

# Arca Continental, S. A. B. de C. V. (Arca Continental)

**TICKER**  
AC

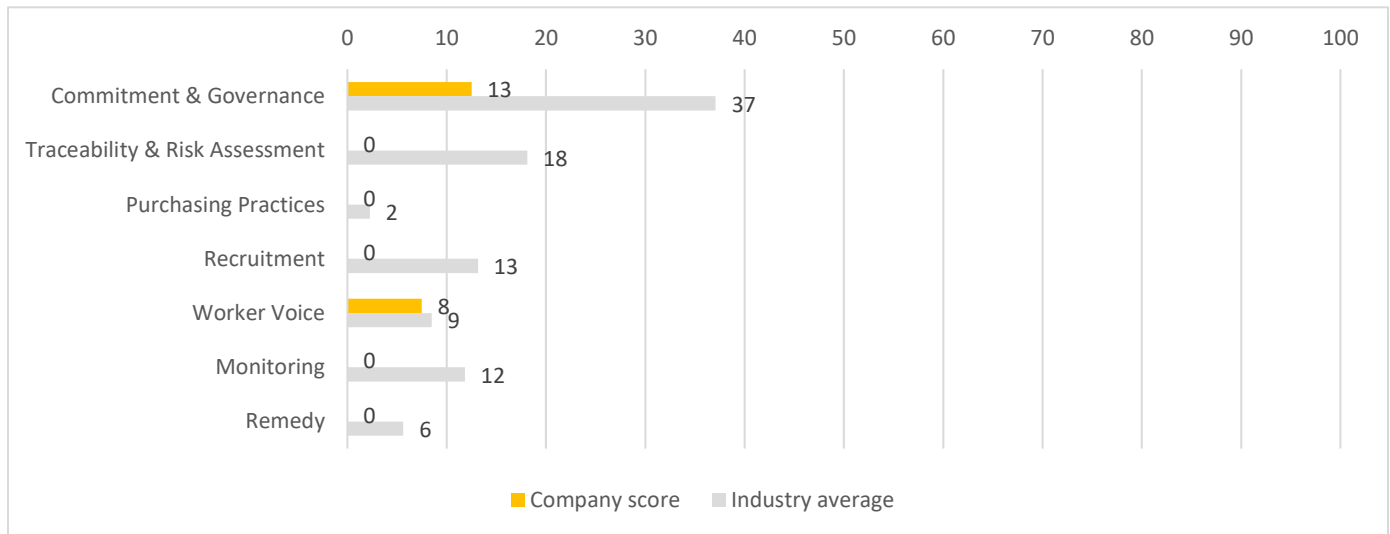
**MARKET CAPITALIZATION**  
US\$10.41 billion

**HEADQUARTERS**  
Mexico

**DISCLOSURES**
UK Modern Slavery Act: Not applicable

California Transparency in Supply Chains Act: Not applicable

Australia Modern Slavery Act: Not applicable

**OVERALL RANKING**
**47 out of 60**
**OVERALL SCORE**
**3 out of 100**
**THEME-LEVEL SCORES**

**KEY DATA POINTS**
**FIRST-TIER SUPPLIER LIST**
 No

**RISK ASSESSMENT**
 No

**ENGAGED WITH KNOWTHECHAIN<sup>1</sup>**
 No

**NO-FEE POLICY**
 No

**REMEDY FOR SUPPLY CHAIN WORKERS**
 No

**HIGH-RISK COMMODITIES<sup>2</sup>**
 Soy, corn and peanuts

---

## SUMMARY

Arca Continental, S. A. B. de C. V. (Arca Continental), the second-largest Coca-Cola authorised bottler in Latin America<sup>1</sup>, ranks 47 out of 60 companies. The company performed particularly poorly on five out of seven themes, scoring zero. The company's score is based on its disclosure of a supplier code of conduct that addresses forced labour and a grievance mechanism available to workers in the first tier of its supply chain.

Steps the company could take to address forced labor risks in its supply chains, include disclosing policies and practices on themes such as Commitment & Governance, Traceability & Risk Assessment, and Monitoring.

---

## LEADING PRACTICES

None.

---

## OPPORTUNITIES FOR IMPROVEMENT

**Commitment & Governance:** The company is encouraged to establish and disclose a managerial structure with clear responsibilities and accountability for the implementation of its supply chain policies that address forced labour and provide oversight of such policies at the board level.

**Traceability & Risk Assessment:** To demonstrate a strong understanding of its supply chains, the company may consider disclosing the names and addresses of its first-tier suppliers, the countries in which its below-first-tier suppliers operate, the countries from which it sources raw materials at high risk of forced labour, and data on the demographics of the supply chain workforce (such as the percentage of women and migrant workers). The company is further encouraged to assess forced labour risks across its supply chains and disclose the risks identified.

**Monitoring:** The company may consider adopting and disclosing a supplier monitoring process to verify that its suppliers are compliant with its supply chain policies. Implementing specific practices, such as interviewing workers and in particular using worker-driven monitoring (i.e., monitoring undertaken by independent organisations that includes worker participation and is guided by workers' rights and priorities), may help the company detect forced labour risks in its supply chains. Disclosing information on the results of its monitoring efforts, such as the percentage of suppliers assessed annually and a summary of findings, assures stakeholders that the company has strong monitoring processes in place.

---

<sup>1</sup> Research conducted through January 2023 or through April 2023, 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](#).

<sup>2</sup> For further details on high-risk raw materials and sourcing countries, see KnowTheChain's 2023 [food & beverage benchmark findings report](#).

---

<sup>1</sup> Arca Continental, "Our Company," <https://www.arcacontal.com/our-company.aspx>. Accessed 19 June 2023.