

Statement Pursuant to the California Transparency in Supply Chains Act of 2010 and the UK Modern Slavery Act of 2015

Hewlett Packard Enterprise Company (“Hewlett Packard Enterprise” or “HPE”) is committed to combatting the risk of modern slavery in our global operations and in its supply chain. Transparency is a key part of this commitment and is essential to engaging companies, governments, investors, suppliers, recruitment agencies, workers, and other stakeholders in a broader dialogue on this important issue.

This statement is designed to meet Hewlett Packard Enterprise’s reporting obligations under the UK Modern Slavery Act of 2015 and the California Transparency in Supply Chains Act of 2010.

Hewlett Packard Enterprise recognizes that modern slavery can take many forms, including forced labor, bonded labor, and human trafficking. HPE uses the International Labour Organization’s (ILO) definitions¹ of forced labor and human trafficking in its policies and programs and therefore will use the terms “forced labor,” “bonded labor,” or “human trafficking” in addition to “slavery” or “modern slavery” in this statement. HPE has committed to the United Nations Guiding Principles (UNGP) on Business and Human Rights. Other influential international initiatives, such as the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, inform our approach.

Driven by our culture and what defines us as a company – how we act, how we treat others, and how we conduct business – we believe a future without modern slavery is possible and we are determined to do our part to get there. We re-examine and refine our program each year in light of our experience and emerging best practices.

Business structure/supply chain overview

Hewlett Packard Enterprise is a leading global provider of cutting-edge information technology solutions. HPE customers include small and medium-sized businesses (i.e., SMBs), large global enterprises, and governments and public sector entities.

The Global Social and Environmental Responsibility (SER) Team in the Ethics and Compliance Office, which resides within the Office of Legal and Administrative Affairs, is responsible for establishing and coordinating the policies, processes, and programs governing HPE’s approach to human rights and ethical conduct in the supply chain. The Global SER Team works closely with dedicated individuals in the product supply chain, indirect procurement, corporate affairs, and other internal organizations to implement and manage these policies, processes, and programs across HPE’s operations and supply chain.

¹ International Labour Organization (ILO). (n.d.). What is forced labour, modern slavery, and human trafficking. Retrieved February 19, 2019, from ilo.org/global/topics/forced-labour/definition/lang--en/index.html. According to the ILO Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29), forced or compulsory labour is “all work or service which is exacted from any person under the threat of a penalty and for which the person has not offered himself or herself voluntarily.” The forced labour definition encompasses “traditional practices of forced labour, such as vestiges of slavery or slave-like practices, and various forms of debt bondage, as well as new forms of forced labour that have emerged in recent decades, such as human trafficking.”

HPE sources its products and services from a worldwide network of suppliers. Since 2007,² we have disclosed a list of our production suppliers. Since 2013, we also have disclosed a list of smelters, refiners, recyclers, and scrap processors for “Conflict Minerals,” which includes tin, tungsten, tantalum, and gold that our direct suppliers have reported to us as potentially being in their supply chains. For more information, see HPE’s Conflict Minerals Report and HPE’s Living Progress Report (including the Living Progress Data Summary, which sets forth key performance indicators).

Many of HPE’s suppliers are large companies themselves, and have a global network of supplier facilities from which HPE products are manufactured and distributed. Depending on product needs and operations, the individual facilities supplying to HPE can change. On average, however, over one-third of HPE’s direct supplier facilities are located in China and one-third are located in East and Southeast Asia (not including China). Our volume of business with most of these suppliers, although business cycle dependent, is relatively consistent outside of unforeseen business disruptions related to factors, such as natural disasters and disease.

Through research, on-site due diligence, and engagement with supplier facilities and industry groups, HPE has identified the following salient risks in its supply chain: the risk of forced labor in China, and the risk of forced labor specific to foreign migrant workers in Taiwan, Malaysia, and Singapore.

Policies

Hewlett Packard Enterprise believes that all people should be treated with dignity and respect. HPE’s broad commitment to respect human rights is set out in our Global Human Rights Policy. HPE’s Standards of Business Conduct (SBC) and U.S. Public Sector Anti-Human Trafficking Policy contain prohibitions on forced labor, bonded labor, and human trafficking—as well as conduct that can contribute to forced labor and human trafficking. Our modern slavery strategy and roadmap guides our work on modern slavery, which we review annually and update as needed. We seek to engage all relevant stakeholders, including workers, in selecting our priorities in order to focus on issues that will have the greatest overall impact.

