



ecovadis

Relazione sulla valutazione di sostenibilità EcoVadis

Azienda valutata:
SOCIETA ITALIANA CONTENITORI SRL

Punteggio complessivo: 73 /100
gennaio 2024

Performance di sostenibilità: **Avanzato**

Dimensione: XS
Paese della sede principale: Italia
Operazioni in paesi a rischio: NO
Settore: Fabbricazione di articoli in materie plastiche

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SOSTENIBILITÀ

La sostenibilità è l'impegno continuo ad agire in modo responsabile, integrando gli aspetti sociali e ambientali nelle attività aziendali. La sostenibilità non si limita alla conformità normativa ma prende in considerazione il modo in cui le aziende gestiscono il loro impatto economico, sociale e ambientale, oltre alle relazioni con gli stakeholder (ad es. dipendenti, partner commerciali, governi).

INFORMAZIONI SULLA VALUTAZIONE

La struttura metodologica di EcoVadis valuta le politiche e le azioni delle aziende oltre ai rendiconti pubblicati in materia di ambiente, lavoro e diritti umani, etica e approvvigionamento sostenibile. Il nostro team di esperti internazionali della sostenibilità analizza e confronta i dati delle aziende (documenti giustificativi, risultati del monitoraggio a 360° e così via) per fornire valutazioni affidabili, che tengano conto del settore, delle dimensioni e dell'ubicazione geografica di ciascuna azienda.

RIGUARDO A ECOVADIS

EcoVadis offre la soluzione leader per il monitoraggio della sostenibilità nelle catene di fornitura globali. Grazie a una tecnologia innovativa e all'esperienza nella sostenibilità, ci impegniamo per coinvolgere le aziende e per aiutarle ad adottare pratiche sostenibili.

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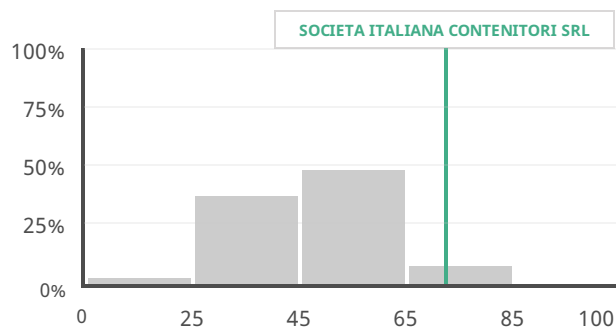
1. PANORAMICA DELLE PERFORMANCE DI SOSTENIBILITÀ

Composizione del punteggio

Performance di sostenibilità ● Insufficiente ● Parziale ● Buono ● Avanzato ● Eccezionale — Punteggio medio



Distribuzione del punteggio complessivo

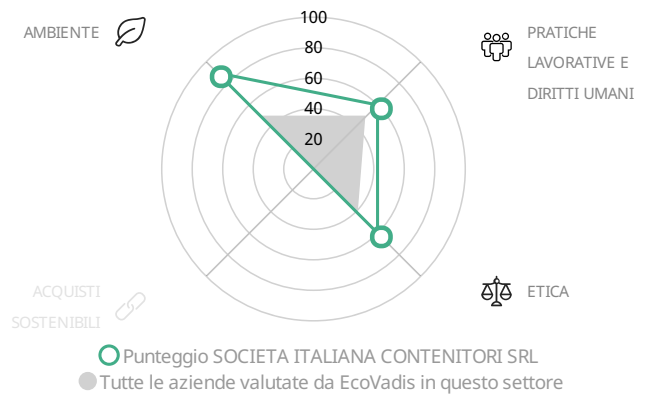


● Tutte le aziende valutate da EcoVadis in questo settore (escluse le aziende XS, con massimo 25 dipendenti, che non vengono valutate in relazione all'Approvvigionamento sostenibile)



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Paragone dei punteggi dei temi



Piano di azione correttivo in corso

Il piano di azione correttivo è una funzionalità collaborativa studiata per supportare il miglioramento delle performance delle aziende. Grazie ad essa, le aziende possono creare un piano di miglioramento online, comunicando le azioni correttive pianificate e completate e condividendo i feedback. SOCIETA ITALIANA CONTENITORI SRL dispone di un piano di azione correttivo in corso e sta lavorando per migliorare il proprio sistema di gestione della sostenibilità.

* Ricevete questo punteggio/medaglia in base alle informazioni comunicate e alle notizie a disposizione di EcoVadis al momento della valutazione. Qualora, durante il periodo di validità della scorecard/medaglia, le informazioni o le circostanze dovessero cambiare in modo rilevante, EcoVadis si riserva il diritto di sospendere la scorecard/medaglia e, se lo riterrà opportuno, rivalutare ed eventualmente rimettere una scorecard/medaglia modificata.

2. VANTAGGI DELLA VALUTAZIONE

Capire :

Ottenere un quadro chiaro delle performance di sostenibilità dell'azienda. La scorecard è il risultato finale della valutazione EcoVadis. Essa permette di valutare e confrontare le performance di sostenibilità dell'azienda in quattro temi, su una scala da 0 a 100, evidenziandone i punti di forza e le aree di miglioramento.

Capire il posizionamento dell'azienda rispetto al proprio settore. Confrontare le performance di sostenibilità dell'azienda con quelle del suo settore, con un grafico di distribuzione del punteggio e un confronto dei punteggi ottenuti nei temi.

Identificare le tendenze del settore. Scoprite i principali rischi, le normative, gli argomenti scottanti e le buone pratiche sulla sostenibilità riguardanti specifici settori.

Comunicare :

Rispondere alle esigenze dei clienti. Sono sempre più numerose le aziende che chiedono di conoscere meglio le performance ambientali e sociali dei loro partner commerciali. La valutazione EcoVadis permette alle organizzazioni di dimostrare il loro impegno.

