

Danone

TICKER
 BN

MARKET CAPITALISATION
 US\$31.1 billion

HEADQUARTERS
 France

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

California Transparency in Supply Chains Act: No

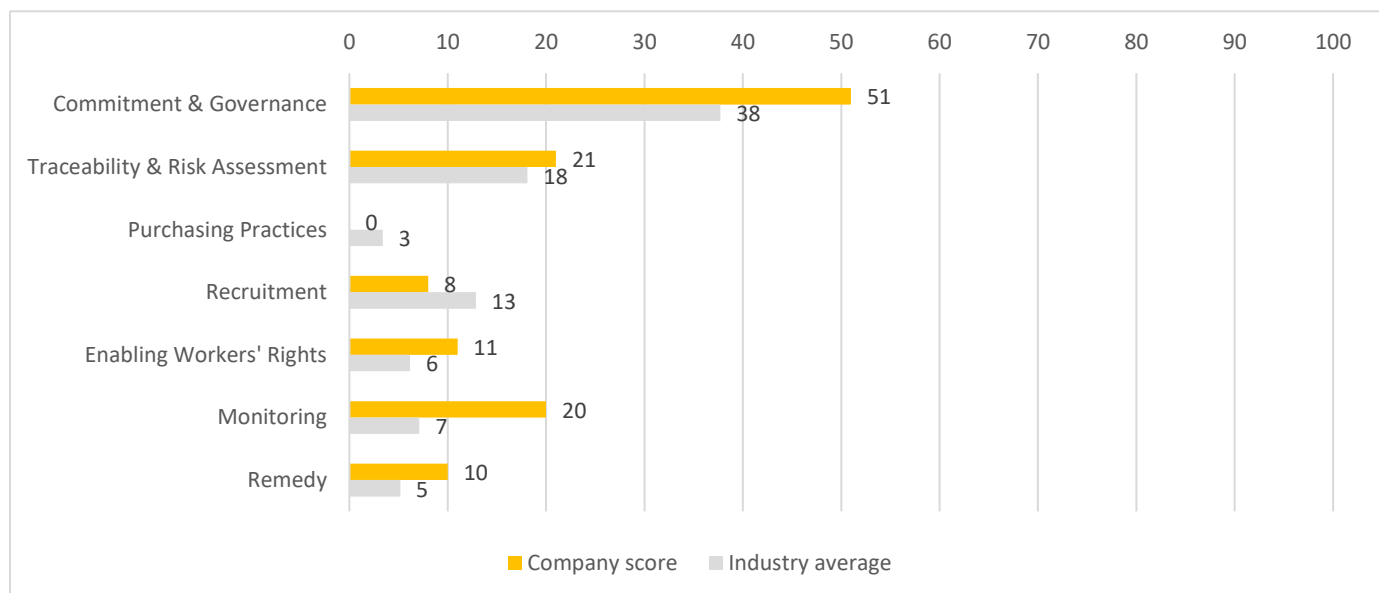
Australia Modern Slavery Act: [Yes](#) (Disclosure of Subsidiary)

OVERALL RANKING

12 out of 45

 2023 Rank: [17 out of 60](#)
OVERALL SCORE

19 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 COMMODITIES²
 Beans, cattle, cocoa, coffee, corn, palm oil, rice, sugarcane, wheat

SUMMARY

Danone, a French producer of dairy, cereal, baby food, and medical nutrition products and top producer of fresh dairy products globally, ranks 12 out of 45 companies.³ Notably, the company scores higher than average on all themes aside from Purchasing Practices (for which it again scored 0) and Recruitment (which maintained a score of 8).

Compared to 2023, the company improved on the theme of Monitoring. This is because the company began disclosing the findings of monitoring through its audits, including critical non-conformities related to forced labour, child labour, health and safety, working hours and compensation, freedom of association and the right to collective bargaining, and discrimination.

However, the company did not improve across other themes. The company performed particularly poorly on the theme of Purchasing Practices. Steps the company could take to address forced labour risks in its supply chains, include strengthening its disclosure and practices on this theme.

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 the exploitation of migrant workers in its supply chains, the company may consider providing details of how it supports responsible recruitment in its supply chains (for example, by sharing due diligence findings on recruitment fees with peers or by creating demand for responsible recruitment agencies). The company is further encouraged to disclose information on the recruitment agencies used by its suppliers.

Traceability & Risk Assessment: To demonstrate a strong understanding of its supply chains, the company may consider disclosing the names and addresses of its first-tier suppliers, the countries in which its below-first-tier suppliers operate, and data on the demographics of the supply chain workforce (such as the percentage of women and migrant workers, and the percentage of workers being paid a living wage). The company is further encouraged to assess forced labour risks across its supply chains and disclose the risks identified.

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.