The HPE Supply Chain Foreign Migrant Worker Standard demonstrates our leadership on issues related to addressing modern slavery. This standard adopts an industry-leading “Employer Pays Principle” approach to the foreign migrant workforce in our supply chain. Under this standard, foreign migrant workers cannot be charged recruitment fees or costs and such workers’ original foreign migrant worker identification documents, passports, travel papers, and other personal documents may not be retained or held by suppliers, recruitment agents, or any third-party. All suppliers and supplier facilities globally that are involved in manufacturing HPE’s products, packaging, parts, components, subassemblies, and materials, or involved in processes related to that manufacturing, and all suppliers that provide services to or on behalf of HPE, are bound to

² On November 1, 2015, Hewlett Packard Enterprise became an independent publicly traded company following the separation of Hewlett-Packard Company into two corporate entities. To avoid confusion, HPE, as used throughout this report, refers both to pre-separation HP, as well as HPE.

adhere to the standard. The standard also establishes requirements for the use of employment contracts and recruitment, travel, and processing fee reimbursements.

In addition to the [Supply Chain Foreign Migrant Worker Standard](#), HPE's external relationships (i.e., supplier and partner relationships) are governed by HPE's [Supplier Code of Conduct](#), [Student and Dispatch Worker Standard for Supplier Facilities in the People's Republic of China](#), [Partner Code of Conduct](#), and [Contingent Worker Code of Conduct](#).

Program Approach

Our Supply Chain Responsibility (SCR) program reflects years of research and engagement and incorporates our ongoing risk assessments. Those risk assessments have indicated, and continue to indicate, that the risks of forced labor, bonded labor, and human trafficking are highest in our supply chain, specifically at the sites where our products are manufactured. Our Supplier Code of Conduct has long prohibited forced labor, bonded labor, and human trafficking. We require independent audits against our Supplier Code of Conduct, and we supplement those audits with assessments on specific risk areas, such as modern slavery. We require our key suppliers in high-risk locations to provide additional monthly reporting on key performance indicators such as working hours and number of vulnerable workers. We encourage suppliers to apply best practices and support them with training and guidance on specific issues, including combatting forced labor, bonded labor, and human trafficking. *See Supplier Verification: Auditing, Monitoring, and Remediation* section below for additional details.

We have taken targeted steps to enhance protection for particularly vulnerable groups that are at heightened risk of exploitation. Our differentiated approach focuses on addressing risks related to foreign migrant workers, and student and dispatch workers in China. In both instances, our approach has been to:

- Map and identify the key risks related to how workers are recruited and employed;
- Engage stakeholders to identify vulnerable groups;
- Develop specialized supplier standards, as referenced in the “Policies” section above—in addition to our Supplier Code of Conduct—to address key risk areas;
- Conduct supplier training and education on the standards and best practices for employing these workers;
- Develop specialized assessment tools—in addition to our standard social compliance audit—and carry out in-depth assessments for supplier sites employing these vulnerable workers (example: HPE's Foreign Migrant Worker Audit);
- Collaborate with our suppliers, peers, competitors and other stakeholders on best practices, raising industry standards, and disrupting the environment that allows for modern slavery to persist; and

- Engage HPE leadership in promoting our standards and approach to modern slavery, both internally (e.g., awareness building and sponsorship for employee volunteer opportunities to support modern slavery initiatives) and globally (e.g., HPE’s CEO, Antonio Neri, spoke on modern slavery at the World Economic Forum in January 2019).

Through progressive improvements over a period of years, we have built and maintained an approach that addresses not only our supply chain generally, but also these particularly vulnerable groups. For more information on our supplier requirements and engagements, see the *Supplier Verification: Auditing, Monitoring, and Remediation* section below.

Accountability

Employees

Uncompromising integrity is one of HPE’s foundational values, and accountability is one of the leadership attributes expected of all employees. This fact was highlighted when HPE was named by the Ethisphere Institute as one of the “World’s Most Ethical Companies” in 2019, for “exemplifying and advancing corporate citizenship, transparency and the standards of integrity.”

