

KEMET CORP
Form 10-K
May 22, 2015

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

FORM 10-K

(Mark One)

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES
EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015

Or

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES
EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number: 001-15491

KEMET Corporation

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

57-0923789

(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

2835 Kemet Way, Simpsonville, South Carolina

(Address of principal executive offices)

29681

(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (864) 963-6300

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

(Title of each class) (Name of Exchange on which registered)

Common Stock, par value \$0.01 New York Stock Exchange

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: None.

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.

Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§ 232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

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Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (§ 229.405) is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act (Check one):

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer
(Do not check if a smaller reporting company) Smaller reporting company

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act). Yes No
The aggregate market value of voting common stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant as of September 30, 2014 computed by reference to the closing sale price of the registrant's common stock was approximately \$179,098,233.
The number of shares of each class of common stock, \$0.01 par value, outstanding as of May 18, 2015 was 45,689,591.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the definitive proxy statement to be delivered to stockholders in connection with the Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be held July 24, 2015 are incorporated by reference into Part III of this report.

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PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

Background of Company

KEMET Corporation ("we", "us", "our", "KEMET" and the "Company"), a global manufacturer of passive electronic capacitors, became a stand-alone legal entity in 1990 following a management buyout from Union Carbide Corporation ("UCC"). In 1992, we publicly issued shares of our common stock. KEMET first began manufacturing tantalum capacitors in 1958 as a division of UCC and, since then, has expanded its product base to include multilayer ceramic, solid & electrolytic aluminum and film capacitors.

In fiscal year 2012, we acquired Cornell Dubilier Foil, LLC (whose name was subsequently changed to KEMET Foil Manufacturing, LLC ("KEMET Foil")) and Niotan Incorporated (whose name was subsequently changed to KEMET Blue Powder Corporation ("Blue Powder")) allowing us to vertically integrate certain manufacturing processes within our two segments: our Film and Electrolytic Business Group ("Film and Electrolytic") and our Solid Capacitors Business Group ("Solid Capacitors").

In fiscal year 2013, our subsidiary, KEMET Electronics Corporation ("KEC") acquired a 34% economic interest in NEC TOKIN Corporation ("NEC TOKIN") as calculated based on the number of common shares held by KEC, directly and indirectly, in proportion to the aggregate number of common and preferred shares of NEC TOKIN outstanding as of such date. The Company accounts for its investment in NEC TOKIN using the equity method for a non-consolidated variable interest entity since KEC does not have the power to direct significant activities of NEC TOKIN.

General

We compete in the passive electronic component industry, specifically multilayer ceramic, solid & electrolytic aluminum, tantalum and film capacitors. Product offerings include surface mount which are attached directly to the circuit board without lead wires; leaded capacitors, which are attached to the circuit board using lead wires; and, chassis-mount and other pin-through-hole board-mount capacitors, which utilize attachment methods such as screw terminal and snap-in. Capacitors are electronic components that store, filter, and regulate electrical energy and current flow. As an essential passive component used in most circuit boards, capacitors are typically used for coupling, decoupling, filtering, oscillating and wave shaping and are used in communication systems, data processing equipment, personal computers, cellular phones, automotive electronic systems, defense and aerospace systems, consumer electronics, power management systems and many other electronic devices and systems (basically anything that plugs in or has a battery).

We manufacture a broad line of capacitors in many different sizes and configurations using a variety of raw materials. Our product line consists of nearly 5 million distinct part configurations distinguished by various attributes, such as dielectric (or insulating) material, configuration, encapsulation, capacitance (at various tolerances), voltage, performance characteristics and packaging. Most of our customers have multiple capacitance requirements, often within each of their products. Our broad product offering allows us to meet the majority of those needs independent of application and end use.

We believe the long-term demand for the various types of capacitors we offer will grow on a regional and global basis due to a variety of factors, including increasing demand for and complexity of electronic products, growing demand for technology in emerging markets and the ongoing development of new solutions for energy generation and conservation. Our customer base includes most of the world's major electronics original equipment manufacturers ("OEMs") (including Alcatel-Lucent USA Inc., Bosch Group, Cisco Systems, Inc., Continental AG, Dell Inc., Hewlett-Packard Company, International Business Machines Corporation, Intel Corporation, Motorola, Inc., Nokia Corporation, and TRW Automotive), electronics manufacturing services providers ("EMSs") (including Celestica Inc., Flextronics International LTD, Jabil Circuit, Inc. and Sanmina-SCI Corporation) and distributors (including TTI, Inc., Arrow Electronics, Inc. and Avnet, Inc.).

Solid Capacitors products are commonly used in conjunction with integrated circuits, and the same circuit may, and frequently does, contain both ceramic and tantalum capacitors. Tantalum capacitors are a popular choice because of their ability for high capacitance in a small volume package. While ceramic capacitors are more cost-effective at lower capacitance values, tantalum capacitors are more cost-effective at higher capacitance values while solid aluminum capacitors can be more effective in special applications. Film, paper and aluminum electrolytic capacitors can be used to support integrated circuits, but also are used in the field of power electronics to provide energy for applications such as motor starts, power conditioning, electromagnetic interference filtering safety and inverters. Capacitors account for the largest market within the passive component product grouping.

Table of Contents**Our Industry**

We compete with others that manufacture and distribute capacitors both domestically and globally and our success in the market is influenced by many factors, including price, availability, engineering specifications, quality, breadth of offering, performance characteristics, customer service and geographic location of our manufacturing sites. As in all manufacturing industries, there is ongoing pressure on average unit selling prices for capacitors. To help mitigate this effect, KEMET as well as many of our larger competitors have relocated their manufacturing operations to low cost regions and locations in closer proximity to our respective customers.

According to a March 2015 report entitled "Passive Electronic Components: World Market Outlook: 2015-2020" by Paumanok Publications, Inc. ("Paumanok"), a market research firm concentrating on the passive components industry, the global capacitor market in fiscal year 2015 (fiscal year ending March 2015) was estimated to be \$18.2 billion in revenues and 1.76 trillion units. According to the Paumanok report, the global capacitor market is expected to improve substantially and achieve revenue and unit volume increases of 14% and 19%, respectively, by fiscal year 2020.

According to Paumanok, the forecast of the capacitor industry for fiscal year 2015 and the expected growth to fiscal year 2020 are as follows (amounts in billions):

	Fiscal Year 2015	Fiscal Year 2020
Tantalum	\$ 1.8	\$ 2.0
Ceramic	9.9	11.8
Aluminum	3.9	4.2
Paper and plastic film	1.9	2.0
Other	0.7	0.7
	\$ 18.2	\$ 20.7

Because capacitors are a fundamental component of electronic circuits, demand for capacitors tends to reflect the general demand for electronic products, as well as integrated circuits, which, though cyclical, continues to grow. We believe that growth in the electronics market and the resulting growth in demand for capacitors will be driven primarily by a number of recent trends which include:

- the development of new products and applications, such as alternative and renewable energy systems, hybrid transportation systems, electronic controls for engines and industrial machinery, smart phones and mobile personal computing devices;

- the increase in the electronic content of existing products, such as home appliances, medical equipment and automobiles;

- consumer desire for mobility and connectivity; and

- the enhanced functionality, complexity and convergence of electronic devices that use state-of-the-art microprocessors.

Markets and Customers

Our products are sold to a variety of OEMs in a broad range of industries including the computer, communications, automotive, military, consumer, industrial and aerospace industries. We also sell products to EMS providers, which also serve OEMs in these industries. Electronics distributors are an important channel of distribution in the electronics industry and represent the largest channel through which we sell our capacitors. One electronics distributor, accounted for over 10% of our net sales in fiscal years 2015, 2014 and 2013. If our relationship with this customer were to terminate, we would need to determine alternative means of delivering our products to the end-customers served by them. Our top 50 customers accounted for 86.1% of our net sales during fiscal year 2015.

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The following table presents an overview of the diverse industries that incorporate our capacitors into their products and the general nature of those products.

Industry	Products
Automotive	Adaptive cruise control, High intensity discharge lamp, Light emitting diode electronic modules, Lane departure warning, Rearview camera systems, Audio systems, Tire pressure monitoring, Power train electronics, Instrumentation, Airbag systems, Anti-lock braking and stabilization systems, Hybrid and electric drive vehicles, Electronic engine control modules, Driver comfort controls, and Security systems
Communications	Smart phones, Telephones, Switching equipment, Relays, Base stations, and Wireless infrastructure
Computer-related	Personal computers (laptops, tablets, netbooks), Workstations, Servers, Mainframes, Computer peripheral equipment, Power supplies, Disk drives, Solid state drives, Printers, and Local area networks
Industrial	Electronic controls, Measurement equipment, Instrumentation, Solar and wind energy generation, Down-hole drilling and Medical electronics
Consumer	Digital media devices, Game consoles, Televisions and Global positioning systems
Military/Aerospace	Avionics, Radar, Guidance systems, and Satellite communications
Alternative Energy	Wind generation systems, Solar generation systems, Geothermal generation systems, Tidal generation Systems and Electric drive vehicles

We produce a small percentage of capacitors under military specification standards sold for both military and commercial uses. We do not sell any capacitors directly to the United States government. Certain of our customers purchase capacitors for products in the military and aerospace industries.

It is impracticable to report revenues from external customers for each of the above noted products primarily because approximately 44.5% of our external sales were to electronics distributors for fiscal year 2015.

KEMET in the United States

Our corporate headquarters is located near Greenville, South Carolina.

Commodity manufacturing previously located in the United States has been substantially relocated to our lower-cost manufacturing facilities in Mexico, China and Europe. Production that remains in the United States focuses primarily on early-stage manufacturing of new products and other specialty products for which customers are predominantly located in North America.

On June 13, 2011, we completed the acquisition of KEMET Foil, a Tennessee based manufacturer of etched foils utilized as a core component in the manufacture of electrolytic capacitors. On February 21, 2012, we completed the acquisition of all of the outstanding shares of Blue Powder, a leading manufacturer of tantalum powders. Blue Powder had been a significant supplier of tantalum powder to KEMET for several years. Blue Powder's principal operating location is in Carson City, Nevada.

To accelerate the pace of innovations, KEMET maintains an Innovation Center for Solid Capacitors near Greenville, South Carolina. The primary objectives of the KEMET Innovation Center are to ensure the flow of new product platforms, material sets, and processes that are expected to keep us at the forefront of our customers' product designs, while enabling these products to be transferred rapidly to the most appropriate KEMET manufacturing location in the world for low-cost, high-volume production.

KEMET in Mexico

We believe our operations in Mexico are among the most cost efficient in the world, and they will continue to be our primary production facilities supporting North American and European customers for Solid Capacitors. One of the strengths of KEMET Mexico is that it is a local operation, including local management and workers. These facilities

are responsible for maintaining KEMET's tradition of excellence in quality, service, and delivery, while driving costs down. The facilities in Victoria and Matamoros are focused primarily on tantalum capacitors, while the facilities in Monterrey are focused on ceramic capacitors.

Table of Contents**KEMET in Asia Pacific**

We have a well-established manufacturing, sales and logistics network in Asia to support our customers' Asian operations. We currently manufacture tantalum and aluminum polymer and Electrolytic products in China. The vision for KEMET China is to be a local operation, with local management and workers, to help achieve our objective of being a global company. These facilities are responsible for maintaining our tradition of excellence in quality, service, and delivery, while accelerating cost-reduction efforts and supporting efforts to grow our customer base in Asia.

KEMET in Europe

We currently have one or more manufacturing locations in each of the following countries: Bulgaria, Finland, Germany, Italy, Macedonia, Portugal, and Sweden. In addition, we operate product innovation centers in the United Kingdom, Italy, Germany and Sweden. We continue to maintain and enhance our strong European sales and customer service infrastructure, allowing us to continue to meet the local preferences of European customers who remain an important focus for KEMET.

Global Sales and Logistics

KEMET serves the needs of our global customer base through three geographic regions: North America and South America ("Americas"), Europe, the Middle East and Africa ("EMEA") and Asia and the Pacific Rim ("APAC"). The Americas sales staff is organized into four areas supported by regional offices. The EMEA sales staff is organized into three areas, also supported by regional offices. The APAC sales staff is organized into three areas, and is also supported by regional offices. We also have independent sales representatives located in seven countries worldwide including: Brazil, Israel, Canada, and the United States.

In our major markets, we market and sell our products primarily through a direct sales force. With a global sales organization that is customer-focused, our direct sales personnel from around the world serve on KEMET Global Account Teams committed to serving any customer location in the world with a dedicated KEMET representative. The traditional sales team is supported by regional Field Application Engineers who are experts in electronic engineering and market all of KEMET's products by assisting customers with the resolution of capacitor application issues. We believe our direct sales force creates a distinct advantage in the marketplace by enabling us to establish and maintain strong relationships with our customers to efficiently process simple repeat business as well as to consult with customers on new and technically complex custom applications. In addition, where appropriate, we use independent commissioned representatives. This approach requires a blend of accountability and responsibility for specific customer locations, guided by an overall account strategy for each customer.

Electronics distributors are an important distribution channel in the electronics industry and accounted for 44%, 45%, and 46% of our net sales in fiscal years 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively. A portion of our net sales to distributors are made under agreements allowing certain rights of return and price protection on unsold merchandise held by distributors. In addition, our distributor policy includes inventory price protection and "ship-from-stock and debit" ("SFSD") programs common in the industry.

Sales by Geography

In fiscal years 2015 and 2014, net sales by region were as follows (dollars in millions):

	Fiscal Year 2015			Fiscal Year 2014		
	Net Sales	% of Total		Net Sales	% of Total	
Americas	\$260.0	32	% Americas	\$262.9	31	%
APAC	281.8	34	% APAC	282.3	34	%
EMEA	281.4	34	% EMEA	288.5	35	%
Total	\$823.2		Total	\$833.7		

We believe our regional balance of revenues is a benefit to our business. The geographic diversity of our net sales diminishes the impact of regional sales decreases caused by various holiday seasons. While sales in the Americas are the lowest of the three regions, the Americas remains the leading region in the world for product design in activity

where engagement with OEM design engineers determines product placement independent of the region of the world where the final product is manufactured.

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Inventory and Backlog

Our customers often encounter uncertain or changing demand for their products. They historically order products from us based on their forecast and if demand does not meet their forecasts, they may cancel or reschedule the shipments included in our backlog, in many instances without penalty. Additionally, many of our customers have started to require shorter lead times and "just in time" delivery. Consequently, the twelve month order backlog is not a meaningful trend indicator for us.

Although we manufacture and inventory standardized products, a portion of our products are produced to meet specific customer requirements. Cancellations by customers of orders already in production could have an impact on inventories. Historically, however, cancellations have not been significant.

Competition

The capacitor industry is characterized by, among other factors, a long-term trend toward lower prices, low transportation costs, and few import barriers. Competitive factors that influence the market for our products include: product quality, customer service, technical innovation, pricing, and timely delivery. We believe we compete favorably on the basis of each of these factors.

Our major global competitors include AVX Corporation, Matsushita Electric Industrial Company, Ltd. (Panasonic), Murata Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Sanyo Electric Co., Ltd., Samsung, Taiyo Yuden Co., Ltd., TDK-EPC Corporation, WIMA GmbH & Co., KG and Vishay Intertechnology, Inc. ("Vishay").

Raw Materials

The principal raw materials used in the manufacture of our products are tantalum powder, tantalum ore, palladium, aluminum and silver. These materials are considered commodities and are subject to price volatility. Additionally, any delays in obtaining raw materials for our products could hinder our ability to manufacture our products, negatively impacting our competitive position and our relationships with our customers.

Tantalum is mined principally in the Democratic Republic of Congo, Australia, Brazil, Canada and Mozambique. As a result of our tantalum vertical integration program which began in fiscal year 2012, we have reduced our exposure to price volatility and supply uncertainty in the tantalum supply chain. A majority of our tantalum needs are now met through our direct sourcing of conflict free tantalum ore or tantalum scrap reclaim, which is then processed into the intermediate product potassium heptafluorotantalate (commonly known as K-salt) at our own facility in Mexico, before final processing into tantalum powder at Blue Powder. Price increases for tantalum ore, or for the remaining tantalum powder that we source from third parties, could impact our financial performance as we may not be able to pass all such price increases on to our customers.

Palladium is a precious metal used in the manufacture of multilayer ceramic capacitors ("MLCC") and is mined primarily in Russia and South Africa. We continue to pursue ways to reduce palladium usage in ceramic capacitors in order to minimize the price risk. The amount of palladium that we require has generally been available in sufficient quantities; however, the price of palladium is driven by the market which has shown significant price fluctuations. For instance, in fiscal year 2015 the price of palladium fluctuated between \$726 and \$908 per troy ounce. Price increases and the possibility of our inability to pass such increases on to our customers could have an adverse effect on profitability.

Silver and aluminum have generally been available in sufficient quantities, and we believe there are a sufficient number of suppliers from which we can purchase our requirements. An increase in the price of silver and aluminum that we are unable to pass on to our customers, could, however, have an adverse effect on our profitability.

Patents and Trademarks

As of March 31, 2015, we held the following number of patents and trademarks:

	Patents	Trademarks
United States	127	7
Foreign	47	124

We believe the success of our business is not materially dependent on the existence or duration of any individual patent, license, or trademark other than the trademarks "KEMET" and "KEMET Charged". Our engineering and research and development staffs have developed and continue to develop proprietary manufacturing processes and equipment designed to enhance our manufacturing facilities and reduce costs.

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Research and Development

Research and development expenses were \$25.8 million, \$24.5 million and \$26.9 million for fiscal years 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively. These amounts include expenditures for product development and the design and development of machinery and equipment for new processes and cost reduction efforts. We continue to invest in new technology to improve product performance and production efficiencies.

Segment Reporting

We are organized into two business groups: Solid Capacitors and Film and Electrolytic. Each business group is responsible for the operations of certain manufacturing sites as well as all related research and development efforts. The sales, marketing and corporate functions are shared by each of the business groups. See Note 6, "Segment and Geographic Information" to our consolidated financial statements.

Solid Capacitors Business Group

Solid Capacitors operates nine capacitor manufacturing sites in United States, Mexico and China and a product innovation center in the United States and primarily produces tantalum, aluminum, polymer and ceramic capacitors which are sold globally. Solid Capacitors also produces tantalum powder used in the production of tantalum capacitors. Solid Capacitors employs over 6,550 employees worldwide. For fiscal years 2015, 2014 and 2013, Solid Capacitors had consolidated net sales of \$621.3 million, \$626.5 million and \$622.3 million, respectively.

We continue to make significant investments in tantalum production within Solid Capacitors and, based on net sales, we believe we are the largest tantalum capacitor manufacturer in the world. We believe we have one of the broadest lines of tantalum product offerings and are one of the leaders in the growing market for high-frequency surface mount tantalum and aluminum polymer capacitors. On February 21, 2012, we acquired Blue Powder which we believe is the largest production facility for tantalum powder in the western hemisphere. During fiscal year 2015, we continued our restructuring plan and took actions to reduce headcount by approximately 500 to improve the operating performance within Solid Capacitors. Additional severance costs related to this headcount reduction of \$0.6 million are expected to be recognized in the first half of fiscal year 2016.

Tantalum's broad product portfolio, industry leading process and materials technology, global manufacturing base and on-time delivery capabilities allow us to serve a wide range of customers in a diverse group of end markets, including computing, telecommunications, consumer, medical, military, automotive and general industries.

Our ceramic product line offers an extensive line of multilayer ceramic capacitors in a variety of sizes and configurations. We are one of the two leading ceramic capacitor manufacturers headquartered in the United States and among the ten largest manufacturers worldwide.

Ceramic's high temperature and capacitance stable product lines provide us with what we believe to be a significant advantage over many of our competitors, especially in high reliability markets, such as medical, industrial, defense and aerospace. Our other significant end-markets include computing, telecommunications, automotive and general industries.

Film and Electrolytic Business Group

Our Film and Electrolytic Business Group produces film, paper and wet aluminum electrolytic capacitors. In addition, the business group designs and produce EMI Filters. Film capacitors are preferred where high reliability is a determining factor, while wet aluminum electrolytic capacitors are preferred when high capacitance at reasonable cost is required. EMI filters consist of capacitive and inductive elements that reduce electromagnetic disturbance in the frequency range desired. We believe we are one of the world's largest suppliers of film and one of the leaders in wet aluminum electrolytic capacitors and EMI Filters for high-value custom applications. In addition, we produce capacitor grade aluminum foils utilized as a core component in the manufacture of electrolytic capacitors. For fiscal years 2015, 2014 and 2013, our Film and Electrolytic Business Group had consolidated net sales of \$201.9 million, \$207.2 million and \$201.6 million, respectively.

Our Film and Electrolytic Business Group primarily serves the industrial and automotive markets. We believe that our Film and Electrolytic Business Group's product portfolio, technology and experience allow us to significantly benefit

from the continued growth in alternative energy solutions. We operate thirteen film and electrolytic manufacturing sites throughout Europe, Asia and the United States and maintain product innovation centers in the United Kingdom, Italy, Germany and Sweden. Our Film and Electrolytic Business Group employs approximately 2,250 employees worldwide.

As part of our Film and Electrolytic restructuring plan, we expect to reduce headcount by a total of approximately 200 employees in Italy, Germany, Finland and the United States. The total expected severance, closing and relocation expenses are approximately \$6.8 million. We expect to complete these actions in the third quarter of fiscal year 2016. However, the length

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of time required to complete the restructuring activities is dependent upon a number of factors, including the ability to continue to manufacture products required to meet customer demand while at the same time relocating certain production lines as well as the progress of discussions with union and government representatives. We expect the restructuring plan to result in a \$4.0 million reduction in our operating cost structure in fiscal year 2016 compared to fiscal year 2015 and anticipate that benefits from the restructuring plan will continue during fiscal year 2017.

Environmental and Regulatory Compliance

We are subject to various North American, European, and Asian federal, state, and local environmental laws and regulations relating to the protection of the environment, including those governing the handling and management of certain chemicals and materials used and generated in manufacturing electronic components. Based on the annual costs incurred over the past several years, we do not believe that compliance with these laws and regulations will have a material adverse effect on our capital expenditures, earnings, or competitive position. We believe, however, that it is reasonably likely that the trend in environmental litigation, laws, and regulations will continue to be toward stricter standards. Such changes in the laws and regulations may require us to make additional capital expenditures which, while not currently estimable with certainty, are not presently expected to have a material adverse effect on our financial condition.

We are strongly committed to economic, environmental, and socially sustainable development. As a result of this commitment, we have adopted the Electronic Industry Citizenship Coalition ("EICC") Code of Conduct. The EICC Code of Conduct is a comprehensive code of conduct that addresses all aspects of corporate responsibility including labor, health and safety, the environment, business ethics, and related management system elements. It outlines standards to ensure working conditions in the electronic industry supply chain are safe, that workers are treated with respect and dignity, that manufacturing processes are environmentally sustainable and that materials are sourced responsibly.

Policies, programs, and procedures implemented throughout KEMET ensure compliance with legal and regulatory requirements, the content of the EICC Code of Conduct, and customer contractual requirements related to social and environmental responsibility.

We fully support the position of the EICC, the Global e-Sustainability Initiative ("GeSI"), the Electronic Components Industry Association ("ECIA") and the Tantalum-Niobium International Study Center ("TIC") in avoiding the use of conflict minerals which directly or indirectly finance or benefit armed groups in the Democratic Republic of Congo or adjoining countries, in line with full compliance to the EICC Code of Conduct. Our tantalum supply base has been and continues to be validated as being sourced conflict free. All of our tantalum raw material providers have been validated as compliant to the EICC/GeSI Conflict Free Smelter Program ("CFSP") program. This policy and validation requirement has been implemented for all conflict minerals. We intend to discontinue doing business with any supplier found to be purchasing materials which directly or indirectly finance or benefit armed groups in the Democratic Republic of Congo or adjoining countries. We will continue to work through the EICC, GeSI, ECIA and TIC towards the goal of greater transparency in the supply chain.

Summary of Activities to Develop a Transparent Supply Chain

We are actively involved in developing a transparent supply chain through our membership in the EICC/GeSI Conflict-Free Sourcing Initiative. We were a member of the EICC/GeSI working group that developed the CFSP assessment protocols and participated in the pilot implementation phase of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas. We participate in smelter engagement to increase the number of conflict-free validated smelters globally, the development of due diligence guidance documents and the advancement of the industry adopted conflict minerals reporting template. We will rely on the EICC/GeSI Conflict-Free Smelter Program independent third party audits to supplement our internal due diligence of conflict mineral suppliers and are monitoring the progress of these audits to ensure our supply chain is conflict free. We fully support section 1502 "Conflict Minerals" of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010 and will comply

with all reporting requirements.

Global Code of Conduct and updated Mission, Vision and Values

To complement KEMET's Global Code of Conduct ("Code of Conduct"), which became effective August 1, 2010, KEMET introduced updated mission and vision statements along with a set of core values in June 2011. KEMET's Mission is to help make the world a better, safer, more connected place to live. KEMET's Vision is to be the world's most trusted partner for innovative component solutions. KEMET's updated Values embody the key expectations of how our employees should approach the work they do every day: One KEMET, Unparalleled Customer Experience, Ethics and Integrity, Talent Oriented, No Politics, The Math Must Work and Speed. The Global Code of Conduct and updated Mission, Vision and Values are applicable to all employees, officers, and directors of the Company. The Code of Conduct, Mission, Vision and Values and any amendments thereto are available at <http://www.kemet.com>.

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Employees

We have approximately 9,225 employees as of March 31, 2015 in the following locations:

Mexico	5,175
Asia	2,000
Europe	1,475
United States	575

The number of employees represented by labor organizations at KEMET locations in each of the following countries is:

Mexico	3,425
Italy	250
Macedonia	50
Bulgaria	125
Indonesia	300
Finland	150
Portugal	25

In fiscal year 2015, we did not experience any major work stoppages. Our labor costs in Mexico, Asia and various locations in Europe are denominated in local currencies, and a significant depreciation or appreciation of the United States dollar against the local currencies would increase or decrease our labor costs.

Securities Exchange Act of 1934 Reports

We maintain an Internet website at the following address: <http://www.kemet.com>. KEMET makes available on or through our Internet website certain reports and amendments to those reports that are filed or furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Exchange Act. These include annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K and beneficial ownership reports on Forms 3, 4 and 5. This information is available on our website free of charge as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file the information with, or furnish it to, the SEC.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS.

This report contains certain statements that are forward-looking within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve certain risks, uncertainties and assumptions that are difficult to predict. Actual outcomes and results may differ materially from those expressed in, or implied by, our forward-looking statements. Words such as "expects," "anticipates," "believes," "estimates" and other similar expressions or future or conditional verbs such as "will," "should," "would" and "could" are intended to identify such forward-looking statements. Readers of this report should not rely solely on the forward-looking statements and should consider all uncertainties and risks throughout this report. The statements are representative only as of the date they are made, and we undertake no obligation to update any forward-looking statement.

