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

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**FORM SD**

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**Specialized Disclosure Report**

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**II-VI Incorporated**  
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

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**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)

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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, 2016.

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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, 2016 to December 31, 2016.

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 the Congo, the Republic of the Congo, the Central African Republic, South Sudan, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Tanzania, Zambia and Angola.

II-VI Incorporated, a global leader in engineered materials and opto-electronic components, is a vertically integrated manufacturing company that develops innovative products for diversified applications in the industrial, optical communications, military, life sciences, semiconductor equipment, and consumer markets. Headquartered in Saxonburg, Pennsylvania, with research and development, manufacturing, sales, service, and distribution facilities worldwide, the Company produces a wide variety of application specific photonic and electronic materials and components, and deploys them in various forms including integrated with advanced software to enable our customers. The Company is committed to compliant and ethical business conduct and to responsibly sourcing materials.

The Company conducted an internal survey of its divisions and required each division to disclose whether any products manufactured or contracted to be manufactured by the division contained Conflict Minerals and, if so, to identify the direct suppliers (“Tier 1 suppliers”) of such Conflict Minerals. As a result of this internal survey, the Company determined that certain of its divisions manufacture, or contract to manufacture, products containing Conflict Minerals which are necessary to the functionality or production of such products, as follows: (i) certain laser optics whose coatings contain gold, tantalum or tungsten, (ii) certain machined parts that may contain gold plating or tin solder, and (iii) various parts and components made of gold, tin, tantalum and tungsten that are incorporated into products offered by II-VI (collectively referred to herein as the “Covered Products”).

Based upon the determination that the Rule applies to the above-referenced Covered Products, the Company undertook with the assistance of a third party firm a good-faith reasonable country of origin inquiry (“RCOI”) 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.

To implement the RCOI, the Company, with the assistance of a third-party firm, conducted the following supplier outreach and engagement:

- An introductory email was sent to Tier 1 suppliers describing the compliance requirements and requesting Conflict Minerals information;
- Following the initial introduction to the program and information request, several reminder emails were sent to each non-responsive supplier requesting survey completion; and

- Suppliers who remained non-responsive were contacted by phone and offered assistance in some cases. This assistance included, but was not limited to, further information about the Company’s Conflict Minerals compliance program, an explanation of why the information was being collected, a review of how the information would be used, and clarification regarding how the information could be provided.

The program utilized the Electronic Industry Citizenship Coalition (“EICC”) and Global e-Sustainability Initiative (“GeSI”) Conflict Minerals Reporting Template (“EICC-GeSI Template”) for data collection. The EICC-GeSI Template was developed to facilitate disclosure and communication of information regarding smelters and refiners that provide Conflict Minerals into a company’s supply chain. It includes questions regarding the origin of Conflict Minerals included in a company’s products, including the identity of smelters and refiners, a company’s conflict-free policy, and a company’s engagement and due diligence with respect to its suppliers of Conflict Minerals.

Supplier responses were evaluated for plausibility, consistency, and gaps both in terms of which products were stated to contain or not contain necessary Conflict Minerals, as well as the origin of those materials. Additional supplier contacts were conducted to address issues including: (i) implausible statements regarding no presence of Conflict Minerals, (ii) incomplete data on EICC-GeSI Templates, (iii) responses that did not identify smelters or refiners, (iv) responses that indicated sourcing location without complete supporting information from the supply chain, and (v) organizations identified as smelter or refiners, but not verified as such through further analysis and research.

Therefore, the Company exercised due diligence on the source and chain of custody of Conflict Minerals used in its Covered Products manufactured in calendar year 2016. Based upon the due diligence, including the RCOI results, the Company determined that the responses obtained were insufficient to form the basis for a reasonable determination as to the specific origin of all of the Conflict Minerals used in the manufacturing process for the Covered Products. The Company had reason to believe, however, that a portion of such Conflict Minerals may have originated in the Covered Countries. These due diligence efforts are described in the Conflict Minerals Report that is provided as Exhibit 1.01 to this Form SD.

II-VI has developed a conflict minerals policy, which is publicly available on its website at <http://www.ii-vi.com/about/about.html> – chw, to reflect a commitment to sourcing materials from companies that share its values on 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 that 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 1.01 to this Form SD. The Conflict Minerals Report is also publicly available on our website at [www.ii-vi.com/about/conflict-minerals.html](http://www.ii-vi.com/about/conflict-minerals.html).

**Section 2 – Exhibits**

**Item 2.01 Exhibits**

The following exhibit is filed as part of this report.

<u>Exhibit</u>	<u>Description</u>
1.01	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/ Gary Kapusta

Gary Kapusta  
Chief Operating Officer

Dated: May 31, 2017

## Exhibit Index

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

Exhibit 1.01 — 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, 2016 to December 31, 2016**

**Overview**

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, 2016 to December 31, 2016.

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 the Congo (“DRC”), 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 divisions 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 2016.

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

**The Company’s Conflict Mineral Due Diligence Framework**

II-VI conformed its due diligence efforts to 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, the Company has adopted a policy relating to Conflict Minerals (the “Conflict Minerals Policy”). This policy reflects II-VI’s commitment to sourcing materials from companies that share our values on human rights, ethics and environmental responsibility. The Conflict Minerals Policy is publicly available on the II-VI website at [www.ii-vi.com/about/conflict-minerals.html](http://www.ii-vi.com/about/conflict-minerals.html).