Hewlett Packard Enterprise requires all of its employees to comply with our SBC, which includes provisions prohibiting the use of child, prison, or forced labor in HPE operations. HPE trains employees on the SBC annually and takes seriously alleged violations of company policy. We respond to allegations promptly and conduct investigations when appropriate. Violations of the SBC or other HPE policies may result in disciplinary action, up to and including termination.

Hewlett Packard Enterprise provides employees with multiple channels for reporting concerns about a potential violation of law or company policy. HPE also provides mechanisms for external parties to raise potential concerns, including those related to forced labor, bonded labor, and human trafficking. HPE's third-party-managed hotline offers uninterrupted access, anonymity, and translation services to make it easy for any person, including suppliers’ workers and those workers further down the supply chain, to raise a concern or complaint. We promote the hotline on our public-facing website, during interviews with workers, and in some instances, through informational posters placed in our facilities and offices where employees and workers can frequently view the information. The process and handling of concerns, referencing who handles complaints, and relevant timelines with respect to the hotline, are easily accessible and publicly available online. For more information on HPE employee trainings, see *Training and Capability Building* below.

Suppliers

Hewlett Packard Enterprise’s supplier agreements require suppliers to comply with all applicable laws and regulations and include requirements relating to HPE’s Supplier Code of Conduct.

Through our Supplier Code of Conduct, HPE requires suppliers at a minimum to communicate the requirements of HPE’s Supplier Code of Conduct to next-tier suppliers and to monitor those

next-tier suppliers' conformance with the Supplier Code of Conduct's requirements. Conformance is evaluated through our comprehensive third-party audits (see *Supplier Verification: Auditing, Monitoring, and Remediation* below for more information on our audit program).

HPE's supply chain social and environmental responsibility requirements, including those related to forced labor, bonded labor, and human trafficking, are integrated into HPE's supplier performance management process. HPE communicates its requirements to its suppliers, scores their performance, and communicates with suppliers about their conformance through regular supplier business reviews and day-to-day engagement. HPE requires suppliers to produce a corrective action plan for any issue of non-conformance, and an HPE supplier performance manager tracks each issue to closure.

We incorporate supplier performance in each supplier's SER Scorecard. Our SER Scorecard ties ongoing procurement decisions to supplier SER performance and participation in capability building. Suppliers with strong SER performance improve their opportunities for new or expanded business. Suppliers with poor SER performance risk a reduction in business. The SER Scorecard includes a management system component, which enables suppliers to demonstrate integration of SER issues within their own management systems, and to demonstrate a proactive approach on key risks.

We value and nurture our relationships with key suppliers, but also place a high priority on the wellbeing of workers. When a supplier fails to adhere to HPE standards and policies, as an initial matter, we seek to work with the supplier to remediate and improve practices in an effort to ensure adherence to all HPE standards and policies. HPE adheres to the UNGP approach, whereby companies should "use their leverage to incentivize the partner to prevent, mitigate, or remediate the [human rights] impacts." In addition, we generally follow the UNGP approach that "the prospect of disengagement can serve as a means to create or increase leverage, but companies considering disengagement need to take into account factors such as the severity of the adverse impact." Accordingly, as a first step, we work with our suppliers and partners to improve labor conditions. But persistent violations may result in disciplinary action, up to and including termination.

Due Diligence Processes to Assess and Manage Risk

Risk Mapping in the Supply Chain

We work to identify emerging risks in our supply chain at global, regional, and local levels. We analyze information from our supplier monitoring program, worker engagement, extensive stakeholder network, and other external sources to look for, and address risks proactively:

- Stakeholder engagement: Hewlett Packard Enterprise engages with a broad range of stakeholders, including workers at HPE supplier facilities (through worker interviews and capability building programs), industry bodies, governments, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). This engagement allows us to research and better understand practices that can lead to modern slavery in the supply chain. For

example, HPE is a member of several leading industry groups in the fight against modern slavery, including the Responsible Business Alliance (RBA), the Responsible Labor Initiative (RLI), the Global Business Initiative (GBI), the UN Global Compact, and the Leadership Group for Responsible Recruitment (LGRR). These relationships collectively help HPE to leverage shared resources, collaborate on new tools, share best practices, engage with external stakeholders, and advocate for higher cross-industry standards.