All forward-looking statements, by their nature, are subject to risks and uncertainties. Our actual future results may differ materially from those set forth in our forward-looking statements. We face risks that are inherent in the businesses and the market places in which we operate. While management believes these forward-looking statements are accurate and reasonable, uncertainties, risks and factors, including those described below, could cause actual results to differ materially from those reflected in our forward-looking statements.

Factors that may cause the actual outcomes and results to differ materially from those expressed in, or implied by, these forward-looking statements include, but are not necessarily limited to the following: (i) adverse economic conditions could impact our ability to realize operating plans if the demand for our products declines, and such conditions could adversely affect our liquidity and ability to continue to operate; (ii) continued net losses could impact our ability to realize current operating plans and could materially adversely affect our liquidity and our ability to

continue to operate; (iii) adverse economic conditions could cause the write down of long-lived assets or goodwill; (iv) an increase in the cost or a decrease in the availability of our principal or single-sourced purchased materials; (v) changes in the competitive environment; (vi) uncertainty of the timing of customer product qualifications in heavily regulated industries; (vii) economic, political, or regulatory changes in the countries in which we operate; (viii) difficulties, delays or unexpected costs in completing the restructuring plans;

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(ix) equity method investment in NEC TOKIN exposes us to a variety of risks; (x) possible acquisition of NEC TOKIN may not achieve all of the anticipated results; (xi) acquisitions and other strategic transactions expose us to a variety of risks; (xii) our business could be negatively impacted by increased regulatory scrutiny and litigation; (xiii) inability to attract, train and retain effective employees and management; (xiv) inability to develop innovative products to maintain customer relationships and offset potential price erosion in older products; (xv) exposure to claims alleging product defects; (xvi) the impact of laws and regulations that apply to our business, including those relating to environmental matters; (xvii) the impact of international laws relating to trade, export controls and foreign corrupt practices; (xviii) volatility of financial and credit markets affecting our access to capital; (xix) the need to reduce the total costs of our products to remain competitive; (xx) potential limitation on the use of net operating losses to offset possible future taxable income; (xxi) restrictions in our debt agreements that limit our flexibility in operating our business; (xxii) failure of our information technology systems to function properly or our failure to control unauthorized access to our systems may cause business disruptions; (xxiii) additional exercise of the warrant by K Equity which could potentially result in the existence of a significant stockholder who could seek to influence our corporate decisions; and (xxiv) fluctuation in distributor sales could adversely affect our results of operations. Additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to us or that we currently deem immaterial also may impair our business operations and could cause actual results to differ materially from those included, contemplated or implied by forward-looking statements made in this report, and the reader should not consider the above list of factors to be a complete set of all potential risks or uncertainties.

Adverse economic conditions could impact our ability to realize operating plans if the demand for our products declines; and such conditions could adversely affect our liquidity and ability to continue to operate.

While our operating plans provide for cash generated from operations to be sufficient to cover our future operating requirements, many factors, including reduced demand for our products, currency exchange rate fluctuations, increased raw material costs, and other adverse market conditions that we cannot predict could cause a shortfall in net cash generated from operations. As an example, the electronics industry is a highly cyclical industry with demand for capacitors reflecting the demand for products in the electronics market. Customers' requirements for our capacitors fluctuate as a result of changes in general economic activity and other factors that affect the demand for their end-products. During periods of increasing demand for their products, they typically seek to increase their inventory of our products to avoid production bottlenecks. When demand for their products peaks and begins to decline, they may rapidly decrease orders for our products while they use accumulated inventory. Business cycles vary somewhat in different geographical regions, such as Asia, and within customer industries. We are also vulnerable to general economic events beyond our control and our sales and profits may suffer in periods of weak demand.

Our ability to realize operating plans is also dependent upon meeting our payment obligations and complying with any applicable financial covenants under our debt agreements. If cash generated from operating, investing and financing activities is insufficient to pay for operating requirements and to cover interest payment obligations under debt instruments, planned operating and capital expenditures may need to be reduced.

Continued net losses could impact our ability to realize current operating plans and could materially adversely affect our liquidity and our ability to continue to operate.

Our liquidity and ability to realize our current operating plans is dependent on an improvement in operating results. If cash generated from operating, investing and financing activities is insufficient to pay for operating requirements and to cover payment obligations under debt instruments, planned operating and capital expenditures may need to be reduced, or the debt instruments may need to be amended or refinanced. There can be no assurances that we would be able to secure such amendments or refinancing on satisfactory terms.

However, to provide financial flexibility, if necessary we could explore the sale of certain non-core assets. There can be no assurances that we would be successful in this strategic initiative. Our ability to realize current operating plans is also dependent upon meeting our payment obligations and complying with any applicable financial covenants under our debt agreements.

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Adverse economic conditions could cause the write down of long-lived assets or goodwill.

Long-lived assets and intangible assets subject to amortization are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of a long-lived asset or group of assets may not be recoverable. In the event that the test shows that the carrying value of certain long-lived assets is impaired, we would be required to take an impairment charge to earnings under U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. However, such a charge would have no direct effect on our cash. If the economic conditions decline we could incur impairment charges in the future.

Goodwill is reviewed for impairment annually and whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of goodwill may not be recoverable. In the event that the test shows that the carrying value of goodwill is impaired, we would be required to take an impairment charge to earnings under U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. However, such a charge would have no direct effect on our cash. If the economic conditions decline we could incur additional charges in the future.

An increase in the cost or decrease in the availability of our principal or single-sourced purchased materials could adversely affect profitability.

The principal raw materials used in the manufacture of our products are tantalum powder, tantalum ore, palladium, aluminum and silver. These materials are considered commodities and are subject to price volatility. Additionally, any delays in obtaining raw materials for our products could hinder our ability to manufacture our products, negatively impacting our competitive position and our relationships with our customers.

Tantalum is mined principally in the Democratic Republic of Congo, Australia, Brazil, Canada and Mozambique. As a result of our tantalum vertical integration program which began in fiscal year 2012, we have reduced our exposure to price volatility and supply uncertainty in the tantalum supply chain. A majority of our tantalum needs are now met through our direct sourcing of conflict free tantalum ore or tantalum scrap reclaim, which is then processed into the intermediate product potassium heptafluorotantalate (commonly known as K-salt) at our own facility in Mexico, before final processing into tantalum powder at Blue Powder. Price increases for tantalum ore, or for the remaining tantalum powder that we source from third parties, could impact our financial performance as we may not be able to pass all such price increases on to our customers.

Palladium is a precious metal used in the manufacture of multilayer ceramic capacitors and is mined primarily in Russia and South Africa. We continue to pursue ways to reduce palladium usage in ceramic capacitors in order to minimize the price risk. The amount of palladium that we require has generally been available in sufficient quantities; however the price of palladium is subject to significant price fluctuations driven by market demand. For instance, in fiscal year 2015 the price of palladium fluctuated between \$726 and \$908 per troy ounce. Price increases and the possibility of our inability to pass such increases on to our customers could have an adverse effect on profitability. Silver and aluminum have generally been available in sufficient quantities, and we believe there are a sufficient number of suppliers from which we can purchase our requirements. An increase in the price of silver and aluminum that we are unable to pass on to our customers, could, however, have an adverse effect on our profitability.

Changes in the competitive environment could harm our business.

The capacitor business is highly competitive worldwide, with low transportation costs and few import barriers. Competition is based on factors such as product quality and reliability, availability, customer service, technical innovation, timely delivery and price. The industry has become increasingly consolidated and globalized in recent years, and our primary U.S. and non-U.S. competitors, some of which are larger than us, have significant financial resources. The greater financial resources of such competitors may enable them to commit larger amounts of capital in response to changing market conditions. Some competitors may also have the ability to use profits from other operations to subsidize losses sustained in their businesses with which we compete. Certain competitors may also develop product or service innovations that could put us at a disadvantage.

Uncertainty of the timing of customer product qualifications in heavily regulated industries could affect the timing of product revenues and profitability arising from these industries.

Our capacitors are incorporated into products used in diverse industries. Certain of these industries, such as military, aerospace and medical, are heavily regulated, with long and sometimes unpredictable product approval and qualification processes. Due to such regulatory compliance issues, there can be no assurances as to the timing of product revenues and profitability arising from our product development and sales efforts in these industries.

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We manufacture many capacitors in Europe, Mexico and Asia and economic, political or regulatory changes in any of these regions could adversely affect our profitability.

Our international operations are subject to a number of special risks, in addition to the same risks as our domestic business. These risks include currency exchange rate fluctuations, differing protections of intellectual property, trade barriers, labor unrest, exchange controls, regional economic uncertainty, differing (and possibly more stringent) labor regulation, risk of governmental expropriation, domestic and foreign customs and tariffs, current and changing regulatory regimes, differences in the availability and terms of financing, political instability and potential increases in taxes. These factors could impact our production capability or adversely affect our results of operations or financial condition.

We may experience difficulties, delays or unexpected costs in completing our restructuring plan and may not realize all of the expected benefits from our restructuring plan.

During fiscal year 2015, we continued our restructuring plan and took actions to reduce headcount by a total of approximately 200 to improve the operating performance of Film and Electrolytic and approximately 500 to improve the operating performance within Solid Capacitors. However, any anticipated benefits of this restructuring activity will not be fully realized until fiscal year 2017. We may not realize, in full or in part, the anticipated benefits of the restructuring plan without encountering difficulties, which may include complications in the transfer of production knowledge, loss of key employees and/or customers, the disruption of ongoing business, possible inconsistencies in standards, controls and procedures and potential difficulty in meeting customer demand in the event the market dramatically improves. We are party to collective bargaining agreements in certain jurisdictions in which we operate which could potentially prevent or delay execution of parts of our restructuring plan.

The financial performance of our equity method investment in NEC TOKIN could adversely impact our results of operations.

On February 1, 2013, we closed on KEC's investment in a 34% economic interest in NEC TOKIN with the purchase of 51% of the common stock in NEC TOKIN. The 34% economic interest is calculated based on the number of common shares held by KEC, directly and indirectly, in proportion to the aggregate number of common and preferred shares of NEC TOKIN outstanding as of such date. These businesses are subject to laws, regulations or market conditions, or have risks inherent in their operations, that could adversely affect their performance. We do not have the power to direct significant activities of our equity method investments and therefore the performance of the investment may be negatively impacted. The interests of our partners may differ from the Company's, and they may cause such entities to take actions which are not in the Company's best interest. Any of these factors could adversely impact our results of operations and the value of our investment. In fiscal years 2015, 2014 and 2013 we incurred a loss on our equity investment in NEC TOKIN of \$2.2 million, \$7.1 million and \$1.3 million, respectively.

We may not realize the anticipated synergies and revenue expansion expected to result from completing the acquisition of NEC TOKIN and we may experience difficulties in integrating NEC TOKIN's business which may adversely affect our financial performance.

There can be no assurance that we will complete the acquisition of the remaining shares of common stock and preferred stock of NEC TOKIN. KEC's first and second call options to purchase additional capital stock of NEC TOKIN expired on April 30, 2015 and as a result KEC does not currently have the right to purchase the remaining capital stock of NEC TOKIN. There can be no assurance that KEC will be able to negotiate new terms to purchase the additional capital stock of NEC TOKIN. From April 1, 2015 through May 31, 2018, NEC Corporation ("NEC") of Japan may require KEC to purchase all outstanding capital stock of NEC TOKIN from its stockholders, primarily NEC (the "Put Option") provided that KEC's payment of the Put Option price is permitted under the 10.5% Senior Notes and Loan and Security Agreement.

Even if we do complete the acquisition, there can be no assurance that we will realize the anticipated operating synergies, tax benefits and revenue expansion from the acquisition of NEC TOKIN or that we will not experience difficulties in integrating the operations of NEC TOKIN with our operations. For example, the integration of NEC

TOKIN will require the experience and expertise of certain of our key managers and key managers of NEC TOKIN. There can be no assurance, however, that these managers will remain with us for the time period necessary to successfully integrate the operations of NEC TOKIN with our operations. In addition, the acquisition of NEC TOKIN may present significant challenges for our management due to the increased time and resources required to properly integrate our management, employees, information systems, accounting controls, personnel and administrative functions with those of NEC TOKIN and to manage the combined company on a going forward basis. We cannot assure you that we will be able to successfully integrate and streamline overlapping functions or, if successfully accomplished, that such integration will not be more costly to accomplish than presently contemplated or that we will not encounter difficulties in managing the combined company due to its increased size and scope. Furthermore, expansions or acquisitions into new geographic markets and services may require us to comply with

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new and unfamiliar legal and regulatory requirements, which could impose substantial obligations on us and our management, cause us to expend additional time and resources and increase our exposure to penalties or fines for non-compliance with such requirements.

Furthermore, there can be no assurance that, as a combined company, we will continue to maintain all of the supplier and customer relationships that we and NEC TOKIN enjoyed as separate companies. As a combined company, we may encounter difficulties managing relationships with our suppliers and our customers due to our increased size and scope and to the increased number of relationships we will have with suppliers and customers.

Acquisitions and other strategic transactions expose us to a variety of operational and financial risks.

Our ability to realize the anticipated benefits of acquisitions depends, to a large extent, on our ability to integrate the acquired companies with our own. Our management devotes significant attention and resources to these efforts, which may disrupt the business of each of the companies and, if executed ineffectively, could preclude realization of the full benefits we expect. Failure to realize the anticipated benefits of our acquisitions could cause an interruption of, or a loss of momentum in, the operations of the acquired company. In addition, the efforts required to realize the benefits of our acquisitions may result in material unanticipated problems, expenses, liabilities, competitive responses, loss of customer relationships, the diversion of management's attention, and may cause our stock price to decline. The risks associated with such acquisitions and other strategic transactions include:

- difficulties in integrating or retaining key employees of the acquired company;
- difficulties in integrating the operations of the acquired company, such as information technology resources, and financial and operational data;
- entering geographic or product markets in which we have no or limited prior experience;
- difficulties in assimilating product lines or integrating technologies of the acquired company into our products;
- disruptions to our operations;
- diversion of our management's attention;
- potential incompatibility of business cultures; and
- the assumption of debt and other liabilities, both known and unknown.

Many of these factors will be outside of our control, and any one of them could result in increased costs, decreases in the amount of expected revenues and diversion of management's time and energy.

Additionally, we may finance acquisitions or future payments with cash from operations, additional indebtedness and/or the issuance of additional securities, any of which may impair the operation of our business or present additional risks, such as reduced liquidity or increased interest expense. Such acquisition financing could result in a decrease of our ratio of earnings to fixed charges. We may also seek to restructure our business in the future by disposing of certain of our assets, which may harm our future operating results, divert significant managerial attention from our operations and/or require us to accept non-cash consideration, the market value of which may fluctuate.

Failure to implement our acquisition strategy, including successfully integrating acquired businesses, could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We are currently subject to increased regulatory scrutiny and litigation that may negatively impact our business.

The growth of our Company and our expansion into a variety of new products expose us to a variety of new regulatory issues, and we have experienced increased regulatory scrutiny as we have grown. We are subject to various federal, foreign and state laws, including antitrust laws, violations of which can involve civil or criminal sanctions. Beginning in March 2014, NEC TOKIN and certain of its subsidiaries have received inquiries, requests for information and other communications from government authorities in China, the United States, the European Commission, Japan, South Korea, Taiwan, Singapore and Brazil concerning alleged anti-competitive activities within the capacitor industry.

Given our substantial investment in NEC TOKIN, these investigations could result in regulators interpreting and applying existing laws in ways that require us to incur substantial costs, expose us to unanticipated civil or criminal liability, or cause us to change our business practices. Further, the Company received a request for information from the European Commission in connection with its investigation of NEC TOKIN as the regulators evaluate any potential

liability to which shareholders of NEC TOKIN may be subject.

Various purported antitrust class actions as described in "Item 3. Legal Proceedings", have been filed in United States district courts (the "U.S. Complaints") and Canada (the "Canadian Complaints") alleging collusion and restraint of trade in capacitors by the named defendants, including KEMET Corporation, KEC and NEC TOKIN.

The Company has not recorded any accrual concerning the U.S. Complaints and the Canadian Complaints.

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The impact of these and other investigations could have a material adverse effect on our financial position, liquidity and results of operations.

Our inability to attract, train and retain effective employees and management could harm our business.

Our success depends upon the continued contributions of our executive officers and certain other employees, many of whom have many years of experience with us and would be extremely difficult to replace. We must also attract and retain experienced and highly skilled engineering, sales and marketing and managerial personnel. Competition for qualified personnel is intense in our industry, and we may not be successful in hiring and retaining these people. If we lost the services of our executive officers or our other highly qualified and experienced employees or cannot attract and retain other qualified personnel, our business could suffer through less effective management due to loss of accumulated knowledge of our business or through less successful products due to a reduced ability to design, manufacture and market our products.

We must continue to develop innovative products to maintain relationships with our customers and to offset potential price erosion in older products.

While most of the fundamental technologies used in the passive components industry have been available for a long time, the market is nonetheless characterized by rapid changes in product designs and technological advances allowing for better performance, smaller size and/or lower cost. New applications are frequently found for existing technologies, and new technologies occasionally replace existing technologies for some applications or open up new business opportunities in other areas of application. We believe that successful innovation is critical for maintaining profitability in order to offset potential erosion of selling prices for existing products and to ensure the flow of new products and robust manufacturing processes that will keep us at the forefront of our customers' product designs.

Non-customized commodity products are especially vulnerable to price pressure, but customized products have also experienced price pressure in recent years. Developing and marketing new products requires start-up costs that may not be recouped if these products or production techniques are not successful. There are numerous risks inherent in product development, including the risks that we will be unable to anticipate the direction of technological change or that we will be unable to develop and market new products and applications in a timely fashion to satisfy customer demands. If this occurs, we could lose customers and experience adverse effects on our results of operations.

We may be exposed to claims alleging product defects.

Our business exposes us to claims alleging product defects or nonconformance with product specifications. We may be held liable for, or incur costs related to, such claims if any of our products, or products in which our products are incorporated, are found to have caused end market product application failures, product recalls, property damage or personal injury. Provisions in our customer and distributor agreements are designed to limit our exposure to potential material product defect claims, including warranty, indemnification, waiver and limitation of liability provisions, but such provisions may not be effective under the laws of some jurisdictions. If we cannot successfully defend ourselves against product defect claims, we may incur substantial liabilities. Regardless of the merits or eventual outcome, defect claims could entail substantial expense and require the time and attention of key management personnel.

Our insurance program may not be adequate to cover all liabilities arising out of product defect claims and, at any time, insurance coverage may not be available on commercially reasonable terms or at all. If liability coverage is insufficient, a product defect claim could result in liability to us, which could materially and adversely affect our results of operations or financial condition. Even if we have adequate insurance coverage, product defect claims or recalls could result in negative publicity or force us to devote significant time and attention to those matters.

Various laws and regulations that apply to our business, including those relating to conflict minerals and environmental matters, could limit our ability to operate as we are currently and could result in additional costs.

We are subject to various laws and regulations of federal, state and local authorities in the countries in which we operate regarding a wide variety of matters, including conflict minerals, environmental, employment, land use, antitrust, and others that affect the day-to-day operations of our business. The liabilities and requirements associated with the laws and regulations that affect us may be costly and time-consuming. There can be no assurance that we

have been or will be at all times in compliance with such applicable laws and regulations. Failure to comply may result in the assessment of administrative, civil and criminal penalties, the issuance of injunctions to limit or cease operations, the suspension or revocation of permits and other enforcement measures that could have the effect of limiting our operations. If we are pursued for sanctions, costs or liabilities in respect of these matters, our operations and, as a result, our profitability could be materially and adversely affected.

The SEC requires issuers for whom tantalum, tin, tungsten and gold are necessary to the functionality or production of a product manufactured, or contracted to be manufactured, by such person to disclose annually whether any of those minerals originated in the Democratic Republic of Congo or an adjoining country. As defined by the SEC, tantalum, tin, tungsten and

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gold are commonly referred to as “conflict minerals” or “3TG”. If an issuer’s conflict minerals originated in those countries, the rule requires the issuer to submit a report to the Commission that includes a description of the measures it took to exercise due diligence on the conflict minerals’ source and chain of custody. We use tantalum, tin and to a lesser degree other of the 3TG minerals, in our production processes and in our products. We have exercised due diligence on the source and chain of custody during the reporting period and, as required under the rule, will disclose a description of these measures and certain of our findings in a special disclosure on Form SD. Disclosure in accordance with the rule may cause changes to the pricing of 3TG minerals, which could adversely affect our profitability. In addition, it is possible that some of our disclosures pursuant to the rule related to our inquiries and supply chain custody diligence could cause reputational harm and cause the company to lose customers or sales.

In addition, we are subject to a variety of U.S. federal, state and local, as well as foreign, environmental laws and regulations relating, among other things, to wastewater discharge, air emissions, handling of hazardous materials, disposal of solid and hazardous wastes, and remediation of soil and groundwater contamination. We use a number of chemicals or similar substances and generate waste that are considered hazardous. We are required to hold environmental permits to conduct many of our operations. Violations of environmental laws and regulations could result in substantial fines, penalties, and other sanctions. Changes in environmental laws or regulations (or in their enforcement) affecting or limiting, for example, our chemical uses, certain of our manufacturing processes, or our disposal practices, could restrict our ability to operate as we are currently operating or impose additional costs. In addition, we may experience releases of certain chemicals or discover existing contamination, which could cause us to incur material cleanup costs or other damages.

Our international sales and operations are subject to applicable laws relating to trade, export controls and foreign corrupt practices, the violation of which could adversely affect our operations.

We must comply with all applicable export control laws and regulations of the United States and other countries. United States laws and regulations applicable to us include the Arms Export Control Act, the International Traffic in Arms Regulations (“ITAR”), the Export Administration Regulations (“EAR”) and the trade sanctions laws and regulations administered by the United States Department of the Treasury’s Office of Foreign Assets Control (“OFAC”). EAR restricts the export of dual-use products and technical data to certain countries, while ITAR restricts the export of defense products, technical data and defense services. The U.S. government agencies responsible for administering EAR and ITAR have significant discretion in the interpretation and enforcement of these regulations.

We also cannot provide services to certain countries subject to United States trade sanctions unless we first obtain the necessary authorizations from OFAC. In addition, we are subject to the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act and other anti-bribery laws that, generally, bar bribes or unreasonable gifts to foreign governments or officials.

Violations of these laws or regulations could result in significant additional sanctions including fines, more onerous compliance requirements, more extensive debarments from export privileges, loss of authorizations needed to conduct aspects of our international business and criminal penalties and may harm our ability to enter contracts with customers who have contracts with the U.S. government. A violation of the laws or the regulations enumerated above could materially adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Volatility of financial and credit markets could affect our access to capital.

Uncertainty in the global financial and credit markets could impact our ability to implement new financial arrangements or to modify our existing financial arrangements. An inability to obtain new financing or to further modify existing financing could adversely impact the execution of our restructuring plans and delay the realization of the expected cost reductions. Our ability to generate adequate liquidity will depend on our ability to execute our operating plans and to manage costs in light of developing economic conditions. An unanticipated decrease in sales, or other factors that would cause the actual outcome of our plans to differ from expectations, could create a shortfall in cash available to fund our liquidity needs. Being unable to access new capital, experiencing a shortfall in cash from operations to fund our liquidity needs and the failure to implement an initiative to offset the shortfall in cash would likely have a material adverse effect on our business.

We must consistently reduce the total costs of our products to remain competitive.

Our industry is intensely competitive and prices for existing commodity products tend to decrease steadily over their life cycle. There is substantial and continuing pressure from customers to reduce the total cost of capacitors. To remain competitive, we must achieve continuous cost reductions through process and product improvements.

We must also be in a position to minimize our customers' shipping and inventory financing costs and to meet their other goals for rationalization of supply and production. Our growth and the profit margins of our products will suffer if our competitors are more successful in reducing the total cost to customers of their products than we are. We must also continue to introduce new products that offer performance advantages over our existing products and can thereby achieve premium prices, offsetting the price declines in our more mature products.

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Our use of net operating losses to offset possible future taxable income could be limited by ownership changes. In addition to the general limitations on the carryback and carryforward of net operating losses under Section 172 of the Internal Revenue Code (the "Code"), Section 382 of the Code imposes further limitations on the utilization of net operating losses by a corporation following ownership changes which result in more than a 50 percentage point change in ownership of a corporation within a three year period. If Section 382 applies, the post-ownership change utilization of our net operating losses may be subject to limitation for federal income tax purposes related to regular and alternative minimum tax. The application of Section 382 of the Code now or in the future could limit a substantial part of our future utilization of available net operating losses. Such limitation could require us to pay substantial additional income taxes and adversely affect our liquidity and financial position.

We do not believe we have experienced an ownership change to date. However, the Section 382 rules are complex and there is no assurance our view is correct. For example, the issuance of a warrant (the "Platinum Warrant") in May 2009 to K Financing, LLC ("K Financing"), in connection with the entry into a credit facility (the "Platinum Credit Facility") with K Financing, may be deemed to have resulted in an "ownership change" for purposes of Section 382 of the Code. If such an ownership change is deemed to have occurred, the amount of our post-ownership change taxable income that could be offset by our pre-ownership change net operating loss carryforwards would be severely limited. While we believe that the issuance of the Platinum Warrant did not result in an ownership change for purposes of Section 382 of the Code, there is no assurance that our view will be unchallenged.

Even if we have not experienced an ownership change to date, we could experience an ownership change in the near future if there are certain significant purchases of our common stock or other events outside our control.

Our debt agreements contain restrictions that limit our flexibility in operating our business.

The agreement governing our revolving credit facility and the indenture governing the notes and certain of our other debt agreements contain various covenants that, subject to exceptions, limit our ability to, among other things: incur additional indebtedness; create liens on assets; make capital expenditures; engage in mergers, consolidations, liquidations and dissolutions; sell assets (including pursuant to sale leaseback transactions); pay dividends and distributions on or repurchase capital stock; make investments (including acquisitions), loans, or advances; prepay certain junior indebtedness; engage in certain transactions with affiliates; enter into restrictive agreements; amend material agreements governing certain junior indebtedness; and change lines of business. The agreement governing our revolving credit facility also includes a fixed charge coverage ratio covenant that we must satisfy if an event of default occurs or in the event that we do not meet certain excess availability requirements under our revolving credit facility. Our ability to comply with this covenant is dependent on our future performance, which may be subject to many factors, some of which are beyond our control.

Failure of our information technology systems to function properly may cause business disruptions.

As a global company we depend on our information technology systems to support our business. Any inability to successfully manage the procurement, development, implementation, execution or maintenance of our information systems, including matters related to system and data security, reliability, compliance or performance could have an adverse effect on our business including our results of operation and timeliness of financial reporting.

In the ordinary course of business, we collect and store sensitive data and information, including our proprietary and regulated business information, as well as personally identifiable information about our employees, in addition to other information upon which our business processes rely. Our information systems, like those of other companies, are susceptible to malicious damage, intrusions and outages due to, among other events, viruses, breaches of security, natural disasters, power loss or telecommunications failures. We have taken steps to maintain adequate data security and address these risks and uncertainties by implementing security technologies, internal controls, network and data center resiliency and recovery processes. However, any operational failure could lead to the loss or disclosure of confidential and other important information which could have the following implications: loss of intellectual property, significant remediation costs, disruption to key business operations and diversion of management's attention and key informational technology resources.