Sfruttare uno strumento di comunicazione esclusivo. Le aziende che dispongono di una scorecard EcoVadis evitano il carico di lavoro connesso agli audit, condividendo un'unica valutazione con tutti i clienti che ne fanno richiesta.

3. METODO DI VALUTAZIONE

1

Richiesta del cliente

I responsabili di approvvigionamenti, RSI, ambiente, salute e sicurezza e sostenibilità delle aziende che hanno deciso di monitorare i rischi posti dalla catena di fornitura in ambito di sostenibilità chiedono che i loro partner commerciali ottengano la valutazione EcoVadis.

2

Questionario

Sulla base dei fattori di rischio specifici in ambito di sostenibilità, EcoVadis crea un questionario personalizzato. Il questionario comprende 20-50 domande studiate specificamente in base al settore, alle dimensioni e all'ubicazione dell'impresa esaminata.

3

Analisi dei documenti

Per le risposte fornite al questionario, le aziende devono presentare i corrispondenti documenti giustificativi. Questi documenti sono esaminati dai nostri analisti.

4

Informazioni pubbliche

A conferma delle performance di sostenibilità, EcoVadis raccoglie anche le informazioni sull'azienda, spesso disponibili sul relativo sito web.

5

Risultati del monitoraggio a 360°

I risultati del monitoraggio a 360° sono costituiti dalle informazioni pubbliche pertinenti relative alle prassi di sostenibilità delle aziende, identificate grazie a oltre 10.000 fonti di dati. Questi dati possono influire in modo positivo o negativo o non influire affatto sul punteggio.

6

Analisi degli esperti

I nostri analisti combinano tutti questi elementi per ottenere una scorecard unificata per ogni azienda.

SCORECARD



4. METODOLOGIA ECOVADIS

A. Quattro temi e 21 criteri

La valutazione EcoVadis si riferisce a 21 aspetti riuniti in 4 temi (ambiente, tutela dei lavoratori e diritti umani, etica e approvigionamento sostenibile). I 21 aspetti o criteri si basano su standard di sostenibilità internazionali come i principi del Global Compact, le convenzioni dell'Organizzazione Internazionale del Lavoro (ILO), gli standard GRI (Global Reporting Initiative) e ISO 26000 e i principi del CERES (Coalition for Environmentally Responsible Economy).

21 criteri di sostenibilità

1. AMBIENTE

OPERAZIONI

Consumo energetico ed emissioni di gas effetto serra
Acqua
Biodiversità
Inquinamento atmosferico
Materiali, prodotti chimici e rifiuti

PRODOTTI

Uso del prodotto
Fine di vita del prodotto
Salute e sicurezza dei clienti
Advocacy e servizi ambientali

3. ETICA

Corruzione
Pratiche anticompetitive
Gestione responsabile delle informazioni

2. PRATICHE LAVORATIVE E DIRITTI UMANI

RISORSE UMANE

Salute e sicurezza dei dipendenti
Condizioni lavorative
Dialogo sociale
Gestione delle carriere e formazione

DIRITTI UMANI

Lavoro infantile, lavoro forzato e tratta di esseri umani
Diversità, equità e inclusione
Diritti umani delle parti interessate esterne

4. ACQUISTI SOSTENIBILI

Pratiche ambientali dei fornitori
Pratiche sociali dei fornitori



B. Sette indicatori di gestione

Le valutazioni EcoVadis analizzano il sistema di gestione della sostenibilità dell'azienda riferendosi a sette indicatori di gestione. In questo modo è possibile personalizzare ulteriormente la valutazione, fornendo una ponderazione dei quattro temi e, di conseguenza, dei 21 criteri di sostenibilità.



Politiche (ponderazione: 25%)

1. Politiche: Dichiarazioni riguardanti la missione, politiche, obiettivi, traguardi, governance
2. Adesione: Adesione a iniziative di sostenibilità esterne

Azioni (ponderazione: 40%)

3. Misure: Misure e azioni implementate (ad es. procedure, formazione, apparecchiature)
4. Certificazioni: Certificazioni ed etichette (ad es. ISO 14001)
5. Copertura: Copertura di misure e azioni

Risultati (ponderazione: 35%)

6. Report: Report sugli indicatori di prestazioni chiave (KPI)
7. 360: Condanne, controversie, riconoscimenti

5. COMPRENDERE LA SCORECARD

Il punteggio complessivo può essere meglio compreso esaminando le informazioni quantitative (punteggi ottenuti nei temi e criteri attivati) e qualitative (punti di forza e aree di miglioramento).

A. Informazioni quantitative: Punteggi e criteri attivati

Punteggi dei temi:

Come il punteggio complessivo, anche i punteggi dei temi sono espressi in una scala che va da 1 a 100.

Criteri attivati:

A ciascuno dei quattro temi (ambiente, pratiche lavorative e diritti umani, etica e approvvigionamento sostenibile) sono associati criteri specifici. Il questionario è personalizzato in base a settore, dimensioni e ubicazione geografica dell'azienda, quindi non tutti i 21 criteri vengono attivati per ogni organizzazione e alcuni criteri ottengono una ponderazione maggiore rispetto ad altri.

Non attivato

Nel caso in cui alcuni criteri non siano attivati, l'aspetto specifico che vi è associato non è pertinente o presenta un rischio di sostenibilità molto basso per l'azienda in questione.

Media

I criteri di media importanza riguardano aspetti che presentano un certo rischio di sostenibilità, che tuttavia non ha un carattere predominante.

Alta

I criteri di importanza elevata valutano aspetti in cui l'azienda deve affrontare i maggiori rischi di sostenibilità.



