
**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)

(IRS Employer
Identification No.)

6, Takeda Tobadono-cho, Fushimi-ku, Kyoto 612-8501, Japan
(Address of principal executive offices)

(Zip Code)

Shoichi Aoki,
6, Takeda Tobadono-cho, Fushimi-ku, Kyoto 612-8501, Japan
+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, 2015
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Section 1 – Conflict Minerals Disclosure

Item 1.01 Conflict Minerals Disclosure and Report

Introduction

Kyocera Corporation and its subsidiaries* (Kyocera) manufactures and sells components and applied ceramic products using fine ceramic technologies as well as telecommunications equipment, information equipment and other products that cover an extremely diverse range. Kyocera conducted a Reasonable Country of Origin Inquiry (RCOI) as detailed below to determine whether or not any conflict minerals from the Democratic Republic of the Congo and its adjoining countries (DRC Countries) are being used in the products it manufactures in accordance with Rule 13P-1 under the Securities Exchange Act.

Description of Reasonable Country of Origin Inquiry (RCOI)

In conducting the RCOI, Kyocera used the Conflict Minerals Reporting Template (the Template), the industry standard provided by the Conflict-Free Sourcing Initiative (CFSI), which was founded by the Electronics Industry Citizenship Coalition (EICC) and the Global e-Sustainability Initiative (GeSI). All suppliers were subject to the survey except those that are clearly not related to tin, tantalum, tungsten and gold (3TG) and those that solely provide services. As a result of continued and proactive efforts encouraging suppliers to complete the survey, 96.1% of the Templates were collected in 2015.

Results of RCOI

Kyocera identified suppliers found to be using minerals from DRC Countries as a result of the RCOI, as “critical suppliers” and conducted due diligence. Details are included in Exhibit 1.01 “Conflict Minerals Report of Kyocera Corporation for 2015.”

* Except AVX Corporation and its subsidiaries (AVX). AVX Corporation, a U.S.-based consolidated subsidiary of Kyocera Corporation, is 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 in May 2016 (AVX Form SD) which contains as an exhibit a Conflict Minerals Report relating to its own activities for the calendar year ended December 31, 2015 (AVX CMR). The Kyocera CMR does not set out descriptions of the activities of AVX.

Conflict Minerals Disclosure

In accordance with Rule 13p-1 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, Kyocera Corporation has prepared and filed the Form SD and the Conflict Minerals Report for the calendar year ended December 31, 2015 here within as Exhibit 1.01. The Conflict Minerals Report is also available at: <http://global.kyocera.com/ir/financial/cmr.html>

The AVX CMR is available at: <http://www.avx.com/>

Item 1.02 Exhibit

See Item 2.01 Exhibits.

Section 2 – Exhibits

Item 2.01 Exhibits

Exhibit 1.01 – Kyocera Corporation’s Calendar Year 2015 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.

Kyocera Corporation

(Registrant)

By /s/ Shoichi Aoki

Shoichi Aoki

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

May 27, 2016

(Date)

KYOCERA CORPORATION'S CALENDAR YEAR 2015 CONFLICT MINERALS REPORT
IN ACCORDANCE WITH RULE 13P-1 UNDER THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

Part I: Introduction

This is the Conflict Minerals Report of Kyocera Corporation and its subsidiaries (Kyocera) for the calendar year ended December 31, 2015 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 the 1934 Act Release No. 34-67716 (August 22, 2012) for such definitions.

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. 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 2015 (AVX CMR) as an exhibit to its Form SD filed with the Commission in May 2016 (AVX Form SD, Commission File Number 001-07201). Therefore, the conflict minerals disclosures relating to AVX are not set out in this document. The AVX CMR, together with the AVX Conflict Minerals Policy, is available on the AVX website at www.avx.com.

Company Overview

Kyocera promotes diversification strategy through applying its fine ceramic technologies and making synergies with diversified management resources from components to electronic devices, equipment, services and systems. Kyocera 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.