K Equity may obtain significant influence over all matters submitted to a stockholder vote, which may limit the ability of other shareholders to influence corporate activities and may adversely affect the market price of our common stock. As part of the consideration for entering into the Platinum Credit Facility on May 5, 2009, K Financing received the Platinum Warrant to purchase up to 26,848,484 shares of our common stock (subject to certain adjustments), representing 49.9% of our outstanding common stock at the time of issuance on a post-exercise basis. This Platinum Warrant was subsequently transferred to K Equity, LLC ("K Equity"), an affiliate of K Financing. As of March 31, 2015, 8,416,815 shares remain subject to the Platinum Warrant. To the extent that K Equity exercises the remainder of the Platinum Warrant in whole

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or in part but does not sell all or a significant part of the shares it acquires upon exercise, K Equity may own up to 15.6% of our outstanding common stock. As a result, K Equity may have substantial influence over the outcome of votes on all matters requiring approval by our stockholders, including the election of directors, the adoption of amendments to our restated certificate of incorporation and by-laws and approval of significant corporate transactions. This concentration of stock ownership may make it difficult for stockholders to replace management. In addition, this significant concentration of stock ownership may adversely affect the trading price for our common stock because investors often perceive disadvantages in owning stock in companies with controlling stockholders. This concentration of control could be disadvantageous to other stockholders with interests different from those of our officers, directors and principal stockholders, and the trading price of shares of our common stock could be adversely affected.

Sales to distribution channel customers may fluctuate and adversely affect our results of operations.

From time-to-time, if end customer demand decreases, our sales to distributors also decrease while the distributors reduce their inventory levels. In addition, a single customer, a distributor, accounted for over 10% of our net sales in fiscal years 2015, 2014 and 2013. If our relationship with this customer were to terminate, we would need to determine alternative means of delivering our products to the end-customers served by it.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS.

None.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES.

We are headquartered in Simpsonville, South Carolina, and have a total of 21 manufacturing plants (one facility contains manufacturing operations for both Solid Capacitors and Film and Electrolytic) located in North America, Europe and Asia. Our manufacturing and assembly facilities have approximately 3.4 million square feet of floor space and use proprietary manufacturing processes and equipment.

Our facilities in Mexico operate under the Maquiladora program. In general, a company that operates under this program is afforded certain duty and tax preferences and incentives on products brought into the United States. Our manufacturing standards, including compliance with worker safety laws and regulations, are essentially identical in North America, Europe and Asia. Our operations in Mexico, Europe and Asia, similar to our United States operations, have won numerous quality, environmental and safety awards.

We believe that substantially all of our property and equipment is in good condition, and that overall, we have sufficient capacity to meet our current and projected manufacturing and distribution needs.

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The following table provides certain information regarding our principal facilities:

Location	Square Footage (in thousands)	Type of Interest	Description of Use
Simpsonville, South Carolina U.S.A.	372	Owned	Headquarters, Innovation Center, Advanced Tantalum Manufacturing and Film Manufacturing
Solid Capacitor Business Group			
Matamoros, Mexico(1)	341	(1)	(1)
Monterrey, Mexico(2)	532	Owned	Manufacturing
Suzhou, China(2)	353	Leased	Manufacturing
Ciudad Victoria, Mexico	265	Owned	Manufacturing
Carson City, Nevada U.S.A.	87	Owned	Manufacturing
Film and Electrolytic Business Group			
Evora, Portugal	233	Owned	Manufacturing
Suzhou, China	134	Leased	Manufacturing
Skopje, Macedonia	126	Owned	Manufacturing
Granna, Sweden	132	Owned	Manufacturing
Suomussalmi, Finland	93	Leased	Manufacturing
Batam, Indonesia	86	Owned	Manufacturing
Knoxville, Tennessee U.S.A.	78	Owned	Manufacturing
Kyustendil, Bulgaria	83	Owned	Manufacturing
Landsberg, Germany	81	Leased	Manufacturing and Innovation Center
Pontecchio, Italy	226	Owned	Manufacturing and Innovation Center
Weymouth, United Kingdom	96	Leased	Innovation Center
Anting, China	38	Owned	Manufacturing
Farjestaden, Sweden	28	Leased	Manufacturing and Innovation Center

1. Includes two manufacturing facilities, one owned and one leased facility. The leased facility processes raw materials.

2. Includes two manufacturing facilities.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

We or our subsidiaries are at any one time parties to a number of lawsuits arising out of their respective operations, including workers' compensation or work place safety cases, some of which involve claims of substantial damages. Although there can be no assurance, based upon information known to us, we do not believe that any liability which might result from an adverse determination of such lawsuits would have a material adverse effect on our financial condition or results of operations.

As previously reported, KEMET Corporation and KEC, along with more than 20 other capacitor manufacturers and subsidiaries, are defendants in a purported antitrust class action complaint, In re: Capacitors Antitrust Litigation, No. 3:14-cv-03264-JD, filed on December 4, 2014 with the United States District Court, Northern District of California (the "U.S. Complaint"). The complaint alleges a violation of Section 1 of the Sherman Act, for which it seeks injunctive and equitable relief and money damages.

In addition, as previously reported, KEMET Corporation and KEC, along with certain other capacitor manufacturers and subsidiaries, were named as defendants in several additional suits that were filed in Canada (collectively, the

“Canadian Complaints”): *Badashmin v. Panasonic Corporation, et al.*, filed August 6, 2014 in the Superior Court, Province of Quebec, District of Montreal; *Herard v. Panasonic Corporation, et al.*, filed August 6, 2014 in the Superior Court, Province of Quebec, District of Montreal; *Cygnus Electronics Corporation v. Panasonic Corporation, et al.*, filed August 6, 2014 in the Superior Court of Justice, Province of Ontario; *LeClaire v. Panasonic Corporation, et al.*, filed August 6, 2014 in the Superior Court, Province of Quebec, District of Montreal; *Taylor v Panasonic Corporation, et al.*, filed August 11, 2014 in the Superior Court of Justice, Province of Ontario; *Ramsay v. Panasonic Corporation, et al.*, filed August 14, 2014 in the Supreme Court, Province of British Columbia; *Martin v. Panasonic Corporation, et al.*, filed September 25, 2014 in the Superior Court, Province of

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Quebec, District of Montreal; Parikh v. Panasonic Corporation, et al., filed October 3, 2014 in the Superior Court of Justice, Province of Ontario; Fraser v. Panasonic Corporation, et al., filed October 3, 2014 in the Court of Queen's Bench, Province of Saskatchewan; Pickering v. Panasonic Corporation, et al., filed October 6, 2014 in the Supreme Court, Province of British Columbia; and McPherson v Panasonic Corporation et al., filed on November 6, 2014 in the Court of Queen's Bench, Province of Manitoba. The Canadian Complaints generally allege the same unlawful acts as in the U.S. Complaint, assert claims under Canada's Competition Act as well as various civil and common law causes of action, and seek injunctive and equitable relief and money damages.

Except for certain attorneys' fees, the Company has not recorded any accrual concerning the U.S. Complaint and the Canadian Complaints.

NEC TOKIN and its subsidiary, NEC TOKIN America, Inc., are defendants in the U.S. Complaint and the Canadian Complaints as well as other purported class actions. In connection with such investigation, the European Commission regulators are evaluating any potential liability to which shareholders of NEC TOKIN, including KEC, may be subject. See Note 5, "Investment in NEC TOKIN".

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES.

Not applicable.

ITEM 4A. EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE REGISTRANT

The name, age, business experience, positions and offices held and period served in such positions or offices for each of the executive officers and certain key employees of the Company is as listed below. There are no family relationships among our executive officers and directors.

Name	Age	Position	Years with Company
Per-Olof Lööf	64	Chief Executive Officer and Director	10
William M. Lowe, Jr.	61	Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer	7
Charles C. Meeks, Jr.	53	Executive Vice President, Solid Capacitor Business Group	31
R. James Assaf	55	Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary	7
Susan B. Barkal	52	Senior Vice President Quality, Chief Compliance Officer and Chief of Staff	15
Dr. Phillip M. Lessner	56	Senior Vice President and Chief Technology Officer	19
John C. Powers	57	Senior Vice President Global Supply Chain and Chief Procurement Officer	35
Robert S. Willoughby	54	Senior Vice President, Film and Electrolytic Business Group	28
Brian W. Burch	47	Vice President and Chief Information Officer	19
Stefano Vetralla	52	Vice President Global HR and Chief Human Resources Officer	7
Michael L. Raynor	49	Vice President and Corporate Controller	7
Richard J. Vatinelle	51	Vice President and Treasurer	2

Executive Officers

Per-Olof Lööf, Chief Executive Officer and Director, was named such in April 2005. Mr. Lööf was previously the Managing Partner of QuanStar Group, LLC, a management consulting firm and had served in such capacity since December 2003. Prior thereto, he served as Chief Executive Officer of Sensormatic Electronics Corporation and in various management roles with Andersen Consulting, Digital Equipment Corporation, AT&T and NCR. Mr. Lööf also serves on several charity boards including Boca Raton Regional Hospital and the International Centre for Missing & Exploited Children. He received a "civilekonom examen" degree in economics and business administration from the Stockholm School of Economics.

William M. Lowe, Jr., Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, was named such in July 2008. Mr. Lowe was previously the Vice President, Chief Operating Officer and Chief Financial Officer of Unifi, Inc., a producer and

processor of textured synthetic yarns from January 2004 to October 2007. Prior to holding that position, he was Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer for Metaldyne, an automotive components manufacturer. He also held various financial management positions with ArvinMeritor, Inc., a premier global supplier of integrated automotive components. He received his B.S. degree in business administration with a major in accounting from Tri-State University and is a Certified Public Accountant in the state of Ohio.

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Charles C. Meeks, Jr., Executive Vice President, Solid Capacitor Business Group, was named such in May 2013. He joined KEMET in December 1983 in the position of Process Engineer, and has held various positions of increased responsibility including the positions of Plant Manager and Director of Operations, Ceramic Business Group. He was named Vice President, Ceramic Business Group in June 2005, Senior Vice President, Ceramic Business Group in October 2007, Senior Vice President, Ceramic and Film and Electrolytic Business Group in March 2010 and Executive Vice President Ceramic and Film and Electrolytic Business Group in May 2011 prior to his appointment to his current position. In addition, since January 2000, Mr. Meeks has served as President of Top Notch Inc., a private company that offers stress management therapy services. Mr. Meeks received a Masters of Business Administration degree and a Bachelor of Science degree in Ceramic Engineering from Clemson University.

R. James Assaf, Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary, was named such in February 2014. Mr. Assaf joined KEMET as Vice President, General Counsel in March 2008, and was appointed Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary in July 2008 prior to his appointment to his current position. Before joining KEMET, Mr. Assaf served as General Manager for InkSure Inc., a start-up seller of product authentication solutions. He had also previously held several positions with Sensormatic Electronics Corporation, including Associate General Counsel and Director of Business Development, Mergers & Acquisitions. Prior to Sensormatic, Mr. Assaf served as an Associate Attorney with the international law firm Squire Sanders & Dempsey. Mr. Assaf received his Bachelor of Arts degree from Kenyon College and his Juris Doctor degree from Case Western Reserve University School of Law.

Susan B. Barkal, Senior Vice President Quality, Chief Compliance Officer and Chief of Staff, was named such in February 2014. Ms. Barkal joined KEMET in November 1999, and has served as Quality Manager for the Tantalum Business Group (now a part of Solid Capacitors), Technical Product Manager for all Tantalum product lines and Director of Tantalum Product Management. Ms. Barkal was appointed Vice President of Quality and Chief Compliance Officer in December 2008 prior to her appointment to her current position. Ms. Barkal holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Chemical Engineering from Clarkson University and a Master of Science degree in Mechanical Engineering from California Polytechnic University.

Dr. Philip M. Lessner, Senior Vice President and Chief Technology Officer, was named such in February 2014. He joined KEMET in March 1996 as a Technical Associate in the Tantalum Technology Group. He has held several positions of increasing responsibility in the Technology and Product Management areas including Senior Technical Associate, Director Tantalum Technology, Director Technical Marketing Services and Vice President Tantalum Technology. Dr. Lessner was named Vice President, Chief Technology Officer and Chief Scientist in December 2006, Senior Vice President, Chief Technology Officer and Chief Scientist in May 2011 and Senior Vice President and Chief Technology and Marketing Officer in November 2012 prior to his appointment to his current position.

Dr. Lessner received a PhD in Chemical Engineering from the University of California, Berkeley and a Bachelor of Engineering in Chemical Engineering from Cooper Union.

John C. Powers, Senior Vice President - Global Supply Chain and Chief Procurement Officer, was named such in February 2014. He joined KEMET in June 1980 and has held positions of increasing responsibility in Process Engineering, Operations, Product Management, Technical Sales, and Business Development. He was named Vice President, Ceramic Product Management in May 2006, Vice President, Technical Sales and Business Development in September 2009, and Vice President Ceramic Business Group in June 2010 prior to his appointment to his current position. Mr. Powers holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Ceramic Engineering from Clemson University.

Robert S. Willoughby, Senior Vice President-Film and Electrolytic Business Group, was named such in January 2015. He joined KEMET in December 1985 and has held positions of increasing responsibility within Diagnostic, Quality, New Product and Process Engineering. Mr. Willoughby served as Director - Ceramic Operations from July 2007 until March 2010; served as Vice President of Operations - Film and Electrolytic Business Unit from March 2010 until May 2013; and served as Vice President, Film and Electrolytic Business Group from May 2013 through December 2014. He holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Industrial Engineering from Clemson University and is a 2007 graduate of the KEMET Leadership Forum.

Brian W. Burch, Vice President and Chief Information Officer, was named such in December 2011. He joined KEMET in 1996 and has held positions of increasing responsibility within the IT department. Mr. Burch served as IT Director (Infrastructure and Security) from June 2005 through May 2011, when he was named Senior IT Director, prior to his current appointment. Before KEMET, Mr. Burch held IT positions with Enterprise Electric Company and Fluor Daniel. He holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Computer Science from Bob Jones University and a Masters in Business Administration from Southern Wesleyan University.

Stefano Vetralla, Vice President - Global HR and Chief Human Resources Officer, was named such in May 2014. He joined KEMET in May 2008 as Director - HR, Film and Electrolytic Business Group. Mr. Vetralla was appointed Director - HR, Global Sales and Film and Electrolytic Business Group in January 2011; Senior Director HR, Global Sales and Film and Electrolytic Business Group in January 2012; Senior Director - HR, Field in September 2012; and Vice President - Global HR Operations in September 2013 prior to his current appointment. Prior to KEMET, he held Human Resources positions of

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increasing responsibility in international corporations including Hewlett-Packard Company, 3Com Corporation and Telindus /Belgacom. Mr. Vetralla holds a Law Degree from the State University of Milan and is a 2011 graduate of the KEMET Leadership Forum.

Other Key Employees

Michael L. Raynor, Vice President and Corporate Controller, was named such in November 2012. Mr. Raynor joined the Company in July 2007 as the Assistant Corporate Controller; in November of 2008 Mr. Raynor was named Director of Financial Planning & Analysis prior to his appointment to his current position. Prior to joining KEMET, Mr. Raynor held various controller level positions with distribution and manufacturing companies. Mr. Raynor received a Bachelor of Arts degree in Economics and a Masters of Accounting from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and is a Certified Public Accountant in the state of North Carolina.

Richard J. Vatinelle, Vice President and Treasurer, was named such in March 2014. Mr. Vatinelle joined the Company in November 2012 as Controller - Tantalum Business Group. Prior to joining KEMET, Mr. Vatinelle served for two years as Regional Controller - Latin America for Leo Pharma A/S, a global manufacturer of pharmaceutical products. From 2007 to 2009 he served as Director of Finance, Policies and Reporting, for Stiefel Laboratories, a pharmaceutical company specialized in dermatology. Mr. Vatinelle's career in finance includes eight years with Conagra Foods Inc., where he held various international finance roles, and eleven years with Banque Sudameris, an international banking group where he began his career. Mr. Vatinelle holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Finance and International Management from Georgetown University.

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PART II

ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES.

Market for Common Stock of the Company

Our common stock trades on the NYSE under the ticker symbol "KEM" (NYSE: KEM). We had 121 stockholders of record as of May 13, 2015. The following table represents the high and low sale prices of our common stock for the periods indicated:

Quarter	Fiscal Year 2015		Fiscal Year 2014	
	High	Low	High	Low
First	\$ 6.07	\$ 4.51	\$ 6.83	\$ 4.00
Second	6.13	3.94	4.98	3.93
Third	4.80	3.92	6.22	4.07
Fourth	4.58	3.75	6.41	5.11

Dividend Policy

We have not declared or paid any cash dividends on our common stock since our initial public offering in October 1992. We do not anticipate paying dividends in the foreseeable future. Any future determination to pay dividends will be at the discretion of our Board and will depend upon, among other factors, the capital requirements, operating results, and our financial condition. In addition, we are restricted from paying cash dividends under the terms of the 10.5% Senior Notes Indenture. See "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Liquidity and Capital Resources."

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PERFORMANCE GRAPH

The following graph compares our cumulative total stockholder return for the past five fiscal years, beginning on March 31, 2010, with the Russell 3000 and a peer group (the "Peer Group") comprised of certain companies which manufacture capacitors and with which we generally compete. The Peer Group is comprised of AVX Corporation, Littelfuse, Inc. and Vishay Intertechnology, Inc.

COMPARISON OF 5 YEAR CUMULATIVE TOTAL RETURN*

Among KEMET Corporation, the Russell 3000 Index,
and a Peer Group

*\$100 invested on 3/31/10 in stock or index, including reinvestment of dividends.

Fiscal year ending March 31.

RETURNS

Years Ending March 31,

	3/10	3/11	3/12	3/13	3/14	3/15
KEMET Corporation	100.00	353.10	222.86	148.81	138.33	98.57
Russell 3000	100.00	115.26	121.10	135.83	163.33	180.08
Peer Group	100.00	172.84	145.95	152.49	186.67	200.34

Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities

We did not sell any of our equity securities during fiscal year 2015 that were not registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act").

Repurchase of Equity Securities

We did not repurchase any of our equity securities during the three months ended March 31, 2015.

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Equity Compensation Plan Disclosure

The following table summarizes equity compensation plans approved by stockholders and equity compensation plans that were not approved by stockholders as of March 31, 2015:

Plan category	(a)	(b)	(c)
	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants, and rights	Weighted-average price of outstanding options, warrants, and rights	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column (a))
Equity compensation plans approved by stockholders	3,983,718	(1)\$ 9.34	2,605,156
Equity compensation plans not approved by stockholders	—	—	—
Total	3,983,718	\$ 9.34	2,605,156

Includes 997,920 shares subject to outstanding LTIP Awards (time-based), 451,954 shares subject to outstanding (1)LTIP Awards (performance-based) and 999,867 outstanding non-vested restricted shares of Common Stock; the weighted-average exercise price does not take into account these shares as they have no exercise price.

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ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA.

The following table summarizes our selected historical consolidated financial information for each of the last five years. The selected financial information under the captions "Income Statement Data," "Per Share Data," "Balance Sheet Data," and "Other Data" shown below has been derived from our audited consolidated financial statements. This table should be read in conjunction with other consolidated financial information of KEMET, including "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" and the consolidated financial statements, included elsewhere herein. The data set forth below may not be indicative of our future financial condition or results of operations (see Item 1A, "Risk Factors") (amounts in thousands except per share amounts):

	Fiscal Years Ended March 31,				
	2015	2014	2013	2012(1)	2011
Income Statement Data:					
Net sales	\$823,192	\$833,666	\$823,903	\$924,052	\$986,480
Operating income (loss)	22,378	(18,211)	(35,080)	28,083	123,891
Interest income	(15)	(195)	(139)	(175)	(218)
Interest expense	40,701	40,962	41,331	28,567	30,175
Income (loss) from continuing operations	(19,522)	(64,869)	(78,512)	(2,350)	58,175
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of income tax expense (benefit)	5,379	(3,634)	(3,670)	9,042	4,869
Net income (loss)	(14,143)	(68,503)	(82,182)	6,692	63,044
Per Share Data:					
Net income (loss) per basic share:					
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$(0.43)	\$(1.44)	\$(1.75)	\$(0.05)	\$1.95
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of income tax expense (benefit)	\$0.12	\$(0.08)	\$(0.08)	\$0.21	\$0.16
Net income (loss)	\$(0.31)	\$(1.52)	\$(1.83)	\$0.16	\$2.11
Net income (loss) per diluted share:					
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$(0.43)	\$(1.44)	\$(1.75)	\$(0.04)	\$1.13
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of income tax expense (benefit)	\$0.12	\$(0.08)	\$(0.08)	\$0.17	\$0.09
Net income (loss)	\$(0.31)	\$(1.52)	\$(1.83)	\$0.13	1.22
Balance Sheet Data:					
Total assets	\$752,792	\$843,667	\$911,591	\$980,862	\$884,309
Working capital	239,107	233,744	261,945	396,494	316,605
Long-term debt, less current portion(2)	390,409	391,292	372,707	345,380	231,215
Other non-current obligations	57,131	55,864	69,022	101,229	59,727
Stockholders' equity	164,682	221,884	276,916	358,996	359,753
Other Data:					
Cash flow provided by (used in) operating activities	\$24,402	\$(6,746)	\$(22,827)	\$80,730	\$113,968
Capital expenditures	22,232	32,147	46,174	49,314	34,989
Research and development	25,802	24,466	26,876	27,765	24,597

(1)In fiscal year 2012, the Company acquired KEMET Foil on June 13, 2011 and Blue Powder on February 21, 2012.

(2)In fiscal years 2013, 2012 and 2011, the Company issued \$15.0 million, \$110.0 million and \$230.0 million, respectively of 10.5% Senior Notes. In fiscal year 2013, the Company received a \$24.0 million Advance Payment, as defined herein, from an original equipment manufacturer and in fiscal year 2015 this Advance Payment was

repaid in full. In fiscal years 2015 and 2014, the Company had \$33.4 million and \$18.4 million, respectively, outstanding under a Loan and Security Agreement (the "Loan and Security Agreement") with Bank of America, N.A.

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ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS.

The following discussion and analysis provides information that we believe is useful in understanding our operating results, cash flows, and financial condition for the three fiscal years ended March 31, 2015, 2014, and 2013. The discussion should be read in conjunction with, and is qualified in its entirety by reference to, the consolidated financial statements and related notes appearing elsewhere in this report. The discussions in this document contain forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 and involve risks and uncertainties. Our actual future results could differ materially from those discussed here. Factors that could cause or contribute to such differences include, but are not limited to, those discussed under the Item 1A, "Risk Factors" and, from time to time, in our other filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Our Competitive Strengths

We believe that our Company benefits from the following competitive strengths:

Strong Customer Relationships

We have a large and diverse customer base. We believe that our consistent emphasis on quality control and history of performance establishes loyalty with OEMs, EMSs and distributors. Our customer base includes most of the world's major electronics OEMs (including Alcatel-Lucent USA, Inc., Bosch Group, Cisco Systems, Inc., Continental AG, Dell Inc., Hewlett-Packard Company, International Business Machines Corporation, Intel Corporation, Motorola, Inc., Nokia Corporation, and TRW Automotive), EMSs (including Celestica Inc., Flextronics International LTD, Jabil Circuit, Inc. and Sanmina-SCI Corporation) and distributors (including TTI, Inc., Arrow Electronics, Inc. and Avnet, Inc.). Our strong, extensive and efficient worldwide distribution network is one of our differentiating factors. We believe our ability to provide innovative and flexible service offerings, superior customer support and focus on speed-to-market result in a more rewarding customer experience, earning us a high degree of customer loyalty.

Breadth of Our Diversified Product Offering and Markets

We believe that we have the most complete line of primary capacitor types, across a full spectrum of dielectric materials including tantalum, multilayer ceramic, solid and electrolytic aluminum and film capacitors. As discussed below, our private label partnership with NEC TOKIN has expanded our product offerings and markets. As a result, we believe we can satisfy virtually all of our customers' capacitance needs, thereby strengthening our position as their supplier of choice. We sell our products into a wide range of different end-markets, including computing, industrial, telecommunications, transportation, consumer, defense and healthcare across all geographic regions. No single industry accounted for more than 30% of net sales although, one customer, an electronics distributor, accounted for more than 10% of our net sales in fiscal year 2015. No single end use customer accounted for more than 6% of our net sales in fiscal year 2015. We believe that well-balanced product, geographic and customer diversification helps us mitigate some of the negative financial impact through economic cycles.

Leading Market Positions and Operating Scale

Based on net sales, we believe that we are the largest manufacturer of tantalum capacitors in the world and one of the largest manufacturers of direct current film capacitors in the world and have a significant market position in the specialty ceramic and custom wet aluminum electrolytic markets. As discussed below, our private label partnership with NEC TOKIN allows us to achieve true scale in operations to manage raw materials sourcing as well as maximize efficiencies. We believe that our leading market positions and operating scale allow us to realize production efficiencies, leverage economies of scale and capitalize on growth opportunities in the global capacitor market.

Strong Presence in Specialty Products

We engage in design collaboration with our customers in order to meet their specific needs and provide them with customized products satisfying their engineering specifications. During fiscal years 2015 and 2014, respectively, specialty products accounted for 40.5% and 46.1% of our revenue. By allocating an increasing portion of our management resources and research and development ("R&D") investment (particularly through our partnership with NEC TOKIN discussed below) to specialty products, we have established ourselves as one of the leading innovators

in this fast growing emerging segment of the market, which includes healthcare, renewable energy, telecommunication infrastructure and oil and gas.

Low-Cost and Strategic Locations

We believe our plants in China, Mexico, Bulgaria and Macedonia have some of the lowest cost production facilities in the industry. Many of our key customers have relocated their production facilities to Asia, particularly China. We believe our

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manufacturing facilities in China are in close proximity to the large and growing Chinese market. In addition, we have the ability to increase capacity and change product mix to meet our customers' needs.

Our Brand

Founded by Union Carbide in 1919 as KEMET Laboratories, we believe that we have established a reputation as a high quality, efficient and affordable partner that sets our customers' needs as the top priority. This has allowed us to successfully attract loyal clientele and enabled us to expand our operations and market share over the past few years. We believe our commitment to addressing the needs of the industry in which we operate has differentiated us from our competitors and established us as the "Easy-To-Buy-From" company.

Our People

We believe that we have successfully developed a unique corporate culture based on innovation, customer focus and commitment. We have a strong, highly experienced and committed team in each of our markets. Many of our professionals have developed unparalleled experience in building leadership positions in new markets, as well as successfully integrating acquisitions. Our 15 member executive management team has an average of 18 years of experience with us and an average of over 26 years of experience in the manufacturing industry.