Solo paesi a rischio

I criteri classificati come Solo nei paesi a rischio vengono attivati solo se l'azienda svolge attività significative in uno o più dei paesi identificati come a rischio.

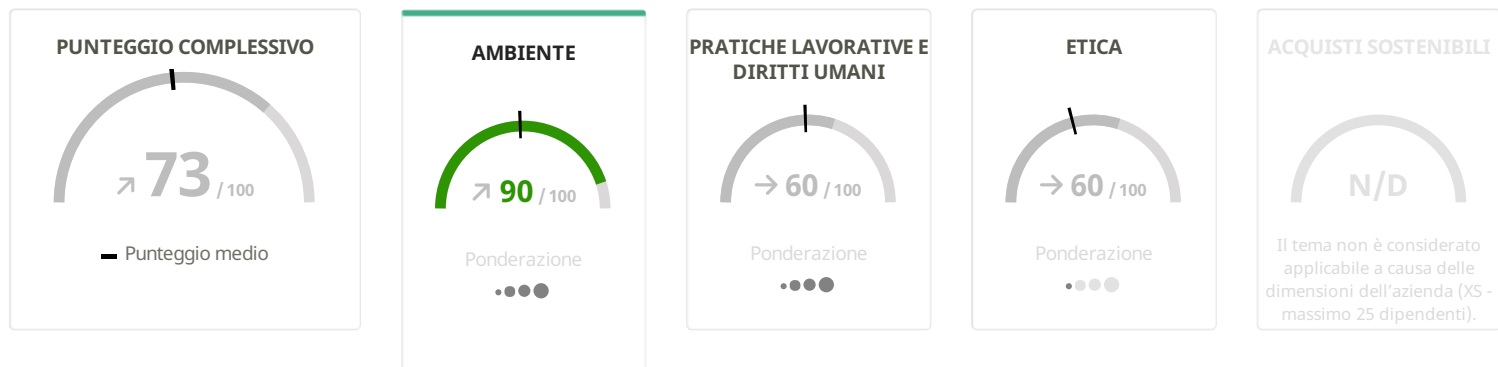
C. Scala di punteggio

0 - 24	Insufficiente	Nessun impegno o azione tangibile in materia di sostenibilità. Evidenza di alcuni casi di comportamento improprio (ad es. inquinamento, corruzione).
25 - 44	Parziale	Nessun approccio strutturato alla sostenibilità. Pochi impegni o azioni tangibili su aspetti selezionati. Report parziale sugli indicatori di prestazioni chiave (KPI) Certificazione parziale o prodotto con etichetta occasionale.
45 - 64	Buono	Approccio strutturato e proattivo alla sostenibilità. Impegni/politiche e azioni tangibili sugli aspetti principali. Report di base sulle azioni o sugli indicatori di performance.
65 - 84	Avanzato	Approccio strutturato e proattivo alla sostenibilità. Impegni/politiche e azioni tangibili sugli aspetti principali con informazioni di adozione dettagliate. Resoconti di sostenibilità significativi su azioni e indicatori di performance.
85 - 100	Eccezionale	Approccio strutturato e proattivo alla sostenibilità. Impegni/politiche e azioni tangibili su tutti gli aspetti con informazioni di adozione dettagliate. Resoconti di sostenibilità completi su azioni e indicatori di performance. Pratiche innovative e riconoscimento esterno.

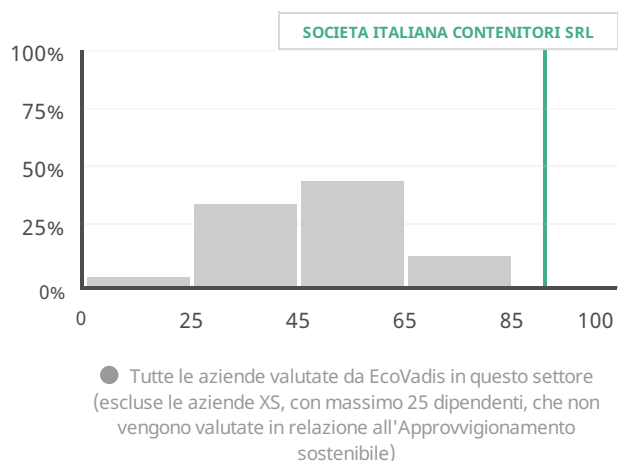
6. AMBIENTE

Questo tema prende in considerazione sia i fattori operativi (ad es. consumo di energia, gestione dei rifiuti) sia la gestione responsabile dei prodotti (ad es. fine vita dei prodotti, aspetti di salute e sicurezza dei clienti).

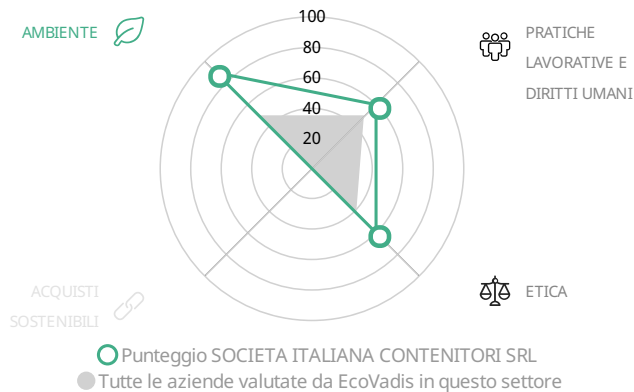
Composizione del punteggio relativo all'ambiente



Distribuzione dei punteggi dei temi



Paragone dei punteggi dei temi



Ambiente: Criteri attivati

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Ambiente: Punti di forza e aree di miglioramento

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Punti di forza

Politiche

Politica standard sulle problematiche ambientali

Politica ambientale su materiali, prodotti chimici e rifiuti

Politica ambientale su consumo energetico ed emissioni di gas effetto serra

Azioni

Miglioramento dell'efficienza energetica grazie a interventi di aggiornamento tecnologico o delle apparecchiature

Uso di apparecchiature/tecnologie specifiche per ridurre il consumo energetico

Misure per l'IT verde (ad es. efficienza dei centri dati o delle hardware di ufficio, virtualizzazione, gestione dei cicli di vita dei dati, ecc.)

