

Micron Technology Inc. (Micron)

TICKER
MU

MARKET CAPITALIZATION
US\$98.7 billion

HEADQUARTERS
United States

DISCLOSURES

[UK Modern Slavery Act](#): Yes

[California Transparency in Supply Chains Act](#): Yes

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

OVERALL RANKING

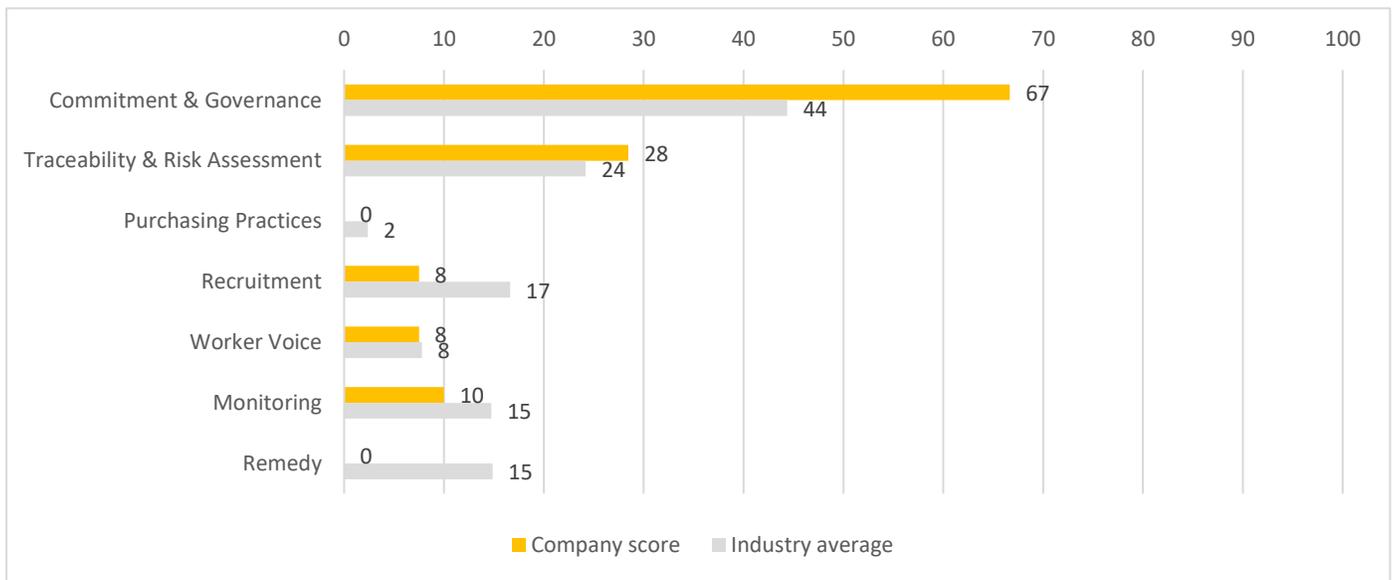
23 out of **60**

([2020 Rank](#): 15 out of 49)

OVERALL SCORE

21 out of **100**

THEME-LEVEL SCORES



KEY DATA POINTS

SUPPLIER LIST

🚩 No

RISK ASSESSMENT

Yes

ENGAGED WITH KNOWTHECHAIN¹

Yes

NO-FEE POLICY

Yes (Employer Pays Principle)

REMEDY FOR SUPPLY CHAIN WORKERS

🚩 No

HIGH-RISK SOURCING COUNTRIES

🚩 China and Malaysia

SUMMARY

Micron Technology Inc. (Micron), a supplier to companies such as Hewlett Packard Enterprise and Intel, ranks 23rd out of 60 companies. Since 2020, the company does not seem to have taken additional steps to strengthen its performance and disclosure. The company performs particularly poorly on the themes of Purchasing Practices and Remedy. As such, its rank has dropped by 8 places.² The company's score is based on its stronger performance on the theme of Commitment & Governance. The company is encouraged to improve its performance and disclosure on the themes of Purchasing Practices, Recruitment, and Remedy.

LEADING PRACTICES

None.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR IMPROVEMENT

Purchasing Practices: To address forced labour risks in its supply chains, the company is encouraged to adopt purchasing practices that decrease the risk of forced labour, such as improving planning and forecasting and prompt payment. The company may further consider separating labour costs from price negotiations such that all direct and indirect labour costs are isolated and incorporated as a distinct costing block in pricing. The company should consider integrating [responsible buying practices in its contracts](#) with suppliers, to ensure that the responsibility for respecting human rights is shared.

Recruitment: The company discloses a policy which prohibits worker-paid recruitment fees in its supply chains. The company is encouraged to disclose how it ensures the implementation of this through the prevention of fees in its supply chains: such as through mapping of migration corridors and labour agencies used by suppliers, specialised monitoring for fees, and evidence of supplier payment of fees to labour agencies directly. The company may also consider providing details of how it supports responsible recruitment in its supply chains (for example, by sharing due diligence findings on recruitment fees with peers or by creating demand for responsible recruitment agencies).

Remedy: The company may consider establishing a process to ensure that remedy is provided to workers in its supply chains in cases of forced labour and disclosing details on this process, such as responsible parties, approval procedures, timeframes, and, crucially, engagement with affected stakeholders. To demonstrate to its stakeholders that it has an effective remedy process in place, the company is encouraged to disclose examples of remedy provided to its suppliers' workers.

¹ For further details on high-risk raw materials and sourcing countries, see KnowTheChain's [2022 ICT benchmark findings report](#). Research conducted through June 2022 or through September 2022, where companies provided additional disclosure or links. For more information, see the full dataset [here](#). For information on a company's positive and negative human rights impact, see the Business & Human Rights Resource Centre [website](#).

² KnowTheChain's 2022-23 benchmarks use a revised methodology which prioritises a focus on the implementation of policies and processes and the outcomes they result in, as well as integrating a stronger focus on stakeholder engagement. See [here](#) for more information.