

Siam Makro Public Co. Ltd (Siam Makro)

TICKER
MAKRO

MARKET CAPITALIZATION
US\$14.1 billion

HEADQUARTERS
Thailand

DISCLOSURES

UK Modern Slavery Act: Not applicable

California Transparency in Supply Chains Act: Not applicable

Australia Modern Slavery Act: Not applicable

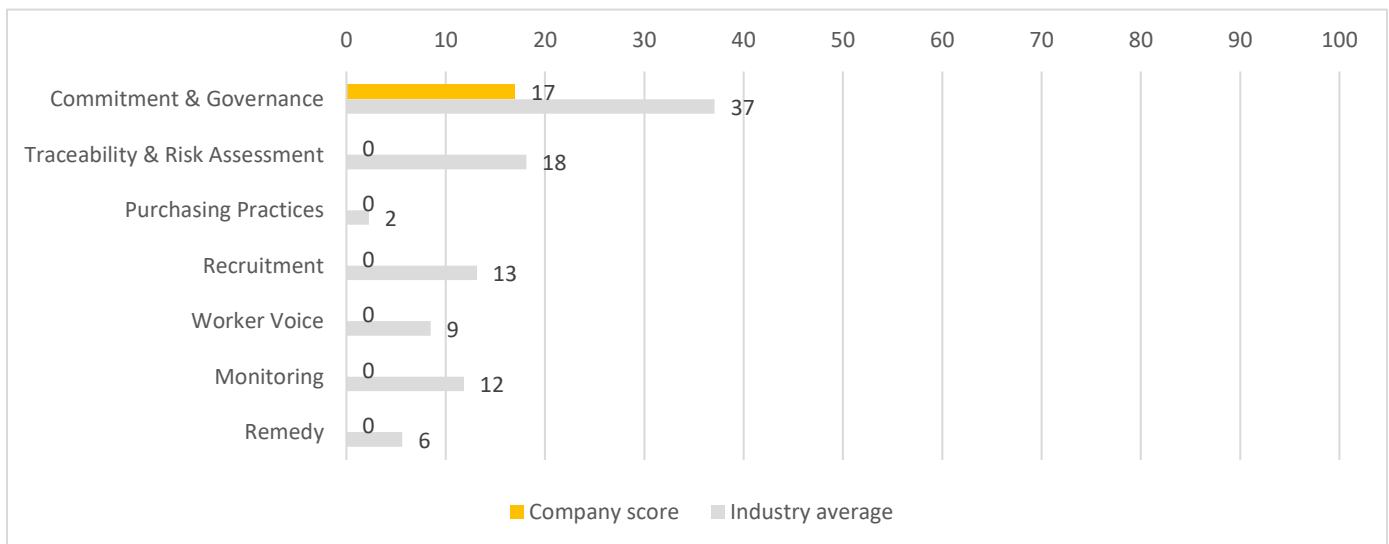
OVERALL RANKING

47 out of 60

OVERALL SCORE

3 out of 100

THEME-LEVEL SCORES



KEY DATA POINTS

FIRST-TIER SUPPLIER LIST

🚩 No

RISK ASSESSMENT

🚩 No

ENGAGED WITH KNOWTHECHAIN¹

🚩 No

NO-FEE POLICY

🚩 No

REMEDY FOR SUPPLY CHAIN WORKERS

🚩 No

HIGH-RISK COMMODITIES²

🚩 Coffee, fish, sugarcane

SUMMARY

Siam Makro Public Co. Ltd. (Siam Makro), a Thai food retailer, ranks 47 out of 60 companies. The company's score is based on its disclosure of a supplier code of conduct that prohibits forced labour, and a sustainability development committee that oversees compliance related to human rights and labour practices in its supply chains. However, the company does not disclose additional steps taken to address forced labour risks in its supply chains. The company is encouraged to improve its performance and disclosure on the themes of Traceability & Risk Assessment, Worker Voice, and Monitoring.

LEADING PRACTICES

None.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR IMPROVEMENT

Traceability & Risk Assessment: While the company discloses it has conducted a materiality assessment that included human rights, the company is encouraged to assess and disclose forced labour risks across different tiers of its supply chains, the sources consulted in the risk assessment process and how it engages with relevant stakeholders, including workers, unions, and civil society organisations, 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.

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 Research conducted through January 2023 or through April 2023, 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 For further details on high-risk raw materials and sourcing countries, see KnowTheChain's 2023 [food & beverage benchmark findings report](#).