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

FORM SD

Specialized Disclosure Report

II-VI Incorporated

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Pennsylvania
(State or other jurisdiction
of incorporation)

0-16195
(Commission File Number)

25-1214948
(IRS Employer Identification No.)

375 Saxonburg Boulevard, Saxonburg, PA
(Address of principal executive offices)

16056
(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (724) 352-4455

Not Applicable
(Former name or former address, if changed since last report)

Check the appropriate box to indicate the rule pursuant to which this form is being filed, and to provide the period to which the information in this form applies:

- Rule 13p-1 under the Securities Exchange Act (17 CFR 230.13p-1) for the reporting period from January 1 to December 31, 2013.
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Section 1 – Conflict Minerals Disclosure

Item 1.01 Conflict Minerals Disclosure and Report

Conflict Minerals Disclosure

This Form SD of II-VI Incorporated (“II-VI” or the “Company”) is filed pursuant to Rule 13p-1 promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, for the reporting period January 1, 2013 to December 31, 2013.

Rule 13p-1 (the “Rule”) requires disclosure of certain information when a company manufactures or contracts to manufacture products for which the minerals specified in the Rule are necessary to the functionality or production of those products. The specified minerals are gold, columbite-tantalite (coltan), cassiterite and wolframite, including their derivatives, which are limited to tantalum, tin and tungsten (the “Conflict Minerals”). The “Covered Countries” for purposes of Rule 13p-1 are the Democratic Republic of Congo, the Republic of the Congo, the Central African Republic, South Sudan, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Tanzania, Zambia and Angola.

II-VI, a global leader in engineered materials and opto-electronic components, is a vertically-integrated manufacturing company that creates and markets products for diversified markets including industrial manufacturing, optical communications, military and aerospace, high-power electronics, semiconductor laser and thermoelectronics applications. Headquartered in Saxonburg, Pennsylvania, with manufacturing, sales and distribution facilities worldwide, the Company produces numerous crystalline compounds including zinc selenide for infrared laser optics, silicon carbide for high-power electronic and microwave applications, and bismuth telluride for thermoelectric coolers.

The Company conducted an internal survey of its business units and required them to provide a certification to the Company as to whether any of their products contained Conflict Minerals and, if so, to identify the immediate suppliers of such Conflict Minerals. As a result of this internal survey, we determined that certain of our business units manufacture, or contract to manufacture, products containing Conflict Minerals which are necessary to the functionality or production of such products. These products include certain laser optics with coatings that contain gold, tantalum or tungsten, machined parts that may contain gold plating or tin solder and various parts and components made of gold, tin and tungsten that are incorporated into products offered by II-VI (collectively referred to herein as the “Covered Products”).

Based upon our determination that the Rule applies to the above-referenced Covered Products, we undertook a good-faith reasonable country of origin inquiry designed to determine whether any of the Conflict Minerals included in such Covered Products originated in the Covered Countries, and whether any of the Conflict Minerals may be from recycled or scrap sources.

Our reasonable country of origin inquiry consisted of surveying the Company’s immediate suppliers of Conflict Minerals so as to ascertain and confirm that the Conflict Minerals supplied to the Company by such suppliers did not originate in Covered Countries, or that they otherwise came from recycled or scrap material. The Company utilized the Electronic Industry Citizenship Coalition (“EICC”) and Global e-Sustainability Initiative (“GeSI”) Conflict Minerals Due Diligence Template (“EICC-GeSI Template”) for supplier data collection and representation purposes. After identifying the direct suppliers of Conflict Minerals to the Company, all were asked to complete the EICC-GeSI Template. Of the suppliers that were contacted by II-VI, more than half responded to our inquiries with either a completed or partially completed EICC-GeSI Template, some alternative form of certification or a statement to the effect that the supplier was still in the process of determining the origin of its Conflict Minerals. The Company

followed up with those suppliers that were non-responsive to its initial requests, but most of the non-responsive suppliers did not provide a response to such follow up requests either.

Based upon the information learned during the reasonable country of origin inquiry performed by the Company as described above, the Company exercised due diligence on the source and chain of custody of Conflict Minerals used by it for the Covered Products manufactured, or contracted to be manufactured, in calendar year 2013. These due diligences efforts are described in the Conflict Minerals Report that is provided as Exhibit 1.02 to this Form SD.

II-VI has developed a conflict minerals policy, which is made publicly available on our website at www.ii-vi.com/about/conflict-minerals.html, to reflect a commitment to sourcing materials from companies that share its values around human rights, ethics and environmental responsibility. The Company expects its suppliers to develop internal conflict minerals policies, due diligence frameworks, and management systems which are designed to identify and ultimately eliminate from use in products sold to II-VI any Conflict Minerals which are known to come from sources funding armed groups in the Covered Countries.

Item 1.02 Exhibit

As specified in Section 2, Item 2.01 of this Form SD, the Company is hereby filing its Conflict Minerals Report as Exhibit 1.02 to this Form SD. The Conflict Minerals Report also is publicly available on our Internet website at www.ii-vi.com/about/conflict-minerals/conflict-minerals-report.html.

Section 2 – Exhibits

Item 2.01 Exhibits

The following exhibit is filed as part of this report.

