, tungsten and gold (3TG).

In accordance with the Rule and SEC guidance, this report has not been audited.

1. Overview of HNI Corporation

The Corporation is a manufacturer of commercial furnishings and building products, with operations and sales globally. This report presents information for the Corporation and its consolidated subsidiaries. This report presents information for the Corporation and its consolidated subsidiaries. HNI Corporation acquired the subsidiary Steelcase in December of 2025. Steelcase collected and managed their own conflict mineral data for the 2025 year, and those results have been included in the report below.

The Corporation operates under two segments: workplace furnishings and residential building products.

1.1 Workplace Furnishings

The Workplace Furnishings segment designs and provides a broad range of commercial furnishings, going to market under multiple unique brands.

1.2 Residential Building Products

The Residential Building Products segment manufactures and markets hearth products, which include a full array of gas, wood, electric and pellet-burning fireplaces, inserts, stoves, facings and accessories.

2. HNI Supply Chain Overview

The Corporation is a global company, with sales throughout the world. In 2025, the Corporation had manufacturing operations in the United States, Mexico and India. Most of our suppliers are not SEC registrants and are not subject to SEC reporting requirements.

In most instances, multiple supply chain layers exist between the Corporation and smelters or refiners. The Corporation does not have a direct relationship with 3TG smelters or refiners. The Corporation places responsibility on its direct suppliers for information regarding their suppliers.

The Corporation evaluated supplied materials and components, and reviewed bills of materials, to determine which products manufactured or contracted to be manufactured by the Corporation contained 3TG or could contain 3TG necessary to the product's functionality or production. This analysis indicated 3TG were contained or potentially contained in several workplace furnishing and residential building product categories. The soldering in our LED lights, hardware and fittings, as well as certain glass components, contain small amounts of tin. Printed circuit boards in some of our products contain small amounts of gold, tantalum and tin. And our trim work contains very small amounts of gold. The products containing or that could contain 3TG comprise a significant portion of our product lines. But only a negligible percentage of any product's value is derived from the 3TG contained in it.

As a downstream company in a complex supply chain, our due diligence measures can only provide reasonable, not absolute, assurance regarding the source and chain of custody of the Necessary Conflict Minerals contained in our products. Our due diligence processes rely on obtaining data from our tier one suppliers and those suppliers seeking similar information from their supply chains to identify the original sources of the Necessary Conflict Minerals. We also rely on information collected and provided by independent third party audit programs. Such sources of information may yield inaccurate or incomplete information.

The Corporation identified 130 suppliers that supplied materials and components that contained or potentially contained 3TG and are necessary to the functionality or production of the Corporation's products ("in-scope suppliers"). The Corporation then segmented those in-scope suppliers into three categories based on the materials and components they supplied to the Corporation and the likelihood the product contained necessary 3TG: (i) low risk for containing 3TG, (ii) medium risk for containing 3TG and (iii) high risk for containing 3TG.

3. Reasonable Country of Origin Inquiry

To determine whether necessary 3TGs in products originated in Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas, the Corporation retained a third-party service provider to assist us in reviewing the supply chain and identifying risks. The Corporation provided a list composed of suppliers and parts associated with the in-scope products. To trace materials and demonstrate transparency procured by the supply chain, the Corporation contacted each in-scope supplier by email to inquire about whether necessary 3TG were contained in products sold by the supplier to the Corporation during calendar year 2025 and the country of origin of those necessary 3TG.

- Suppliers contacted by the Corporation were required to complete the Conflict Minerals Reporting Template (CMRT) Version 6.5, which is a free, standardized reporting template developed by the Responsible Minerals Initiative (RMI).
- For RY2025, there were 379 suppliers in scope of the conflict minerals program and 304 provided a completed CMRT. The Corporation's total response rate for this reporting year was 78.15%. The response rate as a percentage of total outreach spend was 80.2%.
- The majority of the in-scope suppliers responded to our request by providing only company-level data without specifying whether 3TG were contained in products supplied to the Corporation. Certain of the Corporation's suppliers indicated 3TG contained in the products they supplied originated solely from scrap or recycled sources.

