

[Table of Contents](#)

transactions may continue at the upward or downward limit price if the limit price is reached on a particular trading day, no transactions may take place outside these limits. Consequently, an investor wishing to sell at a price above or below the relevant daily limit may not be able to sell his or her shares at such price on a particular trading day, or at all.

The closing price of our shares of Common Stock on the Tokyo Stock Exchange on the latest available date is set forth at *Price Range of Shares* in Item 9. The following table shows the daily price limit for a stock on the Tokyo Stock Exchange with a closing price of between ¥7,000 and ¥10,000 per share, as well as the daily price limit if our per share price were to rise to between ¥10,000 and ¥15,000, or fall to between ¥5,000 and ¥7,000. Other daily price limits would apply if our per share price moved to other ranges.

Selected Daily Price Limits

Previous Day's Closing Price or Special Quote				Maximum Daily Price Movement	
Over	¥5,000	Less than	¥7,000	¥	1,000
Over	¥7,000	Less than	¥10,000	¥	1,500
Over	¥10,000	Less than	¥15,000	¥	3,000

For a history of the trading price of our shares of Common Stock on the Tokyo Stock Exchange, see Item 9.A. "Offering and Listing Details" of this annual report on Form 20-F.

C. Material Contracts

On October 10, 2012, AVX Corporation reached a proposed financial settlement with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and Commonwealth of Massachusetts regarding the New Bedford Harbor Superfund Site.

For this summary of the proposed financial settlement, please refer to "The proposed financial settlement among AVX Corporation, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and Commonwealth of Massachusetts regarding the New Bedford Harbor Superfund Site" in Item 5.A. "Operating Results" of this annual report on Form 20-F on page 31.

The proposed financial settlement, which is Exhibit 4.1 "Supplemental Consent Decree with Defendant AVX Corporation containing agreement among AVX Corporation, the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, dated October 10, 2012" to this annual report on Form 20-F, is incorporated herein by reference.

D. Exchange Controls

There is no foreign exchange control in Japan that may materially affect the import or export of capital, including the availability of cash and cash equivalents for use by Kyocera Corporation, or the remittance of dividends or other payments to nonresident holders of Kyocera Corporation's shares or of ADRs evidencing ADSs.

E. Taxation

Japanese Taxation

The following is a discussion summarizing material Japanese tax consequences to an owner of shares or ADSs who is a non-resident of Japan or a non-Japanese corporation without a permanent establishment in Japan to which the relevant income is attributable. The statements regarding Japanese tax laws set forth below are based on the laws in force and as interpreted by the Japanese taxation authorities as at the date hereof. This summary is not exhaustive of all possible tax considerations which may apply to a particular investor. Potential investors should satisfy themselves as to:

- the overall tax consequences of the ownership and disposition of shares or ADSs, including specifically the tax consequences under Japanese law,

Table of Contents

- the laws of the jurisdiction of which they are a resident, and
- any tax treaty between Japan and their country of residence, by consulting their own tax advisers.

Generally, a non-resident of Japan or a non-Japanese corporation is subject to Japanese withholding tax on dividends paid by Japanese corporations. Stock splits, subject to the following, are not subject to Japanese income tax.

- The Convention Between the United States of America and Japan for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with Respect to Taxes on Income (the "Treaty"), establishes the maximum rate of Japanese withholding tax which may be imposed on dividends paid to a United States resident or corporation (within the meaning of the Treaty) not having a "permanent establishment" in Japan. A "permanent establishment" in Japan is generally a fixed place of business for industrial or commercial activity in Japan. Under the Treaty, the maximum withholding rate for most qualified portfolio shareholders is limited to 10% of the gross amount of the dividends and 5% of the gross amount of the dividends if the beneficial owner is a qualified company that owns, directly or indirectly, on the date on which entitlement to the dividend is determined, at least 10% (but not more than 50%, to be amended to less than 50% when the Protocol Amending the Convention between the United States of America and Japan for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with Respect to Tax on Income signed on January 24, 2013 becomes effective (effective date to be determined)) of the voting stock of the issuing company. The Treaty provides that no Japanese tax will be imposed on dividends paid to a qualified pension fund that is a United States resident, if such dividends are not derived from the carrying on of a business, directly or indirectly, by such pension fund.

For purposes of the Treaty and Japanese tax law, U.S. holders of ADRs will be treated as the owners of the shares underlying the ADSs evidenced by the ADRs.