<u>Exhibit</u>	<u>Description</u>
1.02	Conflict Minerals Report of II-VI Incorporated

SIGNATURES

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

II-VI Incorporated

By: /s/ Francis J. Kramer

Francis J. Kramer

President and Chief Executive Officer

Dated: May 30, 2014

Exhibit Index

<u>Exhibit Number</u>	<u>Description</u>
1.02	Conflict Minerals Report of II-VI Incorporated

Exhibit 1.02 — Conflict Minerals Report as required by Items 1.01 and 1.02 of Form SD

II-VI INCORPORATED
Conflict Minerals Report
For the reporting period from January 1, 2013 to December 31, 2013

This Conflict Minerals Report (the “Report”) of II-VI Incorporated (“II-VI” or the “Company”) has been prepared pursuant to Rule 13p-1 and Form SD (the “Rule”) promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, for the reporting period January 1, 2013 to December 31, 2013.

The Rule requires disclosure of certain information when a company manufactures or contracts to manufacture products for which the minerals specified in the Rule are necessary to the functionality or production of those products. The specified minerals are gold, columbite-tantalite (coltan), cassiterite and wolframite, including their derivatives, which are limited to tantalum, tin and tungsten (the “Conflict Minerals”). The “Covered Countries” for purposes of Rule 13p-1 are the Democratic Republic of Congo, the Republic of the Congo, the Central African Republic, South Sudan, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Tanzania, Zambia and Angola.

As further described in this Report, the Company has determined that certain of its operations manufacture, or contract to manufacture, products containing Conflict Minerals that are necessary to the functionality or production of such products.

Description of the Company’s Products Covered by this Report

This Report relates to products (i) for which Conflict Minerals are necessary to the functionality or production of that product; (ii) that were manufactured, or contracted to be manufactured, by the Company; and (iii) for which the manufacture was completed during calendar year 2013.

These products, which are referred to in the remainder of this Report as the “Covered Products,” are the following: certain laser optics with coatings that contain gold, tantalum or tungsten, machined parts that may contain gold plating or tin solder and various parts and components made of gold, tin and tungsten that are incorporated into products offered by II-VI.

Design of Due Diligence Framework

In exercising due diligence on the source and chain of custody of the Conflict Minerals for the Covered Products, we conformed our due diligence efforts with the guidance for downstream companies provided by the *Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas: Second Edition*, including the related supplements on gold, tin, tantalum and tungsten (the “OECD Guidance”). Furthermore, we have adopted a policy relating to Conflict Minerals (the “Company Policy”), which reflects II-VI’s commitment to sourcing materials from companies that share our values around human rights, ethics and environmental responsibility. The Company Policy is made publicly available on the II-VI website at www.ii-vi.com/about/conflict-minerals.html.

The Company's Due Diligence Process

Having determined that the Rule applies to the above-mentioned Covered Products, we conducted a good-faith reasonable country of origin inquiry to determine the origin of any Conflict Minerals contained in the Covered Products. We describe the steps undertaken as part of this inquiry in the Form SD to which this exhibit is attached. After our reasonable country of origin inquiry, which, despite our good faith efforts, did not yield the desired number of responses from suppliers, we had reason to believe that our necessary Conflict Minerals may have originated in the Democratic Republic of Congo ("DRC") or an adjoining country. This determination was based upon the lack of substantive responses from what we considered to be a critical mass of suppliers. As discussed further below, we undertook due diligence efforts in an attempt to clarify the following with respect to the Conflict Minerals: (i) country of origin, (ii) whether the conflict minerals financed or benefited armed groups in those countries, and (iii) whether the conflict minerals came from recycled or scrap sources.

The Company's supply chain with respect to the Covered Products is complex, as there are many third parties in the supply chain between the ultimate manufacture of the Covered Products and the original sources of Conflict Minerals. The Company does not purchase Conflict Minerals directly from mines, smelters, or refiners, and therefore must rely on its immediate suppliers to provide information regarding the origin of the Conflict Minerals that are included in the Covered Products. However, through the use of the Electronic Industry Citizenship Coalition ("EICC") and Global e-Sustainability Initiative ("GeSI") Conflict Minerals Due Diligence Template ("EICC-GeSI Template"), the Company has taken steps to identify the applicable smelters and refiners of Conflict Minerals in its supply chain by requesting that all of the Company's immediate suppliers of Conflict Minerals identify the smelters and refiners that they use and whether they have been validated as compliant in accordance with the EICC-GeSI Conflict-Free Smelter Program. The Company also asked its suppliers whether they had a policy in place that includes DRC conflict-free sourcing and requires their direct suppliers to be DRC conflict-free, whether they have implemented due diligence procedures for conflict-free sourcing, and whether they request smelter and refiner names from their suppliers.

Based on the results of the above-described due diligence efforts, we were unable to identify for each of the Covered Products, after conducting the reasonable country of origin inquiries and subsequently exercising the required due diligence, the country of origin of the Conflict Minerals contained in the Covered Products. Based on our due diligence efforts, we did not find any evidence that the Covered Products containing Conflict Minerals directly or indirectly financed or benefited armed groups in the Covered Countries.

Steps Taken to Mitigate Risk

In 2014, we have taken, or plan to take, the following steps to mitigate the risk that our necessary conflict minerals benefit armed groups:

- Engage a third party conflict minerals software vendor/service provider to assist with our reasonable country of origin inquiry and due diligence processes and increase our supplier response rate.

- Publish our conflict minerals policy on our website.
- Assess internal supply chain policies in light of current OECD recommendations.
- Continue to revise internal systems to support supply chain due diligence, including assigning responsibility to appropriate staff to oversee the process, ensure availability of resources and implement “up the chain” communication processes.
- Implement certain requirements in Company contracts with suppliers to facilitate the concepts set forth in our conflict minerals policy.

Independent Audit Report

For 2013, the Company is not required to obtain an independent private sector audit of the Conflict Minerals Report.