

# Prada SpA

**TICKER**  
HKG:1913

**MARKET CAPITALIZATION**  
US\$8 billion

**HEADQUARTERS**  
Italy

**DISCLOSURES**

UK Modern Slavery Act: Yes

California Transparency in Supply Chains Act: No

**TARGETS**  
None

**OVERALL RANKING**

**35** out of **37**

(2018 Rank: 36 out of 43)

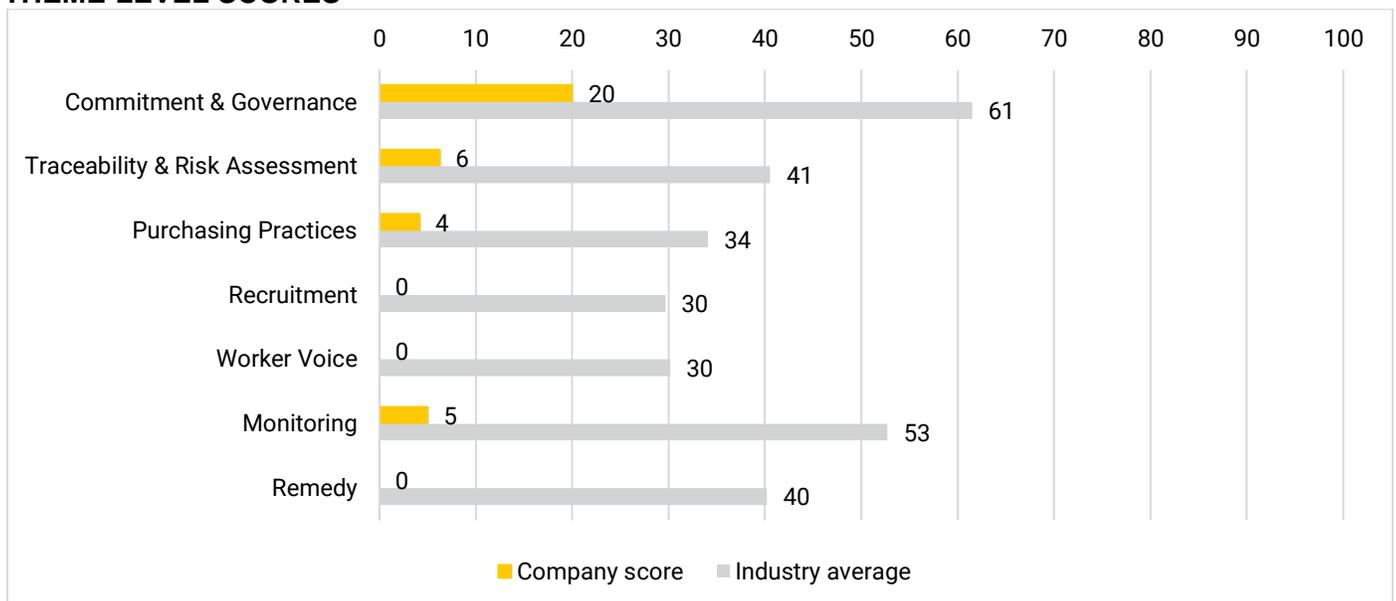
**OVERALL SCORE**

**5** out of **100**

**SUMMARY**

Prada SpA (Prada), an Italian luxury brand, ranks 35<sup>th</sup> out of 37 companies and discloses significantly less information on its forced labor policies and practices than its peers. Prada maintained its 2018 score despite a strengthened methodology that makes it harder to achieve the same score. This is because it began disclosing a commitment to the ILO core labor standards. In addition to this, Prada's score is also based on its disclosure of some sourcing countries for leather and a data point on the length of its supplier relationships. The score also accounts for the disclosure of supplier monitoring visits that include working condition assessments. Prada does not disclose the steps it has taken to address the risks of alleged Uyghur forced labor across its supply chain tiers. It is encouraged to improve on themes such as Commitment & Governance, Recruitment, and Worker Voice.

**THEME-LEVEL SCORES**



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**KEY DATA POINTS****SUPPLIER LIST**

No

**IMPROVEMENTS OF FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION**

No

**HIGH-RISK RAW MATERIALS<sup>1</sup>**

Cashmere, cotton, silk, and others

**DATA ON PURCHASING PRACTICES**

Yes (One data point only)

**REMEDY FOR SUPPLY CHAIN WORKERS**

No

**HIGH-RISK SOURCING COUNTRIES**

China and India

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**LEADING PRACTICES**

None.

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**NOTABLE FINDINGS**

**Commitment:** Prada discloses a commitment to the ILO core labor standards.

**Traceability and Supply Chain Transparency:** It discloses an incomplete list of countries from which it sources leather, a raw material at risk of forced labor and human trafficking.

**Monitoring Process:** It discloses conducting monitoring visits to supplier sites that include an assessment of working conditions.

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**OPPORTUNITIES FOR IMPROVEMENT**

**Commitment & Governance:** Prada discloses a commitment to operating with full respect for the ILO core labor standards. It is encouraged to develop and disclose a supplier code of conduct that incorporates these standards. It is further encouraged to establish responsibilities and accountability for the implementation of such a standard and train internal staff and suppliers on this standard.

**Recruitment:** To address the risk of exploitation of migrant workers through recruitment agencies in its supply chains, Prada is encouraged to take steps to ensure that workers in its supply chains are not charged fees during any recruitment-related process. The company may further consider taking steps to ensure that such fees are reimbursed to the workers and/or provide evidence of payment of recruitment-related fees by suppliers. The company is also encouraged to take steps to ensure that the rights of workers in vulnerable conditions, such as women or migrant workers, are respected (e.g., to verify workers' passports and other personal documents are not retained).

**Worker Voice:** To prevent and address forced labor risks in its supply chains, Prada may consider ensuring that a formal and effective mechanism to report grievances regarding labor conditions is available and communicated to its suppliers' workers and relevant stakeholders, such as worker organizations or labor NGOs. Further, the company is encouraged to take steps to ensure that workers in its supply chains are aware of their rights and are able to exercise their rights to freedom of association and collective bargaining.

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**ENGAGED WITH KNOWTHECHAIN<sup>2</sup>**

Informal (i.e., responsive to KnowTheChain but did not take part in the formal engagement/disclosure process).

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<sup>1</sup> For further details on high-risk raw materials and sourcing countries, see [KnowTheChain's 2021 Apparel and Footwear Benchmark Report](#).

<sup>2</sup> Research conducted through November 2020 or through February 2021, 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](#).