## **The Company's Due Diligence Process**

Having determined that the Rule applies to Covered Products, the Company conducted a good-faith reasonable country of origin inquiry ("RCOI") to determine the origin of any Conflict Minerals contained in its products. II-VI describes the steps undertaken as part of this inquiry in the Form SD to which this exhibit is attached. Based upon the RCOI results, the Company determined that the responses obtained from its suppliers were insufficient to form the basis for a reasonable determination as to the specific origin and conflict status of all the Conflict Minerals used in the Covered Products. This determination was based upon the following:

- Responses from certain suppliers indicating that the Conflict Minerals they had supplied to II-VI did originate in the Covered Countries, but lacking additional substantive information as to their conflict status; and
- A lack of substantive responses from a critical mass of remaining suppliers that would allow II-VI to make a determination of origin with respect to each category of Covered Products

As discussed further below, II-VI 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 does not purchase Conflict Minerals directly from mines, smelters, or refiners, and instead relies on a complex global supply chain. There are many third parties in the supply chain between the original sources of Conflict Minerals and the II-VI manufacturing of the Covered Products. Therefore, II-VI relies on its direct suppliers ("Tier 1 suppliers") to provide information regarding the origin of the Conflict Minerals that are included in its Covered Products.

The Company engaged a third-party firm to assist it with its due diligence process, and provided that third party the Company's list of Tier 1 Suppliers. To identify its Tier 1 Suppliers, II-VI reviewed internal documents such as bills of materials, purchase orders, and other records. Through the use of the Electronic Industry Citizenship Coalition ("EICC") and Global e-Sustainability Initiative ("GeSI") Conflict Minerals Reporting Template ("EICC-GeSI Template"), the Company took steps to identify the applicable smelters or refiners ("SORs") of Conflict Minerals in its supply chain. It requested all Company Tier 1 suppliers of Conflict Minerals to identify the SORs 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 Tier 1 suppliers whether they (i) had a policy in place that includes DRC conflict-free sourcing and requires their direct suppliers to be DRC conflict-free; (ii) had implemented due diligence procedures for conflict-free sourcing; and (iii) request names of SORs from their suppliers.

For those SORs that were identified by the Company's suppliers and that are known or thought to be sourcing from the Covered Countries, additional investigation was undertaken to determine the source and chain of custody of the Conflict Minerals that they supply.

In particular, it was determined whether such SORs had been certified as DRC conflict-free under the following internationally accepted audit standards: the CFSI Conflict-Free Smelter Program, the London Bullion Market Association Good Delivery Program, and the Responsible Jewellery Council Chain-of-Custody Certification.

If an SOR was not certified by these internationally-recognized schemes, attempts were made to contact the SOR to gain more information about its sourcing practices, including countries of origin and transfer, and whether it has in place any internal due diligence procedures other processes to track the chain of custody on the source of its mineral ores.

Information reviewed includes: whether the SOR has a documented, effective and communicated conflict-free policy, an accounting system to support a mass balance of materials processed, and traceability documentation. Internet research also was performed to determine whether there are any outside sources of information regarding the SOR's sourcing practices. Up to three contact attempts were made to SORs to gather information on mine country of origin and sourcing practices. A summary of the information gathered with respect to these SORs was then reviewed by the director of the Company's International Trade Compliance Department.

Based on the results of the above-described due diligence efforts, II-VI was unable to definitively determine for each of the Covered Products, after conducting the RCOI and subsequently exercising the required due diligence, the country of origin and conflict status of all Conflict Minerals contained in the Covered Products.

### **Steps Taken and Planned to Be Taken to Mitigate Risk**

In 2016 or earlier, the Company took the following steps to mitigate the risk that its necessary Conflict Minerals benefit armed groups in Covered Countries:

- Adopted a policy regarding Conflict Minerals and posted it on the II-VI website;
- Continued its contract with the third-party Conflict Minerals software vendor/service provider to assist with the Company's RCOI and due diligence processes;
- Undertook steps to increase engagement with Tier 1 suppliers:
  - Increased engagement with suppliers which resulted in increased supplier participation in the due diligence survey
  - Certain divisions included the II-VI supply chain policy in purchase orders or contracts with impacted suppliers
- Filed the Form SD and Conflict Minerals Report with the SEC.

In 2017, the Company plans to take the following steps to mitigate the risk that its necessary Conflict Minerals benefit armed groups:

- Develop a risk management plan, including an execution timeline, that:
  - i. Defines II-VI's conflict mineral risks, and
  - ii. Defines II-VI's methods to assess and manage risks.
- Develop an improved process to report conflict minerals due diligence findings and supply chain risks to senior management.

### **Independent Audit Report**

For the 2016 reporting period, the Company was not required to obtain an independent private sector of audit of its Conflict Minerals Report.

### **Forward Looking Statements**

This Conflict Minerals Report contains forward-looking statements which are based on II-VI's current expectations and involve numerous risks and uncertainties that may cause these forward-looking statements to be inaccurate. Forward-looking statements in this report include, among other things, statements regarding actions the Company plans to execute to improve its Conflict Mineral due diligence process.

By their nature, all forward-looking statements involve risk and uncertainty. Risks that may cause the forward-looking statements contained in this report to be inaccurate include, but are not limited to: failure to carry out these plans in a timely manner or at all as a result of changing financial conditions; changing organizational structure; or other factors; lack of cooperation by Tier 1 Suppliers as well as by their respective suppliers; whether smelters, refiners, or others that participate in the conflict minerals market responsibly source and whether they accurately validate their programs for avoiding conflicted minerals; political, legal, and regulatory developments, whether in the Democratic Republic of the Congo ("DRC") region, the United States or elsewhere. Additional cautionary statements regarding other risk factors that could impact the Company's future performance are identified in the Company's Form 10-K filing for the fiscal year ended 2016 and other Company filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission.