

# BOE Technology Group Co. Ltd. (BOE Technology)

**TICKER**  
725

**MARKET CAPITALISATION**  
US\$13.9 billion

**HEADQUARTERS**  
China

**DISCLOSURES**

UK Modern Slavery Act: No

California Transparency in Supply Chains Act: No

Australia Modern Slavery Act: Not applicable

**OVERALL RANKING**

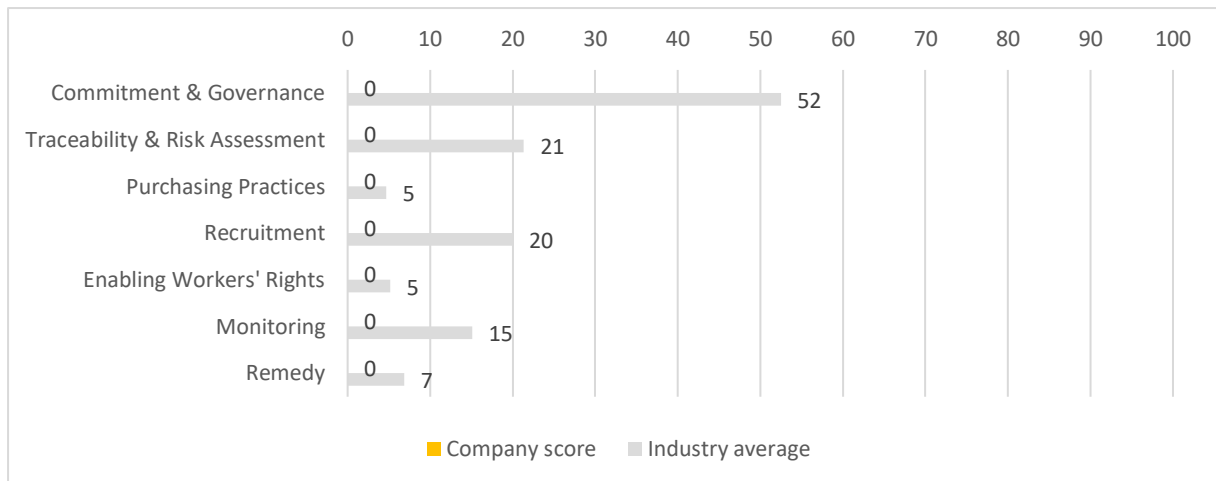
**45 out of 45**

[2022 Rank](#): 58 out of 60<sup>1</sup>

**OVERALL SCORE**

**0 out of 100**

**THEME-LEVEL SCORES**



**KEY DATA POINTS**

**FIRST-TIER SUPPLIER LIST**

🚩 No

**RISK ASSESSMENT**

🚩 No

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

🚩 No

**NO-FEE POLICY**

🚩 No

**REMEDY FOR SUPPLY CHAIN WORKERS**

🚩 No

**HIGH-RISK SOURCING COUNTRIES<sup>3</sup>**

🚩 Not disclosed

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## SUMMARY

BOE Technology Group Co. Ltd. (BOE Technology), a supplier to companies including Apple, Dell, HP and Samsung, ranks 45<sup>th</sup> out of 45 companies. Compared to 2022, the company does not seem to have taken steps to strengthen its performance and disclosure on forced labour issues within its supply chain. As such, its score has not improved. KnowTheChain identified one allegation of forced labour in the company's supply chains, related to alleged Uyghur forced labour. However, the company does not disclose the steps it has taken to address the risks of alleged Uyghur forced labour across raw materials and supply chain tiers. The company is encouraged to improve its performance and disclosure on all themes, including Commitment & Governance, Traceability & Risk Assessment, and Remedy.

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## LEADING PRACTICES

None.

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## OPPORTUNITIES FOR IMPROVEMENT

**Commitment & Governance:** The company discloses management regulations for its suppliers, but this policy does not specifically prohibit the use of forced labour, stating that “suppliers shall not use or support the use of prison labour.” The company is encouraged to develop and disclose a supplier code of conduct that includes the ILO core labour standards, which include the elimination of forced labour. The company is further 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:** While the company acknowledges the risk of forced labour, particularly among its sub-suppliers, the company is encouraged to assess 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 legitimate worker representatives, and civil society organisations to address forced labour risks identified.

**Remedy:** The company may consider establishing a process to ensure that remedy is provided to workers in its supply chains in cases of forced labour and disclosing details on this process, such as responsible parties, approval procedures, timeframes, and, crucially, engagement with affected stakeholders. To demonstrate to its stakeholders that it has an effective remedy process in place, the company is encouraged to disclose examples of remedy provided to its suppliers' workers, including with respect to specific allegations in its supply chains.

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<sup>1</sup> The number of companies assessed in the ranking has decreased from 60 in 2022 to 45 in 2025.

<sup>2</sup> Research conducted through September 2024 or through December 2024, 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](#).

<sup>3</sup> For further details on high-risk raw materials and sourcing countries, see KnowTheChain's [2025 ICT benchmark findings report](#).