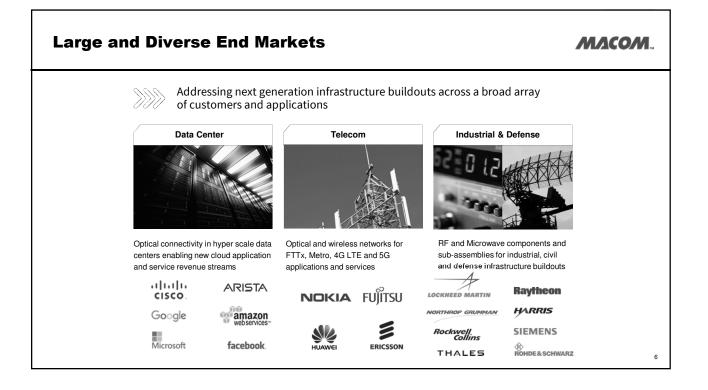


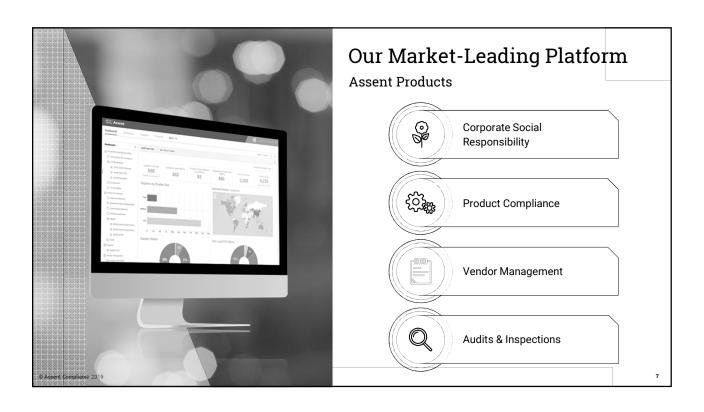
Agenda

- $1. \ \mathsf{Modern} \ \mathsf{Slavery} \ \mathsf{in} \ \mathsf{the} \ \mathsf{Business} \ \mathsf{Context}$
- 2. Vital Learning on Modern Slavery
- 3. Corporate Drivers
- 4. Building a Compliance Program
- a. Slavery & Trafficking Risk Template (STRT)
 Guidance for Success
- 6. Questions & Answers

Introduction

Who We Are MACOM. ☐ High-performance RF and Microwave heritage □ "Fab-rite" manufacturing with differentiated technologies ☐ Strong intellectual property portfolio with high barriers to entry $\hfill \Box$ Advanced compound semiconductor materials, processes and specialized packaging Diodes, Switch High-Performance Analog ICs Lasers and Photonics Power Multi-Chip Modules Mixed Signal PHYs Photonic ICs Transistors, MMICs Serving a Broad Frequency Spectrum...From RF to Light Millimeterwave 1 MHz 6 GHz 20 GHz 110 GHz Light







Social Responsibility Alliance



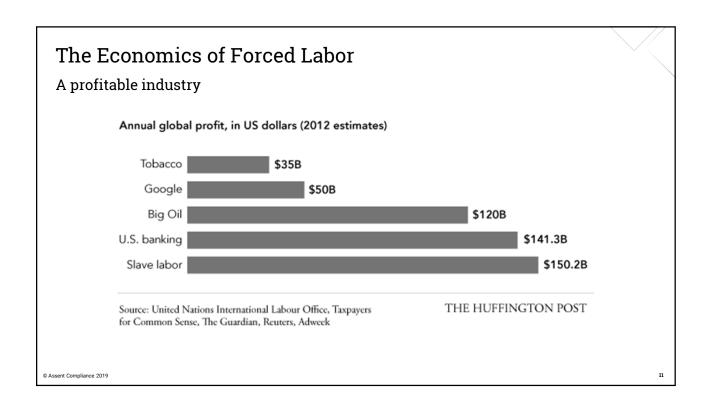
Helping companies build socially responsible supply chains

Mission is to provide companies throughout the supply chain with the data tools needed to build socially responsible supply chains. By facilitating the collection of human and labor rights data, we catalyze continuous improvement in global supply chains and the lives of those working within them.

