

Hon Hai Precision Industry Co. Ltd. (Foxconn)

TICKER
2317

MARKET CAPITALIZATION
US\$51.7 billion

HEADQUARTERS
Taiwan

DISCLOSURES

UK Modern Slavery Act: No

Australia Modern Slavery Act:
Not applicable

California Transparency in Supply Chains Act: Not applicable

OVERALL RANKING

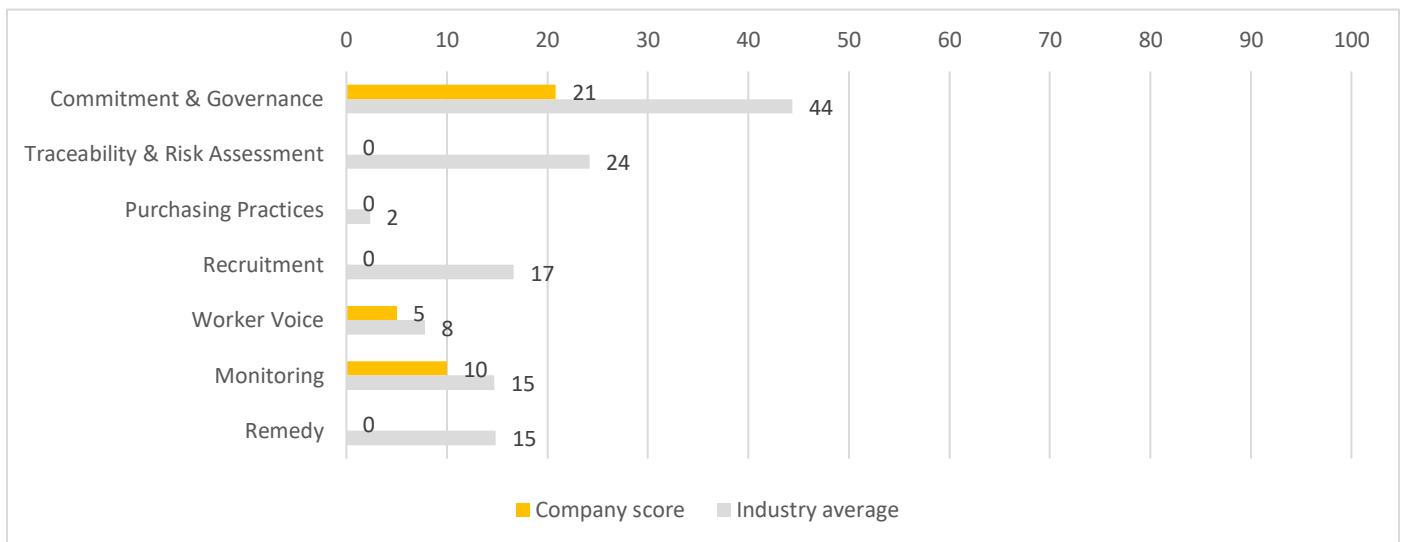
51 out of **60**

([2020 Rank](#): 24 out of 49)

OVERALL SCORE

5 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

Hon Hai Precision Industry Co. Ltd. (Foxconn), supplier to companies such as Amazon, Apple, and Microsoft, ranks 51st out of 60 companies. Since 2020, the company does not seem to have taken additional steps to strengthen its performance and disclosure on forced labour issues in its supply chain. The company performed particularly poorly on 4 out of 7 themes, including Traceability & Risk Assessment, and Recruitment, scoring zero. As such, the company's score dropped by 23 points.³ KnowTheChain identified one allegation of forced labour in the company's supply chains.⁴ Steps the company could take to address forced labor risks in its supply chains include strengthening its disclosure and practices on themes such as Commitment & Governance, Traceability & Risk Assessment, and Remedy.

LEADING PRACTICES

None.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR IMPROVEMENT

Commitment & Governance: While the company discloses internal responsibility for the implementation and oversight of its own code of conduct, 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: 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.

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.

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