

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM SD
Specialized Disclosure Report

Sony Kabushiki Kaisha
(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

SONY CORPORATION
(Translation of Registrant's name into English)

Japan
*(State or other jurisdiction
of incorporation or organization)*

001-06439
*(Commission
File Number)*

98-0359124
*(IRS Employer
Identification No.)*

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(Name and telephone number, including area code, of the person to contact in connection with this report.)

Check the appropriate box to indicate the rule pursuant to which this form is being filed, and provide the period to which the information in this form applies

Rule 13p-1 under the Securities Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.13p-1) ("Rule 13p-1") for the reporting period from January 1 to December 31, 2017.

Section 1 – Conflict Minerals Disclosure

Item 1.01 Conflict Minerals Disclosure and Report

In this document, Sony Corporation and its consolidated subsidiaries are together referred to as "Sony," "we," or "our."

Sony is engaged in the development, design, production, manufacture, offer and sale of various kinds of electronic equipment, instruments and devices for consumer, professional and industrial markets such as network services, game hardware and software, televisions, audio and video recorders and players, still and video cameras, mobile phones, and semiconductors. Sony's primary manufacturing facilities are located in Asia including Japan. Sony also utilizes third-party contract manufacturers for certain products. Sony's products and services are marketed throughout the world by sales subsidiaries and unaffiliated distributors as well as direct sales and offers via the internet. Sony is engaged in the development, production, manufacture, and distribution of recorded music and the

management and licensing of the words and music of songs as well as production and distribution of animation titles, including game applications based on the animation titles. Sony is also engaged in the production, acquisition and distribution of motion pictures and television programming and the operation of television and digital networks. Further, Sony is also engaged in various financial services businesses, including life and non-life insurance operations through its Japanese insurance subsidiaries and banking operations through a Japanese internet-based banking subsidiary.

Rule 13p-1 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and Form SD (collectively, the “Conflict Minerals Rule”) provide that a company must file this Specialized Disclosure Report if it manufactures or contracts to manufacture products for which one or more of the following minerals are necessary to the functionality or production of the products: cassiterite, columbite-tantalite (coltan) and wolframite; their derivatives tantalum, tin and tungsten; and gold (collectively, “3TG”). The Conflict Minerals Rule refers to these minerals as “conflict minerals” regardless of their geographic origin and whether or not they fund armed conflict.

Sony has determined that 3TG are necessary to the functionality or production of (i) certain electronic equipment, instruments, and devices for consumer, professional and industrial markets, and (ii) game hardware products manufactured by Sony or contracted to be manufactured by Sony for the period covered by this Specialized Disclosure Report. Thus, Sony conducted a reasonable country of origin inquiry (“RCOI”) for our products. As a result of the RCOI, Sony determined it had insufficient information to conclude either (i) that there was no reason to believe that any of its necessary 3TG originated in the Covered Countries (as defined in the Conflict Minerals Report), or (ii) that all of its necessary 3TG came from recycled or scrap sources. Therefore, Sony was required to conduct due diligence pursuant to the Conflict Minerals Rule. Our RCOI and due diligence are described in the attached Conflict Minerals Report.

Sony maintains a conflict minerals policy that supports conflict-free sourcing. The link to this Policy is maintained on Sony’s website at:

http://www.sony.net/SonyInfo/csr_report/sourcing/materials/index.html

Information contained on our website is not incorporated by reference into this Form SD or Sony’s Conflict Minerals Report.

Item 1.02 Exhibit

Sony’s Conflict Minerals Report required by Item 1.01 is filed as Exhibit 1.01 to this Form SD and is publicly available at the following website:

<https://www.sony.net/SonyInfo/IR/library/ConflictMineralsReport2017.pdf>

Section 2 – Exhibits Item 2.01

Exhibits

Exhibit 1.01 – Conflict Minerals Report as required by Items 1.01 and 1.02 of this Form.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the duly authorized undersigned.

Sony Corporation
(Registrant)

/s/ Ichiro Takagi
Ichiro Takagi
Corporate Executive Officer

May 31, 2018

Exhibit 1.01
Sony Corporation Conflict Minerals Report
for the Reporting Period from January 1 to December 31, 2017

In this document, Sony Corporation and its consolidated subsidiaries are together referred to as “Sony,” “we,” or “our.”

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENT DISCLAIMER

This document includes forward-looking statements as defined in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, including (but not limited to) statements about expected future supplier due diligence and engagement efforts and development of company systems supporting those efforts. Many of the forward-looking statements contained in this document may be identified by the use of words such as “believe,” “expect,” “anticipate,” “should,” “planned,” “estimate” and “potential,” among others. These forward-looking statements are based on our expectations and beliefs concerning future events and involve risks and uncertainties that may cause actual results to differ materially from current expectations. These risks and uncertainties are difficult to predict accurately and may be beyond our control, and may include (but are not limited to) the following: regulatory changes and judicial developments relating to the Conflict Minerals Rule (as defined below); changes in or developments related to our products or our supply chain; and industry developments relating to supply chain diligence, disclosure and other practices. Other risks and uncertainties relevant to our forward-looking statements are discussed in greater detail in our reports filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Forward-looking statements in this document speak only as of the date made, and we disclaim any obligation to update or revise these statements as a result of new developments or otherwise.

I. Introduction

This Conflict Minerals Report has been prepared to comply with Rule 13p-1 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and Form SD (collectively, the “Conflict Minerals Rule”) for the reporting period from January 1 to December 31, 2017. The Conflict Minerals Rule imposes certain investigation and reporting requirements if a company’s manufactured products (including products contracted to be manufactured for the company) contain one or more of the following minerals necessary to the functionality or production of the products: cassiterite, columbite-tantalite (coltan) and wolframite; their derivatives tantalum, tin and tungsten; and gold (these minerals are collectively referred to as in this Report as “3TG”). The Conflict Minerals Rule refers to these minerals as “conflict minerals” regardless of their geographic origin and whether or not they fund armed conflict. Capitalized terms which are not expressly defined in this Report have the meaning set forth in the Conflict Minerals Rule.

Sony is committed to responsible sourcing of raw materials globally in support of human rights, labor, health and safety, environment and ethics. This commitment includes our efforts to responsibly source 3TG in the supply chain for our electronics products (as defined below). Our Conflict Minerals Policy is discussed later in this report.