- **Supplier risk evaluation:** HPE evaluates suppliers to analyze the potential for practices that can lead to forms of modern slavery. These evaluations include information from supplier self-assessment questionnaires (SAQs), on-site social compliance audits, monthly key performance indicator reports, and in-person specialized assessments (including information from worker interviews). We take particular care to analyze the following indicators: employment of vulnerable worker groups, the use of third-party agents in the recruitment or management of workers, and supplier operations in geographic areas with potential for elevated risks of forced labor, bonded labor, and human trafficking.
- **External data:** We use information from a wide range of external sources to inform the design of our SCR program. These sources include research, reports, and indices from governments and reputable research institutions. We also monitor external sources for new resources as they become available.

We use the information we obtain through our risk-sensing processes to inform our requirements, supplier monitoring (annual audit prioritization process), and other program activities, such as trainings, partnerships, and capability building programs.

We primarily focus our program engagement on those suppliers with which Hewlett Packard Enterprise has a direct contractual relationship, including final assembly suppliers, as well as strategic commodity suppliers. We typically work with these suppliers over a number of years, and therefore they have the opportunity to build an understanding of our standards and expectations. In some instances, where we identify specific risks or an opportunity to have a significant impact, we may engage suppliers deeper in our supply chain, with the support of our direct suppliers, though this approach may have limitations based on our relationships with individual suppliers. As noted above, we require our direct suppliers to communicate the requirements of HPE's Supplier Code of Conduct to the next tier of suppliers and to monitor those suppliers' conformance with these requirements.

Supplier Verification: Auditing, Monitoring, and Remediation

We conduct verification of supplier conformance through multiple means. We use supplier SAQs, comprehensive audits, specialized assessments, and our key performance indicator program. We also promptly investigate any third-party allegations related to forced labor, bonded labor, and human trafficking.

Comprehensive, independent third-party audits evaluate supplier performance against our Supplier Code of Conduct, including the provisions on freely chosen employment. The majority of these audits are conducted through the RBA Validated Assessment Process (VAP). We supplement these audits with specialized assessments that target key risk areas, such as recruitment and employment practices for foreign migrant workers. These assessments are carried out by independent third-party auditors with specific expertise related to the issue area. Within each of those audits and assessments, we identify potentially high-risk practices, as well as weak controls, or systems to manage risks of forced labor, bonded labor, and human trafficking. In FY19, 74 site audits and assessments were conducted at supplier facilities. (For more information on our audit program, please see HPE Living Progress.)

As a matter of general practice, we announce audits in advance and conduct them in the presence of facility management, as doing so contributes to building and maintaining strong relationships and fostering supplier ownership of SER performance. However, we will conduct an unannounced audit if circumstances call for it (including one such audit in 2019).

A finding of non-conformance with HPE requirements does not necessarily indicate that forced labor, bonded labor, or human trafficking is present, but may indicate inadequate operating standards or procedures to prevent such an occurrence. In any event, in a case of non-conformance, a supplier is required to produce a corrective action plan to outline how it intends to resolve the issue. HPE then reviews the plan and approves or requires further refinement. A supplier must cease any practice that contributes to a critical labor issue and must promptly report its corrective actions to HPE for review and feedback. Hewlett Packard Enterprise or a third-party auditor will then re-examine the finding through a site visit to confirm resolution. For example, if a worker is found to have been charged recruitment or placement fees during their recruitment process, the supplier at issue will be required to repay any such fees charged to the worker.

In addition to audits and assessments, we also require select suppliers in high-risk locations to provide monthly reporting on key performance indicators, such as working hours and the employment of vulnerable worker groups. These indicators allow HPE to track trends at supplier sites more closely and to follow up with suppliers between audits on matters of concern. Audit and assessment data, as well as data on responsiveness to corrective action plans, are incorporated into the SER Scorecard (as explained above).

Training and Capability Building

Internal

All HPE employees must complete annual training on the HPE SBC. The SBC specifically prohibits child labor, prison or forced labor, and physical punishment throughout our operations, or those of our business partners or suppliers. The SBC requires, and associated annual training emphasizes, the importance of employees treating others with integrity, respect, and fairness.

HPE provides training courses on key SCR issues and on effective management of suppliers' SCR performance. This training is broadly available, but aimed at staff who engage with any aspect of HPE's SCR program (e.g., procurement, quality control).

