

---

---

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

---

**FORM SD**  
Specialized Disclosure Report

---

**Kyocera Kabushiki Kaisha**  
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

---

**Japan**  
(State or other jurisdiction  
of incorporation or organization)

**1-7952**  
(Commission File Number)

**98-0343336**  
(IRS Employer  
Identification No.)

**6, Takeda Tobadono-cho, Fushimi-ku, Kyoto, Japan**  
(Address of principal executive offices)

**612-8501**  
(Zip Code)

**Shoichi Aoki**  
**Director, Managing Executive Officer and**  
**General Manager of Corporate Financial and Accounting Group**  
**+81-75-604-3556**

(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, 2013
- 
-

## **Section 1 – Conflict Minerals Disclosure**

### **Item 1.01 Conflict Minerals Disclosure and Report**

#### **Conflict Minerals Disclosure**

The Conflict Minerals Report of Kyocera Corporation for the calendar year ended December 31, 2013 filed herewith as Exhibit 1.01(a), is available at [http://www.kyocera.co.jp/ir/sec\\_filing/pdf/conflict\\_minerals/cmr140530.pdf](http://www.kyocera.co.jp/ir/sec_filing/pdf/conflict_minerals/cmr140530.pdf).

AVX Corporation, a U.S.-based consolidated subsidiary of Kyocera Corporation, and its subsidiaries (AVX), are listed on the New York Stock Exchange and registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. AVX is subject to Rule 13p-1, and has prepared and filed a Form SD with the Commission on May 28, 2014 (AVX Form SD) which contains as an exhibit a Conflict Minerals Report relating to its own activities for the calendar year ending December 31, 2013 (AVX CMR). The Kyocera CMR does not set out descriptions of the activities of AVX. Conflict minerals disclosures relating to AVX are incorporated into the Kyocera CMR by reference to the AVX CMR, as filed with the Commission. The AVX CMR is filed herewith as Exhibit 1.02(b) and is available at [www.avx.com/docs/corporate/AVX%20CMR.pdf](http://www.avx.com/docs/corporate/AVX%20CMR.pdf).

## **Section 2 – Exhibits**

### **Item 2.01 Exhibits**

Exhibit 1.02(a) – Kyocera Corporation’s Calendar Year 2013 Conflict Minerals Report as required by Items 1.01 and 1.02 of this Form

Exhibit 1.02(b) – AVX Corporation’s Calendar Year 2013 Conflict Minerals Report (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 1.02 to the Form SD filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission by AVX Corporation (Commission File Number 001-07201) on May 28, 2014).

## 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.

**Kyocera Corporation**

(Registrant)

By /s/ Shoichi Aoki

Shoichi Aoki

**Director, Managing Executive Officer and General Manager  
of Corporate Financial and Accounting Group**

**May 30, 2014**

CONFLICT MINERALS REPORT OF KYOCERA CORPORATION  
IN ACCORDANCE WITH RULE 13P-1 UNDER  
THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

This is the Conflict Minerals Report of Kyocera Corporation and its subsidiaries (Kyocera Group) for calendar year 2013 (excluding conflict minerals that, prior to January 31, 2013, were located outside of the supply chain) in accordance with Rule 13p-1 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (Rule 13p-1). Numerous terms in this Report are defined in Rule 13p-1 and Form SD and the reader is referred to those sources and to 1934 Act Release No. 34-67716 (August 22, 2012) for such definitions.

## **Part I: Introduction**

### **Company Overview**

Kyocera Group promotes diversification strategy through applying its fine ceramic technologies and making synergies with diversified management resources from technology components to electronic devices, equipment, services and systems. Kyocera Group develops, produces, and distributes worldwide various kinds of products primarily for the following markets: industrial machinery, information and communications equipment, automotive, and environment and energy.

### **Operations**

Kyocera Group's operations are categorized into 7 reporting segments: (1) Fine Ceramic Parts Group, (2) Semiconductor Parts Group, (3) Applied Ceramic Products Group, (4) Electronic Device Group, (5) Telecommunications Equipment Group, (6) Information Equipment Group, and (7) Others.

#### **(1) Fine Ceramic Parts Group**

Products in this reporting segment are widely used in various industrial sectors. These products are made from a variety of ceramic materials, such as alumina as well as zirconia, utilizing their characteristics of heat and corrosion resistance.

#### **(2) Semiconductor Parts Group**

This reporting segment develops, manufactures and sells both inorganic (ceramic) and organic packages and substrates for various electronic components, communication infrastructure, and computer system related markets.

#### **(3) Applied Ceramic Products Group**

This reporting segment consists of 4 product lines through applying fine ceramic technologies: solar energy products, cutting tools, medical and dental implants, jewelry and applied ceramic related products.

