The company publicly demonstrates its commitment to addressing human trafficking and forced labor. The company’s supply chain standard:

1.1 Commitment

- The company has a supply chain standard that requires suppliers throughout its supply chain to uphold workers’ fundamental rights and freedoms (as articulated in the International Labour Organization’s Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work), including the elimination of forced labor. The standard has been approved by a senior executive, is easily accessible on the company’s website, is regularly updated, and is communicated to the company’s suppliers.

1.2 Supply Chain Standards

- The company has established clear responsibilities and accountability for the implementation of its supply chain policies and standards relevant to human trafficking and forced labor, both within the company and at board level.

1.3 Management and Accountability

- The company has tasked a board member or board committee with oversight of its supply chain policies and standards that address human trafficking and forced labor.
The company has training programs in place to ensure that relevant decision-makers within the company and its supply chain are aware of risks related to human trafficking and forced labor and are effectively implementing the company’s policies and standards.

The company engages with relevant stakeholders on human trafficking and forced labor. This includes engagement with policy makers, worker rights organizations, or local NGOs in countries in which its suppliers operate, as well as active participation in one or more multi-stakeholder or industry initiatives.

The company demonstrates an understanding of the suppliers and their workers throughout its supply chain, the company publicly discloses the names and addresses of its first-tier suppliers, the countries of below first-tier suppliers, the sourcing countries of raw materials at high risk of forced labor and human trafficking, and some information on its suppliers’ workforce.

The company has a process to assess forced labor risks, and it publicly discloses forced labor risks identified in different tiers of its supply chain.

The company undertakes programs which include:
(1) the training of all relevant decision-makers within the company on risks, policies, and standards related to human trafficking and forced labor; and
(2) the training and capacity-building of suppliers on risks, policies, and standards related to human trafficking and forced labor, covering key human trafficking and forced labor.

In the last three years, the company has engaged relevant stakeholders by:
(1) providing at least two examples of engagements on forced labor and human trafficking with policy makers, worker rights organizations, local NGOs, or other relevant stakeholders in countries in which its suppliers operate, covering different supply chain contexts; and
(2) actively participating in one or more multi-stakeholder or industry initiatives focused on eradicating forced labor and human trafficking across the industry.

2.0 Traceability and Risk Assessment

2.1 Traceability
The company demonstrates an understanding of the suppliers and their workers throughout its supply chain, the company publicly discloses the names and addresses of its first-tier suppliers, the countries of below first-tier suppliers, the sourcing countries of raw materials at high risk of forced labor and human trafficking, and some information on its suppliers’ workforce.

The company discloses:
(1) the names and addresses of its first-tier suppliers;
(2) the countries of below first-tier suppliers (this does not include raw material suppliers);
(3) the sourcing countries of raw materials at high risk of forced labor and human trafficking; and
(4) some information on its suppliers’ workforce.

2.2 Risk Assessment
The company has a process to assess forced labor risks, and it publicly discloses forced labor risks identified in different tiers of its supply chain.

The company discloses:
(1) details on how it conducts human rights supply chain risk or impact assessments that include forced labor risks or assessments that focus specifically on forced labor risks; and
### 3.0 Purchasing Practices

#### 3.1 Purchasing Practices

The company is taking steps towards responsible raw materials sourcing. It is adopting responsible purchasing practices in the first tier of its supply chain, and provides procurement incentives to first-tier suppliers to encourage or reward good labor practices.

Purchasing practices and pricing may both positively impact labor standards in the company's supply chain, and increase risks of forced labor and human trafficking. The company:

- (1) is taking steps towards responsible raw materials sourcing;
- (2) is adopting responsible purchasing practices in the first tier of its supply chain; and
- (3) provides procurement incentives to first-tier suppliers to encourage or reward good labor practices (such as price premiums, increased orders, and longer-term contracts).

#### 3.2 Supplier Selection

The company assesses risks of forced labor at potential suppliers prior to entering into any contracts with them.

The company:

- (1) assesses risks of forced labor at potential suppliers prior to entering into any contracts with them.

#### 3.3 Integration into Supplier Contracts

The company integrates supply chain standards addressing forced labor and human trafficking into supplier contracts.

The company:

- (1) integrates supply chain standards addressing forced labor and human trafficking into supplier contracts.

