Food & Beverage Benchmark
COMPANY SCORECARD 2026

The J. M. Smucker Company (Smucker)

TICKER
SJM

MARKET CAPITALISATION
US$12.8 billion

HEADQUARTERS
United States of America

DISCLOSURES

UK Modern Slavery Act: Not applicable

California Transparency in Supply Chains Act: Yes

Australia Modern Slavery Act: Not applicable

OVERALL RANKING

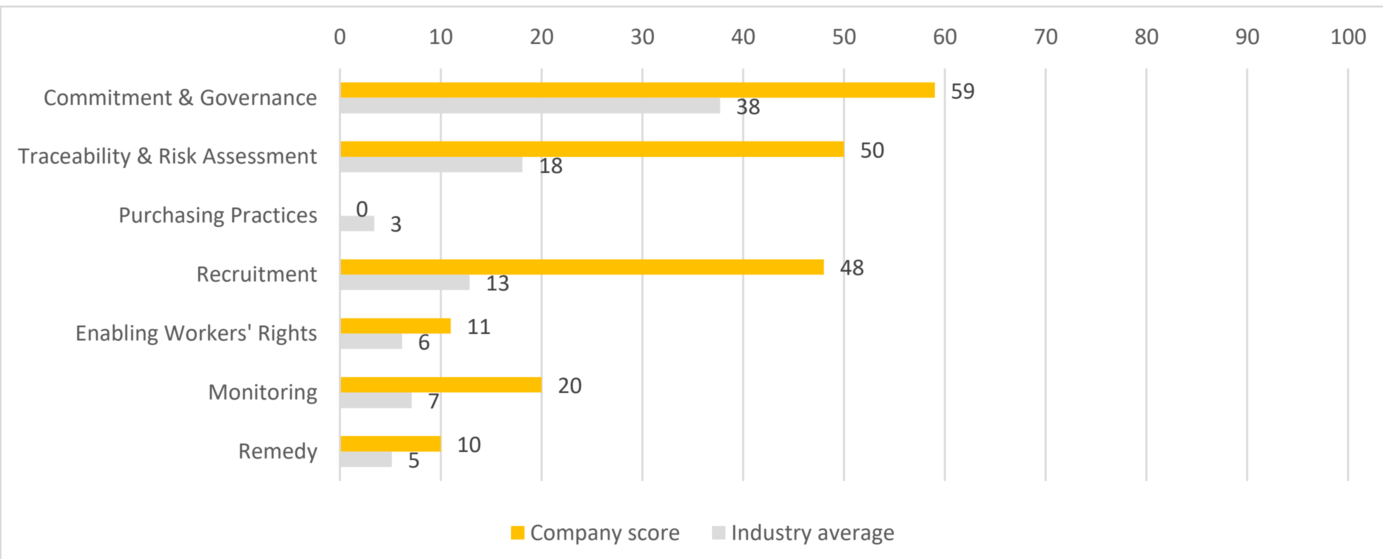
6 out of **45**

2023 Rank: 3 out of 60

OVERALL SCORE

34 out of **100**

THEME-LEVEL SCORES



KEY DATA POINTS

FIRST-TIER SUPPLIER LIST
No

RISK ASSESSMENT
Yes

ENGAGED WITH KNOWTHECHAIN[1]
Yes

NO-FEE POLICY
Yes (Employer Pays Principle)

REMEDY FOR SUPPLY CHAIN WORKERS
No

HIGH-RISK COMMODITIES[2]
Soy beans coffee, corn, fish and others

SUMMARY

The J.M. Smucker Company (Smucker's), a US food and beverage manufacturer, ranks 6 out of 45 companies.[3] The company's score is based on above average performance across all themes, excluding Purchasing Practices, where it scores zero. However, compared to 2023, the company dropped its score 13 points. This is because it scored significantly lower on the themes of Commitment and Governance, Recruitment and Remedy. For example, Smucker did not disclose information on capacity building for suppliers covering its forced labour policies; in addition, previously disclosed data on Supplier Code of Conduct training now falls outside of the research timeframe.

The company has an opportunity to improve its performance and disclosure on the themes of Traceability and Risk Assessment, Purchasing Practices and Remedy, particularly in respect of disclosing specific examples of remedy outcomes for supply chain workers.

LEADING PRACTICES

Employer Pays Principle: Smucker was one of only five companies that disclosed active implementation of the Employer Pays Principle in Practice including, for example, mapping costs associated with recruitment in its Thai fishing supply chains.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR IMPROVEMENT

Traceability and 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 raw materials 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.

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 should further take steps to ensure that pricing includes the full cost of production, including a living wage/income, and consider separating labour costs from price negotiations such that all direct and indirect labour costs are isolated and incorporated as a distinct costing block in pricing. The company should consider integrating responsible buying practices in its contracts with suppliers, to ensure that the responsibility for respecting human rights is shared.

Remedy: While the company states it did not discover any instances of fees paid by supply chain workers; given the prevalence of fee-charging among migrant workforces, companies should take as their starting point that failure to uncover such instances of fee-charging is evidence of due diligence shortcomings. 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 in practice.

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[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.