

BOE Technology Group Co. Ltd. (BOE)

TICKER
 000725

MARKET CAPITALIZATION
 US\$28.7 billion

HEADQUARTERS
 China

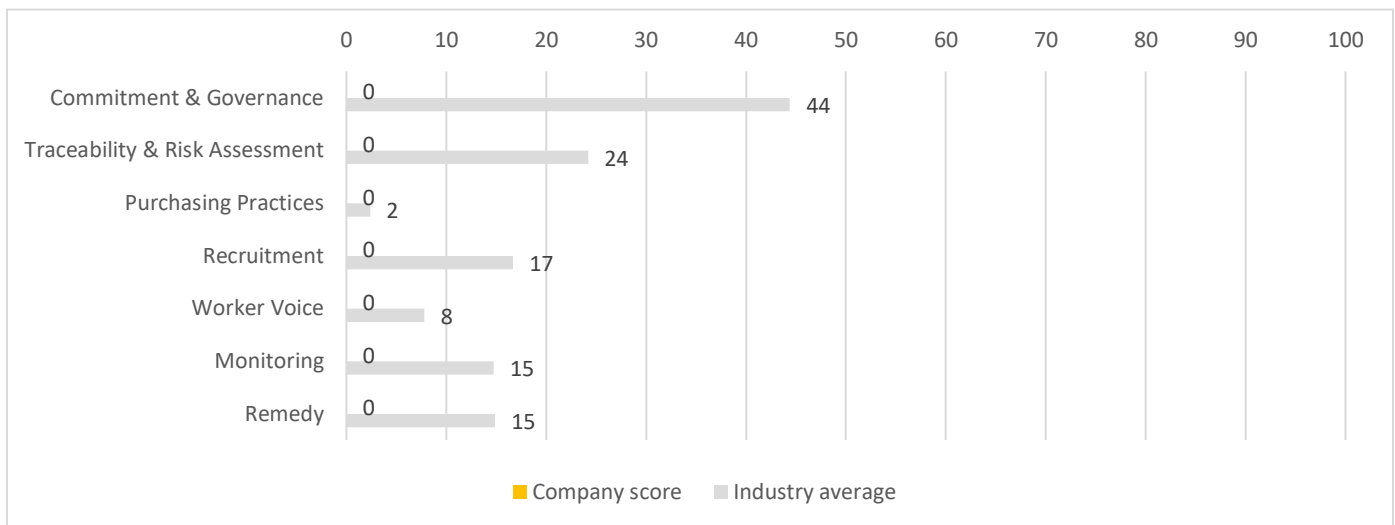
DISCLOSURES
UK Modern Slavery Act: No

California Transparency in Supply Chains Act: No

Australia Modern Slavery Act: Not applicable

OVERALL RANKING
58 out of 60

(2020 Rank: 46 out of 49)

OVERALL SCORE
0 out of 100
THEME-LEVEL SCORES

KEY DATA POINTS
SUPPLIER LIST

No

RISK ASSESSMENT

No

ENGAGED WITH KNOWTHECHAIN¹

No

ALLEGATIONS OF FORCED LABOUR

Yes

NO-FEE POLICY

No

REMEDY FOR SUPPLY CHAIN WORKERS

No

HIGH-RISK SOURCING COUNTRIES

 Likely from China and/or Malaysia²

SUMMARY

BOE Technology Group Co. Ltd. (BOE), supplier to companies such as Apple, Dell, and HP, ranks 58th out of 60 companies. Compared to 2020, the company does not seem to have taken steps to strengthen its performance and disclosure on forced labour issues within its supply chain. It has developed a policy for corporate social responsibility standards for suppliers, but this does not specifically prohibit forced labour. As such, its score has dropped by 5 points.³ KnowTheChain identified one allegation of forced labour in the company's supply chains.⁴ The company is encouraged to improve its performance and disclosure on all themes, in particular on the themes of Commitment & Governance, Traceability & Risk Assessment, and Remedy.

LEADING PRACTICES

None.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR IMPROVEMENT

Commitment & Governance: The company discloses management regulations for its suppliers, but this policy does not specifically prohibit the use of forced labour, stating that “suppliers shall not use or support the use of prison labour.” The company is encouraged to develop and disclose a supplier code of conduct that includes the ILO core labour standards, which include the elimination of forced labour. The company is encouraged to establish and disclose a managerial structure with clear responsibilities and accountability for the implementation of its supply chain policies that address forced labour, and provide oversight of such policies at the board level.

Traceability & Risk Assessment: While the company discloses undertaking a materiality analysis and identifies forced labour as a topic of importance, 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.

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, including in the case of allegations.

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.

⁴ For more information on the allegation, and the disclosures the company made about its response to those allegations, see the full dataset [here](#).