#### 3.4 Cascading Standards through the Supply Chain

The company extends its supply chain standards beyond its first tier by requiring that its first-tier suppliers ensure that their own suppliers implement standards that are in-line with the company's standards.

The company:

- (1) requires its first-tier suppliers to ensure that their own suppliers implement standards that are in-line with the company's supply chain standards addressing forced labor and human trafficking.

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<th>Indicator Name</th>
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<tr>
<td>2.2 Risk Assessment (cont’d)</td>
<td>(2) details on forced labor risks identified in different tiers of its supply chain.</td>
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| 3.0 Purchasing Practices | | }

**Table:**

- **Indicator Name:** 2.2 Risk Assessment (cont’d)
- **Indicator Description:** (2) details on forced labor risks identified in different tiers of its supply chain.
- **Indicator Elements:**
4.0 Recruitment

**4.1 Recruitment Approach**
The company has a policy that requires direct employment in its supply chain, and requires employment and recruitment agencies in its supply chain to uphold workers' fundamental rights and freedoms. The company discloses information on the recruitment agencies used by its suppliers.

**4.2 Recruitment Fees**
In its relevant policies or standards the company requires that no fees be charged during any recruitment process in its supply chain—the costs of recruitment should be borne not by the worker but by the employer ("Employer Pays Principle"). In the event that it discovers that fees have been paid by workers in its supply chain, the company ensures that such fees are reimbursed to the workers.

**4.3 Monitoring and Ethical Recruitment**
The company ensures employment and/or recruitment agencies used in its supply chain are monitored to assess and address risks of forced labor and human trafficking, and provides details of how it supports ethical recruitment in its supply chain.

**4.4 Migrant Worker Rights**
To avoid the exploitation of migrant workers in its supply chain, the company ensures migrant workers understand the terms and conditions of their recruitment and employment, and also understand their rights. It further ensures its suppliers refrain from restricting workers' movement, and that migrant workers are not discriminated against, and not retaliated against, when...

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**Indicator Name** | **Indicator Description** | **Indicator Elements**
--- | --- | ---
**4.0 Recruitment** | The company: (1) has a policy that requires direct employment in its supply chain; (2) requires employment and recruitment agencies in its supply chain to uphold workers' fundamental rights and freedoms (those articulated in the International Labour Organization's Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work), including the elimination of forced labor; and (3) discloses information on the recruitment agencies used by its suppliers. | The company: (1) requires that no worker in its supply chain should pay for a job—the costs of recruitment should be borne not by the worker but by the employer ("Employer Pays Principle"); and (2) ensures that such fees are reimbursed to the workers, in the event that it discovers that fees have been paid by workers in its supply chain. The company: (1) ensures employment and/or recruitment agencies used in its supply chain are monitored to assess and address risks of forced labor and human trafficking; and (2) provides details of how it supports ethical recruitment in its supply chain. The company: (1) ensures migrant workers understand the terms and conditions of their recruitment and employment, and also understand their rights; (2) ensures its suppliers refrain from restricting workers’ movement, including through the retention of passports or other personal documents against workers’ will;
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<td>4.4 Migrant Worker Rights (cont'd)</td>
<td>they raise grievances. The company provides evidence of how it works with suppliers to ensure migrant workers' rights are respected.</td>
<td>(3) ensures migrant workers are not discriminated against, and not retaliated against, when they raise grievances; and (4) provides evidence of how it works with suppliers to ensure migrant workers' rights are respected.</td>
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<td>5.0 Worker Voice</td>
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<td>5.1 Communication of Policies</td>
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<td>The company works with relevant stakeholders to engage with and educate workers in its supply chain on their labor rights. To ensure scalability and effectiveness, the company ensures that there are worker-to-worker education initiatives on labor rights in its supply chain, and it provides evidence of the positive impact of worker engagement in its supply chain.</td>
<td>5.2 Worker Voice</td>
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<td>To support collective worker empowerment, the company works with suppliers to improve their practices in relation to freedom of association and collective bargaining, and with local or global trade unions to support freedom of association in its supply chain. Where there are regulatory constraints on freedom of association, the company ensures workplace environments in which workers are able to pursue alternative forms of organizing.</td>
<td>5.3 Freedom of Association</td>
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**5.3 Freedom of Association**

The company ensures a formal mechanism to report a grievance to an impartial entity regarding labor conditions in the company’s supply chain is available to its suppliers’ workers and relevant stakeholders. The company ensures that the mechanism is effective across its supply chain.

