

# Keyence Corp. (Keyence)

**TICKER**  
6861

**MARKET CAPITALIZATION**  
US\$149.9 billion

**HEADQUARTERS**  
Japan

## DISCLOSURES

[UK Modern Slavery Act](#): Yes

[California Transparency in Supply Chains Act](#): Not applicable

[Australia Modern Slavery Act](#):  
Not applicable

## OVERALL RANKING

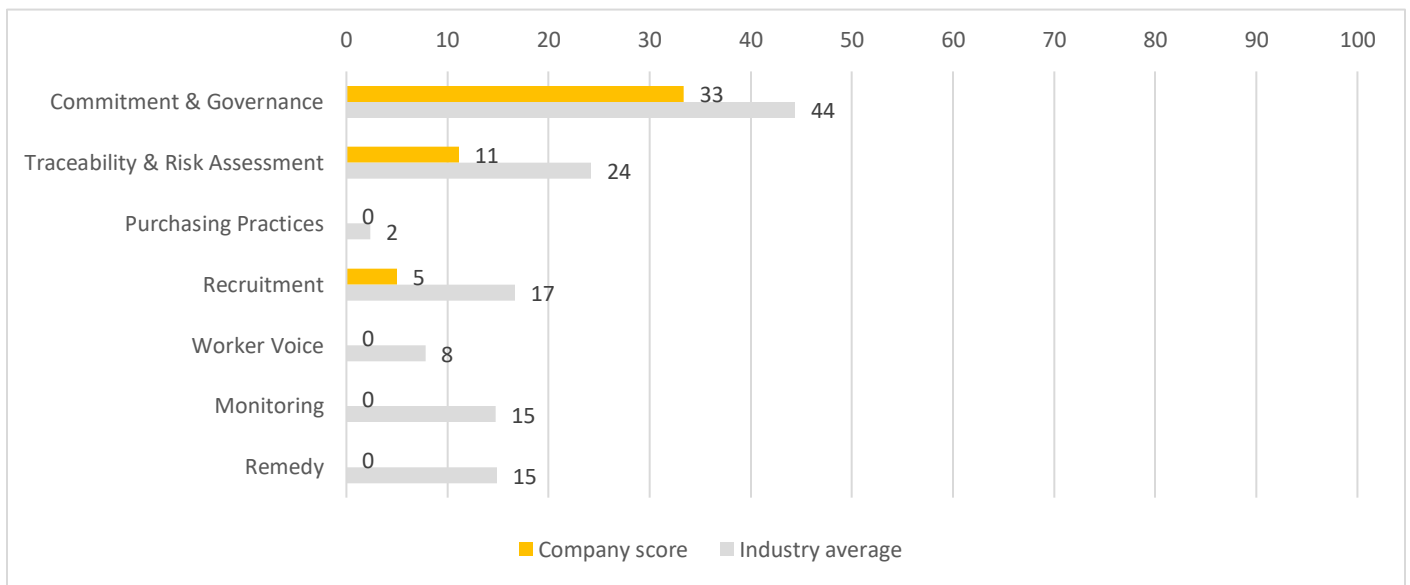
**45** out of **60**

([2020 Rank](#): 45 out of 49)

## OVERALL SCORE

**9** out of **100**

## THEME-LEVEL SCORES



## KEY DATA POINTS

### SUPPLIER LIST

No

### RISK ASSESSMENT

No

### ENGAGED WITH KNOWTHECHAIN<sup>1</sup>

Yes

### NO-FEE POLICY

Yes

### REMEDY FOR SUPPLY CHAIN WORKERS

No

### HIGH-RISK SOURCING COUNTRIES

Likely China and/or Malaysia<sup>2</sup>

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## SUMMARY

Keyence Corp. (Keyence), an electronics equipment manufacturer, ranks 45<sup>th</sup> out of 60 companies. Compared to 2020, the company improved its score by one point. This is because the company updated its supplier code to include freedom of association and collective bargaining, as well as a prohibition on the charging of recruitment fees to workers - although this policy stops short of stating that the costs of recruitment should be borne by the employer ("Employer Pays Principle"). The company discloses limited information on the internal team responsible for human rights in supply chains. The company is encouraged to improve its performance and disclosure on themes such as Traceability & Risk Assessment, Worker Voice, and Monitoring.

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## LEADING PRACTICES

None.

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## OPPORTUNITIES FOR IMPROVEMENT

**Traceability & Risk Assessment:** The company is encouraged to assess and disclose forced labour risks across different tiers of its supply chains and disclose how it engages with relevant stakeholders to address forced labour risks identified.

**Worker Voice:** The company is encouraged to take steps to ensure that a formal mechanism to report grievances regarding labour conditions in the company's supply chains is available and communicated to its suppliers' workers and relevant stakeholders (e.g., worker organisations or labour NGOs). Further, the company may consider disclosing data about the practical operation of the mechanism, such as the number of grievances filed, addressed, and resolved.

**Monitoring:** The company is encouraged to adopt and disclose 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 a breakdown of findings, assures stakeholders that the company has strong monitoring processes in place.

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<sup>1</sup> For further details on high-risk raw materials and sourcing countries, see KnowTheChain's [2022 ICT benchmark findings report](#). Research conducted through June 2022 or through September 2022, 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 & Human Rights Resource Centre [website](#).

<sup>2</sup> Most electronic devices are produced at least in part in China and/or Malaysia, two countries where electronics may be produced using forced labour. KnowTheChain (June 2020), "[2020 KTC ICT Benchmark Report](#)."