

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

TICKER
600887

MARKET CAPITALISATION
US\$23.7 billion

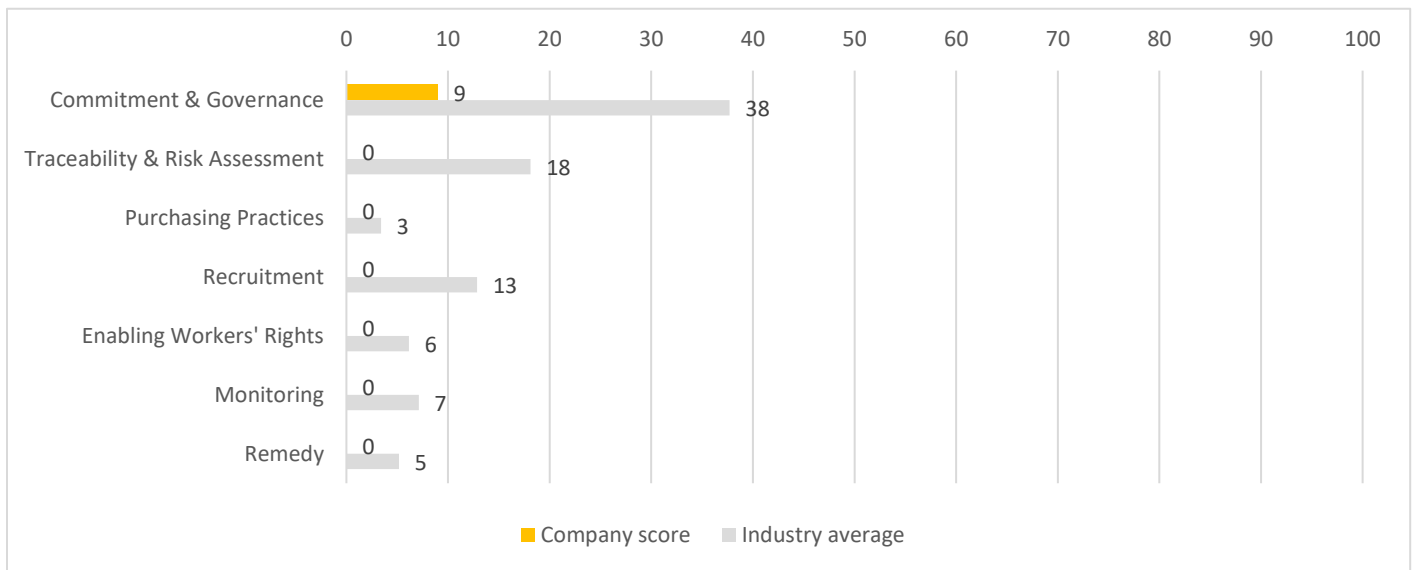
HEADQUARTERS
China

DISCLOSURES
UK Modern Slavery Act: Not applicable

California Transparency in Supply Chains Act: Not applicable

Australia Modern Slavery Act: Applicability not determined

OVERALL RANKING
41 out of 45

 2023 Rank: [56 out of 60](#)
OVERALL SCORE
1 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
 Soy beans, cattle, palm oil

SUMMARY

Inner Mongolia Yili Industrial Group Co., Ltd (Yili), Asia's largest dairy company, ranks joint second to last (41) out of 45 companies.³ Compared to 2023, the company improved its score of zero by nine points by disclosing information on supplier standards, including that suppliers are required to sign a commitment covering labour rights principles, and that it has issued the "Responsible Procurement Standards (CoC)" in alignment with the Sedex SMETA standards, which contain requirements for suppliers in terms of environment, health and safety, labor, and business ethics. However, the company does not disclose a supplier code of conduct that addresses the five ILO core labour standards.

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 and 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 and 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 April - September 2025, 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 and Human Rights Centre [website](#).

² For further details on high-risk raw materials and sourcing countries, see KnowTheChain's 2026 Food & Beverage benchmark [findings report](#).

³ The number of companies assessed in the ranking has decreased from 60 in 2022 to 45 in 2026.