

# Tyson Foods, Inc. (Tyson Foods)

**TICKER**  
TSN

**MARKET CAPITALISATION**  
US\$14.9 billion

**HEADQUARTERS**  
United States of America

## DISCLOSURES

UK Modern Slavery Act: [Yes](#)

California Transparency in Supply Chains Act: [Yes](#)

Australia Modern Slavery Act: [Yes](#)

## OVERALL RANKING

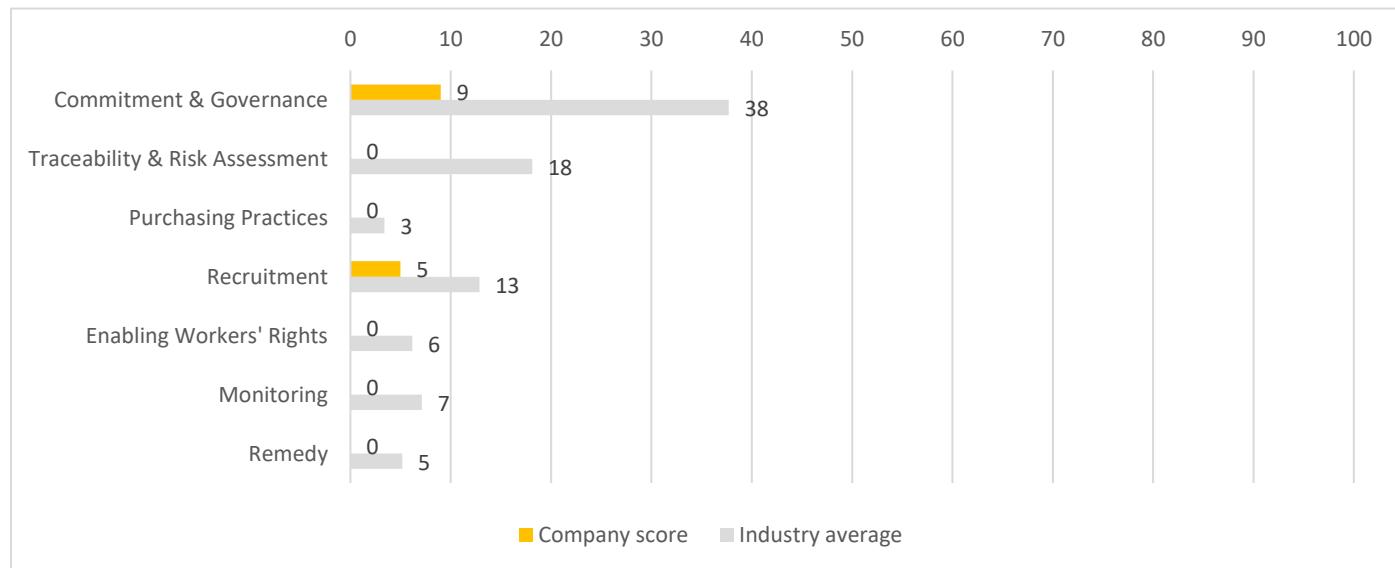
**39 out of 45**

2023 Rank: [47 out of 60](#)

## OVERALL SCORE

**2 out of 100**

## THEME-LEVEL SCORES



## KEY DATA POINTS

### FIRST-TIER SUPPLIER LIST

🚩 No

### RISK ASSESSMENT

🚩 No

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

🚩 No

### NO-FEE POLICY

Yes

### REMEDY FOR SUPPLY CHAIN WORKERS

🚩 No

### HIGH-RISK COMMODITIES<sup>2</sup>

🚩 Soy beans, cattle, corn, rice and wheat

---

## SUMMARY

Tyson Foods In. (Tyson Foods), a US company and one of the world's largest processors of chicken, beef, and pork ranks 39 out of 45 companies.<sup>3</sup> 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. Its performance is based on disclosure on the themes of Commitment and Governance, where it decreased its score from 12 points, and Recruitment, where it had not previously received credit. This is because the company began disclosing a Supplier Code of Conduct which prohibits suppliers from "inappropriate recruiting practices and fees", though it is not clear what is meant by these fees, nor who should bear the cost of these fees if not workers.

KnowTheChain identified one allegation of forced labour in the company's supply chains. However, the company neither discloses engagement with affected stakeholders, nor remedy outcomes for workers.

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

---

## 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.

**Enabling Workers' Rights:** To prevent and address forced labour risks in its supply chains, the company may consider ensuring that a formal and effective mechanism to report grievances regarding labour conditions is available and communicated to its suppliers' workers and relevant stakeholders, such as worker organisations or labour NGOs. 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:** 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.

---

<sup>1</sup> 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](#).

<sup>2</sup> For further details on high-risk raw materials and sourcing countries, see KnowTheChain's 2026 food and beverage benchmark [findings report](#).

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