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**FORM 6-K**  
**UNITED STATES**  
**SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**  
Washington, D.C. 20549

**Report of Foreign Private Issuer**  
**Pursuant to Rule 13a-16 or 15d-16 under**  
**the Securities Exchange Act of 1934**

For the month of August 2012

Commission File Number: 1-07952

**KYOCERA CORPORATION**

**6 Takeda Tobadono-cho, Fushimi-ku,**  
**Kyoto 612-8501, Japan**

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant files or will file annual reports under cover of Form 20-F or Form 40-F:

Form 20-F  Form 40-F

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is submitting the Form 6-K in paper as permitted by Registration S-T Rule 101(b)(1):

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is submitting the Form 6-K in paper as permitted by Registration S-T Rule 101(b)(7):

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**SIGNATURE**

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereto duly authorized.

**KYOCERA CORPORATION**

/s/ SHOICHI AOKI

Shoichi Aoki

Director,

Managing Executive Officer and

General Manager of

Corporate Financial and Business Systems

Administration Group

Date: August 10, 2012

Information furnished on this form:

## EXHIBITS

**Exhibit  
Number**

1. English translation of consolidated financial statements included in the Quarterly Report (“shihanki-houkokusho”) for the three months ended June 30, 2012 submitted to the Director of the Kanto Local Finance Bureau of the Ministry of Finance pursuant to the Financial Instruments and Exchange Law of Japan

## CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS (Unaudited)

	<u>March 31, 2012</u>	<u>June 30, 2012</u>
	(Yen in millions)	
<b>Current assets:</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	¥ 273,288	¥ 268,646
Short-term investments in debt and equity securities (Notes 4 and 5)	47,175	50,916
Other short-term investments (Note 4)	158,765	155,464
<b>Trade receivables:</b>		
Notes	19,349	22,714
Accounts	225,578	215,578
Less allowances for doubtful accounts and sales returns	(4,583)	(4,478)
	<u>240,344</u>	<u>233,814</u>
Inventories (Note 6)	270,336	261,556
Advance payments	68,685	67,995
Deferred income taxes (Notes 10 and 11)	45,049	44,024
Other current assets (Notes 5, 7 and 8)	40,961	37,245
Total current assets	1,144,603	1,119,660
<b>Investments and advances:</b>		
Long-term investments in debt and equity securities (Notes 4 and 5)	372,779	355,658
Other long-term investments (Notes 4, 5 and 7)	19,098	18,700
Total investments and advances	<u>391,877</u>	<u>374,358</u>
<b>Property, plant and equipment:</b>		
Land	60,600	60,082
Buildings	301,911	298,663
Machinery and equipment	719,146	720,191
Construction in progress	17,035	13,272
Less accumulated depreciation	(838,155)	(835,525)
Total property, plant and equipment	<u>260,537</u>	<u>256,683</u>
Goodwill	89,039	86,560
Intangible assets	49,653	46,013
Other assets (Note 7)	58,394	62,804
Total assets	<u>¥ 1,994,103</u>	<u>¥1,946,078</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

**CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS (Unaudited)—(Continued)**

	<u>March 31, 2012</u>	<u>June 30, 2012</u>
	<u>(Yen in millions)</u>	
<b>Current liabilities:</b>		
Short-term borrowings	¥ 4,062	¥ 5,740
Current portion of long-term debt (Note 5)	10,610	9,520
Trade notes and accounts payable	102,699	100,705
Other notes and accounts payable	60,993	56,293
Accrued payroll and bonus	49,880	40,320
Accrued income taxes	13,496	9,472
Other accrued liabilities (Note 11)	29,940	30,924
Other current liabilities (Notes 5 and 8)	29,368	28,538
Total current liabilities	<u>301,048</u>	<u>281,512</u>
<b>Non-current liabilities:</b>		
Long-term debt (Note 5)	21,197	19,313
Accrued pension and severance liabilities (Note 9)	32,441	30,484
Deferred income taxes	90,179	83,417
Other non-current liabilities (Note 11)	14,997	34,821
Total non-current liabilities	<u>158,814</u>	<u>168,035</u>
Total liabilities	459,862	449,547
Commitments and contingencies (Note 11)		
<b>Kyocera Corporation shareholders' equity:</b>		
Common stock	115,703	115,703
Additional paid-in capital	162,617	162,737
Retained earnings	1,324,052	1,319,615
Accumulated other comprehensive income	(81,639)	(108,949)
Common stock in treasury, at cost	(51,228)	(51,233)
Total Kyocera Corporation shareholders' equity	<u>1,469,505</u>	<u>1,437,873</u>
Noncontrolling interests	64,736	58,658
Total equity (Note 12)	<u>1,534,241</u>	<u>1,496,531</u>
Total liabilities and equity	<u>¥ 1,994,103</u>	<u>¥1,946,078</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME (Unaudited)**

	Three months ended June 30,	
	2011	2012
	(Yen in millions and shares in thousands, except per share amounts)	
Net sales (Note 8)	¥ 305,231	¥ 297,726
Cost of sales (Note 8)	215,891	222,925
Gross profit	89,340	74,801
Selling, general and administrative expenses (Notes 11 and 13)	56,027	76,803
Profit (loss) from operations	33,313	(2,002)
Other income (expenses):		
Interest and dividend income	5,818	6,230
Interest expense (Note 8)	(515)	(433)
Foreign currency transaction gains, net (Note 8)	1,337	1,099
Other, net	(31)	(167)
Total other income (expenses)	6,609	6,729
Income before income taxes	39,922	4,727
Income taxes (Note 10)	13,180	950
Net income	26,742	3,777
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(1,938)	2,793
Net income attributable to shareholders of Kyocera Corporation	¥ 24,804	¥ 6,570
Earnings per share (Note 15):		
Net income attributable to shareholders of Kyocera Corporation:		
Basic	¥ 135.19	¥ 35.82
Diluted	135.19	35.82
Average number of shares of common stock outstanding:		
Basic	183,468	183,444
Diluted	183,468	183,444

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (Unaudited)**

	Three months ended June 30,	
	2011	2012
	Amount	Amount
	(Yen in millions)	
Net income	¥ 26,742	¥ 3,777
Other comprehensive income (loss)—net of taxes		
Net unrealized gains (losses) on securities (Notes 4 and 12)	20,848	(10,840)
Net unrealized gains on derivative financial instruments (Notes 8 and 12)	22	67
Pension adjustments (Notes 9 and 12)	(323)	(94)
Foreign currency translation adjustments (Note 12)	(6,526)	(18,675)
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	14,021	(29,542)
Comprehensive income (loss)	40,763	(25,765)
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests	(863)	5,079
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to shareholders of Kyocera Corporation	¥ 39,900	¥ (20,686)

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (Unaudited)**

	Three months ended June 30,	
	2011	2012
	(Yen in millions)	
<b>Cash flows from operating activities:</b>		
Net income	¥ 26,742	¥ 3,777
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	16,606	16,265
Provision (recovery) for doubtful accounts and loss on bad debts	(45)	148
Write-down of inventories	319	1,861
Deferred income taxes (Note 10)	(135)	(7,143)
Foreign currency adjustments	269	684
Change in assets and liabilities:		
(Increase) decrease in receivables	5,372	(726)
Increase in inventories	(17,898)	(1,359)
Decrease in advance payments	1,022	444
Increase in other current assets	(2,832)	(2,087)
Increase (decrease) in notes and accounts payable	(1,593)	6,624
Decrease in accrued income taxes	(1,902)	(3,089)
Decrease in other current liabilities	(4,230)	(6,101)
Increase (decrease) in other non-current liabilities	(2,573)	20,308
Other, net	609	(919)
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>19,731</u>	<u>28,687</u>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities:</b>		
Payments for purchases of available-for-sale securities	(1,311)	(1,297)
Payments for purchases of held-to-maturity securities	(24,145)	(18,290)
Proceeds from sales and maturities of available-for-sale securities	12,312	1,565
Proceeds from maturities of held-to-maturity securities	13,689	14,012
Acquisitions of businesses, net of cash acquired (Note 3)	—	(300)
Payments for purchases of property, plant and equipment	(17,324)	(15,094)
Payments for purchases of intangible assets	(1,164)	(1,567)
Acquisition of time deposits and certificate of deposits	(61,291)	(56,655)
Withdrawal of time deposits and certificate of deposits	63,015	58,455
Other, net	1,104	1,547
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(15,115)</u>	<u>(17,624)</u>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities:</b>		
Increase in short-term borrowings, net	1,395	1,838
Proceeds from issuance of long-term debt	2,221	2,788
Payments of long-term debt	(3,844)	(2,825)
Dividends paid (Note 12)	(12,784)	(11,019)
Purchase of treasury stock	(522)	(5)
Other, net	(404)	(501)
Net cash used in financing activities	<u>(13,938)</u>	<u>(9,724)</u>
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(2,295)	(5,981)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(11,617)	(4,642)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	273,471	273,288
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	<u>¥ 261,854</u>	<u>¥ 268,646</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.



## NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED QUARTERLY CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)

### *1. ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES, PROCEDURES AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS' PRESENTATION*

In December 1975, Kyocera Corporation filed a registration statement, Form S-1 and a registration form for American Depositary Receipt (ADR) with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) in accordance with the Securities Exchange Act of 1933 and made a registration of its common stock and ADR there. In February 1980, Kyocera Corporation again filed Form S-1 and a registration form for ADR with the SEC in accordance with the mentioned act, and in May 1980, listed its ADR on the New York Stock Exchange.

Kyocera Corporation has filed Form 20-F as an annual report with the SEC, which includes the consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, under section 13 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Kyocera Corporation has also prepared quarterly consolidated financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America for interim financial statements. Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America consist of the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB)'s Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) and the SEC's regulations for filing and reporting.

The following paragraphs identify the significant differences for Kyocera Corporation and its consolidated subsidiaries (Kyocera) between accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and accounting principles generally accepted in Japan.

#### (1) Revenue recognition

Kyocera adopts ASC 605, "Revenue Recognition." Kyocera recognizes revenue when the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the customer and revenue can be reliably measured.

#### (2) Business combinations

Kyocera adopts ASC 805, "Business Combinations." Kyocera adopts the acquisition method and measures identifiable assets, liabilities and noncontrolling interests at fair value. Kyocera recognizes transaction and restructuring costs as expenses, and recognizes any tax adjustment made after the measurement period as income tax expenses. Kyocera records in-process research and development at fair value on acquisition date as a part of fair value of acquired business. In addition, Kyocera recognizes an asset acquired or a liability assumed in a business combination that arise from a contingency at fair value, at the acquisition date, if the acquisition date fair value of that asset or liability can be determined during the measurement period.

#### (3) Goodwill and other intangible assets

Kyocera adopts ASC 350, "Intangibles—Goodwill and Other." Goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives, rather than being amortized, are tested for impairment at least annually, and also following any events and changes in circumstances that might lead to impairment.

#### (4) Lease accounting

Kyocera adopts ASC 840, "Leases." Kyocera classifies a lease as an operating or a capital lease, and records all capital leases as an asset and an obligation.

(5) Benefit plans

Kyocera adopts ASC 715, “Compensation—Retirement Benefits.” Kyocera recognizes the overfunded or underfunded status of its defined benefit postretirement plans as an asset or liability in the consolidated balance sheet and recognizes changes in that funded status in the year in which the changes occur through comprehensive income. Prior service cost is amortized by the straight-line method over the average remaining service period of employees. Actuarial gain or loss is recognized by amortizing a portion in excess of 10% of the greater of the projected benefit obligations or the market-related value of plan assets by the straight-line method over the average remaining service period of employees.

(6) Unused compensated absence

Kyocera adopts ASC 710, “Compensation—General.” Kyocera records accrued liabilities for compensated absences that employees have earned but have not yet used.

(7) Income taxes

Kyocera adopts ASC 740, “Income Taxes.” Kyocera records assets and liabilities for unrecognized tax benefits based on the premise of being subject to income tax examination by tax authorities, when it is more likely than not that tax benefits associated with tax positions will not be sustained. Kyocera records the effect of a change in tax law or rates as a component of income tax provision, including the changes in the deferred tax assets and liabilities related to accumulated other comprehensive income (loss).

(8) Stock issuance costs

Stock issuance costs, net of taxes are deducted from additional paid-in capital.

## 2. SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### (1) Basis of consolidation and accounting for investments in affiliated companies

The quarterly consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Kyocera Corporation, its subsidiaries in which Kyocera has a controlling financial interest and a variable interest entity for which Kyocera Corporation is the primary beneficiary under ASC 810, "Consolidation." All significant inter-company transactions and accounts are eliminated. Investments in 20% to 50% owned companies are accounted for by the equity method, whereby Kyocera includes in net income its equity in the earnings or losses from these companies.

The consolidated variable interest entity for which Kyocera Corporation is the primary beneficiary does not have a material impact on Kyocera's consolidated results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

### (2) Revenue recognition

Kyocera generates revenue principally through the sale of industrial components and telecommunications and information equipment. Kyocera's operations consist of the following 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.

Kyocera recognizes revenue when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, delivery has occurred and title and risk of loss have been transferred to the customer or services have been rendered, the sales price is fixed or determinable and collectability is reasonably assured in accordance with ASC 605, "Revenue Recognition." Sales to customers in each of the above segments are based on the specific terms and conditions contained in basic contracts with customers and firm customer orders which detail the price, quantity and timing of the transfer of ownership (such as risk of loss and title) of the products.

For most customer orders, the transfer of ownership and revenue recognition occurs at the time of shipment of the products to the customer. For the remainder of customer orders, the transfer of ownership and revenue recognition occurs at the time of receipt of the products by the customer, with the exception of sales of solar power generating systems in the Applied Ceramic Products Group and information equipment in the Information Equipment Group for which sales are made to end users together with installation services. The transfer of ownership and revenue recognition in these cases occur at the completion of installation and customer acceptance, as Kyocera has no further obligations under the contracts and all revenue recognition criteria under ASC 605 are met. When Kyocera provides a combination of products and services, the arrangement is evaluated under ASC 605-25, "Multiple-Element Arrangements."

In addition, in the Information Equipment Group, Kyocera may enter into sales contracts and lease agreements ranging from one to seven years directly with end users. Sales contracts and lease agreements may include installation services and have customer acceptance clauses. For sales and sales-type lease agreements, revenue is recognized at the completion of installation and customer acceptance which usually occurs on the same business day as delivery. For sales-type leases, unearned income (which represents interest) is amortized over the lease term using the effective interest method in accordance with ASC 840, "Leases."

For all sales in the above segments, product returns are only accepted if the products are determined to be defective. There are no price protections, stock rotation or returns provisions, except for certain programs in the Electronic Device Group as noted below.

#### *Sales Incentives*

In the Electronic Device Group, sales to independent electronic component distributors may be subject to various sale programs for which a provision for incentive programs is recorded as a reduction of revenue at the time of sale, as further described below in accordance with ASC 605-50, "Customer Payments and Incentives" and ASC 605-15, "Products."

*(a) Distributor Stock Rotation Program*

Stock rotation is a program whereby distributors are allowed to return for credit, qualified inventory, semi-annually, equal to a certain percentage of the previous six months net sales. In accordance with ASC 605-15, an estimated sales allowance for stock rotation is recorded at the time of sale based on a percentage of distributor sales using historical trends, current pricing and volume information, other market specific information and input from sales, marketing and other key management. These procedures require the exercise of significant judgments. Kyocera believes that these procedures enable Kyocera to make reliable estimates of future returns under the stock rotation program. Kyocera's actual results approximate its estimates. When the products are returned and verified, the distributor is given credit against their accounts receivables.

*(b) Distributor Ship-from-Stock and Debit Program*

Ship-from-Stock and Debit (ship and debit) is a program designed to assist distributors in meeting competitive prices in the marketplace on sales to their end customers. Ship and debit programs require a request from the distributor for a pricing adjustment of a specific part for a sale to the distributor's end customers from the distributor's stock. Ship and debit authorizations may cover current and future distributor activity for a specific part for a sale to their customers. In accordance with ASC 605, at the time Kyocera records the sales to distributors, an allowance for the estimated future distributor activities related to such sales is provided since it is probable that such sales to distributors will result in ship and debit activities. In accordance with ASC 605-15, Kyocera records an estimated sales allowance based on sales during the period, credits issued to distributors, distributor inventory levels, historical trends, market conditions, pricing trends noted in direct sales activity with original equipment manufacturers and other customers, and input from sales, marketing and other key management. These procedures require the exercise of significant judgments. Kyocera believes that these procedures enable Kyocera to make reliable estimates of future credits under the ship and debit program. Kyocera's actual results approximate its estimates.

*Sales Rebates*

In the case of sales to distributors in the Applied Ceramic Products Group and Information Equipment Group, Kyocera provides cash rebates when predetermined sales targets are achieved during a certain period. Provisions for sales rebates are recorded as a reduction of revenue at the time of revenue recognition based on the best estimate of forecasted sales to each distributor in accordance with ASC 605-50.

*Sales Returns*

Kyocera records an estimated sales returns allowance at the time of sales based on historical return experience.

*Products Warranty*

For after-service costs to be paid during warranty periods, Kyocera accrues a product warranty liability for claims under warranties relating to the products that have been sold. Kyocera records an estimated product warranty liability based on its historical repair experience with consideration given to the expected level of future warranty costs.

In the Information Equipment Group, Kyocera provides a standard one year manufacturer's warranty on its products. For sales directly to end users, Kyocera offers extended warranty plans that may be purchased and that are renewable in one year incremental periods at the end of the warranty term. Service revenues are recognized over the term of the related service maintenance contracts in accordance with ASC 605-20, "Services."

### (3) Cash and cash equivalents

Kyocera considers cash, bank deposits and all highly liquid investments purchased with an original maturity of three months or less to be cash and cash equivalents accounted for under ASC 305, “Cash and Cash Equivalents.”

### (4) Translation of foreign currencies

Assets and liabilities of consolidated foreign subsidiaries and affiliates accounted for by the equity method are translated into Japanese yen at the exchange rates in effect on the respective balance sheet dates. Operating accounts are translated at the average exchange rates for the respective periods accounted for under ASC 830, “Foreign Currency Matters.” Translation adjustments result from the process of translating foreign currency denominated financial statements into Japanese yen. These translation adjustments, which are not included in the determination of net income, are included in other comprehensive income.

Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates in effect on the respective balance sheet dates, and resulting transaction gains or losses are included in the determination of net income.

### (5) Allowance for doubtful accounts

Kyocera maintains allowances for doubtful accounts related to trade notes receivables, trade accounts receivables and finance receivables for estimated losses resulting from customers’ inability to make timely payments, including interest on finance receivables. Kyocera’s estimates are based on various factors, including the length of past due payments, historical experience and current business environments. In circumstances where it is aware of a specific customer’s inability to meet its financial obligations, a specific allowance against these amounts is provided, considering the fair value of assets pledged by the customer as collateral. In addition, when Kyocera determines it is unable to collect receivables, Kyocera directly write-off these receivables to expenses in the period incurred.

### (6) Inventories

Inventories are accounted for under ASC 330, “Inventory.” Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market. For finished goods and work in process, cost is mainly determined by the average method. For raw materials and supplies, cost is mainly determined by the first-in, first-out method. Kyocera recognizes estimated write-down of inventories for excess, slow-moving and obsolete inventories.

### (7) Securities

Debt and equity securities are accounted for under ASC 320, “Investments—Debt and Equity Securities.” Securities classified as available-for-sale securities are recorded at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses excluded from income and reported in other comprehensive income, net of taxes. Securities classified as held-to-maturity securities are recorded at amortized cost. Non-marketable equity securities are accounted for by the cost method in accordance with ASC 325, “Investments—Other.”

Kyocera evaluates whether the declines in fair value of securities are other-than-temporary. Other-than-temporary declines in fair value are recorded as a realized loss with a new cost basis. This evaluation is based mainly on the duration and the extent to which the fair value is less than cost, and the anticipated recoverability in fair value.

Kyocera also reviews its investments accounted for by the equity method for impairment quarterly in accordance with ASC 323, “Investments—Equity Method and Joint Ventures.” Factors considered in assessing whether an indication of other-than-temporary impairment exists include the achievement of business plan objectives and milestones including cash flow projections and the results of planned financing activities, the financial condition and prospects of each investee company, the fair value of the ownership interest relative to the carrying amount of the investment, the period of time during which the fair value of the ownership interest has been below the carrying amount of the investment and other relevant factors. Impairment to be recognized is measured based on the amount by which the carrying amount of the investment exceeds the fair value of the investment. Fair value is determined through the use of various methodologies such as discounted cash flows and comparable valuations of similar companies.

(8) Property, plant and equipment and depreciation

Property, plant and equipment are accounted for under ASC 360, “Property, Plant, and Equipment.” Kyocera provides for depreciation of buildings, machinery and equipment over their estimated useful lives primarily on the declining balance method. The principal estimated useful lives used for computing depreciation are as follows:

Buildings	2 to 50 years
Machinery and equipment	2 to 20 years

Major renewals and betterments are capitalized as tangible assets and they are depreciated based on estimated useful lives. The costs of minor renewals, maintenance and repairs are charged to expenses in the period incurred. When assets are sold or otherwise disposed of, the gains or losses thereon, computed on the basis of the difference between depreciated costs and proceeds, are credited or charged to income in the period of disposal, and costs and accumulated depreciation are removed from accounts.

(9) Goodwill and other intangible assets

Goodwill and other intangible assets are accounted for under ASC 350, “Intangibles—Goodwill and Other.” Goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives, rather than being amortized, are tested for impairment at least annually, and also following any events and changes in circumstances that might lead to impairment. Intangible assets with definite useful lives are amortized straight line over their respective estimated useful lives to their estimated residual values, and reviewed for impairment which are accounted for under ASC 360, “Property, Plant, and Equipment” whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amount may not be recoverable.

The principal estimated useful lives for intangible assets are as follows:

Software	2 to 10 years
Patent rights	2 to 12 years
Customer relationships	3 to 20 years

(10) Impairment of long-lived assets

Impairment of long-lived assets which include intangible assets with definite useful lives is accounted for under ASC 360, “Property, Plant, and Equipment.” Kyocera reviews its long-lived assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that its carrying amount may not be recoverable.

Long-lived assets are considered to be impaired when the expected undiscounted cash flows from the asset group is less than its carrying value. A loss on impairment is recognized based on the amount by which the carrying value exceeds the fair value of the long-lived assets.

#### (11) Derivative financial instruments

Derivatives are accounted for under ASC 815, “Derivatives and Hedging.” All derivatives are recorded as either assets or liabilities on the balance sheet and measured at fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are charged to income. However cash flow hedges may qualify for hedge accounting, if the hedging relationship is expected to be highly effective in achieving offsetting cash flows of hedging instruments and hedged items. Under hedge accounting, changes in the fair value of the effective portion of these hedge derivatives are deferred in accumulated other comprehensive income and charged to income when the underlying transaction being hedged occurs.

Kyocera designates certain foreign currency forward contracts and interest rate swaps as cash flow hedges. Most of Kyocera’s foreign currency forward contracts are entered into as hedges of existing foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities. Accordingly, Kyocera records changes in fair value of these foreign currency forward contracts in income. It is expected that such changes will be offset by corresponding gains or losses on the underlying assets and liabilities.

Kyocera formally documents all relationships between hedging instruments and hedged items, as well as its risk management objective and strategy for undertaking various hedge transactions. This process includes linking all derivatives designated as cash flow hedge to specific assets and liabilities on the balance sheet or forecasted transactions. Kyocera also formally assesses, both at the hedge’s inception and on an ongoing basis, whether the derivatives that are used in hedging transactions are highly effective in offsetting cash flows of hedged items. When it is determined that a derivative is not highly effective hedge or that it has ceased to be a highly effective hedge, Kyocera discontinues hedge accounting prospectively. When a cash flow hedge is discontinued, the net derivative gains or losses remain in accumulated other comprehensive income, unless it is probable that the forecasted transaction will not occur at which point the derivative gains or losses are reclassified into income immediately.

#### (12) Commitments and contingencies

Commitments and contingencies are accounted for under ASC 450, “Contingencies.” Liabilities for loss contingencies are recorded when analysis indicates that it is both probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount of loss can be reasonably estimated. When a range of loss can be estimated, we accrue the most likely amount. In the event that no amount in the range of probable loss is considered most likely, the minimum loss in the range is accrued. Amounts recorded are reviewed periodically and adjusted to reflect additional legal and technical information that becomes available. Legal costs are accrued as incurred.

#### (13) Stock-based compensation

Costs resulting from share-based payment transactions are accounted for under ASC 718, “Compensation—Stock Compensation,” Kyocera recognizes such costs in the quarterly consolidated financial statements by fair value based on measurement method.

#### (14) Net income attributable to shareholders of Kyocera Corporation

Earnings per share is accounted for under ASC 260, “Earnings Per Share.” Basic earnings per share attributable to shareholders of Kyocera Corporation is computed based on the average number of shares of common stock outstanding during each period, and diluted earnings per share attributable to shareholders of Kyocera Corporation is computed based on the diluted average number of shares of stock outstanding during each period.

(15) Research and development expenses and advertising expenses

Research and development expenses, are accounted for under ASC 730, "Research and Development", are charged to operations as incurred. Advertising expenses, are accounted for under ASC 720-35, "Other Expenses—Advertising Costs", are charged to operations as incurred.

(16) Use of estimates

The preparation of the quarterly consolidated financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the quarterly consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes. However, actual results could differ from those estimates and assumptions.

(17) Recently adopted accounting standards

On April 1, 2012, Kyocera adopted the FASB's Accounting Standards Update (ASU) No. 2011-05, "Presentation of Comprehensive Income" and ASU No. 2011-12, "Deferral of the Effective Date for Amendments to the Presentation of Reclassifications of Items Out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income in Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-05." ASU No. 2011-05 requires entities to present net income and other comprehensive income in either a single continuous statement or in two separate, but consecutive, statements of net income and other comprehensive income. It eliminates the current option to present the components of other comprehensive income as part of the statement of equity. ASU No. 2011-05 also requires reclassification adjustments and the effect of those adjustments on net income and other comprehensive income to be disclosed on the face of financial statements, however, the effective date of this requirement is deferred indefinitely by ASU No. 2011-12. As these accounting standards are a provision for presentation, the adoption of these accounting standards will not have an impact on Kyocera's consolidated results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

On April 1, 2012, Kyocera adopted the FASB's ASU No. 2011-08, "Testing Goodwill for Impairment." This accounting standard permit an entity to first assess qualitative factors to determine whether it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount as a basis for determining whether it is necessary to perform the two-step goodwill impairment test. An entity is not required to calculate the fair value of a reporting unit unless the entity determines that it is more likely than not that its fair value is less than its carrying amount. As this accounting standard does not actually change how the impairment would be calculated, the adoption of this accounting standard will not have an impact on Kyocera's consolidated results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

(18) Recently issued accounting standards

In July 2012, the FASB issued ASU No. 2012-02, "Testing Indefinite-Lived Intangible Assets for Impairment." This accounting standard permits an entity to first assess qualitative factors to determine whether it is more likely than not that the indefinite-lived intangible asset is impaired as a basis for determining whether it is necessary to perform the impairment test. An entity is not required to calculate the fair value of the indefinite-lived intangible asset unless the entity determines that it is more likely than not that the indefinite-lived intangible asset is impaired. This accounting standard will be effective for annual and interim impairment tests performed for fiscal years beginning after September 15, 2012. As this accounting standard does not actually change how the impairment would be calculated, the adoption of this accounting standard will not have an impact on Kyocera's consolidated results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

(19) Reclassifications

Certain reclassifications and format changes have been made to the consolidated balance sheets at March 31, 2012 and the consolidated statements of cash flows for the three months ended June 30, 2011 to conform to the current presentation.



### **3. BUSINESS COMBINATION**

On June 5, 2012, Kyocera Document Solutions Deutschland GmbH, a subsidiary of Kyocera Document Solutions Inc., acquired 100% of the common stock of AKI GmbH to expand its document solutions business.

The result of operation of the acquired business was included into Kyocera's quarterly consolidated financial statements since the acquisition date. For reporting segment, it is reported in the Information Equipment Group. The acquisition did not have a material impact on Kyocera's consolidated results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

#### 4. DEBT SECURITIES, EQUITY SECURITIES AND OTHER INVESTMENTS

##### (1) Debt and equity securities with readily determinable fair values

Investments in debt and equity securities at March 31, 2012 and June 30, 2012, included in short-term investments in debt securities and in long-term investments in debt and equity securities are summarized as follows:

	March 31, 2012				June 30, 2012			
	Cost*	Aggregate Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Cost*	Aggregate Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses
(Yen in millions)								
Available-for-sale securities:								
Marketable equity securities	¥266,070	¥333,840	¥ 68,057	¥ 287	¥266,093	¥317,114	¥ 51,377	¥ 356
Investment trusts	3,690	3,704	145	131	2,351	2,411	140	80
Total equity securities	<u>269,760</u>	<u>337,544</u>	<u>68,202</u>	<u>418</u>	<u>268,444</u>	<u>319,525</u>	<u>51,517</u>	<u>436</u>
Corporate bonds	12,735	11,941	0	794	12,331	11,254	0	1,077
Government bonds and public bonds	1,501	1,203	—	298	2,298	1,940	7	365
Total debt securities	<u>14,236</u>	<u>13,144</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1,092</u>	<u>14,629</u>	<u>13,194</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>1,442</u>
Total available-for-sale securities	<u>283,996</u>	<u>350,688</u>	<u>68,202</u>	<u>1,510</u>	<u>283,073</u>	<u>332,719</u>	<u>51,524</u>	<u>1,878</u>
Held-to-maturity securities:								
Corporate bonds	54,317	54,325	123	115	58,415	58,378	104	141
Government bonds and public bonds	13,949	13,949	13	13	13,440	13,454	18	4
Others	1,000	1,000	0	—	2,000	2,000	0	—
Total held-to-maturity securities	<u>69,266</u>	<u>69,274</u>	<u>136</u>	<u>128</u>	<u>73,855</u>	<u>73,832</u>	<u>122</u>	<u>145</u>
Total	<u>¥353,262</u>	<u>¥419,962</u>	<u>¥ 68,338</u>	<u>¥ 1,638</u>	<u>¥356,928</u>	<u>¥406,551</u>	<u>¥ 51,646</u>	<u>¥ 2,023</u>

\* Cost represents amortized cost for held-to-maturity securities and acquisition cost for available-for-sale securities. The cost basis of the individual securities is written down to fair value as a new cost basis when other-than-temporary impairment is recognized.

##### (2) Other investments

Kyocera holds time deposits and certificates of deposits which are due over three months to original maturity, non-marketable equity securities, long-term loans and investments in affiliates and unconsolidated subsidiaries. Carrying amounts of these investments at March 31, 2012 and June 30, 2012, included in other short-term investments and in other long-term investments, are summarized as follows:

	March 31, 2012	June 30, 2012
	(Yen in millions)	
Time deposits and certificates of deposits (due over 3 months)	¥ 160,796	¥ 157,490
Non-marketable equity securities	15,393	15,373
Long-term loans	77	57
Investments in affiliates and unconsolidated subsidiaries	1,597	1,244
Total	<u>¥ 177,863</u>	<u>¥ 174,164</u>

## 5. FAIR VALUE

Fair value is the price that would be received from selling an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The three levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair value are as follows:

- Level 1: Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities.
- Level 2: Observable inputs other than those included in Level 1. For example, quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets or quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in inactive markets.
- Level 3: Unobservable inputs reflecting management's own assumptions about the inputs used in pricing the asset or liability.

