

Vietnam Dairy Products JSC (Vinamilk)

TICKER
VNM

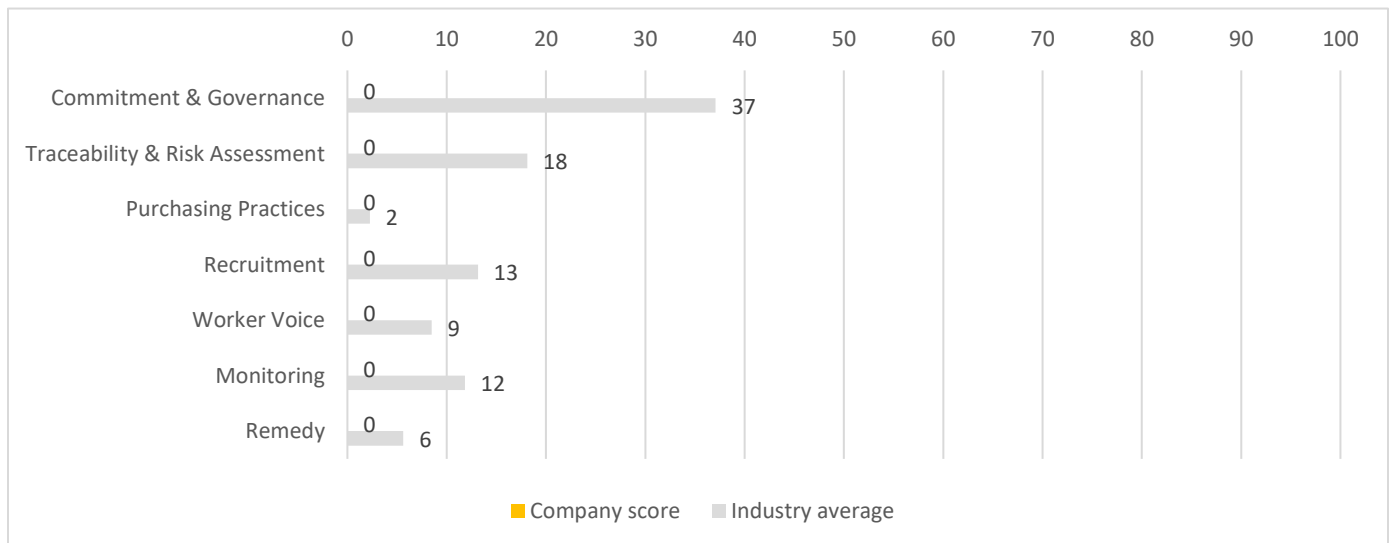
MARKET CAPITALIZATION
US\$7.7 billion

HEADQUARTERS
Vietnam

DISCLOSURES
UK Modern Slavery Act: Not applicable

California Transparency in Supply Chains Act: No

Australia Modern Slavery Act: Not applicable

OVERALL RANKING
56 out of 60
[2020 Performance](#)
OVERALL SCORE
0 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
 Corn, soy, sugarcane, and others

SUMMARY

Vietnam Dairy Products (Vinamilk), Vietnam's largest dairy company,³ ranks joint last out of 60 companies. Compared to 2020, the company does not seem to have taken steps to strengthen its performance and disclosure on forced labour issues within its supply chain. The company references a set of supplier expectations related to corporate social responsibility, but does not disclose a supplier code of conduct that addresses forced labour and other ILO core labour standards. The company is encouraged to improve its performance and disclosure on themes such as 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 includes the elimination of forced labour. It is further encouraged to establish responsibilities and accountability for the implementation of such a standard and train internal staff on this standard.

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 including workers, unions, and civil society organisations to address forced labour risks identified. The company is encouraged to demonstrate a strong understanding of its supply chains by disclosing the names and addresses of its first-tier suppliers (either across high-risk commodities or across all first-tier suppliers), the names and locations of below-first-tier suppliers, and the raw material sourcing countries from which it sources commodities at high risk of forced labour.

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](#).

³ Statista (2023), "[Market share of leading dairy companies in Vietnam in 2021](#)." Accessed 23 June 2023.