This Report documents our efforts relating to responsible sourcing of 3TG and is publicly available on our website at: <https://www.sony.net/SonyInfo/IR/library/ConflictMineralsReport2017.pdf> Information contained on our website is not incorporated by reference into this Report or the Form SD of which it is a part.

A discussion of our overall efforts relating to responsible sourcing of 3TG is also publicly available on our website at: http://www.sony.net/SonyInfo/csr_report/sourcing/materials/.

II. Company and Product Overview

Sony is engaged in the development, design, production, manufacture, offer and sale of various kinds of electronic equipment, instruments and devices for consumer, professional and industrial markets such as network services, game hardware and software, televisions, audio and video recorders and players, still and video cameras, mobile phones, and semiconductors. Sony's primary manufacturing facilities are located in Asia including Japan. Sony also utilizes third-party contract manufacturers for certain products. Sony's products and services are marketed throughout the world by sales subsidiaries and unaffiliated distributors as well as direct sales and offers via the internet. Sony is engaged in the development, production, manufacture, and distribution of recorded music and the management and licensing of the words and music of songs as well as production and distribution of animation titles, including game applications based on the animation titles. Sony is also engaged in the production, acquisition and distribution of motion pictures and television programming and the operation of television and digital networks. Further, Sony is also engaged in various financial services businesses, including life and non-life insurance operations through its Japanese insurance subsidiaries and banking operations through a Japanese internet-based banking subsidiary.

III. Product Scoping

To help achieve our responsible sourcing goals, we designated as "Responsible Management" the relevant management within Sony who are in charge of each business unit or subsidiary and are primarily responsible for the accuracy and completeness of the 3TG minerals survey results within such business unit or subsidiary. In order to determine the scope of the reasonable country of origin inquiry ("RCOI") for our products each year, each member of Responsible Management indicated whether 3TG are necessary to the functionality or production of any products manufactured or contracted to be manufactured in the business unit or subsidiary for which he/she is responsible (the "Scoping Process").

Based on the result of the Scoping Process, we determined that 3TG are necessary to the functionality or production of (i) certain electronic equipment, instruments, and devices for consumer, professional and industrial markets, and (ii) game hardware products manufactured by Sony or contracted to be manufactured by Sony (collectively, our "electronics products"). All four 3TG are contained in our in-scope electronics products, although each individual in-scope electronics product does not necessarily contain each 3TG.

Following the Scoping Process, we conducted our RCOI for our electronics products in line with the process in Section IV below.

IV. Reasonable Country of Origin Inquiry

Smelters and refiners ("SORs") are the consolidating points for raw ore and are in the best position in the supply chain to determine the origin of the ores because the origin of ores cannot be determined with any certainty once the raw ores are smelted, refined and converted to ingots, bullion or derivatives. Accordingly, to help drive responsible sourcing by SORs and further enhance traceability and transparency of the sources of 3TG, Sony is actively involved in both upstream-focused and downstream-focused multi-stakeholder initiatives, as described in this Report.

Sony does not purchase raw ore or unrefined minerals, or conduct business directly with SORs. We source our products and components from suppliers, which, in turn, source Materials (as defined below) from sub-tier suppliers. Our supply chain is extensive and complex and Sony is "downstream," typically with many layers of suppliers positioned between ourselves and 3TG SORs and mines. Due to the complexity of our supply chain, we required our in-scope direct suppliers to provide us with information concerning the source of 3TGs in our electronics products as described in this section.

We believe that our RCOI was reasonably designed to determine whether any of the 3TG in our

electronics products manufactured in 2017 (i) originated in the Democratic Republic of the Congo or an adjoining country (collectively, the “Covered Countries”) or (ii) were from recycled or scrap sources. Also, we believe that our RCOI conforms in all material respects to the first and second steps of the “Five-Step Framework for Risk-Based Due Diligence in the Mineral Supply Chain” as described in Annex I (the “Five-Step Framework”) of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas (Second Edition), including its Supplements (the “OECD Guidance”), as it applies to each of the 3TGs and to Sony as a “downstream company.”

Sony maintains a procurement database, where all components, parts or materials (collectively, “Materials”) used in our electronics products are registered prior to the time of initial purchase. As the first step of our RCOI, Sony personnel reviewed the Sony procurement database to identify any relevant suppliers of Materials for our in-scope electronics products.

Our electronics products manufactured in 2017 may contain Materials whose suppliers were subject to the minerals surveys for 2014, 2015 and 2016 (the “Past Minerals Surveys”), as well as Materials that were newly registered on our procurement database after the period covered by the Past Minerals Surveys. Since any subsequent changes in supply chain information of registered Materials require new registration in the database, Sony relied on the results of the Past Minerals Surveys for the Materials whose suppliers were reviewed in the Past Minerals Surveys and which did not have any changes in supply chain information. As a result, Sony’s minerals survey for 2017 (the “2017 Minerals Survey”) focused on suppliers of Materials that were registered in our procurement database after the period covered by the Past Minerals Surveys, which included suppliers of any Materials re-registered due to changes in supply chain information. Our RCOI and due diligence information, as well as results as described in this Report, cover such suppliers and Materials.

We conducted our RCOI in line with the processes summarized below and we implemented steps one and two of the Five-Step Framework as part of our RCOI process. The headings below conform to those in the Five-Step Framework.

1. Establish and maintain strong company management systems

- A. We adopted the Sony Group Policy for Responsible Supply Chain of Minerals, as revised from Sony Group Conflict Minerals Policy, as well as our internal rules and procedures implementing the Policy (collectively, the “Policy”), to help achieve responsible sourcing of minerals, including 3TG, that are sourced in conflict affected and high-risk areas and that are high-risk for Sony from a corporate social responsibility viewpoint.

Summary of the Policy:

It is Sony’s policy to refrain from knowingly purchasing any products, components or materials that contain minerals that are sourced in conflict affected and high-risk areas and that are high-risk for Sony from a corporate social responsibility viewpoint, and that contribute to conflicts or serious human rights abuses in the chain of custody.

To ensure compliance with this policy, Sony requires our suppliers to source high-risk minerals from smelters determined to be compliant with the Responsible Minerals Assurance Process (the “RMAP”) protocols established by the Responsible Minerals Initiative (the “RMI”), or other smelters that have been determined not to be contributing to conflicts or serious human rights abuses under other trusted traceability projects. Sony exercises due diligence on the source and chain of custody of high-risk minerals in our supply chain to determine supplier compliance with our policy. We follow the OECD Guidance or other internationally recognized frameworks when conducting such due diligence for 3TG.

