ICT Benchmark
COMPANY SCORECARD 2025

Murata Manufacturing Co. Ltd. (Murata)

TICKER	MARKET CAPITALISATION	HEADQUARTERS
6981	US$29.5 billion	Japan

DISCLOSURES

UK Modern Slavery Act: Yes

California Transparency in Supply Chains Act: Yes

Australia Modern Slavery Act: Not applicable

OVERALL RANKING

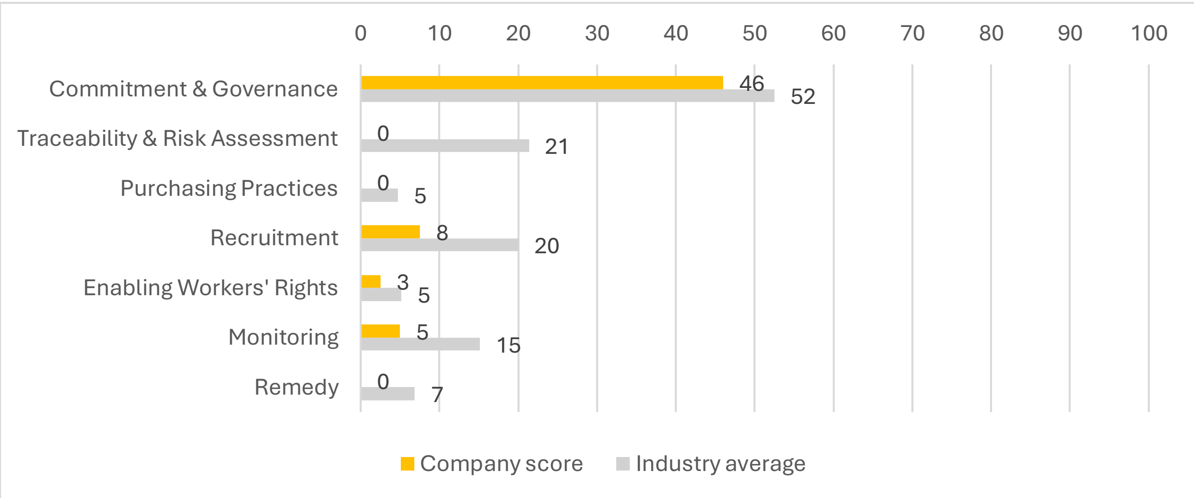
34 out of **45**

2022 Rank: 33 out of 60[1]

OVERALL SCORE

10 out of **100**

THEME-LEVEL SCORES



KEY DATA POINTS

FIRST-TIER SUPPLIER LIST
No

RISK ASSESSMENT
No

ENGAGED WITH KNOWTHECHAIN[2]
Yes

NO-FEE POLICY
Yes (Employer Pays Principle)

REMEDY FOR SUPPLY CHAIN WORKERS
No

HIGH-RISK SOURCING COUNTRIES[3]
Not disclosed

SUMMARY

Murata Manufacturing Co. Ltd. (Murata), supplier to companies such as Apple, Microsoft, and Samsung, ranks joint 34th out of 45 companies. Since 2022, the company began disclosing training for procurement staff on forced labour policies and risks. However, it did not improve across other themes. As such, its score dropped by three points. The company's score is based on its disclosure on the theme of Commitment & Governance. The company is encouraged to improve its performance and disclosure on themes including Traceability & Risk Assessment, Enabling Workers' Rights and Remedy.

LEADING PRACTICES

None.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR IMPROVEMENT

Traceability & Risk Assessment: While the company discloses a breakdown per region of its supply chain, and the RMAP conformance rate for smelters and refiners for 3TG and cobalt, the company may consider disclosing the names and addresses of its first-tier suppliers, the names and locations of its smelters and refiners, 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). While the company reports conducting 'periodic risk assessments' of its suppliers, it is further encouraged to disclose the sources used and stakeholders engaged as part of this process and disclose the forced labour risks identified as a result.

Enabling Workers' Rights: While the company has a formal grievance mechanism to raise grievances related to 'human rights violations', it is unclear how supply chain workers are made aware of the mechanism. To prevent and address forced labour risks in its supply chains, the company should ensure that an effective mechanism is 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.

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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[1] The number of companies assessed in the ranking has decreased from 60 in 2022 to 45 in 2025.

[2] 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.

[3] For further details on high-risk raw materials and sourcing countries, see KnowTheChain's 2025 ICT benchmark findings report.