

Koninklijke Ahold Delhaize NV

TICKER
AMS:AD

MARKET CAPITALIZATION
US\$29 billion

HEADQUARTERS
Netherlands

DISCLOSURES
UK Modern Slavery Act: Not applicable

TARGETS
Yes

California Transparency in Supply Chains Act: Not applicable

OVERALL RANKING

30 out of 43

([2018 Rank](#): 21 out of 38)

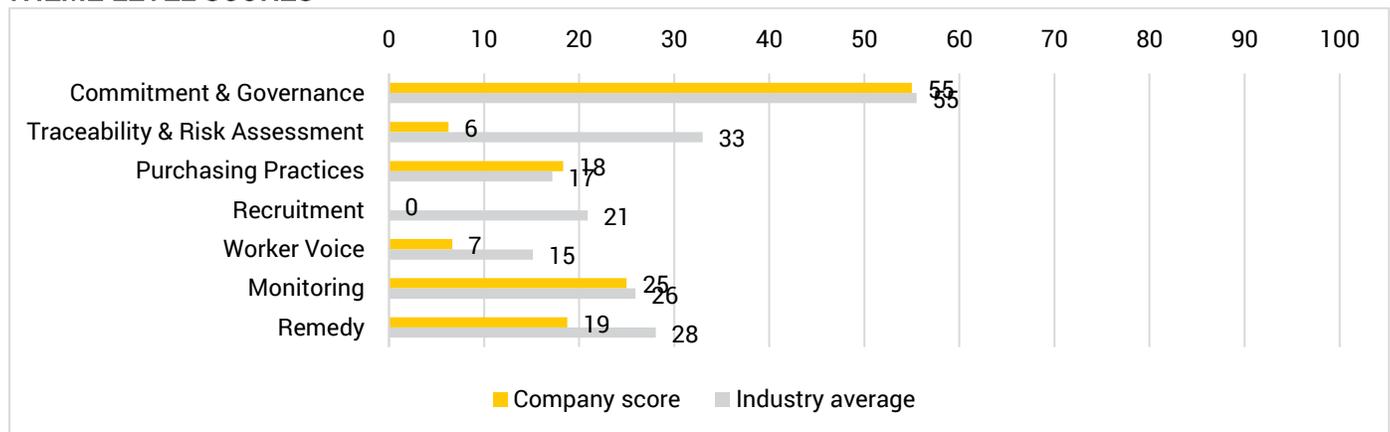
OVERALL SCORE

19 out of 100

SUMMARY

Koninklijke Ahold Delhaize NV (Ahold Delhaize), a Dutch food retailer, ranks 30th out of 43 companies and discloses less information on its forced labor policies and practices than its peers. Since 2018, the company does not seem to have taken additional steps to strengthen its performance and disclosure. As the benchmark methodology requires companies to keep up with evolving stakeholder expectations and emerging good practices, the company's score has decreased by five points. Ahold Delhaize scores slightly higher than average on the theme of Purchasing Practices and is aligned with the sector average on Commitment & Governance, but scores lower than average on all other themes. The company is encouraged to improve its performance and disclosure on the themes of Traceability & Risk Assessment, Recruitment, and Worker Voice.

THEME-LEVEL SCORES



Research conducted through February 2020 or through May 2020, 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 & Human Rights Resource Centre [website](#).

KEY DATA POINTS
SUPPLIER LIST

No

NO-FEE POLICY

No

SUPPORTS FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION

No

REMEDY FOR SUPPLY CHAIN WORKERS

No

HIGH-RISK COMMODITIES

 Beans, fish, palm oil, and others¹
ADDRESSES FORCED LABOR RISKS RELATED TO THIRD-PARTY PRODUCTS

No

LEADING PRACTICES

None.

NOTABLE FINDINGS

Stakeholder Engagement: Ahold Delhaize discloses that it is a member of the Consumer Goods Forum’s Social Steering Committee “to drive impactful change in the fight against forced labor.” It states the committee’s role is to steer the implementation of forced labor commitments across the industry. The company also discloses that it is a member of the Seafood Task Force and states that, as a member, it is “round the table with NGOs and various supply chain actors for issues like forced labor.”

Integration into Supplier Contracts: The company reports that its supplier code, which prohibits forced labor and requires suppliers to pass the standards to their own suppliers, forms part of every buying agreement with its suppliers.

Monitoring: The company discloses that it uses amfori BSCI audits for its suppliers (as well as other equivalent standards), which are semi-announced (i.e., supplies are given a time period within which audits will take place); include a review of relevant documents, such as recruitment procedures and records of employment contracts, interviews with workers, and site visits.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR IMPROVEMENT

Traceability & Risk Assessment: The company is encouraged to assess and disclose forced labor and human trafficking risks in different tiers of its supply chains. To demonstrate a strong understanding of its supply chains, the company may further consider disclosing the names and addresses of its first-tier suppliers, the countries of its below-first-tier suppliers, the sourcing countries of raw materials at high risk of forced labor, and information on its suppliers’ workforce.

Recruitment: To address the risk of exploitation of migrant workers through recruitment agencies in its supply chains, the company may consider requiring recruitment agencies used by its suppliers to uphold workers’ rights and ensuring that workers in its supply chains are not charged fees during any recruitment-related process. The company is also encouraged to confirm that recruitment agencies used

by its suppliers are monitored and to work with suppliers to ensure that migrant workers' rights are respected (e.g., to confirm workers' passports or other personal documents are not retained).

Worker Voice: To support collective worker empowerment, the company is encouraged to work with its suppliers to improve their practices regarding freedom of association and collective bargaining and with local or global trade unions to support freedom of association in its supply chains. Where there are regulatory constraints on freedom of association, the company may consider ensuring workplace environments in which workers in its supply chains are able to pursue alternative forms of organizing.

ENGAGED WITH KNOWTHECHAIN

Yes ([Provided Additional Disclosure](#)).

¹ The US Department of Labor lists these commodities as commodities that may be produced using forced labor. US Department of Labor (20 September 2018), "[List of Goods Produced by Child Labor or Forced Labor](#)."