

Qualcomm Inc. (Qualcomm)

TICKER
QCOM

MARKET CAPITALIZATION
US\$202.2 billion

HEADQUARTERS
United States

DISCLOSURES

[UK Modern Slavery Act](#): Yes

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

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

OVERALL RANKING

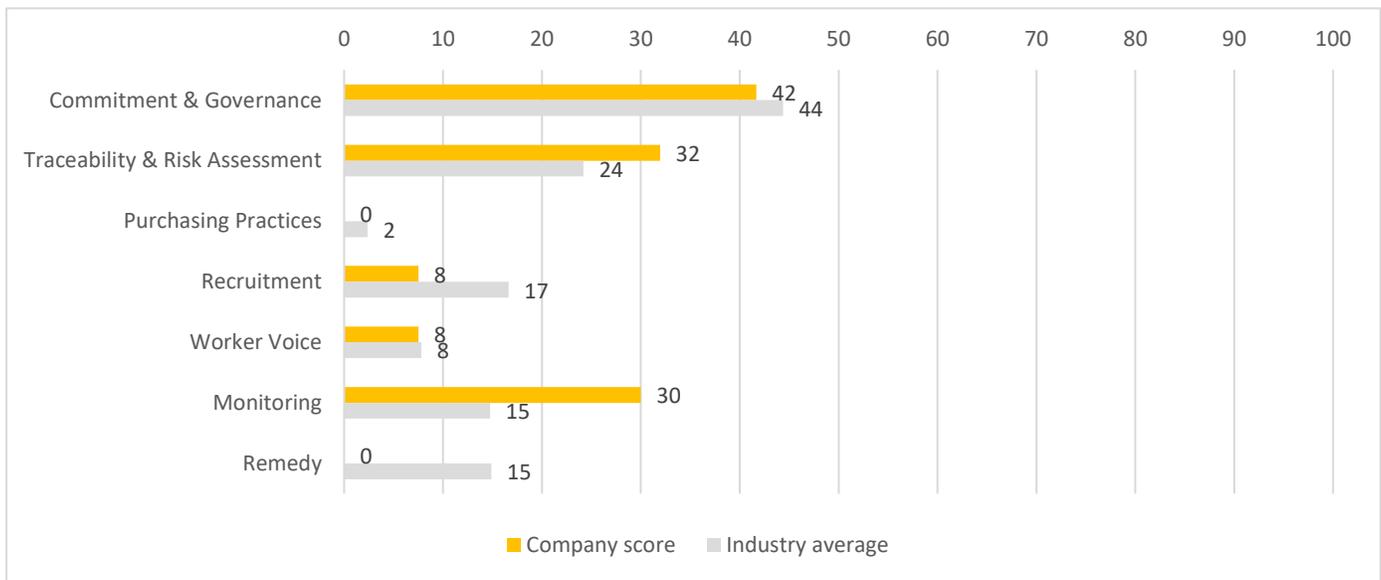
25 out of **60**

([2020 Rank](#): 17 out of 49)

OVERALL SCORE

20 out of **100**

THEME-LEVEL SCORES



KEY DATA POINTS

SUPPLIER LIST

Yes (Names only, not addresses)

RISK ASSESSMENT

Yes

ENGAGED WITH KNOWTHECHAIN¹

Yes

NO-FEE POLICY

Yes (Employer Pays Principle)

REMEDY FOR SUPPLY CHAIN WORKERS

No

HIGH-RISK SOURCING COUNTRIES

Likely China and/or Malaysia²

SUMMARY

Qualcomm Inc. (Qualcomm), a supplier to companies such as Amazon and Apple, ranks 25th out of 60 companies. Since 2020, the company has improved by disclosing the names of first-tier suppliers and the percentage of its supply chain spend they comprise, information on its human rights impact assessment process, and a summary of findings of its monitoring process. While the company scores higher than average on the themes of Traceability & Risk Assessment and Monitoring, it has dropped 8 places overall due to a lack of disclosure on Purchasing Practices, Recruitment and Remedy. The company is encouraged to improve its performance and disclosure on the themes of Purchasing Practices, Recruitment, and Remedy.

LEADING PRACTICES

None.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR IMPROVEMENT

Purchasing Practices: To address forced labour risks in its supply chains, the company is encouraged to adopt purchasing practices that decrease the risk of forced labour, such as improving planning and forecasting and prompt payment. The company may further consider separating labour costs from price negotiations such that all direct and indirect labour costs are isolated and incorporated as a distinct costing block in pricing. The company should consider integrating [responsible buying practices in its contracts](#) with suppliers, to ensure that the responsibility for respecting human rights is shared.

Recruitment: The company has adopted a policy that prohibits worker-paid fees in its supply chains and requires fees to be repaid to workers where found. The company is encouraged to disclose how it ensures the implementation of this policy through the prevention of fees in its supply chains: such as through mapping of migration corridors and labour agencies used by suppliers, specialised monitoring for fees, and evidence of supplier payment of fees to labour agencies directly. The company may also consider providing details of how it supports responsible recruitment in its supply chains (for example, by sharing due diligence findings on recruitment fees with peers or by creating demand for responsible recruitment agencies).

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