

Ahold Delhaize N.V. (Ahold Delhaize)

TICKER

NL0011794037

MARKET CAPITALISATION

US\$27.0 billion

HEADQUARTERS

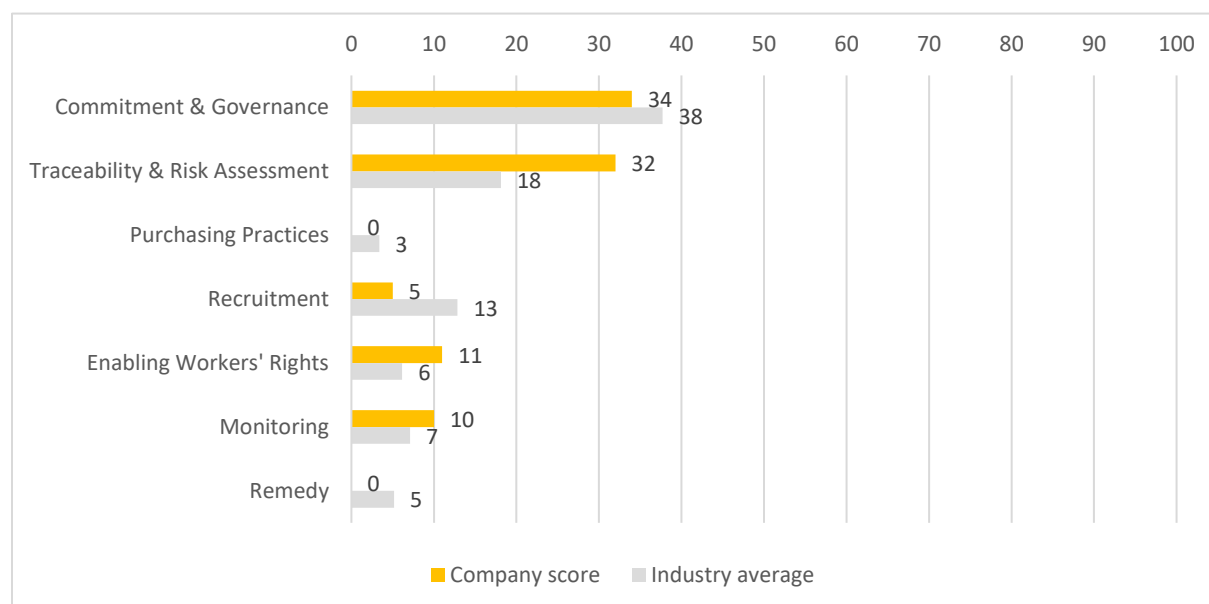
Netherlands

DISCLOSURES
UK Modern Slavery Act: Not applicable

California Transparency in Supply Chains Act: Not applicable

Australia Modern Slavery Act: Not applicable

OVERALL RANKING
14 out of 45

2023 Rank: [30 out of 60](#)
OVERALL SCORE
17 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
 Beans, cocoa, coffee, fish, palm oil

SUMMARY

Ahold Delhaize N.V. (Ahold Delhaize), one of the world's largest food retail groups, ranks 14 out of 45 companies.³ Compared to 2023, the company improved on the themes of Commitment and Governance, Traceability and Risk Assessment, and Recruitment. This is because the company began disclosing its majority sourcing country for raw materials at high risk of forced labour and human trafficking including soy, palm oil, cocoa, coffee, and seafood. It also disclosed a policy prohibiting the charging of recruitment fees in its supply chains. Notably, it scores higher than average on the themes of Traceability and Risk Assessment, Enabling Workers' Rights, and Monitoring.

The company did not improve across other themes, performing particularly poorly on the themes of Purchasing Practices and Remedy. KnowTheChain identified two allegations of forced labour in the company's supply chains. 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 these themes.

LEADING PRACTICES

None.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR IMPROVEMENT

Purchasing Practices: The company is encouraged to adopt purchasing practices 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.

Recruitment: While the company discloses a policy prohibiting worker-paid recruitment fees, it does not stipulate that the employer is responsible for paying these fees in the first instance (Employer Pays Principle). To fully address the risk of exploitation of migrant workers through recruitment agencies in its supply chains, the company is encouraged to take steps to ensure that workers in its supply chains are not charged fees during any recruitment-related process. The company may further consider disclosing the steps taken to ensure that such fees are reimbursed to the workers and/or provide evidence of payment of recruitment-related fees by suppliers. The company is also encouraged to provide details of how it supports responsible recruitment in its supply chains.

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.