

# Kyocera Corp. (Kyocera)

**TICKER**  
 6971

**MARKET CAPITALISATION**  
 US\$17.7 billion

**HEADQUARTERS**  
 Japan

**DISCLOSURES**

 UK Modern Slavery Act: [Yes \(Disclosure of Subsidiary\)](#)

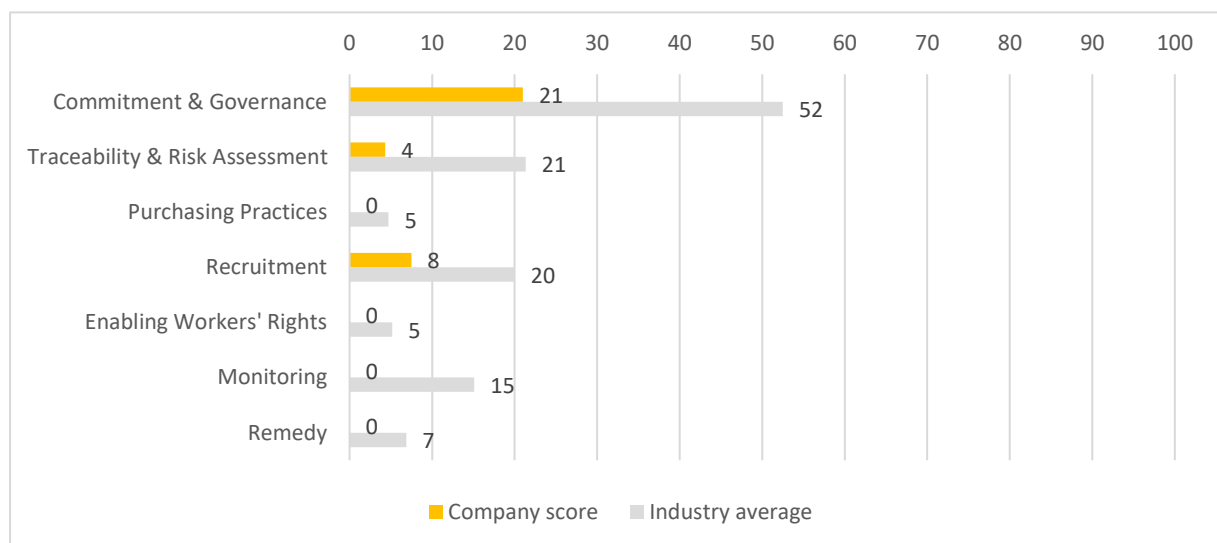
 California Transparency in Supply Chains Act: [Yes \(Disclosure of Subsidiary\)](#)

 Australia Modern Slavery Act: [Yes \(Disclosure of Subsidiary\)](#)
**OVERALL RANKING**

## 41 out of 45

 2022 Rank: 55 out of 60<sup>1</sup>
**OVERALL SCORE**

## 6 out of 100

**THEME-LEVEL SCORES**

**KEY DATA POINTS**
**FIRST-TIER SUPPLIER LIST**

No

**RISK ASSESSMENT**

Yes

**ENGAGED WITH KNOWTHECHAIN<sup>2</sup>**

No

**NO-FEE POLICY**

Yes (Employer Pays Principle)

**REMEDY FOR SUPPLY CHAIN WORKERS**

No

**HIGH-RISK SOURCING COUNTRIES<sup>3</sup>**

Not disclosed

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## SUMMARY

Kyocera Corp. (Kyocera), a supplier to companies such as HP and Samsung, ranks 41<sup>st</sup> out of 45 companies. Compared to 2022, the company improved its score by 3 points. This is because the company began disclosing its “Group Responsible Business Conduct Guidelines” as its supplier code of conduct, some information on the internal structure responsible for implementing supply chain forced labour policies, and some information on how it conducts a human rights risk assessment. KnowTheChain identified one allegation of forced labour in the company’s supply chains, related to alleged Uyghur forced labour. However, the company does not disclose the steps it has taken to address the risks of alleged Uyghur forced labour across raw materials and supply chain tiers. The company is encouraged to improve its performance and disclosure on the themes of Traceability & Risk Assessment, Enabling Workers’ Rights and Monitoring.

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## LEADING PRACTICES

None.

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## OPPORTUNITIES FOR IMPROVEMENT

**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 in which its below-first-tier suppliers operate, the countries from which it sources raw materials at high risk of forced labour, and data on the demographics of the supply chain workforce (such as the percentage of women and migrant workers). The company discloses how it assesses country and sector human rights risks in its operations and supply chains; it is further encouraged to disclose detail on the sources used and stakeholders engaged to assess forced labour risks across its supply chains and disclose the risks identified.

**Enabling Workers’ Rights:** To prevent and address forced labour risks in its supply chains, the company may consider ensuring that a formal and effective mechanism to report grievances regarding labour conditions is available and communicated to its suppliers’ workers and relevant stakeholders, such as worker organisations or labour NGOs. Further, the company is encouraged to take steps to ensure that workers in its supply chains are able to exercise their rights to freedom of association and collective bargaining.

**Monitoring:** The company may consider adopting and disclosing a supplier monitoring process to verify that its suppliers are compliant with its supply chain policies. Implementing specific practices, such as interviewing workers and in particular using worker-driven monitoring (i.e. monitoring undertaken by independent organisations that includes worker participation and is guided by workers’ rights and priorities), may help the company detect forced labour risks in its supply chains. Disclosing information on the results of its monitoring efforts, such as the percentage of suppliers assessed annually and a summary of findings, assures stakeholders that the company has strong monitoring processes in place.

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<sup>1</sup> The number of companies assessed in the ranking has decreased from 60 in 2022 to 45 in 2025.

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<sup>2</sup> Research conducted through September 2024 or through December 2024, 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>3</sup> For further details on high-risk raw materials and sourcing countries, see KnowTheChain's [2025 ICT benchmark findings report](#).