Our reasonable country of origin inquiry investigation did not produce sufficient information from suppliers for the Corporation to determine whether the necessary 3TG in the Corporation's products originated in the covered countries or whether the necessary 3TG were from recycled or scrap sources. Therefore, the Corporation undertook due diligence measures to gather more information about the source and chain of custody about the 3TG in our products.

The subsidiary Steelcase conducted their own Reasonable Country of Origin Inquiry (RCOI) for the 2025 reporting period pursuant to Rule 13p-1. This data will be included in HNI's 2025 report.

4. Design of Due Diligence

The Corporation designed its program to conform, in all material respects, with the OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas and the related Supplements for gold and for tantalum, tin and tungsten.

Due diligence requires the Corporation's necessary reliance on data provided by direct suppliers and third-party audit programs. There is a risk of incomplete or inaccurate data as the process cannot be fully owned by the Corporation. However, through active risk identification and risk assessment, as well as continued outreach and process validation, risk gaps can be mitigated. This aligns with industry standards and market expectations for downstream companies' due diligence.

5. Due Diligence Performed

OECD Step 1: Establish Strong Company Management Systems

Internal Compliance Team

The Corporation's management system includes a leadership team of the Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary as the executive sponsor, and oversight and participation of the Director of Compliance, the Vice President, Strategic Procurement (oversight of workplace furnishing procurement) and the Vice President, Supply Chain (oversight of building products procurement).

A core team conducted the due diligence measures and provided updates and reported to the leadership team throughout the process utilizing face-to-face meetings and written reports. The core compliance team included representatives from the Corporation's Law, Internal Audit, Procurement and Global Sourcing departments.

Control Systems

The Corporation primarily worked directly with its suppliers to determine upstream entities in the supply chain. The Corporation participated in work groups within the National Association of Manufacturers (NAM) and the Manufacturers Alliance and with the Business and Institutional Furniture Manufacturers Association (BIFMA) to identify common industry suppliers and centralize the engagement and training efforts. It is the Corporation's policy to retain relevant supplier responses documentation for no less than five (5) years.

The Corporation maintains a conflict minerals policy. The policy is referred to in the Corporation's Supplier Code of Conduct, has been distributed to certain targeted suppliers and is publicly available at investors.hnicorp.com/governance/governance-documents/. Our corporate website and its contents are provided for convenience only. The website and its contents are not incorporated by reference into this Report nor deemed filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Supplier Engagement and Training

To educate our suppliers about the requirements of the Rule, the Corporation offered its in-scope suppliers access to online resources and training and personal assistance as required. The Corporation also provided background materials and an overview of the Rule to in-scope suppliers it contacted.

The Corporation's Supplier Code of Conduct includes a conflict minerals provision, and its standard supply agreements include a contractual provision addressing 3TG sourcing and information.

Grievance Mechanisms

The Corporation established multiple longstanding grievance mechanisms whereby employees and suppliers can report violations of the Corporation's policies, including conflict minerals. Suppliers and others outside of the Corporation may report any policy violations or issues through the Corporation's Speak Up! ethics hotline at www.speakup.hnicorp.com.

Maintain Records

The Corporation has adopted a document retention policy to retain conflict minerals related documents, including supplier responses to CMRTs and the sources identified within each reporting period, has been implemented. The Corporation stores all of the information and findings from this process in a database that can be audited by internal or external parties.

OECD Step 2: Identifying & Assessing Risk in the Supply Chain

We reviewed the responses provided by our suppliers to determine if their responses were incomplete, inconsistent with other responses from similar suppliers, or contained what we believed could be inaccurate information. After identifying incomplete, inconsistent or inaccurate responses, we followed up with suppliers to obtain more complete and accurate responses.

- o 238 of our in-scope suppliers that provided completed CMRT's provided lists of smelters and refiners. We reviewed those responses and followed up with suppliers when certain red flag events occurred. Those red flags and the relevant follow-up steps included:
 - Lack of response from a high-risk supplier – requested the supplier provide a response