Company Management Policy

Kyocera aims to be respected by society as “The Company” from the perspective of corporate ethics, while maintaining continuous sales growth and high profitability. It has been pursuing this objective since the company’s earliest days through implementation of the “Kyocera Philosophy,” a corporate philosophy placing people’s heart at its core, as well as the “Amoeba Management System,” a management system unique to Kyocera which has been developed to implement our corporate philosophy.

Operations

Kyocera categorizes its operations into seven 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 the industrial machinery, information and communications equipment, automotive and various other industrial sectors. These products are made from a variety of ceramic materials, such as alumina as well as zirconia, utilizing their characteristics of heat, wear and corrosion resistance.

(2) Semiconductor Parts Group

Kyocera develops, manufactures and sells both inorganic (ceramic) and organic packages and multilayer printed wiring boards for various electronic components and devices such as crystal components, SAW devices and CMOS/CCD sensors, and for communication infrastructures.

(3) Applied Ceramic Products Group

This reporting segment consists of four product lines through applying fine ceramic technologies: Solar Energy Products, Cutting Tools, Medical and Dental Implants, Jewelry and Applied Ceramic Related Products. Kyocera develops, manufactures and sells monocrystalline and multicrystalline silicon solar modules and solar generating system for commercial and residential uses, cutting tools used in metal processing in industrial manufacturing, medical and dental implant products including prosthetic joints and dental prosthetics, and recrystallized jewelry and applied ceramic related products such as kitchen accessories.

(4) Electronic Device Group

This reporting segment develops, manufactures and sells electronic components and devices such as capacitors, SAW devices, connectors, and crystal components mainly for information and communications market and liquid crystal displays mainly for automotive and industrial machinery markets.

(5) Telecommunications Equipment Group

Kyocera develops, manufactures and sells mobile phones such as smartphones and feature phones mainly for telecommunications carriers in Japan and the U.S. Kyocera also develops the business such as M2M modules for mainly automotive market.

(6) Information Equipment Group

This reporting segment develops, manufactures and sells page printers and multifunctional products which focus on attaining the characteristics of long life cycle and lower running cost by using amorphous silicon photoreceptor drums developed by Kyocera Corporation. Kyocera also provides document solution services globally for optimizing customers' document imaging environments through providing business applications that seamlessly integrate with IT systems, including mobile devices and the cloud computing systems.

(7) Others

This reporting segment provides the information and communications service and develops, manufactures and sells materials for semiconductors and chemical materials.

Each reporting segment above manufactures products which may contain tin, tantalum, tungsten and gold (3TG). Therefore, all the businesses or products except services are subject to conflict minerals survey.

Part 2: Due Diligence Design and Measures Performed

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

Design of Due Diligence

Kyocera designed due diligence in conformity with the internationally recognized due diligence framework set forth 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, Second Edition (2013), and related supplements therein.

Due Diligence Measures Performed

Step 1: Establish strong company management systems

(1) Conflict Minerals Policy

Kyocera's basic policy is to conduct fair 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's website.

Kyocera's policy is not to purchase conflict minerals which may serve as funding sources for armed groups committing human rights violations in DRC Countries, or materials and products using metals made from such conflict minerals.

* Available from: http://global.kyocera.com/ecology/social/images/csr_guide.pdf

(2) Internal Organization

Kyocera established the “Kyocera Conflict Minerals Committee” (the Committee) in 2013 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 the Kyocera Group.

The Committee is comprised of a Corporate Officer or General Manager from the relevant divisions or departments such as purchasing, investor relations, general affairs, 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.

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.

(3) External Framework for Cooperation with Supply Chain Management

Kyocera seeks to advance partnerships and cooperation with industry organizations to enable an adequate system of cooperation with outside entities regarding conflict minerals. Specifically, Kyocera has participated in the “Responsible Minerals Trade Working Group” established within the 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 Minerals Trade Working Group,” Kyocera helps to identify and respond to challenges in surveys as well as conduct survey briefing sessions among other cooperative activities. Members of Kyocera have served as instructors at conflict minerals survey briefing sessions held by JEITA. In addition to providing instructors for the briefing session in June 2015, Kyocera provided panelists who participated as members for JEITA in a symposium on future harmonious coexistence concerning sustainable mineral procurement held by Nikkei Business Publications in December 2015. In these and other ways Kyocera is contributing to further enhancement of understanding of conflict minerals.

