

Carrefour SA (Carrefour)

TICKER
CA

MARKET CAPITALISATION
US\$9.67 billion

HEADQUARTERS
France

DISCLOSURES

UK Modern Slavery Act: Not applicable

California Transparency in Supply Chains Act: Not applicable

Australia Modern Slavery Act: Not applicable

OVERALL RANKING

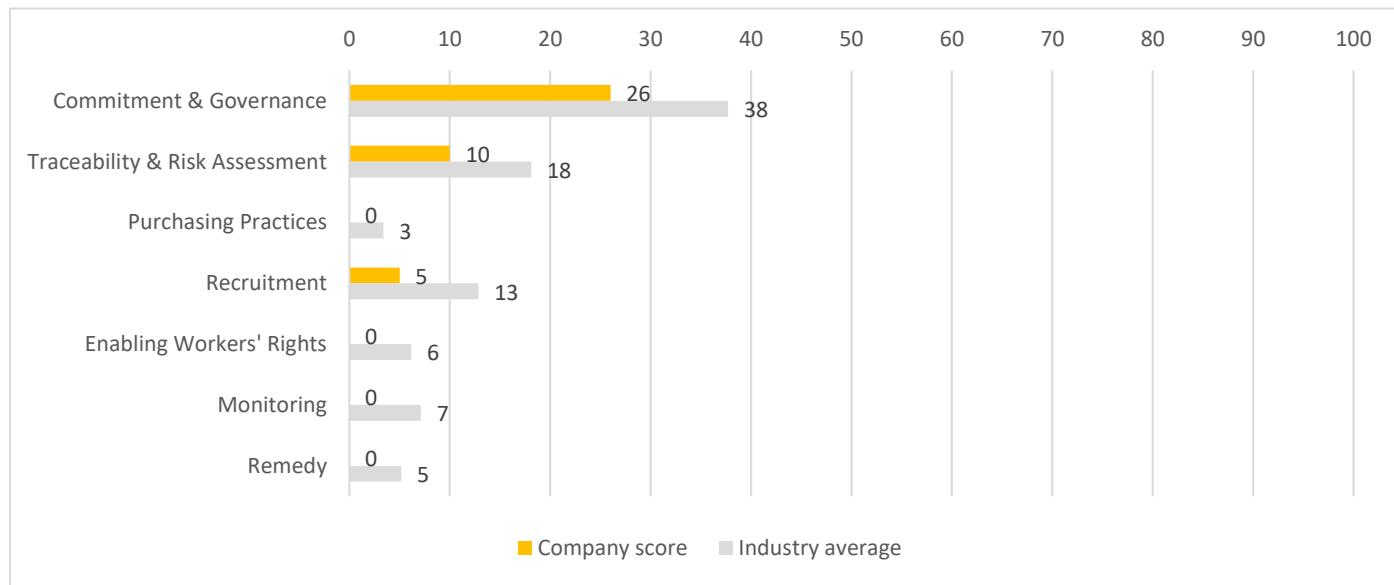
29 out of 45

2023 Rank: [35 out of 60](#)

OVERALL SCORE

7 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

🚩 Brazil nuts, cocoa, coffee, palm oil and others

SUMMARY

Carrefour SA (Carrefour) one of the largest food retailers in Europe, ranks 29 out of 45 companies.³ Since 2023, the company improved on the themes of Management and Accountability and Traceability and Supply Chain Transparency. It further disclosed a policy prohibiting the charging of fees, improving its score under Recruitment, though the policy falls short of aligning with the Employer Pays Principle. Compared to 2022, the company does not seem to have taken steps to strengthen its performance and disclosure on forced labour issues within its supply chains. The company performed particularly poorly on the themes of Purchasing Practices, Enabling Workers' Rights, Monitoring and Remedy and is encouraged to improve its performance and disclosure on these themes. KnowTheChain identified one additional allegation of forced labour in the company's supply chains. The company did not disclose the steps taken to address the allegation.

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. While the company discloses a Supplier Charter that commits its suppliers to respects its principles including in relation to upholding human rights to, the company should consider integrating responsible buying practices in its contracts with suppliers, to ensure that the responsibility for respecting human rights is shared.

Enabling Workers' Rights: To prevent and address forced labour risks in its supply chains, the company may consider ensuring that a formal and effective mechanism to report grievances regarding labour conditions is available and communicated to its suppliers' workers and relevant stakeholders, such as worker organisations or labour NGOs. Further, the company is encouraged to take steps to ensure that workers in its supply chains are able to exercise their rights to freedom of association and collective bargaining.

Monitoring: While the company discloses conducting social audits on suppliers for controlled products, and the number of audits conducted on actual and potential production sites, the company may consider 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), which 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 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 and beverage benchmark findings report](#).

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