

# JBS S.A. (JBS)

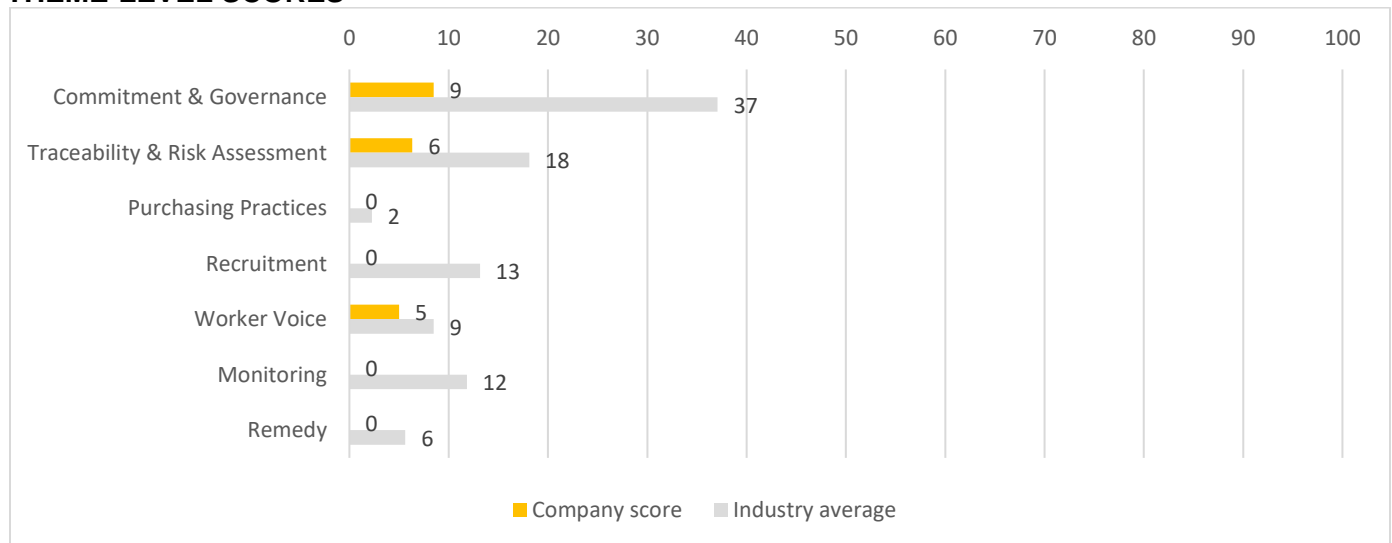
**TICKER**  
JBSS3

**MARKET CAPITALIZATION**  
US\$9.1 billion

**HEADQUARTERS**  
Brazil

**DISCLOSURES**
UK Modern Slavery Act: [Yes \(Disclosure of Subsidiary\)](#)
Australia Modern Slavery Act: [Yes](#)
California Transparency in Supply Chains Act: No

**OVERALL RANKING**
**46 out of 60**
[2020 Rank:](#) 32 out of 43

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

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

**NO-FEE POLICY**
 No

**RISK ASSESSMENT**
 No

**REMEDY FOR SUPPLY CHAIN WORKERS**
 No

**ENGAGED WITH KNOWTHECHAIN<sup>1</sup>**

Yes (Informal)

**HIGH-RISK COMMODITIES<sup>2</sup>**
 Palm oil, beans, cattle, corn

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## SUMMARY

JBS S.A. (JBS), a Brazilian company that is the leading global meat processor,<sup>1</sup> producing factory processed beef, chicken and pork, ranks 46 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. The company no longer discloses details of its risk assessment process or training provided to procurement staff on forced labour risks. The company's score is based on its poor performance on the themes of Traceability and Risk Assessment, Recruitment, Monitoring and Remedy. The company also does not disclose any relevant information on its management and accountability of supply chain forced labour risks, nor does it disclose its supply chain tracing efforts.

KnowTheChain identified one additional allegation of forced labor in the company's supply chains, as a result of which the company reported banning the suppliers involved. However, the company neither discloses engagement with affected stakeholders, nor remedy outcomes for workers.

The company is encouraged to improve its performance and disclosure on the themes of Commitment and Governance, Traceability and 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:** 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.

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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](#).

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<sup>1</sup> JBS Foods, "Our Business," <http://jbsfoodsgroup.com/our-business>. Accessed 06 July 2023.