

Loblaw Companies Limited (Loblaw)

TICKER
L

MARKET CAPITALIZATION
US\$25.83 billion

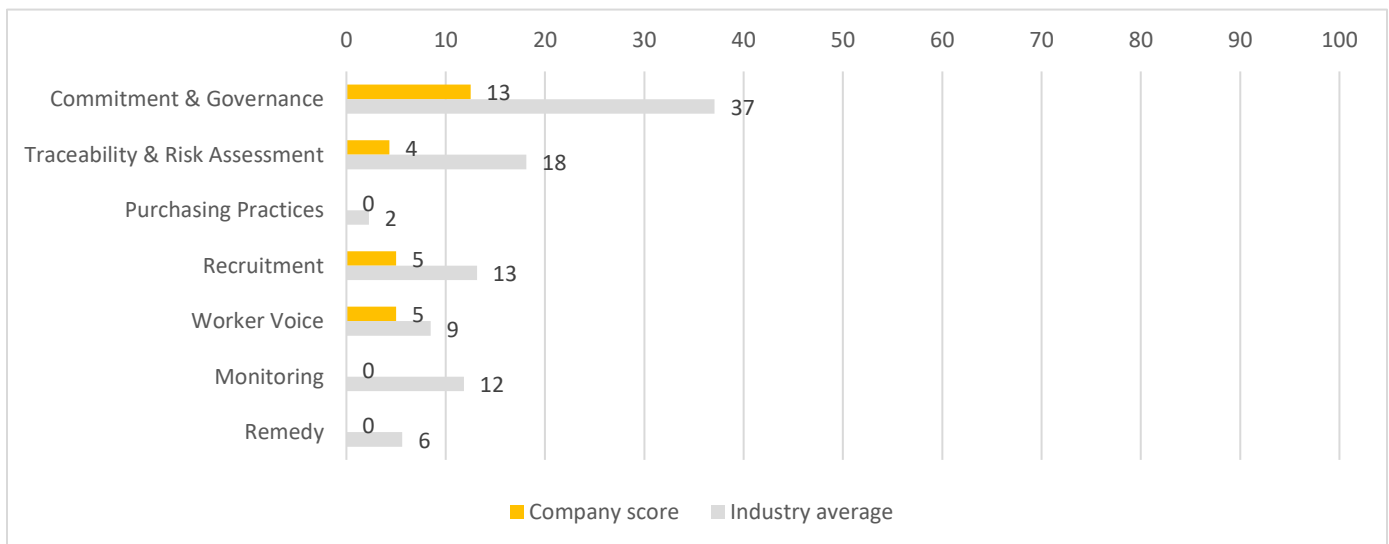
HEADQUARTERS
Canada

DISCLOSURES
UK Modern Slavery Act: Not applicable

California Transparency in Supply Chains Act: Not applicable

Australia Modern Slavery Act: Not applicable

OVERALL RANKING
43 out of 60
[2020 Rank](#): 35 out of 43

OVERALL SCORE
5 out of 100
THEME-LEVEL SCORES

KEY DATA POINTS
FIRST-TIER SUPPLIER LIST
 No

RISK ASSESSMENT

Yes (Limited)

ENGAGED WITH KNOWTHECHAIN¹

Yes

NO-FEE POLICY

Yes

REMEDY FOR SUPPLY CHAIN WORKERS
 No

HIGH-RISK COMMODITIES²
 Palm oil, wheat, coffee and others

SUMMARY

Loblaw Companies Limited (Loblaw), Canada's biggest food retailer,³ ranks 43 out of 60. Since 2020, the company improved by disclosing a strengthened supplier code and disclosing a risk assessment process. However, the company did not improve across other themes; as such, its score has dropped by 5 points. The company's score is based on its disclosure of a supplier code of conduct that covers four out of the five ILO core labour standards, including forced labour, some information on a risk assessment process, a policy preventing worker-paid fees, and a grievance mechanism available to workers in the first tier of its supply chain.

Additional steps the company could take to address forced labor risks in its supply chains, include disclosing policies and practices/strengthening its disclosure and practices on the themes of 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: 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, and the raw material sourcing countries from which it sources commodities at high risk of forced labour.

Monitoring: The company is encouraged to adopt and disclose 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 a breakdown 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 grocery retailers in Canada in 2021, by market share," <https://www.statista.com/statistics/481019/leading-grocery-retailers-by-market-share-canada/>.