

Kyocera Corp.

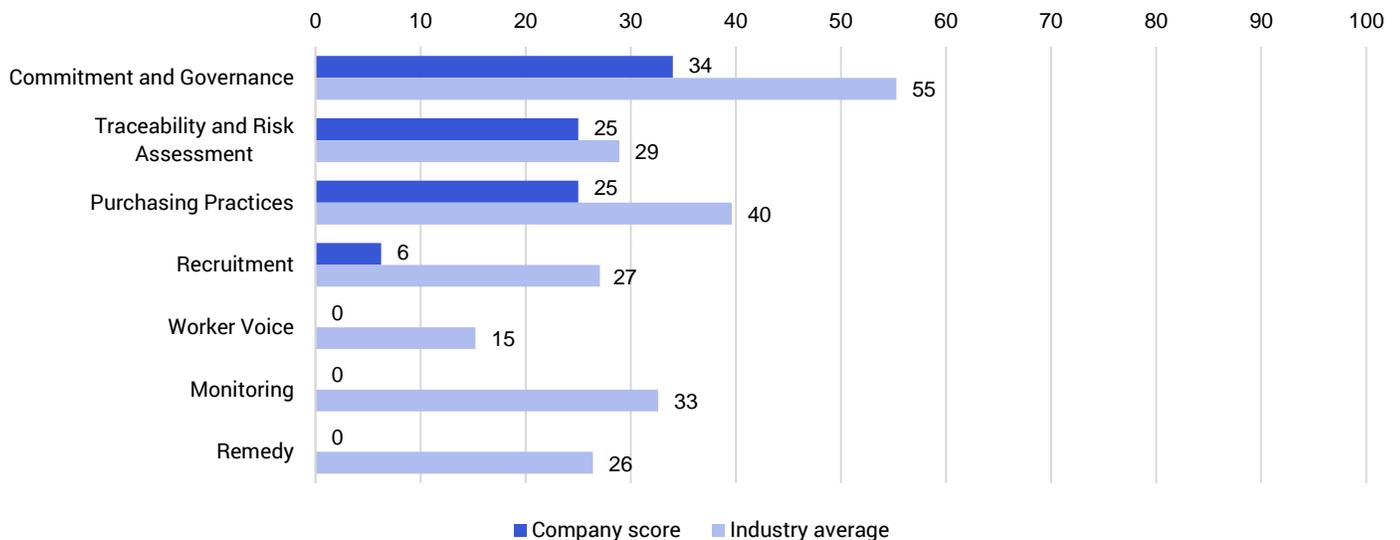
TICKER
 TSE:6971

MARKET CAPITALIZATION
 US\$24 billion

HEADQUARTERS
 Japan

COMPLIANCE
UK Modern Slavery Act: [Disclosure available, but not compliant](#)
California Transparency in Supply Chains Act: [Not applicable](#)
COMMITMENTS
[None](#)
OVERALL RANKING
32 out of 40
OVERALL SCORE
13 out of 100
SUMMARY

Kyocera Corp. (Kyocera), an electronic components supplier to companies such as Apple and HP, ranks 32nd out of 40 companies. It discloses limited information on its approach to managing forced labor risks in its supply chains, with some disclosure on traceability, its commitment to addressing forced labor, and its supplier code of conduct. The latter includes forced labor, prohibits the retention of identification documents and work permits, and requires suppliers to cascade standards. The company has an opportunity to improve its performance and disclosure on the themes of worker voice, monitoring, and remedy.

THEME LEVEL SCORES


LEADING PRACTICES

None

NOTABLE FINDINGS

Supplier Code of Conduct: Kyocera discloses a Supply Chain CSR Deployment Guideline which includes the four fundamental freedoms, is easily accessible from the company's website, and regularly updated. The company states that the document is distributed to suppliers inside and outside of Japan.

Traceability: Kyocera discloses a list of smelters and refiners in its Conflict Minerals Report, including names and countries. It further includes a list of potential countries of origin of raw materials.

Cascading Standards Through the Supply Chain: Kyocera's CSR guidelines for suppliers, which includes the four fundamental freedoms, details that suppliers should aim to extend the activities described in the guideline throughout their supply chains. Specifically, suppliers should notify their own suppliers of their CSR policy and "build a system" to ensure their suppliers are conducting relevant activities.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR IMPROVEMENT

Worker Voice: To prevent and address forced labor and human trafficking risks in its supply chains, the company may consider ensuring that a formal and effective mechanism to report grievances regarding labor conditions is available to and communicated to suppliers' workers and relevant stakeholders, such as worker organizations or labor NGOs. Further, the company is encouraged to take steps to ensure that workers in its supply chains are educated on their rights and are able to exercise their right to freedom of association.

Monitoring: The company may consider adopting and disclosing a supplier monitoring process to verify that its suppliers are compliant with its supply chain standards. Implementing 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, assures stakeholders that the company has strong monitoring processes in place.

Remedy: The company may consider establishing a process for creating corrective action plans with suppliers that are found to be in violation of workers' fundamental rights and freedoms (those articulated in the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work). It may also consider designing a procedure to ensure remedy is provided to suppliers' workers in cases of human trafficking and forced labor.

COMPANY PROVIDED ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURE

[No](#)