

Coca-Cola HBC AG (Coca-Cola Hellenic)

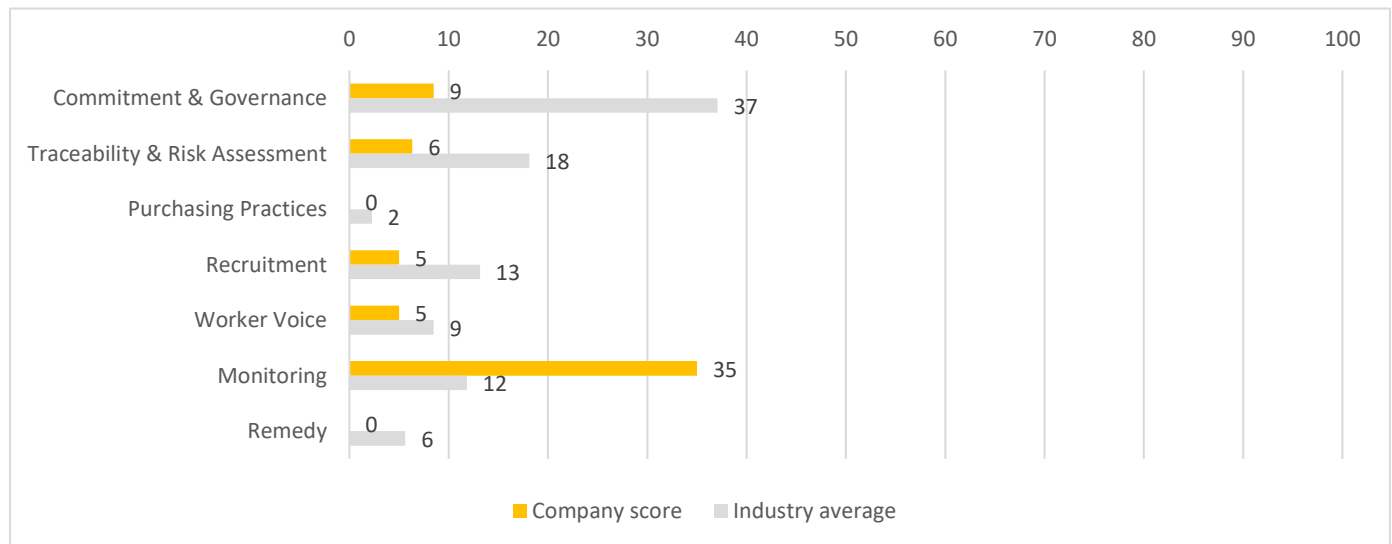
TICKER
CCH

MARKET CAPITALIZATION
US\$12 billion

HEADQUARTERS
Switzerland

DISCLOSURES
UK Modern Slavery Act: [Yes](#)
California Transparency in Supply Chains Act: Not applicable

Australia Modern Slavery Act: Not applicable

OVERALL RANKING
35 out of 60
OVERALL SCORE
7 out of 100
THEME-LEVEL SCORES

KEY DATA POINTS
FIRST-TIER SUPPLIER LIST
 No

RISK ASSESSMENT
 Yes

ENGAGED WITH KNOWTHECHAIN¹
 No

NO-FEE POLICY
 Yes

REMEDY FOR SUPPLY CHAIN WORKERS
 No

HIGH-RISK COMMODITIES²
 Sugarcane, coffee, palm oil and others

SUMMARY

Coca-Cola HBC AG (Coca-Cola Hellenic), a Swiss-based authorised Coca-Cola bottler, ranks 35 out of 60 companies. The company's score is based on its stronger performance on the theme of Monitoring, on which it is among the highest scoring companies, as well as a disclosure of a supplier code which addresses forced labour, a relatively strong disclosure on its risk assessment process, and a policy prohibiting worker-paid fees related to recruitment. The company has an opportunity to/is encouraged to improve its performance and disclosure on the themes of Commitment & Governance, Traceability & Risk Assessment, and Recruitment.

LEADING PRACTICES

Risk assessment: Coca-Cola HBC discloses the specific sources used as part of its annual risk assessment of its critical suppliers to assess, for different risk categories, country risks (for forced labour - the Global Slavery Index by the Walk Free Foundation) and purchasing category risks (for forced labour - sustainable AG/Denkstatt database compiling "public reports and studies from expert organisms, recognized texts from international institutions and specific studies about forced labour" capturing risks related to commodity, sector, and industry). It further discloses how information from those sources is captured/scored in the SBA.

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: The company is encouraged to demonstrate a strong understanding of its supply chains by disclosing the names and addresses of its first-tier suppliers (either across high-risk commodities or across all first-tier suppliers), the names and locations of below-first-tier suppliers, the raw material sourcing countries from which it sources commodities at high risk of forced labour, as well as the data on its supply chain workforce, such as the percentage of women, migrant workers, and the percentage of workers being paid a living wage.

Recruitment: To avoid the exploitation of migrant workers in its supply chains, the company may also consider providing details of how it supports responsible recruitment in its supply chains (for example, by sharing due diligence findings on recruitment fees with peers or by creating demand for responsible recruitment agencies). The company is further encouraged to disclose information on the recruitment agencies used by its suppliers.

¹ 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](#).

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