Business Strategy

Our strategy is to use our position as a leading, high-quality manufacturer of capacitors to capitalize on the increasingly demanding requirements of our customers. Key elements of our strategy include:

One KEMET Campaign.

We continue to focus on improving our commercial and technological capabilities through various initiatives that all fall under our One KEMET campaign. The One KEMET campaign aims to ensure that we as a company are focused on the same goals and working with the same processes and systems to ensure consistent quality and service that allow us to provide our customers with the technologies they require at a competitive "total cost of ownership". This effort was launched to ensure that, as we continue to grow, we not only remain grounded in our core principles but that we also use those principles, operating procedures and systems as the foundation from which to expand. These initiatives include our Lean and Six Sigma culture evolution, our global customer accounts management program and our move toward a philosophy of being "easy to design-in."

Develop Our Significant Customer Relationships and Industry Presence.

We intend to continue to be responsive to our customers' needs and requirements and to make order entry and fulfillment easier, faster, more flexible and more reliable for our customers, by focusing on building products around customers' needs, by giving decision making authority to customer-facing personnel and by providing purpose-built systems and processes.

Continue to Pursue Low-Cost Production Strategy.

We continue to evaluate and are actively pursuing measures that will allow us to maintain our position as a low-cost producer of capacitors with facilities close to our customers. We have shifted and will continue to shift production to low cost locations in order to reduce material and labor costs. We have expanded our manufacturing to Macedonia which has low production costs. Additionally, we are focused on developing more cost-efficient manufacturing equipment and processes, designing manufacturing plants for more efficient production and reducing work-in-process ("WIP") inventory by building products from start to finish in one factory. Furthermore, we continue to implement the Lean and Six Sigma methodology to drive towards zero product defects so that quality remains a given in the minds of our customers.

Leverage Our Technological Competence and Expand Our Leadership in Specialty Products

We continue to leverage our technological competence and partnership with NEC TOKIN to introduce new products in a timely and cost-efficient manner and generate an increasing portion of our sales from new and customized solutions to meet our customers' varied and evolving capacitor needs as well as to improve financial performance. We believe that by continuing to build on our strength in the higher growth and higher margin specialty segments of the capacitor market, we will be well-positioned to achieve our long-term growth objectives while also improving our

profitability. During fiscal year 2015, we introduced 2,845 new products of which 620 were first to market, and specialty products accounted for 40.5% of our revenue over this period.

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Further Expand Our Broad Capacitance Capabilities

We identify ourselves as "The Electronic Components Company" and strive to be the supplier of choice for all our customers' capacitance needs across the full spectrum of dielectric materials including tantalum, multilayer ceramic, solid and electrolytic aluminum, film and paper. As discussed below, through our partnership with NEC TOKIN we have further expanded our product offerings. While we believe we have the most complete line of capacitor technologies across these primary capacitor types, we intend to continue to research and pursue additional capacitance technologies and solutions in order to maximize the breadth of our product offerings.

Selectively Target Complementary Acquisitions and Equity Investments

As strategic opportunities are identified, we will evaluate and possibly pursue them if they would enable us to enhance our competitive position and expand our market presence. Our strategy is to acquire complementary capacitor and other related businesses that would allow us to leverage our business model, potentially including those involved in other passive components that are synergistic with our customers' technologies and our current product offerings. For example, in fiscal year 2012, we acquired KEMET Foil and Blue Powder which has allowed us to vertically integrate certain manufacturing processes within Film and Electrolytic and Solid Capacitors, respectively. In addition, on February 1, 2013, KEC, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, acquired a 34% economic interest in NEC TOKIN, a manufacturer of tantalum capacitors and electro-magnetic, electro-mechanical and access devices.

Promote the KEMET Brand Globally

We are focused on promoting the KEMET brand globally by highlighting the high-quality and high reliability of our products and our superior customer service. We will continue to market our products to new and existing customers around the world in order to expand our business. We continue to be recognized by our customers as a leading global supplier. For example, in calendar year 2014, we received the "Supplier Excellence Award" from TTI, Inc. and the "Perfect Order Index" award from Arrow Electronics, Inc., both of which are electronics distributors.

Global Sales & Marketing Strategy

Our motto "Think Global Act Local" describes our approach to sales and marketing. Each of our three sales regions (Americas, EMEA and APAC) has account managers, field application engineers and strategic marketing managers. In addition, we also have local customer and quality-control support in each region. This organizational structure allows us to respond to the needs of our customers on a timely basis and in their native language. The regions are managed locally and report to a senior manager who is on the KEMET Leadership Team. Furthermore, this organizational structure ensures the efficient communication of our global goals and strategies and allows us to serve the language, cultural and other region-specific needs of our customers.

Partnership with NEC TOKIN

Through our cross licensing agreement and private label partnership with NEC TOKIN we have expanded product offerings and markets for both KEMET and NEC TOKIN. KEMET's strong presence in the western hemisphere and the excellent NEC TOKIN position in Japan and Asia significantly enhance the customer reach for both companies. Through this partnership we can achieve true scale in operations allowing us to manage raw materials sourcing as well as maximize efficiencies and best practices in manufacturing and product development. We believe that the international management team of KEMET and NEC TOKIN allows us to be more sensitive and aware of region-specific business needs than our competitors. Combining our R&D capabilities and university relationships will allow us to be on the forefront of new developments and technological advancements in the capacitor industry. Leveraging R&D investment in both Japan and the U.S enables KEMET to diversify beyond capacitors in the passives market as a result of the NEC TOKIN partnership.

Recent Developments and Trends

Net sales of \$823.2 million in fiscal year 2015 decreased 1.3% from \$833.7 million in fiscal year 2014. Capacitor unit sales volumes decreased 0.9% for fiscal year 2015 as compared to fiscal year 2014. Average selling prices for capacitors decreased 0.4% for fiscal year 2015 as compared to fiscal year 2014.

Amendment to the Revolving Line of Credit

On December 19, 2014, KEMET Electronics Corporation (“KEC”), KEMET Foil Manufacturing, LLC, KEMET Blue Powder Corporation, The Forest Electric Company (collectively, the “U.S. Borrowers”) and KEMET Electronics Marketing (S) Pte Ltd. (the “Singapore Borrower”), the financial institutions party thereto (collectively, the “Lenders”) and Bank of America, N.A., as agent for the Lenders (the “Agent”) entered into an amendment to the Loan and Security Agreement dated September 30, 2010, as amended, which prior to the amendment provided a \$50.0 million revolving line of credit. The terms of the

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amendment are described within "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Liquidity and Capital Resources."

Advance Payment from OEM

In the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015, at our discretion, we repaid the outstanding balance on the Advance Payment (as defined in Note 2, Debt) primarily using the revolving line of credit; at which time the related standby letter of credit of \$16.0 million was released. The early extinguishment of debt resulted in a gain of \$1.0 million which was included on the line item "Other (income) expense, net" in the Consolidated Statement of Operations.

Sale of property

In the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015, we sold our plant located in Vergato, Italy for \$2.0 million which resulted in a \$0.3 million gain which is included on the line item "Net (gain) loss on sales and disposals of assets" in the Consolidated Statement of Operations.

Equity Investment

KEC's First and Second Call Options (as defined in Note 5, "Investment in NEC TOKIN") to purchase additional capital stock of NEC TOKIN expired on April 30, 2015 without being exercised. From April 1, 2015 through May 31, 2018, NEC Corporation of Japan may exercise its Put Option, provided that KEC's payment of the Put Option price is permitted under the 10.5% Senior Notes and Loan and Security Agreement. The Company has marked these options to fair value and in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015 recognized a \$2.1 million gain, which was included on the line item "Other (income) expense, net" in the Consolidated Statement of Operations. The line item "Other assets" on the Consolidated Balance Sheets includes \$5.7 million and \$3.6 million, respectively as of March 31, 2015 and March 31, 2014 related to the options.

Restructuring

In the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015 we incurred \$13.0 million in restructuring charges including \$10.3 million related to personnel reduction costs and \$2.7 million of manufacturing relocation costs.

Discontinued Operation

The Film and Electrolytic business group completed the sale of its machinery division in April 2014, which resulted in a \$5.6 million net gain on sale of the business (after income tax expense) offset by a loss from machinery operations of \$0.3 million during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015 resulting in a net income on discontinued operations of \$5.4 million.

Subsequent Event

On April 1, 2015 KEMET purchased IntelliData, Inc., a Greenwood Village, Colorado-based developer of digital solutions supporting discovery, decision support, and the sales and marketing of electronic components. As a KEMET vendor since 2000, IntelliData provides a variety of content automation and delivery tools and services. IntelliData was founded in 1999 by electronics industry executives. IntelliData's database and software products support more than 560 electronic component manufacturers delivering power and efficiency to design/selection, decision support, sales and marketing.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

As of March 31, 2015, other than operating lease commitments as described in Note 16, "Commitments and Contingencies", we are not a party to any material off-balance sheet financing arrangements that have, or are reasonably likely to have, a current or future material effect on our financial condition, revenues, expenses, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources.

Critical Accounting Policies

Our accounting policies are summarized in Note 1, "Organization and Significant Accounting Policies" to the consolidated financial statements. The following identifies a number of policies which require significant judgments and estimates, or are otherwise deemed critical to our financial statements.

Our estimates and assumptions are based on historical data and other assumptions that we believe are reasonable.

These estimates and assumptions affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent

assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements. In addition, they affect the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period.

Our judgments are based on our assessment as to the effect certain estimates, assumptions, or future trends or events may have on the financial condition and results of operations reported in the consolidated financial statements.

Readers should understand that actual future results could differ from these estimates, assumptions, and judgments.

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A quantitative sensitivity analysis is provided where that information is reasonably available, can be reliably estimated and provides material information to investors. The amounts used to assess sensitivity (i.e., 1%, 10%, etc.) are included to allow readers of this Annual Report on Form 10-K to understand a general cause and effect of changes in the estimates and do not represent our predictions of variability. For all of these estimates, it should be noted that future events rarely develop exactly as forecast, and estimates require regular review and adjustment. We believe the following critical accounting policies contain the most significant judgments and estimates used in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements:

REVENUE RECOGNITION. We ship products to customers based upon firm orders and revenue is recognized when the sales process is complete. This occurs when products are shipped to the customer in accordance with the terms of an agreement of sale, there is a fixed or determinable selling price, title and risk of loss have been transferred and collectability is reasonably assured. Shipping and handling costs are included in cost of sales.

A portion of sales is related to products designed to meet customer specific requirements. These products typically have stricter tolerances making them useful to the specific customer requesting the product and to customers with similar or less stringent requirements. We recognize revenue when title to the products transfers to the customer.

A portion of sales is made to distributors under agreements allowing certain rights of return and price protection on unsold merchandise held by distributors. Our distributor policy includes inventory price protection and SFSD programs common in the industry. The price protection policy protects the value of the distributors' inventory in the event we reduce our published selling price to distributors. This program allows the distributor to debit us for the difference between our list price and the lower authorized price for specific parts. We establish price protection reserves on specific parts residing in distributors' inventories in the period that the price protection is formally authorized by KEMET.

KEMET's SFSD program provides authorized distributors with the flexibility to meet marketplace prices by allowing them, upon a case-by-case pre-approved basis, to adjust their purchased inventory cost to correspond with current market demand. Requests for SFSD adjustments are considered on an individual basis, require a pre-approved cost adjustment quote from their local KEMET sales representative and apply only to a specific customer, part, a specified special price amount, a specified quantity, and is only valid for a specific period of time. To estimate potential SFSD adjustments corresponding with current period sales, KEMET records a sales reserve based on historical SFSD credits, distributor inventory levels, and certain accounting assumptions, all of which are reviewed quarterly. We believe this methodology enables us to make reliable estimates of future adjustments under the SFSD program. If the historical SFSD run rates used in our calculation were changed by 1% in fiscal year 2015, net sales would be impacted by \$1.0 million.

The establishment of these reserves is recognized as a component of the line item "Net sales" on the Consolidated Statements of Operations, while the associated reserves are included in the line item "Accounts receivable" on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. Estimates used in determining sales allowances are subject to various factors. This includes, but is not limited to, changes in economic conditions, pricing changes, product demand, inventory levels in the supply chain, the effects of technological change, and other variables that might result in changes to our estimates.

INVENTORIES. Inventories are valued at the lower of cost or market. For most of the inventory, cost is determined under the first-in, first-out method. For tool crib, a component of our raw material inventory, cost is determined under the average cost method. The valuation of inventories requires us to make estimates. We also must assess the prices at which we believe the finished goods inventory can be sold compared to its cost. A sharp decrease in demand could adversely impact earnings as the reserve estimates could increase.

PENSION AND POST-RETIREMENT BENEFITS. Our management, with the assistance of actuarial firms, performs actuarial valuations of the fair values of our pension and post-retirement plans' benefit obligations. We make certain assumptions that have a significant effect on the calculated fair value of the obligations such as the:

- weighted-average discount rate—used to arrive at the net present value of the obligation;
- salary increases—used to calculate the impact future pay increases will have on post-retirement obligations; and

medical cost inflation—used to calculate the impact future medical costs will have on post-retirement obligations. We understand that these assumptions directly impact the actuarial valuation of the obligations recorded on the Consolidated Balance Sheets and the income or expense that flows through the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

We base our assumptions on either historical or market data that we consider reasonable. Variations in these assumptions could have a significant effect on the amounts reported in Consolidated Balance Sheets and the Consolidated

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Statements of Operations. The most critical assumption relates to the discount rate. A 25 basis point increase or decrease in the discount rate would result in changes to the projected benefit obligation of \$(2.2) million and \$2.4 million, respectively.

GOODWILL AND LONG-LIVED ASSETS. Goodwill, which represents the excess of purchase price over fair value of net assets acquired, and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are no longer amortized but are tested for impairment at least on an annual basis. We perform our impairment test during the fourth quarter of each fiscal year and when otherwise warranted.

We evaluate our goodwill on a reporting unit basis. This requires us to estimate the fair value of the reporting units based on the future net cash flows expected to be generated. The impairment test involves a comparison of the fair value of each reporting unit, with the corresponding carrying amounts. If the reporting unit's carrying amount exceeds its fair value, then an indication exists that the reporting unit's goodwill may be impaired. The impairment to be recognized is measured by the amount by which the carrying value of the reporting unit's goodwill being measured exceeds its implied fair value. The implied fair value of goodwill is the excess of the fair value of the reporting unit over the sum of the amounts assigned to identified net assets. As a result, the implied fair value of goodwill is generally the residual amount that results from subtracting the value of net assets including all tangible assets and identified intangible assets from the fair value of the reporting unit's fair value. We determine the fair value of our reporting units using an income-based, discounted cash flow ("DCF") analysis, and market-based approaches (Guideline Publicly Traded Company Method and Guideline Transaction Method) which examine transactions in the marketplace involving the sale of the stocks of similar publicly-owned companies, or the sale of entire companies engaged in operations similar to KEMET. In addition to the above described reporting unit valuation techniques, our goodwill impairment assessment also considers our aggregate fair value based upon the value of our outstanding shares of common stock.

We evaluate our goodwill on a reporting unit basis. Our goodwill balance of \$35.6 million is related to the KEMET Blue Powder Corporation ("Blue Powder"), a reporting unit within the Solid Capacitors Business Group. As part of our annual impairment testing we determine the fair value of our Blue Powder reporting unit using an income-based, discounted cash flow ("DCF") analysis. Significant assumptions used in the DCF analysis are:

- the discount rate based on the weighted average cost of capital ("WACC"),
- estimated production and Solid Capacitor consumption growth rates, and
- the estimated market price and production cost for tantalum powder.

Our WACC is determined through market comparisons combined with small stock and equity risk premiums. Blue Powder's production growth rates are estimated through KEMET's three-year strategic plan. Since the market price for tantalum powder is difficult to forecast, as it varies depending on supply and demand, we kept the market price fixed throughout the analysis at the average price KEMET paid for tantalum powder in the reporting period. A decrease in tantalum powder production or the market value of tantalum powder or an increase in raw material prices or production costs could negatively impact our estimated fair value for Blue Powder in the future.

Long-lived assets and intangible assets subject to amortization are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of a long-lived asset or group of assets may not be recoverable. A long-lived asset classified as held for sale is initially measured and reported at the lower of its carrying amount or fair value less cost to sell.

Long-lived assets to be disposed of other than by sale are classified as held and used until the long-lived asset is disposed of.

Tests for the recoverability of a long-lived asset to be held and used are performed by comparing the carrying amount of the long-lived asset to the sum of the estimated future undiscounted cash flows expected to be generated by the asset. In estimating the future undiscounted cash flows, we use future projections of cash flows directly associated with, and which are expected to arise as a direct result of, the use and eventual disposition of the assets. These assumptions include, among other estimates, periods of operation and projections of sales and cost of sales. Changes

in any of these estimates could have a material effect on the estimated future undiscounted cash flows expected to be generated by the asset. If it is determined that the book value of a long-lived asset is not recoverable, an impairment loss would be calculated equal to the excess of the carrying amount of the long-lived asset over its fair value. The fair value is calculated as the discounted cash flows of the underlying assets.

In the first quarter of fiscal year 2013, due to reduced earnings and cash flows caused by macro-economic factors and excess capacity issues in our industry, the Company recorded a \$1.1 million goodwill impairment charge, which represented all of the goodwill related to the KEMET Foil reporting unit.

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The Company completed its impairment test on goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives as of January 1, 2015 and concluded that goodwill and indefinite-lived assets were not impaired nor were they at risk of failing step one of the impairment test as the fair value of the assets exceeds the carrying value by more than 200%. A one percent increase or decrease in the discount rate used in the goodwill and indefinite-lived assets valuation would have resulted in changes in the fair value of \$(28.5) million and \$36.7 million, respectively and would not have resulted in an impairment charge.

INCOME TAXES. Income taxes are accounted for under the asset and liability method. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases and operating loss and tax credit carryforwards. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates. Valuation allowances are recognized to reduce deferred tax assets to the amount that is more likely than not to be realized.

We believe that it is more likely than not that a portion of the deferred tax assets in various jurisdictions will not be realized, based on the scheduled reversal of deferred tax liabilities, the recent history of cumulative losses, and the insufficient evidence of projected future taxable income to overcome the loss history. We have provided a valuation allowance related to any benefits from income taxes resulting from the application of a statutory tax rate to the deferred tax assets. We continue to have net deferred tax assets (future tax benefits) in several jurisdictions which we expect to realize, assuming, based on certain estimates and assumptions, sufficient taxable income can be generated to utilize these deferred tax benefits. If these estimates and related assumptions change in the future, we may be required to reduce the value of the deferred tax assets resulting in additional tax expense.

The accounting rules require that we recognize in our financial statements, the impact of a tax position, if that position is "more likely than not" of being sustained on audit, based on the technical merits of the position. Any accruals for estimated interest and penalties would be recorded as a component of income tax expense.

To the extent that the provision for income taxes changed by 1% of loss before income taxes, consolidated net loss would change by \$0.1 million in fiscal year 2015.

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Results of Operations

Historically, revenues and earnings may or may not be representative of future operating results due to various economic and other factors. The following table sets forth the Consolidated Statements of Operations for the periods indicated (amounts in thousands):

	Fiscal Years Ended March 31,			
	2015	2014	2013	
Net sales	\$ 823,192	\$ 833,666	\$ 823,903	
Operating costs and expenses:				
Cost of sales	663,683	712,925	697,076	
Selling, general and administrative expenses	98,533	95,856	107,620	
Research and development	25,802	24,466	26,876	
Restructuring charges	13,017	14,122	18,719	
Write down of long-lived assets	—	4,476	7,582	
Goodwill Impairment	—	—	1,092	
Net loss on sales and disposals of assets	(221	) 32	18
Operating (loss) income	22,378	(18,211) (35,080)
Interest income	(15) (195) (139)
Interest expense	40,701	40,962	41,331	
Other (income) expense, net	(6,182) (2,681) (2,295)
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes and equity income (loss) from NEC TOKIN	(12,126) (56,297) (73,977)
Income tax expense (benefit)	5,227	1,482	3,281	
Income (loss) from continuing operations before equity income (loss) from NEC TOKIN	(17,353) (57,779) (77,258)
Equity income (loss) from NEC TOKIN	(2,169) (7,090) (1,254)
Income (loss) from continuing operations	(19,522) (64,869) (78,512)
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of income tax expense (benefit) of \$1,976, \$(98) and \$37, respectively	5,379	(3,634) (3,670)
Net income (loss)	\$(14,143) \$(68,503) \$(82,182)

Consolidated Comparison of Fiscal Year 2015 to Fiscal Year 2014

Net sales:

Net sales of \$823.2 million in fiscal year 2015 decreased 1.3% from \$833.7 million in fiscal year 2014. Film and Electrolytic and Solid Capacitor sales decreased by \$5.3 million and \$5.2 million, respectively. Capacitor unit sales volumes decreased 0.9% for fiscal year 2015 as compared to fiscal year 2014. Average selling prices for capacitors decreased 0.4% for fiscal year 2015 as compared to fiscal year 2014 due to an unfavorable \$9.3 million impact on net sales related to foreign exchange and an unfavorable product mix shift in Film and Electrolytic. These unfavorable impacts on average selling prices were partially offset by an increase in sales of higher priced specialty products within Solid Capacitors.

In fiscal years 2015 and 2014, net sales by region were as follows (dollars in millions):

	Fiscal Year 2015			Fiscal Year 2014		
	Net Sales	% of Total		Net Sales	% of Total	
Americas	\$260.0	32	% Americas	\$262.9	31	%
APAC	281.8	34	% APAC	282.3	34	%
EMEA	281.4	34	% EMEA	288.5	35	%
Total	\$823.2		Total	\$833.7		

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In fiscal years 2015 and 2014, the percentages of net sales by channel to total net sales were as follows:

	Fiscal Year 2015			Fiscal Year 2014		
	Net Sales	% of Total		Net Sales	% of Total	
Distributors	\$366.3	45	% Distributors	\$377.0	45	%
EMS	151.2	18	% EMS	139.4	17	%
OEM	305.7	37	% OEM	317.3	38	%
Total	\$823.2		Total	\$833.7		

Gross margin:

Gross margin for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015 of \$159.5 million (19.4% of net sales) increased \$38.8 million or 32.1% from \$120.7 million (14.5% of net sales) in the prior fiscal year. The primary contributor to the gross margin improvement was a \$36.9 million gross margin increase in Solid Capacitors for the fiscal year 2015 compared to fiscal year 2014 corresponding with further cost savings from vertical integration, an increase in average selling prices, and sales of higher margin specialty products. The improvement in Solid Capacitors' gross margin was supplemented by a \$1.9 million increase in Film and Electrolytic gross margin for the fiscal year 2015 compared to fiscal year 2014 and is primarily attributable to cost reduction activities.

Selling, general and administrative expenses ("SG&A"):

SG&A expenses of \$98.5 million (12.0% of net sales) for fiscal year 2015 increased \$2.7 million or 2.8% compared to \$95.9 million (11.5% of net sales) for fiscal year 2014. The increase consists primarily of the following items: a \$4.7 million increase in payroll expenses primarily due to an increase in bonus and incentive compensation, a \$0.8 million increase in professional fees, a \$0.8 million increase in software expense, and a \$0.7 million increase in legal fees. Partially offsetting these increases was a \$1.2 million decrease in depreciation expense, a \$0.9 million decrease in office and equipment rent expense, a \$0.6 million decrease in ERP integration costs, a \$0.5 million decrease in charitable contributions, a \$0.5 million decrease in consulting and contractor expenses, a \$0.5 million decrease in non-income-related taxes, and a \$0.4 million decrease in travel expenses.

Restructuring charges:

Restructuring charges of \$13.0 million in fiscal year 2015 decreased \$1.1 million or 7.8% from \$14.1 million in fiscal year 2014.

The Company incurred \$13.0 million in restructuring charges in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015 including \$10.3 million of personnel reduction costs. The personnel reduction costs were due to the following: \$4.1 million related to planned headcount reductions in Europe (primarily in Landsberg, Germany) as the Company relocates production to lower cost regions; \$3.2 million related to a restructuring plan initiated in Italy whereby the Company will reduce the non-manufacturing labor headcount by 50 employees; \$1.9 million related to the relocation of certain Solid Capacitor manufacturing from Matamoros, Mexico to Victoria, Mexico; and \$1.1 million related to headcount reductions taken as the Company begins to outsource a portion of its information technology function.

The following table summarizes the open severance plans as of March 31, 2015 (amounts in thousands):

	Total Expected Severance	Fiscal Year 2015 Expense	Amount to be Incurred
Europe (primarily Italy and Germany)	\$7,819	\$6,918	\$901
Corporate IT outsourcing	1,956	1,144	812
Matamoros Solid Capacitor	2,450	1,890	560
Total	\$12,225	\$9,952	\$2,273

Relocation costs of \$2.7 million include \$1.4 million for the exit of Solid Capacitors from Evora, Portugal and the relocation of certain Solid Capacitors manufacturing operations from Evora, Portugal to Victoria, Mexico. In addition, there is \$0.4 million for the Landsberg, Germany shut-down including relocating equipment to Pontecchio, Italy; \$0.3

million for relocation of certain F&E lines from Monterrey, Mexico and Skopje, Macedonia to China; and \$0.5 million for other costs related to shut-downs in Europe and Asia.

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Restructuring charges in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2014 include personnel reduction costs of \$10.6 million and manufacturing relocation costs of \$3.6 million. The personnel reduction costs are comprised of the following: \$1.9 million related to the closure of a portion of our innovation center in the U.S.; \$1.2 million related to the reduction of the solid capacitor production workforce in Mexico; \$1.1 million related to the Company's initiative to reduce overhead; \$0.5 million in termination benefits associated with converting the Weymouth, United Kingdom manufacturing facility into a technology center; \$4.5 million related to headcount reductions of 126 employees in Evora, Portugal due to the relocation of certain Solid Capacitors manufacturing operations to Mexico; \$0.9 million related to a headcount reduction of 31 employees due to the consolidation of manufacturing facilities in Italy and \$0.4 million related to a temporary "lay-off" plan in Italy.

Research and development:

R&D expenses of \$25.8 million (3.1% of net sales) for fiscal year 2015 increased \$1.3 million or 5.5% compared to \$24.5 million (2.9% of net sales) for fiscal year 2014. The increase is primarily a result of additional product testing and an increase in headcount.

Write down of long-lived assets:

In fiscal year 2013, the Company initiated a restructuring plan for its Evora, Portugal manufacturing operations. As a part of ongoing restructuring activities, the Company has relocated certain Solid Capacitor manufacturing operations from the Evora, Portugal facility to a manufacturing facility in Mexico and the remaining Solid Capacitor equipment in Portugal was disposed. In fiscal year 2014, Solid Capacitors incurred a \$3.9 million impairment charge due to a decrease in forecasted revenues because production was relocated to Mexico sooner than originally planned. The Company used an income approach to estimate the fair value of the assets to be disposed. In addition, during fiscal year 2014, Film and Electrolytic incurred impairment charges totaling \$0.6 million related to manufacturing equipment in a facility in Italy.