Japan has income tax treaties, conventions or agreements, which generally provide that the rate of withholding tax may not exceed 15% for portfolio investors, with, among others, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain and Sweden. Japan's income tax treaties with Australia, France, the Netherlands, Switzerland and the United Kingdom have been amended to generally reduce the maximum withholding tax rate to 10%. In the absence of any applicable tax treaty, convention or agreement reducing the maximum rate of withholding tax or allowing exemption from Japanese withholding tax, the rate of Japanese withholding tax applicable to dividends paid by Kyocera Corporation to non-residents or non-Japanese corporations is 20%. However, with respect to dividends paid by Kyocera Corporation to any corporate or individual shareholders who are non-residents of Japan or non-Japanese corporations, except for any individual shareholder who holds 3% or more of the outstanding total of the shares issued by Kyocera Corporation, the said 20% withholding tax rate is reduced to (i) 7% for dividends due and payable on or before December 31, 2013 and (ii) 15% for dividends due and payable on or after January 1, 2014. A special reconstruction surtax (2.1% multiplied by the original applicable tax rate) is added to the withholding tax rates from and including January 1, 2013 to and including December 31, 2037. Under Japanese tax law, whichever is the lower of the maximum rate provided in the relevant tax treaty, convention or agreement and the Japanese statutory rate will be applicable. Gains derived from the sale outside Japan of the shares or ADSs by a non-resident of Japan or a non-Japanese corporation are in general not subject to Japanese income or corporation taxes. In addition, gains derived from the sale of shares or ADSs within Japan by a non-resident of Japan or non-Japanese corporation not having a permanent establishment in Japan are in general not subject to Japanese income or corporation taxes.

Kyocera Corporation has paid or will pay any stamp, registration or similar tax imposed by Japan in connection with the issue of the shares, except that Kyocera Corporation will not pay any tax payable in connection with the transfer or sale of the shares by a holder thereof.

Japanese inheritance and gift taxes at progressive rates may be payable by an investor who has acquired shares or ADRs as legatee, heir or donee.

United States Taxation

The following discusses the material United States federal income tax consequences of the ownership of shares or ADSs. It only applies to U.S. holders (as defined below) of shares or ADSs who hold their shares or ADSs as capital assets for tax purposes. This section does not address special classes of holders, some of whom may be subject to special rules including:

- a dealer in securities,
- a trader in securities that elects to use a mark-to-market method of accounting for securities holdings,
- a tax-exempt organization,
- certain insurance companies,
- a person liable for alternative minimum tax,
- a person that actually or constructively owns 10% or more of our voting stock,
- a person that holds shares or ADSs as part of a straddle or a hedging or conversion transaction,
- a person that purchases or sells shares or ADSs as part of a wash sale for tax purposes, or
- a person whose functional currency is not the U.S. dollar.

This discussion is based on the tax laws of the United States, including the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, its legislative history, existing and proposed regulations and administrative and judicial interpretations, as currently in effect, as well as on the Treaty. These laws are subject to change, possibly on a retroactive basis. In addition, this discussion is based in part upon the representations of the depository and the assumption that each obligation in the deposit agreement relating to the ADRs and any related agreement will be performed in accordance with its terms.

If a partnership holds the shares or ADSs, the United States federal income tax treatment of a partner will generally depend on the status of the partner and the tax treatment of the partnership. A partner in a partnership holding the shares or ADSs should consult its tax advisor with regard to the United States federal income tax treatment of an investment in the shares or ADSs.

For purposes of this discussion, a “U.S. holder” is a beneficial owner of shares or ADSs that is:

- a citizen or resident of the United States,
- a domestic corporation,
- an estate whose income is subject to United States federal income tax regardless of its source, or
- a trust if a United States court can exercise primary supervision over the trust’s administration and one or more United States persons are authorized to control all substantial decisions of the trust.

This discussion addresses only United States federal income taxation. An investor should consult its own tax advisor regarding the United States federal, state and local and other tax consequences of owning and disposing of shares or ADSs in its particular circumstances.

In general, and taking into account the earlier assumptions, for United States federal income tax purposes, if the investor holds ADRs evidencing ADSs, the investor will be treated as the owner of the shares represented by those ADSs. Exchanges of shares for ADRs, and ADRs for shares, generally will not be subject to United States federal income tax.

Taxation of Dividends

Subject to the PFIC rules discussed below, under the United States federal income tax laws, if the investor is a U.S. holder, the gross amount of any dividend paid by Kyocera Corporation out of its current or accumulated earnings and profits, as determined for United States federal income tax purposes, is subject to United States federal income taxation. If the investor is a non-corporate U.S. holder, dividends that constitute qualified dividend income will be taxable at the preferential rates applicable to long-term capital gains provided that the shares or ADSs are held for more than 60 days during the 121-day period beginning 60 days before the ex-dividend date and meet other holding period requirements. Dividends paid with respect to shares or ADSs generally will be qualified dividend income. The investor must include any Japanese tax withheld from the dividend payment in this gross amount even though it does not in fact receive it.

The dividend is taxable to the investor when the investor, in the case of shares, or the depository, in the case of ADSs, receives the dividend, actually or constructively. The dividend will not be eligible for the dividends-received deduction generally allowed to United States corporations in respect of dividends received from other United States corporations.