Informazioni

L'azienda ha fornito un certificato ISO 14001 valido che copre tutte le sue operazioni.

Istruzioni

The ISO 14001 standard belongs to the ISO 14000 series, a family of environmental management standards developed by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) designed to provide an internationally recognized framework for environmental management, measurement, evaluation and auditing. The standard serves as a framework to assist organizations in developing their own environmental management system and is based on the continuous Plan-Do-Check-Act cycle.

Azioni per etichettatura, stoccaggio, manipolazione e trasporto di sostanze pericolose

Informazioni

L'azienda ha implementato una procedura riguardante il corretto processo di etichettatura, stoccaggio, manipolazione e trasporto di prodotti pericolosi

Istruzioni

Proper labeling might include alignment with the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS) or other regional schemes like TSCA, IESCS. The company also has formalized procedures regarding the proper storage and handling of hazardous goods, such as procedures to avoid accidental spills or instructions on the use of appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) in the handling of hazardous goods. Transportation procedures might include checklists for loading/unloading hazardous goods or procedures in place to ensure that all necessary information is included on documents for consignment of hazardous goods.

Misure per riutilizzare o riciclare i rifiuti

Informazioni

L'azienda ha implementato misure specifiche per riutilizzare o riciclare i rifiuti prodotti.

Istruzioni

Examples of measures might include collecting and re-using the waste on site, sorting and ensuring the waste is collected by a specialist waste company.

Utilizzo di energia rinnovabile

Informazioni

L'azienda utilizza energie rinnovabili nel suo mix energetico.

Istruzioni

The company makes use of renewable energies within its production process. The advantage with the use of renewable energy is that renewable energy facilities generally require less maintenance than traditional generators. Their fuel being derived from readily-available and natural resources reduces the costs of operation, and adverse environmental impacts such as carbon dioxide or other chemical emissions. Some examples of renewable energies include: nuclear power, biomass, hydroelectricity, solar, wind, and tidal power.

Programmi di formazione e di sensibilizzazione dei dipendenti sul risparmio energetico

Informazioni

L'azienda dispone di un programma specifico di sensibilizzazione (e formazione) per i dipendenti sulla riduzione del consumo energetico.

Istruzioni

Awareness programs might include brochures given to employees, notices displayed in the workplace areas, presentation used during meetings in order to engage employees on reducing energy consumption. Some examples of areas it could cover include turning off lights at the end of the day, switching off electrical appliances when not in use, selecting energy-efficient equipment (e.g. for facilities management or procurement department staff), and optimizing machinery use (e.g. stand-by vs active for workshop operatives).

Risultati

Rendicontazione ambientale su consumo energetico ed emissioni di gas effetto serra

Standard reporting on environmental issues

Informazioni

Ci sono prove di rendicontazioni formali implementate riguardo alla gestione e alla mitigazione dell'impronta ambientale dell'azienda nella documentazione giustificativa dell'azienda, compresi gli indicatori chiave di performance (KPI), le cifre statistiche o le azioni concrete associate.

Istruzioni

Reporting items are standard in terms of quality and quantity, do cover the main issues, are meaningful enough, and are regularly updated. Examples of key performance indicators include total electricity consumption, electricity consumed per kg of product or per unit produced. Comprehensive reporting on environmental issues will additionally have KPIs reported in a formal public document available to stakeholders, and will be in compliance with the Global Reporting Initiative guidelines or other external sustainability reporting standards.

Aree di miglioramento

Risultati

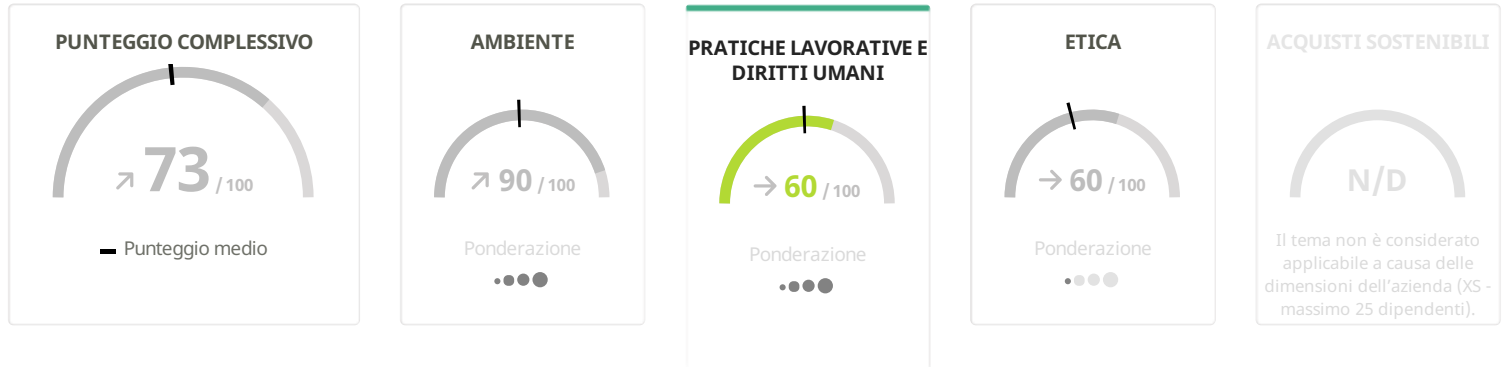
Media

Documentazione non probante per la rendicontazione su materiali, prodotti chimici e rifiuti

