

# Hexagon AB (Hexagon)

**TICKER**  
HEXA.B

**MARKET CAPITALIZATION**  
US\$39.3 billion

**HEADQUARTERS**  
Sweden

**DISCLOSURES**

[UK Modern Slavery Act:](#) Yes (Disclosure of Subsidiary)

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

[California Transparency in Supply Chains Act:](#) Not applicable

**OVERALL RANKING**

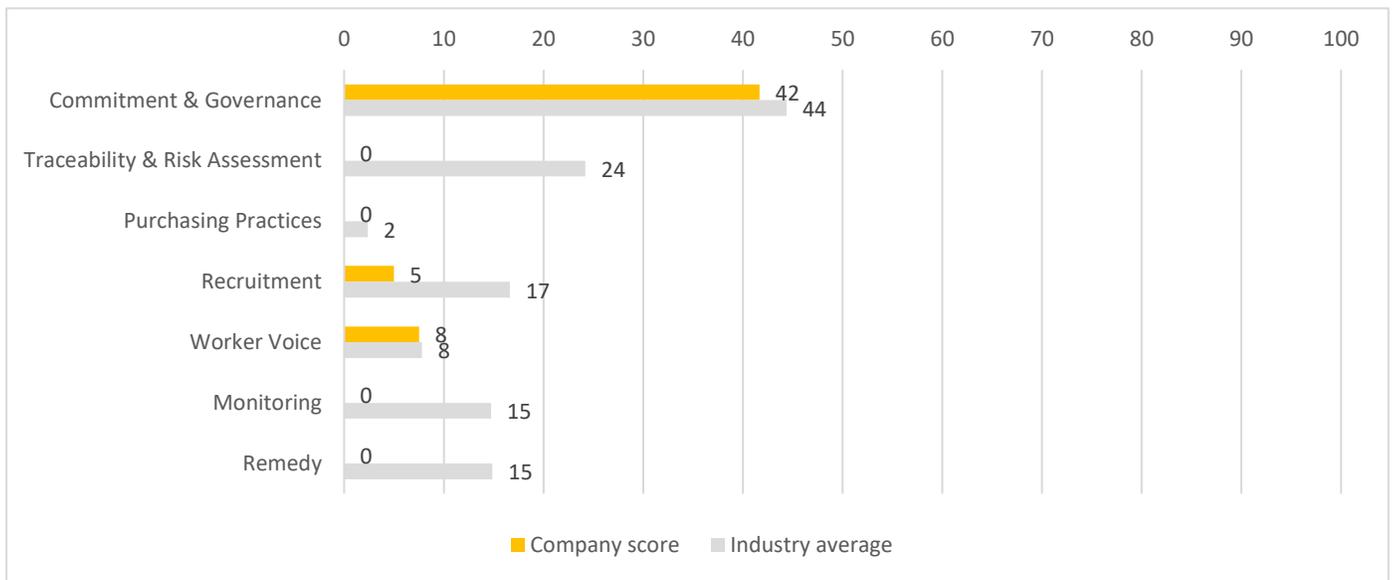
**45** out of **60**

([2020 Rank:](#) 44 out of 49)

**OVERALL SCORE**

**9** out of **100**

**THEME-LEVEL SCORES**



**KEY DATA POINTS**

**SUPPLIER LIST**

🚩 No

**RISK ASSESSMENT**

🚩 No

**ENGAGED WITH KNOWTHECHAIN<sup>1</sup>**

Yes

**NO-FEE POLICY**

Yes

**REMEDY FOR SUPPLY CHAIN WORKERS**

🚩 No

**HIGH-RISK SOURCING COUNTRIES**

🚩 Likely China and/or Malaysia<sup>2</sup>

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## SUMMARY

Hexagon AB (Hexagon), a Swedish electronics equipment manufacturer, ranks 45<sup>th</sup> out of 60 companies, and scores zero on 4 out of 7 themes. Compared to 2020, the company improved its score by one point. This is because the company updated its supplier code to prohibit the charging of recruitment fees to workers in its supply chains, and to require suppliers to implement the standards of the code in their own supply chains. The company's score is based on its disclosure of a supplier code of conduct prohibiting forced labour, training for staff and suppliers on the supplier code, and a grievance mechanism for suppliers' workers. The company is encouraged to improve its performance and disclosure on themes such as Traceability & Risk Assessment, Monitoring, and Remedy.

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## LEADING PRACTICES

None.

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## OPPORTUNITIES FOR IMPROVEMENT

**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 in which its below-first-tier suppliers operate, the countries from which it sources raw materials at high risk of forced labour, and data on the demographics of the supply chain workforce (such as the percentage of women and migrant workers). The company is further encouraged to assess forced labour risks across its supply chains and disclose the risks identified.

**Monitoring:** 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.

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<sup>1</sup> 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](#).

<sup>2</sup> 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](#)."