- Incomplete response from a high-risk supplier – requested the supplier provide a completed response
 - Statement by high-risk supplier that products did not contain 3TG – if not previously disclosed, requested the supplier reconsider response and provide confirmation or correction
 - Statement by high-risk supplier that products contained 3TG – if not previously disclosed, requested explanation of how they determined products contained 3TG and the country of origin of the 3TG
- o We reviewed smelter information received from supplier responses, eliminated duplicate names, and corrected what we believed to be misspellings or incidental omissions of smelter and refiner names and smelter identification numbers.
 - o We compared the names and smelter identification numbers of the smelters and refiners received from suppliers against the lists on the RMI website to determine which smelters and refiners listed by our suppliers have been designated as conformant, active or not known to be smelters or refiners by the Responsible Minerals Assurance Program (RMAP).
 - o In addition, suppliers are guided to the educational materials on mitigating the risks identified through the data collection process.
 - o Suppliers are also evaluated on program strength, which assists in making key risk mitigation decisions as the program progresses. The criteria used to evaluate the strength of the program is based on certain questions in the CMRT related to the suppliers' conflict minerals practices and policies.

Given that Steelcase was acquired by HNI Corporation mid-year, we combined the data sets for this reporting year to support consolidated reporting and improved visibility across the organization. However, because the governance structures, supplier engagement processes, and risk management approaches historically differed between the two organizations, certain due diligence processes and results have been described separately where appropriate to provide transparency and context regarding each company's methodology.

For Steelcase, our due diligence measures for Conflict Minerals included the following:

- We surveyed suppliers that we knew, or had reason to believe, may have provided materials, components, or products containing Necessary Conflict Minerals. To support this process, we utilized the Conflict Minerals Reporting Template ("CMRT") developed by the Electronic Industry Citizenship Coalition ("EICC") and the Global e-Sustainability Initiative ("GeSI") through the Responsible Minerals Initiative ("RMI"). The CMRT is designed to identify the smelters and refiners that process Conflict Minerals and the countries of origin associated with those minerals.
- From the surveyed supplier population, we identified a subset of suppliers for prioritized follow-up based on areas representing the greatest potential risk within our supply chain. Criteria used to identify these prioritized suppliers included material composition, previously submitted smelter and refiner information, geographic region, supplier type, annual spend, and quantity of parts purchased.
- We conducted follow-up engagement with prioritized suppliers that either did not respond to our requests or provided incomplete, inconsistent, or potentially inaccurate information. These follow-up activities were intended to obtain clarification, support corrective action where necessary, and reinforce alignment with our Conflict Minerals Policy and applicable contractual expectations.
- We cross-referenced smelters and refiners identified through supplier-submitted CMRTs against facilities recognized as "conformant" under the Responsible Minerals Assurance Process ("RMAP") or equivalent cross-recognized audit programs, including the Responsible Jewellery Council ("RJC") and the London Bullion Market Association ("LBMA"). These programs provide additional due diligence and country-of-origin information related to sourced Conflict Minerals.
- We continued to encourage smelter and refiner participation in the RMAP through our ongoing membership and engagement with the RMI and related industry working groups. In addition, we supported outreach efforts to smelters and refiners identified within our supply chain that were not yet participating in the RMAP or that required further support in progressing through the audit process.

OECD Step 3: Design & Implement A Strategy to Respond to Risks

The Corporation developed a plan for addressing red flags and conducting due diligence on supplier responses requiring follow-up. As stated, the plan took into account the risk-based categorization of the supplied product in determining the appropriate level of follow-up. The core compliance team provided regular updates to the executive sponsors and senior leadership throughout the compliance effort. Following the conclusion of the Corporation's conflict minerals effort for 2025, a report was provided to the Corporation's senior leadership team.

We have not terminated any suppliers as a direct result of our due diligence. Our conflict minerals policy provides for engagement with any supplier not complying with our policy and, if compliance cannot be attained within a reasonable period, the option of sourcing from a new supplier. Given the lack of infrastructure and transparency to determine if 3TG present in our products support conflict in the covered countries, we focused on continuing supplier education and emphasis on the Corporation's commitment to use only conformant 3TG materials in products we manufacture or contract to manufacture.

OECD Step 4: Carry Out Independent Third-Party Audit of Supply Chain Due Diligence at Identified Points in the Supply Chain

The Corporation is several layers removed from the smelters where 3TG minerals are processed and is therefore not well-positioned to require or implement audits of these smelters ourselves. We believe audits of smelters' and refiners' due diligence practices conducted by the RMAP or other third parties are the best way to identify smelters and refiners having due diligence systems in place to promote responsible sourcing.

