

NAURA Technology Group Co., Ltd. (NAURA)

TICKER
002371

MARKET CAPITALIZATION
US\$31.8 billion

HEADQUARTERS
China

DISCLOSURES

UK Modern Slavery Act: Not applicable

Australia Modern Slavery Act:
Not applicable

California Transparency in Supply Chains Act: ❌ No

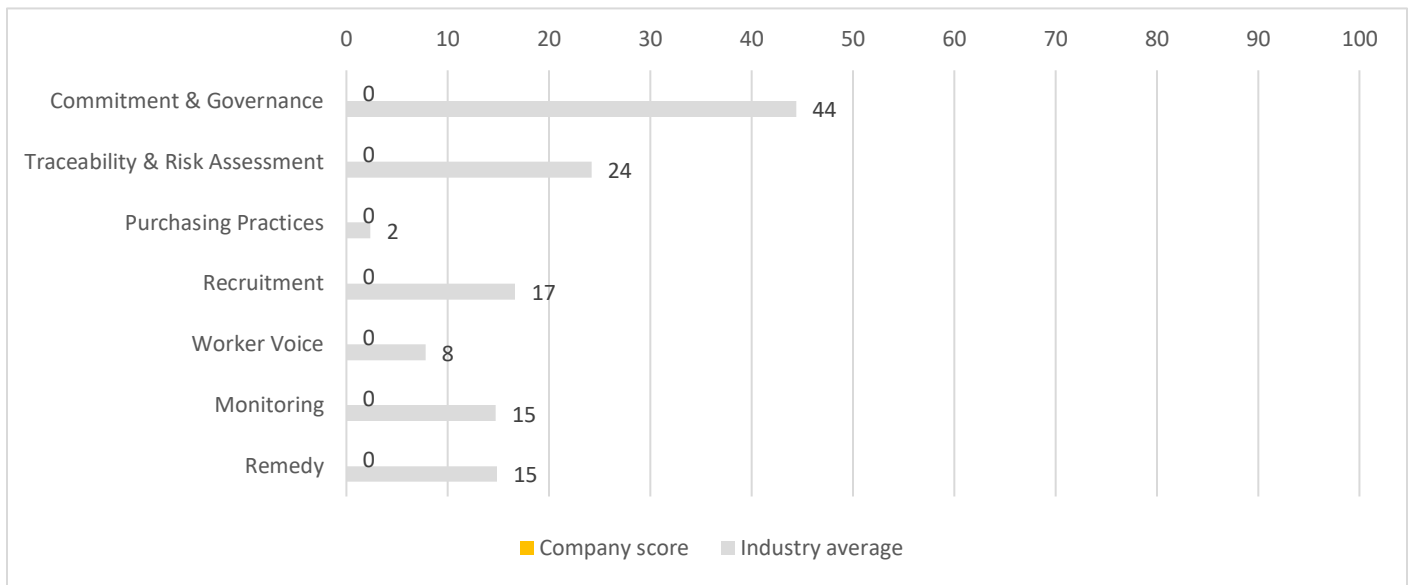
OVERALL RANKING

58 out of **60**

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

NAURA Technology Group Co., Ltd. (NAURA), China's top semiconductor equipment maker,³ ranks last out of 60 companies, disclosing no English language information on its forced labour policies or practices. The company is encouraged to improve its performance and disclosure on all themes, in particular on 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](#).

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 South China Morning Post (13 October 2022), "[Tech war: China's top chip equipment maker removes US employees from product development after Washington imposes restrictions](#)." Accessed 22 November 2022.