(4) Engagement with Suppliers

Kyocera requests of suppliers that transactions are to be conducted in accordance with its Supply-Chain CSR Deployment Guidelines, and requests compliance from suppliers to deal with conflict minerals.

Kyocera has conducted briefing sessions for suppliers both in Japan and overseas with the aims of explaining its policy for dealing with conflict minerals and requesting cooperation on the survey by using the Conflict Minerals Reporting Template (the Template) prior to conducting it. From April to July 2015, Kyocera held briefing sessions and workshops in Japan, China and Malaysia, where the Kyocera’s suppliers are concentrated. A total of four briefing sessions were held in Tokyo and Kyoto for suppliers with representatives from 138 companies in attendance. Workshops were also held in China and Malaysia for Kyocera employees in charge of handling the conflict minerals survey in an effort to strengthen Kyocera’s internal framework.

Step 2: Identify and assess risk in the supply chain

In the 2015 survey, Kyocera made efforts to enhance the survey collection rate by prompting suppliers yet to complete the survey to do so by the end of the Template submission due date.

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. Subsequently, Kyocera compared smelters or refiners identified through the survey against the Compliant Smelters and Refiners Lists published by Conflict-Free Sourcing Initiative (CFSI) to determine whether the identified smelters/refiners have obtained CFS validation.

Kyocera participated in the process of identifying smelters/refiners by submitting data on smelters/refiners that cannot be identified in the “Conflict Free Sourcing Working Group” established to collaborate in dealing with conflict minerals issues by the industry organizations JAMA, Japan Auto Parts Industries Association (JAPIA) and JEITA.

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

Kyocera requested additional surveys including interviews and reinvestigation as well as improvement from “critical suppliers” who responded that they use conflict minerals from DRC Countries and suppliers who responded that they have not yet completed the RCOI. In cases where these suppliers do not meet the requirements made by Kyocera, or a supplier is deemed to pose a significant risk, Kyocera will require them to sign a letter of commitment that states they will comply with Kyocera’s conflict minerals policy. Kyocera’s policy is to discontinue or cease doing business with suppliers who refuse to sign the agreement or who have not made visible improvements to alleviate risk. Further, Kyocera belongs to a team, newly formed by JEITA, which assists smelters, and has started outreach activities directly urging smelters to obtain CFS validation.

Step 4: Carry out independent third-party audit of supply chain due diligence at identified points in the supply chain

Kyocera uses the CFS program when conducting due diligence in the supply chain. JEITA participates and collaborates with the CFSI, and Kyocera cooperates with the CFSI as a principal member of JEITA. Kyocera also makes use of the CFS program coordinated by the CFSI to determine whether or not smelters within its supply chain have completed or have committed to undergo an audit.

Step 5: Report on supply chain due diligence

Kyocera will file the Form SD along with this Conflict Minerals Report*, its accompanying document, with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission and disclose it publicly through the Company’s website.

* Available from: <http://global.kyocera.com/ir/financial/cmr.html>

Part 3: Result of Due Diligence Measures Performed

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.

<u>Smelters or refiners</u>	<u>Tin</u>	<u>Tantalum</u>	<u>Tungsten</u>	<u>Gold</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number of refiners and smelters	67	45	36	93	241
Number of refiners and smelters validated as CFS	57	45	28	78	208

Table 1. List of 208 CFS-validated smelters/refiners within Kyocera’s supply chain as of April 12, 2016.

