

Sunny Optical Technology (Group) Co. Ltd. (Sunny Optical)

TICKER
2382

MARKET CAPITALIZATION
US\$33.2 billion

HEADQUARTERS
China

DISCLOSURES

UK Modern Slavery Act: Not applicable

Australia Modern Slavery Act: Not applicable

California Transparency in Supply Chains Act: No

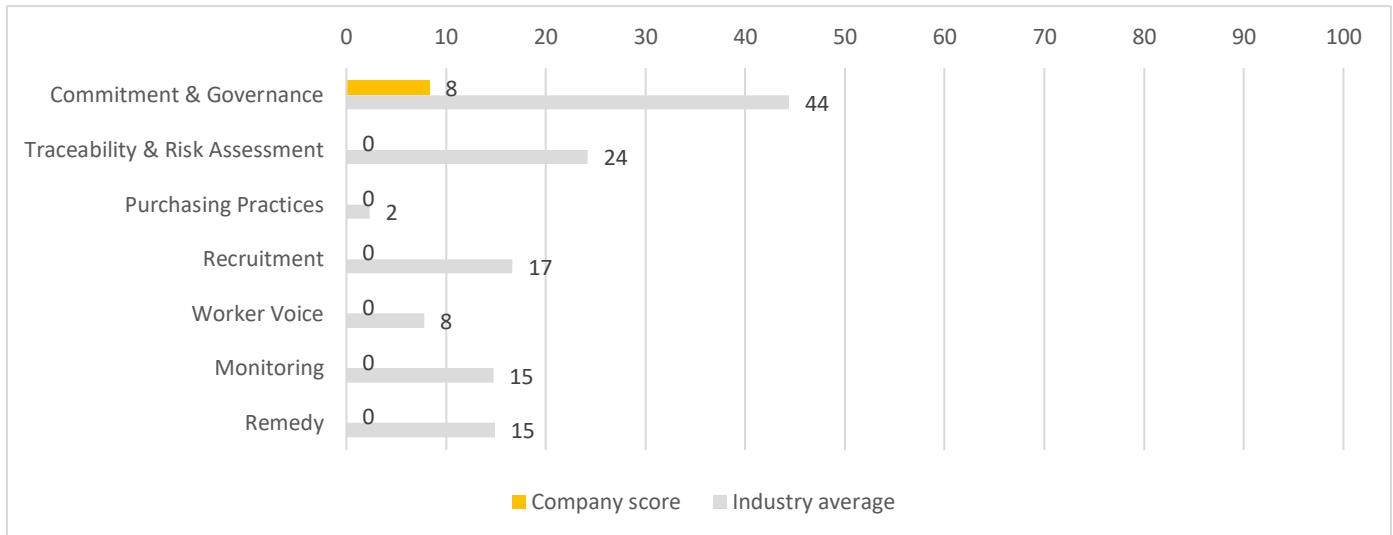
OVERALL RANKING

57 out of **60**

OVERALL SCORE

1 out of **100**

THEME-LEVEL SCORES



KEY DATA POINTS

SUPPLIER LIST

No

NO-FEE POLICY

No

RISK ASSESSMENT

No

REMEDY FOR SUPPLY CHAIN WORKERS

No

ENGAGED WITH KNOWTHECHAIN¹

No

HIGH-RISK SOURCING COUNTRIES

China

SUMMARY

Sunny Optical Technology (Group) Co. Ltd. (Sunny Optical), an optical manufacturer, ranks 57th out of 60 companies and scores zero on all themes except for Commitment & Governance. The company's score is based on its disclosure of training programs for its staff on forced labour and child labour. The company is encouraged to improve its performance and disclosure across all themes, in particular on Commitment & Governance, Traceability & Risk Assessment, and Monitoring.

LEADING PRACTICES

None.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR IMPROVEMENT

Commitment & Governance: The company discloses that it has a code of conduct for suppliers, but it does not appear to be publicly available. 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: While the company states it conducts annual risk assessments on suppliers, it is not clear that this includes human rights. 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](#).