### (1) Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis

	March 31, 2012				June 30, 2012			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
(Yen in millions)								
<b>Current Assets:</b>								
Marketable equity securities	¥ 25	¥ —	¥ —	¥ 25	¥ 19	¥ —	¥ —	¥ 19
Investment trusts	2,386	—	—	2,386	1,509	—	—	1,509
Total equity securities	2,411	—	—	2,411	1,528	—	—	1,528
Corporate bonds	2,859	—	—	2,859	3,222	—	—	3,222
Government bonds and public bonds	168	—	—	168	1,109	—	—	1,109
Total debt securities	3,027	—	—	3,027	4,331	—	—	4,331
Foreign currency forward contracts	—	459	—	459	—	3,121	—	3,121
Total derivatives	—	459	—	459	—	3,121	—	3,121
Total current assets	5,438	459	—	5,897	5,859	3,121	—	8,980
<b>Non-Current Assets:</b>								
Marketable equity securities	333,815	—	—	333,815	317,095	—	—	317,095
Investment trusts	66	1,252	—	1,318	61	841	—	902
Total equity securities	333,881	1,252	—	335,133	317,156	841	—	317,997
Corporate bonds	9,082	—	—	9,082	8,032	—	—	8,032
Government bonds and public bonds	1,035	—	—	1,035	831	—	—	831
Total debt securities	10,117	—	—	10,117	8,863	—	—	8,863
Total non-current assets	343,998	1,252	—	345,250	326,019	841	—	326,860
Total assets	¥349,436	¥1,711	¥—	¥351,147	¥331,878	¥3,962	¥—	¥335,840
<b>Current Liabilities:</b>								
Foreign currency forward contracts	¥ —	¥5,140	¥ —	¥ 5,140	¥ —	¥ 499	¥ —	¥ 499
Interest rate swaps	—	28	—	28	—	24	—	24
Total derivatives	—	5,168	—	5,168	—	523	—	523
Total current liabilities	¥ —	¥5,168	¥ —	¥ 5,168	¥ —	¥ 523	¥ —	¥ 523

The fair value of Level 1 investments is quoted price in an active market with sufficient volume and frequency of transactions.

The fair value of Level 2 investments is other than quoted price included within Level 1 that is observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly through corroboration with observable market data. Kyocera did not recognize any transfers between Levels 1 and 2 for the three months ended June 30, 2011 and 2012.

The fair value of Level 3 investments is determined using input that is both unobservable and significant to the values of instruments being measured.

The fair value of Level 2 derivatives is estimated based on quotes from financial institutions. With respect to the detail information of derivatives, please refer to the Note 8 to the Quarterly Consolidated Financial Statements.

## (2) Fair value of financial instruments

The fair values of financial instruments and the methods and assumptions used to estimate the fair value are as follows:

	March 31, 2012		June 30, 2012	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
(Yen in millions)				
<b>Assets (a):</b>				
Short-term investments in debt and equity securities	¥ 47,175	¥ 47,116	¥ 50,916	¥ 50,827
Long-term investments in debt and equity securities	372,779	372,846	355,658	355,724
Other long-term investments (excluding investments in affiliates and unconsolidated subsidiaries)	17,501	17,526	17,456	17,488
<b>Total</b>	<b>¥437,455</b>	<b>¥437,488</b>	<b>¥424,030</b>	<b>¥424,039</b>
<b>Liabilities (b):</b>				
Long-term debt (including due within one year)	¥ 31,807	¥ 32,028	¥ 28,833	¥ 28,848
<b>Total</b>	<b>¥ 31,807</b>	<b>¥ 32,028</b>	<b>¥ 28,833</b>	<b>¥ 28,848</b>

- (a) For investments with active markets, fair value is based on quoted market prices. For non-marketable equity securities, it is not practicable to estimate the fair value of non-marketable equity securities because of the lack of the market price and difficulty in estimating fair value without incurring excessive cost. In addition, Kyocera did not identify any events or changes in circumstances that may have had a significant adverse effect on these investments. The aggregated carrying amounts of these investments included in the above table at March 31, 2012 and June 30, 2012 were ¥15,380 million and ¥15,360 million, respectively. Fair value of held-to-maturity investments in debt securities is mainly classified as Level 1 and Level 2.
- (b) The fair value is estimated by discounting cash flows, using current interest rates for instruments with similar terms and remaining maturities, and classified as Level 2.

Carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, other short-term investments, trade notes receivables, trade accounts receivables, short-term borrowings, trade notes and accounts payable, and other notes and accounts payable approximate fair values because of the short maturity of these instruments.

## 6. INVENTORIES

Inventories at March 31, 2012 and June 30, 2012 are as follows:

	March 31, 2012	June 30, 2012
	(Yen in millions)	
Finished goods	¥ 117,337	¥ 117,158
Work in process	54,700	53,356
Raw materials and supplies	98,299	91,042
<b>Total</b>	<b>¥ 270,336</b>	<b>¥ 261,556</b>

## 7. ALLOWANCE FOR DOUBTFUL ACCOUNTS

### (1) Allowance for doubtful accounts that are deducted from the related receivables

Allowance for doubtful accounts that are deducted from the related receivables at March 31, 2012 and June 30, 2012 are as follows:

	<u>March 31, 2012</u>	<u>June 30, 2012</u>
	(Yen in millions)	
Other current assets	¥ 518	¥ 492
Other long-term investments	44	27
Other assets	1,948	1,835

### (2) Allowance for doubtful accounts related to lease receivables

Lease receivables represent capital leases which consist of sales-type leases. Most of the lease receivables are recognized at TA Triumph-Adler GmbH and its consolidated subsidiaries (TA), consolidated German subsidiaries of Kyocera Document Solutions Inc. These receivables typically have terms ranging from one year to seven years.

A reconciliation of the beginning and end amounts of allowance for doubtful accounts related to lease receivables are as follows:

TA estimates allowance for doubtful accounts related to lease receivables at the portfolio level.

	<u>Three months ended June 30,</u>	
	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>
	(Yen in millions)	
Balance at beginning of period	¥ 493	¥ 382
Charged to costs or expenses, or charge-offs	65	10
Others*	(4)	(39)
Balance at end of period	<u>¥ 554</u>	<u>¥ 353</u>

\* Others consist mainly of foreign currency translation.

The amounts of lease receivables less allowances for doubtful accounts at March 31, 2012 and June 30, 2012 were ¥31,258 million and ¥28,279 million, respectively, which are included in other current assets and other assets in the consolidated balance sheets.

## **8. DERIVATIVES AND HEDGING**

Kyocera's activities are exposed to varieties of market risks, including the effects of changes in foreign currency exchange rates, interest rates and stock prices. Approximately 55% of Kyocera's net sales are generated from overseas customers, which expose Kyocera to foreign currency exchange rates fluctuations. These financial exposures are monitored and managed by Kyocera as an integral part of its overall risk management program. Kyocera's risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to reduce the potentially adverse effects that the volatility of these markets may have on its operating results.

Kyocera maintains a foreign currency risk management strategy that uses derivative financial instruments, such as foreign currency forward contracts to minimize the volatility in its cash flows caused by changes in foreign currency exchange rates. Movements in foreign currency exchange rates pose a risk to Kyocera's operations and competitive position, since exchange rates changes may affect the profitability, cash flows, and business and/or pricing strategies of non Japan-based competitors. These movements affect cross-border transactions that involve, but not limited to, direct export sales made in foreign currencies and raw material purchases incurred in foreign currencies.

Kyocera maintains an interest rate risk management strategy that uses derivative financial instruments, such as interest rate swaps to minimize significant, unanticipated cash flow fluctuations caused by interest rate volatility.

By using derivative financial instruments to hedge exposures to changes in exchange rates and interest rates, Kyocera became exposed to credit risk. Credit risk is the failure of the counterparty to perform under the terms of the derivative contracts. When the fair value of a derivative contract is positive, the counterparty owes Kyocera, which creates repayment risk for Kyocera. When the fair value of a derivative contract is negative, Kyocera owes the counterparty and, therefore, it does not possess repayment risk. Kyocera minimizes the credit (or repayment) risk in derivative financial instruments by (a) entering into transactions with creditworthy counterparties, (b) limiting the amount of exposure to each counterparty, and (c) monitoring the financial condition of its counterparties.

Kyocera does not hold or issue such derivative financial instruments for trading purposes.

### **Cash Flow Hedges:**

Kyocera uses certain foreign currency forward contracts with terms normally lasting for less than four months designated as cash flow hedges to protect against foreign currency exchange rate risks inherent in its forecasted transactions related to purchase commitments and sales. Kyocera also uses interest rate swaps mainly to convert a portion of its variable rates debt to fixed rates debt.