The amount of the dividend distribution that the investor must include in its income as a U.S. holder will be the U.S. dollar value of the Japanese yen payments made, determined at the spot Japanese yen/U.S. dollar rate on the date the dividend distribution is includible in the investor's income, regardless of whether the payment is in fact converted into the U.S. dollars. Generally, any gain or loss resulting from currency exchange fluctuations during the period from the date the investor includes the dividend payment in income to the date it converts the payment into the U.S. dollars will be treated as ordinary income or loss and will not be eligible for the special tax rate applicable to qualified dividend income. The gain or loss generally will be income or loss from sources within the United States for foreign tax credit limitation purposes.

Distributions in excess of current and accumulated earnings and profits, as determined for United States federal income tax purposes, will be treated as a non-taxable return of capital to the extent of the investor's basis in the shares or ADSs and thereafter as capital gain.

Subject to certain limitations, the Japanese tax withheld in accordance with the Treaty and paid over to Japan will be creditable against the investor's United States federal income tax liability. Special rules apply in determining the foreign tax credit limitation with respect to dividends that are subject to the preferential tax rates. To the extent a refund of the tax withheld is available to the investor under Japanese law or under the Treaty, the amount of tax withheld that is refundable will not be eligible for credit against the investor's United States federal income tax liability.

Dividends will, depending on the investor's circumstances, generally be either "passive" or "general" income for purposes of computing the foreign tax credit allowable to the investor.

Distributions of additional shares to the investor with respect to shares or ADSs that are made as part of a pro rata distribution to all shareholders of Kyocera Corporation generally will not be subject to United States federal income tax.

Taxation of Capital Gains

Subject to the PFIC rules discussed below, if the investor is a U.S. holder and the investor sells or otherwise disposes of its shares or ADSs, the investor will recognize capital gain or loss for United States federal income tax purposes equal to the difference between the U.S. dollar value of the amount that the investor realizes and its tax basis, determined in U.S. dollars, in its shares or ADSs. Capital gain of a non-corporate U.S. holder is generally taxed at preferential rates where the holder has a holding period greater than one year. Additionally, gain or loss will generally be income or loss from sources within the United States for foreign tax credit limitation purposes.

PFIC Rules

Kyocera Corporation believes that its shares and ADSs should not be treated as stock of a PFIC for United States federal income tax purposes, but this conclusion is a factual determination that is made annually and thus may be subject to change.

In general, if the investor is a U.S. holder, Kyocera Corporation will be a PFIC with respect to the investor if for any taxable year in which the investor held our ADSs or shares:

- at least 75% of our gross income for the taxable year is passive income or
- at least 50% of the value, determined on the basis of a quarterly average, of our assets is attributable to assets that produce or are held for the production of passive income.

Passive income generally includes dividends, interest, royalties, rents (other than certain rents and royalties derived in the active conduct of a trade or business), annuities and gains from assets that produce passive income. If a foreign corporation owns at least 25% by value of the stock of another corporation, the foreign corporation is treated for purposes of the PFIC tests as owning its proportionate share of the assets of the other corporation, and as receiving directly its proportionate share of the other corporation's income.

If Kyocera Corporation is treated as a PFIC, and the investor is a U.S. holder that did not make a mark-to-market election, as described below, the investor will be subject to special rules with respect to:

- any gain the investor realizes on the sale or other disposition of your shares or ADSs and
- any excess distribution that we make to the investor (generally, any distributions to the investor during a single taxable year that are greater than 125% of the average annual distributions received by the investor in respect of the shares or ADSs during the three preceding taxable years or, if shorter, the investor's holding period for the shares or ADSs).

Under these rules:

- the gain or excess distribution will be allocated ratably over the investor's holding period for the shares or ADSs,
- the amount allocated to the taxable year in which the investor realized the gain or excess distribution will be taxed as ordinary income,
- the amount allocated to each prior year, with certain exceptions, will be taxed at the highest tax rate in effect for that year, and
- the interest charge generally applicable to underpayments of tax will be imposed in respect of the tax attributable to each such year.

Special rules apply for calculating the amount of the foreign tax credit with respect to excess distributions by a PFIC.

If the investor owns shares or ADSs in a PFIC that are treated as marketable stock, the investor may make a mark-to-market election. Kyocera Corporation's shares and ADSs will be treated as marketable stock for a calendar year if they are regularly traded (within the meaning of applicable Treasury regulations) on a qualified exchange (which includes the New York Stock Exchange) during such calendar year. If the investor makes this election, the investor will not be subject to the PFIC rules described above. Instead, in general, the investor will include as ordinary income each year the excess, if any, of the fair market value of its shares or ADSs at the end of the taxable year over its adjusted basis in its shares or ADSs. These amounts of ordinary income will not be eligible for the favorable tax rates applicable to qualified dividend income or long-term capital gains. The investor will also be allowed to take an ordinary loss in respect of the excess, if any, of the adjusted basis of its shares or ADSs over their fair market value at the end of the taxable year (but only to the extent of the net amount of previously included income as a result of the mark-to-market election). The investor's basis in the shares or ADSs will be adjusted to reflect any such income or loss amounts.