

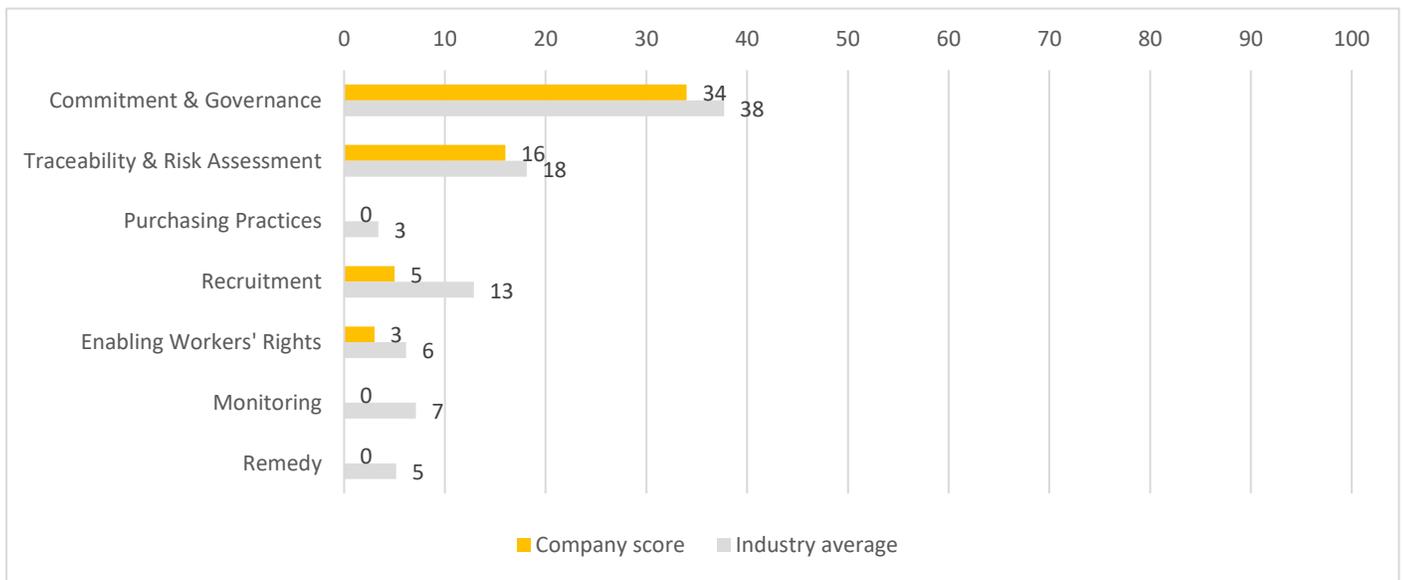
Campbell Soup Company (Campbell Soup)

TICKER
CPB

MARKET CAPITALISATION
US\$8.51 billion

HEADQUARTERS
United States of America

DISCLOSURES
UK Modern Slavery Act: [Yes](#)
California Transparency in Supply Chains Act: [Yes](#)
Australia Modern Slavery Act: [Yes](#)
OVERALL RANKING
22 out of 45
[2023 Rank:](#) 35 out of 60

OVERALL SCORE
11 out of 100
THEME-LEVEL SCORES

KEY DATA POINTS
FIRST-TIER SUPPLIER LIST
 No

RISK ASSESSMENT
 Yes

ENGAGED WITH KNOWTHECHAIN¹
 Yes

NO-FEE POLICY
 Yes

REMEDY FOR SUPPLY CHAIN WORKERS
 No

HIGH-RISK COMMODITIES²
 Cattle, cocoa, palm oil and others

SUMMARY

Campbell Soup Company (Campbell Soup), a US-based food company whose products include soups, meals, snacks, and beverages, ranks 11 out of 45 companies.³ Compared to 2023, the company improved its score by 4 points. This is because the company began disclosing more information on its internal governance of supply chain policies addressing forced labour, including training efforts for staff responsible for supply chain procurement. Since 2023, the company improved on the theme of Risk Assessment, disclosing commodities it had identified as high risk for forced labour risks. However, the company did not improve across other themes. The company performed particularly poorly on the themes of Purchasing Practices, Monitoring and Remedy. The company's score is based on its disclosure of a supplier code addressing four out of five ILO core labour standards, an internal management and accountability structure, a risk assessment process, and a policy prohibiting the charging of recruitment-related fees to workers. Additional steps the company could take to address forced labour risks in its supply chains, include disclosing policies and practices/strengthening its disclosure and practices on themes such as Purchasing Practices, Monitoring and Remedy.

LEADING PRACTICES

None.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR IMPROVEMENT

Purchasing Practices: To address forced labour risks in its supply chains, the company is encouraged to adopt purchasing practices that decrease the risk of forced labour, such as improving planning and forecasting and prompt payment, and disclose quantitative data evidencing the implementation of responsible purchasing practices. The company is further encouraged to take steps to ensure that pricing includes the full cost of production, including a living wage/income, and may consider ring-fencing labour costs such that they are not impacted during pricing negotiations. The company should consider integrating responsible buying practices in its contracts with suppliers, to ensure that the responsibility for respecting human rights is shared.

Monitoring: While the company discloses adopting a supplier monitoring process via SMETA to verify that its suppliers are compliant with its supply chain policies, it does not disclose the proportion of its first-tier supplier base is covered by these audits. 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.

Remedy: The company may consider establishing a process to ensure that remedy is provided to workers in its supply chains in cases of forced labour and disclosing details on this process, such as responsible parties, approval procedures, timeframes, and, crucially, engagement with affected stakeholders. To demonstrate to its stakeholders that it has an effective remedy process in place, the company is encouraged to disclose examples of remedy provided to its suppliers' workers, including with respect to specific allegations in its supply chains.

¹ Research conducted through April - September 2025, 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 and Human Rights Centre [website](#).

² For further details on high-risk raw materials and sourcing countries, see KnowTheChain's 2026 Food & Beverage benchmark [findings report](#).

³ The number of companies assessed in the ranking has decreased from 60 in 2022 to 45 in 2026.