**5.4 Grievance Mechanism**

The company ensures a formal mechanism to report a grievance to an impartial entity regarding labor conditions in the company’s supply chain is available to its suppliers’ workers and relevant stakeholders. The company ensures that the mechanism is effective across its supply chain.

**6.0 Monitoring**

**6.1 Auditing Process**

The company audits its suppliers to measure compliance with applicable regulations and with its supply chain standards. The process includes non-scheduled visits, a review of relevant documents, interviews with workers, and visits to associated production facilities and related worker housing. The company also audits suppliers below the first tier.

The company has a supplier audit process that includes:

1. non-scheduled visits;
2. a review of relevant documents;
3. interviews with workers;
4. visits to associated production facilities and related worker housing; and
5. supplier audits below the first tier.
### 6.2 Audit Disclosure

The company publicly discloses information on the results of its audits. This includes the percentage of suppliers audited annually, the percentage of unannounced audits, the number or percentage of workers interviewed, information on the qualification of the auditors used, and a summary of findings, including details regarding any violations revealed.

### 7.0 Remedy

#### 7.1 Corrective Action Plans

The company has a process to create corrective action plans with suppliers found to be in violation of applicable regulations and/or the company's standards, with the goal of improving conditions and achieving compliance. The company's corrective action plans include potential actions taken in case of non-compliance; a means to verify remediation and/or implementation of corrective actions; and potential consequences if corrective actions are not taken.

The company's corrective action plans include:

1. potential actions taken in case of non-compliance, such as stop-work notices, warning letters, supplementary training, and policy revision;
2. a means to verify remediation and/or implementation of corrective actions, such as record review, employee interviews, spot-checks, or other means;
3. potential consequences if corrective actions are not taken; and
4. a summary or an example of its corrective action process in practice.

#### 7.2 Remedy Programs and Response to Allegations

The company has a process to provide remedy to workers in its supply chain in cases of human trafficking and forced labor.

If no allegation regarding forced labor in the company's supply chain has been identified, the company discloses examples of outcomes for workers of its remedy process.

A. If no allegation regarding forced labor in the company's supply chain has been identified in the last three years, the company discloses:

1. a process for responding to complaints and/or reported violations of policies and standards; and
2. at least two examples of outcomes for workers of its remedy process in practice, covering different supply chain contexts.
If one or more allegations regarding forced labor in the company's supply chain have been identified, and the company denies the allegation, the company discloses a public response to the allegation, a description of what actions it would take to prevent and remediate the alleged impacts, and that it engages in a dialogue with the stakeholders reportedly affected in the allegation, or requires its supplier(s) to do so.

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<td>7.2 Remedy Programs and Response to Allegations (cont'd)</td>
<td>If one or more allegations regarding forced labor in the company's supply chain have been identified, the company discloses a public response to the allegation, and outcomes of the remedy process, including evidence that remedy(ies) are satisfactory to the victims or groups representing the victims.</td>
<td>B.1. If one or more allegations regarding forced labor in the company's supply chain have been identified in the last three years, the company discloses: (1) a process for responding to the complaints and/or reported violations of policies and standards; (2) a public response to the allegation, which covers each aspect of each allegation; (3) outcomes of the remedy process in the case of the allegation(s); and (4) evidence that remedy(ies) are satisfactory to the victims or groups representing the victims.</td>
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<td>If one or more allegations regarding forced labor in the company's supply chain have been identified, and the company denies the allegation, the company discloses a public response to the allegation, a description of what actions it would take to prevent and remediate the alleged impacts, and that it engages in a dialogue with the stakeholders reportedly affected in the allegation, or requires its supplier(s) to do so.</td>
<td>B.2. If one or more allegations regarding forced labor in the company's supply chain have been identified in the last three years, and the company denies the allegation, the company discloses: (1) a process for responding to the complaints and/or reported violations of policies and standards; (2) a public response to the allegation, which covers each aspect of each allegation; (3) a description of what actions it would take to prevent and remediate the alleged impacts; and (4) that it engages in a dialogue with the stakeholders reportedly affected in the allegation, or requires its supplier(s) to do so.</td>
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