

# Shimamura Co. Ltd.

**TICKER**  
TSE:8227

**MARKET CAPITALIZATION**  
US\$4 billion

**HEADQUARTERS**  
Japan

**COMPLIANCE**

UK Modern Slavery Act: [Not applicable](#)

California Transparency in Supply Chains Act: [Not applicable](#)

**COMMITMENTS**

[None](#)

**OVERALL RANKING**

41 out of 43

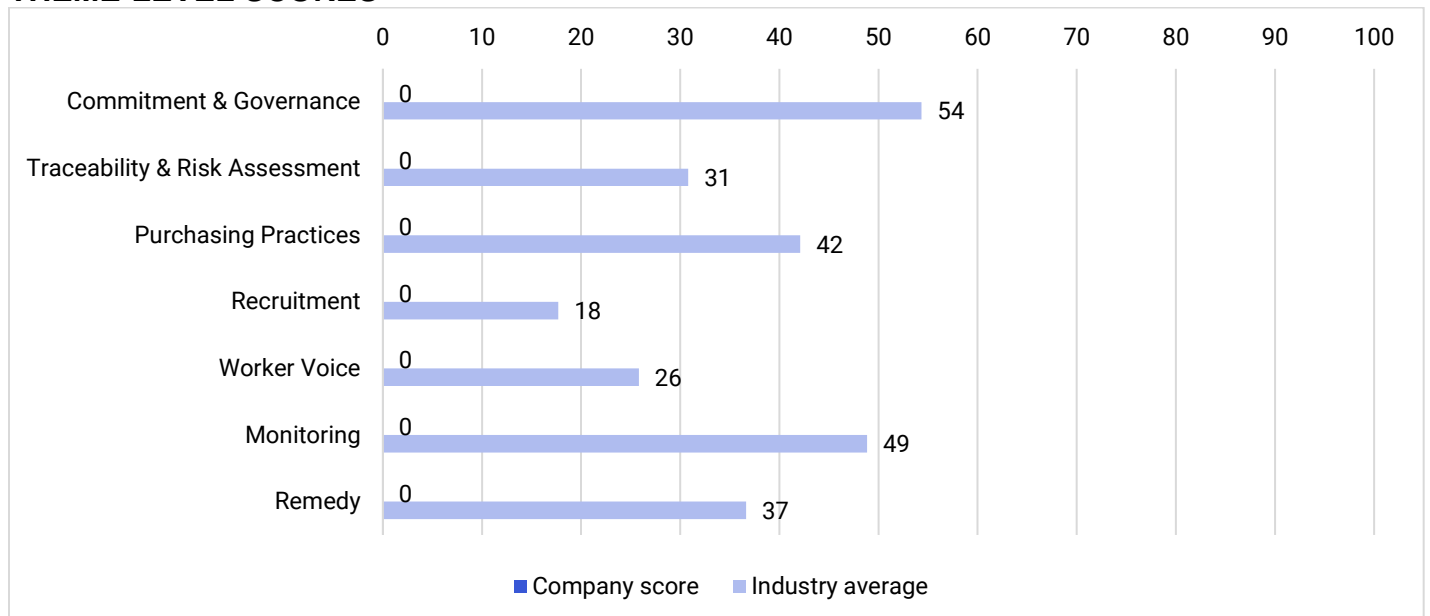
**OVERALL SCORE**

0 out of 100

**SUMMARY**

Shimamura Co. Ltd. (Shimamura), the second-largest apparel retailer in Japan, which also operates in Taiwan and China, ranks last in the benchmark. The company discloses no information on its forced labor policies and practices. The company is encouraged to improve its performance and disclosure on the themes of Commitment & Governance, Traceability & Risk Assessment, and Monitoring.

**THEME-LEVEL SCORES**



Research conducted through June 2018, or through August 2018 where companies provided additional disclosure or links. For more information, see the full dataset [here](#).

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## LEADING PRACTICES

None.

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## NOTABLE FINDINGS

None.

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## OPPORTUNITIES FOR IMPROVEMENT

**Commitment & Governance:** The company is encouraged to develop and disclose a supplier code of conduct that includes all four rights outlined in the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Rights and Freedoms at Work, including the prohibition of forced labor and human trafficking. It is further encouraged to establish responsibilities and accountability for the implementation of such a standard and train internal staff and suppliers on this standard.

**Traceability & Risk Assessment:** To demonstrate a strong understanding of its supply chains, the company may consider disclosing the names and addresses of its first-tier suppliers, the countries of its below-first-tier suppliers, the sourcing countries of raw materials at high risk of forced labor, and information on its suppliers' workforce. The company is further encouraged to assess forced labor risks across its supply chains and disclose the risks identified.

**Monitoring:** The company may consider adopting and disclosing a supplier monitoring process to verify that its suppliers are compliant with its supply chain standards. Adopting specific practices, such as interviewing workers and conducting unannounced audits of suppliers may help the company detect forced labor risks in its supply chains. Disclosing information on the results of its supplier audits, such as the percentage of suppliers audited annually or a summary of findings, provides assurance to stakeholders that the company has strong monitoring processes in place.

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## COMPANY PROVIDED ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURE

[No.](#)