The Policy is publicly available on the Sony Corporation website at:

http://www.sony.net/SonyInfo/csr_report/sourcing/materials/

The Policy has been communicated to our procurement personnel, to Responsible Management and

to our suppliers. Our suppliers are expected to comply with the Policy and respond to our diligence survey regarding responsible sourcing of high-risk minerals. Sony requires our suppliers to source high-risk minerals from smelters determined to be compliant with the RMAP or other smelters that have been determined not to be contributing to conflicts or serious human rights abuses under other trusted traceability projects. Each such supplier is also expected to have a policy, due diligence framework and management systems consistent with the Policy to ensure that all high-risk minerals which are used in our products, components, or materials have been sourced from the smelter as stated above.

We also have incorporated the requirements of our Policy into the Sony Supply Chain Code of Conduct, which is applicable to all our electronics product suppliers and has been incorporated into separate written contracts with many of them. The Sony Supply Chain Code of Conduct is publicly available on the Sony Corporation website at http://www.sony.net/SonyInfo/csr_report/sourcing/supplychain/index.html.

- B. We established a cross-functional task force to support Sony's responsible sourcing activities, including our compliance activities associated with the Conflict Minerals Rule (the "Task Force"). Under the Policy and our internal rules and procedures implementing the Policy, the Task Force is responsible for assessing the progress of our compliance program and identifying steps to meet our compliance obligations, as well as for training other internal stakeholders on their roles and responsibilities for implementing and supporting Sony's responsible sourcing program. Sony's Corporate Executive Officer in charge of Procurement is also responsible for overall implementation of the Policy and our supply chain processes. The Corporate Executive in charge of Procurement, who reports to the Corporate Executive Officer in charge of Procurement, is also responsible for overseeing compliance with the Policy and our efforts toward conflict-free 3TG sourcing.

To support our compliance efforts, we also utilize the services of outside specialists, such as an accounting firm consultant and specialist outside counsel.

- C. We requested our in-scope direct suppliers to fully disclose whether there are any 3TGs in the Materials supplied to us, which may include information obtained from sub-tier suppliers.
- D. Sony requested all in-scope direct suppliers to comply with the Policy requirements on responsible sourcing, to fully cooperate with our due diligence efforts described in this Report, and to establish and implement their own policy and management structure to help achieve responsible sourcing of 3TG in accordance with the terms of the Policy. We provided training and/or other relevant materials to help such suppliers understand the Policy and to assist such suppliers with our due diligence and related compliance efforts.
- E. We maintain a hotline to allow any interested party to voice concerns regarding the circumstances of mineral extraction, trade, handling and/or exports from conflict-affected and other high-risk areas and responded to comments we received. We also participated in industry efforts to develop specific grievance mechanisms for conflict minerals-related issues, including those of the Public-Private Alliance for Responsible Minerals Trade ("PPA") and the RMI.

2. Identify and assess risk in the supply chain

We surveyed all in-scope direct suppliers to determine the status of any 3TGs in Materials supplied to Sony and that were contained in products that we manufactured or contracted to have manufactured during the 2017 reporting cycle. As noted earlier in this Report, for a portion of our RCOI, we utilized the results of the Past Minerals Surveys.

We utilized the Conflict Minerals Reporting Template ("CMRT") survey tool to collect this information and asked these suppliers to respond to the CMRT at their product level, rather than at the company level, so that we could conduct a better RCOI and due diligence on the supply chain of our

products. In the CMRT, we requested the supplier to confirm whether its products contained one or more 3TG. If the product contained 3TG, we requested the supplier to identify for each such mineral: (a) the SOR where it was processed, (b) its country of origin, and (c) its mine of origin. We reviewed these CMRTs to determine whether any of the 3TG in our electronic products that were manufactured in 2017 originated in the Covered Countries or were from recycled or scrap sources and to identify the SORs of 3TG in our supply chain. We reviewed all CMRTs to validate that they were complete and to identify any contradictions or inconsistencies, including determining whether an identified entity was actually a SOR and whether the relevant Materials contained the particular minerals reported by the supplier. We worked with suppliers to secure updated responses, as necessary.

We compared the SORs identified by in-scope direct suppliers in the CMRT against the list of SOR facilities that have been validated as a RMAP conformant smelter for tantalum, tin, tungsten and gold and/or have been validated by London Bullion Market Association and/or the Responsible Jewellery Council for gold, published on the website of the RMI, a leading industry program that helps manage risk by improving supply chain transparency on conflict minerals, and also against the more detailed RCOI data provided by the RMI to its members. The RMAP uses an independent third-party audit to identify SORs that have systems in place to assure sourcing of conflict-free materials. We also screened the named SORs utilizing a third-party screening tool to help assure that none of the named SORs were included on the United States Office of Foreign Asset Control sanctions lists.

As a result of the RCOI process described earlier in this Report, we identified some of the locations of origin of the 3TG in Materials used in products that we manufactured or contracted to have manufactured in 2017, as set forth on the attached Annex I. Sony determined it had insufficient information to conclude either (i) that there was no reason to believe that any of its necessary 3TG originated in the Covered Countries, or (ii) that all of its necessary 3TG came from recycled or scrap sources. Therefore, Sony was required to conduct due diligence as described in Section V below pursuant to the Conflict Minerals Rule.

V. Due Diligence Measures

We conducted due diligence on the source and chain of custody of 3TG in our electronics products to ascertain whether any of these 3TG originated in the Covered Countries and financed or benefited armed groups in such countries. As a downstream company typically many levels removed from the SORs, our due diligence measures, consistent with the Five-Step Framework, are necessarily based, in part, on multi-industry initiatives that engage with SORs that process the 3TG in our suppliers' Materials. Sony also relied on its direct suppliers to provide information on the origin of any 3TG contained in the Materials that they sold to us.

1. Design of Due Diligence Measures

Our 3TG due diligence measures have been designed to conform, in all material respects, with the Five-Step Framework. Steps one and two, which are parts of our RCOI, were addressed in Section IV.