Gold	Aida Chemical Industries Co., Ltd.	JAPAN
Gold	Allgemeine Gold-und Silberscheideanstalt A.G.	GERMANY
Gold	AngloGold Ashanti Mineração Ltda	BRAZIL
Gold	Argor-Heraeus SA	SWITZERLAND
Gold	Asahi Pretec Corporation	JAPAN
Gold	Asaka Riken Co., Ltd.	JAPAN
Gold	Aurubis AG	GERMANY
Gold	Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (Central Bank of the Philippines)	PHILIPPINES
Gold	Boliden AB	SWEDEN
Gold	C. Hafner GmbH + Co. KG	GERMANY
Gold	CCR Refinery – Glencore Canada Corporation	CANADA
Gold	Chimet S.p.A.	ITALY
Gold	Doduco	GERMANY
Gold	Dowa Metals & Mining Co. Ltd	JAPAN
Gold	Eco-System Recycling Co., Ltd.	JAPAN
Gold	OJSC Novosibirsk Refinery	RUSSIAN FEDERATION
Gold	Heimerle + Meule GmbH	GERMANY
Gold	Heraeus Ltd. Hong Kong	CHINA
Gold	Heraeus Precious Metals GmbH & Co. KG	GERMANY
Gold	Ishifuku Metal Industry Co., Ltd.	JAPAN
Gold	Istanbul Gold Refinery	TURKEY
Gold	Japan Mint	JAPAN
Gold	Jiangxi Copper Company Limited	CHINA
Gold	Asahi Refining USA Inc.	UNITED STATES
Gold	Asahi Refining Canada Limited	CANADA
Gold	JSC Ekaterinburg Non-Ferrous Metal Processing Plant	RUSSIAN FEDERATION
Gold	JSC Uraelectromed	RUSSIAN FEDERATION
Gold	JX Nippon Mining & Metals Co., Ltd.	JAPAN
Gold	Kazzinc Ltd	KAZAKHSTAN
Gold	Kennecott Utah Copper LLC	UNITED STATES

Gold	Kojima Chemicals Co., Ltd.	JAPAN
Gold	LS-NIKKO Copper Inc.	SOUTH KOREA
Gold	Materion	UNITED STATES
Gold	Matsuda Sangyo Co., Ltd.	JAPAN
Gold	Metalor Technologies (Hong Kong) Ltd.	CHINA
Gold	Metalor Technologies (Singapore) Pte., Ltd.	SINGAPORE
Gold	Metalor Technologies SA	SWITZERLAND
Gold	Metalor USA Refining Corporation	UNITED STATES
Gold	Met-Mex Penoles, S.A.	MEXICO
Gold	Mitsubishi Materials Corporation	JAPAN
Gold	Mitsui Mining and Smelting Co., Ltd.	JAPAN
Gold	Moscow Special Alloys Processing Plant	RUSSIAN FEDERATION
Gold	Nadir Metal Rafineri San. Ve Tic. A.Ş.	TURKEY
Gold	Nihon Material Co., Ltd.	JAPAN
Gold	Ohio Precious Metals, LLC	UNITED STATES
Gold	Ohura Precious Metal Industry Co., Ltd.	JAPAN
Gold	OJSC Krastvetmett	RUSSIAN FEDERATION
Gold	Produits Artistiques de Métaux	SWITZERLAND
Gold	Prioksky Plant of Non-Ferrous Metals	RUSSIAN FEDERATION
Gold	PT Aneka Tambang (Persero) Tbk	INDONESIA
Gold	PX Précinox SA	SWITZERLAND
Gold	Rand Refinery (Pty) Ltd.	SOUTH AFRICA
Gold	Royal Canadian Mint	CANADA
Gold	Schone Edelmetaal B.V.	NETHERLANDS
Gold	SEMPSA Joyería Platería SA	SPAIN
Gold	Shandong Zhaojin Gold & Silver Refinery Co., Ltd.	CHINA
Gold	Sichuan Tianze Precious Metals Co., Ltd.	CHINA
Gold	SOE Shyolkovsky Factory of Secondary Precious Metals	RUSSIAN FEDERATION
Gold	Solar Applied Materials Technology Corp.	TAIWAN
Gold	Sumitomo Metal Mining Co., Ltd.	JAPAN
Gold	Tanaka Kikinzoku Kogyo K.K.	JAPAN
Gold	The Refinery of Shandong Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	CHINA
Gold	Tokuriki Honten Co., Ltd.	JAPAN
Gold	Umicore Brasil Ltda.	BRAZIL
Gold	Umicore SA Business Unit Precious Metals Refining	BELGIUM
Gold	United Precious Metal Refining, Inc.	UNITED STATES
Gold	Valcambi SA	SWITZERLAND
Gold	Western Australian Mint trading as The Perth Mint	AUSTRALIA
Gold	Yamamoto Precious Metal Co., Ltd.	JAPAN
Gold	Yokohama Precious Metal Co.,Ltd.	JAPAN

