

Infineon Technologies AG (Infineon)

TICKER
IFX

MARKET CAPITALIZATION
US \$43.4 billion

HEADQUARTERS
Germany

DISCLOSURES

[UK Modern Slavery Act](#): Yes

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

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

OVERALL RANKING

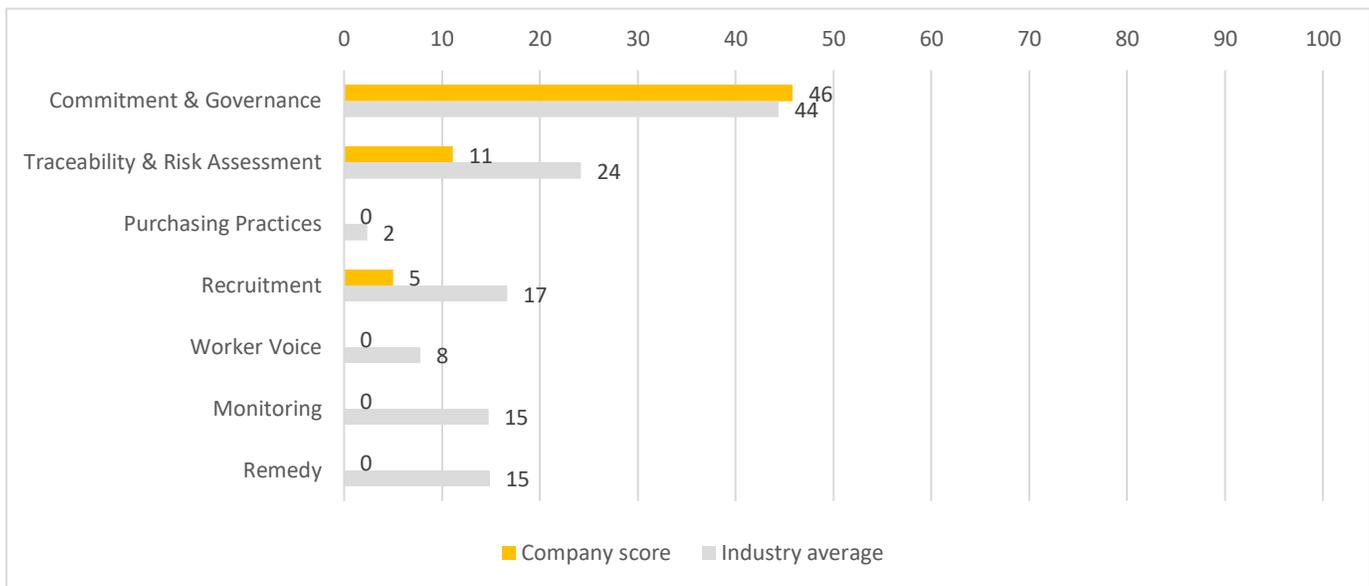
41 out of **60**

([2020 Rank](#): 42 out of 49)

OVERALL SCORE

11 out of **100**

THEME-LEVEL SCORES



KEY DATA POINTS

SUPPLIER LIST

🚩 No

NO-FEE POLICY

Yes

RISK ASSESSMENT

🚩 No

REMEDY FOR SUPPLY CHAIN WORKERS

🚩 No

ENGAGED WITH KNOWTHECHAIN¹

Yes

HIGH-RISK SOURCING COUNTRIES

🚩 Likely China and/or Malaysia²

SUMMARY

Infineon Technologies AG (Infineon), a semiconductor manufacturer and supplier to companies such as Amazon and Apple, ranks 41st out of 60 companies. Since 2020 the company has improved its score by 2 points. This is because the company provided additional information on its efforts to trace its supply chain and disclosed the use of the Responsible Business Alliance Code of Conduct as its supply chain standard, which prohibits forced labour and the charging of worker-paid recruitment fees. The company scored poorly on the themes of Worker Voice, Monitoring and Remedy, providing no relevant information on these issues. The company is encouraged to improve its performance and disclosure on the themes of Traceability and Risk Assessment, Worker Voice, and Remedy.

LEADING PRACTICES

None.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR IMPROVEMENT

Traceability and Risk Assessment: While the company discloses partial information on its first-tier supply chain, and efforts to trace below the first tier, 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 and disclose how it engages with relevant stakeholders to address forced labour risks identified.

Worker Voice: The company is encouraged to work with local or global trade unions to support freedom of association in its supply chains. The company is also encouraged to disclose the percentage of suppliers' workers covered by collective bargaining agreements. To guarantee protections for supply chain workers on freedom of association and collective bargaining, the company may consider entering into a global framework agreement or enforceable supply chain labour rights agreements with trade unions or worker organisations.

Remedy: The company is encouraged to establish a process to ensure that remedy is provided to workers in its supply chains in cases of forced labour and disclose 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 labor. KnowTheChain (June 2020), "[2020 KTC ICT Benchmark Report](#)."