

Kerry Group plc (Kerry)

TICKER
KRZ

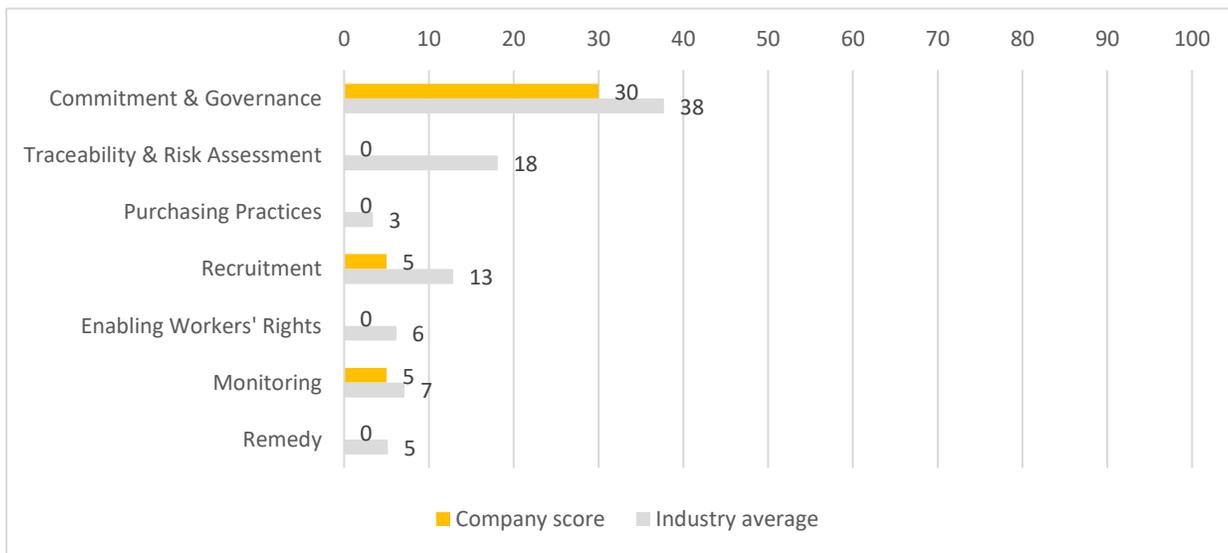
MARKET CAPITALISATION
US\$14.1 billion

HEADQUARTERS
Ireland

DISCLOSURES
UK Modern Slavery Act: [Yes](#)
California Transparency in Supply Chains Act: No

Australia Modern Slavery Act: Yes ([Disclosure of Subsidiary](#))

OVERALL RANKING
31 out of 45

 2023 Rank: [32 out of 60](#)
OVERALL SCORE
6 out of 100
THEME-LEVEL SCORES

KEY DATA POINTS
FIRST-TIER SUPPLIER LIST
 No

RISK ASSESSMENT
 No

ENGAGED WITH KNOWTHECHAIN¹

Yes

NO-FEE POLICY

Yes

REMEDY FOR SUPPLY CHAIN WORKERS
 No

HIGH-RISK COMMODITIES²
 Cattle, cocoa, coffee, corn, palm oil, wheat

SUMMARY

Kerry Group plc (Kerry), an Irish company that engages in the manufacturing and distribution of food and beverages including dairy, meat, pastries, and ready meals, ranks 31 out of 45 companies.³ The company's score is based on its stronger performance on the theme of Commitment and Governance, disclosing who has day-to-day responsibility for delivering on supply chain human rights commitments including senior-level representation. However, compared to 2023, the company does not seem to have taken steps to strengthen its performance and disclosure on forced labour issues within its supply chain. Steps the company could take to address forced labour risks in its supply chains include strengthening its disclosure and practices on the themes such as Traceability and Risk Assessment, Purchasing Practices, Enabling Workers' Rights, and Remedy.

LEADING PRACTICES

None.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR IMPROVEMENT

Traceability and Risk Assessment: To demonstrate a strong understanding of its supply chains, the company may consider disclosing the names and addresses of its first-tier suppliers, the countries in which its below-first-tier suppliers operate, the countries from which it sources raw materials at high risk of forced labour, and data on the demographics of the supply chain workforce (such as the percentage of women and migrant workers). The company is further encouraged to assess forced labour risks across its supply chains and disclose the risks identified.

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.

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 and beverage benchmark findings report](#).

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