

# Xiaomi Corp. (Xiaomi)

**TICKER**  
1810

**MARKET CAPITALIZATION**  
US\$61.8 billion

**HEADQUARTERS**  
China

**DISCLOSURES**

UK Modern Slavery Act: No

California Transparency in Supply Chains Act: Not applicable

Australia Modern Slavery Act:  
Not applicable

**OVERALL RANKING**

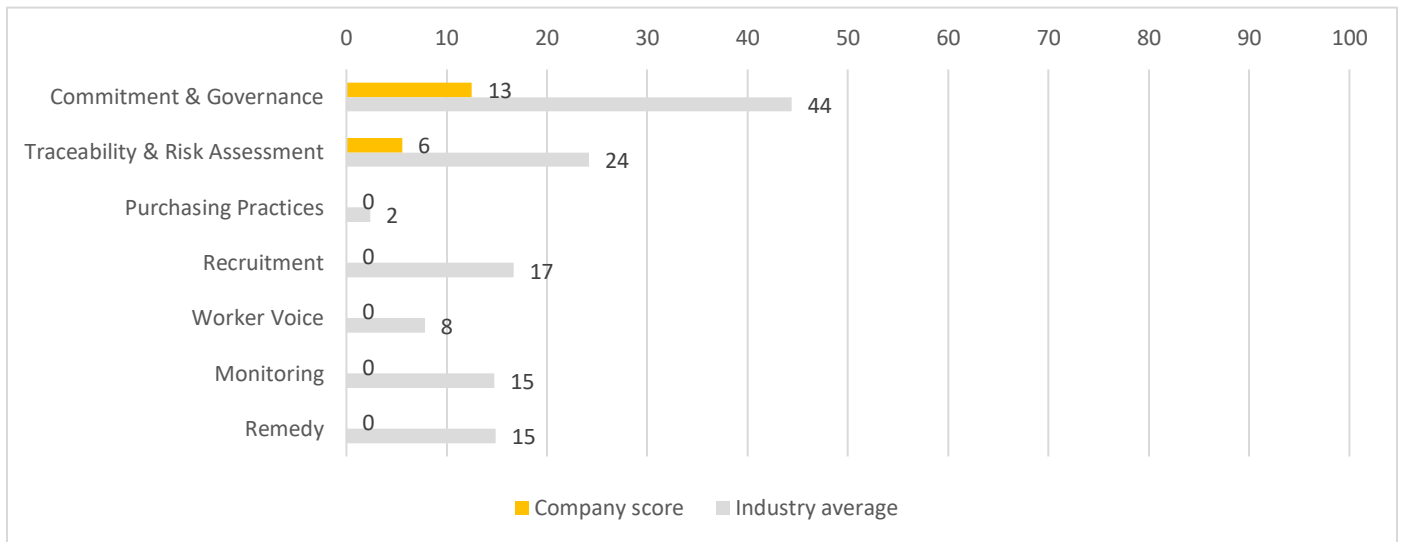
**55** out of **60**

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

**OVERALL SCORE**

**3** out of **100**

**THEME-LEVEL SCORES**



**KEY DATA POINTS**

**SUPPLIER LIST**

🚩 No

**RISK ASSESSMENT**

🚩 No

**ENGAGED WITH KNOWTHECHAIN<sup>1</sup>**

🚩 No

**ALLEGATIONS OF FORCED LABOUR**

🚩 Yes

**NO-FEE POLICY**

🚩 No

**REMEDY FOR SUPPLY CHAIN WORKERS**

🚩 No

**HIGH-RISK SOURCING COUNTRIES**

🚩 China

---

## SUMMARY

Xiaomi Corp. (Xiaomi), the world's second-largest smartphone manufacturer,<sup>2</sup> ranks 55<sup>th</sup> out of 60 companies. 20, the company improved its score by 3 points. This is because the company began disclosing a supplier code of conduct that addresses forced labour, and some information on its process for tracing smelters of tin, tungsten, tantalum and gold in its supply chains. KnowTheChain identified one allegation of forced labour in the company's supply chains.<sup>3</sup> The company is encouraged to improve its performance and disclosure on all themes, and in particular themes of Commitment & Governance, Traceability & Risk Assessment, and Worker Voice.

---

## LEADING PRACTICES

None.

---

## OPPORTUNITIES FOR IMPROVEMENT

**Commitment & Governance:** 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. It is also encouraged to engage in capacity building so that its suppliers can cascade its supply chain policies that address forced labour to their own supply chains and/or train suppliers below the first tier on such policies.

**Traceability & Risk Assessment:** To demonstrate a strong understanding of its supply chains, the company may consider disclosing the names and addresses of its first-tier suppliers, the countries in which its below-first-tier suppliers operate, and the countries from which it sources raw materials at high risk of forced labour. The company is further encouraged to assess forced labour risks across its supply chains, 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 take steps to ensure that a formal mechanism to report grievances regarding labour conditions in the company's supply chains is available and communicated to its suppliers' workers and relevant stakeholders (e.g., worker organisations or labour NGOs). Further, the company may consider disclosing data about the practical operation of the mechanism, such as the number of grievances filed, addressed, and resolved.

---

<sup>1</sup> 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](#).

<sup>2</sup> Canalys (July 2021), "[Xiaomi becomes number two smartphone vendor for first time ever in Q2 2021](#)." Accessed 10 November 2022.

<sup>3</sup> For more information on the allegations, and the disclosures the company made about its response to those allegations, see the full dataset [here](#).