#### **(4) Electronic Device Group**

This reporting segment develops, manufactures and sells electronic components and devices such as capacitors, SAW devices, crystal components, connectors, and liquid crystal displays for various industrial sectors mainly for the information and communication market and industrial machinery.

#### **(5) Telecommunications Equipment Group**

This reporting segment develops, manufactures and sells mobile phones such as smart phones for Japan and U.S. and PHS handsets and base stations for Japan.

#### **(6) Information Equipment Group**

This reporting segment develops, manufactures and sells page printers and multifunctional products. Our equipment is marked under the "ECOSYS" concept, a focus on the characteristic of long life cycle and lower running cost, which use amorphous silicon photoreceptor drums developed by Kyocera Corporation. Kyocera Group also provides document solution services globally for optimized customer's document imaging environment, through providing business applications that seamlessly integrate with IT systems, including mobile devices and the cloud computing systems.

(7) Others

In this reporting segment, Kyocera Group manages the information and communications business and develops, manufactures and sells materials for semiconductors and chemical materials

## **Company Management Policy**

Kyocera Group aims to be “The Company,” which is respected by society as from the perspective of corporate ethics, while maintaining continuous sales growth and high profitability. It has been pursuing this objective since the Kyocera Corporation’s earliest days through implementation of the “Kyocera Philosophy,” a corporate philosophy which emphasizes the importance of fair business based on ethical, moral and social standards that people should uphold throughout life. Ultimately, it comes down to one criterion for making decisions: “Do the right thing as a human being,” and of the “Amoeba Management System,” a management system unique to Kyocera Group which has been developed for implementing our corporate ethics.

## **Conflict Minerals Policy**

Kyocera Group’s basic policy is to conduct fair and square trades in its purchasing activities based on the “Kyocera Philosophy.” In terms of a specific procurement policy, the “Kyocera Supply-Chain Corporate Social Responsibilities Deployment Guideline” is provided to and shared with suppliers, and is also disclosed on Kyocera Corporation’s website.

Kyocera Group’s policy is not to purchase conflict minerals which may serve as funding sources for armed groups committing human rights violations in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and its adjoining countries (DRC Countries), or materials and products using metals made from such conflict minerals.

## **Separate Reporting**

AVX Corporation and its subsidiaries (AVX), a U.S.-based consolidated subsidiary of Kyocera Corporation, is listed on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) and registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). AVX is subject to Rule 13p-1, and has prepared and filed a conflict minerals report relating to its own activities for the calendar year ended December 31, 2013 (AVX CMR) as an exhibit to its Form SD filed with the Commission on May 28, 2014 (AVX Form SD). The conflict minerals disclosures relating to AVX are not set out in this document; rather such information is incorporated herein by reference to the AVX CMR, filed with the Commission as Exhibit 1.02 to the AVX Form SD (Commission File Number 001-07201) on May 28, 2014. The AVX CMR, together with the AVX Conflict Minerals Policy, is available on the AVX website at [www.avx.com](http://www.avx.com).

## **Part II: Due Diligence**

Kyocera Corporation and its subsidiaries except AVX Corporation (Kyocera) undertook due diligence measures to reduce the risk of funding armed groups in the DRC Countries from its supply chain in accordance with Rule 13p-1 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (Rule 13p-1).

### **Design of Due Diligence**

Kyocera has designed its due diligence measures to be in conformity with the internationally recognized due diligence framework in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas (OECD 2013) and related supplements for each of the conflict minerals (OECD Framework).

### **Due Diligence Measures Performed**

#### **(1) Internal Organization**

Kyocera established the “Kyocera Conflict Minerals Committee” (the Committee) as a structure with the primary role of implementing the above policy related to conflict minerals. The Committee decides on the fundamental method of investigating conflict minerals within Kyocera and the content of information for disclosure while also reporting the details of these activities to management in a timely and appropriate manner. In addition, the Committee builds awareness of regulations and policies related to conflict minerals among subsidiaries and takes responsibility for promoting adequate initiatives concerning conflict minerals throughout Kyocera.

The Committee is comprised of a Corporate Officer or General Manager from the relevant divisions or departments such as purchasing, investor relations, corporate social responsibility, internal audit and legal affairs.

The Committee has also established the Administrative Team of Conflict Minerals Committee (the Team) comprised of the aforementioned divisional representatives as a subordinate structure. The Team liaises with the person in charge of the purchasing division in each subsidiary and makes individual response related to conflict minerals surveys and information disclosure.