Operating income (loss):

Operating income for fiscal year 2015 of \$22.4 million improved \$40.6 million compared to an operating loss of \$18.2 million in fiscal year 2014. The improvement was primarily due to a \$38.8 million increase in gross margin, a \$4.5 million decrease in write down of long-lived assets, and a \$1.1 million decrease in restructuring charges. These improvements were partially offset by a \$2.7 million increase in SG&A expenses and a \$1.3 million increase in R&D expenses.

Non-operating (income) expense, net:

Non-operating (income) expense, net was a net expense of \$34.5 million in fiscal year 2015 compared to a net expense of \$38.1 million in fiscal year 2014. The \$3.6 million improvement is primarily attributable to a \$4.2 million foreign exchange gain in fiscal year 2015 compared to a \$0.3 million foreign exchange gain in fiscal year 2014, a \$1.0 million gain from the extinguishment of our Advance Payment from OEM debt in fiscal year 2015, and during fiscal year 2014 we had incurred a \$1.4 million charge related to the write off of a long-term note receivable. Partially offsetting these improvements was \$1.1 million in professional fees related to financing activities and a \$2.1 million increase in the value of the NEC TOKIN options recognized in fiscal year 2015 compared to a \$3.1 million increase in fiscal year 2014.

Income taxes:

The income tax expense from continuing operations was \$5.2 million in fiscal year 2015 compared to an income tax expense of \$1.5 million in fiscal year 2014. The fiscal year 2015 income tax expense is comprised of an income tax expense resulting from operations in certain foreign jurisdictions totaling \$5.0 million, a \$0.3 million income tax expense allocated from outside of continuing operations to continuing operations, and \$0.1 million of state income tax benefit. No U.S. federal income tax benefit is recognized for the U.S. taxable loss for fiscal year 2015 due to a valuation allowance provided for U.S. net operating losses.

Equity loss from NEC TOKIN:

In fiscal year 2015, we incurred an equity loss related to our 34% economic interest in NEC TOKIN of \$2.2 million compared to a loss of \$7.1 million in fiscal year 2014 due primarily to a \$5.4 million improvement in operating income, a \$3.8 million equity adjustment for the deferred tax impact related to the sale of land in fiscal year 2014 and a \$0.3 million increase in income from discontinued operations. The improvement in operating income was primarily driven by sales mix improvement, improvements in manufacturing efficiencies, and a reduction of personnel costs. Partially offsetting these favorable items was a net \$1.7 million accrual related to estimated antitrust investigation fines (net of KEMET's portion of a \$25 million indemnity asset to be received from NEC, of which KEMET's portion is \$8.5 million), a \$1.4 million increase in income tax expenses which primarily relates to an income tax penalty incurred in Vietnam and a \$1.3 million increase in the equity adjustments related to amortization, depreciation and inventory profit elimination.

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Segment Comparison of Fiscal Year 2015 to Fiscal Year 2014:

The following table sets forth the operating income (loss) for each of our business segments for the fiscal years 2015 and 2014. The table also sets forth each of the segments' net sales as a percentage of total net sales and total operating income (loss) as a percentage of total net sales (amounts in thousands, except percentages):

	For the Fiscal Years Ended				
	March 31, 2015		March 31, 2014		
	Amount	% to Total Sales	Amount	% to Total Sales	
Net sales					
Solid Capacitors	\$ 621,275	75.5	% \$ 626,494	75.1	%
Film and Electrolytic	201,917	24.5	% 207,172	24.9	%
Total	\$ 823,192	100.0	% \$ 833,666	100.0	%
Operating income (loss)					
Solid Capacitors	\$ 135,946		\$ 91,848		
Film and Electrolytic	(16,685)		(17,587)		
Corporate	(96,883)		(92,472)		
Total	\$ 22,378	2.7	% \$(18,211)	(2.2)%

Solid Capacitors

The table below sets forth Net sales, Operating income and Operating income as a percentage of net sales for Solid Capacitors for fiscal years 2015 and 2014 (amounts in thousands, except percentages):

	For the Fiscal Years Ended				
	March 31, 2015		March 31, 2014		
	Amount	% to Net Sales	Amount	% to Net Sales	
Tantalum product line net sales	\$ 377,893		\$ 390,422		
Ceramic product line net sales	243,382		236,072		
Net sales	621,275		626,494		
Segment operating income	135,946	21.9	% 91,848	14.7	%

Net sales:

Net sales of \$621.3 million in fiscal year 2015 decreased \$5.2 million or 0.8% from \$626.5 million in fiscal year 2014. Tantalum product line net sales of \$377.9 million in fiscal year 2015 decreased \$12.5 million or 3.2% from \$390.4 million in fiscal year 2014 primarily due to unfavorable foreign exchange as well as a shift away from sales of lower margin commercial products. Ceramic product line net sales of \$243.4 million in fiscal year 2015 increased \$7.3 million or 3.1% from \$236.1 million in fiscal year 2014 primarily due to growth in specialty products across all regions. Unit sales volume for fiscal year 2015 decreased 1.3% compared to fiscal year 2014. The average selling price in fiscal year 2015 increased 0.4% compared to fiscal year 2014 primarily driven by an increase in higher priced specialty products.

Segment Operating Income:

Segment operating income of \$135.9 million for fiscal year 2015 improved \$44.1 million or 48.0% from \$91.8 million for fiscal year 2014. The increase in segment operating income is primarily attributable to the following: an increase in gross margin of \$36.9 million, a decrease in restructuring charges of \$4.8 million, a \$3.9 million decrease in write down of long-lived assets, and a \$0.6 million decrease in SG&A expenses. The improvement in gross margin was mainly driven by continued improvement seen in vertical integration, an increase in sales of higher margin specialty products, and lower manufacturing costs as a result of restructuring efforts which moved production from Evora,

Portugal to our Mexico facilities. These improvements were partially offset by a \$0.7 million increase in R&D expenses and a \$0.6 million loss on disposals of fixed assets for fiscal year 2015 compared to a gain on disposals of fixed assets of \$0.7 million in fiscal year 2014.

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Film and Electrolytic

The table below sets forth Net sales, Operating loss and Operating loss as a percentage of net sales for Film and Electrolytic for the fiscal years 2015 and 2014 (amounts in thousands, except percentages):

	For the Fiscal Years Ended			
	March 31, 2015		March 31, 2014	
	Amount	% to Net Sales	Amount	% to Net Sales
Net sales	\$ 201,917		\$ 207,172	
Segment operating loss	(16,685)	(8.3)%	(17,587)	(8.5)%

Net sales:

Net sales of \$201.9 million in fiscal year 2015 decreased \$5.3 million or 2.5% from \$207.2 million in fiscal year 2014. Capacitor unit sales volume for fiscal year 2015 increased 11.7% compared to fiscal year 2014 driven by an overall increase in customer demand across all regions. This increase was offset by a \$6.0 million unfavorable impact related to foreign exchange (primarily the decrease in the euro) and an 8.9% decrease in average selling prices at comparable exchange rates for fiscal year 2015 compared to fiscal year 2014 due to an unfavorable shift in product line mix.

Segment Operating loss:

Segment operating loss of \$16.7 million in fiscal year 2015 improved \$0.9 million or 5.1%, from \$17.6 million of segment operating loss in fiscal year 2014. The improvement was attributable to a \$1.9 million improvement in gross margin, a \$0.6 million decrease in write down of long-lived assets, and a \$1.0 million gain on disposals of fixed assets for fiscal year 2015 compared to a loss on disposals of fixed assets of \$0.8 million in fiscal year 2014. The improvement in gross margin is due to realized cost reductions achieved through our restructuring and cost reduction efforts. Additional cost reductions are expected to be realized in fiscal year 2016 as inventory produced at lower standard costs are sold. The improvements were partially offset by a \$2.6 million increase in restructuring charges, a \$0.6 million increase in SG&A expenses, and a \$0.2 million increase in R&D expenses.

Consolidated Comparison of Fiscal Year 2014 to Fiscal Year 2013

Net sales:

Net sales of \$833.7 million in fiscal year 2014 increased 1.2% from \$823.9 million in fiscal year 2013. Film and Electrolytic and Solid Capacitor sales increased by \$5.6 million and \$4.2 million, respectively. Capacitor unit sales volumes increased 11.0 % for fiscal year 2014 as compared to fiscal year 2013. Average selling prices for capacitors decreased 8.8% for fiscal year 2014 as compared to fiscal year 2013 due to an unfavorable product mix shift in Film and Electrolytic and a shift within Solid Capacitors to increased unit sales volumes of lower priced ceramic product lines across all regions.

In fiscal years 2014 and 2013, net sales by region were as follows (dollars in millions):

	Fiscal Year 2014			Fiscal Year 2013		
	Net Sales	% of Total		Net Sales	% of Total	
Americas	\$262.9	31	% Americas	\$244.9	30	%
APAC	282.3	34	% APAC	294.5	36	%
EMEA	288.5	35	% EMEA	284.5	34	%
Total	\$833.7		Total	\$823.9		

In fiscal years 2014 and 2013, the percentages of net sales by channel to total net sales were as follows:

	Fiscal Year 2014			Fiscal Year 2013		
	Net Sales	% of Total		Net Sales	% of Total	
Distributors	\$377.0	45	% Distributors	\$376.9	46	%
EMS	139.4	17	% EMS	143.2	17	%
OEM	317.3	38	% OEM	303.8	37	%

Total	\$833.7	Total	\$823.9
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Gross margin:

Gross margin for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2014 of \$120.7 million (14.5% of net sales) decreased \$6.1 million or 4.8% from \$126.8 million (15.4% of net sales) in the prior fiscal year. The primary contributor to the gross margin decline was a \$10.5 million gross margin decrease in Solid Capacitors for the fiscal year 2014 compared to fiscal year 2013 corresponding with a decrease in average selling prices. These were partially offset by a \$4.4 million increase in Film and Electrolytic gross margin for the fiscal year 2014 compared to fiscal year 2013.

Selling, general and administrative expenses ("SG&A"):

SG&A expenses of \$95.9 million (11.5% of net sales) for fiscal year 2014 decreased \$11.8 million or 10.9% compared to \$107.6 million (13.1% of net sales) for fiscal year 2013. The decrease consists primarily of the following items: a \$5.1 million decrease in compensation expenses that resulted from headcount reductions, a \$3.5 million decrease in ERP integration costs, a \$1.3 million decrease in training and travel as part of overall cost saving initiatives, a \$1.2 million decrease in incentive compensation related to stock based compensation, a \$0.4 million decrease in Information Technology related to data transmission costs, a \$0.4 million decrease in charitable contributions, and a \$2.3 million decrease in acquisition fees related to our investment in NEC TOKIN. Partially offsetting these decreases was a \$2.5 million increase in depreciation expense.

Restructuring charges:

Restructuring charges of \$14.1 million in fiscal year 2014 decreased \$4.6 million or 24.6% from \$18.7 million in fiscal year 2013.

Restructuring charges in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2014 include personnel reduction costs of \$10.6 million and manufacturing relocation costs of \$3.6 million. The personnel reduction costs are comprised of the following: \$1.9 million related to the closure of a portion of our innovation center in the U.S.; \$1.2 million related to the reduction of the solid capacitor production workforce in Mexico; \$1.1 million related to the Company's initiative to reduce overhead; \$0.5 million in termination benefits associated with converting the Weymouth, United Kingdom manufacturing facility into a technology center; \$4.5 million related to headcount reductions of 126 employees in Evora, Portugal due to the relocation of certain Solid Capacitors manufacturing operations to Mexico; \$0.9 million related to a headcount reduction of 31 employees due to the consolidation of manufacturing facilities in Italy and \$0.4 million related to a temporary "lay-off" plan in Italy.

In addition to these personnel reduction costs, the Company incurred manufacturing relocation costs of \$3.6 million due to the consolidation of Film and Electrolytic manufacturing facilities within Italy and relocation of Film and Electrolytic manufacturing equipment to Evora, Portugal and Skopje, Macedonia and Solid Capacitors manufacturing equipment to Mexico.

The restructuring charges in fiscal year 2013 included termination benefits of \$6.1 million related to facility closures in Italy that commenced during fiscal year 2013 and charges of \$4.5 million related to a temporary "lay-off" plan in Italy. In addition, we incurred \$1.7 million in personnel reduction costs primarily due to headcount reductions within Solid Capacitors' operations in Mexico. In addition to these personnel reduction costs, we incurred manufacturing relocation costs of \$1.9 million for relocation of equipment to China and Mexico.

Research and development:

R&D expenses of \$24.5 million (2.9% of net sales) for fiscal year 2014 decreased \$2.4 million or 9.0% compared to \$26.9 million (3.3% of net sales) for fiscal year 2013. The decrease is primarily a result of headcount reductions achieved by leveraging the technology and licensing agreement in place with NEC TOKIN.

Write down of long-lived assets:

As a part of the ongoing restructuring activities, the Company has relocated certain Solid Capacitor manufacturing operations from the Evora, Portugal facility to a manufacturing facility in Mexico and the remaining Solid Capacitor manufacturing equipment in Portugal were disposed. During fiscal year 2013, using an income approach to estimate the fair value of assets to be disposed, the Company incurred impairment charges totaling \$3.1 million related to Solid Capacitors. In fiscal year 2014 Solid Capacitors incurred \$3.9 million in additional impairment charges due to a

decrease in forecasted revenues because production was relocated to Mexico sooner than originally planned. In addition, during fiscal year 2014, Film and Electrolytic incurred impairment charges totaling \$0.6 million related to manufacturing equipment in a facility in Italy.

Also in fiscal year 2013 and in connection with the consolidation of two Film and Electrolytic manufacturing facilities within Italy, we incurred impairment charges totaling \$4.2 million. Appraisals for these manufacturing facilities indicated there was a decrease in market value and, therefore, the carrying amounts of these manufacturing facilities were reviewed for recoverability. It was determined that the carrying amounts of the manufacturing facilities were not recoverable since they

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exceeded the sum of the undiscounted cash flows expected to result from the use and eventual disposition of the asset (asset group). The impairment was measured as the amount by which the carrying amount of a long-lived asset (asset group) exceeded its fair value.

In addition, in fiscal year 2013 we incurred a \$0.3 million charge related to the write-off of a trademark which is no longer utilized.

Operating loss:

Operating loss for fiscal year 2014 of \$18.2 million improved \$16.9 million or 48.1% compared to an operating loss of \$35.1 million in fiscal year 2013. The improvement was primarily due to a \$11.8 million decrease in SG&A expenses, \$4.6 million decrease in restructuring charges, a \$3.1 million decrease in write down of long-lived assets, a \$2.4 million decrease in R&D expenses and the goodwill impairment of \$1.1 million in fiscal year 2013. These improvements were partially offset by a \$6.1 million decrease in gross margin.

Non-operating (income) expense, net:

Non-operating (income) expense, net was a net expense of \$38.1 million in fiscal year 2014 compared to a net expense of \$38.9 million in fiscal year 2013. The decrease is primarily attributable to a \$3.1 million increase in the value of the NEC TOKIN options recognized in fiscal year 2014 and a \$0.4 million decrease in interest expense. Partially offsetting these improvements was a \$0.8 million decrease in non-product scrap and reclaim income and a \$1.4 million charge related to the write off of a long-term note receivable.

Income taxes:

The income tax expense from continuing operations was \$1.5 million in fiscal year 2014 compared to an income tax expense of \$3.3 million in fiscal year 2013. The fiscal year 2014 income tax expense is comprised of an income tax expense resulting from operations in certain foreign jurisdictions totaling \$2.8 million, \$0.3 million of state income tax and a \$1.7 million income tax benefit allocated from outside of continuing operations to continuing operations. No U.S. federal income tax benefit is recognized for the U.S. taxable loss for fiscal year 2014 due to a valuation allowance provided for U.S. net operating losses.

Equity loss from NEC TOKIN:

In fiscal year 2014 we incurred an equity loss from our investment in NEC TOKIN of \$7.1 million, compared to a loss of \$1.3 million in fiscal year 2013. The increased equity loss primarily relates to an impairment loss recorded by NEC TOKIN related to certain of its fixed assets.

Segment Comparison of Fiscal Year 2014 to Fiscal Year 2013:

The following table sets forth the operating income (loss) for each of our business segments for the fiscal years 2014 and 2013. The table also sets forth each of the segments' net sales as a percentage of total net sales and total operating income (loss) as a percentage of total net sales (amounts in thousands, except percentages):

	For the Fiscal Years Ended				
	March 31, 2014		March 31, 2013		
	Amount	% to Total Sales	Amount	% to Total Sales	
Net sales					
Solid Capacitors	\$ 626,494	75.1	% \$ 622,305	75.5	%
Film and Electrolytic	207,172	24.9	% 201,598	24.5	%
Total	\$ 833,666	100.0	% \$ 823,903	100.0	%
Operating income (loss)					
Solid Capacitors	\$ 91,848		\$ 94,986		
Film and Electrolytic	(17,587)		(31,109)		
Corporate	(92,472)		(98,957)		
Total	\$ (18,211)	(2.2)%	\$ (35,080)	(4.3)%	

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Solid Capacitors

The table below sets forth Net sales, Operating income and Operating income as a percentage of net sales for Solid Capacitors for fiscal years 2014 and 2013 (amounts in thousands, except percentages):

	For the Fiscal Years Ended			
	March 31, 2014		March 31, 2013	
	Amount	% to Net Sales	Amount	% to Net Sales
Tantalum product line net sales	\$ 390,422		\$ 412,791	
Ceramic product line net sales	236,072		209,514	
Net sales	626,494		622,305	
Segment operating income	91,848	14.7	% 94,986	15.3

Net sales:

Net sales of \$626.5 million in fiscal year 2014 increased \$4.2 million or 0.7% from \$622.3 million in fiscal year 2013. Ceramic product line net sales of \$236.1 million in fiscal year 2014 increased \$26.6 million or 12.7% from \$209.5 million in fiscal year 2013. Tantalum product line net sales of \$390.4 million in fiscal year 2014 decreased \$22.4 million or 5.4% from \$412.8 million in fiscal year 2013. Unit sales volume for fiscal year 2014 increased 11.4% compared to fiscal year 2013. Average selling prices decreased 9.6% in fiscal year 2014 compared to fiscal year 2013 primarily related to a change in product line sales mix driven by a shift to higher volumes of lower priced ceramic products across all regions.

Segment Operating Income:

Segment operating income of \$91.8 million for fiscal year 2014 declined \$3.1 million or 3.3% from \$95.0 million for fiscal year 2013. The decrease in segment operating income is primarily attributable to the following: a decrease in gross margin of \$10.5 million, an increase in restructuring charges of \$0.8 million and an \$0.8 million increase in write down of long-lived assets. These were partially offset by a \$6.0 million decrease in SG&A expenses related to lower ERP Integration costs as well as a pension curtailment recognized in fiscal year 2013. In addition, we recognized a \$2.5 million decrease in R&D expenses and a \$0.5 million improvement on the gain on disposals of fixed assets.

Film and Electrolytic

The table below sets forth Net sales, Operating loss and Operating loss as a percentage of net sales for Film and Electrolytic for the fiscal years 2014 and 2013 (amounts in thousands, except percentages):

	For the Fiscal Years Ended			
	March 31, 2014		March 31, 2013	
	Amount	% to Net Sales	Amount	% to Net Sales
Net sales	\$ 207,172		\$ 201,598	
Segment operating loss	(17,587)	(8.5)%	(31,109)	(15.4)%

Net sales:

Net sales of \$207.2 million in fiscal year 2014 increased \$5.6 million or 2.8% from \$201.6 million in fiscal year 2013. Capacitor unit sales volume for fiscal year 2014 increased 19.3% compared to fiscal year 2013 due to an overall increase in customer demand in APAC and EMEA. Capacitor sales were favorably impacted by \$4.2 million related to foreign exchange. These increases were partially offset by an decrease in capacitor average selling prices of 15.2% at comparable exchange rates for fiscal year 2014 compared to fiscal year 2013 due to an unfavorable shift in product line mix.

Segment Operating loss:

Segment operating loss of \$17.6 million in fiscal year 2014 improved \$13.5 million or 43.5%, from \$31.1 million of segment operating loss in fiscal year 2013. The improvement was attributable to a \$3.7 million decrease in write down

of long-lived assets, a \$4.0 million decrease in restructuring charges, a \$1.2 million decrease in SG&A expenses and a \$4.4 million improvement in gross margin. The improvement in gross margin is due to an increase in unit sales volume as well as reduced costs as a result of our restructuring efforts. In addition, a \$1.1 million goodwill impairment related to the KEMET Foil

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reporting unit was recognized in fiscal year 2013. These improvements were partially offset by a \$0.6 million increase in the loss on disposal of fixed assets and a \$0.3 million increase in R&D expenses.

and Capital Resources

Our liquidity needs arise from working capital requirements, acquisitions, capital expenditures, principal and interest payments on debt, and costs associated with the implementation of our restructuring plan. Historically, these cash needs have been met by cash flows from operations, borrowings under credit agreements and existing cash and cash equivalents balances.

Issuance of 10.5% Senior Notes

On May 5, 2010, we completed the issuance of our 10.5% Senior Notes with an aggregate principal amount of \$230.0 million which resulted in net proceeds to the Company of \$222.2 million. The Company used a portion of the proceeds to repay all of its outstanding indebtedness under the Company's credit facility with K Financing, LLC, the Company's €60 million credit facility and €35 million credit facility with UniCredit Corporate Banking S.p.A. ("UniCredit") and the Company's term loan with a subsidiary of Vishay and used a portion of the remaining proceeds to fund a previously announced tender offer to purchase \$40.5 million in aggregate principal amount of the Company's 2.25% Convertible Senior Notes (the "Convertible Notes") and to pay costs incurred in connection with the issuance, the tender offer and the foregoing repayments.

The 10.5% Senior Notes were issued pursuant to a 10.5% Senior Notes Indenture, dated as of May 5, 2010, by and among us, our domestic restricted subsidiaries (the "Guarantors") and Wilmington Trust Company, as trustee (the "Trustee"). The 10.5% Senior Notes will mature on May 1, 2018, and bear interest at a stated rate of 10.5% per annum, payable semi-annually in cash in arrears on May 1 and November 1 of each year, beginning on November 1, 2010. The 10.5% Senior Notes are our senior obligations and are guaranteed by each of the Guarantors and secured by a first priority lien on 51% of the capital stock of certain of our foreign restricted subsidiaries.

The terms of the 10.5% Senior Notes Indenture, among other things, limit our ability and the ability of our restricted subsidiaries to (i) incur additional indebtedness or issue certain preferred stock; (ii) pay dividends on, or make distributions in respect of, our capital stock or repurchase our capital stock; (iii) make certain investments or other restricted payments; (iv) sell certain assets; (v) create liens or use assets as security in other transactions; (vi) enter into sale and leaseback transactions; (vii) merge, consolidate or transfer or dispose of substantially all assets; (viii) engage in certain transactions with affiliates; and (ix) designate subsidiaries as unrestricted subsidiaries. These covenants are subject to a number of important limitations and exceptions that are described in the 10.5% Senior Notes Indenture.

At any time on or after May 1, 2014, the Company may redeem the 10.5% Senior Notes, in whole or in part, at a redemption price determined by the year of redemption, as specified in the Indenture.

Upon the occurrence of a change of control triggering event specified in the 10.5% Senior Notes Indenture, we must offer to purchase the 10.5% Senior Notes at a redemption price equal to 101% of the principal amount thereof, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the date of purchase.

The 10.5% Senior Notes Indenture provides for customary events of default (subject in certain cases to customary grace and cure periods), which include nonpayment, breach of covenants in the 10.5% Senior Notes Indenture, payment defaults or acceleration of other indebtedness, a failure to pay certain judgments and certain events of bankruptcy and insolvency. The 10.5% Senior Notes Indenture also provides for events of default with respect to the collateral, which include default in the performance of (or repudiation, disaffirmation or judgment of unenforceability or assertion of unenforceability) by us or a Guarantor with respect to the provision of security documents under the 10.5% Senior Notes Indenture. These events of default are subject to a number of important qualifications, limitations and exceptions that are described in the 10.5% Senior Notes Indenture. Generally, if an event of default occurs, the Trustee or holders of at least 25% in principal amount of the then outstanding 10.5% Senior Notes may declare the principal of and accrued but unpaid interest, including additional interest, on all the 10.5% Senior Notes to be due and

payable.

On March 27, 2012 and April 3, 2012, the Company completed the sale of \$110.0 million and \$15.0 million aggregate principal amount of its 10.5% Senior Notes due 2018, respectively, at an issue price of 105.5% of the principal amount plus accrued interest from November 1, 2011. The issuance resulted in a debt premium of \$6.1 million which is being amortized over the term of the 10.5% Senior Notes. The Senior Notes were issued as additional notes under the indenture, dated May 5, 2010, among the Company, the guarantors party thereto and Wilmington Trust Company, as trustee.

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Revolving Line of Credit

On September 30, 2010, KEMET Electronics Corporation ("KEC") and KEMET Electronics Marketing (S) Pte Ltd. ("KEMET Singapore") (each a "Borrower" and, collectively, the "Borrowers") entered into a Loan and Security Agreement (the "Loan and Security Agreement"), with Bank of America, N.A, as the administrative agent and the initial lender. A portion of the U.S. facility and the Singapore facility can be used to issue letters of credit. On December 19, 2014, the Loan and Security Agreement was amended and as a result the expiration was extended to December 19, 2019. Under the terms of the amended Loan and Security Agreement, the revolving credit facility has increased to \$60.0 million, which is bifurcated into a U.S. facility (for which KEC is the Borrower) and a Singapore facility (for which KEMET Singapore is the Borrower). The amendment contains an accordion feature permitting the U.S. Borrowers to increase commitments under the facility by an aggregate principal amount up to \$15.0 million (for a total facility of \$75.0 million), subject to terms and documentation acceptable to the Agent and/or the Lenders. In addition, KEMET Foil Manufacturing, LLC, KEMET Blue Powder Corporation and The Forest Electric Company were included as Borrowers under the U.S. facility. The principal features of the Loan and Security Agreement as amended are reflected in the description below.

The size of the U.S. facility and Singapore facility can fluctuate as long as the Singapore facility does not exceed \$30.0 million and the total facility does not exceed \$60.0 million.

Borrowings under the U.S. and Singapore facilities are subject to a borrowing base consisting of:

in the case of the U.S. facility, (A) 85% of KEC's accounts receivable that satisfy certain eligibility criteria plus (B) the lesser of (i) \$6.0 million and (ii) (a) on or prior to agent's receipt of an updated inventory appraisal and agent's approval thereof, 40% of the value of Eligible Inventory (as defined in the agreement) and (b) upon agent's receipt of an updated inventory appraisal, 85% of the net orderly liquidation value of the Eligible Inventory (as defined in the agreement) plus (C) the lesser of \$5.1 million and 80% of the net orderly liquidation percentage of the appraised value of equipment that satisfies certain eligibility criteria, as reduced on the first day of each fiscal quarter occurring after April 30, 2014 in an amount equal to one-twentieth (1/20) of such appraised value less (D) certain reserves, including certain reserves imposed by the administrative agent in its permitted discretion; and

in the case of the Singapore facility, (A) 85% of KEMET Singapore's accounts receivable that satisfy certain eligibility criteria as further specified in the Amendment, less (B) certain reserves, including certain reserves imposed by the administrative agent in its permitted discretion.

