

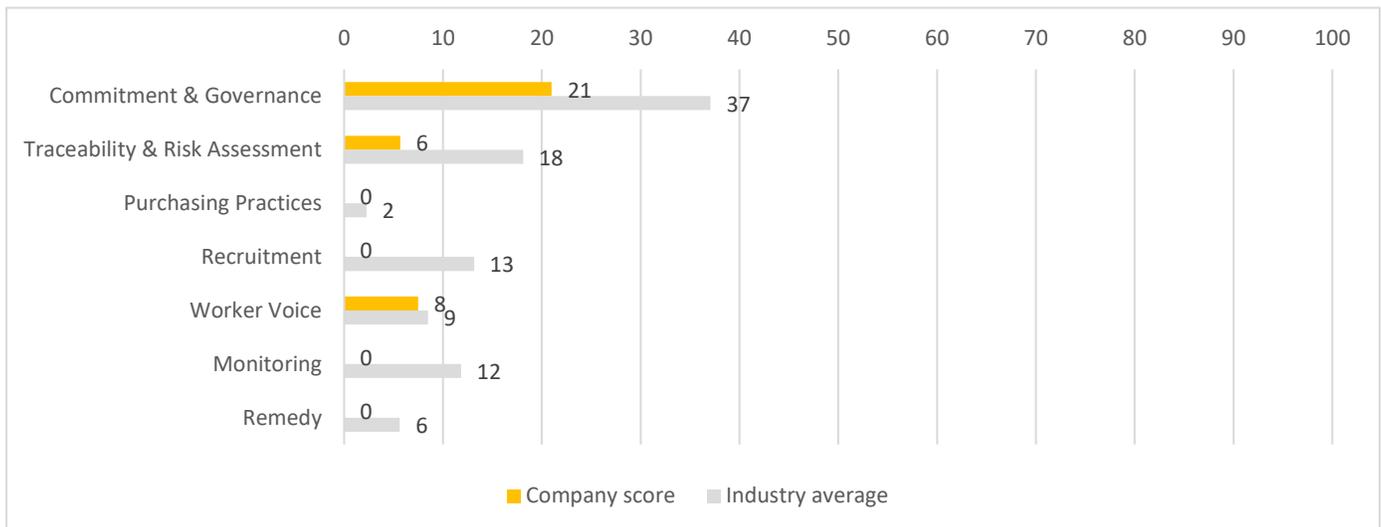
Grupo Bimbo, S.A.B. de C.V. (Grupo Bimbo)

TICKER
BIMBOA

MARKET CAPITALIZATION
US\$13.93 billion

HEADQUARTERS
Mexico

DISCLOSURES
UK Modern Slavery Act: [Yes \(Disclosure of Subsidiary\)](#)
Australia Modern Slavery Act: Not applicable

California Transparency in Supply Chains Act: [Yes \(Disclosure of Subsidiary\)](#)
OVERALL RANKING
41 out of 60
OVERALL SCORE
6 out of 100
THEME-LEVEL SCORES

KEY DATA POINTS
FIRST-TIER SUPPLIER LIST
 No

RISK ASSESSMENT
 No

ENGAGED WITH KNOWTHECHAIN¹
 No

NO-FEE POLICY
 No

REMEDY FOR SUPPLY CHAIN WORKERS
 No

HIGH-RISK COMMODITIES²
 Palm oil, soy, sugarcane and others

SUMMARY

Grupo Bimbo, S.A.B. de C.V. (Grupo Bimbo), a Mexican food producer and retailer behind Bimbo, the top food brand chosen by customers in Latin America,³ ranks 41 out of 60 companies. The company's score is based on its disclosure of a supplier code of conduct addressing all five ILO core labour standards, some information on internal managerial responsibility, and a grievance mechanism available to workers in the first tier of its supply chain. The company is the highest scorer from among the four Latin American companies benchmarked.

The company is encouraged to improve its performance and disclosure on themes such as: Traceability & Risk Assessment and Monitoring.

LEADING PRACTICES

None.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR IMPROVEMENT

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, 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.

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](#).

³ Statista, "Leading food brands in Latin America in 2020 (in million Consumer Reach Points)," <https://www.statista.com/statistics/1069340/most-popular-food-brands-latin-america-by-reach/>.