

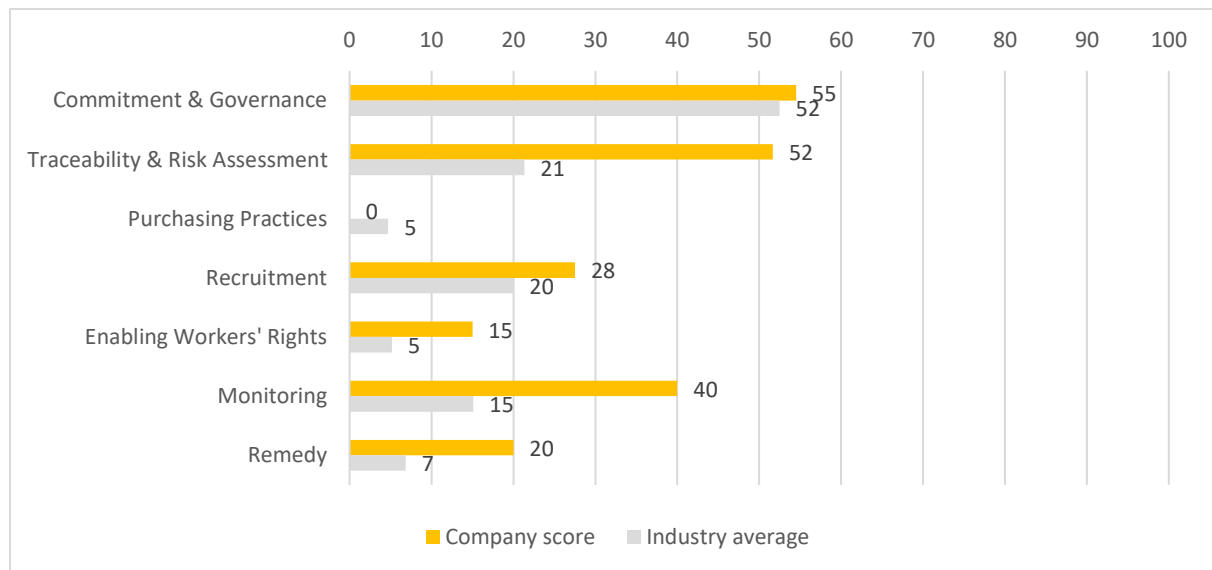
Intel Corp. (Intel)

TICKER
INTC

MARKET CAPITALISATION
US\$212.3 billion

HEADQUARTERS
United States

DISCLOSURES
UK Modern Slavery Act: [Yes](#)
California Transparency in Supply Chains Act: [Yes](#)
Australia Modern Slavery Act: Not applicable

OVERALL RANKING
8 out of 45
[2022 Rank:](#) 2 out of 60¹
OVERALL SCORE
34 out of 100
THEME-LEVEL SCORES

KEY DATA POINTS
FIRST-TIER SUPPLIER LIST

Yes (Names only, not addresses)

RISK ASSESSMENT

Yes

ENGAGED WITH KNOWTHECHAIN²

Informal

NO-FEE POLICY

Yes (Employer Pays Principle)

REMEDY FOR SUPPLY CHAIN WORKERS

Yes (Limited)

HIGH-RISK SOURCING COUNTRIES³
 Not disclosed

SUMMARY

Intel Corp. (Intel), a US semiconductor company, ranks 8th 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 rank has dropped by 6 places. The company's score is based on its stronger performance on the themes of Traceability & Risk Assessment and Monitoring. However, it scores zero on the theme of Purchasing Practices.

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 the themes of Purchasing Practices, Recruitment, and Enabling Workers' Rights.

LEADING PRACTICES

None.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR IMPROVEMENT

Purchasing Practices: To address forced labour risks in its supply chains, the company is encouraged to adopt purchasing practices that decrease the risk of forced labour, such as improving planning and forecasting and prompt payment, and disclose quantitative data evidencing the implementation of responsible purchasing practices. The company should further take steps to ensure that pricing includes the full cost of production, including a living wage/income, and consider separating labour costs from price negotiations such that all direct and indirect labour costs are isolated and incorporated as a distinct costing block in pricing. The company should consider integrating [responsible buying practices in its contracts](#) with suppliers, to ensure that the responsibility for respecting human rights is shared.

Recruitment: The company discloses a policy prohibiting worker-paid recruitment fees in its supply chains and discloses data on the amount of fees remediated to supply chain workers who had been charged. To ensure the implementation of its policy, the company is encouraged to work on the prevention of fees charged to workers in its supply chains, such as through mapping of migration corridors and labour agencies used by suppliers, specialised monitoring for fees, and evidence of supplier payment of fees to labour agencies directly. The company is further encouraged to disclose information on the labour recruiters used by its suppliers.

Enabling Workers' Rights: To support collective worker empowerment, the company is encouraged to work with local or global trade unions to support freedom of association in its supply chains. Further, the company is encouraged to disclose examples, covering different supply chain contexts, of how it improved freedom of association and/or collective bargaining for its suppliers' workers.

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

² 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](#).

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