Pursuant to the Policy and our RCOI, we determined which SORs identified in the course of our RCOI had been validated as a RMAP conformant smelter. Also, pursuant to the Policy, we reviewed all CMRTs received from suppliers and conducted a risk assessment for each such supplier.

2. Due Diligence Performance

A. Sony requested its suppliers to source minerals from sources not known to support conflict and to exercise due diligence on the source of any 3TG contained in products they provide to Sony. We established these requirements through our Sony Supplier Chain Code of Conduct and our Policy.

Responsible Management, by him/herself or through investigators appointed by and under the oversight of Responsible Management, reviewed all CMRTs received from in-scope direct suppliers to identify 3TG sourcing and any conflict minerals risk for each such supplier. In addition

to the above review, a member of the Task Force made a random check of CMRTs. The CMRTs were reviewed for specific quality control issues and red flags. Identified risks included a supplier's failure to adopt a 3TG policy regarding responsible sourcing, failure to properly complete the CMRT, and/or identification of SORs that were not on the RMAP list.

We have implemented a remediation plan that contemplates various actions based on the identified risk. Remediation plans include contacting and directly visiting the supplier to request a response or verify the accuracy of the CMRT, identification of additional SORs from which to source 3TG, increased use of 3TG sourced from SORs participating in the RMAP, adoption of a conflict-free 3TG sourcing policy at suppliers compatible with the Policy, and/or encouragement of SORs to become conflict-free, through participation in RMAP and equivalent programs. The particular plan depends on the particular risk identified. If a supplier does not cooperate with a request and/or we do not see an improvement by such supplier, we intend to take further actions to achieve conflict-free sourcing over time, including, without limitation, cancelling the contract of a non-compliant supplier or implementing a phased-in termination of the business relationship by stopping new orders, as approved by the Corporate Executive Officer in charge of Procurement.

Based on the assessment of risks identified through our due diligence for the Past Minerals Survey, we sent a letter to each potentially non-compliant in-scope direct supplier asking for remediation of the identified risk. As a result of such request, the response rate for 2017 Minerals Survey has improved from the Past Minerals Survey. In light of the improvement, we believe that this approach is effective and we will also send a letter to in-scope direct suppliers with high risk of non-compliance identified through our due diligence for 2017 Minerals Survey, as we did last year.

Risks identified for the 2017 Minerals Survey include:

- Failure to respond to CMRT;
- Identification of additional SORs;
- Failure to adopt a conflict-free sourcing policy by suppliers compatible with the Policy, including a request for review of such supplier's policy;
- Failure to promote the use of 3TG sourced from SORs participating in the RMAP; and
- Failure to encourage SORs to participate in the RMAP and become validated as compliant if not already RMAP-compliant.

As a member of the RMI Smelter Engagement team, we also directly contacted all uncertified SORs identified by our direct suppliers and asked them to undergo a RMAP audit to become validated as a RMAP conformant smelter.

- B. As contemplated by the OECD Guidance, Sony is a member of the RMI, an industry initiative that sponsors the RMAP, which has developed a process to trace the origin of 3TG and audits the due diligence activities of SORs. Sony obtained country of origin data for SORs through our membership in the RMI using the Reasonable Country of Origin Inquiry Data made available by the RMI for its members. In order to encourage all SORs in our supply chain to be validated as a RMAP conformant smelter, we also made a donation in 2017 to "The Initial Audit Fund" managed by the RMI, which encourages smelters to participate in the RMAP by paying for the costs of their initial audit.

In addition, Sony participates in industry-driven multi-stakeholder programs and alliances that seek to implement and/or enhance chain of custody transparency and a traceability system, identify upstream actors in the supply chain and identify and prevent or mitigate the adverse impact associated with 3TG mineral extraction in conflict-affected and other high-risk areas:

- Sony is a financial sponsor and active participant in the PPA, an initiative spearheaded by the United States Department of State and the Agency for International Development since 2012.

- Sony is a longstanding member of RBA, an organization devoted to improving social and environmental conditions in electronic manufacturing supply chains. The RBA has established a Code of Conduct that codifies standard expectations of electronics supply chains regarding conflict minerals. The Sony Supply Chain Code of Conduct is based on the RBA Code of Conduct.
- Sony is a member of the Japan Electronics and Information Technology Industries Association and Trade Association's Responsible Minerals Trade working group.

C. Sony's Policy and other responsible sourcing information, including Sony Supply Chain Code of Conduct, are available on our external website. As required by the Conflict Minerals Rule, we file this Report, and the Form SD of which it is a part, annually with the SEC. This Report is also publicly available on our website, at <https://www.sony.net/SonyInfo/IR/library/ConflictMineralsReport2017.pdf>

3. Future Efforts to Mitigate Risks in our Supply Chain and Improve Due Diligence.

With respect to suppliers that have not yet responded to our due diligence request, Responsible Management will be taking appropriate actions to secure responsible sourcing, such as visiting such suppliers directly to demand that they respond to our requests and comply with our policy, reminding such suppliers to source materials from smelters determined to be compliant with the RMAP protocols and reviewing the business relationship with suppliers that have not responded to our due diligence requests for four years in a row, which may result in cancelling the contract of such suppliers or implementing a phased-in termination of the business relationship by stopping new orders.

A discussion of our overall efforts relating to the responsible sourcing of high-risk minerals, is also publicly available on our website at:

http://www.sony.net/SonyInfo/csr_report/sourcing/materials/.

VI. Results of Due Diligence Measures

Sony's RCOI and due diligence on the source and chain of custody of 3TG contained in our electronics products revealed that the SORs identified by our direct suppliers fell into the categories detailed below. We compared the SORs listed below against the list of compliant and active SORs published by the RMI on its website, as of February 28, 2018 (the "Smelter Reference List"):