Interest is payable on borrowings monthly at a rate equal to the London Interbank Offer Rate ("LIBOR") or the base rate, plus an applicable margin, as selected by the Borrower. Depending upon the fixed charge coverage ratio of KEMET Corporation and its subsidiaries on a consolidated basis as of the latest test date, the applicable margin under the U.S. facility varies between 2.00% and 2.50% for LIBOR advances and 1.00% and 1.50% for base rate advances, and under the Singapore facility varies between 2.25% and 2.75% for LIBOR advances and 1.25% and 1.75% for base rate advances.

The base rate is subject to a floor that is 100 basis points above LIBOR.

An unused line fee is payable monthly in an amount equal to a per annum rate equal to (a) 0.50%, if the average daily balance of revolver loans and stated amount of letters of credit was 50% or less of the revolver commitments during the preceding calendar month, or (b) 0.375%, if the average daily balance of revolver loans and stated amount of letters of credit was more than 50% of the Revolver Commitment during the preceding calendar month. A customary fee is also payable to the administrative agent on a quarterly basis.

KEC's ability to draw funds under the U.S. facility and KEMET Singapore's ability to draw funds under the Singapore facility are conditioned upon, among other matters:

- the absence of the existence of a Material Adverse Effect (as defined in the Loan and Security Agreement);
- the absence of the existence of a default or an event of default under the Loan and Security Agreement; and
-

the representations and warranties made by KEC and KEMET Singapore in the Loan and Security Agreement continuing to be correct in all material respects.

KEMET Corporation and the Guarantors guarantee the U.S. facility obligations and the U.S. facility obligations are secured by a lien on substantially all of the assets of KEC and the Guarantors (other than assets that secure the 10.5% Senior Notes due 2018). The collection accounts of the Borrowers and Guarantors are subject to a daily sweep into a concentration account and the concentration account will become subject to full cash dominion in favor of the administrative agent (i) upon an event of default, (ii) if for five consecutive business days, aggregate availability of all facilities has been less than the greater of (A) 12.5% of the aggregate revolver commitments at such time and (B) \$7.5 million, or (iii) if for five consecutive business days, availability of the U.S. facility has been less than \$3.75 million (each such event, a "Cash Dominion Trigger Event").

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KEC and the Guarantors guarantee the Singapore facility obligations. In addition to the assets that secure the U.S. facility, the Singapore obligations are also secured by a pledge of 100% of the stock of KEMET Singapore and a security interest in substantially all of KEMET Singapore's assets. KEMET Singapore's bank accounts are maintained at Bank of America and upon a Cash Dominion Trigger Event will become subject to full cash dominion in favor of the administrative agent.

A fixed charge coverage ratio of at least 1.0 :1.0 must be maintained as of the last day of each fiscal quarter ending immediately prior to or during any period in which any of the following occurs and is continuing until none of the following occurs for a period of at least forty-five consecutive days: (i) an event of default, (ii) aggregate availability of all facilities has been less than the greater of (A) 12.5% of the aggregate revolver commitments at such time and (B) \$7.5 million, or (iii) availability of the U.S. facility has been less than \$3.75 million. The fixed charge coverage ratio tests the EBITDA and fixed charges of KEMET Corporation and its subsidiaries on a consolidated basis.

In addition, the Loan and Security Agreement includes various covenants that, subject to exceptions, limit the ability of KEMET Corporation and its direct and indirect subsidiaries to, among other things: incur additional indebtedness; create liens on assets; engage in mergers, consolidations, liquidations and dissolutions; sell assets (including pursuant to sale leaseback transactions); pay dividends and distributions on or repurchase capital stock; make investments (including acquisitions), loans, or advances; prepay certain junior indebtedness; engage in certain transactions with affiliates; enter into restrictive agreements; amend material agreements governing certain junior indebtedness; and change its lines of business.

The Loan and Security Agreement includes certain customary representations and warranties, affirmative covenants and events of default, which are set forth in more detail in the Loan and Security Agreement. There were \$33.4 million and \$18.4 million borrowings against the revolving line of credit as of March 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. Based upon the March 31, 2015 financial statements, the Company's available borrowing capacity under the Loan and Security Agreement was \$13.4 million. In addition, in fiscal year 2014, the Company issued two letters of credit for EUR 1.1 million (\$1.2 million) and EUR 0.7 million (\$0.7 million) related to the construction of the new manufacturing location in Italy which were cancelled during February 2014 and April 2014, respectively.

Advance Payment from OEM

On August 28, 2012, we entered into and amended an agreement (the "Agreement"), with an original equipment manufacturer (the "OEM") pursuant to which the OEM agreed to advance KEMET \$24.0 million (the "Advance Payment"). As of March 31, 2014, the Company had \$20.4 million outstanding due to the OEM. On a monthly basis starting in June 2013, (eight months following the receipt of the Advance Payment), the Company began repaying the OEM an amount equal to a percentage of the aggregate purchase price of the capacitors sold to the OEM the preceding month, not to exceed \$1.0 million per month. Pursuant to the terms of the Agreement, an irrevocable standby letter of credit in the amount of \$16.0 million was delivered to the OEM on October 8, 2012 and on October 22, 2012 the Company received the Advance Payment from the OEM. The debt discount related to the Advance Payment as of March 31, 2014 was \$0.3 million. During December 2014, the outstanding balance due on the Advanced Payment was repaid primarily using the revolving line of credit, and the letter of credit was simultaneously released. The early extinguishment of debt resulted in a gain of \$1.0 million which was included on the line item "Other (income) expense, net" in the Consolidated Statement of Operations.

Short-term Liquidity

Cash and cash equivalents totaled \$56.4 million as of March 31, 2015, representing a decrease of \$1.6 million as compared to \$57.9 million as of March 31, 2014. Our net working capital (current assets less current liabilities) as of March 31, 2015 was \$239.1 million compared to \$233.7 million of net working capital as of March 31, 2014. Cash and cash equivalents held by our foreign subsidiaries totaled \$22.6 million million and \$35.1 million million at March 31, 2015 and March 31, 2014, respectively. Our operating income outside the U.S. is no longer deemed to be permanently reinvested in foreign jurisdictions. As a result, we set up a deferred tax liability on the undistributed

foreign earnings which was offset by the valuation allowance. However, we currently do not intend nor foresee a need to repatriate cash and cash equivalents held by foreign subsidiaries. If these funds are needed in the U.S. for our operations, we may be required to accrue U.S. withholding taxes on the distributed foreign earnings.

We have taken steps to improve our operating results by decreasing global headcount and vertically integrating our supply chain. Based on our current operating plans, we believe that existing cash and cash equivalents, cash provided by operations and cash from the revolving line of credit will continue to be sufficient to fund our operating requirements for the next twelve months, including \$39.1 million in interest payments, expected capital expenditures in the range of \$20.0 million to \$25.0 million, payments of \$7.2 million related to restructuring liabilities, and \$0.5 million in other debt principal payments.

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Our cash and cash equivalents decreased by \$1.6 million during the year ended March 31, 2015, decreased \$38.0 million during the year ended March 31, 2014 and decreased \$114.5 million during the year ended March 31, 2013 as follows (amounts in thousands):

	Fiscal Years Ended March 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	\$ 24,402	\$(6,746)	\$(22,827)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	3,629	(25,253)	(111,977)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(26,868)	(6,877)	20,852
Effect of foreign currency fluctuations on cash	(2,730)	827	(591)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	\$(1,567)	\$(38,049)	\$(114,543)

Fiscal Year 2015 compared to Fiscal Year 2014

Operations

In fiscal year 2015, cash provided by operating activities totaled \$24.4 million, representing a \$31.1 million improvement compared to cash used in operating activities of \$6.7 million in fiscal year 2014. A portion of the improvement for fiscal year 2015 compared to fiscal year 2014 relates to a \$19.5 million improvement in cash flows related to operations (change in net loss adjusted for the change in: net cash provided by (used in) operating activities of discontinued operations, gain on sale of discontinued operations, gain on early extinguishment of debt, equity loss from NEC TOKIN, change in value of NEC TOKIN options, write down of long-lived assets, depreciation and amortization, deferred income taxes, net (gain) loss on sales and disposals of assets, amortization of debt discount and debt issuance costs, stock-based compensation, pension and other post-retirement benefits, write down of receivables, and other non-cash changes to net loss).

We generated \$14.0 million through changes in assets and liabilities in fiscal year 2015 as compared to generating \$2.4 million through changes in assets and liabilities in fiscal year 2014.

In fiscal year 2015, the cash generation of \$14.0 million was primarily related to an increase in other operating liabilities of \$8.9 million, a reduction in inventory of \$8.6 million achieved through cost reductions and yield improvements, and a reduction in accounts receivable of \$8.2 million. This was partially offset by an increase in prepaid expenses and other assets of \$8.4 million, a decrease in accrued income taxes of \$0.4 million, and a decrease in accounts payable of \$2.9 million.

In fiscal year 2014, the cash generation of \$2.4 million was primarily related to a reduction in inventory of \$14.9 million achieved through vertical integration, yield improvement, and cycle time improvement. This was partially offset by a decrease in other operating liabilities of \$9.7 million primarily due to a decrease in accrued restructuring.

Investing

Cash provided by investing activities of \$3.6 million in fiscal year 2015 improved \$28.9 million from cash used in investing activities of \$25.3 million in fiscal year 2014.

In fiscal year 2015, capital expenditures of \$22.2 million were primarily related to expanding capacity at our manufacturing facilities in Europe and Asia. We released restricted cash due to the repayment of the Advance Payment which provided cash of \$11.5 million, and we received \$9.6 million from the sale of discontinued operations. In addition, we received \$4.8 million from the sale of assets.

In fiscal year 2014, capital expenditures of \$32.1 million were primarily related to completion of our manufacturing facility in Pontecchio, Italy, as well as various information technology related projects. Restricted cash related to the Advance Payment provided cash of \$4.0 million and we received \$2.8 million from the sale of assets.

Financing

Cash used in financing activities of \$26.9 million in fiscal year 2015 decreased \$20.0 million from cash used in financing activities of \$6.9 million in fiscal year 2014.

In fiscal year 2015, we used \$19.5 million for deferred acquisition payments related to the KEMET Foil and Blue Powder acquisitions and \$21.7 million for debt payments. This was partially offset by \$15.0 million in net proceeds

from the revolving line of credit.

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In fiscal year 2014, we used \$22.0 million for deferred acquisition payments related to the KEMET Foil and Blue Powder acquisitions and \$3.6 million for debt payments. This was partially offset by \$18.4 million in net proceeds from the revolving line of credit.

Commitments

At March 31, 2015, we had contractual obligations in the form of non-cancelable operating leases and debt, including interest payments (see Note 2, "Debt" and Note 16, "Commitments and Contingencies" to our consolidated financial statements), European social security, pension benefits, other post-retirement benefits, inventory purchase obligations, fixed asset purchase obligations, acquisition related obligations, and construction obligations as follows (amounts in thousands):

	Payment Due by Period				
	Total	Year 1	Years 2 - 3	Years 4 - 5	More than 5 years
Contractual obligations					
Debt obligations	\$ 388,910	\$ 962	\$ —	\$ 387,948	\$ —
Interest obligations	117,306	39,061	74,998	3,247	—
Operating lease obligations	13,031	5,200	5,014	1,545	1,272
Pension and other post-retirement benefits (1)	17,637	1,465	2,930	3,279	9,963
Employee separation liability	10,638	1,183	753	646	8,056
Restructuring liability	7,239	6,591	648	—	—
Purchase commitments	5,487	3,604	1,883	—	—
Capital lease obligations	1,688	793	772	123	—
Total	\$ 561,936	\$ 58,859	\$ 86,998	\$ 396,788	\$ 19,291

(1) Reflects expected benefit payments through 2023.

Derivative Investments

Certain operating expenses at the Company's Mexican facilities are paid in Mexican pesos or Japanese yen, and certain sales are made in euros. In order to hedge these forecasted cash flows, the Company purchases foreign exchange contracts to buy Mexican pesos, buy Japanese yen, or sell euros for periods and amounts consistent with the underlying cash flow exposures. At March 31, 2015, the Company had outstanding forward exchange contracts with maturities of less than twelve months to purchase Mexican pesos, purchase Japanese yen, and sell euros with notional amounts of \$23.6 million, \$12.1 million, and \$12.1 million, respectively. The fair value of these contracts at March 31, 2015 totaled \$1.0 million and was recorded as a derivative asset on the Consolidated Balance Sheets under Prepaid expenses and other current assets. See Note 13, "Derivatives" for further discussion of derivative financial instruments.

Uncertain Income Tax Positions

We have recognized a liability for our unrecognized uncertain income tax positions of approximately \$6.4 million as of March 31, 2015. We do not believe we are likely to pay any amounts during the year ending March 31, 2016. The ultimate resolution and timing of payment for remaining matters continues to be uncertain and are, therefore, excluded from the above table.

Non-GAAP Financial Measures

To complement our consolidated statements of operations and cash flows, we use non-GAAP financial measures of Adjusted operating income, Adjusted net income and Adjusted EBITDA. We believe that Adjusted operating income, Adjusted net income and Adjusted EBITDA are complements to U.S. GAAP amounts and such measures are useful to investors. The presentation of these non-GAAP measures is not meant to be considered in isolation or as an alternative to net income as an indicator of our performance, or as an alternative to cash flows from operating activities as a measure of liquidity.

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Adjusted operating income is calculated as follows (amounts in thousands):

	Fiscal Years Ended March 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Operating income (loss)	\$22,378	\$(18,211)	\$(35,080)
Adjustments:			
Restructuring charges	13,017	14,122	18,719
Write down of long-lived assets	—	4,476	7,582
ERP integration costs	3,248	3,880	7,398
Plant shut-down costs	889	2,668	—
Plant start-up costs	4,556	3,336	6,122
Stock-based compensation	4,512	2,909	4,599
NEC TOKIN investment related expenses	1,778	2,299	4,581
Legal expenses related to antitrust class actions	844	—	—
Infrastructure tax	—	1,079	—
Goodwill impairment	—	—	1,092
Net curtailment and settlement gain on benefit plans	—	—	266
(Gain) loss on sales and disposals of assets	(221)	32	18
Inventory write downs	—	3,886	—
Adjusted operating income	\$51,001	\$20,476	\$15,297

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Adjusted net income (loss) is calculated as follows (amounts in thousands):

	Fiscal Years Ended March 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Net income (loss)	\$(14,143)	\$(68,503)	\$(82,182)
Adjustments:			
Restructuring charges	13,017	14,122	18,719
Write down of long-lived assets	—	4,476	7,582
Amortization included in interest expense	1,814	3,596	4,138
ERP integration costs	3,248	3,880	7,398
(Income) loss from discontinued operations	(5,379)	3,634	3,670
Plant start-up costs	4,556	3,336	6,122
Stock-based compensation	4,512	2,909	4,599
Plant shut-down costs	889	2,668	—
NEC TOKIN investment related expenses	1,778	2,299	4,581
Infrastructure tax	—	1,079	—
Goodwill impairment	—	—	1,092
Equity (gain) loss from NEC TOKIN	2,169	7,090	1,254
Net curtailment and settlement gain on benefit plans	—	—	266
(Gain) loss on sales and disposals of assets	(221)	32	18
Net foreign exchange (gain) loss	(4,249)	(304)	(28)
Registration related fees	—	—	20
Long-term receivable write down	—	1,444	—
Change in value of NEC TOKIN options	(2,100)	(3,111)	—
Inventory write downs	—	3,886	—
Income tax effect of non-GAAP adjustments*	84	(27)	(906)
(Gain) loss on early extinguishment of debt	(1,003)	—	—
Professional fees related to financing activities	1,142	—	—
Legal expenses related to antitrust class actions	844	—	—
Adjusted net income (loss)	\$6,958	\$(17,494)	\$(23,657)

*Includes the income tax effect of law changes related to the utilization of net operating loss carryforwards.

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Adjusted EBITDA is calculated as follows (amounts in thousands):

	Fiscal Years Ended March 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Net income (loss)	\$ (14,143	) \$ (68,503	) \$ (82,182
Adjustments:			
Income tax expense	5,227	1,482	3,281
Interest expense, net	40,686	40,767	41,192
Depreciation and amortization	40,768	49,527	45,158
Restructuring charges	13,017	14,122	18,719
Write down of long-lived assets	—	4,476	7,582
ERP integration costs	3,248	3,880	7,398
(Income) loss from discontinued operations	(5,379	) 3,634	3,670
Plant start-up costs	4,556	3,336	6,122
Stock-based compensation	4,512	2,909	4,599
Plant shut-down costs	889	2,668	—
NEC TOKIN investment related expenses	1,778	2,299	4,581
Infrastructure tax	—	1,079	—
Goodwill impairment	—	—	1,092
Equity (gain) loss from NEC TOKIN	2,169	7,090	1,254
Net curtailment and settlement gain on benefit plans	—	—	266
(Gain) loss on sales and disposals of assets	(221	) 32	18
Net foreign exchange (gain) loss	(4,249	) (304	) (28
Registration related fees	—	—	20
Long-term receivable write down	—	1,444	—
Change in value of NEC TOKIN options	(2,100	) (3,111) —
Inventory write downs	—	3,886	—
(Gain) loss on early extinguishment of debt	(1,003) —	—
Professional fees related to financing activities	1,142	—	—
Legal expenses related to antitrust class actions	844	—	—
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 91,741	\$ 70,713	\$ 62,742

Adjusted operating income represents operating income (loss), excluding adjustments which are outlined in the quantitative reconciliation provided above. We use Adjusted operating income to facilitate our analysis and understanding of our business operations and believe that Adjusted operating income is useful to investors because it provides a supplemental way to understand the underlying operating performance of the Company. Adjusted operating income should not be considered as an alternative to operating income or any other performance measure derived in accordance with U.S. GAAP.

Adjusted net income (loss) represents net income (loss), excluding adjustments which are outlined in the quantitative reconciliation provided above. We use Adjusted net income to evaluate the Company's operating performance and believe that Adjusted net income is useful to investors because it provides a supplemental way to understand the underlying operating performance of the Company. Adjusted net income should not be considered as an alternative to net income, operating income or any other performance measures derived in accordance with U.S. GAAP.

Adjusted EBITDA represents net income (loss) before income tax expense, interest expense, net, and depreciation and amortization, excluding adjustments which are outlined in the quantitative reconciliation provided above. We present Adjusted EBITDA as a supplemental measure of our performance and ability to service debt. We also present Adjusted EBITDA because we believe such measure is frequently used by securities analysts, investors and other interested parties in the evaluation of companies in our industry.

We believe Adjusted EBITDA is an appropriate supplemental measure of debt service capacity because cash expenditures on interest are, by definition, available to pay interest and tax expense is inversely correlated to interest expense

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because tax expense goes down as deductible interest expense goes up; depreciation and amortization are non-cash charges. The other items excluded from Adjusted EBITDA are excluded in order to better reflect our continuing operations.

In evaluating Adjusted EBITDA, one should be aware that in the future we may incur expenses similar to the adjustments noted above. Our presentation of Adjusted EBITDA should not be construed as an inference that our future results will be unaffected by these types of adjustments. Adjusted EBITDA is not a measurement of our financial performance under U.S. GAAP and should not be considered as an alternative to net income, operating income or any other performance measures derived in accordance with U.S. GAAP or as an alternative to cash flow from operating activities as a measure of our liquidity.

Our Adjusted EBITDA measure has limitations as an analytical tool, and you should not consider it in isolation or as a substitute for analysis of our results as reported under U.S. GAAP. Some of these limitations are:

- it does not reflect our cash expenditures, future requirements for capital expenditures or contractual commitments;
- it does not reflect changes in, or cash requirements for, our working capital needs;
- it does not reflect the significant interest expense or the cash requirements necessary to service interest or principal payments on our debt;
- although depreciation and amortization are non-cash charges, the assets being depreciated and amortized will often have to be replaced in the future, and our Adjusted EBITDA measure does not reflect any cash requirements for such replacements;
- it is not adjusted for all non-cash income or expense items that are reflected in our statements of cash flows;
- it does not reflect the impact of earnings or charges resulting from matters we consider not to be indicative of our ongoing operations;
- it does not reflect limitations on or costs related to transferring earnings from our subsidiaries to us;
- and
- other companies in our industry may calculate this measure differently than we do, limiting its usefulness as a comparative measure.

Because of these limitations, Adjusted EBITDA should not be considered as a measure of discretionary cash available to us to invest in the growth of our business or as a measure of cash that will be available to us to meet our obligations. You should compensate for these limitations by relying primarily on our U.S. GAAP results and using Adjusted EBITDA only supplementally.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In August 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") 2014-15, Presentation of Financial Statements-Going Concern. The new guidance is effective for the Company's fiscal year that begins on April 1, 2017 and interim periods within that fiscal year and requires management to assess if there is substantial doubt about an entity's ability to continue as a going concern for each annual and interim period. If conditions or events give rise to substantial doubt, disclosures are required. This new guidance is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements.

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers, which supersedes existing accounting standards for revenue recognition and creates a single framework. The new guidance is effective for the Company's fiscal year that begins on April 1, 2017 and interim periods within that fiscal year and requires either a retrospective or a modified retrospective approach to adoption. The Company is currently evaluating the potential impact on its Consolidated Financial Statements and related disclosures, as well as the available transition methods. Early adoption is prohibited.

In April 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-08, Reporting Discontinued Operations and Disclosures of Disposals of Components of an Entity (ASU 2014-08). ASU 2014-08 changes the definition of a discontinued operation and modifies related disclosure requirements. The new guidance is effective on a prospective basis for fiscal years

beginning after December 15, 2014, and interim periods within annual periods beginning on or after December 15, 2015. This new guidance did not have a material impact on the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements. In July 2013, the FASB issued ASU No. 2013-11, Income Taxes (Topic 740). ASU 2013-11 requires that an unrecognized tax benefit, or a portion of an unrecognized tax benefit, be presented in the financial statements as a reduction to a deferred tax asset for a net operating loss carryforward, a similar tax loss, or a tax credit carryforward, with certain exceptions. This ASU is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2013,

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with early adoption permitted. ASU 2013-11 was effective for the Company on April 1, 2014 and did not have a material effect on the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements.

In March 2013, the FASB issued ASU No. 2013-05, Foreign Currency Matters (Topic 830). ASU 2013-05 revised the authoritative guidance on accounting for cumulative translation adjustment specifying that a cumulative translation adjustment should be released into earnings when an entity ceases to have a controlling financial interest in a subsidiary or a group of assets within a consolidated foreign entity and the sale or transfer results in the complete or substantially complete liquidation of the foreign entity. For sales of an equity method investment that is a foreign entity, a pro rata portion of cumulative translation adjustment attributable to the investment would be recognized in earnings upon sale of the investment. The guidance is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2013. ASU 2013-05 was effective for the Company on April 1, 2014 and did not have a material effect on the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements.

There are currently no other accounting standards that have been issued that will have a significant impact on the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements.

Effect of Inflation

Inflation generally affects us by increasing the cost of labor, equipment, and raw materials. We do not believe that inflation has had any material effect on our business over the past three fiscal years except for the following discussion in Commodity Price Risk.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK.

Interest Rate Risk

We are exposed to interest rate risk through our revolving line of credit, which had an outstanding balance as of March 31, 2015, of \$33.4 million. This debt has a variable interest rate and a 1% change in the interest rate would yield a \$0.3 million change in interest expense.

Foreign Currency Exchange Rate Risk

Given our international operations and sales, we are exposed to movements in foreign exchange rates. Of these, the most significant are currently the euro and the Mexican peso. A portion of our sales to our customers and operating costs in Europe are denominated in euro creating an exposure to foreign currency exchange rates. Also, a portion of our costs in our operations in Mexico are denominated in Mexican pesos, creating an exposure to foreign currency exchange rates. Additionally, certain of our non-U.S. subsidiaries make sales denominated in U.S. dollars which expose them to foreign currency transaction gains and losses. Historically, in order to minimize our exposure, we periodically entered into forward foreign exchange contracts in which the future cash flows were hedged against the U.S. dollar (see Note 13 to the consolidated financial statements).

Commodity Price Risk

As a result of our tantalum vertical integration efforts which began in fiscal year 2012, we have reduced our exposure to price volatility and supply uncertainty in the tantalum supply chain. A majority of our tantalum needs are now met through our direct sourcing of conflict free tantalum ore or tantalum scrap reclaim, which is then processed into the intermediate product potassium heptafluorotantalate (commonly known as K-salt) at our own facility in Mexico, before final processing into tantalum powder at Blue Powder. Price increases for tantalum ore, or for the remaining tantalum powder that we source from third parties, could impact our financial performance as we may be unable to pass all such price increases on to our customers.

Palladium is a precious metal used in the manufacture of multilayer ceramic capacitors and is mined primarily in Russia and South Africa. We continue to pursue ways to reduce palladium usage in ceramic capacitors in order to minimize the price risk. The amount of palladium that we require has generally been available in sufficient quantities; however the price of palladium is driven by the market which has shown significant price fluctuations. For instance, in fiscal year 2015 the price of palladium fluctuated between \$726 and \$908 per troy ounce. Price increases and the possibility of our inability to pass such increases on to our customers could have an adverse effect on profitability.

Silver and aluminum have generally been available in sufficient quantities, and we believe there are a sufficient number of suppliers from which we can purchase our requirements. An increase in the price of silver and aluminum that we are unable to pass on to our customers, however, could have an adverse effect on our profitability.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA.

The response to this item is submitted as a separate section of this Form 10-K. See Item 15.

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ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

None.

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES.

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

As of March 31, 2015, an evaluation of the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) promulgated under the Exchange Act) was performed under the supervision and with the participation of the Company's management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer. Based on that evaluation, the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures are effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the Company in its reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission rules and forms, and that information required to be disclosed by the Company in the reports the Company files or submits under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to the Company's management, including its Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) promulgated under the Exchange Act). Internal control over financial reporting is a process, designed by, or under the supervision of, an entity's principal executive and principal financial officers, and effected by an entity's board of directors, management and other personnel, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of consolidated financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and the dispositions of the assets of the entity; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the entity are being made only in accordance with authorizations of the management and directors of the entity; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the entity's assets that could have a material effect on its consolidated financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Under the supervision and with the participation of the Company's management, including the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, the Company's management conducted an assessment of the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting based on the criteria set forth in the Internal Control—Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (2013 framework).

Based on that assessment, as of March 31, 2015, the Company's management concluded that its internal control over financial reporting was effective. Ernst & Young LLP, our independent registered public accounting firm has issued an attestation report on the Company's internal control over financial reporting, which is on page 61 of this annual report on Form 10-K.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There was no change in the Company's internal control over financial reporting during the fiscal quarter ended March 31, 2015, that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION.

