

Exhibit 1.01 Conflict Minerals Report of Cohu, Inc.

This report for the twelve months ended December 31, 2019 is presented to comply with Rule 13p-1 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the “Rule”).

Background

In 2010, the United States Congress enacted Section 1502 of the Dodd Frank Financial Reform Act (the “Act”), which, together with the Rule, requires certain companies to disclose their use of conflict minerals if those minerals are “necessary to the functionality or production of a product” manufactured by those companies. Under the Act, those minerals include tantalum, tin, tungsten and gold (3TG) and herein are referred to as “Conflict Minerals”.

Congress enacted this legislation due to concerns that the exploitation and trade of Conflict Minerals by armed groups is helping to finance conflict in the Democratic Republic of Congo (“DRC”) region and surrounding areas (Angola, Burundi, Central Africa Republic, Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, South Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia, collectively, the “Covered Countries”) and is contributing to a humanitarian crisis.

Responsible Sourcing and Adherence to the Law

Cohu, Inc. (“Cohu”, “we”, “our” and “us”) is committed to sourcing components and materials from companies that share our corporate values regarding respect for human rights and integrity. Cohu corporate responsibility involves taking meaningful steps to ensure that the raw materials, components and sub-assemblies we receive from our supply chain are responsibly sourced. We will not support any vendor or other entity in our supply chain that extracts or transports materials defined as Conflict Minerals and uses the resulting financial or other resources to fund or support conflict in the DRC or any other country that could potentially contribute to human rights violations.

Cohu has adopted and published policies on Conflict Minerals and Supplier Code of Conduct, which are publicly available on our website at www.cohu.com/corporate-responsibility. Since the adoption of the Act and the Rule, we have worked to strengthen our engagement with our suppliers through the fulfillment of the supplier code of conduct and by incorporating portions of the code of conduct into contracts with our suppliers. In summary, Cohu expects all vendors and suppliers to:

- Purchase materials from legitimate sources not involved in funding conflict in the DRC and surrounding areas.
- Avoid the use of Conflict Minerals which may directly or indirectly finance or benefit armed groups in the DRC or adjoining countries.
- Confirm that all Conflict Minerals purchased are conflict-free, based on personal knowledge and / or written guarantees provided by the supplier.
- Cooperate with our due diligence process that Cohu has established to comply with the Act and the Rule.

Our Company and Products

Cohu is a leading supplier of semiconductor test and inspection handlers, micro-electro mechanical system (MEMS) test modules, test contactors, thermal sub-systems, semiconductor automated test equipment and bare board PCB test systems used by global semiconductor and electronics manufacturers and test subcontractors.

We currently sell the following products:

Semiconductor Test. Semiconductor ATE is used both for wafer level and device package testing. Our semiconductor ATE solutions consist primarily of two platforms focused on the system on a chip (SoC) device market. The Diamond series platform, which includes the flagship Diamondx test system, offers high-density instrumentation for low-cost testing of microcontrollers and cost sensitive consumer and digital-based application specific standard products (ASSP) such as Power Management and application specific integrated circuit (ASIC) devices including flat panel display drivers. The PAX series of testers are focused primarily on the RF Front End IC and Module market.

Semiconductor Handlers. Semiconductor test and inspection handlers are used in conjunction with automated test equipment and are used to automate the testing and inspection of packaged semiconductor devices. Our handlers support a variety of package sizes and device types, including automotive, mobile, power, microelectromechanical systems (MEMS) and microcontrollers, among others. We offer a broad range of test handlers, including pick-and-place, turret, gravity, strip and MEMS.

Bare Board PCB Test Systems. Bare board PCB test systems are used to test pre-assembly printed circuit boards. Our PCB test systems include flying probe testers, which are used to test low-volume, highly complex circuit boards and do not require the use of a separate test fixture, as well as universal grid testers, which require the use of a separate test fixture and are well-suited for circuit boards in high volume manufacturing.

Interface Products. Our interface products are comprised of test contactors and probe pins. Test contactors serve as the interface between the test handler and the semiconductor device under test such as digital semiconductor devices utilizing spring probe technology, power management and LED semiconductor devices utilizing cantilever technology, and RF semiconductor devices based on contacts designed to operate at high frequencies. Test contactors are specific to individual semiconductor device designs, need to be replaced frequently and increase in size with the number of devices tested in parallel. Probe pins are physical devices that are used to connect electronic test equipment to the device under test. We offer probes that are incorporated into bare board test systems, loaded PCB test fixtures and semiconductor test contactors. We address a wide range of applications with our spring probes, voltage probes, current probes, near-field probes, temperature probes, demodulator probes and logic probes.

Spares and Kits. We provide consumable, non-consumable and spare items that are used to maintain, sustain or otherwise enable customers' equipment to meet its performance, availability and production requirements. We also design and manufacture a wide range of device dedication kits.

Our products, like virtually all companies in the semiconductor and electronics industries, contain various metals including tantalum, tin, tungsten and gold, which originate in mines throughout the world. Like other companies in the semiconductor and electronics industries, we have a complex globally dispersed supply chain with multiple tiers of suppliers between Cohu and the actual mining of the Conflict Minerals used in our products. As a downstream company, we do not directly purchase these minerals, nor do we have any direct relationship with mines or smelters that process these minerals. Therefore, we must rely on the good faith efforts of our suppliers and component manufacturers, including sub-tier suppliers, to provide us with information on the origin of the materials contained in our products and product components.

Pursuant to the Act and the Rule, we are required to make certain inquiries and perform certain due diligence with respect to any Conflict Minerals that are necessary to the functionality or production of a product manufactured or contracted to be manufactured by us or any of our subsidiaries.

Forward-Looking Statements

This Conflict Minerals Report contains forward-looking statements, which are based on our current expectations and involve numerous risks and uncertainties that may cause these forward-looking statements to be inaccurate. These statements include statements regarding our goals for future improvements to our due diligence process and to mitigate the risk about the sourcing of our conflict minerals. All forward-looking statements involve risk and uncertainty. Risks that may cause these forward-looking statements to be inaccurate include: failure to carry out these plans in a timely manner or at all; lack of cooperation or progress by our suppliers, their respective suppliers and smelters; lack of progress by smelter or refiner validation programs for conflict minerals (including the possibility of inaccurate information, fraud and other irregularities) or these plans may not be effective. In addition, you should also consider the important factors described in reports and documents that we file from time to time with the SEC, including the factors described under the sections titled "Risk Factors" in the Company's most recently submitted Quarterly or Annual Reports. Except as required by law, we disclaim any obligation to update information contained in these forward-looking statements whether as a result of new information, future events, or otherwise.

Due Diligence Process

For the current reporting period we conducted a Reasonable Country of Origin Inquiry ("RCOI"), regarding sub-

assemblies, parts and raw materials parts provided by our suppliers. Consistent with prior years, we utilized the due diligence framework advocated by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (“OECD”), as tailored for downstream companies and among other actions, implemented the internal due diligence guidance of the OECD as it pertains to Conflict Minerals sourcing. We continued to employ an internal Conflict Minerals Compliance Team (“Team”) to support our supply chain due diligence. The Team includes members of our Senior Management and appropriate employees within our quality, supply chain, finance and operations departments. Our due diligence includes, but is not limited to, the following steps:

- The first step of our internal due diligence was to evaluate our products to determine if they contain any Conflict Minerals that are necessary to the product’s functionality or production. After determining that certain of our products contained Conflict Minerals necessary to product functionality, we performed a review of our list of suppliers that provide us with those items identified as containing Conflict Minerals.
- The Team conducted a RCOI with our suppliers to determine whether in-scope Conflict Mineral content originated in the DRC or one of the Covered Countries. We utilized the Responsible Minerals Initiative (“RMI”) standardized supplier survey and its Conflict Minerals Reporting Template (“CMRT”) to gather information that would enable us to evaluate the source and chain of custody of the materials that suppliers provided.
- The primary purpose of the CMRT is to determine the source of the identified Conflict Minerals to identify whether (i) Conflict Minerals sourced by our suppliers originated in the DRC and (ii) smelters used by our suppliers (or our supplier’s suppliers) have been validated as compliant in accordance with the RMI’s Conflict Free Smelter Program (“CFSP”), including the country of origin, location of the mine or the smelter from which the materials were produced, or determine if the materials originated from scrap or recycled sources.
- The Team categorized our suppliers into three types: manufacturing partners; component suppliers; and logistics and service providers. For purposes of our current year RCOI, logistics and service providers were excluded as we concluded that they do not provide us with any materials within the scope of the Act and the Rule. Subsequently, as it relates to our manufacturing partners and components suppliers surveyed (collectively referred to as “in-scope suppliers”) our RCOI due diligence performed was conducted per guidelines fostered by the OCED and the Global e-Sustainability Initiative (“GeSI”) as follows:
 - We defined our supply chain due diligence scope of work to include our in-scope suppliers and we encouraged them to join RBA to further provide transparency evidencing their commitment to becoming conflict-free and to engage with our industry’s effort to achieve the OCED mission of cultivating transparent mineral supply chains and sustainable corporate engagement in creating a responsible global minerals supply chain.
 - The adoption and utilization of the industry standard templates and tools aids us in establishing consistency and transparency throughout our supply chain. We employed iPoint-Systems (“iPoint”), a leading provider of software for environmental and social product compliance to collect CMRT’s posted by our suppliers. The Team validated, managed and aggregated the data reported within iPoint and reported the results to senior management.
 - Most of our suppliers execute and post their CMRT’s on the online site documenting smelters and countries of origin for the conflict minerals contained in their products. Some suppliers forwarded their CMRT’s directly to us. We contacted suppliers whose responses contained incomplete or unclear information to request further clarification.
 - We cross referenced the smelter information provided by our suppliers against the RMI Standard Conflict Free Smelter list to validate our supplier conformance and results compiled for reference in Annex A. The RMI Standard Smelter List was developed for verification of those Smelters that are compliant in accordance with OECD guidance and have been subject to an independent third-party audit to assess whether a smelter entity employed RMI policies, practices, and procedures to

source conflict free minerals. Some of these Smelters listed may still be actively in the process of gaining certification.

- We performed risk mitigation efforts with suppliers we identified to be out of conformity with our conflict minerals policy and supplier code of conduct by working with them to bring them into compliance.

There are inherent limitations in our due diligence process. Cohu is an indirect purchaser of Conflict Minerals and our due diligence measures provide reasonable, not absolute, assurance regarding the source and chain of custody of the Conflict Minerals we utilize. As we do not have a direct relationship with smelters and refineries, we rely on the efforts of our suppliers to provide us with up-to-date and accurate smelter and refinery sourcing information. In turn, our suppliers seek similar information within their own supply chains to identify the original sources of Conflict Minerals and such sources of information may produce inaccurate or incomplete information.

Cohu utilizes certain small businesses, both domestic and international, within our supply chain. We have been informed that some of these suppliers have difficulty performing due diligence at their level of the supply chain. In addition, certain responding suppliers provided information that was incomplete. We were unable to obtain verifiable smelter data from such suppliers as a result. Non-responding suppliers failing to report produce a gap in smelter source determination for certain commodities.

We continue to work with our suppliers on continuous improvement and strive to attain greater year over year reporting effectiveness. During the current year, we successfully achieved our target of a 95% response rate of in-scope suppliers surveyed. For the remaining declarations received, we have determined that 95.9% of respondents declared the source of the Conflict Minerals received were from smelters on RMI's list. The remaining smelter facilities surveyed were identified as not being located within the Covered Countries, however, had not yet received a conflict free certification by an independent 3rd party.

Identified 3TG Sourcing Information

Based on our due diligence process and the information received from our suppliers, the facilities presented in Annex A were identified by our suppliers as the smelters and refiners of the tin, tantalum, tungsten and gold present in and necessary to the functionality of our products manufactured in the twelve months ended December 31, 2019. The information from our suppliers is still evolving and the smelter list presented in Annex A is based on our good faith efforts.

RCOI Results

Based on the results of our due diligence efforts as described herein, we do not have sufficient information to conclusively determine the countries of origin of the Conflict Minerals in our products or whether the minerals in our products are from recycled or scrap sources, however, we have not identified any instances of sourcing that directly or indirectly supported conflict in the Covered Countries. Therefore, we are not declaring any of our products as DRC Conflict Free for the current reporting period and, accordingly, are not required to obtain an independent private sector audit of our Conflict Minerals Report.

Future Steps towards Conflict Mineral Compliance

Cohu will continue to exercise due diligence to identify risk of exposure to Conflict Minerals originating from Covered Countries. Moving forward, we intend to take the following steps with respect to our due diligence process to further mitigate the risk that Conflict Minerals in our products are sourced from the DRC or a Covered Country:

- We will continue to invest in our strong management systems which include our global team of professionals from across our organization. Supply Chain, Quality and managers throughout our organization will continue to enforce our established policies with regard to the sourcing of Conflict Minerals, conduct due diligence and report the result of their efforts to Senior Management.
- We continue to incorporate Conflict Minerals compliance requirements into our supplier contracts, supplier performance review and retention process and require that all new suppliers agree to provide

us with their Conflict Minerals compliance status during the supplier on-boarding and qualification process.

- We will continue to identify Conflict Minerals associated with new product launches.
- We will continue to encourage our suppliers to purchase materials from smelters listed in the Conflict Free Smelter List.
- In the event Conflict Minerals originating in the DRC are identified, after providing the opportunity to change, we expect to disengage from any suppliers found to be persisting in supplying us with Conflict Minerals from sources that support conflict in the DRC or any adjoining country. We intend to continue supporting, promoting and relying on industry initiatives, such as the RBA, GeSI and RMI, to validate that the sources of the minerals used in our products are not contributing to human rights violations.