

Capri Holdings Ltd. (Capri)

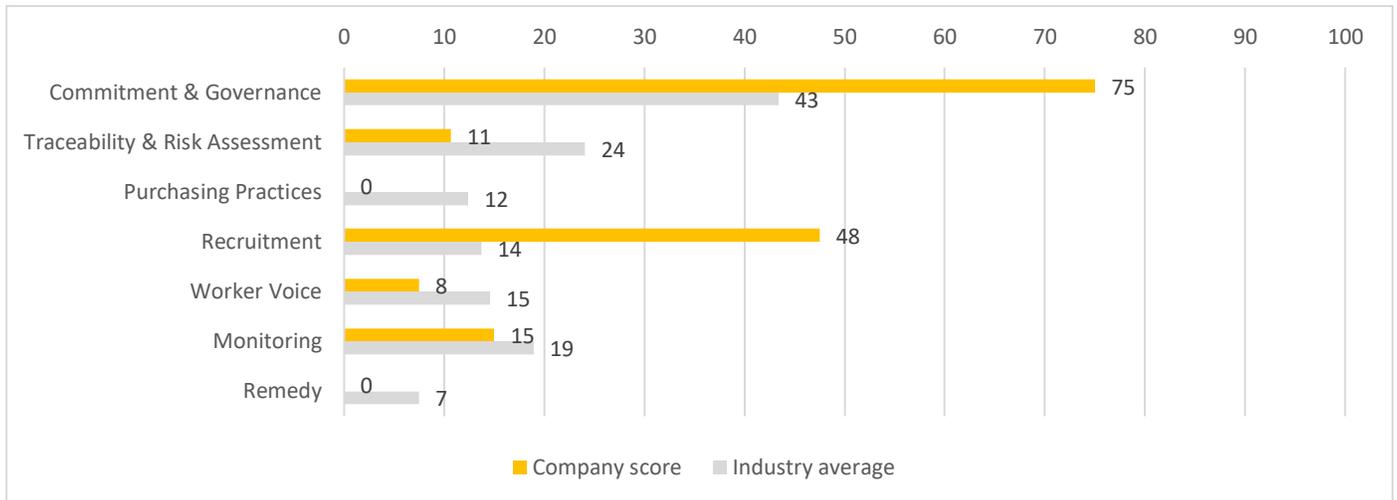
TICKER
NYS:CPRI

MARKET CAPITALISATION
US\$10 billion

HEADQUARTERS
United Kingdom

DISCLOSURES
UK Modern Slavery Act: [Yes](#)
California Transparency in Supply Chains Act: [Yes](#)
Australia Modern Slavery Act: Applicability not determined

OVERALL RANKING
22 out of 65
[2021 Rank:](#) 28 out of 37

OVERALL SCORE
25 out of 100
THEME-LEVEL SCORES

KEY DATA POINTS
FIRST-TIER SUPPLIER LIST
 No

RISK ASSESSMENT
 Yes

DATA ON PURCHASING PRACTICES
 No

ENGAGED WITH KNOWTHECHAIN²
 Yes

NO-FEE POLICY
 Yes (Employer Pays Principle)

REMEDY FOR SUPPLY CHAIN WORKERS
 No

HIGH-RISK RAW MATERIALS¹
 Cotton, leather, silk, viscose, and others

SUMMARY

Capri Holdings Ltd. (Capri), the second-largest British luxury brand³ and the owner of Versace, Jimmy Choo, and Michael Kors, ranks 22nd out of 65 companies. Compared to 2021, the company improved its rank by 6 places. This is because the company began disclosing internal managerial responsibility for and board oversight over its policy on supply chain forced labour, partial information on a human rights risk assessment process, a grievance mechanism available to supply chain workers, and reported it provides suppliers with best practice guidance and training materials on the ethical recruitment of migrant workers. Having improved its score by 5 points since 2021, Capri is the benchmarked company that most improved its score since 2021.⁴ Notably, Capri is also the highest-scoring luxury company in the benchmark. The company's score is based on its stronger performance on the themes of Commitment & Governance and Recruitment. However, it scores lower than average on all other themes, including scores of 0 on the themes of Purchasing Practices and Remedy.

KnowTheChain identified one public allegation of forced labour in the company's supply chains, related to alleged Uyghur forced labour. The company does not disclose the concrete steps it has taken to address the risks of alleged Uyghur forced labour across raw materials and supply chain tiers.

The company has an opportunity to improve its performance and disclosure on the themes of Traceability & Risk Assessment, Purchasing Practices, and Remedy.

LEADING PRACTICES

None.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR IMPROVEMENT

Traceability & Risk Assessment: The company is encouraged to demonstrate a strong understanding of its supply chains by disclosing the names and locations of below-first-tier suppliers (either across high-risk raw materials or across all second- or third-tier suppliers), and the countries from which it sources raw materials at high risk of forced labour. The company is further encouraged to demonstrate a strong understanding of its supply chains by disclosing data on its supply chain workforce, such as the percentage of women and migrant workers and the percentage of workers being paid a living wage.

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, and disclose quantitative data evidencing the implementation of responsible purchasing practices. 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.

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, including with respect to specific allegations in its supply chains.

¹ For further details on high-risk raw materials and sourcing countries, see KnowTheChain's 2023 apparel & footwear benchmark [findings report](#).

² Research conducted through June 2023 or through September 2023, 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](#).

³ Statista (2022), "[Leading luxury brand revenues originating from the United Kingdom \(UK\) in 2021\(in million U.S. dollars\)](#)".

⁴ 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. In addition, the number of companies assessed in the ranking has increased from 37 in 2021 to 65 in 2023. See [here](#) for more information.