

Inner Mongolia Yili Industrial Group Co. Ltd.

TICKER
 SHG:600887

MARKET CAPITALIZATION
 US\$25 billion

HEADQUARTERS
 China

DISCLOSURES
UK Modern Slavery Act: Not applicable

California Transparency in Supply Chains Act: Not applicable

TARGETS

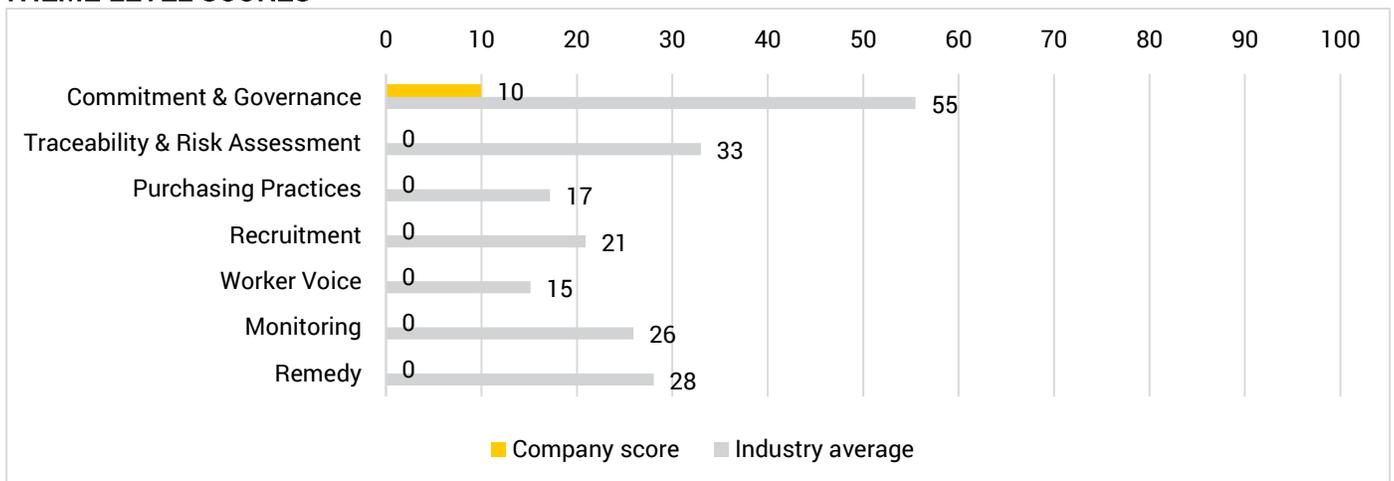
None

OVERALL RANKING
40 out of 43

(2018 Rank: 36 out of 38)

OVERALL SCORE
1 out of 100
SUMMARY

Inner Mongolia Yili Industrial Group Co. Ltd. (Yili), Asia's largest dairy company,¹ ranks 40th out of 43 companies, disclosing significantly less information on its forced labor policies and practices than its peers. The company maintained its 2018 score, as it did not improve its performance and disclosure. The score is based on its disclosure of its awareness of forced labor risks in its own operations; however the company does not disclose a commitment to addressing forced labor in its supply chains. The company has an opportunity to improve its performance and disclosure on the themes of Commitment & Governance, Traceability & Risk Assessment, and Worker Voice.

THEME-LEVEL SCORES


Research conducted through February 2020 or through May 2020, 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](#).

KEY DATA POINTS**SUPPLIER LIST**

No

NO-FEE POLICY

No

SUPPORTS FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION

No

REMEDY FOR SUPPLY CHAIN WORKERS

No

HIGH-RISK COMMODITIESBeans, cattle (dairy), and others²

LEADING PRACTICES

None.

NOTABLE FINDINGS

Commitment: Yili discloses an awareness of forced labor risks in its own operations and states that it has measures in place to protect the rights of its employees.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR IMPROVEMENT

Commitment & Governance: The company is encouraged to develop and disclose a supplier code of conduct that includes all four rights outlined in the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Rights and Freedoms at Work, including the prohibition of forced labor and human trafficking. The company may further consider making such a standard easily accessible from its website and communicating the standard to its suppliers.

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 of its 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.

Worker Voice: To prevent and address forced labor and human trafficking risks in its supply chains, the company may consider ensuring that a formal and effective mechanism to report grievances regarding labor conditions is available and communicated to its suppliers' workers and relevant stakeholders such as worker organizations or labor NGOs. Further, the company is encouraged to take steps to ensure that workers in its supply chains are educated on their rights and are able to exercise their right to freedom of association.

ENGAGED WITH KNOWTHECHAIN

No.

¹ Financial Times (28 March 2019), "[China dairy giants look to south-east Asia as domestic growth slows.](#)"

² The US Department of Labor lists these commodities as commodities that may be produced using forced labor. US Department of Labor (20 September 2018), "[List of Goods Produced by Child Labor or Forced Labor.](#)"