- (i) Our in-scope direct suppliers identified a total of 311 SORs as potential sources of 3TG in Materials supplied to Sony that were reported to be in our supply chain at some point during 2017. The country locations of the SORs that our in-scope direct suppliers identified and reported are listed in Annex II.
 - a. Of those 311 SORs, 261 SORs were validated as RMAP conformant smelter or are now under the RMAP audit process. Among these 261 SORs, the number of SORs for each 3TG is as follows:
 - Gold : 146 SORs (of these SORs, 107 SORs are validated as a RMAP conformant smelter)
 - Tantalum : 40 SORs (of these SORs, 40 SORs are validated as a RMAP conformant smelter)
 - Tin : 79 SORs (of these SORs, 71 SORs are validated as a RMAP conformant smelter)
 - Tungsten : 46 SORs (of these SORs, 43 SORs are validated as a RMAP conformant smelter)
 - b. Among these 261 SORs, our suppliers identified 53 SORs in our supply chain that sourced gold, tantalum and/or tin from three of the Covered Countries, but each of those smelters was listed as a RMAP conformant smelter on the RMI website.
 - c. The other 50 SORs identified by our suppliers were not validated as a RMAP conformant smelter or engaged in the audit process. Due to the limited information from our in-scope direct suppliers, we were unable to verify the location of these SORs, or the country or mine of origin of the 3TG sourced from these SORs, but none of these suppliers identified any SORs that were located in or sourced from a Covered Country.
- (ii) Some in-scope direct suppliers did not identify the SORs that were the source of 3TG in the Materials they supplied to Sony (or indicate whether the 3TG came from scrap or recycled sources). Such suppliers include (a) those that did not respond or returned incomplete or inconsistent responses to the CMRT and (b) those that responded that they did not have information about the SORs

Sony's due diligence did not reveal that any 3TG used in our electronics products was sourced from a Covered Country, except for those sourced through SORs validated as a RMAP conformant smelter, or financed or benefited armed groups in a Covered Country. However, Sony nevertheless concluded in good faith for 2017 that it lacks sufficient information to determine the location or mine of origin of all of the 3TG in our electronics products.

Based on the information at a product level provided by our in-scope direct suppliers and our own due diligence efforts, including comparing that information against the above Smelter Reference List, we believe that the SORs that may have been used to process the 3TG minerals in our in-scope products in 2017 include the SORs listed in Annex II.

Annex I

Locations of 3TG origin Sony identified based on the information provided by in-scope direct suppliers focused in the 2017 Minerals Survey are as follows:

Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Ivory Coast, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Liberia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Myanmar, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Russia, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, Uganda, United States of America, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Annex II

The facilities identified by direct suppliers that may have been used to process the 3TG minerals in our electronics products include the following smelters and refiners:

- Validated as RMAP conformant smelter by the RMI

| Subject Mineral | Company | Locations |
|-----------------|---|--------------------------|
| Gold | Advanced Chemical Company | UNITED STATES OF AMERICA |
| Gold | Aida Chemical Industries Co., Ltd. | JAPAN |
| Gold | Al Etihad Gold LLC | UNITED ARAB EMIRATES |
| Gold | Allgemeine Gold-und Silberscheideanstalt A.G. | GERMANY |
| Gold | Almalyk Mining and Metallurgical Complex (AMMC) | UZBEKISTAN |
| Gold | AngloGold Ashanti Corrego do Sitio Mineracao | BRAZIL |
| Gold | Argor-Heraeus S.A. | SWITZERLAND |
| Gold | Asahi Pretec Corp. | JAPAN |
| Gold | Asahi Refining Canada Ltd. | CANADA |
| Gold | Asahi Refining USA Inc. | UNITED STATES OF AMERICA |
| Gold | Asaka Riken Co., Ltd. | JAPAN |
| Gold | AU Traders and Refiners | SOUTH AFRICA |
| Gold | Aurubis AG | GERMANY |
| Gold | Bangalore Refinery | INDIA |
| Gold | Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (Central Bank of the Philippines) | PHILIPPINES |
| Gold | Boliden AB | SWEDEN |
| Gold | C. Hafner GmbH + Co. KG | GERMANY |
| Gold | CCR Refinery - Glencore Canada Corporation | CANADA |
| Gold | Cendres + Metaux S.A. | SWITZERLAND |
| Gold | Chimet S.p.A. | ITALY |
| Gold | Daejin Indus Co., Ltd. | REPUBLIC OF KOREA |
| Gold | DODUCO Contacts and Refining GmbH | GERMANY |
| Gold | Dowa | JAPAN |
| Gold | DSC (Do Sung Corporation) | REPUBLIC OF KOREA |
| Gold | Eco-System Recycling Co., Ltd. | JAPAN |
| Gold | Emirates Gold DMCC | UNITED ARAB EMIRATES |
| Gold | Geib Refining Corporation | UNITED STATES OF AMERICA |
| Gold | Gold Refinery of Zijin Mining Group Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Gold | HeeSung Metal Ltd. | REPUBLIC OF KOREA |
| Gold | Heimerle + Meule GmbH | GERMANY |
| Gold | Heraeus Metals Hong Kong Ltd. | CHINA |
| Gold | Heraeus Precious Metals GmbH & Co. KG | GERMANY |

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| Gold | Inner Mongolia Qiankun Gold and Silver Refinery Share Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Gold | Ishifuku Metal Industry Co., Ltd. | JAPAN |
| Gold | Istanbul Gold Refinery | TURKEY |
| Gold | Italpreziosi | ITALY |
| Gold | Japan Mint | JAPAN |
| Gold | Jiangxi Copper Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Gold | JSC Ekaterinburg Non-Ferrous Metal Processing Plant | RUSSIAN FEDERATION |
| Gold | JSC Uralelectromed | RUSSIAN FEDERATION |
| Gold | JX Nippon Mining & Metals Co., Ltd. | JAPAN |
| Gold | Kazzinc | KAZAKHSTAN |
| Gold | Kennecott Utah Copper LLC | UNITED STATES OF AMERICA |
| Gold | KGHM Polska Miedz Spolka Akcyjna | POLAND |
| Gold | Kojima Chemicals Co., Ltd. | JAPAN |
| Gold | Korea Zinc Co., Ltd. | REPUBLIC OF KOREA |
| Gold | Kyrgyzaltyn JSC | KYRGYZSTAN |
| Gold | L'Orfebre S.A. | ANDORRA |
| Gold | LS-NIKKO Copper Inc. | REPUBLIC OF KOREA |
| Gold | Marsam Metals | BRAZIL |
| Gold | Materion | UNITED STATES OF AMERICA |
| Gold | Matsuda Sangyo Co., Ltd. | JAPAN |
| Gold | Metalor Technologies (Hong Kong) Ltd. | CHINA |
| Gold | Metalor Technologies (Singapore) Pte., Ltd. | SINGAPORE |
| Gold | Metalor Technologies (Suzhou) Ltd. | CHINA |
| Gold | Metalor Technologies S.A. | SWITZERLAND |
| Gold | Metalor USA Refining Corporation | UNITED STATES OF AMERICA |
| Gold | Metalurgica Met-Mex Penoles S.A. De C.V. | MEXICO |
| Gold | Mitsubishi Materials Corporation | JAPAN |
| Gold | Mitsui Mining and Smelting Co., Ltd. | JAPAN |
| Gold | MMTC-PAMP India Pvt., Ltd. | INDIA |
| Gold | Modeltech Sdn Bhd | MALAYSIA |
| Gold | Moscow Special Alloys Processing Plant | RUSSIAN FEDERATION |
| Gold | Nadir Metal Rafineri San. Ve Tic. A.S. | TURKEY |
| Gold | Nihon Material Co., Ltd. | JAPAN |
| Gold | Ogussa Osterreichische Gold- und Silber-Scheideanstalt GmbH | AUSTRIA |
| Gold | Ohura Precious Metal Industry Co., Ltd. | JAPAN |
| Gold | OJSC "The Gulidov Krasnoyarsk Non-Ferrous Metals Plant" (OJSC Krastsvetmet) | RUSSIAN FEDERATION |
| Gold | OJSC Novosibirsk Refinery | RUSSIAN FEDERATION |
| Gold | PAMP S.A. | SWITZERLAND |
| Gold | Planta Recuperadora de Metales SpA | CHILE |

