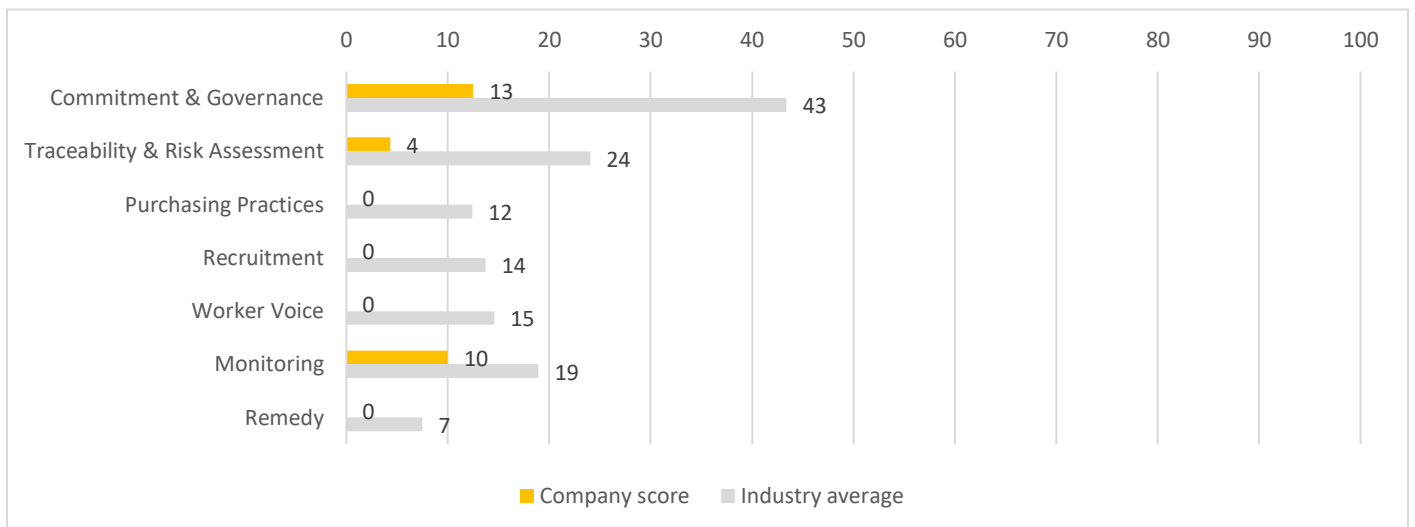


# Salvatore Ferragamo SpA (Salvatore Ferragamo)

**TICKER**  
MIL:SFER

**MARKET CAPITALISATION**  
US\$3.63 billion

**HEADQUARTERS**  
Italy

**DISCLOSURES**
UK Modern Slavery Act: [Yes](#)
California Transparency in Supply Chains Act: [Yes](#)
Australia Modern Slavery Act: [Yes](#)
**OVERALL RANKING**
**53 out of 65**
[2021 Performance](#)
**OVERALL SCORE**
**4 out of 100**
**THEME-LEVEL SCORES**

**KEY DATA POINTS**
**FIRST-TIER SUPPLIER LIST**
 No

**RISK ASSESSMENT**
 Yes

**DATA ON PURCHASING PRACTICES**
 No

**ENGAGED WITH KNOWTHECHAIN<sup>2</sup>**
 No

**NO-FEE POLICY**
 No

**REMEDY FOR SUPPLY CHAIN WORKERS**
 No

**HIGH-RISK RAW MATERIALS<sup>1</sup>**
 Cashmere, cotton, leather, silk, and others

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## SUMMARY

Salvatore Ferragamo SpA (Salvatore Ferragamo), an Italian luxury apparel company, ranks 53<sup>rd</sup> out of 65 companies. Compared to 2021, the company does not seem to have taken steps to strengthen its performance and disclosure on forced labour issues within its supply chain. The company's score is based on its disclosure of a supplier code of conduct that includes a provision on forced labour and requires direct suppliers to cascade the same standards to sub-suppliers, limited information on a human rights risk assessment process, and limited disclosure on social auditing. However, the company scores below average across all themes, and does not disclose any action taken on the themes of Purchasing Practices, Recruitment, Worker Voice, and Remedy, scoring 0. Notably, Salvatore Ferragamo is the lowest-scoring European company, and the lowest-scoring high-luxury brand, in the benchmark.

Steps the company could take to address forced labour risks in its supply chains, include disclosing policies and practices on themes including Commitment & Governance, Traceability & Risk Assessment, and Worker Voice.

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## LEADING PRACTICES

None.

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## OPPORTUNITIES FOR IMPROVEMENT

**Commitment & Governance:** The company is encouraged to establish and disclose a managerial structure with clear responsibilities and accountability for the implementation of its supply chain policies that address forced labour, and provide oversight of such policies at the board level.

**Traceability & Risk Assessment:** The company is encouraged to demonstrate a strong understanding of its supply chains by disclosing the names and addresses of its first-tier suppliers (either across high-risk commodities or across 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. It is further encouraged to collect and disclose data on its supply chain workforce, such as the percentage of women and migrant workers and the percentage of workers being paid a living wage.

**Worker Voice:** The company is encouraged to ensure a formal grievance mechanism open to supply chain workers and their labour representatives to report grievances regarding labour conditions in its supply chains, and to communicate it to suppliers' workers and other relevant stakeholders (e.g. worker organisations or labour NGOs). Further, the company may consider disclosing data about the practical operation of the mechanism, such as the number of grievances filed, addressed, and resolved. To evidence its commitment to improving working conditions, the company is further encouraged to engage with or work with local or global trade unions to support freedom of association in its supply chains. To guarantee such protections, it may consider entering into a global framework agreement or enforceable supply chain labour rights agreements with trade unions or worker organisations, in particular to cover the parts of its supply chain located outside of Italy.

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

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<sup>2</sup> 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](#).