### **Other Derivatives:**

Kyocera's main direct foreign export sales and some import purchases are denominated in the customers' and suppliers' local currencies, principally the U.S. dollar and the Euro. Kyocera purchases foreign currency forward contracts to protect against the adverse effects that exchange rate fluctuations may have on foreign-currency-denominated trade receivables and payables. The gains and losses on both the derivatives and the foreign-currency-denominated trade receivables, payables are recorded as foreign currency transaction gains, net in the consolidated statement of income. Kyocera does not adopt hedge accounting for such derivatives.

The aggregate contractual amounts of derivative financial instruments at March 31, 2012 and June 30, 2012 are as follows:

	<u>March 31, 2012</u>	<u>June 30, 2012</u>
	(Yen in millions)	
<b>Derivatives designated as hedging instruments:</b>		
Foreign currency forward contracts	¥ 12,941	¥ 11,024
Interest rate swaps	963	133
Total	<u>13,904</u>	<u>11,157</u>
<b>Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments:</b>		
Foreign currency forward contracts	130,346	116,033
Total derivatives	<u>¥ 144,250</u>	<u>¥ 127,190</u>

The location and fair value of derivative financial instruments in the consolidated balance sheets at March 31, 2012 and June 30, 2012 are as follows:

	<u>Location</u>	<u>March 31, 2012</u>	<u>June 30, 2012</u>
		(Yen in millions)	
<b>Derivative assets:</b>			
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments:			
Foreign currency forward contracts	Other current assets	¥ 135	¥ 121
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments:			
Foreign currency forward contracts	Other current assets	324	3,000
Total derivative assets		<u>¥ 459</u>	<u>¥ 3,121</u>
<b>Derivative liabilities:</b>			
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments:			
Foreign currency forward contracts	Other current liabilities	¥ 256	¥ 148
Interest rate swaps	Other current liabilities	28	24
Total		<u>284</u>	<u>172</u>
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments:			
Foreign currency forward contracts	Other current liabilities	4,884	351
Total derivative liabilities		<u>¥ 5,168</u>	<u>¥ 523</u>

The location and amount of derivative financial instruments in the comprehensive income for the three months ended June 30, 2011 and 2012 are as follows:

Derivatives designated as cash flow hedge:

Gains (losses) recognized in net unrealized gains (losses) on derivative financial instruments

	Three months ended June 30,	
	2011	2012
	(Yen in millions)	
Foreign currency forward contracts	¥ 14	¥ 69
Interest rate swaps	3	(25)
Total	¥ 17	¥ 44

Gains (losses) recognized in income, which are reclassified from net unrealized gains (losses) on derivative financial instruments (effective portion)

		Three months ended June 30,	
		2011	2012
		(Yen in millions)	
Location			
Foreign currency forward contracts	Net sales	¥ (91)	¥ 33
Foreign currency forward contracts	Cost of sales	115	(60)
Interest rate swaps	Interest expense	5	24
Total		¥ 29	¥ (3)

Gains (losses) recognized in income (ineffective portion and amount excluded from effectiveness testing)

		Three months ended June 30,	
		2011	2012
		(Yen in millions)	
Location			
Foreign currency forward contracts	Foreign currency transaction gains, net	¥ 1	¥ (19)

Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments:

Gains (losses) recognized in income

		Three months ended June 30,	
		2011	2012
		(Yen in millions)	
Location			
Foreign currency forward contracts	Foreign currency transaction gains, net	¥ 2,986	¥ 7,209
Currency swaps	Foreign currency transaction gains, net	9	—
Total		¥ 2,995	¥ 7,209



## 9. BENEFIT PLANS

### Domestic:

Kyocera Corporation and its major domestic subsidiaries sponsor funded defined benefit pension plans or unfunded retirement and severance plans for their employees.

Net periodic pension costs at Kyocera Corporation and its major domestic subsidiaries for the three months ended June 30, 2011 and 2012 include the following components:

	Three months ended June 30,	
	2011	2012
	(Yen in millions)	
Service cost	¥ 2,325	¥ 2,511
Interest cost	625	581
Expected return on plan assets	(839)	(867)
Amortization of prior service cost	(1,082)	(1,082)
Recognized actuarial loss	285	377
Net periodic pension costs	<u>¥ 1,314</u>	<u>¥ 1,520</u>

### Foreign:

Kyocera's foreign consolidated subsidiaries, such as Kyocera International, Inc. and its consolidated subsidiaries, AVX Corporation and its consolidated subsidiaries, and TA, maintain non-contributory defined benefit pension plans in the U.S., Germany and other countries.

Net periodic pension costs at these foreign subsidiaries for the three months ended June 30, 2011 and 2012 include the following components:

	Three months ended June 30,	
	2011	2012
	(Yen in millions)	
Service cost	¥ 80	¥ 84
Interest cost	464	402
Expected return on plan assets	(315)	(296)
Amortization of prior service cost	2	2
Recognized actuarial loss	62	102
Net periodic pension costs	<u>¥ 293</u>	<u>¥ 294</u>

## 10. INCOME TAXES

The effective tax rate for the three months ended June 30, 2012 of 20.1% was lower than that for the three months ended June 30, 2011 of 33.0%. The downward difference was due mainly to a recording of deferred tax assets related to a charge of an environmental remediation work at AVX Corporation, a U.S. based subsidiary.

## 11. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

As of June 30, 2012, Kyocera had contractual obligations for the acquisition or construction of property, plant and equipment aggregating ¥10,316 million principally due within one year.

Kyocera is a lessee under long-term operating leases primarily for office space and equipment. Future minimum lease commitments under non-cancelable operating leases as of June 30, 2012 are as follows:

	<u>June 30, 2012</u> (Yen in millions)
Due within 1 year	¥ 4,957
Due after 1 year but within 2 years	3,507
Due after 2 years but within 3 years	2,150
Due after 3 years but within 4 years	1,385
Due after 4 years but within 5 years	900
Thereafter	1,024
Total	<u>¥ 13,923</u>

Kyocera has entered into purchase agreements for a certain portion of an anticipated quantity of materials used in its operations. Under those agreements, during the three months ended June 30, 2012, Kyocera purchased ¥3,694 million, and is obligated to purchase ¥190,902 million in total by the end of December 2020.

Kyocera guarantees the debt of employees, an investee and an unconsolidated subsidiary. As of June 30, 2012, the total amount of these guarantees was ¥585 million. The financial guarantees are made in the form of commitments and letters of awareness issued to financial institutions and generally obligate Kyocera to make payments in the event of default by the borrowers.

A U.S. based subsidiary, AVX corporation (AVX) has been identified by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), state governmental agencies or other private parties as a potentially responsible party (PRP) under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) or equivalent state or local laws for clean-up and response costs associated with certain sites at which remediation is required with respect to prior contamination. Because CERCLA has generally been construed to authorize joint and several liability, the EPA could seek to recover all clean-up costs from any one of the PRPs at a site despite the involvement of other PRPs. At certain sites, financially responsible PRPs other than AVX also are, or have been, involved in site investigation and clean-up activities. AVX believes that liability resulting from these sites will be apportioned between AVX and other PRPs.

To resolve its liability at the sites at which AVX has been named a PRP, AVX has entered into various administrative orders and consent decrees with federal and state regulatory agencies governing the timing and nature of investigation and remediation. As is customary, the orders and decrees regarding sites where the PRPs are not themselves implementing the chosen remedy contain provisions allowing the EPA to reopen the agreement and seek additional amounts from settling PRPs in the event that certain contingencies occur, such as the discovery of significant new information about site conditions.

In 1991, in connection with a consent decree, AVX paid ¥8,878 million (\$66 million), plus interest, toward the environmental conditions at, and remediation of, New Bedford Harbor in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts (the harbor) in settlement with the United States and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, subject to reopener provisions, including a reopener if certain remediation costs for the site exceed ¥10,310 million (\$130.5 million). In 2007, AVX received notification from the EPA and the Department of Justice indicating that the United States was preparing to exercise the cost reopener. In March 2011, the EPA issued the Fourth Explanation of Significant Differences (ESD #4) that explains the planned changes to the existing remedial action plan for the harbor to include the use of a confined aquatic disposal (CAD) cell, along with interim off-site transportation and disposal of certain contaminated dredge spoils, and the continued use of long-term on-site storage for other contaminated dredge spoils. ESD #4 provides future cost estimates under the new remedial action plan (in addition to costs incurred to date) ranging from ¥28,598 million (\$362 million) to ¥31,679 million (\$401 million), net present value, based on certain criteria included in the ESD #4. The EPA has indicated that remediation costs through December 31, 2011 were approximately ¥36,024 million (approximately \$456 million), not all of which are subject to the reopener provisions.

