

Inner Mongolia Yili Industrial Group Co., Ltd (Yili)

TICKER
600887

MARKET CAPITALIZATION
US\$37.3 billion

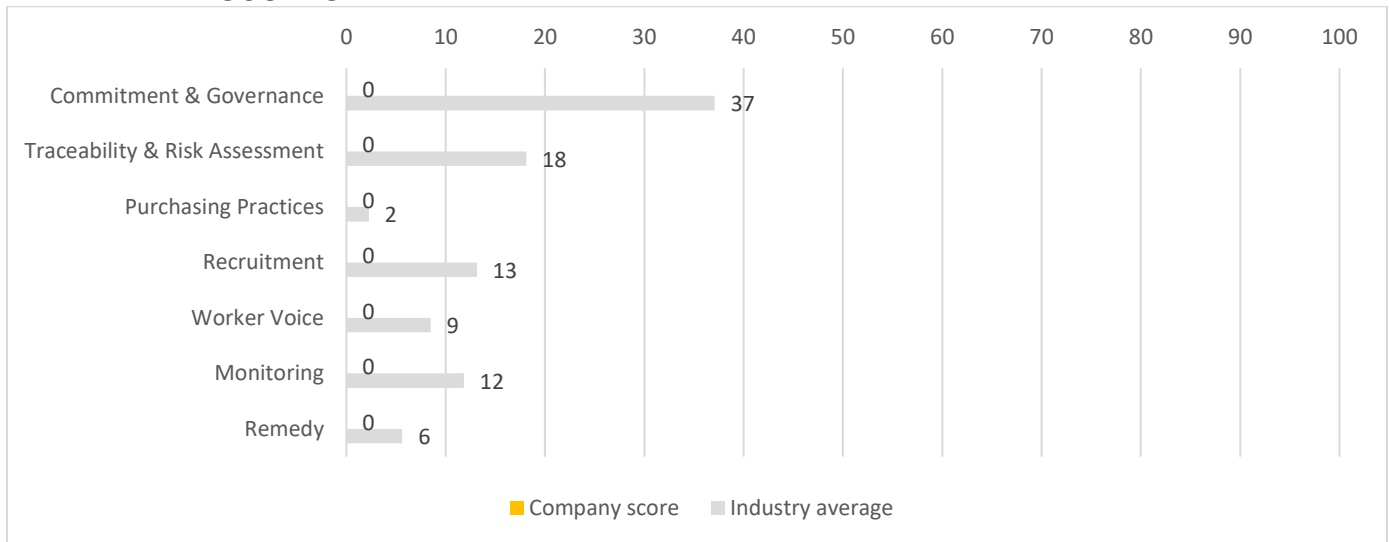
HEADQUARTERS
China

DISCLOSURES
UK Modern Slavery Act: Not applicable

Australia Modern Slavery Act:
Not applicable

California Transparency in Supply Chains Act: Not applicable

OVERALL RANKING
56 out of 60
[2020 Rank:](#) 40 out of 43

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

Palm oil, cattle

SUMMARY

Inner Mongolia Yili Industrial Group Co., Ltd (Yili), Asia's largest dairy company,¹ ranks joint last of 60 companies. The company does not disclose any relevant information on efforts to address forced labour issues within its supply chains. Compared to 2020, it 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 across all themes, particularly Commitment and Governance, Traceability and 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: 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, 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). The company is further encouraged to assess forced labour risks across its supply chains and disclose the risks identified.

Monitoring: The company may consider adopting and disclosing 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 the percentage of suppliers assessed annually and a summary 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](#).

¹ Rabobank, 2022, "Global Dairy Top 20," https://research.rabobank.com/far/en/documents/502210_Rabobank_Global-Dairy-Top-20-2022_Ledman_Aug2022.pdf. Accessed 06 July 2023.