

# Murata Manufacturing Co. Ltd. (Murata)

**TICKER**  
6981

**MARKET CAPITALIZATION**  
US\$47.1 billion

**HEADQUARTERS**  
Japan

## DISCLOSURES

[UK Modern Slavery Act](#): Yes

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

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

## OVERALL RANKING

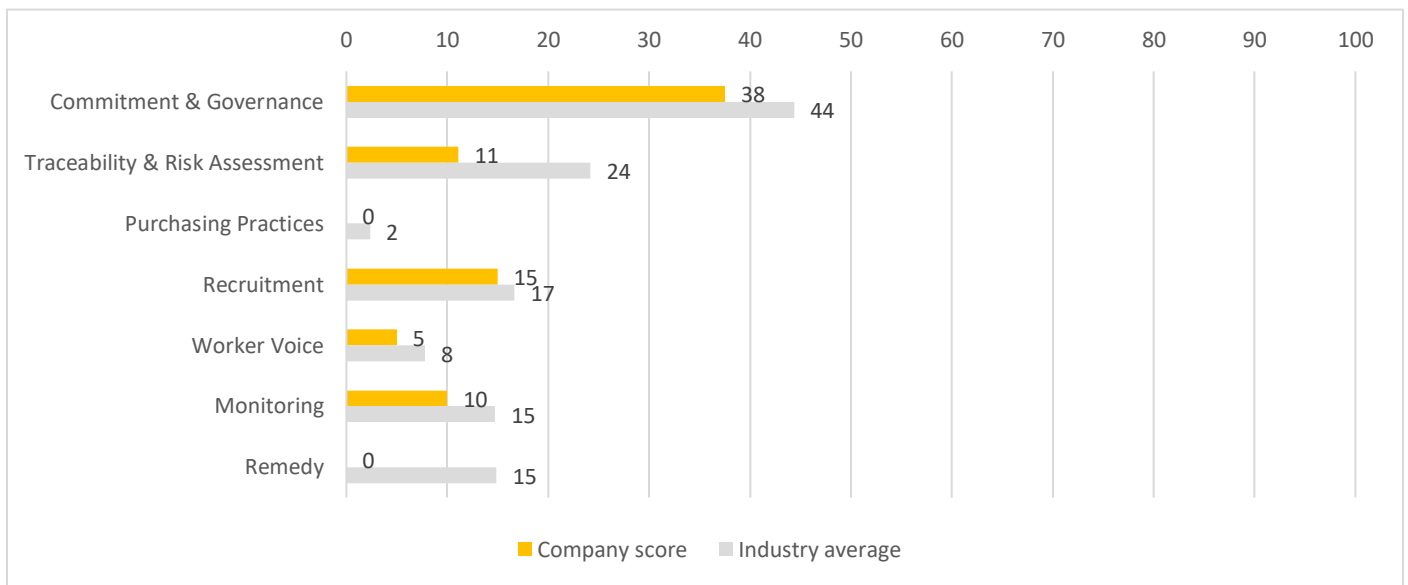
**33** out of **60**

([2020 Rank](#): 30 out of 49)

## OVERALL SCORE

**13** out of **100**

## THEME-LEVEL SCORES



## KEY DATA POINTS

### SUPPLIER LIST

No

### RISK ASSESSMENT

No

### ENGAGED WITH KNOWTHECHAIN<sup>1</sup>

Yes

### NO-FEE POLICY

Yes (Employer Pays Principle)

### REMEDY FOR SUPPLY CHAIN WORKERS

No (limited disclosure on recruitment fee repayment)

### HIGH-RISK SOURCING COUNTRIES

China

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## SUMMARY

Murata Manufacturing Co. Ltd. (Murata), supplier to companies such as Apple, Microsoft, and Samsung, ranks 33<sup>rd</sup> out of 60 companies. Since 2020, the company has improved on the themes of Traceability & Risk Assessment and Recruitment, disclosing more information on its process for tracing the smelters and refiners used in its supply chains and working with its supplier to ensure repayments were made to workers. The company's supplier code also now requires suppliers to establish grievance mechanisms for workers. However, the company did not improve disclosure or performance across other themes. As such, the company's rank has dropped by 3 places since 2020.<sup>2</sup> The company is encouraged to improve its performance and disclosure on the themes of Traceability & Risk Assessment, Worker Voice, and Remedy.

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## LEADING PRACTICES

None.

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## OPPORTUNITIES FOR IMPROVEMENT

**Traceability & Risk Assessment:** While the company discloses the use of self-assessment questionnaires for suppliers, the company is encouraged to assess and disclose forced labour risks across different tiers of its supply chains, and disclose how it engages with relevant stakeholders to address forced labour risks identified.

**Worker Voice:** To support collective worker empowerment, the company is encouraged to work with local or global trade unions to support freedom of association in its supply chains. The company is also encouraged to disclose the percentage of suppliers' workers covered by collective bargaining agreements. To guarantee protections for supply chain workers on freedom of association and collective bargaining, the company may consider entering into a global framework agreement or enforceable supply chain labour rights agreements with trade unions or worker organisations.

**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.

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<sup>1</sup> 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](#).

<sup>2</sup> 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.