On April 18, 2012, the EPA issued to AVX a Unilateral Administrative Order (UAO) directing AVX to perform the Remedial Design, the Remedial Action and Operation and Maintenance for the harbor clean-up. The effective date set forth in the UAO was June 18, 2012, but, while the parties are in mediation discussions, AVX had until July 23, 2012 to inform the EPA if it intends to comply with the UAO. The EPA has extended the effective date of the UAO to October 1, 2012.

AVX is continuing to assess the UAO as well as potential defenses and other actions with respect to the site and to engage in mediation with the EPA and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. AVX's current estimate of the potential liability is ¥28,934 million (\$366 million) in connection with this matter. AVX recognizes liabilities for environmental exposures when analysis indicates that it is both probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount of loss can be reasonably estimated. Accordingly, AVX has recorded a charge for the three months ended June 30, 2012 (in addition to the ¥7,900 million (\$100 million) charge recorded in the three months ended March 31, 2012) of ¥21,300 million (\$266 million) with respect to this matter. Kyocera included this charge in selling, general and administrative expenses in the quarterly consolidated statements of income for the three months ended June 30, 2012.

In addition to the above matter, Kyocera is involved in various environmental matters and Kyocera currently has certain amount of reserves related to such environmental matters. The amount recorded for identified contingent liabilities is based on estimates. Amounts recorded are reviewed periodically and adjusted to reflect additional legal and technical information that becomes available. The uncertainties about the status of laws, regulations, regulatory actions, technology and information related to individual sites make it difficult to develop an estimate of the reasonably possible aggregate environmental remediation exposure; therefore these costs could differ from our current estimates.

Kyocera is also subject to various lawsuits and claims which arise, in the ordinary course of business. Kyocera consults with legal counsel and assesses the likelihood of adverse outcome of these contingencies. Kyocera records liabilities for these contingencies when the likelihood of an adverse outcome is probable and the amount can be reasonably estimated. Based on the information available, management believes that damages, if any, resulting from these actions will not have a significant impact on Kyocera's consolidated results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

## 12. EQUITY

Cash dividends per share are those declared with respect to the earnings for the respective periods for which dividends are proposed by the Board of Directors. Dividends are charged to retained earnings in the year in which they are declared.

Based on the resolution at the ordinary general shareholders' meeting held on June 27, 2012, Kyocera Corporation declared year-end cash dividends totaling ¥11,007 million, ¥60 per share of common stock effective June 28, 2012 to shareholders of record on March 31, 2012.

Changes in Kyocera Corporation shareholders' equity, noncontrolling interests and total equity for the three months ended June 30, 2011 and 2012 are as follows:

	Three months ended June 30,					
	2011			2012		
	Kyocera Corporation shareholders' equity	Noncontrolling interests	Total equity	Kyocera Corporation shareholders' equity	Noncontrolling interests	Total equity
	(Yen in millions)					
Balance at beginning of period	¥1,420,263	¥ 63,096	¥1,483,359	¥1,469,505	¥ 64,736	¥1,534,241
Comprehensive income (loss)	39,900	863	40,763	(20,686)	(5,079)	(25,765)
Cash dividends to Kyocera Corporation's shareholders	(12,846)	—	(12,846)	(11,007)	—	(11,007)
Cash dividends to noncontrolling interests	—	(646)	(646)	—	(714)	(714)
Others	(482)	(58)	(540)	61	(285)	(224)
Balance at end of period	<u>¥1,446,835</u>	<u>¥ 63,255</u>	<u>¥1,510,090</u>	<u>¥1,437,873</u>	<u>¥ 58,658</u>	<u>¥1,496,531</u>

Comprehensive income (loss) for the three months ended June 30, 2011 and 2012 are as follows:

	Three months ended June 30,					
	2011			2012		
	Kyocera Corporation shareholders' equity	Noncontrolling interests	Total equity	Kyocera Corporation shareholders' equity	Noncontrolling interests	Total equity
	(Yen in millions)					
Net income	¥ 24,804	¥ 1,938	¥ 26,742	¥ 6,570	¥ (2,793)	¥ 3,777
Net unrealized gains (losses) on securities	20,845	3	20,848	(10,833)	(7)	(10,840)
Net unrealized gains on derivative financial instruments	17	5	22	44	23	67
Pension adjustments	(346)	23	(323)	(93)	(1)	(94)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(5,420)	(1,106)	(6,526)	(16,374)	(2,301)	(18,675)
Comprehensive income (loss)	<u>¥ 39,900</u>	<u>¥ 863</u>	<u>¥ 40,763</u>	<u>¥ (20,686)</u>	<u>¥ (5,079)</u>	<u>¥ (25,765)</u>

Tax effect allocated to each components of other comprehensive income (loss) is as follows:

	<u>Before-tax amount</u>	<u>Tax (expense) or benefit</u> (Yen in millions)	<u>Net-of-tax amount</u>
<b>For the three months ended June 30, 2011:*</b>			
Net unrealized gains on securities	¥ 35,344	¥ (14,496)	¥ 20,848
Net unrealized gains on derivative financial instruments	29	(7)	22
Pension adjustments	(626)	303	(323)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(6,526)	0	(6,526)
Other comprehensive income	<u>¥ 28,221</u>	<u>¥ (14,200)</u>	<u>¥ 14,021</u>
<b>For the three months ended June 30, 2012:</b>			
Net unrealized losses on securities	¥(16,878)	¥ 6,038	¥(10,840)
Net unrealized gains on derivative financial instruments	81	(14)	67
Pension adjustments	(325)	231	(94)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(18,675)	—	(18,675)
Other comprehensive loss	<u>¥(35,797)</u>	<u>¥ 6,255</u>	<u>¥(29,542)</u>

\* Information for the three months ended June 30, 2011 is presented to conform to current presentation.

### 13. SUPPLEMENTAL EXPENSE INFORMATION

Supplemental expense information is as follows:

	Three months ended June 30,	
	2011	2012
	(Yen in millions)	
Research and development expenses	¥ 11,939	¥ 11,745
Advertising expenses	2,035	1,617
Shipping and handling cost included in selling, general and administrative expenses	4,212	4,600

## **14. SEGMENT REPORTING**

Kyocera manufactures and sells a highly diversified range of products, including components involving fine ceramic technologies and applied ceramic products, telecommunications and information equipment etc.

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.

Main products or businesses of each reporting segment are as follows:

- (1) Fine Ceramic Parts Group
  - Components for Semiconductor Processing Equipment and LCD Manufacturing Equipment
  - Information & Telecommunication Components
  - General Industrial Ceramic Components
  - Sapphire Substrates
  - Automotive Components
- (2) Semiconductor Parts Group
  - Ceramic Packages for Crystal and SAW Devices
  - CMOS/CCD Image Sensor Ceramic Packages
  - LSI Ceramic Packages
  - Wireless Communication Device Packages
  - Optical Communication Device Packages and Components
  - Organic Multilayer Packages and Substrates
- (3) Applied Ceramic Products Group
  - Residential and Industrial Solar Power Generating Systems
  - Solar Cells and Modules
  - Cutting Tools, Micro Drills
  - Medical and Dental Implants
  - Jewelry and Fine Ceramic Application Products
- (4) Electronic Device Group
  - Ceramic Capacitors, Tantalum Capacitors
  - SAW Devices, RF Modules, EMI Filters
  - Clock Oscillators, Crystal Units, Ceramic Resonators, Optical Low Pass Filters
  - Connectors
  - Thermal Printheads, Inkjet Printheads, Amorphous Silicon Photoreceptor Drums
  - LCDs, Touch Panels
- (5) Telecommunications Equipment Group
  - Mobile Phone Handsets
  - PHS related Products such as PHS Mobile Phone Handsets and PHS Base Stations
- (6) Information Equipment Group
  - Black & White and Color Office Equipment such as ECOSYS Printers and Multifunction Peripherals
  - Wide Format Multifunctional Systems
  - Printer and Multifunction Peripherals Supplies
  - Business Solution Services such as Managed Print Service

(7) Others

Information Systems & Telecommunication Services,  
Engineering Business, Management Consulting Business  
Epoxy Molding Compounds for Semiconductor Encapsulation,  
Electrical Insulators, Flexible Printed Circuit Sheet Materials, Synthetic Resin Molded Parts  
Realty Development  
LED Lighting Systems

Inter-segment sales, operating revenue and transfers are made with reference to prevailing market prices. Transactions between reportable segments are immaterial and not shown separately.

