

ASML Holdings NV (ASML)

TICKER
ASML

MARKET CAPITALIZATION
US\$326.5 billion

HEADQUARTERS
Netherlands

DISCLOSURES

[UK Modern Slavery Act:](#) Yes

[California Transparency in Supply Chains Act:](#) Yes

[Australia Modern Slavery Act:](#) Not applicable

OVERALL RANKING

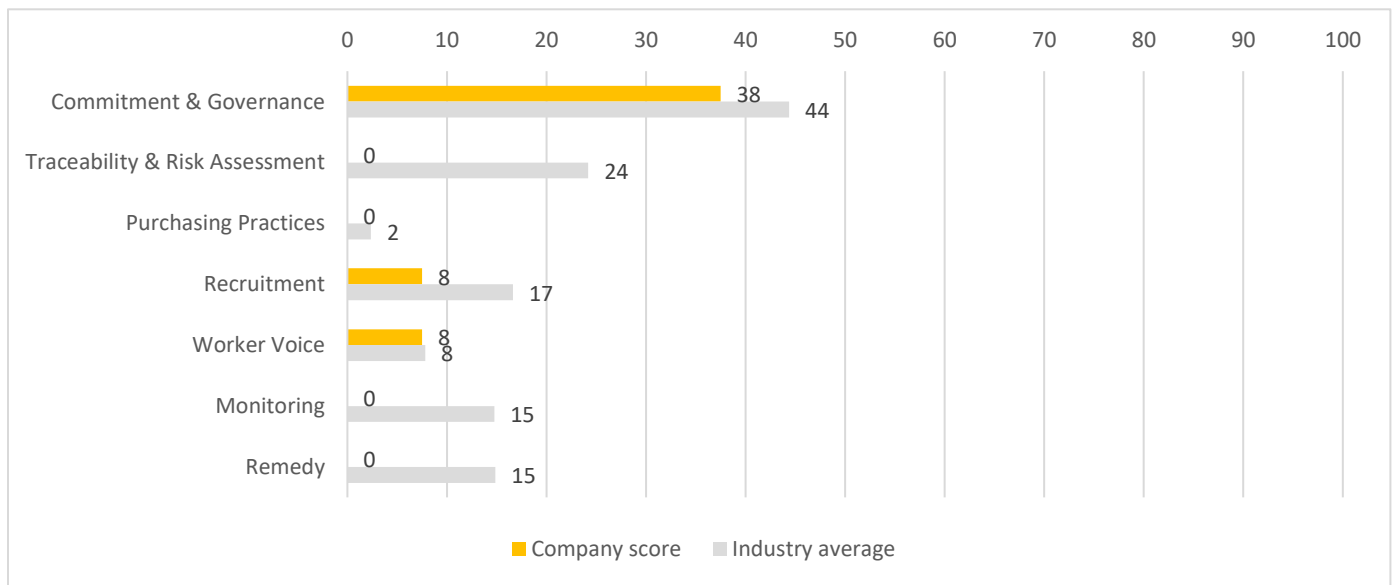
45 out of **60**

([2020 Rank:](#) 30 out of 49)

OVERALL SCORE

9 out of **100**

THEME-LEVEL SCORES



KEY DATA POINTS

SUPPLIER LIST

🚩 No

RISK ASSESSMENT

🚩 No

ENGAGED WITH KNOWTHECHAIN¹

🚩 No

NO-FEE POLICY

Yes (Employer Pays Principle)

REMEDY FOR SUPPLY CHAIN WORKERS

🚩 No

HIGH-RISK SOURCING COUNTRIES

🚩 Likely China and/or Malaysia²

SUMMARY

ASML Holding NV (ASML), a semiconductor company supplying to Intel, ranks 45th out of 60 companies. Since 2020, the company does not seem to have taken additional steps to strengthen its performance and disclosure. The company performed particularly poorly on Traceability & Risk Assessment, Purchasing Practices, Monitoring and Remedy. As such, the company's score has dropped by 9 points since 2020.³ The company is encouraged to improve its performance and disclosure on the themes of Traceability & Risk Assessment, Monitoring, and Remedy.

LEADING PRACTICES

None.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR IMPROVEMENT

Traceability & Risk Assessment: The company is encouraged to assess and disclose forced labour risks across different tiers of its supply chains, and disclose how it engages with relevant stakeholders to address forced labour risks identified. The company is encouraged to demonstrate a strong understanding of its supply chains by disclosing the names and addresses of its first-tier suppliers, information on its below-first-tier suppliers, and the countries from which it sources raw materials at high risk of forced labour.

Monitoring: The company reports the use of supplier audits but does not disclose information on its monitoring methodology. The company is encouraged to adopt and disclose 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 a breakdown of findings, assures stakeholders that the company has strong monitoring processes in place.

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.

¹ For further details on high-risk raw materials and sourcing countries, see KnowTheChain's [2022 ICT benchmark findings report](#). Research conducted through June 2022 or through September 2022, 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](#).

² Most electronic devices are produced at least in part in China and/or Malaysia, two countries where electronics may be produced using forced labour. KnowTheChain (June 2020), "[2020 KTC ICT Benchmark Report](#)."

³ KnowTheChain's 2022-23 benchmarks use a revised methodology which prioritises a focus on the implementation of policies and processes and the outcomes they result in, as well as integrating a stronger focus on stakeholder engagement. See [here](#) for more information.