

Semiconductor Manufacturing International Corp (SMIC)

TICKER
981

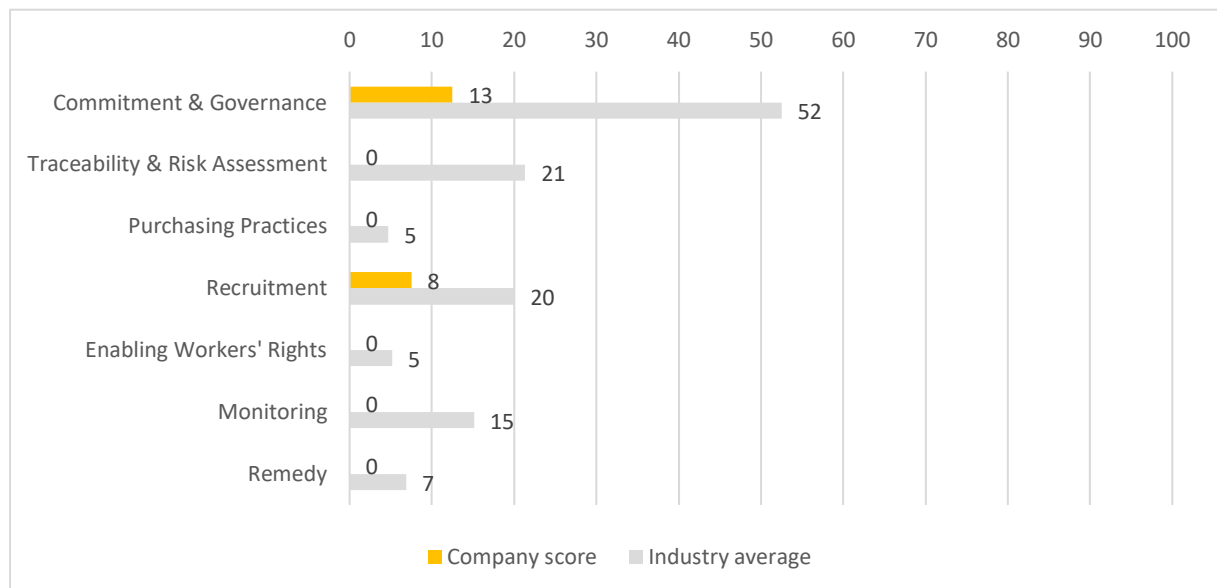
MARKET CAPITALISATION
US\$23 billion

HEADQUARTERS
China

DISCLOSURES
UK Modern Slavery Act: Not applicable

California Transparency in Supply Chains Act: Not applicable

Australia Modern Slavery Act: Not applicable

OVERALL RANKING
44 out of 45
[2022 Rank](#): 51 out of 60¹
OVERALL SCORE
3 out of 100
THEME-LEVEL SCORES

KEY DATA POINTS
FIRST-TIER SUPPLIER LIST
 No


RISK ASSESSMENT
 No

ENGAGED WITH KNOWTHECHAIN²
 No

NO-FEE POLICY

Yes (Employer Pays Principle)

REMEDY FOR SUPPLY CHAIN WORKERS
 No

HIGH-RISK SOURCING COUNTRIES³
 Not disclosed

SUMMARY

Semiconductor Manufacturing International Corp (SMIC), a semiconductor foundry that supplies to companies such as NXP Semiconductors and Qualcomm, ranks 44th 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 dropped by 2 points. The company's score is based on its disclosure of a supplier code of conduct and a policy prohibiting worker-paid recruitment fees.

Steps the company could take to address forced labour risks in its supply chains, include disclosing policies and practices on themes such as Traceability & Risk Assessment, Enabling Workers' Rights and Monitoring.

LEADING PRACTICES

None.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR IMPROVEMENT

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.

Enabling Workers' Rights: To prevent and address forced labour risks in its supply chains, the company may consider ensuring that a formal and effective mechanism to report grievances regarding labour conditions is available and communicated to its suppliers' workers and relevant stakeholders, such as worker organisations or labour NGOs. Further, the company is encouraged to take steps to ensure that workers in its supply chains are able to exercise their rights to freedom of association and collective bargaining.

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 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](#).