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

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**FORM SD**  
Specialized Disclosure Report

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

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**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.)

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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, 2016

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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, 97.7% of the Templates were collected in the 2016 survey.

#### **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 “Kyocera Corporation’s Calendar Year 2016 Conflict Minerals Report.”

\* 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 on May 25, 2017 (AVX Form SD) which contains as an exhibit a Conflict Minerals Report relating to its own activities for the calendar year ended December 31, 2016 (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, 2016 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: <https://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 2016 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**

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**May 30, 2017**

(Date)

CONFLICT MINERALS REPORT OF KYOCERA CORPORATION  
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, 2016 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 2016 (AVX CMR) as an exhibit to its Form SD filed with the Commission on May 25, 2017 (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](http://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 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.

**Company Management Policy**

Kyocera's management rationale is "To provide opportunities for the material and intellectual growth of all our employees, and through our joint efforts, contribute to the advancement of society and humankind," and to realize this, we are striving to put into practice Amoeba Management, our unique business management system, and to achieve further sales expansion and high profitability.

**Operations and Products Subject to Conflict Minerals Survey**

Kyocera categorizes its products and services into seven 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\*.

Products within the scope of the conflict minerals survey include all of Kyocera's products except for Information Systems and Telecommunication Services, Engineering Business, Management Consulting Business and Realty Development Business in the "Others" segment. Major products subject to the survey are as follows: fine ceramic components; automotive components; ceramic packages; organic multilayer substrates and boards; solar power generating system related products; cutting tools; medical devices; jewelry and ceramic knives; electronic components and devices; power semiconductor products; printing devices; mobile phones; communication modules; and printers and multifunctional products as well as supplies.

\* Segment classification is based on those reported for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2017.

**Part 2: Due Diligence Design and Measures Performed**

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.

**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, Third Edition (2016), and related supplements therein.

## **Due Diligence Measures Performed**

### Step 1: Establish strong company management systems

#### (1) Conflict Minerals Policy

Kyocera's basic policy in its purchasing activities is to conduct fair trades based on the "Kyocera Philosophy." In terms of a specific procurement policy, the "Kyocera Supply-Chain CSR Deployment Guideline\*" is provided to and shared with suppliers. The guideline is also disclosed on its website.

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

\* Available from: [http://global.kyocera.com/ecology/social/images/csr\\_guide.pdf](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. The Committee also reports 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 companies.

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. It also has the role of responding to complaints and whistleblower reports related to conflict minerals collected through an internal whistleblower system.

The Committee entrusts authority for such activities at AVX to an internal structure within AVX 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.

At 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. Kyocera also served as an instructor and provided instructions at conflict minerals survey briefing sessions held by JEITA in June 2016. In these and other ways, Kyocera has dedicated itself to contribute to better understanding of conflict minerals activities.

#### (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 conflict minerals policy and requesting cooperation on the survey by using the Conflict Minerals Reporting Template (the Template) prior to conducting it. From April to July 2016, Kyocera held briefing sessions and workshops in Japan, China and Vietnam, where the Kyocera's suppliers are concentrated. A total of four briefing sessions were held in Tokyo and Kyoto for suppliers with representatives from 146 companies in attendance. Workshops were also held in China and Vietnam for Kyocera employees in charge of handling the conflict minerals survey to strengthen Kyocera's internal framework.

## Step 2: Identify and assess risk in the supply chain

In the 2016 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 Auto Parts Industries Association (JAPIA) on its website. Subsequently, Kyocera compared smelters or refiners identified through the survey against the Compliant Smelters and Refiners Lists published by the 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 to the “Conflict Free Sourcing (CFS) Working Group.” The CFS Working Group was established by the industry organizations Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association (JAMA), JAPIA and JEITA to collaborate in dealing with conflict minerals issues.

## 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 Reasonable Country of Origin Inquiry (RCOI). In cases where these suppliers do not meet our requirements, 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, formed by JEITA, which assists smelters, and conducts 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 for 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 has concluded that it is possible that conflict minerals are being used in its products as it cannot confirm whether or not the minerals originate from DRC Countries due to the fact that it was not possible to obtain sufficient information from the relevant suppliers.

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.