We provide more targeted training for HPE employees on Human Trafficking Awareness through our virtual university, Accelerating U. The purpose of the internal Human Trafficking Awareness training is several fold, including to: 1) emphasize why the employee should care about human trafficking in their role at HPE; 2) provide a definition of "human trafficking;" 3) dispel common myths about human trafficking; 4) highlight key HPE policies that prohibit human trafficking; 5) provide a list of red flags to look for in interactions with colleagues and business partners' employees; and 6) explain how an employee can act on concerns that they or someone else may be in a situation of human trafficking.

External

In 2011, Hewlett-Packard Company initiated a supplier training program on forced labor risks. Since then, we have held numerous focused trainings designed to help suppliers understand HPE's expectations, as well as expanding standards and requirements from the RBA, governments, and other leading institutions. The trainings are designed to provide suppliers with the tools, skills, and best practices needed to better implement the requirements outlined in HPE's Supplier Code of Conduct, Supply Chain Foreign Migrant Worker Standard, and Student and Dispatch Worker Standard for Supplier Facilities in the People's Republic of China. All suppliers that participate in capability building activities receive additional points in their Supplier Scorecard. (See *Accountability* section above for additional information on our scorecard program.)

Examples of our training and capability building activities include:

- **Collaboration:** For the past several years, we have partnered with other leading IT companies, including several of our competitors and suppliers, to conduct these training sessions. By taking this collaborative approach, we reinforce our industry's commitment on this issue and deepen the reach of the program beyond our first tier suppliers. We believe this better protects the rights and wellbeing of workers in our collective supply chains, reduces risks for our companies and for our suppliers, and will lead to better business outcomes. For example, in 2019, we co-funded a round of supplier sustainability workshops in partnership with Intel Corporation, Western Digital Corporation, HP Inc., and Seagate Technology PLC. ERM, a leading global provider of environmental, health, safety, risk, and social consulting services, facilitated the training sessions in four countries (Singapore, Malaysia, Taiwan, and Thailand) identified through audits as locations of high risk for forced labor and human trafficking. The trainings focused on foreign migrant worker recruitment, water stewardship, and chemical management. The training covered the RBA code, region-specific requirements, and current and emerging regulations. Thirteen suppliers (approximately 60% of those invited to participate) attended the training, which included the following:

- Assessing key SER risks in their supply chains and developing the tools, knowledge, and resources to mitigate these risks;
 - Providing practical guidance on how to develop comprehensive policies and practices to reduce the risks of forced labor;
 - Understanding RBA and legal requirements (both local and international); and
 - Identifying clear actions to address current and future challenges.
- Leveraging Existing Training Resources: HPE also encourages suppliers and other relevant personnel to take courses through the RBA’s eLearning Academy. Available courses include topics such as understanding the requirements of the UK Modern Slavery Act and California Transparency in Supply Chains Act; recognizing and preventing forced labor, working with labor brokers; and understanding continuous improvement and utilization of key performance indicators. Since 2017, HPE has promoted training courses provided by RLI to suppliers and recruitment agents for additional training and guidance on industry standards.
 - HPE Trainings during FY19:
 - HPE provided on-site capability building services to a supplier in Taiwan. This localized engagement focused on reviewing HPE’s prohibition of recruitment fees, conducting root cause and gap analyses, and developing new processes and policies that if implemented, would improve the supplier’s ability to avoid, recognize, and resolve issues in the future.
 - Through Verité, HPE provided a two-day training in Malaysia on managing forced and bonded labor risks. HPE invited all suppliers in the region, and asked them to include their receiving and sending country agents. Approximately 40 participants attended. The training prompted participants to:
 - Identify the practices and corresponding risks that impact recruitment and recruitment agents’ ability to meet HPE standards;
 - Map the costs of recruitment in sending countries; and
 - Discuss effective controls, risk-mitigation strategies, and best practices to avoid forced labor, bonded labor, and human trafficking when working with contractors and/or recruitment agencies, and our expectations for recruitment fee reimbursement.
 - Also through Verité, HPE provided the same two-day training in Singapore as referenced above with respect to Malaysia, with content tailored to suppliers and agencies managing forced and bonded labor risks in Singapore.

