

WH Group Ltd.

TICKER

SEHK:288

MARKET CAPITALIZATION

US\$18 billion

HEADQUARTERS

Hong Kong

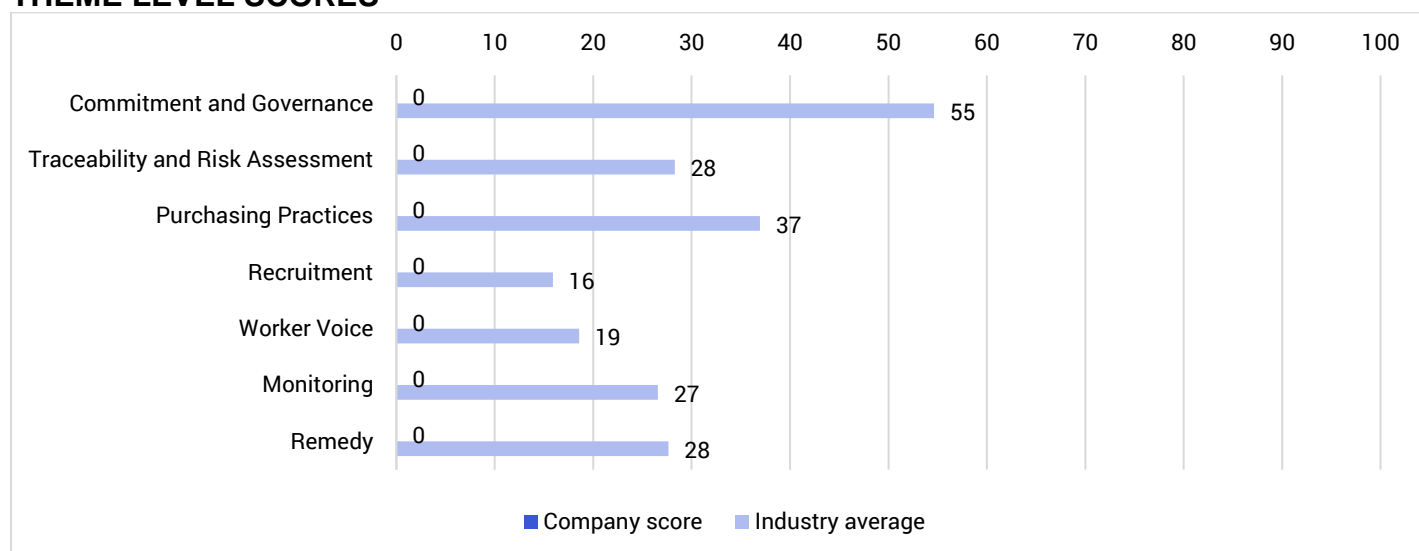
COMPLIANCE

UK Modern Slavery Act: [Statement of subsidiary available, but not compliant](#)

California Transparency in Supply Chains Act: [Not applicable](#)

COMMITMENTS
[None](#)
OVERALL RANKING
38 out of 38
OVERALL SCORE
0 out of 100
SUMMARY

WH Group Ltd. (WH Group), a Hong Kong-based meat company which owns the world's largest pork business, ranks last in the benchmark, disclosing no forced labor policies and practices. While it discloses the existence of a supplier code of conduct for its US subsidiary, Smithfield, it does not disclose any group-wide policies related to addressing forced labor in its supply chains. The company may consider strengthening its disclosure and practices on the themes of commitment and governance, including by developing and disclosing a supplier code of conduct, as well as on the themes of traceability and risk assessment, and monitoring.

THEME LEVEL SCORES


LEADING PRACTICES

None

NOTABLE FINDINGS

None

OPPORTUNITIES FOR IMPROVEMENT

Commitment and Governance: In addition to the supplier code of conduct the company discloses it has in place for its US subsidiary Smithfield, the company is encouraged to develop and disclose a group-wide supplier code of conduct that includes all four rights outlined in the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, including the prohibition of forced labor and human trafficking. It is further encouraged that the company establish responsibilities and accountability for the implementation of such a standard and train internal staff and suppliers on this standard.

Traceability and Risk Assessment: To demonstrate a strong understanding of its supply chains, the company may consider disclosing the names and addresses of first-tier suppliers, the countries of below-first-tier suppliers, the sourcing countries of raw materials at high risk of forced labor, and information on its suppliers' workforce. The company is further encouraged to assess forced labor risks across its supply chains and disclose the risks identified.

Monitoring: The company may consider adopting and disclosing a supplier monitoring process to verify that its suppliers are compliant with its supply chain standards. Implementing specific practices, such as interviewing workers and conducting unannounced audits of suppliers may help the company detect forced labor risks in its supply chains. Disclosing information on the results of its supplier audits, such as the percentage of suppliers audited annually or a summary of findings, assures stakeholders that the company has strong monitoring processes in place.

COMPANY PROVIDED ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURE

[No.](#)