Smelters or refiners	Tin	Tantalum	Tungsten	Gold	Total
Number of refiners and smelters	81	44	45	134	304
Number of refiners and smelters validated as CFS	66	44	40	94	244
Number of refiners and smelters considered as Non-CFS	15	0	5	40	60

Table 1. List of 244 CFS-validated smelters/refiners within Kyocera's supply chain as of March 13, 2017.

Tin	Chenzhou Yunxiang Mining and Metallurgy Co., Ltd.	CHINA
Tin	Jiangxi Ketai Advanced Material Co., Ltd.	CHINA
Tin	Alpha	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Tin	Cooperativa Metalurgica de Rondônia Ltda.	BRAZIL
Tin	CV Gita Pesona	INDONESIA
Tin	PT Aries Kencana Sejahtera	INDONESIA
Tin	CV Serumpun Sebalai	INDONESIA
Tin	CV United Smelting	INDONESIA
Tin	Dowa	JAPAN
Tin	EM Vinto	BOLIVIA (PLURINATIONAL STATE OF)
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 OF AMERICA
Tin	Mineração Taboca S.A.	BRAZIL
Tin	Minsur	PERU
Tin	Mitsubishi Materials Corporation	JAPAN
Tin	O.M. Manufacturing (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	THAILAND
Tin	Operaciones Metalurgical S.A.	BOLIVIA (PLURINATIONAL STATE OF)
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 Bukit Timah	INDONESIA
Tin	PT DS Jaya Abadi	INDONESIA
Tin	PT Eunindo Usaha Mandiri	INDONESIA
Tin	PT Karimun Mining	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, PROVINCE OF CHINA
Tin	Soft Metais Ltda.	BRAZIL
Tin	Thaisarco	THAILAND
Tin	VQB Mineral and Trading Group JSC	VIETNAM
Tin	White Solder Metalurgia e Mineração Ltda.	BRAZIL
Tin	Yunnan Tin Company Limited	CHINA
Tin	CV Venus Inti Perkasa	INDONESIA
Tin	Magnu's Minerais Metais e Ligas Ltda.	BRAZIL
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	CV Dua Sekawan	INDONESIA
Tin	CV Tiga Sekawan	INDONESIA
Tin	PT Cipta Persada Mulia	INDONESIA
Tin	Resind Indústria e Comércio Ltda.	BRAZIL
Tin	PT O.M. Indonesia	INDONESIA
Tin	Metallo-Chimique N.V.	BELGIUM
Tin	Elmet S.L.U.	SPAIN
Tin	PT Bangka Prima Tin	INDONESIA
Tin	PT Sukses Inti Makmur	INDONESIA
Tin	PT Kijang Jaya Mandiri	INDONESIA
Tin	HuiChang Hill Tin Industry Co., Ltd.	CHINA
Tin	Gejiu Fengming Metallurgy Chemical Plant	CHINA
Tin	Guanyang Guida Nonferrous Metal Smelting Plant	CHINA
Tin	Gejiu Jinye Mineral Company	CHINA
Tantalum	Changsha South Tantalum Niobium Co., Ltd.	CHINA
Tantalum	Conghua Tantalum and Niobium Smeltry	CHINA
Tantalum	Duoluoshan	CHINA
Tantalum	Exotech Inc.	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Tantalum	F&X Electro-Materials Ltd.	CHINA
Tantalum	Guangdong Zhiyuan New Material Co., Ltd.	CHINA
Tantalum	Hi-Temp Specialty Metals, Inc.	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
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 and Smelting Co., Ltd.	JAPAN
Tantalum	NPM Silmet AS	ESTONIA
Tantalum	Ningxia Orient Tantalum Industry Co., Ltd.	CHINA
Tantalum	QuantumClean	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Tantalum	RFH Tantalum Smeltry Co., Ltd.	CHINA
Tantalum	Solikamsk Magnesium Works OAO	RUSSIAN FEDERATION
Tantalum	Taki Chemical Co., Ltd.	JAPAN
Tantalum	Telex Metals	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Tantalum	Ulba Metallurgical Plant JSC	KAZAKHSTAN
Tantalum	Zhuzhou Cemented Carbide Group Co., Ltd.	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 OF AMERICA
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	H.C. Starck Co., Ltd.	THAILAND
Tantalum	H.C. Starck GmbH Goslar	GERMANY
Tantalum	H.C. Starck Hermsdorf GmbH	GERMANY
Tantalum	H.C. Starck Inc.	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Tantalum	H.C. Starck Ltd.	JAPAN
Tantalum	H.C. Starck Smelting GmbH & Co. KG	GERMANY