Vision is to provide trusted, open-source tools that facilitate the collection of complete, responsible sourcing data from supply chains.









Supply Chains Are Perfect Conditions for Exploitation

of companies believe there is a likelihood of modern slavery occurring at some stage in their supply chains.

Source: Ethical Trading Initiative

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Migrant Worker Recruitment

A case study of modern slavery



Country: Taiwan

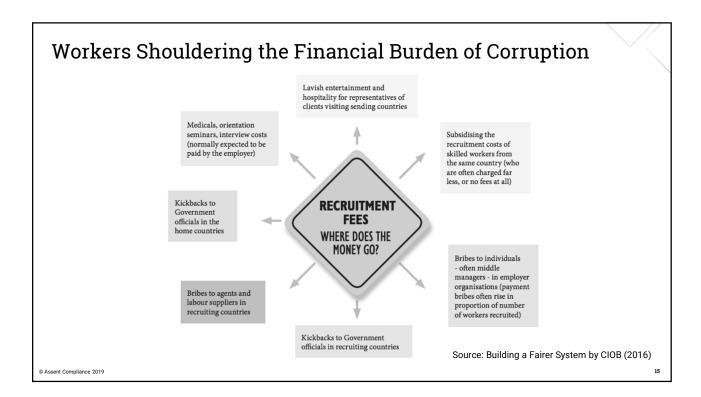
Type of Facility: Bottling and bottle manufacturing plant

Workforce: 300 workers (55 percent migrant workers from Asia-Pacific region)

- Means of detection: Audit
- Issue: Migrant workers were subject to 24 different fees (recurring & one-time) over their three-year contract.
- Impact: Workers "confirmed a significant financial burden imposed by the recruitment fees."
- Response: Coca-Cola issued a non-conformance report, facility reimbursed workers (\$894,000 total).

Source: Best Practice Guidance on Ethical Recruitment of Migrant Workers by ICCR (2017)

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Migrant Worker Recruitment

A case study of modern slavery



Country: England (Nottinghamshire)

Type of Facility: Produce packhouse and farm

Workforce: unknown

- Means of detection: Victim confided to their manager about their situation
- Issue: Landlord brought worker to the UK from Poland retained his passport, kept wages
- Impact: Worker held in a situation of modern slavery
- Response: Worker entered protective custody, landlord pleaded guilty to human trafficking and forced labor

Source: Co-Op Modern Slavery Statement (2017), BBC (2017)

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Abusive Working Conditions



Country: China

Type of Facility: Apparel factory

Workforce: 80

Means of detection: Audit

- **Issue:** Two dozen violations of international labor standards including forced and excessive overtime (82 hours), abusive working conditions
- Response: Factory brought on more workers to reduce overtime

Source: Fair Labor Association, Independent (2017)

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Vital Learnings
on Modern
Slavery

Risk in Developed Countries



Main trend from national estimates of modern slavery

The prevalence of modern slavery in highly-developed, high-income countries is higher than previously understood.

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Labor Supply Chains

Why businesses fail to detect modern slavery at work

September 11, 2017 7.02am EDT

The problem is that current approaches to responsible sourcing tend to focus on tracing the product supply chain. But the key issue in tackling modern slavery is in understanding the labour supply chain. These are often unregulated networks through which forced or trafficked workers may be recruited, transported, and supplied to business by third party agents.

Authors



Andrew Crane
Professor of Business and
Society, University of Bath



Genevieve LeBaron Senior Lecturer in Politics, University of Sheffield

A labour supply chain consists of a sequence of relationships a worker might go through to end up in work. The chain might be short, consisting simply of a producer and a worker. Or, particularly where international movement is involved, there may be multiple layers of intermediaries, agents, brokers, traffickers and gang-masters.

Source: The Conversation

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Indirect Supply Chains

Invisible Supply Chain Workers Vulnerable to Labor Exploitation: Where Are Your Blind Spots?