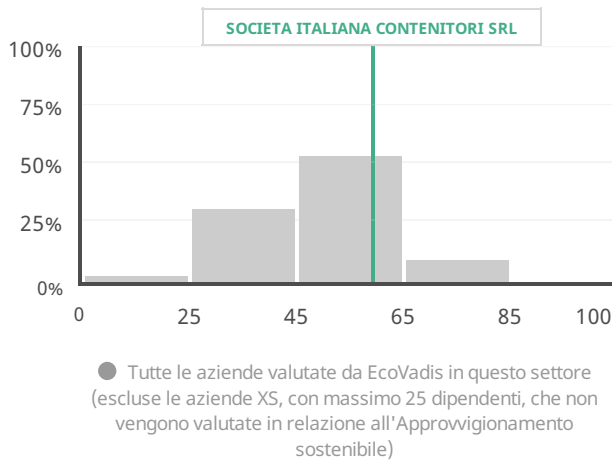
7. PRATICHE LAVORATIVE E DIRITTI UMANI

Questo tema prende in considerazione sia gli aspetti riguardanti le risorse umane interne (ad es. salute e sicurezza, condizioni lavorative, gestione delle carriere) sia gli aspetti connessi ai diritti umani (ad es. discriminazione e/o molestie, lavoro minorile).

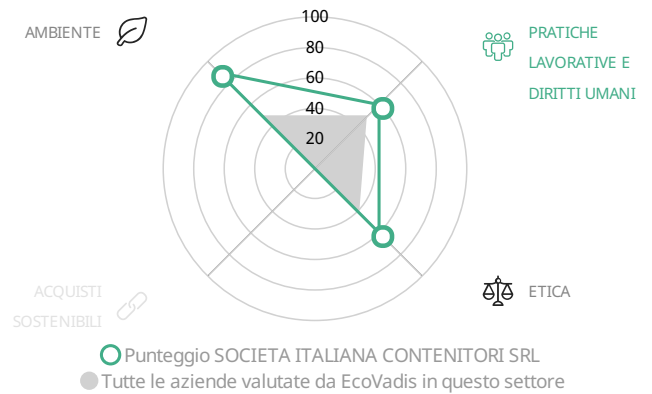
Composizione del punteggio relativo a pratiche lavorative e diritti umani



Distribuzione dei punteggi dei temi



Paragone dei punteggi dei temi



Pratiche Lavorative e Diritti Umani: Criteri attivati

Il questionario è personalizzato in base a settore, dimensioni e ubicazione geografica dell'azienda, quindi non tutti i 21 criteri vengono attivati per ogni organizzazione e alcuni criteri ottengono una ponderazione maggiore rispetto ad altri.

Pratiche Lavorative e Diritti Umani: Punti di forza e aree di miglioramento

Il piano di azione correttivo è una funzionalità collaborativa studiata per supportare il miglioramento delle performance RSI delle aziende. Grazie ad essa, le aziende possono creare un piano di miglioramento online, comunicando le azioni correttive pianificate e completate e condividendo i feedback. Le aree di miglioramento con azioni correttive in corso sono indicate sotto con le etichette.



Punti di forza

Politiche

Politica standard sulle problematiche di pratiche lavorative e diritti umani

Politica su pratiche lavorative e diritti umani relativa a diversità, equità e inclusione

Politica su pratiche lavorative e diritti umani per la gestione delle carriere e formazione

Politica su pratiche lavorative e diritti umani per la salute e sicurezza dei dipendenti

Azioni

Compensazione per orari di lavoro extra o atipici

Informazioni

L'azienda fornisce una retribuzione aggiuntiva per compensare il lavoro straordinario.

Istruzioni

Extra or atypical hours refers to all hours worked in excess of the normal hours (could be overtime hours for instance). Employees should be provided additional compensation for overtime and/or other forms of atypical working hours.

Programma di assistenza sanitaria per i dipendenti in vigore

Corsi di formazione per la sensibilizzazione su diversità, discriminazione e/o molestia

Fornitura di dispositivi di protezione ai dipendenti interessati

Informazioni

L'azienda ha fornito ai propri dipendenti dispositivi di protezione individuale per proteggersi da pericoli inerenti al luogo di lavoro, con particolare attenzione a processi potenzialmente dannosi che possano incontrare.

Istruzioni

L'azienda ha processi operativi e/o registri di consegna relativamente all'impiego di dispositivi di protezione individuale per i dipendenti, al fine di proteggerli dai rischi per la salute e la sicurezza legati al lavoro, con particolare attenzione a specifici processi potenzialmente dannosi.

Valutazione dei rischi relativi alla salute e alla sicurezza dei dipendenti

Informazioni

L'azienda ha fornito documenti in cui si dimostra che è stata effettuata una valutazione dei rischi su salute e sicurezza dei dipendenti. La valutazione ha preso in considerazione le mansioni operative quotidiane dei dipendenti, i rischi per la salute e la sicurezza presenti sul luogo di lavoro e i rischi associati e ha proposto un piano di azioni correttive per affrontare i rischi individuati.