Gold	Zijin Mining Group Co., Ltd. Gold Refinery	CHINA
Gold	Umicore Precious Metals Thailand	THAILAND
Gold	MMTC-PAMP India Pvt., Ltd.	INDIA
Gold	Republic Metals Corporation	UNITED STATES
Gold	Singway Technology Co., Ltd.	TAIWAN
Gold	Emirates Gold DMCC	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
Gold	T.C.A S.p.A	ITALY
Gold	Ögussa Österreichische Gold- und Silber-Scheideanstalt GmbH	AUSTRIA
Tantalum	Changsha South Tantalum Niobium Co., Ltd.	CHINA
Tantalum	Conghua Tantalum and Niobium Smeltry	CHINA
Tantalum	Zhaoqing Duoluoshan Non-ferrous Metals Co.,Ltd	CHINA
Tantalum	Exotech Inc.	UNITED STATES
Tantalum	F&X Electro-Materials Ltd.	CHINA
Tantalum	Guangdong Zhiyuan New Material Co., Ltd.	CHINA
Tantalum	Hi-Temp Specialty Metals, Inc.	UNITED STATES
Tantalum	JiuJiang JinXin Nonferrous Metals Co., Ltd.	CHINA
Tantalum	Jiujiang Tanbre Co., Ltd.	CHINA
Tantalum	King-Tan Tantalum Industry Ltd	CHINA
Tantalum	LSM Brasil S.A.	BRAZIL
Tantalum	Metallurgical Products India Pvt., Ltd.	INDIA
Tantalum	Mineração Taboca S.A.	BRAZIL
Tantalum	Mitsui Mining & Smelting	JAPAN
Tantalum	Molycorp Silmet A.S.	ESTONIA
Tantalum	Ningxia Orient Tantalum Industry Co., Ltd.	CHINA
Tantalum	QuantumClean	UNITED STATES
Tantalum	RFH (Yanling Jincheng Tantalum & Niobium Co., Ltd)	CHINA
Tantalum	Solikamsk Magnesium Works OAO	RUSSIAN FEDERATION
Tantalum	Taki Chemicals	JAPAN
Tantalum	Telex Metals	UNITED STATES
Tantalum	Ulba Metallurgical Plant JSC	KAZAKHSTAN
Tantalum	Zhuzhou Cemented Carbide Group	CHINA
Tantalum	Yichun Jin Yang Rare Metal Co., Ltd.	CHINA
Tantalum	Hengyang King Xing Lifeng New Materials Co., Ltd.	CHINA
Tantalum	D Block Metals, LLC	UNITED STATES
Tantalum	FIR Metals & Resource Ltd.	CHINA
Tantalum	Jiujiang Zhongao Tantalum & Niobium Co., Ltd.	CHINA
Tantalum	XinXing HaoRong Electronic Material Co., Ltd.	CHINA
Tantalum	Jiangxi Dinghai Tantalum & Niobium Co., Ltd.	CHINA
Tantalum	KEMET Blue Metals	MEXICO
Tantalum	Plansee SE Liezen	AUSTRIA

