

Salvatore Ferragamo SpA

TICKER
MIL:SFER

MARKET CAPITALIZATION
US\$4 billion

HEADQUARTERS
Italy

DISCLOSURES

UK Modern Slavery Act: Yes

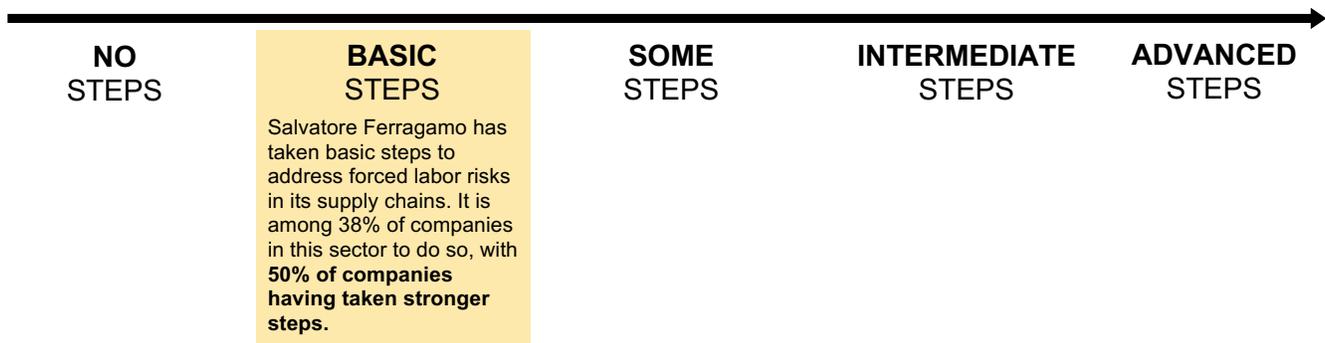
California Transparency in Supply Chains Act: Yes

TARGETS

None

Salvatore Ferragamo SpA (Salvatore Ferragamo), an Italian luxury apparel company, has taken basic steps to address forced labor risks in its supply chains. It discloses less information than the global sector average. Since its inclusion in the 2018 benchmark, it has improved by publishing a supplier code that addresses the ILO core labor standards. However, other European luxury apparel companies such as Kering or LVMH disclose taking stronger steps. Salvatore Ferragamo does not disclose any steps it has taken to address the risks of alleged Uyghur forced labor across its supply chain tiers.

STEPS TAKEN TO ADDRESS FORCED LABOR RISKS IN SUPPLY CHAINS



SUPPLY CHAIN TRANSPARENCY

Supplier List 🚩 No
 Information on Supply Chain Workers 🚩 No

HIGH-RISK RAW MATERIALS¹

🚩 Cashmere, cotton, silk, and others

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

SUBSET OF INDICATORS

	 NOT MET  PARTIALLY MET  MET	Policy / Process	Outcomes
Supplier Code of Conduct and Integration into Supplier Contracts			
Management and Accountability			Not Applicable
Internal Management			
Board Oversight			
Stakeholder Engagement			Not Applicable
Local Stakeholders			
Peers			
Risk Assessment			
Purchasing Practices			
Recruitment Fees			
Freedom of Association			Not Applicable
Working with Unions			
Examples of Improvements			
Grievance Mechanism			
Remedy Programs / Remedy Outcomes and Response to Allegations			

Salvatore Ferragamo discloses that it requires its direct suppliers to comply with its supplier code of conduct (which refers to the individual ILO core labor standards), but it limits the right to freedom of association and collective bargaining to the local legal context. The company also states that any violation of its supplier code can be reported to its ethics committee, and it publicly discloses the details for submitting grievances.

Additional steps the company could take include

- disclosing detail on internal responsibility for the day-to-day management of its supply chain policies addressing the ILO core labor standards as well as board oversight of such policies;
- disclosing the names and addresses of its suppliers and data points on its suppliers' workforce; and
- establishing a process to ensure that remedy is provided to supply chain workers in cases of labor rights violations and disclosing examples of remedy outcomes for workers.

COMPANY ENGAGED WITH KNOWTHECHAIN²

No.

² 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](#).