Istruzioni

Viene effettuata sistematicamente una valutazione dei rischi per identificare e valutare il potenziale impatto delle attività o delle condizioni operative su salute e sicurezza dei dipendenti. Gli elementi principali per una valutazione dei rischi completa sono: 1) la descrizione dei pericoli o dei fattori di rischio individuati che abbiano il potenziale di causare danni e la determinazione della significatività dei rischi. 2) revisione periodica dei rischi per riflettere i rischi più recenti e l'ambiente di salute e sicurezza nell'azienda. 3) presenza di un piano di azioni correttive e preventive sotto forma di misure e/o indicazioni che un'organizzazione deve adottare per prevenire e affrontare efficacemente i rischi identificati, mappati e valutati nelle valutazioni dei rischi.

Valutazione regolare della performance individuale

Informazioni

L'azienda effettua regolarmente valutazioni o accertamenti delle prestazioni individuali dei dipendenti almeno su base annuale

Istruzioni

The company has implemented regular assessment of employee performance. Regular assessments of employees aim to evaluate employee individual performance and productivity, combining both written and oral elements, and are based on a systematic and periodic process linked with a pre-established criteria and organizational objectives. The best practice concerning this criteria is to have a review with the employee at least annually, and to include employee self-assessments aimed at maintaining employee engagement in their own performance and overall organizational objectives. Setting and measuring goals related to the employee's career objectives, as well as including manager and peer feedback on the employee's performance are all important components in this regular assessment process.

Controllo sanitario per dipendenti regolari

Informazioni

L'azienda effettua un controllo sanitario generale obbligatorio per i dipendenti

Istruzioni

The company has made regular health check arrangements for employees through health service contracts or employee health surveillance procedures. These periodical and relevant occupational health check-ups provided to employees have had a particular focus on the health risk factors that the employees are exposed to at the workplace. Some of the health risks are; exposure to chemicals, potentially dangerous machines, noise, or other potential hazards to allow for early detection of effects on health and timely treatment.

Azioni preventive per lesioni da sforzo ripetitivo (RSI)

Informazioni

L'azienda ha implementato misure preventive attive per i disturbi degli arti superiori da lavoro (RSI).

Istruzioni

A Repetitive Strain Injury (RSI) is the damage caused to a person's muscles, tendons or nerves caused by repetitive motions or constant use. The company has implemented actions to prevent any RSI from its work processes or tasks. They provide an environment that is ergonomically optimized, that will help mitigate any painful or uncomfortable conditions of muscles tendons or nerves cause by repetitive movements and overuse.

Formazione dei dipendenti sui rischi per la salute e la sicurezza e sulle buone pratiche lavorative

Informazioni

L'azienda ha fornito ai propri dipendenti la formazione necessaria per rafforzarne le conoscenze in materia di rischi per la salute e la sicurezza sul lavoro e di buone prassi lavorative.

Istruzioni

L'azienda ha fornito formazione con l'aiuto di materiale didattico (slide, riassunti di contenuti formativi) e/o prove di svolgimento della formazione (relazioni sui progressi compiuti, certificati di completamento, attestati di frequenza) a dimostrazione dell'effettivo svolgimento dei programmi di formazione sui rischi legati a salute e sicurezza sul lavoro e sulle buone prassi lavorative.

Aree di miglioramento

Politiche

Media

Documentazione non probante relativa alle politiche sulle condizioni lavorative

Risultati

Media

Nessuna rendicontazione conclusiva sulle questioni relative alle pratiche lavorative e ai diritti umani

Informazioni

The company has no formal reporting on labor practices or human rights issues (e.g. employee health & safety, career management & training, discrimination issues). There is no information within the company supporting documentation on key performance indicators (KPIs) or statistical figures.

Istruzioni

In order to measure and monitor the effectiveness of its CSR management system internally, and in order to report performance to stakeholders, a company should report on CSR-related Key Performance Indicators (KPIs). In the EcoVadis assessment, the Reporting indicator looks at the quality, transparency and level of reporting readily available to stakeholders. The KPIs provided should be recent (i.e. within the last 2 reporting periods) and should be for the scope under evaluation. KPIs can be sector-specific and include for instance: health & safety injury rates, % of employees covered by collective bargaining agreements, % of employees trained on discrimination and KPIs on career development trainings (Source: Global Reporting Initiative G3). These and other relevant KPIs can be integrated within the company's CSR report, Annual Report or any other applicable reporting document.

Media

Documentazione non probante per la rendicontazione sulla salute e sicurezza dei dipendenti

Media

Documentazione non probante per la rendicontazione sulle condizioni lavorative

Media

Documentazione non probante per la rendicontazione sulla gestione delle carriere e formazione