None.

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PART III

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE.

Other than the information under "Executive Officers" and "Other Key Employees" under Part I, Item 4A, the other information required by Item 10 is incorporated by reference from the Company's definitive proxy statement for its annual stockholders meeting to be held on July 24, 2015 under the headings "Nominees for Board of Directors," "Continuing Directors," "Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance" and "Information about the Board of Directors."

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION.

The information required by Item 11 is incorporated by reference from the Company's definitive proxy statement for its annual stockholders' meeting to be held on July 24, 2015 under the headings "Compensation Discussion and Analysis," "Summary Compensation Table," "Grants of Plan-Based Awards Table," "Outstanding Equity Awards at Fiscal Year-End Table," "Option Exercises and Stock Vested Table," "Pension Benefits Table," "Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Table," "Potential Payments Upon Termination or Change in Control Table," "Director Compensation Table," "Report of the Compensation Committee," and "Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation."

ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS.

The information required by Item 12 is incorporated by reference from the Company's definitive proxy statement for its annual stockholders' meeting to be held on July 24, 2015 under the heading "Security Ownership", and from "Equity Compensation Plan Disclosure" in Item 5 hereof.

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE.

The information required by Item 13 is incorporated by reference from the Company's definitive proxy statement for its annual stockholders' meeting to be held on July 24, 2015 under the headings "Review, Approval or Ratification of Transactions with Related Persons" and "Information about the Board of Directors."

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES.

The information required by Item 14 is incorporated by reference from the Company's definitive proxy statement for its annual stockholders' meeting to be held on July 24, 2015 under the heading "Audit and Non-Audit Fees."

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PART IV

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES.

(a)(1) Financial Statements

The following financial statements are filed as a part of this report:

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm 60

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm 61

Consolidated Financial Statements:

Consolidated Balance Sheets as of March 31, 2015 and 2014 62

Consolidated Statements of Operations for the years ended March 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013 63

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss) for the years ended March 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013 64

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity for the years ended March 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013 65

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended March 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013 66

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements 68

(a)(2) Financial Statement Schedules

Financial statement schedules are omitted because they are not applicable or because the required information is included in the consolidated financial statements or notes thereto.

(a)(3) List of Exhibits

The following exhibits are filed herewith or are incorporated by reference to exhibits previously filed with the SEC:

2.1 Stock Purchase Agreement, dated as of February 2, 2012, by and among KEMET Corporation, Niotan Incorporated and Niotan Investment Holdings LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 1-15491) filed on February 2, 2012)

2.2 Stock Purchase Agreement, dated as of March 12, 2012, by and among KEMET Electronics Corporation, NEC Corporation and NEC TOKIN Corporation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 1-15491) filed on March 15, 2012)

2.3 Amendment No. 1 to the Stock Purchase Agreement dated as of December 12, 2012, by and among KEMET Electronics Corporation, NEC Corporation and NEC TOKIN Corporation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 1-15491) filed on December 14, 2012)

3.1 Second Restated Certificate of Incorporation of the Company, as amended to date (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (File No. 1-15491) for the quarter ended June 30, 2011)

3.2 Amended and Restated By-laws of KEMET Corporation, effective June 5, 2008 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 1-15491) filed on June 5, 2008)

4.1 Indenture, dated May 5, 2010, by and among the Company, certain subsidiary guarantors named therein and Wilmington Trust Company, as trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 1-15491) filed on May 5, 2010)

4.2 Registration Rights Agreement, dated May 5, 2010, by and among the Company, certain subsidiary guarantors named therein and the initial purchasers named therein (incorporated by reference to

Exhibit 4.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 1-15491) filed on May 5, 2010)

4.3 Supplemental Indenture, dated as of August 10, 2011, among KEMET Foil Manufacturing LLC (f/k/a Cornell Dubilier Foil, LLC), KEMET Corporation, the other Guarantors named therein and Wilmington Trust Company, as trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (File No. 1-15491) for the quarter ended September 30, 2011)

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- 4.4 Registration Rights Agreement, dated March 27, 2012, among KEMET Corporation, the guarantors named therein and Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated and Deutsche Bank Securities Inc., as initial purchasers (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 1-15491) filed on March 28, 2012)
- 4.5 Registration Rights Agreement, dated as of April 3, 2012, among KEMET Corporation, the guarantors named therein and Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated and Deutsche Bank Securities Inc., as initial purchasers (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 1-15491) filed on April 4, 2012)
- 4.6 Supplemental Indenture, dated April 17, 2012, among KEMET Corporation, the guarantors named therein and Wilmington Trust Company, as trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 1-15491) filed on April 18, 2012)
- 4.7 Form of 10 1/2% Senior Note due 2018 (included in Exhibit 4.1)
- 10.1 Registration Agreement, dated as of December 21, 1990, by and among the Company and each of the investors and executives listed on the schedule of investors and executives attached thereto (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (Reg. No. 33-48056))
- 10.2 Form of Amendment No. 1 to Registration Agreement, dated as of April 28, 1994 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3.1 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (Reg. No. 33-61898))
- 10.3 Form of KEMET Electronics Corporation Distributor Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.16 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (Reg. No. 33-48056))
- 10.4 Form of KEMET Electronics Corporation Standard Order Acknowledgment, Quotation, and Volume Purchase Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.17 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (Reg. No. 33-48056))
- 10.5 Form of KEMET Electronics Corporation Product Warranty (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.18 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (Reg. No. 33-48056))
- 10.6 1995 Executive Stock Option Plan by and between the Company and each of the executives listed on the schedule attached thereto (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.33 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K (File No. 1-15491) for the year ended March 31, 1996)*
- 10.7 Executive Bonus Plan by and between the Company and each of the executives listed on the schedule attached thereto (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.34 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K (File No. 1-15491) for the year ended March 31, 1996)*
- 10.8 1992 Key Employee Stock Option Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.16 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K (File No. 1-15491) for the year ended March 31, 2009)*
- 10.9 Amendment No. 1 to KEMET Corporation 1992 Key Employee Stock Option Plan effective October 23, 2000 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (File

No. 1-15491) for the quarter ended December 31, 2000)*

- 10.10 2004 Long-Term Equity Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.3 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-8 (Reg. No. 333-123308))*
- 10.11 Amendment to the Compensation Plan of the Chief Executive Officer and other executive officers effective May 3, 2006 (incorporated by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 1-15491) filed on May 9, 2006)*
- 10.12 Amendment to the Compensation Plan of the Chief Executive Officer and other executive officers effective July 19, 2006 (incorporated by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 1-15491) filed on July 25, 2006)*

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- 10.13 Amendment to the Compensation Plan of the Chief Executive Officer and other executive officers effective March 28, 2007 (incorporated by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 1-15491) filed on April 3, 2007)*
- 10.14 Amendment to the Compensation Plan of the Chief Executive Officer and other executive officers effective May 8, 2007 (incorporated by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 1-15491) filed on May 15, 2007)*
- 10.15 Amendment to the Compensation Plan of the Chief Executive Officer and other executive officers effective May 16, 2007 (incorporated by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 1-15491) filed on May 23, 2007)*
- 10.16 Amendment to the Compensation Plan of the Chief Executive Officer and other executive officers dated May 5, 2008 (incorporated by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 1-15491) filed on May 12, 2008)*
- 10.17 Asset Purchase Agreement, dated as of September 15, 2008, by and between KEMET Electronics Corporation and Siliconix Technology C.V. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.8 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (File No. 1-15491) for the quarter ended September 30, 2008)
- 10.18 Summary of Non-Employee Director Compensation (incorporated by reference to exhibit 10.35 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K (File No. 1-15491), for the year ended March 31, 2012)*
- 10.19 Form of Indemnification Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 1-15491) filed on April 23, 2009)*
- 10.20 Amendment to the Compensation Plan of the Company's executive officers (incorporated by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 1-15491) filed on August 4, 2009)*
- 10.21 Warrant to Purchase Common Stock, dated June 30, 2009, issued by the Company to K Financing, LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 1-15491) filed on June 30, 2009)
- 10.22 Investor Rights Agreement, dated June 30, 2009, between the Company and K Financing, LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 1-15491) filed on June 30, 2009)
- 10.23 Corporate Advisory Services Agreement, dated June 30, 2009, between the Company and Platinum Equity Advisors, LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 1-15491) filed on June 30, 2009)
- 10.24 Purchase Agreement, dated April 21, 2010, by and among the Company, certain subsidiary guarantors named therein and Banc of America Securities LLC, as representative of the several initial purchasers (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 1-15491) filed on April 22, 2010)

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- 10.25 Employment Agreement between the Company and Per Olof-Löf dated January 27, 2010 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 1-15491) filed on February 2, 2010)*
- 10.26 Amendment No. 1 to Employment Agreement between KEMET Corporation and Per Olof-Löf, dated March 28, 2012 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 1-15491) filed on April 2, 2012)*
- 10.27 Second Amended and Restated KEMET Corporation Deferred Compensation Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.56 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K (File No. 1-15491) for the year ended March 31, 2009)*
- 10.28 Loan and Security Agreement, dated as of September 30, 2010, by and among KEMET Electronics Corporation, KEMET Electronics Marketing (S) Pte Ltd., and Bank of America, N.A., as agent and Banc of America Securities LLC, as lead arranger and bookrunner (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 1-15491) filed on October 5, 2010)

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- 10.29 KEMET Executive Secured Benefit Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (File No. 1-15491) for the quarter ended December 31, 2010)*
- 10.30 Form of Change in Control Severance Compensation Agreement entered into with executive officers of the Company (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.58 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K (File No. 1-15491) for the year ended March 31, 2012)*
- 10.31 Option Agreement, dated as of March 12, 2012, by and among NEC Corporation and KEMET Electronics Corporation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.3 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 1-15491) filed on March 15, 2012)
- 10.32 Stockholders' Agreement, dated as of March 12, 2012, by and among KEMET Electronics Corporation, NEC Corporation and NEC TOKIN Corporation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.4 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 1-15491) filed on March 15, 2012)
- 10.33 Form of Restricted Stock Unit Grant Agreement for Employees (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.61 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K (File No. 1-15491) for the year ended March 31, 2012)*
- 10.34 Form of Restricted Stock Unit Grant Agreement for Directors (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.62 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K (File No. 1-15491) for the year ended March 31, 2012)*
- 10.35 Amendment No. 1 to Loan and Security Agreement, Waiver and Consent, dated as of March 19, 2012, by and among KEMET Electronics Corporation, KEMET Electronics Marketing (S) Pte Ltd., the financial institutions party thereto as lenders and Bank of America, N.A., as agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.63 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K (File No. 1-15491) for the year ended March 31, 2012)
- 10.36 Development and Cross-Licensing Agreement between NEC TOKIN Corporation and KEMET Electronics Corporation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 1-15491) filed on May 8, 2013)
- 10.37 Form of Long-Term Incentive Plan Award Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.39 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K (File No. 1-15491) for the year ended March 31, 2013)*
- 10.38 Consolidated Amendment to Loan and Security Agreement, dated as of July 8, 2013, by and among KEMET Electronics Corporation, KEMET Foil Manufacturing, LLC, KEMET Blue Powder Corporation, KEMET Electronics Marketing (S) PTE LTD., the financial institutions party thereto as lenders and Bank of America, N.A., as agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (File No. 1-15491) filed on August 2, 2013)
- 10.39 Release Agreement, dated as of August 29, 2013, between KEMET Corporation and Marc Kotelon (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (File No. 1-15491) for the quarter ended September 30, 2013)*

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- 10.40 Settlement Agreement, dated as of September 6, 2013, between KEMET Electronics SAS and Mark Kotelon (English translation) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (File No. 1-15491) for the quarter ended September 30, 2013)*
- 10.41 Amendment No. 5 to Loan and Security Agreement, dated April 30, 2014, among KEMET Electronics Corporation and its subsidiaries KEMET Foil Manufacturing, LLC, KEMET Blue Powder Corporation, and KEMET Electronics Marketing (S) PTE LTD., as Borrowers, and Bank of America, N.A., as agent for the Lenders (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 1-15491) filed on May 5, 2014)
- 10.42 2014 Amendment and Restatement of the 2014 KEMET Corporation 2011 Omnibus Equity Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 1-15491) filed on July 24, 2014)*
- 10.43 Amendment No. 1 to Option Agreement, dated as of August 29, 2014, between KEMET Electronics Corporation and NEC Corporation (incorporated by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 001-15491) filed on September 4, 2014)

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10.44	Incentive Award, Severance and Non-Competition Agreement, dated as of December 1, 2014, between KEMET Corporation and William M. Lowe, Jr. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 1-15491) filed on December 5, 2014)*
10.45	Incentive Award and Non-Competition Agreement, dated as of December 1, 2014, between KEMET Corporation and Charles C. Meeks, Jr. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 1-15491) filed on December 5, 2014)*
10.46	Amendment No. 6 to Loan and Security Agreement, Waiver and Consent dated December 19, 2014, among KEMET Electronics Corporation, KEMET Foil Manufacturing, LLC, KEMET Blue Powder Corporation, The Forest Electric Company and KEMET Electronics Marketing (S) PTE LTD., as Borrowers, the financial institutions party thereto, as Lenders, and Bank of America, N.A., as agent for the Lenders (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 1-15491) filed on December 22, 2014)
21.1	Subsidiaries of KEMET Corporation
23.1	Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm, Ernst & Young LLP
23.2	Consent of Paumanok Publications, Inc.
31.1	Certification of the Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 302
31.2	Certification of the Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 302
32.1	Certification of the Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 906
32.2	Certification of the Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 906
99.1	NEC TOKIN Financial Statements as of March 31, 2015 and March 21, 2014 and for NEC TOKIN's fiscal years ended March 31, 2015 and 2014 and two-month period ended March 31, 2013
101	The following financial information from KEMET Corporation's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended March 31, 2015, formatted in XBRL (eXtensible Business Reporting Language): (i) Consolidated Balance Sheets at March 31, 2015, and March 31, 2014, (ii) Consolidated Statements of Income for the years ended March 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, (iii) Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income for the years ended March 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, (iv) Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity for the years ended March 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, (v) Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended March 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013 and (vi) the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, tagged as blocks of text

*Exhibit is a management contract or a compensatory plan or arrangement.

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Stockholders of KEMET Corporation

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of KEMET Corporation and subsidiaries as of March 31, 2015 and 2014, and the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income (loss), stockholders' equity, and cash flows for the three years in the period ended March 31, 2015. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of KEMET Corporation and subsidiaries at March 31, 2015 and 2014, and the consolidated results of their operations and their cash flows for the three years ended March 31, 2015, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), KEMET Corporation's internal control over financial reporting as of March 31, 2015, based on criteria established in Internal Control—Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (2013 framework) and our report dated May 21, 2015 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

Greenville, South Carolina

May 21, 2015

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Stockholders of KEMET Corporation

We have audited KEMET Corporation and subsidiaries' internal control over financial reporting as of March 31, 2015, based on criteria established in Internal Control—Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (2013 framework) (the COSO criteria). KEMET Corporation and subsidiaries' management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting, and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting included in the accompanying Managements' Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, KEMET Corporation and subsidiaries maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of March 31, 2015, based on the COSO criteria.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheets of KEMET Corporation and subsidiaries as of March 31, 2015 and 2014, and the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income (loss), stockholders' equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended March 31, 2015 of KEMET Corporation and subsidiaries and our report dated May 21, 2015 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

Greenville, South Carolina

May 21, 2015

KEMET CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Balance Sheets

(Amounts in thousands except per share data)

	March 31, 2015	2014
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 56,362	\$ 57,929
Accounts receivable, net	90,857	98,947
Inventories, net	171,843	187,974
Prepaid and other current assets	41,503	36,871
Deferred income taxes	10,762	6,695
Current assets of discontinued operations	—	12,160
Total current assets	371,327	400,576
Property, plant and equipment, net	249,641	292,648
Goodwill	35,584	35,584
Intangible assets, net	33,282	37,184
Investment in NEC TOKIN	45,016	46,419
Restricted cash	1,775	13,512
Deferred income taxes	5,111	6,778
Other assets	11,056	10,130
Noncurrent assets of discontinued operations	—	836
Total assets	\$ 752,792	\$ 843,667
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Current portion of long-term debt	\$ 962	\$ 7,297
Accounts payable	69,785	74,818
Accrued expenses	60,456	76,468
Income taxes payable and deferred income taxes	1,017	980
Current liabilities of discontinued operations	—	7,269
Total current liabilities	132,220	166,832
Long-term debt	390,409	391,292
Other non-current obligations	57,131	55,864
Deferred income taxes	8,350	5,203
Noncurrent liabilities of discontinued operations	—	2,592
Commitments and contingencies		
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, par value \$0.01, authorized 10,000 shares, none issued	—	—
Common stock, par value \$0.01, authorized 175,000 shares, issued 46,508 shares at March 31, 2015 and 2014	465	465
Additional paid-in capital	461,191	465,027
Retained deficit	(245,881)	(231,738)
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(28,796)	18,184
Treasury stock, at cost (1,056 and 1,301 shares at March 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively)	(22,297)	(30,054)
Total stockholders' equity	164,682	221,884
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 752,792	\$ 843,667

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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KEMET CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Operations

(Amounts in thousands except per share data)

	Fiscal Years Ended March 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Net sales	\$ 823,192	\$ 833,666	\$ 823,903
Operating costs and expenses:			
Cost of sales	663,683	712,925	697,076
Selling, general and administrative expenses	98,533	95,856	107,620
Research and development	25,802	24,466	26,876
Restructuring charges	13,017	14,122	18,719
Write down of long-lived assets	—	4,476	7,582
Goodwill impairment	—	—	1,092
Net (gain) loss on sales and disposals of assets	(221	) 32	18
Total operating costs and expenses	800,814	851,877	858,983
Operating income (loss)	22,378	(18,211	) (35,080
Other (income) expense:			
Interest income	(15	) (195	) (139
Interest expense	40,701	40,962	41,331
Non-operating (income) expense, net	(6,182	) (2,681	) (2,295
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes and equity income (loss) from NEC TOKIN	(12,126	) (56,297	) (73,977
Income tax expense (benefit)	5,227	1,482	3,281
Income (loss) from continuing operations before equity income (loss) from NEC TOKIN	(17,353	) (57,779	) (77,258
Equity income (loss) from NEC TOKIN	(2,169	) (7,090	) (1,254
Income (loss) from continuing operations	(19,522	) (64,869	) (78,512
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of income tax expense (benefit) of \$1,976, \$(98) and \$37, respectively	5,379	(3,634	) (3,670
Net income (loss)	\$(14,143	) \$(68,503	) \$(82,182
Net income (loss) per basic share:			
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$(0.43	) \$(1.44	) \$(1.75
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of income tax expense (benefit)	\$0.12	\$(0.08	) \$(0.08
Net income (loss)	\$(0.31	) \$(1.52	) \$(1.83
Net income (loss) per diluted share:			
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$(0.43	) \$(1.44	) \$(1.75
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of income tax expense (benefit)	\$0.12	\$(0.08	) \$(0.08
Net income (loss)	\$(0.31	) \$(1.52	) \$(1.83
Weighted-average shares outstanding:			
Basic	45,381	45,102	44,897
Diluted	45,381	45,102	44,897

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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KEMET CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss)

(Amounts in thousands)

	Fiscal Years Ended March 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Net income (loss)	\$(14,143	) \$(68,503	) \$(82,182
Other comprehensive income (loss):			
Foreign currency translation gains (losses), net of tax	(35,467	) 9,797	(4,569
Defined benefit pension plans, net of tax impact	(12,977	) 276	420
Defined benefit post-retirement plan adjustments	(305	) (354	) (177
Equity interest in investee's other comprehensive income (loss)	766	771	—
Foreign exchange contracts	1,003	—	—
Other comprehensive income (loss)	(46,980	) 10,490	(4,326
Total comprehensive income (loss)	\$(61,123) \$(58,013) \$(86,508
See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.			

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KEMET CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
 Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity
 (Amounts in thousands)

	Shares Outstanding	Common Stock	Additional Paid-In Capital	Retained Deficit	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Treasury Stock	Total Stockholders' Equity
Balance at March 31, 2012	44,669	\$ 465	\$470,059	\$(81,053)	\$ 12,020	\$(42,495)	\$ 358,996
Net income (loss)	—	—	—	(82,182)	—	—	(82,182)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	—	—	—	—	(4,326)	—	(4,326)
Issuance of restricted shares	270	—	(6,511)	—	—	6,229	(282)
Stock-based compensation expense	—	—	4,599	—	—	—	4,599
Exercise of stock options	50	—	(1,051)	—	—	1,162	111
Balance at March 31, 2013	44,989	465	467,096	(163,235)	7,694	(35,104)	276,916
Net income (loss)	—	—	—	(68,503)	—	—	(68,503)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	—	—	—	—	10,490	—	10,490
Issuance of restricted shares	129	—	(3,164)	—	—	2,986	(178)
Stock-based compensation expense	—	—	2,909	—	—	—	2,909
Exercise of stock options	89	—	(1,814)	—	—	2,064	250
Balance at March 31, 2014	45,207	465	465,027	(231,738)	18,184	(30,054)	221,884
Net income (loss)	—	—	—	(14,143)	—	—	(14,143)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	—	—	—	—	(46,980)	—	(46,980)
Issuance of restricted shares	239	—	(8,238)	—	—	7,623	(615)
Stock-based compensation expense	—	—	4,512	—	—	—	4,512
Exercise of stock options	6	—	(110)	—	—	134	24
Balance at March 31, 2015	45,452	\$ 465	\$461,191	\$(245,881)	\$ (28,796)	\$(22,297)	\$ 164,682

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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KEMET CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(Amounts in thousands)

	Fiscal Years Ended March 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Sources (uses) of cash and cash equivalents			
Operating activities:			
Net income (loss)	\$ (14,143	) \$ (68,503	) \$ (82,182
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:			
Gain on sale of discontinued operations	(5,644) —	—
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities of discontinued operations	(679	) 336	4,828
Depreciation and amortization	40,768	49,527	45,158
Amortization of debt discount and debt issuance costs	2,032	3,596	4,138
Gain on early extinguishment of debt	(1,003) —	—
Equity loss from NEC TOKIN	2,169	7,090	1,254
Change in value of NEC TOKIN options	(2,100	) (3,111) —
Net (gain) loss on sales and disposals of assets	(221	) 32	18
Stock-based compensation expense	4,512	2,909	4,599
Pension and other post-retirement benefits	(13,283	) (78	) 1,071
Deferred income taxes	(2,084	) (6,369	) (317
Write down of long-lived assets	—	4,476	7,582
Write down of receivables	52	1,484	—
Goodwill impairment	—	—	1,092
Other, net	(7	) (521	) 566
Changes in assets and liabilities:			
Accounts receivable	8,220	(4,618	) 4,882
Inventories	8,559	14,891	(323
Prepaid expenses and other assets	(8,404	) 3,748	(11,151
Accounts payable	(2,879	) (2,070	) 300
Accrued income taxes	(383	) 172	(1,052
Other operating liabilities	8,920	(9,737	) (3,290
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	24,402	(6,746	) (22,827
Investing activities:			
Capital expenditures	(22,232	) (32,147	) (46,174
Investment in NEC TOKIN (excludes non cash investment)	—	—	(50,917
Change in restricted cash	11,509	4,047	(15,284
Proceeds from sale of discontinued operations	9,564	—	—
Proceeds from sale of assets	4,788	2,847	398
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	3,629	(25,253) (111,977

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Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (Continued)

	Fiscal Years Ended March 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Financing activities:			
Proceeds from revolving line of credit	42,340	21,000	—
Payments of revolving line of credit	(27,342)	) (2,551) —
Proceeds from issuance of debt	—	—	39,825
Deferred acquisition payments	(19,527	) (21,977	) (16,900
Payment of long-term debt	(21,733	) (3,599	) (1,909
Debt issuance costs	—	—	(275
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	24	250	111
Purchase of treasury stock	(630) —	—
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(26,868	) (6,877	) 20,852
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	1,163	(38,876	) (113,952
Effect of foreign currency fluctuations on cash	(2,730	) 827	(591
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of fiscal year	57,929	95,978	210,521
Cash and cash equivalents at end of fiscal year	\$56,362	\$57,929	\$95,978
Supplemental Cash Flow Statement Information:			
Interest paid, net of capitalized interest	\$39,008	\$38,809	\$32,232
Income taxes paid	6,611	5,521	6,029
See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.			

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KEMET CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 1: Organization and Significant Accounting Policies

Nature of Business and Organization

KEMET Corporation, which together with its subsidiaries is referred to herein as "KEMET" or the "Company" is a leading manufacturer of tantalum capacitors, multilayer ceramic capacitors, film capacitors, electrolytic capacitors, paper capacitors and solid aluminum capacitors. The Company is headquartered in Simpsonville, South Carolina, which is part of the greater Greenville metropolitan area, and has manufacturing plants and distribution centers located in the United States, Mexico, Europe and Asia. Additionally, the Company has wholly-owned foreign subsidiaries which primarily provide sales support for KEMET's products in foreign markets.

KEMET is organized into two business groups: the Solid Capacitor Business Group ("Solid Capacitors") and the Film and Electrolytic Business Group ("Film and Electrolytic"). Each business group is responsible for the operations of certain manufacturing sites as well as related research and development efforts.

Basis of Presentation

Certain amounts for fiscal years 2014 and 2013 have been reclassified to conform to the fiscal year 2015 presentation of income tax rate reconciliation and NEC TOKIN's presentation of discontinued operations.

Principles of Consolidation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements of the Company include the accounts of its wholly-owned subsidiaries. All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. Investment in entities in which the Company can exercise significant influence, but does not own a majority equity interest or otherwise control, are accounted for using the equity method and are included as investments in equity interests on the consolidated balance sheets.

Cash Equivalents

Cash equivalents of \$0.7 million at March 31, 2015 and 2014 consist of money market accounts with an original term of three months or less. The Company considers all highly liquid debt instruments with original maturities of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

Restricted Cash

As discussed in Note 2, Debt, the Company repaid the outstanding balance of the original equipment manufacturer ("OEM") Advance Payment (as defined in Note 2, Debt) and removed the restriction on cash related to the Advance Payment during the third quarter ended December 31, 2014.