In order to ascertain risks in responding to conflict minerals, the Committee acts as the point of contact for stakeholders and purchasing divisions, and has the role of responding to complaints and whistleblower reports related to conflict minerals collected through an internal whistleblower system. No complaints or whistleblower reports have been made to date.

In addition, the Committee entrusts authority for such activities at AVX to an internal structure within that company with a system set up for receiving timely reports on the results of these activities.

## (2) External Framework for Cooperation

Kyocera continuously seeks to enhance partnerships and cooperation with industry organizations to enable an adequate system of cooperation with outside entities regarding conflict minerals. Kyocera has participated in “the Responsible Investigation Commission of Conflict Minerals” established within Japan Electronics and Information Technology Industries Association (JEITA) as a principal member since its inauguration in order to realize responsible minerals procurement and meet regulations related to Section 1502 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act enacted in the United States.

As the team leader for awareness building and public relations within “the Responsible Investigation Commission of Conflict Minerals,” Kyocera helps to identify and respond to challenges in surveys as well as conduct survey explanation meetings, among other activities. The members of Kyocera were the instructors at conflict minerals survey explanation meetings held by JEITA and Japan Auto Parts Industries Association (JAPIA) from May to June 2013.

In January 2012, JEITA signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Electronics Industry Citizenship Coalition (EICC) and the Global e-Sustainability Initiative (GeSI) and agreed to collaborate in addressing conflict minerals issues. EICC and GeSI set up the Conflict-Free Sourcing Initiative (CFSI) as a structure to address these issues and created the Conflict Free Smelter (CFS) program. This program starts with the audit of smelters and refiners and is expected to be used as a means to validate trading from there through the downstream supply chain by inspecting whether conflict minerals that fund armed groups have entered the supply chain. JEITA participates and cooperates with the CFSI and Kyocera cooperates with the CFSI as a principal member of JEITA while also making use of the CFS program.

## (3) Country of Origin Survey

Kyocera conducted a Reasonable Country of Origin Inquiry (RCOI) using the EICC/GeSI Conflict Minerals Reporting Template (the Template), the industry standard.

All suppliers were subject to the survey except those that are clearly not related to gold, tantalum, tin and tungsten (3TG) such as suppliers of electricity, gas or water, and those that solely provide intangible services.

## (4) Initiatives to Strengthen Ties with Suppliers and Improve Survey Collection Rate

Since January 2013, Kyocera has held 20 explanatory meetings in Japan and China, where Kyocera’s suppliers are mainly concentrated, prior to sending the Template, to explain policies for dealing with conflict minerals and request cooperation with the survey. A total of 14 such meetings were held in the Tokyo, Kyoto, Osaka and Kagoshima regions of Japan, which saw 658 companies in attendance, while 6 meetings were held in the Shanghai and Dongguan regions of China, which saw 239 companies in attendance.

Additionally, Kyocera made maximum efforts to ensure the survey collection rate by managing collection progress for a certain period following distribution of the Template and prompting suppliers yet to complete the survey to do so.

## (5) Assessing Accuracy of Responses

In order to assess the accuracy of responses as part of the survey collection process, Kyocera examined and confirmed instances of non-conformity and contradiction in content by using a statistical tool released by the Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association (JAMA) on its website, and subsequently corrected those errors.

Kyocera also deleted duplications in lists of smelters and refiners (name disambiguation) in survey responses and confirmed authenticity. As an example, Kyocera integrated data from lists of smelters and refiners on all surveys collected, deleted duplications and checked legitimacy. As stated in “(2) External Framework for Cooperation” above, Kyocera submitted data on companies’ names which are reported as smelters or refiners by suppliers but uncertain whether they are smelters or refiners or not to the “CFS Working Group” established by the industry organizations JAMA, JAPIA and JEITA, and Kyocera participated actively in the process of identifying whether they are smelters or refiners or not.

## (6) Survey Findings

As a result of the aforementioned initiatives, 93.8% of the Templates were collected from suppliers in the 2013 survey.

A close examination of response content revealed that 2.8% of suppliers were purchasing conflict minerals from DRC Countries. Kyocera designated these suppliers as “critical suppliers to survey” and conducted due diligence in accordance with the law.

Aside from these 2.8% suppliers, there were suppliers responded that they have not yet completed their own survey of origin of their products, on the 2013 survey, and as such, it is necessary to create a system that enables us to improve the survey and identify the condition of these suppliers from 2014 onward.

Kyocera’s due diligence included requests the 2.8% suppliers to undertake another more detailed survey. Specifically, an interview was conducted with each supplier directly to confirm the name and location of the smelters and refiners used for conflict minerals.

