Food & Beverage Benchmark
COMPANY SCORECARD 2026

Wilmar International Limited (Wilmar)

TICKER
F34

MARKET CAPITALISATION
US$5.3 billion

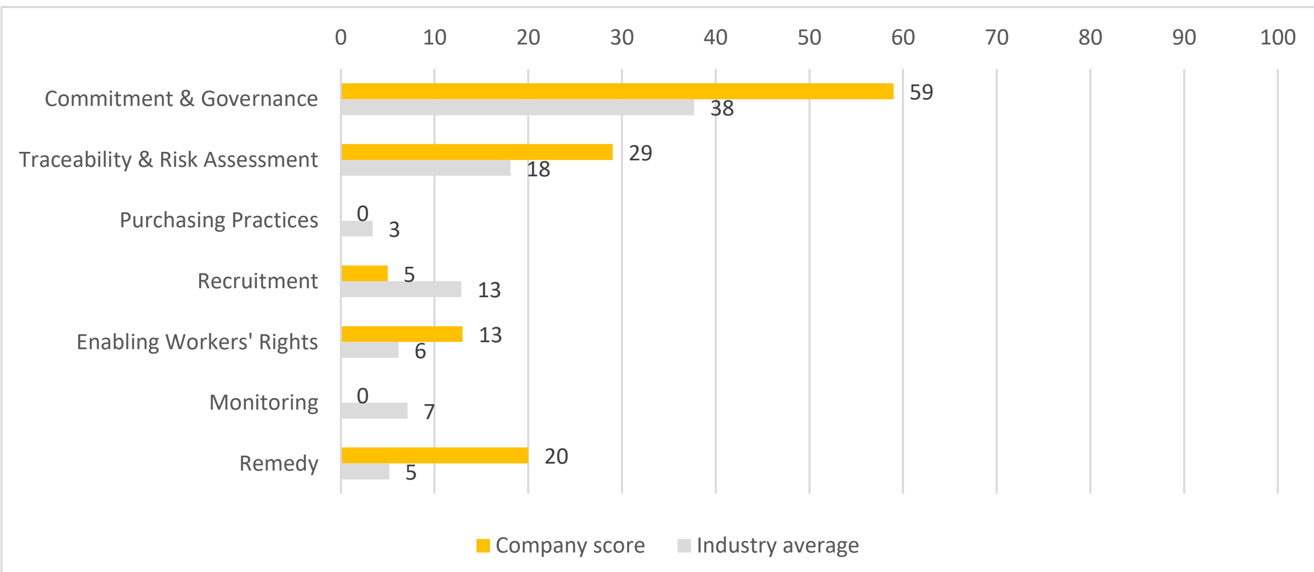
HEADQUARTERS
Singapore

DISCLOSURES
UK Modern Slavery Act: No
California Transparency in Supply Chains Act: No
Australia Modern Slavery Act: Yes (Disclosure of Subsidiary)

OVERALL RANKING
11 out of **45**
2023 Rank: 9 out of 60

OVERALL SCORE
21 out of **100**

THEME-LEVEL SCORES



KEY DATA POINTS

FIRST-TIER SUPPLIER LIST
Yes

RISK ASSESSMENT
Yes

ENGAGED WITH KNOWTHECHAIN[1]
No

NO-FEE POLICY
Yes

REMEDY FOR SUPPLY CHAIN WORKERS
No

HIGH-RISK COMMODITIES[2]
Beans, cattle, chile pepper, palm oil, peanuts and others

SUMMARY

Wilmar International Limited (Wilmar), one of the world's largest oil palm plantation owners and palm oil traders, ranks 9 out of 45 companies.[3] It scores higher than average on the themes of Commitment and Governance, Traceability and Risk Assessment, Enabling Workers' Rights and Remedy. Notably, it is among those achieving the highest scores on the themes of Remedy. This is because the company discloses a procedure for handling grievances, which includes details on timelines, responsibilities of relevant internal actors, suspensions procedures, and criteria for re-entry. It further provides a list of examples of corrective actions, remediation, and group level systemic changes for non-compliances related to forced labour and other types of labour rights violations.

The company performed particularly poorly on the themes of Purchasing Practices and Monitoring. The company is encouraged to improve its performance and disclosure on these themes.

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 is further encouraged to take steps to ensure that pricing includes the full cost of production, including a living wage/income, and may consider ring-fencing labour costs such that they are not impacted during pricing negotiations. 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: To avoid the exploitation of migrant workers in its supply chains, the company may consider providing details of how it supports responsible recruitment in its supply chains (for example, by sharing due diligence findings on recruitment fees with peers or by creating demand for responsible recruitment agencies). The company is further encouraged to disclose information on the recruitment agencies 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. The company is also encouraged to disclose the percentage of suppliers' workers covered by collective bargaining agreements. To guarantee protections for supply chain workers on freedom of association and collective bargaining, the company may consider entering into a global framework agreement or enforceable supply chain labour rights agreements with trade unions or worker organisations.

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[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.