Operating profit for each reporting segment represents net sales, less related costs and operating expenses, excluding corporate gains, equity in earnings, income taxes and net income attributable to noncontrolling interests.

Kyocera's sales to KDDI Corporation and its consolidated subsidiaries (KDDI group) which are mainly recorded in the Telecommunications Equipment Group are as follows:

	Three months ended June 30,	
	2011	2012
Amount of sales to KDDI group (Yen in millions)	¥ 30,064	¥ 25,985
Ratio of amount of sale to KDDI group to consolidated net sales (%)	9.8	8.7



Information by reporting segments for the three months ended June 30, 2011 and 2012 is summarized as follows:

*Reporting Segments*

	<b>Three months ended June 30,</b>	
	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>
	(Yen in millions)	
<b>Net sales:</b>		
Fine Ceramic Parts Group	¥ 20,515	¥ 19,069
Semiconductor Parts Group	40,775	38,400
Applied Ceramic Products Group	45,435	42,600
Electronic Device Group	59,417	69,891
Telecommunications Equipment Group	48,949	41,521
Information Equipment Group	60,190	58,483
Others	36,269	34,689
Adjustments and eliminations	(6,319)	(6,927)
Net sales	<u>¥ 305,231</u>	<u>¥ 297,726</u>
<b>Income before income taxes:</b>		
Fine Ceramic Parts Group	¥ 3,452	¥ 2,334
Semiconductor Parts Group	9,305	5,705
Applied Ceramic Products Group	4,311	1,483
Electronic Device Group	9,406	(17,503)
Telecommunications Equipment Group	(741)	(206)
Information Equipment Group	7,614	5,702
Others	794	1,244
Total operating profit (loss)	34,141	(1,241)
Corporate gains and Equity in earnings of affiliates and unconsolidated subsidiaries	5,950	6,030
Adjustments and eliminations	(169)	(62)
Income before income taxes	<u>¥ 39,922</u>	<u>¥ 4,727</u>
<b>Depreciation and amortization:</b>		
Fine Ceramic Parts Group	¥ 1,405	¥ 1,475
Semiconductor Parts Group	2,574	2,615
Applied Ceramic Products Group	3,285	3,287
Electronic Device Group	3,025	3,365
Telecommunications Equipment Group	2,178	1,847
Information Equipment Group	2,505	2,185
Others	1,121	1,005
Corporate	513	486
Total	<u>¥ 16,606</u>	<u>¥ 16,265</u>
<b>Capital expenditures:</b>		
Fine Ceramic Parts Group	¥ 3,212	¥ 1,335
Semiconductor Parts Group	2,195	2,283
Applied Ceramic Products Group	1,874	2,628
Electronic Device Group	5,534	2,584
Telecommunications Equipment Group	841	771
Information Equipment Group	925	2,081
Others	819	459
Corporate	611	1,050
Total	<u>¥ 16,011</u>	<u>¥ 13,191</u>

*Geographic segments (Net sales by region)*

	<b>Three months ended June 30,</b>	
	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>
(Yen in millions)		
<b>Net sales:</b>		
Japan	¥ 134,232	¥ 133,111
Asia	55,731	55,527
United States of America	46,750	49,498
Europe	53,271	47,166
Others	15,247	12,424
Net sales	<u>¥ 305,231</u>	<u>¥ 297,726</u>

There are no individually material countries with respect to revenue from external customers in Asia, Europe and Others.

*Geographic Segments (Net sales and Income before income taxes by Geographic area)*

	<b>Three months ended June 30,</b>	
	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>
(Yen in millions)		
<b>Net sales:</b>		
Japan	¥ 137,371	¥ 145,965
Intra-group sales and transfer between geographic areas	112,274	97,388
	<u>249,645</u>	<u>243,353</u>
Asia	48,182	46,738
Intra-group sales and transfer between geographic areas	43,290	58,162
	<u>91,472</u>	<u>104,900</u>
United States of America	57,067	49,245
Intra-group sales and transfer between geographic areas	5,655	6,596
	<u>62,722</u>	<u>55,841</u>
Europe	55,803	49,774
Intra-group sales and transfer between geographic areas	8,955	7,446
	<u>64,758</u>	<u>57,220</u>
Others	6,808	6,004
Intra-group sales and transfer between geographic areas	2,992	3,040
	<u>9,800</u>	<u>9,044</u>
Adjustments and eliminations	(173,166)	(172,632)
Net sales	<u>¥ 305,231</u>	<u>¥ 297,726</u>
<b>Income before income taxes:</b>		
Japan	¥ 19,902	¥ 8,901
Asia	6,210	5,339
United States of America	5,126	(17,400)
Europe	4,261	1,035
Others	686	50
	<u>36,185</u>	<u>(2,075)</u>
Corporate gains and Equity in earnings of affiliates and unconsolidated subsidiaries	5,950	6,030
Adjustments and eliminations	(2,213)	772
Income before income taxes	<u>¥ 39,922</u>	<u>¥ 4,727</u>

## 15. PER SHARE INFORMATION

A reconciliation of the numerators and the denominators of basic and diluted earnings per share computations are as follows:

	<u>Three months ended June 30,</u>	
	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>
	(Yen in millions and shares in thousands, except per share amounts)	
Net income attributable to shareholders of Kyocera Corporation	¥ 24,804	¥ 6,570
Basic earnings per share:		
Net income attributable to shareholders of Kyocera Corporation	¥ 135.19	¥ 35.82
Diluted earnings per share:		
Net income attributable to shareholders of Kyocera Corporation	¥ 135.19	¥ 35.82
Basic weighted average number of shares outstanding	183,468	183,444
Diluted weighted average number of shares outstanding	183,468	183,444

## Reference Information (Unaudited)

### 1. Production (Sales price)

	Three months ended June 30,				Increase (Decrease) %
	2011		2012		
	Amount	% to the total	Amount	% to the total	
	(Yen in millions)				
Fine Ceramic Parts Group	¥ 21,200	6.9	¥ 18,972	6.5	(10.5)
Semiconductor Parts Group	43,517	14.2	37,998	12.9	(12.7)
Applied Ceramic Products Group	49,257	16.0	45,242	15.4	(8.2)
Electronic Device Group	60,329	19.7	68,520	23.3	13.6
Total Components Business	174,303	56.8	170,732	58.1	(2.0)
Telecommunications Equipment Group	42,957	14.0	40,976	14.0	(4.6)
Information Equipment Group	66,033	21.5	57,548	19.6	(12.8)
Total Equipment Business	108,990	35.5	98,524	33.6	(9.6)
Others	23,747	7.7	24,370	8.3	2.6
Production	<u>¥307,040</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>¥293,626</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>(4.4)</u>

### 2. Orders

	Three months ended June 30,				Increase (Decrease) %
	2011		2012		
	Amount	% to the total	Amount	% to the total	
	(Yen in millions)				
Fine Ceramic Parts Group	¥ 21,543	6.9	¥ 19,650	6.3	(8.8)
Semiconductor Parts Group	43,203	13.8	41,201	13.1	(4.6)
Applied Ceramic Products Group	49,893	16.0	43,421	13.9	(13.0)
Electronic Device Group	61,659	19.8	72,989	23.3	18.4
Total Components Business	176,298	56.5	177,261	56.6	0.5
Telecommunications Equipment Group	45,313	14.5	45,234	14.4	(0.2)
Information Equipment Group	60,128	19.3	58,471	18.7	(2.8)
Total Equipment Business	105,441	33.8	103,705	33.1	(1.6)
Others	36,505	11.7	38,625	12.3	5.8
Adjustments and eliminations	(6,376)	(2.0)	(6,471)	(2.0)	—
Orders	<u>¥311,868</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>¥313,120</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>0.4</u>