HPE further expanded its engagement with indirect suppliers in FY19 and identified a violation of our Supply Chain Foreign Migrant Worker Standard. Upon learning of the violation, which involved the retention of documentation belonging to certain workers of a supplier, the SER team quickly worked with the supplier to build capacity and understanding regarding HPE labor standards (as set forth in the HPE Supplier Code of Conduct and other policies), in order to prevent future violations of such standards and policies. In addition, the supplier returned all of the retained documents to the affected workers.

Training alone is insufficient, however. To achieve change, we believe that HPE (along with others) should contribute to research on new initiatives, engage with governments and law enforcement, educate workers and amplify their voices, and share best practices with other companies and stakeholders.

For example, in FY19:

- HPE worked with Verité to refine and update our on-site foreign migrant worker assessments.
- HPE worked with RLI and the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) to develop a toolkit for companies reporting on efforts to combat modern slavery. HPE assumed a leadership role and provided strategic advice on the project, and a number of companies across industries and geographies joined us in contributing best practices and preferred resources. The Modern Slavery Reporting Toolkit was published in December 2019.
- HPE partnered with RLI and other companies to develop supplier guidance on repaying and eliminating worker recruitment fees. The guidance is pending publication.
- HPE commissioned Verité, as an independent third-party, to research the impact of foreign migrant work security bonds in Singapore and Malaysia, where a number of our suppliers are located. Our goal was to increase understanding of whether such bonds and other potential existing financial mechanisms could influence how suppliers recruit and employ foreign migrant workers. In October 2019, Verité published findings in a white paper.
- HPE actively participated in a “beyond auditing” working group, facilitated by GBI, contributing to best practice and presenting findings to GBI members on managing forced labor risks through measures that complement and enhance those utilized through audits.
- In 2019, HPE completed a companywide human rights impact assessment that covered the identification of our key human rights risks; a review of existing policy, processes, and ethical supplier investigation tools; and a scan of published media to assess concerns and opinions of HPE in the area of human rights. Through efforts such as this assessment, HPE seeks to build internal systems and promote best practices to advance improvements in the area of human rights.

Program Effectiveness

We have taken significant action in the past few years to improve our efforts to mitigate the risks of forced labor, bonded labor, and human trafficking, particularly in our supply chain. This has included updating our supply chain standards, developing more specialized tools for monitoring supplier performance (including with respect to supplier conformance with the HPE Supply Chain Foreign Migrant Worker Standard), developing supplier guidance materials, conducting specific supplier trainings (as well as the promotion of non-HPE trainings and guidance materials), and building awareness within HPE and publically.

We recognize that, similar to our experience in past years, as we continue to raise our requirements and implement deeper due diligence and monitoring efforts, we might uncover previously unidentified high-risk behaviors. In past years, we planned to—and did—partner with our suppliers on corrective actions and capability building trainings that promoted appropriate management systems to guard against their reoccurrence. We will continue to adhere to this strategy going forward.

Since its inception as an independent company in November 2015, HPE has monitored for risks related to the recruitment and employment of foreign migrant workers at supplier sites. We also carry out research and engage key stakeholders to understand the challenges facing the most vulnerable groups in our supply chain in order to develop potential solutions to address these issues. We prioritize foreign migrant worker assessments at sites that we evaluated to be highest risk based on location, number of foreign migrant workers, and preliminary information provided through supplier SAQs. All assessments in FY19 were conducted in Asia by independent third-party auditors.

As anticipated, by conducting more in-depth assessments at sites evaluated as potentially higher risk, we found more issues of non-conformance with HPE policies and standards, including high-risk practices, as well as inadequate policies and programs to protect against risks of forced labor.

In particular, we identified six critical findings related to risks of forced labor in our supply chain in FY19. The types of findings included:

- Payment of excessive recruitment fees;
- Retention of worker documents and related issues;
- Verbal harassment and unfair treatment by management of workers; and
- Hours and shifts worked by students in violation of HPE policies and standards.

HPE has worked intensively in each instance to remediate the identified issues and to strengthen the facility's policies and systems to guard against reoccurrences. The remedial actions to address these critical issues have included:

- Repayment of recruitment fees;
- Return of deposits;
- Changes to company policies and procedures;
- Updates to worker contracts;
- Amendments to labor agent contracts;
- Enhanced labor agent due diligence and monitoring;
- Structured communications to workers on changes to policies and practices;
- Mandatory trainings on conformance with HPE's Supply Chain Foreign Migrant Worker Standard; and
- Worker, supervisor, and management training on respect and effective engagement.