Tantalum	H.C. Starck Co., Ltd.	THAILAND
Tantalum	H.C. Starck GmbH Goslar	GERMANY
Tantalum	H.C. Starck GmbH Laufenburg	GERMANY
Tantalum	H.C. Starck Hermsdorf GmbH	GERMANY
Tantalum	H.C. Starck Inc.	UNITED STATES
Tantalum	H.C. Starck Ltd.	JAPAN
Tantalum	H.C. Starck Smelting GmbH & Co.KG	GERMANY
Tantalum	Plansee SE Reutte	AUSTRIA
Tantalum	Global Advanced Metals Boyertown	UNITED STATES
Tantalum	Global Advanced Metals Aizu	JAPAN
Tantalum	KEMET Blue Powder	UNITED STATES
Tantalum	Tranzact, Inc.	UNITED STATES
Tantalum	Resind Indústria e Comércio Ltda	BRAZIL
Tin	Jiangxi Ketai Advanced Material Co., Ltd.	CHINA
Tin	Alpha	UNITED STATES
Tin	Cooperativa Metalurgica de Rondônia Ltda.	BRAZIL
Tin	CV Gita Pesona	INDONESIA
Tin	CV Justindo	INDONESIA
Tin	PT Aries Kencana Sejahtera	INDONESIA
Tin	CV Serumpun Sebalai	INDONESIA
Tin	CV United Smelting	INDONESIA
Tin	Dowa	JAPAN
Tin	EM Vinto	BOLIVIA
Tin	Fenix Metals	POLAND
Tin	Gejiu Non-Ferrous Metal Processing Co., Ltd.	CHINA
Tin	China Tin Group Co., Ltd.	CHINA
Tin	Malaysia Smelting Corporation (MSC)	MALAYSIA
Tin	Metallic Resources, Inc.	UNITED STATES
Tin	Mineração Taboca S.A.	BRAZIL
Tin	Minsur	PERU
Tin	Mitsubishi Materials Corporation	JAPAN
Tin	O.M. Manufacturing (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	THAILAND
Tin	OMSA	BOLIVIA
Tin	PT Artha Cipta Langgeng	INDONESIA
Tin	PT Babel Inti Perkasa	INDONESIA
Tin	PT Bangka Tin Industry	INDONESIA
Tin	PT Belitung Industri Sejahtera	INDONESIA
Tin	PT BilliTin Makmur Lestari	INDONESIA
Tin	PT Bukit Timah	INDONESIA
Tin	PT DS Jaya Abadi	INDONESIA

Tin	PT Eunindo Usaha Mandiri	INDONESIA
Tin	PT Mitra Stania Prima	INDONESIA
Tin	PT Panca Mega Persada	INDONESIA
Tin	PT Prima Timah Utama	INDONESIA
Tin	PT Refined Bangka Tin	INDONESIA
Tin	PT Sariwiguna Binasentosa	INDONESIA
Tin	PT Stanindo Inti Perkasa	INDONESIA
Tin	PT Sumber Jaya Indah	INDONESIA
Tin	PT Timah (Persero) Tbk Kundur	INDONESIA
Tin	PT Timah (Persero) Tbk Mentok	INDONESIA
Tin	PT Tinindo Inter Nusa	INDONESIA
Tin	PT Tommy Utama	INDONESIA
Tin	Rui Da Hung	TAIWAN
Tin	Soft Metais Ltda.	BRAZIL
Tin	Thaisarco	THAILAND
Tin	VQB Mineral and Trading Group JSC	VIET NAM
Tin	White Solder Metalurgia e Mineração Ltda.	BRAZIL
Tin	Yunnan Tin Company, Ltd.	CHINA
Tin	CV Venus Inti Perkasa	INDONESIA
Tin	Magnu's Minerai's Metais e Ligas Ltda.	BRAZIL
Tin	PT Wahana Perkit Jaya	INDONESIA
Tin	Melt Metais e Ligas S/A	BRAZIL
Tin	PT ATD Makmur Mandiri Jaya	INDONESIA
Tin	O.M. Manufacturing Philippines, Inc.	PHILIPPINES
Tin	PT Inti Stania Prima	INDONESIA
Tin	CV Ayi Jaya	INDONESIA
Tin	PT Cipta Persada Mulia	INDONESIA
Tin	Resind Indústria e Comércio Ltda	BRAZIL
Tin	Metallo-Chimique N.V.	BELGIUM
Tin	Elmet S.L.U (Metallo Group)	SPAIN
Tungsten	A.L.M.T. TUNGSTEN Corp.	JAPAN
Tungsten	Kennametal Huntsville	UNITED STATES
Tungsten	Guangdong Xianglu Tungsten Co., Ltd.	CHINA
Tungsten	Chongyi Zhangyuan Tungsten Co., Ltd.	CHINA
Tungsten	Fujian Jinxin Tungsten Co., Ltd.	CHINA
Tungsten	Global Tungsten & Powders Corp.	UNITED STATES
Tungsten	Hunan Chenzhou Mining Group Co., Ltd.	CHINA
Tungsten	Japan New Metals Co Ltd	JAPAN
Tungsten	Ganzhou Huaxing Tungsten Products Co., Ltd.	CHINA
Tungsten	Tejing (Vietnam) Tungsten Co., Ltd.	VIETNAM