A guarantee was issued by a European bank on behalf of the Company in August 2006 in conjunction with the establishment of a Value-Added Tax registration in The Netherlands. The bank guarantee is in the amount of €1.5 million (\$1.6 million). An interest-bearing deposit was placed with a European bank for €1.7 million (\$1.8 million). The deposit is in KEMET's name and KEMET receives all interest earned by this deposit. However, the deposit is pledged to the European bank, and the bank can use the money should a valid claim be made. The bank guarantee will remain valid until it is discharged by the beneficiary.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market. The carrying value of inventory is reviewed and adjusted based on slow moving and obsolete items, historical shipments, customer forecasts and backlog and technology developments. Inventory costs include material, labor and manufacturing overhead and most inventory costs are determined by the "first-in, first-out" ("FIFO") method. For tool crib, a component of the Company's raw material inventory, cost is determined under the average cost method. The Company has consigned inventory at certain customer locations totaling \$10.8 million and \$9.2 million at March 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

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KEMET CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 1: Organization and Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Property, Plant and Equipment

Property and equipment are carried at cost. Depreciation is calculated principally using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the respective assets. Leasehold improvements are amortized using the straight-line method over the shorter of the estimated useful lives of the assets or the terms of the respective leases. Maintenance costs are expensed; expenditures for renewals and improvements are generally capitalized. Upon sale or retirement of property and equipment, the related cost and accumulated depreciation are removed and any gain or loss is recognized. A long-lived asset classified as held for sale is initially measured and reported at the lower of its carrying amount or fair value less cost to sell. Long-lived assets to be disposed of other than by sale are classified as held and used until the long-lived asset is disposed of. Depreciation expense, including amortization of capital leases, was \$38.2 million, \$47.5 million and \$43.0 million for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

The Company evaluates long-lived assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Reviews are regularly performed to determine whether facts and circumstances exist which indicate the carrying amount of assets may not be recoverable. The Company assesses the recoverability of its assets by comparing the projected undiscounted net cash flows associated with the related asset or group of assets over their remaining lives against their respective carrying amounts. If it is determined that the book value of a long-lived asset or asset group is not recoverable, an impairment loss would be calculated equal to the excess of the carrying amount of the long-lived asset over its fair value. The fair value is calculated as the discounted cash flows of the underlying assets or appraisal values. The Company has to make certain assumptions as to the future cash flows to be generated by the underlying assets. Those assumptions include the amount of volume increases, average selling price decreases, anticipated cost reductions, and the estimated remaining useful life of the equipment. Future changes in assumptions may negatively impact future valuations. Fair market value is based on the undiscounted cash flows that the assets will generate over their remaining useful lives or other valuation techniques. In future tests for recoverability, adverse changes in undiscounted cash flow assumptions could result in an impairment of certain long-lived assets that would require a non-cash charge to the Consolidated Statements of Operations and may have a material effect on the Company's financial condition and operating results. The Company recorded zero, \$4.5 million, and \$7.3 million in property, plant and equipment impairment charges for fiscal years 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

Goodwill

Goodwill and other intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortized but are subject to annual impairment tests during the fourth quarter of each fiscal year and when otherwise warranted. The Company evaluates its goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives on a reporting unit basis which requires the Company to estimate the fair value of the reporting units based on the future net cash flows expected to be generated. The impairment test involves a comparison of the fair value of each reporting unit, with the corresponding carrying amounts. If the reporting unit's carrying amount exceeds its fair value, then an indication exists that the reporting unit's goodwill and intangible asset with indefinite useful lives may be impaired. The impairment to be recognized is measured by the amount by which the carrying value of the reporting unit's goodwill being measured exceeds its implied fair value. The implied fair value of goodwill is the excess of the fair value of the reporting unit over the sum of the amounts assigned to identified net assets. As a result, the implied fair value of goodwill is generally the residual amount that results from subtracting the value of net assets including all tangible assets and identified intangible assets from the fair value of the reporting unit's fair value. The Company determined the fair value of its reporting units using an income-based, discounted cash flow ("DCF") analysis, and market-based approaches (Guideline Publicly Traded Company Method and Guideline Transaction Method) which examine transactions in the marketplace involving the sale of the stocks of similar publicly owned companies, or the sale of entire companies engaged in operations similar to KEMET. In addition to the above described reporting unit valuation techniques, the Company's goodwill and intangible asset with indefinite useful lives impairment assessment also considers the Company's

aggregate fair value based upon the value of the Company's outstanding shares of common stock. The impairment review of goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are highly subjective and involve the use of estimates and assumptions in order to calculate the impairment charges. Estimates of business enterprise fair value use discounted cash flow and other fair value appraisal models and involve making assumptions for future sales trends, market conditions, growth rates, cost reduction initiatives and cash flows for the next several years. Future changes in assumptions may negatively impact future valuations.

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KEMET CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 1: Organization and Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Equity Method Investment

Investments and ownership interests are accounted for under the equity method of accounting if the Company has the ability to exercise significant influence, but not control, over the entity. Investments accounted for under the equity method are initially recorded at cost, and the difference between the basis of the Company's investment and the underlying equity in the net assets of NEC TOKIN at the investment date, if any, is amortized over the lives of the related assets that gave rise to the difference. The Company's share of earnings or losses under the equity method investments and basis difference amortization is reported in the consolidated statements of operations as "Equity income (loss) from NEC TOKIN." The Company reviews its investments and ownership interests accounted for under the equity method of accounting for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate a loss in the value of the investment may be other than temporary.

Deferred Income Taxes

Income taxes are accounted for under the asset and liability method. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax basis and operating loss and tax credit carryforwards. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in fiscal years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date. A valuation allowance is recorded to reduce the carrying amounts of deferred tax assets unless it is more likely than not that such assets will be realized.

Stock-based Compensation

Stock-based compensation for stock options is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. The Black-Scholes model takes into account volatility in the price of the Company's stock, the risk-free interest rate, the estimated life of the equity-based award, the closing market price of the Company's stock on the grant date and the exercise price. The estimates utilized in the Black-Scholes calculation involve inherent uncertainties and the application of management judgment. In addition, the Company is required to estimate the expected forfeiture rate and only recognize expense for those options expected to vest. Stock-based compensation cost for restricted stock is measured based on the closing fair market value of the Company's common stock on the date of grant. The Company recognizes stock-based compensation cost for arrangements with cliff vesting as expense ratably on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period. The Company recognizes stock-based compensation cost for arrangements with graded vesting as expense on an accelerated basis over the requisite service period.

Concentrations of Credit and Other Risks

The Company sells to customers globally. Credit evaluations of its customers' financial condition are performed periodically, and the Company generally does not require collateral from its customers. One customer, TTI, Inc., an electronics distributor, accounted for \$124.4 million, \$128.4 million and \$127.8 million of the Company's net sales in fiscal years 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively. There were no customers' accounts receivable balances exceeding 10% of gross accounts receivable at March 31, 2015 or March 31, 2014.

Consistent with industry practice, the Company utilizes electronics distributors for a large percentage of its sales. Electronics distributors are an effective means to distribute the products to end-users. For fiscal years ended March 31, 2015, 2014, and 2013, net sales to electronics distributors accounted for 45%, 45% and 46%, respectively, of the Company's total net sales.

Foreign Subsidiaries

Financial statements of certain of the Company's foreign subsidiaries are prepared using the U.S. dollar as their functional currency. Translation of these foreign operations, as well as gains and losses from non-U.S. dollar foreign currency transactions, such as those resulting from the settlement of foreign receivables or payables, are reported in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Translation of other foreign operations to U.S. dollars occurs using the current exchange rate for balance sheet accounts and an average exchange rate for results of operations. Such translation gains or losses are recognized as a component of equity in accumulated other comprehensive income ("AOCI").

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KEMET CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 1: Organization and Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Comprehensive Income (Loss)

Comprehensive income (loss) consists of net income (losses), currency translation gains (losses), defined benefit plan adjustments including those adjustments which result from changes in net prior service credit and actuarial gains (losses), equity interest in investee's other comprehensive income (loss) and is presented in the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss).

The following summary sets forth the components of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) contained in the stockholders' equity section of the Consolidated Balance Sheets (amounts in thousands):

	Foreign Currency Translation Gains (Losses)	Defined Benefit Post-retirement Plan Adjustments	Defined Benefit Pension Plans (3)	Ownership Share of Equity Method Investees' Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Foreign Exchange Contracts	Net Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)
Balance at March 31, 2013	\$ 13,538	\$ 1,818	\$ (7,662)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 7,694
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications (1)	9,797	(94)	(95)	771	—	10,379
Amounts reclassified out of AOCI (1)	—	(260)	371	—	—	111
Other comprehensive income (loss)	9,797	(354)	276	771	—	10,490
Balance at March 31, 2014	23,335	1,464	(7,386)	771	—	18,184
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications (2)	(35,467)	(119)	(13,404)	766	1,003	(47,221)
Amounts reclassified out of AOCI (2)	—	(186)	427	—	—	241
Other comprehensive income (loss)	(35,467)	(305)	(12,977)	766	1,003	(46,980)
Balance at March 31, 2015	\$ (12,132)	\$ 1,159	\$ (20,363)	\$ 1,537	\$ 1,003	\$ (28,796)

(1) Activity within foreign currency translation gains and defined benefit pension plans are net of a tax expense of \$1.9 million and a tax benefit of \$0.1 million.

(2) Activity within foreign currency translation losses and defined benefit pension plans are net of a tax benefit of \$0.3 million and \$0.1 million, respectively.

(3) Balance is net of a tax benefit of \$2.3 million, \$2.2 million, and \$2.1 million as of March 31, 2015, March 31, 2014, and March 31, 2013, respectively.

Stock Warrant

Concurrent with the consummation of a credit facility, the Company issued K Financing, LLC ("K Financing") a warrant (the "Platinum Warrant") to purchase up to 26,848,484 shares of the Company's common stock, subject to certain adjustments, representing approximately 49.9% of the Company's outstanding common stock at the time of issuance on a post-exercise basis. The Platinum Warrant was subsequently transferred to K Equity, LLC ("K Equity"). The Platinum Warrant is exercisable at a purchase price of \$1.05 per share. The Platinum Warrant may be exercised in exchange for cash, by means of net settlement of a corresponding portion of amounts owed by the Company under the Revised Amended and Restated Platinum Credit Facility, by cashless exercise to the extent of appreciation in the value of the Company's common stock above the exercise price of the Platinum Warrant, or by combination of the preceding alternatives.

Warrants may be classified as assets or liabilities (derivative accounting), temporary equity, or permanent equity, depending on the terms of the specific warrant agreement. The Platinum Warrant issued to K Financing under the Platinum Credit Facility (as defined below) does not meet the definition of a derivative as it is indexed to the Company's own stock, as such, the Platinum Warrant is classified as a component of equity.

There were 8,416,815 shares subject to the Platinum Warrant as of March 31, 2015. The Platinum Warrant expires on June 30, 2019.

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KEMET CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 1: Organization and Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Fair Value Measurement

The Company utilizes three levels of inputs to measure the fair value of (a) nonfinancial assets and liabilities that are recognized or disclosed at fair value in the Company's consolidated financial statements on a recurring basis (at least annually) and (b) all financial assets and liabilities. Fair value is defined as the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. Valuation techniques used to measure fair value must maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs.

The first two inputs are considered observable and the last is considered unobservable. The levels of inputs are as follows:

Level 1—Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2—Inputs other than Level 1 that are observable, either directly or indirectly, such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities, quoted prices in markets that are not active, or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data for substantially the full term of the assets or liabilities.

Level 3—Unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity and that are significant to the fair value of the assets or liabilities.

Assets and liabilities are measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of March 31, 2015 and 2014 are as follows (amounts in thousands):

	Carrying Value March 31, 2015	Fair Value March 31, 2015	Fair Value Measurement Using		
			Level 1	Level 2 (2)	Level 3
Assets and Liabilities:					
Money markets (1)	\$ 738	\$ 738	\$738	\$—	\$—
Total debt	391,371	391,283	362,988	28,295	—
NEC TOKIN options, net (3)	5,700	5,700	—	—	5,700

	Carrying Value March 31, 2014	Fair Value March 31, 2014	Fair Value Measurement Using		
			Level 1	Level 2 (2)	Level 3
Assets and Liabilities:					
Money markets (1)	\$ 714	\$ 714	\$714	\$—	\$—
Total debt	398,589	409,284	371,863	37,421	—
NEC TOKIN options, net (3)	3,600	3,600	—	—	3,600

(1) Included in the line item "Cash and cash equivalents" on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

(2) The valuation approach used to calculate fair value was a discounted cash flow for each respective debt facility.

(3) See Note 5, "Investment in NEC TOKIN," for a description of the NEC TOKIN options. The value of the options is interrelated and depends on the enterprise value of NEC TOKIN Corporation and its EBITDA over the duration of the instruments. Therefore, the options have been valued using option pricing methods in a Monte Carlo simulation.

The table below summarizes NEC TOKIN options valuation activity using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) (amounts in thousand):

March 31, 2014	\$3,600
Change in value of NEC TOKIN options	2,100

March 31, 2015

\$5,700

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KEMET CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 1: Organization and Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Revenue Recognition

The Company ships products to customers based upon firm orders and revenue is recognized when the sales process is complete. This occurs when products are shipped to the customer in accordance with the terms of an agreement of sale, there is a fixed or determinable selling price, title and risk of loss have been transferred and collectability is reasonably assured. Shipping and handling costs are included in cost of sales.

A portion of sales is related to products designed to meet customer specific requirements. These products typically have stricter tolerances making them useful to the specific customer requesting the product and to customers with similar or less stringent requirements. The Company recognizes revenue when title to the products transfers to the customer.

A portion of sales is made to distributors under agreements allowing certain rights of return and price protection on unsold merchandise held by distributors. The Company's distributor policy includes inventory price protection and "ship-from-stock and debit" ("SFSD") programs common in the industry.

KEMET's SFSD program provides authorized distributors with the flexibility to meet marketplace prices by allowing them, upon a case-by-case pre-approved basis, to adjust their purchased inventory cost to correspond with current market demand. Requests for SFSD adjustments are considered on an individual basis, require a pre-approved cost adjustment quote from their local KEMET sales representative and apply only to a specific customer, part, a specified special price amount, a specified quantity, and is only valid for a specific period of time. To estimate potential SFSD adjustments corresponding with current period sales, KEMET records a sales reserve based on historical SFSD credits, distributor inventory levels, and certain accounting assumptions, all of which are reviewed quarterly.

Most of the Company's distributors have the right to return to KEMET a certain portion of the purchased inventory, which, in general, does not exceed 6% of their purchases from the previous fiscal quarter. KEMET estimates future returns based on historical patterns of the distributors and records an allowance on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. The Company also offers volume-based rebates on a case-by-case basis to certain customers in each of the Company's sales channels.

The establishment of sales allowances is recognized as a component of the line item "Net sales" on the Consolidated Statements of Operations, while the associated reserves are included in the line item "Accounts receivable, net" on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. Estimates used in determining sales allowances are subject to various factors. This includes, but is not limited to, changes in economic conditions, pricing changes, product demand, inventory levels in the supply chain, the effects of technological change, and other variables that might result in changes to the Company's estimates.

The Company provides a limited warranty to customers that the Company's products meet certain specifications. The warranty period is generally limited to one year, and the Company's liability under the warranty is generally limited to a replacement of the product or refund of the purchase price of the product. Warranty costs were less than 1% of net sales for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013. The Company recognizes warranty costs when losses are both probable and reasonably estimable.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

The Company evaluates the collectability of trade receivables through the analysis of customer accounts. When the Company becomes aware that a specific customer has filed for bankruptcy, has begun closing or liquidation proceedings, has become insolvent or is in financial distress, the Company records a specific allowance for the doubtful account to reduce the related receivable to the amount the Company believes is collectible. If circumstances related to specific customers change, the Company's estimates of the recoverability of receivables could be adjusted. Accounts are written off after all means of collection, including legal action, have been exhausted.

Shipping and Handling Costs

The Company's shipping and handling costs are reflected in the line item "Cost of sales" on the Consolidated Statements of Operations. Shipping and handling costs were \$17.9 million, \$19.9 million, and \$21.1 million in the fiscal years ended March 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

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KEMET CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 1: Organization and Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Income (Loss) per Share

Basic income (loss) per share is computed using the weighted-average number of shares outstanding. Diluted income (loss) per share is computed using the weighted-average number of shares outstanding adjusted for the incremental shares attributed to the Platinum Warrant, outstanding options to purchase common stock if such effects are dilutive.

Environmental Cost

The Company recognizes liabilities for environmental remediation when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and can be reasonably estimated. The Company determines its liability on a site-by-site basis, and it is not discounted or reduced for anticipated recoveries from insurance carriers. In the event of anticipated insurance recoveries, such amounts would be presented on a gross basis in other current or non-current assets, as appropriate. Expenditures that extend the life of the related property or mitigate or prevent future environmental contamination are capitalized.

Derivative Financial Instruments

Derivative financial instruments have been utilized by the Company to reduce exposures to volatility of foreign currencies impacting the sales and costs of its products.

The Company accounts for derivatives and hedging activities in accordance with Accounting Standards Codification 815 ("ASC 815"), "Derivatives and Hedging." See Note 13 for further discussion of derivative financial instruments.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make a number of estimates and assumptions. These estimates and assumptions affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements. In addition, they affect the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Significant items subject to such estimates and assumptions include impairment of property and equipment, intangibles and goodwill; allowances for doubtful accounts, price protection and customers' returns, and deferred income taxes; and assets and obligations related to employee benefits. Actual results could differ from these estimates and assumptions.

Impact of Recently Issued Accounting Standards

In August 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Accounting Standards Update 2014-15, Presentation of Financial Statements-Going Concern. The new guidance is effective for the Company's fiscal year that begins on April 1, 2017 and interim periods within that fiscal year and requires management to assess if there is substantial doubt about an entity's ability to continue as a going concern for each annual and interim period. If conditions or events give rise to substantial doubt, disclosures are required. This new guidance is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements.

In May 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Accounting Standards Update 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers, which supersedes existing accounting standards for revenue recognition and creates a single framework. The new guidance is effective for the Company's fiscal year that begins on April 1, 2017 and interim periods within that fiscal year and requires either a retrospective or a modified retrospective approach to adoption. The Company is currently evaluating the potential impact on its Consolidated Financial Statements and related disclosures, as well as the available transition methods. Early adoption is prohibited.

In April 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") No. 2014-08, Reporting Discontinued Operations and Disclosures of Disposals of Components of an Entity (ASU 2014-08). ASU 2014-08 changes the definition of a discontinued operations and modifies related disclosure requirements. The new guidance is effective on a prospective basis for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2014, and interim periods within annual periods beginning on or after December 15, 2015. This new guidance did not have a material impact on the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements.

In July 2013, the FASB issued ASU No. 2013-11, Income Taxes (Topic 740). ASU 2013-11 requires that an unrecognized tax benefit, or a portion of an unrecognized tax benefit, be presented in the financial statements as a

reduction to a deferred tax asset for a net operating loss carryforward, a similar tax loss, or a tax credit carryforward, with certain exceptions. This ASU is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2013, with early

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KEMET CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 1: Organization and Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

adoption permitted. ASU 2013-11 was effective for the Company on April 1, 2014 and did not have a material effect on the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements.

In March 2013, the FASB issued ASU No. 2013-05, Foreign Currency Matters (Topic 830). The ASU revised the authoritative guidance on accounting for cumulative translation adjustment specifying that a cumulative translation adjustment should be released into earnings when an entity ceases to have a controlling financial interest in a subsidiary or a group of assets within a consolidated foreign entity and the sale or transfer results in the complete or substantially complete liquidation of the foreign entity. For sales of an equity method investment that is a foreign entity, a pro rata portion of cumulative translation adjustment attributable to the investment would be recognized in earnings upon sale of the investment. The guidance is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2013. ASU 2013-05 was effective for the Company on April 1, 2014 and did not have a material effect on the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements.

There are currently no other accounting standards that have been issued that may have a significant impact on the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements.

Note 2: Debt

A summary of debt is as follows (amounts in thousands):

	March 31, 2015	2014
10.5% Senior Notes, net of premium of \$2,461 and \$3,144 as of March 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively	\$ 357,461	\$ 358,144
Advanced payment from OEM, net of discount of \$323 as of March 31, 2014	—	20,095
Revolving line of credit	33,448	18,449
Other	462	1,901
Total debt	391,371	398,589
Current maturities, net of discount of \$278 as of March 31, 2014	(962	) (7,297
Total long-term debt	\$ 390,409	\$ 391,292

The line item "Interest expense" on the Consolidated Statements of Operations for the fiscal years 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively, is as follows (amounts in thousands):

	Fiscal Years Ended March 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Contractual interest expense	\$ 38,716	\$ 37,366	\$ 37,193
Amortization of debt issuance costs	1,467	1,704	1,704
Amortization of debt (premium) discount	(407	) 105	(183
Imputed interest on acquisition related obligations	754	1,787	2,617
Interest expense on capital leases	171	—	—
Total interest expense	\$ 40,701	\$ 40,962	\$ 41,331

Revolving Line of Credit

On September 30, 2010, KEMET Electronics Corporation ("KEC") and KEMET Electronics Marketing (S) Pte Ltd. ("KEMET Singapore") (each a "Borrower" and, collectively, the "Borrowers") entered into a Loan and Security Agreement (the "Loan and Security Agreement"), with Bank of America, N.A, as the administrative agent and the initial lender. The Loan and Security Agreement provides a \$50.0 million revolving line of credit, which is bifurcated into a U.S. facility (for which KEC is the Borrower) and a Singapore facility (for which KEMET Singapore is the Borrower). A portion of the U.S. facility and the Singapore facility can be used to issue letters of credit. On December 19, 2014, the Loan and Security Agreement was amended and as a result the expiration was extended to December 19, 2019. Under the terms of amended Loan and Security Agreement, the revolving credit facility has increased to \$60.0 million, bifurcated into a U.S. facility (for which KEC is the Borrower) and a Singapore facility (for which KEMET

Singapore is the Borrower). The amendment contains an accordion

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KEMET CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 2: Debt (continued)

feature permitting the U.S. Borrowers to increase commitments under the facility by an aggregate principal amount up to \$15.0 million (for a total facility of \$75.0 million), subject to terms and documentation acceptable to the Agent and/or the Lenders. In addition, KEMET Foil Manufacturing, LLC, KEMET Blue Powder Corporation and The Forest Electric Company were included as Borrowers under the U.S. facility. The principal features of the Loan and Security Agreement as amended are reflected in the description below.

The size of the U.S. facility and Singapore facility can fluctuate as long as the Singapore facility does not exceed \$30.0 million and the total facility does not exceed \$60.0 million.

Borrowings under the U.S. and Singapore facilities are subject to a borrowing base consisting of:

in the case of the U.S. facility, (A) 85% of KEC's accounts receivable that satisfy certain eligibility criteria plus (B) the lesser of (i) \$6.0 million and (ii) (a) on or prior to agent's receipt of an updated inventory appraisal and agent's approval thereof, 40% of the value of Eligible Inventory (as defined in the agreement) and (b) upon agent's receipt of an updated inventory appraisal, 85% of the net orderly liquidation value of the Eligible Inventory (as defined in the agreement) plus (C) the lesser of \$5.1 million and 80% of the net orderly liquidation percentage of the appraised value of equipment that satisfies certain eligibility criteria, as reduced on the first day of each fiscal quarter occurring after April 30, 2014 in an amount equal to one-twentieth (1/20) of such appraised value less (D) certain reserves, including certain reserves imposed by the administrative agent in its permitted discretion; and

in the case of the Singapore facility, (A) 85% of KEMET Singapore's accounts receivable that satisfy certain eligibility criteria as further specified in the Amendment, less (B) certain reserves, including certain reserves imposed by the administrative agent in its permitted discretion.

Interest is payable on borrowings monthly at a rate equal to the London Interbank Offer Rate ("LIBOR") or the base rate, plus an applicable margin, as selected by the Borrower. Depending upon the fixed charge coverage ratio of KEMET Corporation and its subsidiaries on a consolidated basis as of the latest test date, the applicable margin under the U.S. facility varies between 2.00% and 2.50% for LIBOR advances and 1.00% and 1.50% for base rate advances, and under the Singapore facility varies between 2.25% and 2.75% for LIBOR advances and 1.25% and 1.75% for base rate advances.

The base rate is subject to a floor that is 100 basis points above LIBOR.

An unused line fee is payable monthly in an amount equal to a per annum rate equal to (a) 0.50%, if the average daily balance of revolver loans and stated amount of letters of credit was 50% or less of the revolver commitments during the preceding calendar month, or (b) 0.375%, if the average daily balance of revolver loans and stated amount of letters of credit was more than 50% of the Revolver Commitment during the preceding calendar month. A customary fee is also payable to the administrative agent on a quarterly basis.

KEC's ability to draw funds under the U.S. facility and KEMET Singapore's ability to draw funds under the Singapore facility are conditioned upon, among other matters:

- the absence of the existence of a Material Adverse Effect (as defined in the Loan and Security Agreement);
- the absence of the existence of a default or an event of default under the Loan and Security Agreement; and
- the representations and warranties made by KEC and KEMET Singapore in the Loan and Security Agreement continuing to be correct in all material respects.

KEMET Corporation and the Guarantors guarantee the U.S. facility obligations and the U.S. facility obligations are secured by a lien on substantially all of the assets of KEC and the Guarantors (other than assets that secure the 10.5% Senior Notes due 2018). The collection accounts of the Borrowers and Guarantors are subject to a daily sweep into a concentration account and the concentration account will become subject to full cash dominion in favor of the administrative agent (i) upon an event of default, (ii) if for five consecutive business days, aggregate availability of all facilities has been less than the greater of (A) 12.5% of the aggregate revolver commitments at such time and (B) \$7.5 million, or (iii) if for five consecutive business days, availability of the U.S. facility has been less than \$3.75 million (each such event, a "Cash Dominion Trigger Event").

KEC and the Guarantors guarantee the Singapore facility obligations. In addition to the assets that secure the U.S. facility, the Singapore obligations are also secured by a pledge of 100% of the stock of KEMET Singapore and a security

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KEMET CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 2: Debt (continued)

interest in substantially all of KEMET Singapore's assets. KEMET Singapore's bank accounts are maintained at Bank of America and upon a Cash Dominion Trigger Event will become subject to full cash dominion in favor of the administrative agent.

A fixed charge coverage ratio of at least 1.0:1.0 must be maintained as at the last day of each fiscal quarter ending immediately prior to or during any period in which any of the following occurs and is continuing until none of the following occurs for a period of at least forty-five consecutive days: (i) an event of default, (ii) aggregate availability of all facilities has been less than the greater of (A) 12.5% of the aggregate revolver commitments at such time and (B) \$7.5 million, or (iii) availability of the U.S. facility has been less than \$3.75 million. The fixed charge coverage ratio tests the EBITDA and fixed charges of KEMET Corporation and its subsidiaries on a consolidated basis.

In addition, the Loan and Security Agreement includes various covenants that, subject to exceptions, limit the ability of KEMET Corporation and its direct and indirect subsidiaries to, among other things: incur additional indebtedness; create liens on assets; engage in mergers, consolidations, liquidations and dissolutions; sell assets (including pursuant to sale leaseback transactions); pay dividends and distributions on or repurchase capital stock; make investments (including acquisitions), loans, or advances; prepay certain junior indebtedness; engage in certain transactions with affiliates; enter into restrictive agreements; amend material agreements governing certain junior indebtedness; and change its lines of business. The Loan and Security Agreement includes certain customary representations and warranties, affirmative covenants and events of default, which are set forth in more detail in the Loan and Security Agreement.

Debt issuance costs related to the Loan and Security Agreement, net of amortization, were