

Loblaw Companies Limited (Loblaw)

TICKER
L

MARKET CAPITALISATION
US\$13.5 billion

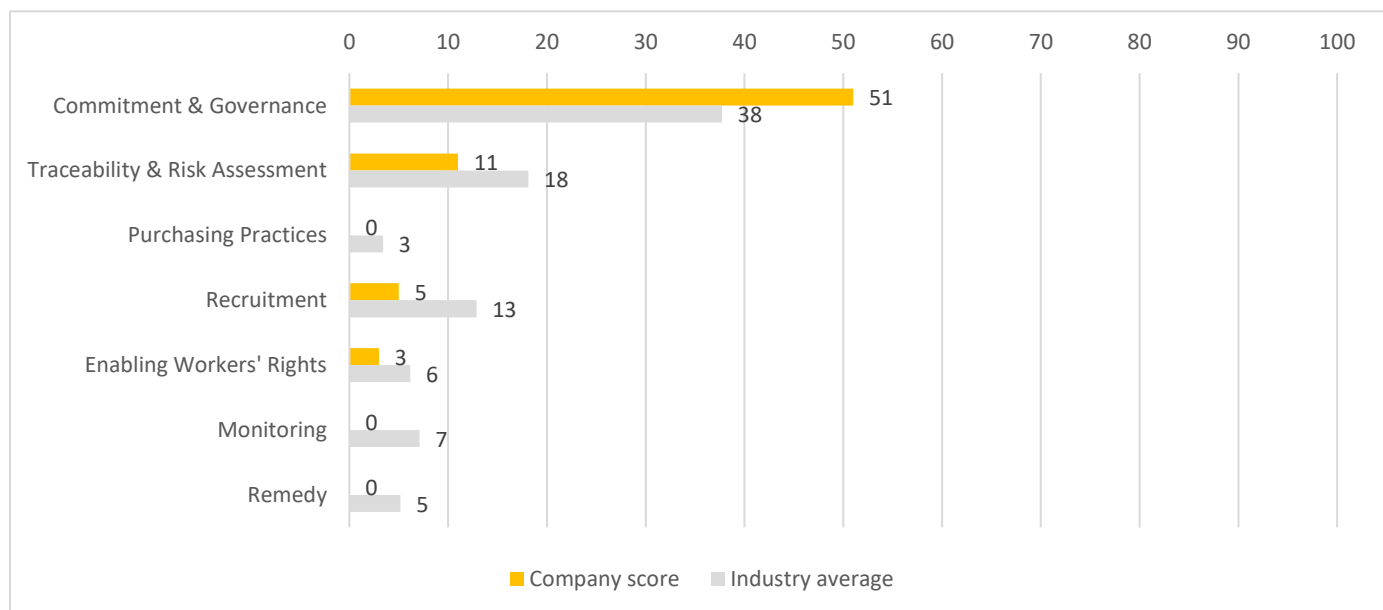
HEADQUARTERS
Canada

DISCLOSURES
UK Modern Slavery Act: Not applicable

California Transparency in Supply Chains Act: Not applicable

Australia Modern Slavery Act: Not applicable

OVERALL RANKING
19 out of 45

2023 Rank: [43 out of 60](#)
OVERALL SCORE
12 out of 100
THEME-LEVEL SCORES

KEY DATA POINTS
FIRST-TIER SUPPLIER LIST
 No

RISK ASSESSMENT

Yes

ENGAGED WITH KNOWTHECHAIN¹

Yes (informal)

NO-FEE POLICY

Yes

REMEDY FOR SUPPLY CHAIN WORKERS
 No

HIGH-RISK COMMODITIES²
 Beans, Brazil nuts/chestnuts, coffee and others

SUMMARY

Loblaw Companies Limited (Loblaw), Canada's biggest food retailer, ranks 19 out of 45 companies.³ The company's score is based on its stronger performance on the theme of Commitment and Governance, on which it scores higher than average. This is because the company began disclosing more detail regarding its accountability structure for forced labour policies and practices, including the executives, committees, and departments which are responsible for oversight of human rights programmes, setting priorities, and implementing and monitoring ESG initiative and supplier codes. It also discloses that all staff receive mandatory human rights training that address forced labour.

However, it scored lower than average across other themes. The company performed particularly poorly on the themes of Purchasing Practices, Monitoring and Remedy. Steps the company could take to address forced labour risks in its supply chains include strengthening its disclosure and practices on these themes.

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: The company may consider adopting and disclosing a supplier monitoring process to verify that its suppliers are compliant with its supply chain policies. 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), 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.

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.