

# Hexagon AB

**TICKER**  
OME:HEXA.B

**MARKET CAPITALIZATION**  
US\$21 billion

**HEADQUARTERS**  
Sweden

**DISCLOSURES**  
UK Modern Slavery Act: Yes (Disclosure of Subsidiary)  
California Transparency in Supply Chains Act: Not applicable

**TARGETS**  
None

## OVERALL RANKING

**44** out of **49**

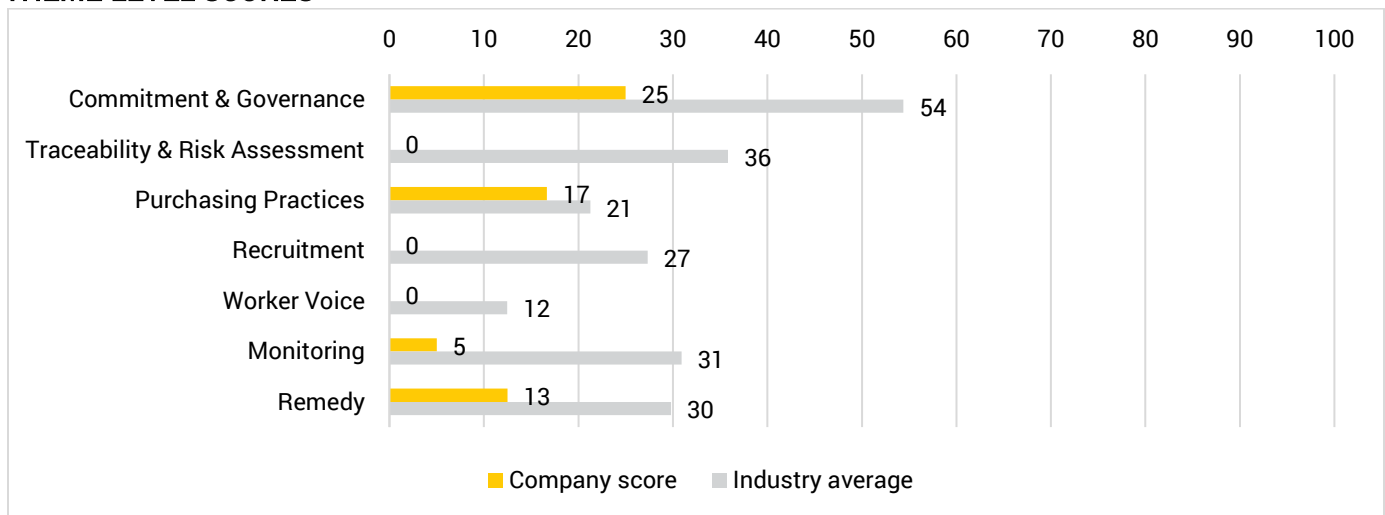
## OVERALL SCORE

**8** out of **100**

## SUMMARY

Hexagon AB (Hexagon), a Swedish electronics equipment manufacturer, ranks 44<sup>th</sup> out of 49 companies and discloses significantly less information on its forced labor policies and practices than its peers. The company's score is based on limited disclosure under the themes of Commitment and Governance, Purchasing Practices, Monitoring, and Remedy. The company is encouraged to improve its performance and disclosure on the themes of Traceability and Risk Assessment, Recruitment, and Worker Voice.

## THEME-LEVEL SCORES



Research conducted through October 2019 or through January 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](#).

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**KEY DATA POINTS****SUPPLIER LIST**

No

**NO-FEE POLICY**

No

**AVERAGE SUPPLIER SCORE**

N/A

**REMEDY FOR SUPPLY CHAINS WORKERS**

No

**HIGH-RISK SOURCING COUNTRIES**Likely from Malaysia and/or China<sup>1</sup>

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**LEADING PRACTICES**

None.

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**NOTABLE FINDINGS**

**Training:** Hexagon reports that it has trained its employees on the content of its Code of Business Conduct and Ethics, which includes provisions on forced labor.

**Supplier Selection:** Hexagon discloses that when selecting suppliers, it assesses potential suppliers on whether or not they meet the standards of its Code of Business Conduct and Ethics. Moreover, it states that it gives preference to suppliers that “live up to” the goals in the ten principles of the UN Global Compact, including human and labor rights.

**Corrective Action Plans:** The company discloses that if its suppliers fail to meet its requirements, it engages with them to identify root causes and requests follow-up actions “to ensure that the issue will not be repeated.”

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**OPPORTUNITIES FOR IMPROVEMENT**

**Traceability and 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 labor, and several data points on its suppliers’ workforce. The company is further encouraged to assess forced labor risks across its supply chains and disclose the risks identified.’

**Recruitment:** To address the risk of exploitation of migrant workers through recruitment agencies in its supply chains, the company is encouraged to take steps to ensure that workers in its supply chains are not charged fees during any recruitment-related process. The company may further consider taking steps to ensure that such fees are reimbursed to the workers and/or provide evidence of payment of recruitment-related fees by suppliers if it discovers that fees have been paid by workers in its supply chains. The company is also encouraged to take steps to ensure that the rights of workers in vulnerable conditions, such as migrant workers, are respected (e.g., to verify workers’ passports and other personal documents are not retained).

**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 and collective bargaining.

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**ENGAGED WITH KNOWTHECHAIN**

No.

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<sup>1</sup> Most electronic devices are produced at least in part in China and/or Malaysia, two countries where electronics may be produced using forced labor. KnowTheChain (June 2020), "[2020 KTC ICT Benchmark Report](#)."