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| Gold | Prioksky Plant of Non-Ferrous Metals | RUSSIAN FEDERATION |
| Gold | PT Aneka Tambang (Persero) Tbk | INDONESIA |
| Gold | PX Precinox S.A. | SWITZERLAND |
| Gold | Rand Refinery (Pty) Ltd. | SOUTH AFRICA |
| Gold | Remondis Argentia B.V. | NETHERLANDS |
| Gold | Republic Metals Corporation | UNITED STATES OF AMERICA |
| Gold | Royal Canadian Mint | CANADA |
| Gold | SAAMP | FRANCE |
| Gold | Safimet S.p.A | ITALY |
| Gold | SAFINA A.S. | CZECH REPUBLIC |
| Gold | Samduck Precious Metals | REPUBLIC OF KOREA |
| Gold | SAXONIA Edelmetalle GmbH | GERMANY |
| Gold | Schone Edelmetaal B.V. | NETHERLANDS |
| Gold | SEMPSA Joyeria Plateria S.A. | SPAIN |
| Gold | Shandong Zhaojin Gold & Silver Refinery Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Gold | Sichuan Tianze Precious Metals Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Gold | Singway Technology Co., Ltd. | TAIWAN |
| Gold | SOE Shyolkovsky Factory of Secondary Precious Metals | RUSSIAN FEDERATION |
| Gold | Solar Applied Materials Technology Corp. | TAIWAN |
| Gold | Sumitomo Metal Mining Co., Ltd. | JAPAN |
| Gold | SungEel HiMetal Co., Ltd. | REPUBLIC OF KOREA |
| Gold | T.C.A S.p.A | ITALY |
| Gold | Tanaka Kikinzoku Kogyo K.K. | JAPAN |
| Gold | The Refinery of Shandong Gold Mining Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Gold | Tokuriki Honten Co., Ltd. | JAPAN |
| Gold | Torecom | REPUBLIC OF KOREA |
| Gold | Umicore Brasil Ltda. | BRAZIL |
| Gold | Umicore Precious Metals Thailand | THAILAND |
| Gold | Umicore S.A. Business Unit Precious Metals Refining | BELGIUM |
| Gold | United Precious Metal Refining, Inc. | UNITED STATES OF AMERICA |
| Gold | Valcambi S.A. | SWITZERLAND |
| Gold | Western Australian Mint (T/a The Perth Mint) | AUSTRALIA |
| Gold | WIELAND Edelmetalle GmbH | GERMANY |
| Gold | Yamakin Co., Ltd. | JAPAN |
| Gold | Yokohama Metal Co., Ltd. | JAPAN |
| Gold | Zhongyuan Gold Smelter of Zhongjin Gold Corporation | CHINA |
| Tantalum | Asaka Riken Co., Ltd. | JAPAN |
| Tantalum | Changsha South Tantalum Niobium Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Tantalum | D Block Metals, LLC | UNITED STATES OF AMERICA |

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| Tantalum | Exotech Inc. | UNITED STATES OF AMERICA |
| Tantalum | F&X Electro-Materials Ltd. | CHINA |
| Tantalum | FIR Metals & Resource Ltd. | CHINA |
| Tantalum | Global Advanced Metals Aizu | JAPAN |
| Tantalum | Global Advanced Metals Boyertown | UNITED STATES OF AMERICA |
| Tantalum | Guangdong Rising Rare Metals-EO Materials Ltd. | CHINA |
| Tantalum | Guangdong Zhiyuan New Material Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Tantalum | H.C. Starck Co., Ltd. | THAILAND |
| Tantalum | H.C. Starck Hermsdorf GmbH | GERMANY |
| Tantalum | H.C. Starck Inc. | UNITED STATES OF AMERICA |
| Tantalum | H.C. Starck Ltd. | JAPAN |
| Tantalum | H.C. Starck Smelting GmbH & Co. KG | GERMANY |
| Tantalum | H.C. Starck Tantalum and Niobium GmbH | GERMANY |
| Tantalum | Hengyang King Xing Lifeng New Materials Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Tantalum | Jiangxi Dinghai Tantalum & Niobium Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Tantalum | Jiangxi Tuohong New Raw Material | CHINA |
| Tantalum | JiuJiang JinXin Nonferrous Metals Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Tantalum | Jiujiang Nonferrous Metals Smelting Company Limited | CHINA |
| Tantalum | Jiujiang Zhongao Tantalum & Niobium Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Tantalum | KEMET Blue Metals | MEXICO |
| Tantalum | KEMET Blue Powder | UNITED STATES OF AMERICA |
| Tantalum | LSM Brasil S.A. | BRAZIL |
| Tantalum | Metallurgical Products India Pvt., Ltd. | INDIA |
| Tantalum | Mineracao Taboca S.A. | BRAZIL |
| Tantalum | Mitsui Mining and Smelting Co., Ltd. | JAPAN |
| Tantalum | Ningxia Orient Tantalum Industry Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Tantalum | NPM Silmet AS | ESTONIA |
| Tantalum | Power Resources Ltd. | MACEDONIA, THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF |
| Tantalum | QuantumClean | UNITED STATES OF AMERICA |
| Tantalum | Resind Industria e Comercio Ltda. | BRAZIL |
| Tantalum | RFH Tantalum Smeltery Co., Ltd./Yanling Jincheng Tantalum & Niobium Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Tantalum | Solikamsk Magnesium Works OAO | RUSSIAN FEDERATION |
| Tantalum | Taki Chemical Co., Ltd. | JAPAN |
| Tantalum | Telex Metals | UNITED STATES OF AMERICA |
| Tantalum | Ulba Metallurgical Plant JSC | KAZAKHSTAN |
| Tantalum | XinXing HaoRong Electronic Material Co., Ltd. | CHINA |

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| Tantalum | Yichun Jin Yang Rare Metal Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Tin | Alpha | UNITED STATES OF AMERICA |
| Tin | Chenzhou Yunxiang Mining and Metallurgy Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Tin | China Tin Group Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Tin | CV Ayi Jaya | INDONESIA |
| Tin | CV Dua Sekawan | INDONESIA |
| Tin | CV Gita Pesona | INDONESIA |
| Tin | CV Serumpun Sebalai | INDONESIA |
| Tin | CV Tiga Sekawan | INDONESIA |
| Tin | CV United Smelting | INDONESIA |
| Tin | CV Venus Inti Perkasa | INDONESIA |
| Tin | Dowa | JAPAN |
| Tin | EM Vinto | BOLIVIA (PLURINATIONAL STATE OF) |
| Tin | Fenix Metals | POLAND |
| Tin | Gejiu Fengming Metallurgy Chemical Plant | CHINA |
| Tin | Gejiu Jinye Mineral Company | CHINA |
| Tin | Gejiu Kai Meng Industry and Trade LLC | CHINA |
| Tin | Gejiu Non-Ferrous Metal Processing Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Tin | Gejiu Yunxin Nonferrous Electrolysis Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Tin | Guangdong Hanhe Non-Ferrous Metal Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Tin | Guanyang Guida Nonferrous Metal Smelting Plant | CHINA |
| Tin | HuiChang Hill Tin Industry Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Tin | Huichang Jinshunda Tin Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Tin | Jiangxi Ketai Advanced Material Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Tin | Magnu's Minerais Metais e Ligas Ltda. | BRAZIL |
| Tin | Malaysia Smelting Corporation (MSC) | MALAYSIA |
| Tin | Melt Metais e Ligas S.A. | BRAZIL |
| Tin | Metallic Resources, Inc. | UNITED STATES OF AMERICA |
| Tin | Metallo Belgium N.V. | BELGIUM |
| Tin | Metallo Spain S.L.U. | SPAIN |
| Tin | Mineracao Taboca S.A. | BRAZIL |
| Tin | Minsur | PERU |
| Tin | Mitsubishi Materials Corporation | JAPAN |
| Tin | Modeltech Sdn Bhd | MALAYSIA |
| Tin | Nankang Nanshan Tin Manufactory Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Tin | O.M. Manufacturing (Thailand) Co., Ltd. | THAILAND |
| Tin | O.M. Manufacturing Philippines, Inc. | PHILIPPINES |
| Tin | Operaciones Metalurgical S.A. | BOLIVIA (PLURINATIONAL STATE OF) |

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| Tin | PT Aries Kencana Sejahtera | INDONESIA |
| Tin | PT Artha Cipta Langgeng | INDONESIA |
| Tin | PT ATD Makmur Mandiri Jaya | INDONESIA |
| Tin | PT Babel Inti Perkasa | INDONESIA |
| Tin | PT Bangka Prima Tin | INDONESIA |
| Tin | PT Bangka Tin Industry | INDONESIA |
| Tin | PT Belitung Industri Sejahtera | INDONESIA |
| Tin | PT Bukit Timah | INDONESIA |
| Tin | PT DS Jaya Abadi | INDONESIA |
| Tin | PT Eunindo Usaha Mandiri | INDONESIA |
| Tin | PT Inti Stania Prima | INDONESIA |
| Tin | PT Karimun Mining | INDONESIA |
| Tin | PT Kijang Jaya Mandiri | INDONESIA |
| Tin | PT Lautan Harmonis Sejahtera | INDONESIA |
| Tin | PT Menara Cipta Mulia | INDONESIA |
| Tin | PT Mitra Stania Prima | INDONESIA |
| Tin | PT Panca Mega Persada | INDONESIA |
| Tin | PT Prima Timah Utama | INDONESIA |
| Tin | PT Refined Bangka Tin | INDONESIA |
| Tin | PT Sariwiguna Binasentosa | INDONESIA |
| Tin | PT Stanindo Inti Perkasa | INDONESIA |
| Tin | PT Sukses Inti Makmur | INDONESIA |
| Tin | PT Sumber Jaya Indah | INDONESIA |
| Tin | PT Timah (Persero) Tbk Kunder | INDONESIA |
| Tin | PT Timah (Persero) Tbk Mentok | INDONESIA |
| Tin | PT Tinindo Inter Nusa | INDONESIA |
| Tin | PT Tommy Utama | INDONESIA |
| Tin | Resind Industria e Comercio Ltda. | BRAZIL |
| Tin | Rui Da Hung | TAIWAN |
| Tin | Soft Metais Ltda. | BRAZIL |
| Tin | Thaisarco | THAILAND |
| Tin | White Solder Metalurgia e Mineracao Ltda. | BRAZIL |
| Tin | Yunnan Chengfeng Non-ferrous Metals Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Tin | Yunnan Tin Company Limited | CHINA |
| Tungsten | A.L.M.T. TUNGSTEN Corp. | JAPAN |
| Tungsten | ACL Metais Eireli | BRAZIL |
| Tungsten | Asia Tungsten Products Vietnam Ltd. | VIET NAM |
| Tungsten | Chenzhou Diamond Tungsten Products Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Tungsten | Chongyi Zhangyuan Tungsten Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Tungsten | Fujian Jinxin Tungsten Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Tungsten | Ganzhou Haichuang Tungsten Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Tungsten | Ganzhou Huaxing Tungsten Products Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Tungsten | Ganzhou Jiangwu Ferrotungsten Co., Ltd. | CHINA |