Such due diligence revealed that materials or products provided with Kyocera by 0.6% suppliers out of the 2.8% suppliers were “conflict free,” as they were made by 3TG produced at the CFS validated smelters and refiners, or tantalum processors certified by the Solutions for Hope Project\*. However, Kyocera concluded that 3TG used in materials or products provided with Kyocera by the remaining 2.2% suppliers were “DRC conflict undeterminable” (as defined).

\* As to the Solutions for Hope Project, please refer to the AVX CMR for details.

In addition, Kyocera reconciled the smelters and refiners reported in the Template prepared by suppliers with those in “the Standard Smelter Names” released by the CFSI, and Kyocera has identified the following facilities of 3TG in its supply chain.

- 87 gold refiners, of which 38 are CFS validated
- 20 tantalum smelters, of which 18 are CFS validated
- 57 tin smelters, of which 10 are CFS validated
- 21 tungsten smelters, of which 11 are under CFS audit (Active)\*

\* As to CFS audit (Active), please refer to <http://www.conflictreesourcing.org/active-smelters-refiners/>

## **Risk Mitigation/ Future Due Diligence Measures**

Kyocera will promote the following activities in the calendar year 2014.

- Suppliers that have not completed its Country of Origin Survey and suppliers that have provided Kyocera with “DRC conflict undeterminable” minerals in the survey from January to December 2013 will be required to sign a letter of engagement that includes a pledge to contact Kyocera immediately if a connection to a conflict has been uncovered.
- Kyocera will also consider prompting such suppliers to trade with CFS. Kyocera plans to consider what response to make to suppliers that do not strive to make improvements or fail to take required action, which will include termination of business relationships.
- In parallel with taking such an approach with the aforementioned suppliers, Kyocera will also seek to secure new suppliers that solely handle minerals from CFS.
- It is important to increase the number of smelters that undertake an independent third party audit in order to be assessed conflict free. However, since it is difficult to prompt smelters to participate in such audits as a single entity, Kyocera continues to work through industry organizations such as JEITA for this purpose.

## **Efforts to Determine Mine or Location of Origin with Maximum Specificity**

Since Kyocera cannot completely identify the materials of products provided by suppliers that have not completed its Country of Origin Survey or suppliers that have provided Kyocera with “DRC conflict undeterminable” responses in the survey from January to December 2013, Kyocera recognizes the importance of specifying smelters and refiners using the CFS program as well as continuing to conduct surveys and further meticulous examination. Kyocera’s efforts to determine the mine or location of origin of the conflict minerals in its products include the due diligence procedures described above.



### **Part III: Product Disclosures**

As a result of the aforementioned due diligence, Kyocera deemed that “DRC conflict undeterminable” minerals are potentially used in the following Kyocera products.

(1) Fine Ceramic Parts Group

- Components for Semiconductor Processing Equipment and Flat Panel Display Manufacturing Equipment
- Information and Telecommunication Components
- General Industrial Machinery Components
- Sapphire Substrates
- Automotive Components

(2) Semiconductor Parts Group

- Ceramic Packages and Substrates
- Organic Multilayer Packages and Substrates

(3) Applied Ceramic Products Group

- Solar Power Generating Systems
- Cutting Tools, Micro Drills
- Medical and Dental Implants
- Jewelry and Applied Ceramic Related Products

(4) Electronic Device Group

- Capacitors
- SAW Devices
- Crystal Components
- Connectors
- Liquid Crystal Displays
- Printing Devices

(5) Telecommunications Equipment Group

- Mobile Phones
- PHS-Related Products such as PHS Handsets and PHS Base Stations

(6) Information Equipment Group

- Monochrome and Color Printers and Multifunctional Products
- Wide Format Systems
- Document Solutions
- Supplies

(7) Others

- Materials for Semiconductors, Chemical Materials

On the basis of the due diligence measures performed described above, Kyocera is unable to determine whether or not 3TG, which may be used to manufacture Kyocera’s manufactured or distributed products, are DRC Conflict Free. Therefore, the products listed above are considered to be DRC conflict undeterminable. Kyocera is making this determination because it does not have sufficient information from suppliers or other sources to conclude whether the necessary conflict minerals originated in the DRC Countries and, if so, whether the necessary conflict minerals were from recycled or scrap sources, were DRC conflict free or have not been found to be DRC conflict free. Kyocera further notes that it has determined that no due diligence measure or combination of measures currently available could further determine the status of 3TG incorporated into its products.

Although Kyocera has identified some of the smelters in its supply chain, because of the lack of information from suppliers, Kyocera is unable to determine and to describe the facilities used to process those necessary conflict minerals or their country of origin. Kyocera’s efforts to determine the mine(s) or location of origin with the greatest possible specificity included the use of the due diligence measures described above.