

Sony Group Corporation (Sony)

TICKER
 6758

MARKET CAPITALISATION
 US\$108.5 billion

HEADQUARTERS
 Japan

DISCLOSURES

 UK Modern Slavery Act: [Yes](#)

California Transparency in Supply Chains Act: Not applicable

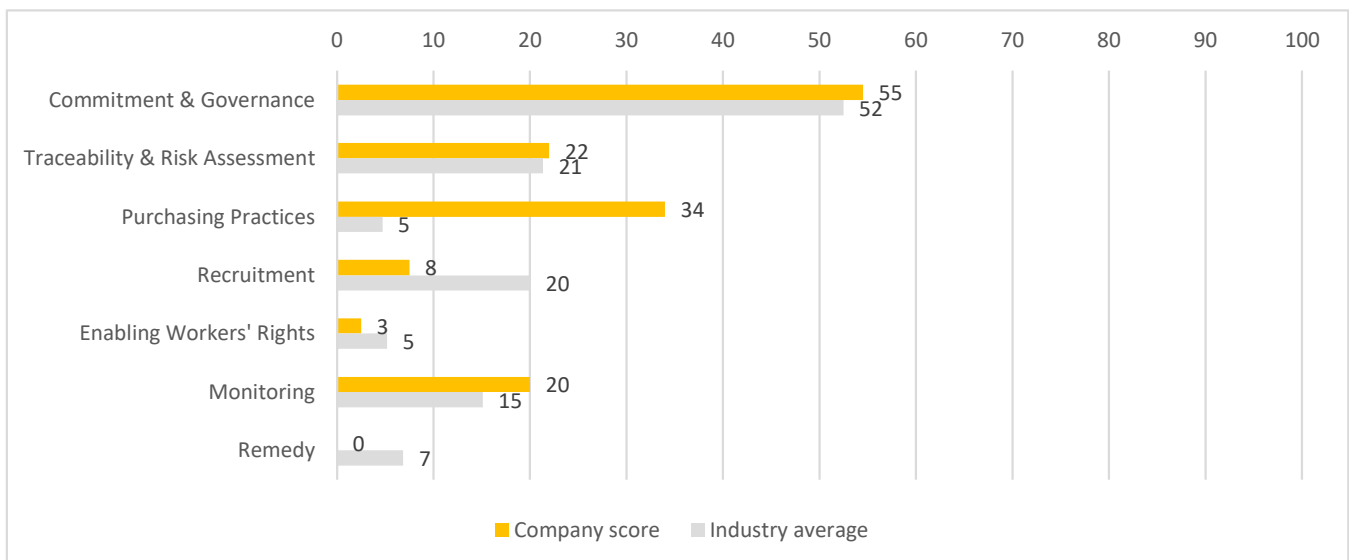
 Australia Modern Slavery Act: [Yes \(Disclosure of Subsidiary\)](#)
OVERALL RANKING

19 out of 45

[2022 Rank](#): 21 out of 60

OVERALL SCORE

20 out of 100

THEME-LEVEL SCORES

KEY DATA POINTS
FIRST-TIER SUPPLIER LIST
 No

RISK ASSESSMENT
 Yes

ENGAGED WITH KNOWTHECHAIN¹
 Yes

NO-FEE POLICY
 Yes (Employer Pays Principle)

REMEDY FOR SUPPLY CHAIN WORKERS
 No

HIGH-RISK SOURCING COUNTRIES²
 Not disclosed

SUMMARY

Sony Group Corporation (Sony), a consumer electronics company, ranks 19th out of 45 companies.³ Since 2022, the company improved on the themes of Commitment & Governance and Purchasing Practices, disclosing adopting version 8 of the RBA Code of Conduct which removes limitations on the right to freedom of association and collective bargaining, as well as disclosing a quantitative data point on its procurement forecasts and how it works with suppliers regarding lead times. However, the company did not improve across other themes. The company performed particularly poorly on the themes of Enabling Workers' Rights and Remedy. As such, the company's score has dropped by 3 places.

KnowTheChain identified an allegation of forced labour in the company's supply chains. In response the company states it has discontinued its business relationship with a supplier found to have breached its code of conduct and requested the supplier implement corrective measures including the payment of withheld wages, proper management of working hours and improvements to migrant workers' dormitories. However, the company neither discloses engagement with affected stakeholders, nor remedy outcomes for workers. KnowTheChain identified a second allegation 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. The company is encouraged to improve its performance and disclosure on the themes of Recruitment, Enabling Workers Rights and Remedy.

LEADING PRACTICES

None.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR IMPROVEMENT

Recruitment: The company discloses a policy which prohibits worker-paid recruitment fees in its supply chains. To avoid exploitation of migrant workers in its supply chains, the company is encouraged to disclose how it prevents the charging of recruitment fees to workers by adopting proactive measures including mapping migration corridors and the labour agencies used by its suppliers. The company may also consider conducting specialised monitoring for fees and extending its practice of document checks and interviews with technical intern trainees beyond its own operations and disclosing incidents where it uncovered fee payments and how it worked with the affected workers and relevant stakeholders to ensure remediation.

Enabling Workers' Rights: To prevent and address forced labour risks in its supply chains, the company may consider proactively communicating the existence of its grievance mechanism to its suppliers' workers and relevant stakeholders, such as unions, worker organisations or labour NGOs, and training its suppliers' workers or relevant stakeholders to use the mechanism. The company may consider disclosing data about the practical operation of the mechanism, such as the number of grievances filed, addressed, and resolved. Further, the company is encouraged to take steps to ensure that workers in its supply chains can exercise their rights to freedom of association and collective bargaining, including by working with local or global trade unions to support freedom of association in its supply chains.

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.



ICT Benchmark COMPANY SCORECARD 2025

¹ 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](#).

² For further details on high-risk raw materials and sourcing countries, see KnowTheChain's [2025 ICT benchmark findings report](#).

³ The number of companies assessed in the ranking has decreased from 60 in 2022 to 45 in 2025.