Tantalum	Global Advanced Metals Boyertown	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Tantalum	Global Advanced Metals Aizu	JAPAN
Tantalum	KEMET Blue Powder	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Tantalum	Tranzact, Inc.	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Tantalum	Resind Indústria e Comércio Ltda.	BRAZIL
Tantalum	Jiangxi Tuohong New Raw Material	CHINA
Tantalum	Power Resources Ltd.	MACEDONIA (THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF)
Tungsten	A.L.M.T. TUNGSTEN Corp.	JAPAN
Tungsten	Kennametal Huntsville	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
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 OF AMERICA
Tungsten	Hunan Chenzhou Mining Co., Ltd.	CHINA
Tungsten	Hunan Chunchang Nonferrous Metals Co., Ltd.	CHINA
Tungsten	Japan New Metals Co., Ltd.	JAPAN
Tungsten	Ganzhou Huaxing Tungsten Products Co., Ltd.	CHINA
Tungsten	Kennametal Fallon	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
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	Jiangxi Yaosheng Tungsten Co., Ltd.	CHINA
Tungsten	Jiangxi Xinsheng Tungsten Industry Co., Ltd.	CHINA
Tungsten	Jiangxi Tonggu Non-ferrous Metallurgical & Chemical 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	H.C. Starck GmbH	GERMANY
Tungsten	H.C. Starck Smelting GmbH & Co.KG	GERMANY
Tungsten	Nui Phao H.C. Starck Tungsten Chemicals Manufacturing LLC	VIETNAM
Tungsten	Jiangwu H.C. Starck Tungsten Products Co., Ltd.	CHINA
Tungsten	Hunan Chuangda Vanadium Tungsten Co., Ltd. Wuji	CHINA
Tungsten	Niagara Refining LLC	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Tungsten	Hydrometallurg, JSC	RUSSIAN FEDERATION
Tungsten	Unecha Refractory metals plant	RUSSIAN FEDERATION
Tungsten	South-East Nonferrous Metal Company Limited of Hengyang City	CHINA
Tungsten	Philippine Chuangxin Industrial Co., Inc.	PHILIPPINES
Tungsten	Xinfeng Huarui Tungsten & Molybdenum New Material Co., Ltd.	CHINA
Tungsten	Woltech Korea Co., Ltd.	KOREA (REPUBLIC OF)
Tungsten	Moliren Ltd	RUSSIAN FEDERATION
Gold	Advanced Chemical Company	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Gold	Aida Chemical Industries Co., Ltd.	JAPAN
Gold	Allgemeine Gold-und Silberscheideanstalt A.G.	GERMANY
Gold	Almalyk Mining and Metallurgical Complex (AMMC)	UZBEKISTAN
Gold	AngloGold Ashanti Córrego do Sítio Mineração	BRAZIL
Gold	Argor-Heraeus S.A.	SWITZERLAND
Gold	Asahi Pretec Corp.	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	Daejin Indus Co., Ltd.	KOREA (REPUBLIC OF)
Gold	DSC (Do Sung Corporation)	KOREA (REPUBLIC OF)
Gold	DODUCO GmbH	GERMANY
Gold	Dowa	JAPAN
Gold	Eco-System Recycling Co., Ltd.	JAPAN
Gold	OJSC Novosibirsk Refinery	RUSSIAN FEDERATION
Gold	Heimerle + Meule GmbH	GERMANY
Gold	Heraeus Metals Hong Kong Ltd.	CHINA
Gold	Heraeus Precious Metals GmbH & Co. KG	GERMANY
Gold	Inner Mongolia Qiankun Gold and Silver Refinery Share Co., Ltd.	CHINA
Gold	Ishifuku Metal Industry Co., Ltd.	JAPAN
Gold	Istanbul Gold Refinery	TURKEY
Gold	Japan Mint	JAPAN
Gold	Jiangxi Copper Co., Ltd.	CHINA
Gold	Asahi Refining USA Inc.	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Gold	Asahi Refining Canada Ltd.	CANADA
Gold	JSC Ekaterinburg Non-Ferrous Metal Processing Plant	RUSSIAN FEDERATION
Gold	JSC Urals Electromet	RUSSIAN FEDERATION
Gold	JX Nippon Mining & Metals Co., Ltd.	JAPAN
Gold	Kazzinc	KAZAKHSTAN
Gold	Kennecott Utah Copper LLC	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Gold	Kojima Chemicals Co., Ltd.	JAPAN
Gold	Kyrgyzaltyn JSC	KYRGYZSTAN
Gold	LS-NIKKO Copper Inc.	KOREA (REPUBLIC OF)
Gold	Materion	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Gold	Matsuda Sangyo Co., Ltd.	JAPAN