Tungsten	Vietnam Youngsun Tungsten Industry Co., Ltd.	VIETNAM
Tungsten	Wolfram Bergbau und Hütten AG	AUSTRIA
Tungsten	Xiamen Tungsten Co., Ltd.	CHINA
Tungsten	Xinhai Rendan Shaoguan Tungsten Co., Ltd.	CHINA
Tungsten	Ganzhou Jiangwu Ferrotungsten Co., Ltd.	CHINA
Tungsten	Malipo Haiyu Tungsten Co., Ltd.	CHINA
Tungsten	Xiamen Tungsten (H.C.) Co., Ltd.	CHINA
Tungsten	Jiangxi Gan Bei Tungsten Co., Ltd.	CHINA
Tungsten	Ganzhou Seadragon W & Mo Co., Ltd.	CHINA
Tungsten	Asia Tungsten Products Vietnam Ltd.	VIETNAM
Tungsten	Chenzhou Diamond Tungsten Products Co., Ltd.	CHINA
Tungsten	Jiangxi Xiushui Xianggan Nonferrous Metals Co., Ltd.	CHINA
Tungsten	Ganzhou Yatai Tungsten Co., Ltd.	CHINA
Tungsten	HC Starck GmbH	GERMANY
Tungsten	H.C. Starck Smelting GmbH & Co.KG	GERMANY
Tungsten	Nui Phao H.C. Starck Tungsten Chemicals Manufacturing LLC	VIETNAM
Tungsten	Niagara Refining LLC	UNITED STATES
Tungsten	Hydrometallurg, JSC	RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Countries of origin of the conflict minerals these facilities may process include:

ARGENTINA, AUSTRALIA, BELARUS, BELGIUM, BOLIVIA, BRAZIL, BURUNDI, CANADA, CHINA, COLUMBIA, DRC, ENGLAND, ESTONIA, ETHIOPIA, GERMANY, GUYANA, INDIA, INDONESIA, ITALY, JAPAN, KAZAHSTAN, MALAYSIA, MEXICO, MOROCCO, MOZAMBIQUE, MYANMAR, NAMIBIA, NIGERIA, PANAMA, PAPUA NEW GUINEA, PERU, PHILIPPINES, POLAND, PORTUGAL, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, RUSSIA, RWANDA, SIERRA LEONE, SOUTH AFRICA, SPAIN, SURINAME, SWITZERLAND, TANZANIA, THAILAND, USA, UZBEKISTAN, VIETNAM, ZIMBABWE

Kyocera has concluded that it is possible that conflict minerals are being used in the following products. It cannot confirm whether or not the minerals originate from DRC Countries since it was not possible to obtain sufficient information from the relevant suppliers.

(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
Organic Multilayer Substrates
Multilayer Printed Wiring Boards

(3) Applied Ceramic Products Group

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

(4) Electronic Device Group

Capacitors
SAW Devices
Connectors
Crystal Components
Liquid Crystal Displays
Printing Devices
Power Semiconductor Products (Discrete Products, Power Modules)

(5) Telecommunications Equipment Group

Smartphones, Mobile Phones
PHS related Products
M2M Modules

(6) Information Equipment Group

Monochrome and Color Printers and Multifunctional Products
Wide Format Systems
Supplies

(7) Others

Materials for Semiconductors, Chemical Materials

Part 4: Future Due Diligence Measures

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 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 will continue to make efforts to determine the mine(s) or location of origin with the greatest possible specificity including the use of the due diligence measures described above.