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| Tungsten | Ganzhou Seadragon W & Mo Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Tungsten | Global Tungsten & Powders Corp. | UNITED STATES OF AMERICA |
| Tungsten | Guangdong Xianglu Tungsten Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Tungsten | H.C. Starck Smelting GmbH & Co. KG | GERMANY |
| Tungsten | H.C. Starck Tungsten GmbH | GERMANY |
| Tungsten | Hunan Chenzhou Mining Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Tungsten | Hunan Chuangda Vanadium Tungsten Co., Ltd. Wuji | CHINA |
| Tungsten | Hunan Chunchang Nonferrous Metals Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Tungsten | Hunan Litian Tungsten Industry Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Tungsten | Hydrometallurg, JSC | RUSSIAN FEDERATION |
| Tungsten | Japan New Metals Co., Ltd. | JAPAN |
| Tungsten | Jiangwu H.C. Starck Tungsten Products Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Tungsten | Jiangxi Gan Bei Tungsten Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Tungsten | Jiangxi Tonggu Non-ferrous Metallurgical & Chemical Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Tungsten | Jiangxi Xinsheng Tungsten Industry Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Tungsten | Jiangxi Xiushui Xianggan Nonferrous Metals Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Tungsten | Jiangxi Yaosheng Tungsten Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Tungsten | Kennametal Fallon | UNITED STATES OF AMERICA |
| Tungsten | Kennametal Huntsville | UNITED STATES OF AMERICA |
| Tungsten | Malipo Haiyu Tungsten Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Tungsten | Moliren Ltd. | RUSSIAN FEDERATION |
| Tungsten | Niagara Refining LLC | UNITED STATES OF AMERICA |
| Tungsten | Nui Phao H.C. Starck Tungsten Chemicals Manufacturing LLC | VIET NAM |
| Tungsten | Philippine Chuangxin Industrial Co., Inc. | PHILIPPINES |
| Tungsten | South-East Nonferrous Metal Company Limited of Hengyang City | CHINA |
| Tungsten | Tejing (Vietnam) Tungsten Co., Ltd. | VIET NAM |
| Tungsten | Unecha Refractory metals plant | RUSSIAN FEDERATION |
| Tungsten | Vietnam Youngsun Tungsten Industry Co., Ltd. | VIET NAM |
| Tungsten | Wolfram Bergbau und Hutten AG | AUSTRIA |
| Tungsten | Woltech Korea Co., Ltd. | REPUBLIC OF KOREA |
| Tungsten | Xiamen Tungsten (H.C.) Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Tungsten | Xiamen Tungsten Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Tungsten | Xinfeng Huarui Tungsten & Molybdenum New Material Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Tungsten | Xinhai Rendan Shaoguan Tungsten Co., Ltd. | CHINA |

• **Not designated as RMAP compliant smelter by RMI**

| Subject Mineral | Company | Country |
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| Gold | Abington Reldan Metals, LLC | UNITED STATES OF AMERICA |
| Gold | Atasay Kuyumculuk Sanayi Ve Ticaret A.S. | TURKEY |
| Gold | Caridad | MEXICO |
| Gold | Chugai Mining | JAPAN |
| Gold | Daye Non-Ferrous Metals Mining Ltd. | CHINA |
| Gold | Degussa Sonne / Mond Goldhandel GmbH | GERMANY |
| Gold | Elemetal Refining, LLC | UNITED STATES OF AMERICA |
| Gold | Fidelity Printers and Refiners Ltd. | ZIMBABWE |
| Gold | GCC Gujrat Gold Centre Pvt. Ltd. | INDIA |
| Gold | Great Wall Precious Metals Co., Ltd. of CBPM | CHINA |
| Gold | Guangdong Jinding Gold Limited | CHINA |
| Gold | Guoda Safina High-Tech Environmental Refinery Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Gold | Hangzhou Fuchunjiang Smelting Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Gold | Hunan Chenzhou Mining Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Gold | HwaSeong CJ CO., LTD. | REPUBLIC OF KOREA |
| Gold | Kaloti Precious Metals | UNITED ARAB EMIRATES |
| Gold | Kazakhmys Smelting LLC | KAZAKHSTAN |
| Gold | Kyshtym Copper-Electrolytic Plant ZAO | RUSSIAN FEDERATION |
| Gold | L'azurde Company For Jewelry | SAUDI ARABIA |
| Gold | Lingbao Gold Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Gold | Lingbao Jinyuan Tonghui Refinery Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Gold | Luoyang Zijin Yinhuai Gold Refinery Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Gold | Morris and Watson | NEW ZEALAND |
| Gold | Morris and Watson Gold Coast | AUSTRALIA |
| Gold | Navoi Mining and Metallurgical Combinat | UZBEKISTAN |
| Gold | Pease & Curren | UNITED STATES OF AMERICA |
| Gold | Penglai Penggang Gold Industry Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Gold | Refinery of Seemine Gold Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Gold | Sabin Metal Corp. | UNITED STATES OF AMERICA |
| Gold | Sai Refinery | INDIA |
| Gold | Samwon Metals Corp. | REPUBLIC OF KOREA |
| Gold | Shandong Tiancheng Biological Gold Industrial Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Gold | State Research Institute Center for Physical Sciences and Technology | LITHUANIA |
| Gold | Sudan Gold Refinery | SUDAN |
| Gold | Tongling Nonferrous Metals Group Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Gold | Tony Goetz NV | BELGIUM |
| Gold | TOO Tau-Ken-Altyn | KAZAKHSTAN |

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| Gold | Universal Precious Metals Refining Zambia | ZAMBIA |
| Gold | Yunnan Copper Industry Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Tin | An Vinh Joint Stock Mineral Processing Company | VIET NAM |
| Tin | CNMC (Guangxi) PGMA Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Tin | Electro-Mechanical Facility of the Cao Bang Minerals & Metallurgy Joint Stock Company | VIET NAM |
| Tin | Estanho de Rondonia S.A. | BRAZIL |
| Tin | Gejiu Zili Mining And Metallurgy Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Tin | Nghe Tinh Non-Ferrous Metals Joint Stock Company | VIET NAM |
| Tin | Super Ligas | BRAZIL |
| Tin | Tuyen Quang Non-Ferrous Metals Joint Stock Company | VIET NAM |
| Tungsten | Ganzhou Yatai Tungsten Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Tungsten | Jiangxi Dayu Longxintai Tungsten Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Tungsten | Jiangxi Minmetals Gao'an Non-ferrous Metals Co., Ltd. | CHINA |