

# Canon Inc. (Canon)

**TICKER**  
 7751

**MARKET CAPITALISATION**  
 US\$17.1 billion

**HEADQUARTERS**  
 Japan

**DISCLOSURES**

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

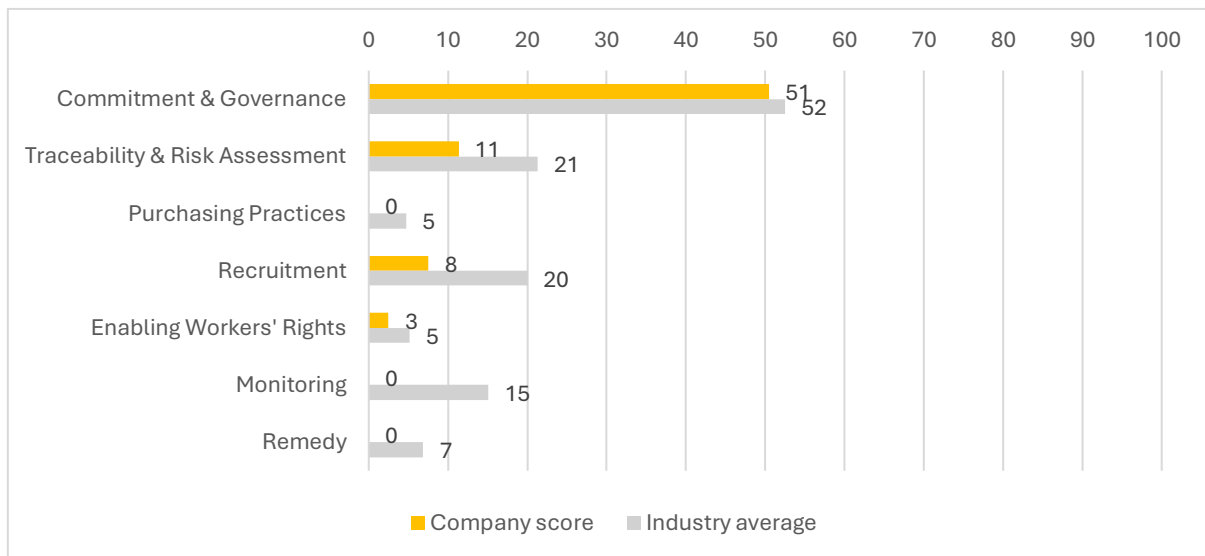
California Transparency in Supply Chains Act: Not applicable

 Australia Modern Slavery Act: [Yes \(Disclosure of Subsidiary\)](#)
**OVERALL RANKING**

## 27 out of 45

 2022 Rank: 35 out of 60<sup>1</sup>
**OVERALL SCORE**

## 13 out of 100

**THEME-LEVEL SCORES**

**KEY DATA POINTS**
**FIRST-TIER SUPPLIER LIST**

🚩 No

**RISK ASSESSMENT**

🚩 No

**ENGAGED WITH KNOWTHECHAIN<sup>2</sup>**

Yes

**NO-FEE POLICY**

Yes (Employer Pays Principle)

**REMEDY FOR SUPPLY CHAIN WORKERS**

🚩 No

**HIGH-RISK SOURCING COUNTRIES<sup>3</sup>**

🚩 Not disclosed

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## SUMMARY

Canon Inc. (Canon), a supplier to companies including HP and Samsung, ranks 27<sup>th</sup> out of 45 companies. Compared to 2022, the company improved its score by one point. This is because the company adopted version 8 of the RBA code of conduct, which removes limitations on the right to freedom of association and collective bargaining, began disclosing managerial and board oversight of supply chain policies, and reported rolling out an e-learning program for procurement staff and other decision-makers on the company's forced labour policies. However, the company did not improve across other themes. The company performed particularly poorly on the themes of Purchasing Practices, Monitoring and Remedy. The company's score is based on its stronger performance on the themes of Commitment & Governance and Traceability & Risk Assessment. KnowTheChain identified one allegation of forced labour in the company's supply chains, related to alleged Uyghur forced labour. However, the company does not disclose the steps it has taken to address the risks of alleged Uyghur forced labour across raw materials and supply chain tiers.

Additional steps the company could take to address forced labour risks in its supply chains include disclosing policies and practices on the themes of Purchasing Practices, Enabling Workers' Rights and Remedy.

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## LEADING PRACTICES

None.

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## OPPORTUNITIES FOR IMPROVEMENT

**Purchasing Practices:** While the company states that it "strives to avoid unreasonable cost reduction requirements, short delivery orders without appropriate cost bearing, and requests for sudden changes in specifications", the company is encouraged to disclose quantitative data evidencing the implementation of responsible purchasing practices like planning and forecasting. 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.

**Enabling Workers' Rights:** While the company has a formal mechanism to report grievances regarding labour conditions in its supply chains, the company should ensure that workers and relevant stakeholders such as worker organisations or labour NGO, are made aware of the mechanism. Further, the company is encouraged to take steps to ensure that workers in its supply chains are able to exercise their rights to freedom of association and collective bargaining.

**Remedy:** While the company has established a "Responsible Business Conduct Hotline" to ensure that remedy is provided to workers in its supply chains, it should further disclose 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 chain.

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<sup>1</sup> The number of companies assessed in the ranking has decreased from 60 in 2022 to 45 in 2025.

<sup>2</sup> Research conducted through September 2024 or through December 2024, 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>3</sup> For further details on high-risk raw materials and sourcing countries, see KnowTheChain's [2025 ICT benchmark findings report](#).