

# Coca-Cola HBC AG

TICKER	
LON:CCH	

MARKET CAPITALIZATION US\$12 billion

**HEADQUARTERS** Switzerland

DISCLOSURES

UK Modern Slavery Act: Yes (Disclosure of Subsidiary)

TARGETS Yes

California Transparency in Supply Chains Act: Not applicable

Coca-Cola HBC AG (Coca-Cola HBC), a bottler of Coca-Cola, has taken basic steps to address forced labor risks in its supply chains. It discloses slightly less information than the global sector average. Other bottlers, such as Coca-Cola European Partners, and other Swiss food and beverage companies, such as Lindt and Nestlé, disclose taking stronger steps.

## STEPS TAKEN TO ADDRESS FORCED LABOR RISKS IN SUPPLY CHAINS

NO STEPS	<b>BASIC</b> STEPS	<b>SOME</b> STEPS	INTERMEDIATE STEPS	ADVANCED STEPS	
	Coca-Cola HBC has taken basic steps to address forced labor risks in its supply chains. It is among 43% of companies in this sector to do so, with 38% of companies having taken stronger steps.				
SUPPLY CHAIN TRANSPARENCY Supplier List No Information on Supply Chain Workers No					

### **HIGH-RISK COMMODITIES**

Coffee, sugarcane, palm oil, and others<sup>1</sup>



#### SUBSET OF INDICATORS

NOT MET O PARTIALLY MET	Policy / Process	Outcomes
Supplier Code of Conduct and Integration into Supplier Contracts	$\bigcirc$	$\Theta$
Management and Accountability Internal Management Board Oversight	$\bigcirc$	Not Applicable
Stakeholder Engagement Local Stakeholders Peers	$\bigcirc$	Not Applicable
Risk Assessment	$\bigcirc$	$\bigcirc$
Purchasing Practices	$\bigcirc$	$\bigcirc$
Recruitment Fees	$\bigcirc$	$\bigcirc$
Freedom of Association Working with Unions Examples of Improvements	$\bigcirc$	Not Applicable
Grievance Mechanism		$\bigcirc$
Remedy Programs / Response to Allegations	$\bigcirc$	$\bigcirc$

Coca-Cola HBC AG discloses a supplier code that covers forced labor and a process to assess forced labor risks. Further, the company discloses a publicly available Speak Up line available in multiple languages that allows the reporting of violations against its supplier code.

Additional steps the company could take include

- disclosing internal responsibilities for implementing its supply chain policies covering forced labor;
- engaging on forced labor with stakeholders such as policy makers, worker rights organizations, or local NGOs in countries in which its suppliers operate; and
- supporting freedom of association and collective bargaining in its supply chains, e.g., through working with unions or acting where workers' rights are impeded.

#### COMPANY ENGAGED WITH KNOWTHECHAIN

Informal (i.e., engaged outside the formal three-month engagement period).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> 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."

Research conducted through February 2020 or through May 2020, where companies provided additional disclosure or links. For more information, see the full dataset <u>here</u>. For information on a company's positive and negative human rights impact, see the <u>Business & Human Rights Resource Centre website</u>.