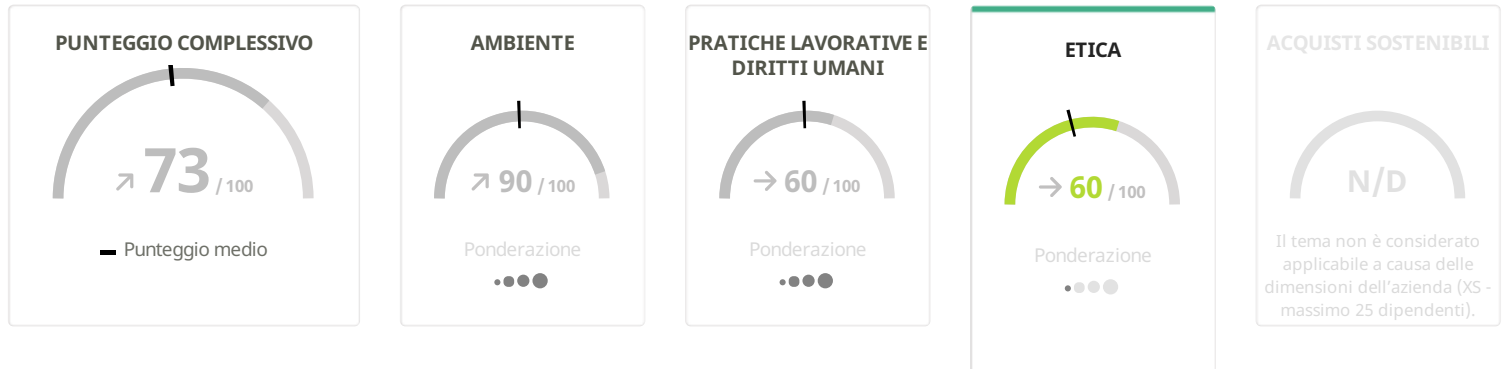
Media

Documentazione inconcludente per il reporting su diversità, equità e inclusione

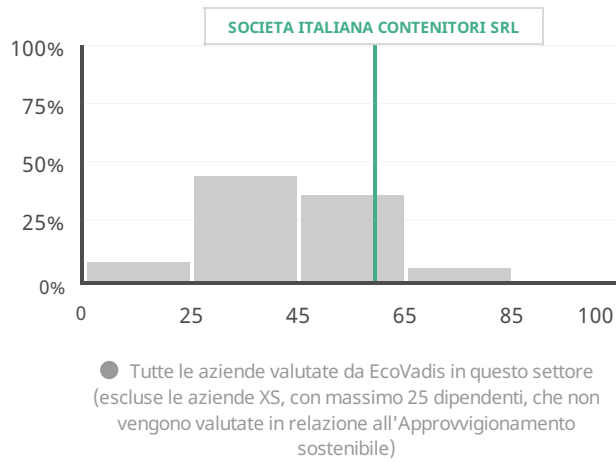
8. ETICA

Questo tema prende in considerazione principalmente gli aspetti connessi alla corruzione, le pratiche anticompetitive e la gestione responsabile delle informazioni.

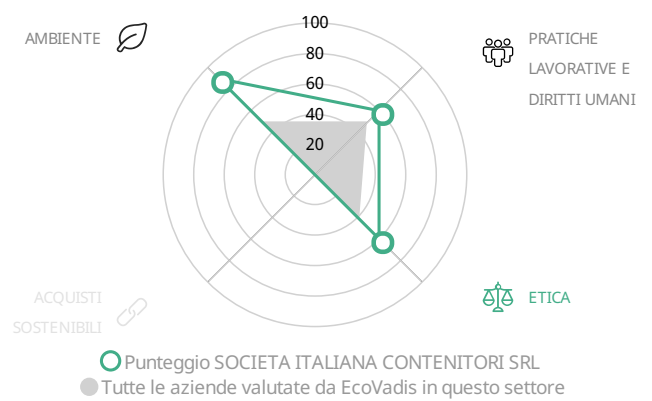
Composizione del punteggio relativo all'etica



Distribuzione dei punteggi dei temi



Paragone dei punteggi dei temi



Etica: Criteri attivati

Il questionario è personalizzato in base a settore, dimensioni e ubicazione geografica dell'azienda, quindi non tutti i 21 criteri vengono attivati per ogni organizzazione e alcuni criteri ottengono una ponderazione maggiore rispetto ad altri.

Etica: Punti di forza e aree di miglioramento

Il piano di azione correttivo è una funzionalità collaborativa studiata per supportare il miglioramento delle performance delle aziende. Grazie ad essa, le aziende possono creare un piano di miglioramento online, comunicando le azioni correttive pianificate e completate e condividendo i feedback. Le aree di miglioramento con azioni correttive in corso sono indicate sotto con le etichette.

Punti di forza

Politiche

Sanzioni disciplinari per affrontare le violazioni delle politiche aziendali

Informazioni

Nella documentazione giustificativa fornita dall'azienda ci sono prove che dimostrano che l'azienda ha implementato meccanismi strutturati per affrontare le violazioni della politica, come per esempio azioni disciplinari.

Istruzioni

In order to ensure the adequate implementation of business ethics policies, companies should establish procedures to administer investigations and sanction employees for eventual violations (i.e. disciplinary measures up to and including possible termination).

Politica sulla sicurezza delle informazioni

Informazioni

L'azienda ha emesso una politica standard formale che integra impegni sotto forma di obiettivi qualitativi su questioni relative alla sicurezza delle informazioni. La politica viene formalizzata in un documento come, per esempio, un codice etico e include almeno alcuni elementi organizzativi (ad es. processo di revisione, responsabilità dedicate, ambito di applicazione).

Istruzioni

It is imperative for companies who manage sensitive information to set commitments on the protection and responsible management of third-party data. The security of third party data encompasses the protection of customer personal identification information (PII) and the protection of third party intellectual property rights.

Politica relativa a corruzione e tangenti

Informazioni

C'è una politica formale che integra obiettivi/impegni qualitativi sulle questioni di anticorruzione e concussione (tra cui per esempio conflitto di interessi, frode e riciclaggio di denaro) nella documentazione giustificativa fornita dall'azienda.

Istruzioni

Corruption & bribery covers all forms of corruption issues at work namely extortion, bribery, conflict of interest, fraud, money laundering. A comprehensive policy is formalized in a standalone document or is part of a Code of Ethics/Conduct on the issues mentioned and incorporate as well some of the following elements: scope of application, allocation of responsibilities, quantitative objectives, and review mechanisms.

Politica globale sulle principali questioni relative all'etica aziendale (ad es. corruzione)

Informazioni

Una politica completa sulle questioni di etica aziendale integra impegni e/o obiettivi operativi su tutte o quasi tutte le principali questioni relative all'equità delle prassi aziendali a cui un'azienda deve far fronte: in particolare questioni relative a corruzione e concussione, sicurezza delle informazioni e marketing responsabile, se applicabile. È anche obbligatorio disporre di elementi aggiuntivi tra cui un meccanismo formale per comunicare sull'etica aziendale, l'ambito di applicazione della politica e l'assegnazione di responsabilità.