🚔 Anti-Human Trafficking, Assent Compliance, blog, News, UK Modern Slavery Act July 11 🔄 PRINT 🔛 EMAIL A- A+

Workers operating in "blind spots" typically fall outside of a company's core production and processing activities, and are usually subject to little (or no) due diligence.

This can include low-skilled, low-paid, temporary and sometimes migrant workers who provide support services in economies characterized by minimal risk levels, such as trucking and transportation, cleaning, catering and security.

Source: Assent Compliance Blog

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Types of Laws & Regulations



Trade Compliance



Disclosure Requirements



Due Diligence

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A Proliferation of Laws & Regulations

California Transparency in Supply Chains Act U.S. Federal Acquisition Regulation Final Rule on Combating Trafficking in Persons (52.222-50)

UK Modern Slavery Act U.S. Trade Facilitation and Trade Enforcement Act, elimination of consumptive demand exception

EU Non-Financial Reporting Directive

September 2010

January 2015

March 2015

February 2016

January 2017

French Corporate Duty of Vigilance Law Countering America's Adversaries Through Sanctions Act (CAATSA)

New South Wales Modern Slavery Act

Australia Modern Slavery Act Dutch Child Labor Due Diligence Law

Swiss Responsible Business Initiative

February 2017

August 2017

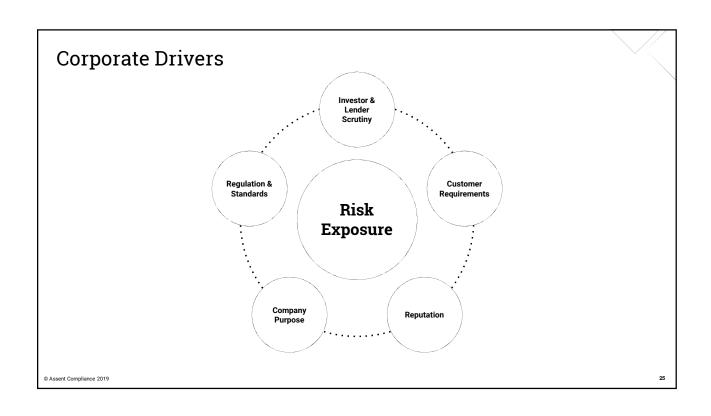
June 2018

January 2019

Forthcoming

Forthcoming

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Self-Assessment Questions

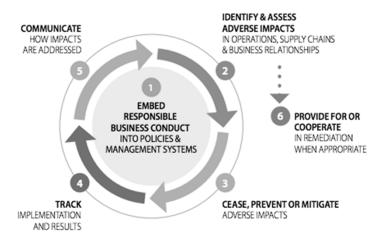
- 1. Do you know the labor conditions under which your goods are being made?
 - a. Have the workers in your suppliers' facilities been charged recruitment fees?
 - b. Have their identity documents been withheld?
 - c. Do they have accurate employment agreements they understand?
- 1. Do your supply chain due diligence processes cover slavery and human trafficking?
- 1. Are you meeting your compliance responsibilities?
 - a. Final Rule on Combating Trafficking in Persons of the U.S. Federal Acquisition Regulation?
 - b. UK Modern Slavery Act?
 - c. U.S. imported goods are not produced by North Korean labor?
 - d. Will you be ready to report under the Australian Modern Slavery Act?
- 1. What are your customers' requirements on modern slavery?
 - a. Are you meeting them?

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The Standard for Due Diligence

Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)



Source: OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Business Conduct

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KnowTheChain Benchmark



Commitment & Governance

- Company publicly demonstrates its commitment to address slavery.
- Company has a supply chain standard that requires suppliers to uphold labor rights (e.g. prohibit fees).
- Company has established clear responsibilities and accountability for policy implementation.
- Company has training programs for employees and suppliers.
- Company engages with relevant stakeholders (ex: policy makers) on slavery

Traceability & Risk Assessment

- Company demonstrates an understanding of its suppliers.
- Company has a process to assess slavery risks, and it publicly discloses them.

Purchasing Practices

- Company integrates supply chain standards into supplier contracts.
- Company requires its first-tier suppliers to ensure that their own suppliers meet labor rights standards.

