

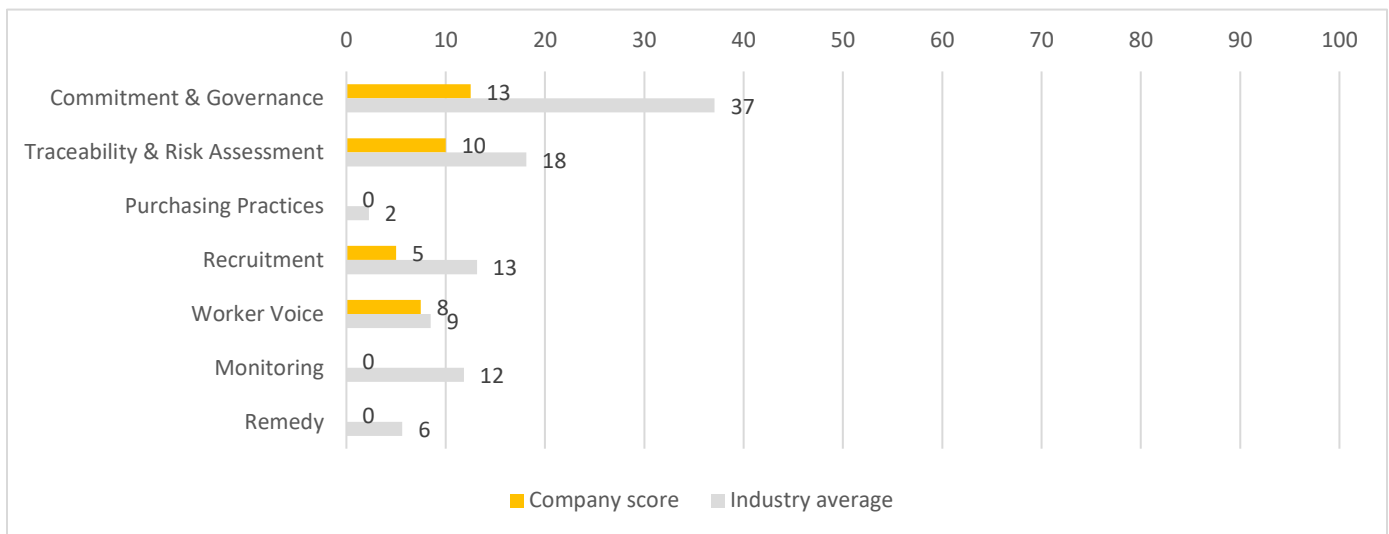
# Campbell Soup Company (Campbell Soup)

**TICKER**  
CPB

**MARKET CAPITALIZATION**  
US\$13.31 billion

**HEADQUARTERS**  
United States

**DISCLOSURES**
UK Modern Slavery Act: [Yes](#)
California Transparency in Supply Chains Act: [Yes](#)
Australia Modern Slavery Act: [Yes \(Disclosure of Subsidiary\)](#)
**OVERALL RANKING**
**35 out of 60**
[2020 Rank:](#) 17 out of 43

**OVERALL SCORE**
**7 out of 100**
**THEME-LEVEL SCORES**

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

**RISK ASSESSMENT**

Yes (Limited)

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

**NO-FEE POLICY**

Yes

**REMEDY FOR SUPPLY CHAIN WORKERS**
 No

**HIGH-RISK COMMODITIES<sup>2</sup>**
 Tomatoes, palm oil, chili peppers and others

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## SUMMARY

Campbell Soup Company (Campbell Soup), a US-based food company whose products include soups, meals, snacks, and beverages, ranks 35 out of 60 companies. Compared to 2020, the company does not seem to have taken steps to strengthen its performance and disclosure on forced labour issues within its supply chain. As such, its rank has dropped. The company's score is based on its disclosure of a supplier code addressing four out of five ILO core labour standards, a risk assessment process, a policy prohibiting the charging of recruitment-related fees to workers, and a grievance mechanism available to workers in the first tier of its supply chain.

KnowTheChain identified one additional allegation of forced labor in the company's supply chains. The company did not disclose the steps taken to address the allegation. The company has an opportunity to improve its performance and disclosure on the themes of Commitment & Governance, Traceability & Risk Assessment, and Monitoring.

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## LEADING PRACTICES

None.

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## 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 disclose the risks identified through its risk assessment process, as well as to report on how it engages affected rightsholders in the identification and mitigation of risks.

**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 worker-driven monitoring, 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.

**Remedy:** The company may consider establishing a process to ensure that remedy is provided to workers in its supply chains in cases of forced labour and disclosing details on this process, such as responsible parties, approval procedures, timeframes, and, crucially, engagement with affected stakeholders. To demonstrate to its stakeholders that it has an effective remedy process in place, the company is encouraged to disclose examples of remedy provided to its suppliers' workers, including with respect to specific allegations in its supply chains.

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<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](#).