

# Page Industries Ltd. (Page Industries)

**TICKER**  
BOM:532827

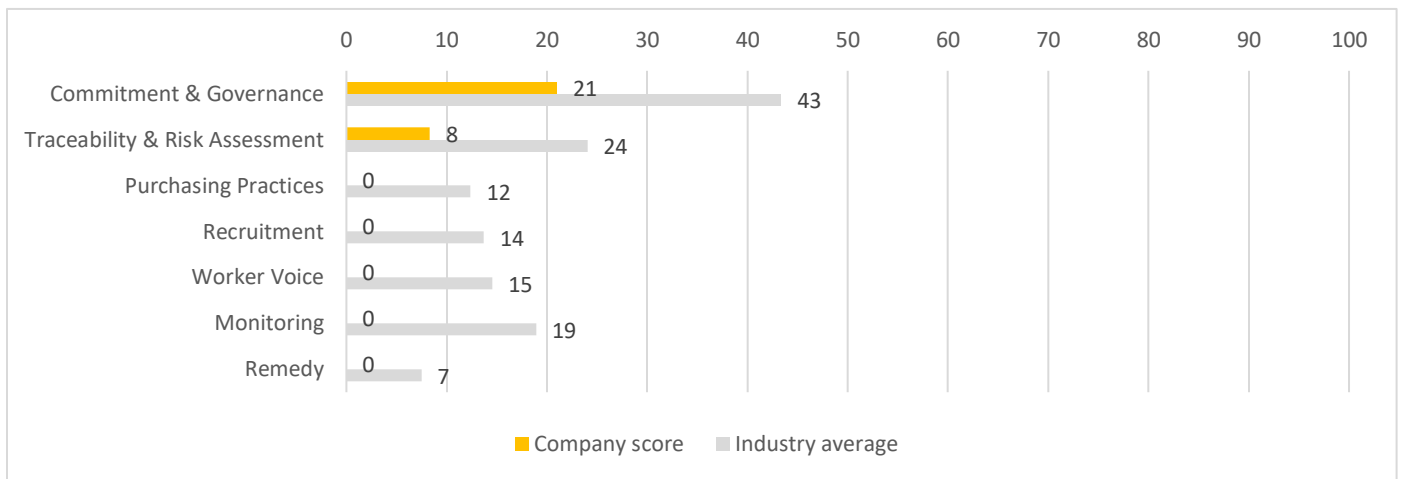
**MARKET CAPITALISATION**  
US\$6.24 billion

**HEADQUARTERS**  
India

**DISCLOSURES**
UK Modern Slavery Act: Not applicable

California Transparency in Supply Chains Act: Not applicable

Australia Modern Slavery Act: Not applicable

**OVERALL RANKING**
**52 out of 65**
[2021 Performance](#)
**OVERALL SCORE**
**5 out of 100**
**THEME-LEVEL SCORES**

**KEY DATA POINTS**
**FIRST-TIER SUPPLIER LIST**
 No

**RISK ASSESSMENT**
 No

**DATA ON PURCHASING PRACTICES**
 No

**ENGAGED WITH KNOWTHECHAIN<sup>2</sup>**

Yes

**NO-FEE POLICY**
 No

**REMEDY FOR SUPPLY CHAIN WORKERS**
 No

**HIGH-RISK RAW MATERIALS<sup>1</sup>**
 Cotton

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## SUMMARY

Page Industries Ltd. (Page Industries), owner of brands Jockey and Speedo, ranks 52<sup>nd</sup> out of 65 companies. Since 2021, the company disclosed data on the percentage of women in its supply chains. However, the company does not seem to have taken additional steps to strengthen its performance and disclosure on forced labour issues within its supply chain. Notably, the company has committed to stronger supply chain transparency and states it is working on publishing a first-tier supplier list, as well as data on migrant workers in its supply chains. In addition, it states a clause prohibiting worker-paid recruitment fees in its supply chains will be included in its supplier code of conduct in the future. The company is encouraged to improve its performance and disclosure on all themes, including Commitment & Governance, Traceability & Risk Assessment, and Worker Voice.

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## LEADING PRACTICES

None.

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## OPPORTUNITIES FOR IMPROVEMENT

**Commitment & Governance:** While the company references its sustainability steering committee and discloses the existence of a social compliance function in its organisation, 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:** The company is encouraged to conduct a human rights risk assessment that uses sources beyond the results of supplier audits and disclose forced labour risks across different tiers of its supply chains. It is further encouraged to 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 countries from which it sources raw materials at high risk of forced labour.

**Worker Voice:** While the company discloses an email address within its supplier code to submit violations of the policy, this appears to be for the use of suppliers' management as opposed to suppliers' workers. 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.

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

<sup>2</sup> 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](#).