

WH Group Ltd (WH Group)

TICKER
288

MARKET CAPITALISATION
US\$4.5 billion

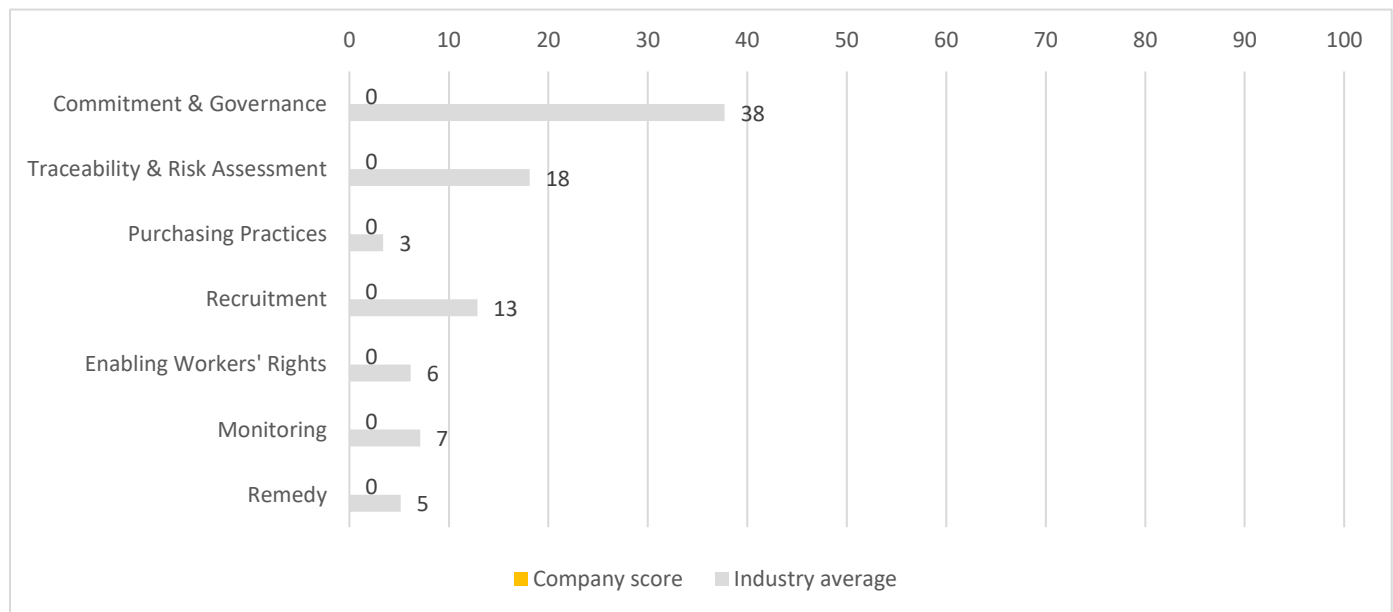
HEADQUARTERS
Hong Kong

DISCLOSURES
UK Modern Slavery Act: [Yes](#) (Disclosure of Subsidiary)

Australia Modern Slavery Act: Not applicable

California Transparency in Supply Chains Act: [Yes](#) (Disclosure of Subsidiary)

OVERALL RANKING
43 out of 45

 2023 Rank: [56 out of 60](#)
OVERALL SCORE
0 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
 Cattle, chile pepper, peanuts, squid and others

SUMMARY

WH Group Ltd (WH Group), a Chinese multinational meat and food processing company, ranks joint last (43 out of 45) with two other companies scoring zero.³ The company does not disclose any relevant information on efforts to address forced labour issues within its supply chains. Compared to 2023, the company does not seem to have taken any steps to strengthen its performance and disclosure on forced labour issues within its supply chain.

The company is encouraged to improve its performance and disclosure on all themes, particularly Commitment and Governance, Traceability and Risk Assessment, and Remedy.

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.

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.

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 and beverage benchmark findings report](#).

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