

Hangzhou Hikvision Digital Technology Co. Ltd. (Hikvision)

TICKER
2415

MARKET CAPITALIZATION
US\$72.1 billion

HEADQUARTERS
China

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

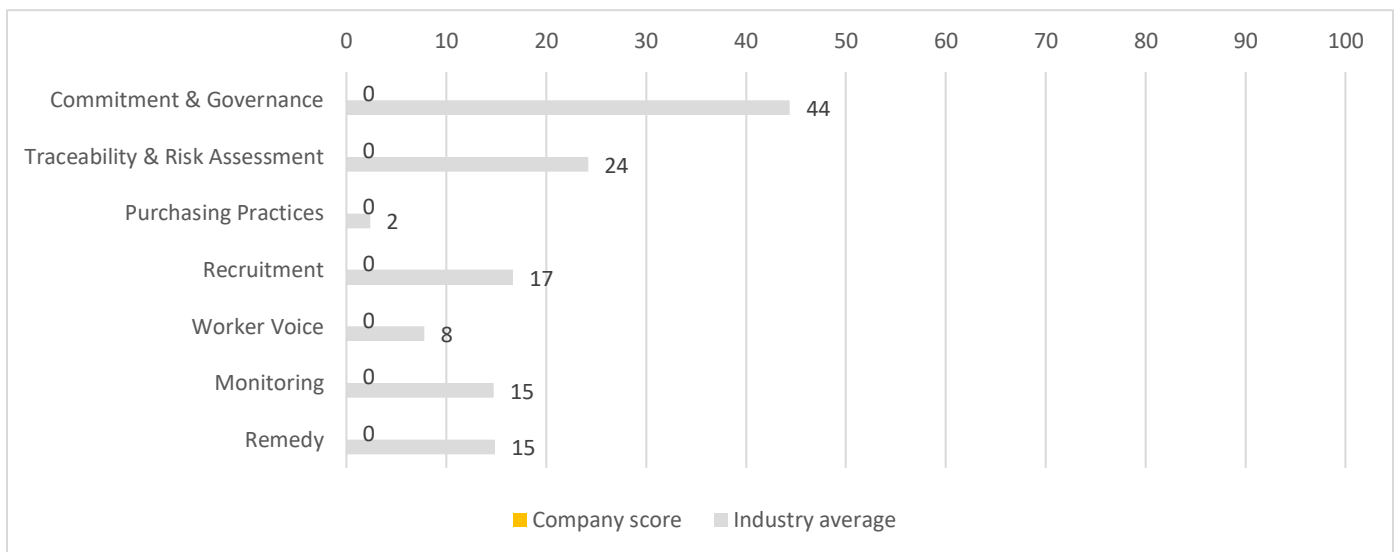
58 out of **60**

([2020 Rank](#): 47 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

NO-FEE POLICY

No

REMEDY FOR SUPPLY CHAIN WORKERS

No

HIGH-RISK SOURCING COUNTRIES

Likely China and/or Malaysia²

SUMMARY

Hangzhou Hikvision Digital Technology Co. Ltd. (Hikvision), the world's largest surveillance equipment company,³ ranks joint last out of 60 companies, and scores zero on all themes. Its score has decreased since 2020 as the company does not seem to have taken additional steps to improve its performance and disclosure on addressing forced labour risks in its supply chains. The company references a supplier CSR commitment and a corporate responsibility agreement; however, these documents did not appear to be publicly available for assessment as to whether they address forced labour. The company has an opportunity to improve its performance and disclosure on all themes, in particular the themes of Commitment & Governance, Traceability & Risk Assessment, and Monitoring.

LEADING PRACTICES

None.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR IMPROVEMENT

Commitment & Governance: 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: 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.

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.

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 labor. KnowTheChain (June 2020), "[2020 KTC ICT Benchmark Report](#)."

³ Asmag (18 November 2021), "[2021 Security 50: the top companies in surveillance and access control](#)."