

# Canada Goose Holdings Inc. (Canada Goose)

**TICKER**  
NYS:GOOS

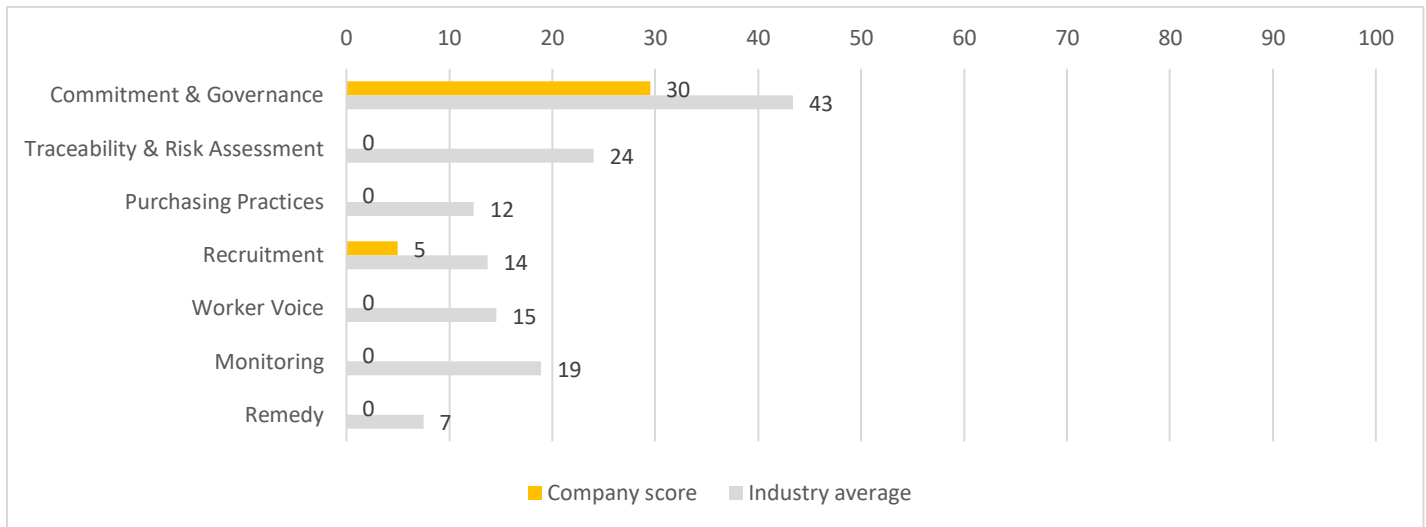
**MARKET CAPITALISATION**  
US\$2.78 billion

**HEADQUARTERS**  
Canada

**DISCLOSURES**
UK Modern Slavery Act: No

Australia Modern Slavery Act: Not applicable

California Transparency in Supply Chains Act: Applicability not determined.

**OVERALL RANKING**
**50 out of 65**
[2021 Performance](#)
**OVERALL SCORE**
**6 out of 100**
**THEME-LEVEL SCORES**

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

**RISK ASSESSMENT**
 No

**DATA ON PURCHASING PRACTICES**
 No

**ENGAGED WITH KNOWTHECHAIN<sup>2</sup>**

Yes

**NO-FEE POLICY**

Yes

**REMEDY FOR SUPPLY CHAIN WORKERS**
 No

**HIGH-RISK RAW MATERIALS<sup>1</sup>**
 Cashmere, cotton, leather, wool

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## SUMMARY

Canada Goose Holdings Inc. (Canada Goose), a Canadian outerwear company, ranks joint 50<sup>th</sup> out of 65 companies. Since 2021, the company does not appear to have improved its disclosure and performance on addressing forced labour risks in its supply chains. The company's score is based on its disclosure of a supplier code of conduct covering all five ILO core labour standards and a prohibition on the charging of recruitment fees to workers, as well as training for direct suppliers on the code. However, the company does not disclose relevant policies and practices across all other themes and is the lowest-scoring Canadian company in the benchmark. The company has an opportunity to improve its performance and disclosure on themes such as 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 for 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 countries from which it sources raw materials at high risk of forced labour. The company is further encouraged to disclose its process for assessing human rights risks in its supply chains and the forced labour 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.

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<sup>1</sup> For further details on high-risk raw materials and sourcing countries, see KnowTheChain's 2023 apparel & footwear benchmark [findings report](#).

<sup>2</sup> Research conducted through June 2023 or through September 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](#).