OECD Step 5: Report Annually on Supply Chain Due Diligence

This Conflict Minerals Report details the design and implementation of the Corporation's compliance effort and provides an overview of engagement with suppliers. This Conflict Minerals Report is publicly available on the Corporation's website at www.hnicorp.com/investors/corporate-governance and is filed with the SEC. Information found on or accessed through this website is not considered part of this report and is not incorporated by reference herein.

This year, The Corporation has also considered impacts from the EU Conflict Minerals Regulation when disclosing details with regards to due diligence efforts. The Corporation will continue to expand efforts both for transparency through the data collection process and risk evaluation, as well as the disclosure of efforts through the form of public report.

6. Due Diligence Results

6.1 Supply Chain Outreach Results

Most of our suppliers who responded to our request and indicated the presence of 3TG in the products they supply did provide a smelter or refiner list. But some of those indicated they did not receive 100% response from their suppliers. A majority of the provided information was at a company level, as opposed to a product or user-defined level. The Corporation continues to work with its suppliers to obtain complete and product level information; however, given this year's results, we could not determine which smelters and refiners our suppliers named actually processed the necessary 3TG in the Corporation's products.

The Corporation has not listed smelters and refiners named by its suppliers because it does not have sufficient detail to determine which facilities actually processed the necessary 3TG in our products. But, on an aggregated basis, after the Corporation eliminated duplications and removed the names of facilities that were not known to be smelters or refiners, our suppliers identified 360 unique smelter and refiner names, including approximately 184 gold refiners, 43 tantalum smelters, 78 tin smelters and 55 tungsten smelters. The Corporation compared those smelters and refiners to the smelter and refiner lists maintained by the RMAP.

The comparison of the smelter and refiner names indicate our suppliers named 90 conformant gold refiners, 38 conformant tantalum smelters, 56 conformant tin smelters and 37 conformant tungsten smelters. The comparison of the smelter and refiner names also indicates our suppliers named 5 active gold smelters, 1 active tungsten smelter, 1 tantalum smelter and 2 active tin smelters.

6.2 Country of Origin of Our Necessary 3TG

Based on the responses provided by our suppliers, the Corporation did not receive sufficient information to identify the country of origin of the necessary 3TG in our products. Accordingly, we are unable to disclose the country of origin of the necessary 3TG in our products for the 2025 calendar year.

7. Steps to Be Taken to Mitigate Risk

For RY2026, the Corporation intends to take the following steps to improve the due diligence conducted to further mitigate any risk that the necessary 3TGs in the Corporation's products could originate from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas:

- Continue to evaluate upstream sources through a broader set of tools to evaluate risk. These include, but are not limited to:
 - Using a comprehensive smelter and refiner library with detailed status and notes for each entity.
 - Scanning for verifiable media sources on each smelter and refiner to flag risk issues.
 - Comparing the list of smelters/refiners against government watch and denied parties lists.
- Engage with suppliers more closely and provide more information and training resources regarding responsible sourcing of 3TGs.
- Encourage suppliers to have due diligence procedures in place for their supply chains to improve the content of the responses from such suppliers.
- Continue to include a conflict minerals flow-down clause in new or renewed supplier contracts, as well as in the terms and conditions of each purchase order issued.
- Following the OECD Guidance process, increase the emphasis on clean and validated smelter and refiner information from the supply chain through feedback and detailed smelter analysis.

8. Forward-Looking Statements

Certain statements contained in this Report, including those made under the "Risk Mitigation Steps" section, reflect the Corporation's expectations with respect to future performance and constitute "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Forward-looking statements include, among other things, statements of the plans and objectives of management for future operations. These statements are subject to a variety of uncertainties, unknown risks and other factors concerning the Corporation's operations and business environment, which are difficult to predict and are beyond the control of the Corporation.

Factors that could adversely affect our future performance include (1) those described under the heading "Risk Factors" in Item 1A of Part I of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 28, 2025, and subsequent quarterly and periodic reports filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on Forms 10-Q and 8-K, (2) the responsible sourcing of 3TG in our supply chain by our direct and indirect suppliers and (3) the effectiveness of traceability systems used by our direct and indirect suppliers to determine the source and chain of custody of 3TG contained in our supply chain.
