

Eclat Textile Corp. Ltd. (Eclat Textile)

TICKER
TAI:1746

MARKET CAPITALISATION
US\$5.67 billion

HEADQUARTERS
Taiwan

DISCLOSURES

UK Modern Slavery Act: Not applicable

Australia Modern Slavery Act: Not applicable

California Transparency in Supply Chains Act: Not applicable

OVERALL RANKING

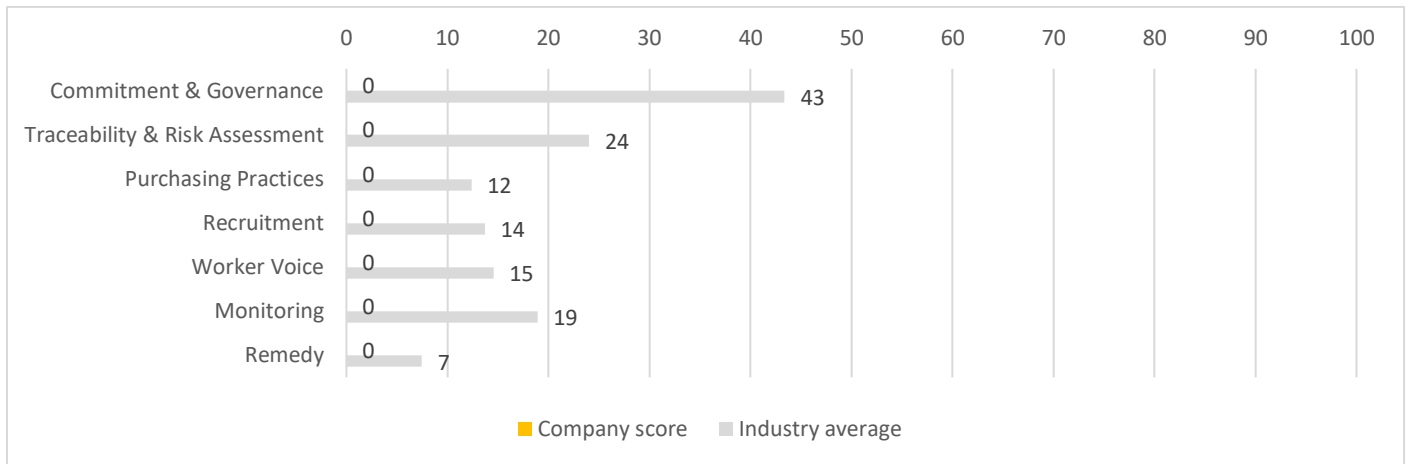
61 out of 65

[2021 Performance](#)

OVERALL SCORE

0 out of 100

THEME-LEVEL SCORES



KEY DATA POINTS

FIRST-TIER SUPPLIER LIST

No

NO-FEE POLICY

No

RISK ASSESSMENT

No

REMEDY FOR SUPPLY CHAIN WORKERS

No

DATA ON PURCHASING PRACTICES

No

HIGH-RISK RAW MATERIALS¹

Cotton, Silk

ENGAGED WITH KNOWTHECHAIN²

No

SUMMARY

Eclat Textile Corp. Ltd. (Eclat Textile), a Taiwanese manufacturer of apparel and textile materials, ranks joint 61st out of 65 companies and provides no relevant English language disclosure across themes. Since 2021, 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 is encouraged to improve its performance and disclosure on all themes, in particular Commitment & Governance, Traceability & Risk Assessment and Worker Voice.

LEADING PRACTICES

None.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR IMPROVEMENT

Commitment & Governance: While the company discloses that it requires suppliers to sign a supplier code of conduct, which covers commitments on labour rights, it does not provide further detail and the code does not appear to be publicly available in English. As such, the company is encouraged to disclose a supplier code of conduct that includes the ILO core labour standards, including the elimination of forced labour. While the company discloses setting up an “ESG Committee”, it is unclear whether it has a mandate to oversee supply chain forced labour issues. As such, the company is further encouraged to establish responsibilities and accountability for the implementation of a policy or standards which covers supply chain forced labour issues and train internal staff on this standard.

Traceability & Risk Assessment: While the company states that it publishes a key first-tier supplier list, the list could not be located on the English-language website. As such, the company may consider disclosing a full list of names and addresses of its first-tier suppliers in English, the countries in which its below-first-tier suppliers operate, the countries from which it sources raw materials at high risk of forced labour, and data on the demographics of the supply chain workforce (such as the percentage of women and migrant workers). While the company discloses high-level information on forced labour risks, the company is further encouraged to assess forced labour risks across its supply chains and disclose the risks identified.

Worker Voice: While the company states that it has established “Regulations for Handling Complaints” to “build a convenient channel for internal and external complainer”, to prevent and address forced labour risks in its supply chains, the company may consider ensuring that a formal and effective mechanism to report grievances regarding labour conditions in its supply chains is available and communicated to its suppliers’ workers and relevant stakeholders, such as worker organizations or labour NGOs. Further, the company is encouraged to take steps to ensure that workers in its supply chains are able to exercise their rights to freedom of association and collective bargaining.

¹ For further details on high-risk raw materials and sourcing countries, see KnowTheChain’s 2023 apparel & footwear benchmark [findings report](#).

² Research conducted through June 2023 or through September 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](#).