

Prada SpA (Prada)

TICKER
HKG:1913

MARKET CAPITALISATION
US\$15.96 billion

HEADQUARTERS
Italy

DISCLOSURES
UK Modern Slavery Act: [Yes](#)
California Transparency in Supply Chains Act: No

Australia Modern Slavery Act: Applicability not determined

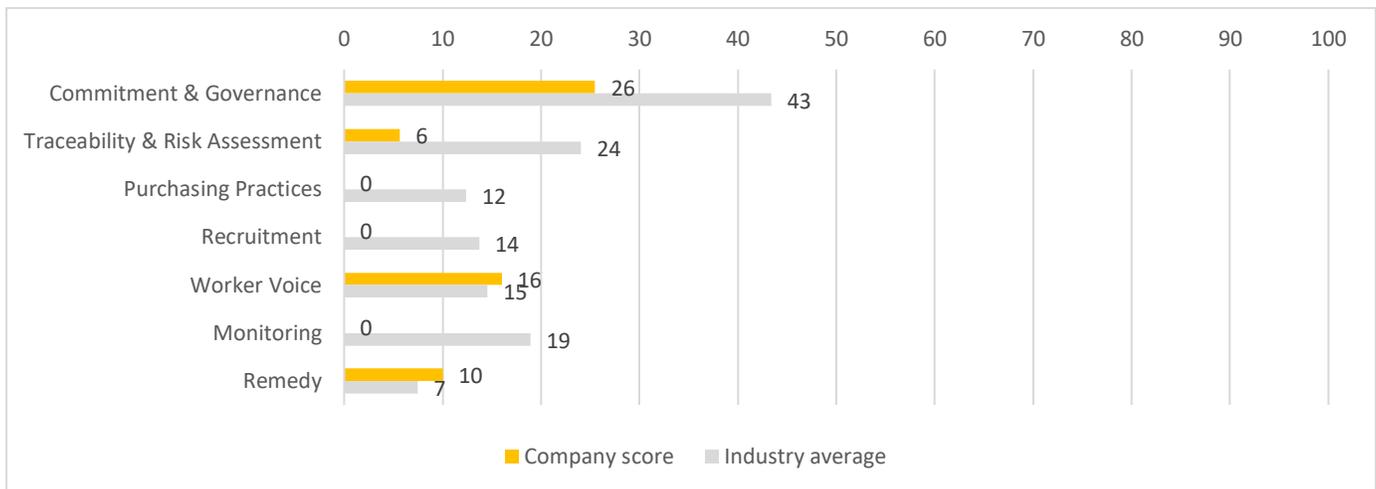
OVERALL RANKING

44 out of 65

[2021 Rank:](#) 35 out of 37

OVERALL SCORE

9 out of 100

THEME-LEVEL SCORES

KEY DATA POINTS
FIRST-TIER SUPPLIER LIST

Yes (limited)

RISK ASSESSMENT
 No

DATA ON PURCHASING PRACTICES
 No

ENGAGED WITH KNOWTHECHAIN²
 No

NO-FEE POLICY
 No

REMEDY FOR SUPPLY CHAIN WORKERS
 No

HIGH-RISK RAW MATERIALS¹
 Cotton, leather, silk, and others

SUMMARY

Prada SpA (Prada), an Italian luxury brand among the most valuable in the world,³ ranks joint 44th out of 65 companies. Compared to 2021, the company improved its score by 4 points. This is because the company began disclosing a supplier code of conduct addressing the ILO core labour standards, a supplier list covering 40% of production value, and a grievance mechanism to report violations of its supplier code. The company's score is additionally based on its disclosure of a process for responding to grievances submitted and data on collective bargaining agreements in the company's Italian supply chains. The company is encouraged to improve its performance and disclosure on the themes of Traceability & Risk Assessment, Purchasing Practices, and Recruitment.

LEADING PRACTICES

None.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR IMPROVEMENT

Traceability & Risk Assessment: The company is encouraged to assess and disclose forced labour risks across different tiers of its supply chains and disclose how it engages with relevant stakeholders including workers, unions, and civil society organisations to address forced labour risks identified. The company is further encouraged to demonstrate a strong understanding of its supply chains by expanding the scope of its supplier list to include names and addresses of all first-tier suppliers, the names and locations of below-first-tier suppliers, and the countries from which it sources raw materials at high risk of forced labour.

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 may further consider separating labour costs from price negotiations such that all direct and indirect labour costs are isolated and incorporated as a distinct costing block in pricing. 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 exploitation of migrant workers in its supply chains, the company is encouraged to establish a policy requiring that workers in its supply chains are not charged fees during any recruitment-related process. The company is encouraged to require that such fees be paid by the employer ("Employer Pays Principle") and consider disclosing the steps taken 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 provide details of how it supports responsible recruitment in its supply chains.

¹ For further details on high-risk raw materials and sourcing countries, see KnowTheChain's 2023 apparel & footwear benchmark [findings report](#).

² Research conducted through June 2023 or through September 2023, 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](#).

³ Kantar (June 2023), "[Louis Vuitton reigns as the world's most valuable luxury brand for the 18th year.](#)" Accessed 7 December 2023.