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KnowTheChain Benchmark



Recruitment

Company ensures recruitment agencies used in its supply chains are monitored to assess for slavery risks.

Worker Voice

• Company ensures a formal mechanism to report a grievance is available to its suppliers' workers.

Monitoring

• Company audits its suppliers to measure compliance with its supply chain standards and regulations.

Remedy

- Company has a process to create corrective action plans with suppliers.
- Company has a process to provide remedy to workers in its supply chain in cases of slavery.

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Aligning Your Processes With Standard Practice

Slavery and Trafficking Risk Template (STRT)

- A 23-question survey with requests for supporting documentation (free).
- Actively maintained by a multistakeholder committee.
- Reach is in the five digits.
- Used by companies to comply with regulations, improve their public disclosures and drive change in their supply chain.
- Downloadable at <u>sraglobal.org</u>.



Geographical, workforce and industry-related risk



Policies



Supply chain management



Risk identification and management

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Training



Reporting and internal accountability



Certification



Public disclosure

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FAR compliance plan requirements

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STRT Development Committee

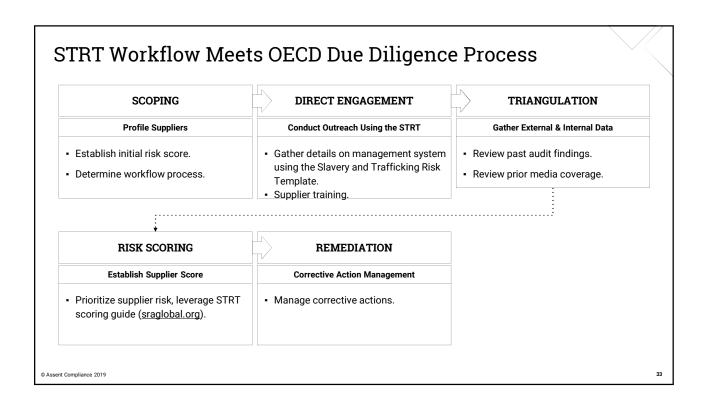
Housed by the Social Responsibility Alliance (SRA)

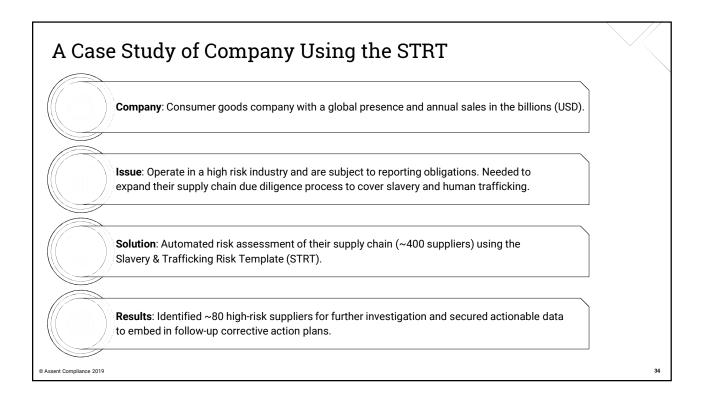


- Twenty-one members: 48 percent industry and 52 percent non-industry.
- Established in October 2016.
- United in its mission to eradicate human trafficking from supply chains.



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Success Factors

#1 - Align your actions with standard practice

- OECD Due Diligence process.
- Slavery and Trafficking Risk Template (STRT).
 - Automated interrogation, good supplier support.
 - Proven, defendable and easy-to-use and analyze.
 - Reduced burden, quality data, better response rates through economies of scale.

#2 - Take a programmatic approach

- Clear responsibility and accountability.
- Include in corporate compliance program.
- Document program management process.
- Data-driven approach.

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Success Factors

#3 - Leverage existing business framework

- Vendor contracts.
- Purchase terms and conditions.
- Vendor qualification process.
- Vendor and employee training mechanisms.
- Supply chain survey.
- Supply chain audit.
- Supply chain corrective action process.
- Whistleblower mechanisms.
- Corporate reporting mechanisms.

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