Gold	Metalor Technologies (Suzhou) Ltd.	CHINA
Gold	Metalor Technologies (Hong Kong) Ltd.	CHINA
Gold	Metalor Technologies (Singapore) Pte., Ltd.	SINGAPORE
Gold	Metalor Technologies S.A.	SWITZERLAND
Gold	Metalor USA Refining Corporation	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Gold	Metalúrgica Met-Mex Peñoles S.A. De C.V.	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	Elemetal Refining, LLC	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Gold	Ohura Precious Metal Industry Co., Ltd.	JAPAN
Gold	OJSC “The Gulidov Krasnoyarsk Non-Ferrous Metals Plant” (OJSC Krastsvetmet)	RUSSIAN FEDERATION
Gold	PAMP S.A.	SWITZERLAND
Gold	Prioksky Plant of Non-Ferrous Metals	RUSSIAN FEDERATION
Gold	PT Aneka Tambang (Persero) Tbk	INDONESIA
Gold	PX Précinox S.A.	SWITZERLAND
Gold	Rand Refinery (Pty) Ltd.	SOUTH AFRICA
Gold	Royal Canadian Mint	CANADA
Gold	Samduck Precious Metals	KOREA (REPUBLIC OF)
Gold	Schone Edelmetaal B.V.	NETHERLANDS
Gold	SEMPSA Joyería Platería S.A.	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, PROVINCE OF CHINA
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	Torecom	KOREA (REPUBLIC OF)
Gold	Umicore Brasil Ltda.	BRAZIL
Gold	Umicore S.A. Business Unit Precious Metals Refining	BELGIUM
Gold	United Precious Metal Refining, Inc.	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Gold	Valcambi S.A.	SWITZERLAND
Gold	Western Australian Mint trading as The Perth Mint	AUSTRALIA
Gold	Yamamoto Precious Metal Co., Ltd.	JAPAN

Gold	Yokohama Metal Co., Ltd.	JAPAN
Gold	Zhongyuan Gold Smelter of Zhongjin Gold Corporation	CHINA
Gold	Zijin Mining Group Co., Ltd. Gold Refinery	CHINA
Gold	Umicore Precious Metals Thailand	THAILAND
Gold	Geib Refining Corporation	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Gold	MMTC-PAMP India Pvt., Ltd.	INDIA
Gold	Republic Metals Corporation	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Gold	Singway Technology Co., Ltd.	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA
Gold	Al Etihad Gold Refinery DMCC	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
Gold	Emirates Gold DMCC	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
Gold	T.C.A S.p.A	ITALY
Gold	Korea Zinc Co., Ltd.	KOREA (REPUBLIC OF)
Gold	SAXONIA Edelmetalle GmbH	GERMANY
Gold	WIELAND Edelmetalle GmbH	GERMANY
Gold	Ögussa Österreichische Gold- und Silber-Scheideanstalt GmbH	AUSTRIA
Gold	AU Traders and Refiners	SOUTH AFRICA

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

AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BELGIUM, BOLIVIA (PLURINATIONAL STATE OF), BRAZIL, CANADA, CHINA, CZECH REPUBLIC, ESTONIA, FRANCE, GERMANY, INDIA, INDONESIA, ITALY, JAPAN, KAZAKHSTAN, KOREA (REPUBLIC OF), KYRGYZSTAN, MACEDONIA (THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF), MALAYSIA, MEXICO, NETHERLANDS, NEW ZEALAND, PERU, PHILIPPINES, POLAND, RUSSIAN, FEDERATION, RWANDA, SAUDI ARABIA, SINGAPORE, SOUTH AFRICA, SPAIN, SUDAN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA, THAILAND, TURKEY, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, UZBEKISTAN, VIETNAM, ZIMBABWE

#### **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 in scope of survey 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.