In each instance, HPE has or will conduct a thorough on-site assessment with third-party auditors to validate that all required corrective actions have been completed as discussed. Additionally, each supplier received, or will receive, a significant penalty in their SER Scorecard, which can impact the supplier's future business awards with HPE. HPE supplier performance managers operating within our purchasing teams communicate to suppliers the importance of adherence to HPE SER standards and polices as reflected in our scorecards, and work closely to monitor progress of identified corrective actions.

We take each finding seriously and believe that uncovering these issues shows that our approach is working. But based on our understanding of the root causes and enabling factors of these risks, we believe that collaborative action by the private sector, governments, enforcement officials, and civil society is essential to long-term and systemic success. We have worked and will continue to promote this collaborative approach even as we individually mitigate the frequency of these occurrences and strive to accurately identify and address these issues when they do occur. We will continue to evaluate how to improve our program through training and supplier engagement to make sure that suppliers fully understand our requirements and are proactively working to ensure conformance with HPE requirements.

As noted in the section above, this year we targeted several capability-building efforts to meet the particular needs and issues we had identified.

Based on the improvements we saw because of these efforts, we continue to believe that education and guidance remain extremely important elements of any program to mitigate the risks of modern slavery. We also believe in establishing a dialogue with suppliers to identify root causes, amplify worker voice, and secure commitments to maintaining such a program.

Public Advocacy and Collective Action

Hewlett Packard Enterprise views engagement with stakeholders and public advocacy as integral aspects of our overall strategy to address the risks of modern slavery, particularly in the supply chain.

We often share our experiences and the challenges associated with combatting forced labor in our supply chain at conferences and other public forums. The goal of our participation in those events is to raise awareness of the issue, to help other companies build an internal business case for action on modern slavery, and to advance wider stakeholder dialogue about how we can collaborate on meaningful actions to ensure freely chosen employment for all workers. For example, in FY19:

- Our CEO, Antonio Neri, spoke on modern slavery at the World Economic Forum;
- HPE participated in the UK Home Office's "Consultation on the transparency in supply chains clause in the Modern Slavery Bill";
- We completed the assessment under the Modern Slavery Assessment Tool created by the UK government and acknowledged the recommendations generated based on our responses to the assessment;

- We commissioned Verité to research and publish a white paper on supplier challenges in implementing a “no recruitment fees” policy; and
- We actively contributed to the RLI-GRI Modern Slavery Reporting Toolkit.

We also frequently meet directly with experts in government, NGOs, and other organizations that are focused on combatting forced labor, bonded labor, and human trafficking. We recognize this is a very complex issue and are always seeking to learn more about hidden areas of risk, the ways in which workers are recruited and employed within specific local contexts, and new initiatives focused on tackling these issues across industries. For example, in FY19 we continued to serve as a member of the UK Home Office Business Against Slavery Forum, which is designed to build partnerships between government and business to address modern slavery in supply chains.

We continue our active participation in several organizations dedicated to advancing meaningful reform around issues related to modern slavery. For example, we are a founding member of the LGRR formed by the Institute for Human Rights in Business. The LGRR advocates for broad, cross-sectoral adoption of the “Employer Pays Principle.” We believe it is important to continue highlighting the risks associated with worker-paid recruitment fees, and that we, in partnership with the LGRR and other leading companies, can further promote awareness and help other companies identify the necessary tools to adopt the Employer Pays Principle in their own supply chains.

HPE is also an active member of RLI. Convened by the RBA, RLI has become a multi-industry, multi-stakeholder initiative focused on the rights of workers vulnerable to forced labor, bonded labor, and human trafficking in global supply chains.

HPE has contributed its expertise, tools, and resources to other companies as well. For example, in 2016, HPE donated (jointly with HP Inc.) the Hewlett-Packard Company Foreign Migrant Worker Supplier Transition Guidance Document to the RBA for use by any member. In addition, in 2017, HPE donated the Hewlett Packard Enterprise Migration Corridor Database to the RBA for use by any member.

We hope that by continuing to expand the universe of available tools, companies will be better able to address risks of forced labor, bonded labor, and human trafficking.

This statement was approved by the Board of Hewlett Packard Enterprise Company on April 1, 2020.

Signed / Date



Reiner, Gary

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Director, Hewlett Packard Enterprise Company