Food & Beverage Benchmark
COMPANY SCORECARD 2026

Yakult Honsha Co.,Ltd. (Yakult)

TICKER
2267

MARKET CAPITALISATION
US$7.8 billion

HEADQUARTERS
Japan

DISCLOSURES

UK Modern Slavery Act: Yes (Disclosure of Subsidiary)

California Transparency in Supply Chains Act: No

Australia Modern Slavery Act: No

OVERALL RANKING

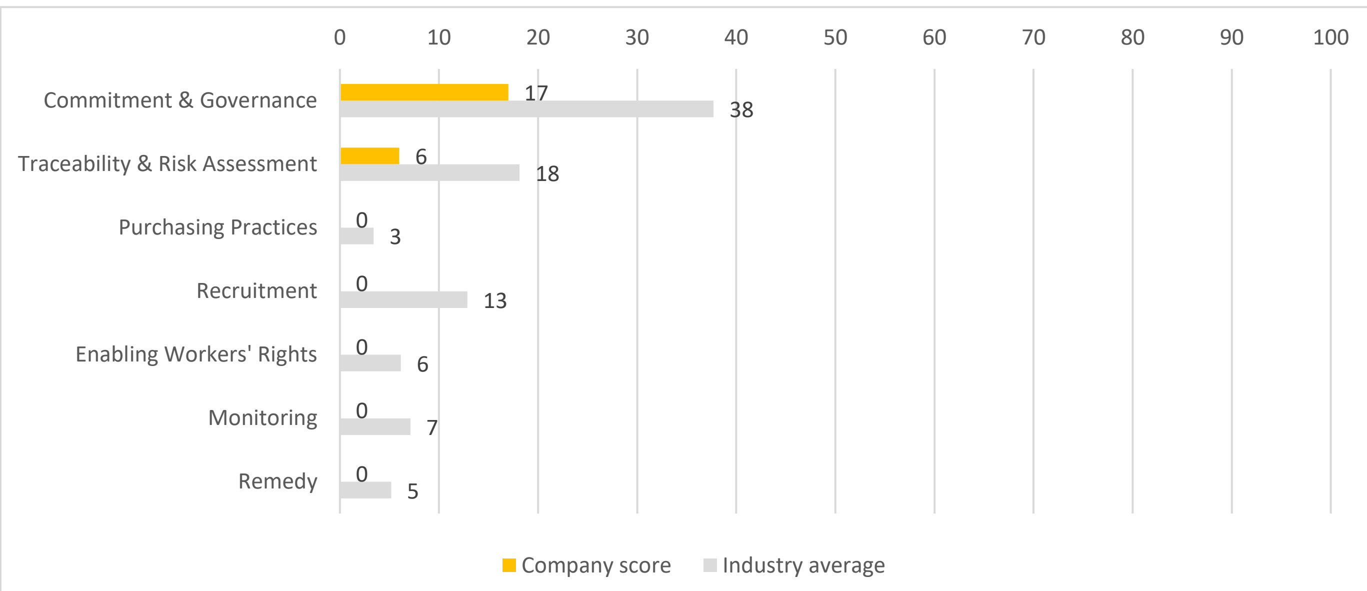
34 out of **45**

2023 Rank: 53 out of 60

OVERALL SCORE

4 out of **100**

THEME-LEVEL SCORES



KEY DATA POINTS

FIRST-TIER SUPPLIER LIST
No

RISK ASSESSMENT
No

ENGAGED WITH KNOWTHECHAIN[1]
Yes

NO-FEE POLICY
No

REMEDY FOR SUPPLY CHAIN WORKERS
No

HIGH-RISK COMMODITIES[2]
Beans, cattle

SUMMARY

Yakult Honsha Co.,Ltd. (Yakult), one of the leading global producers of probiotic drinks, ranks 34 out of 45 companies.[3] Compared to 2023, the company improved its score from 1 to 4. Since 2023, the company improved on the themes of Commitment and Governance, and Traceability and Risk Assessment. This is because the company began disclosing increased detail, such as the majority of sourcing countries for one high-risk raw material, soy.

However, the company's low score is based on its poor performance across other themes. The company has an opportunity to improve its performance and disclosure on themes such as Purchasing Practices, Recruitment and Enabling Workers' Rights.

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.

Recruitment: To avoid exploitation of migrant workers in its supply chains, the company is encouraged to establish a policy requiring that workers in its supply chains are not charged fees during any recruitment-related process. The company is encouraged to require that such fees be paid by the employer ("Employer Pays Principle") and disclose how it ensures the implementation of this through the prevention of fees in its supply chains, such as through: mapping of migration corridors and labour agencies used by suppliers, specialised monitoring for fees, and evidence of supplier payment of fees to labour agencies directly. It may also consider disclosing steps taken to ensure that such fees are reimbursed to the workers and/or to provide evidence of payment of recruitment-related fees by suppliers.

Enabling Workers' Rights: To support collective worker empowerment, the company is encouraged to work with local or global trade unions to support freedom of association in its supply chains. Further, the company is encouraged to disclose examples, covering different supply chain contexts, of how it improved freedom of association and/or collective bargaining for its suppliers' workers. The company is also encouraged to disclose the percentage of suppliers' workers covered by collective bargaining agreements. To guarantee protections for supply chain workers on freedom of association and collective bargaining, the company may consider entering into a global framework agreement or enforceable supply chain labour rights agreements with trade unions or worker organisations.

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[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.