Istruzioni

Policies are deemed exceptional when all business ethics issues are covered by qualitative and quantitative objectives. Additionally, an exceptional policy has exhaustive organizational elements such as allocation of responsibilities, mechanisms to deal with policy violations, formal review process, communication of the policy to all employees and business partners, etc.

Azioni

Misure per tutelare i dati dei clienti dall'accesso o dalla divulgazione non autorizzata

Informazioni

L'azienda ha implementato misure per proteggere i dati dei clienti da accessi o divulgazioni non autorizzati.

Istruzioni

The company has taken measures to limit access to customer or client data within its own operation, or have implemented measures to secure its information system including such data so as to protect the data from unauthorized access or disclosure.

Aree di miglioramento

Azioni**Alta**

Dichiara di aver attuato misure sui questioni di corruzione, tuttavia non è stata fornita alcuna documentazione a supporto

Informazioni

L'azienda dichiara di aver implementato azioni su corruzione e concussione. Tuttavia, non è stata trovata nessuna informazione su questo argomento nella documentazione giustificativa.

Istruzioni

Some examples of actions on this topic include: manager training on an anti-corruption policy, implementation of a whistleblower procedure or regular internal compliance audits on corruption and bribery issues.

9. ACQUISTI SOSTENIBILI (N/D)

10. RISULTATI DEL MONITORAGGIO A 360°

11 Dic 2023 |

Impatto sul punteggio
Neutro →
 valido dal giorno 19 Gen 2024 al giorno 11 Gen 2029

No records found for this company on Compliance Database

Ambiente
 Pratiche Lavorative e Diritti Umani
 Etica
 Acquisti Sostenibili

I risultati del monitoraggio a 360° sono costituiti dalle informazioni pubbliche pertinenti relative alle prassi di sostenibilità delle aziende, identificate grazie a oltre 10.000 fonti di dati (tra cui ONG, organi di stampa e organizzazioni sindacali). I risultati del monitoraggio a 360° sono integrati nella valutazione EcoVadis e possono influire positivamente o negativamente o non influire affatto sul punteggio.

EcoVadis è collegata alle seguenti fonti internazionali:

- Reti e iniziative di sostenibilità (ad es. AccountAbility, Business for Social Responsibility, CSR Europe)
- organizzazioni sindacali e dei datori di lavoro;
- organizzazioni internazionali (ad es. Nazioni Unite, Corte europea dei diritti dell'uomo, Global Compact, Organizzazione internazionale del lavoro, Banca mondiale);
- ONG (ad es. China Labor Watch, Greenpeace, WWF, Movimento Difesa del Cittadino);
- istituti di ricerca e stampa specializzata (ad es. CSR Asia, Blacksmith Institute, Corpwatch).

11. COMMENTI SPECIFICI

Commenti aggiuntivi riguardanti la valutazione formulati dai nostri analisti.

Commenti specifici

- Nessun record trovato nel database di rischio e conformità di terze parti.

- L'azienda dimostra un sistema avanzato di gestione delle questioni ambientali.

- Mancanza di rendicontazioni sui KPI relativi alle questioni di pratiche lavorative e diritti umani.

- Dall'ultima valutazione, il punteggio complessivo è aumentato grazie alla pubblicazione di ulteriori relazione sulla sostenibilità.

12. CONTATTACI

Desidera porre domande o richiedere aiuto? Visiti il nostro Centro assistenza all'indirizzo support.ecovadis.com

APPENDICE:

PROFILO DI RISCHIO DEL SETTORE

Scoprire i principali rischi, le normative, gli argomenti scottanti e le buone pratiche RSI di ogni specifico comparto.

EcoVadis stabilisce il settore di appartenenza in base alla Classificazione internazionale tipo, per industrie, di tutti i rami d'attività economica (International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities, ISIC), un elenco di tutte le attività economiche globali pubblicato dalla Commissione statistica delle Nazioni Unite. Scopo principale di questa classificazione è classificare le attività in categorie utilizzabili per la raccolta e la formulazione dei report statistici.

È possibile che un'azienda svolga attività riconducibili a più settori. In questi casi, EcoVadis ne decide la classificazione in base all'area operativa principale, in base al rischio di sostenibilità e/o al fatturato totale.

ATTIVAZIONE DEI CRITERI IN BASE AI TEMI

Scoprire i principali rischi, le normative, gli argomenti scottanti e le buone pratiche RSI di ogni specifico comparto.

Ambiente

Alta	Consumo energetico ed emissioni di gas as effetto serra
Alta	Acqua
Non attivato	Biodiversità
Media	Inquinamento atmosferico
Alta	Materiali, prodotti chimici e rifiuti
Non attivato	Uso del prodotto
Alta	Fine di vita del prodotto
Media	Salute e sicurezza dei clienti
Non attivato	Advocacy e servizi ambientali

Pratiche Lavorative e Diritti Umani

Alta	Salute e sicurezza dei dipendenti
Media	Condizioni lavorative
Media	Dialogo sociale
Media	Gestione delle carriere e formazione
Media	Lavoro infantile, lavoro forzato e tratta di esseri umani
Media	Diversità, equità e inclusione
Non attivato	Diritti umani delle parti interessate esterne

Etica

Media	Corruzione
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Media

Pratiche anticompetitive

Media

Gestione responsabile delle informazioni

Acquisti sostenibili 

Alta

Pratiche ambientali dei fornitori

Media

Pratiche sociali dei fornitori

ASPETTI CHIAVE DELLA SOSTENIBILITÀ

Di seguito sono riportate le descrizioni qualitative degli aspetti chiave della sostenibilità e dei rischi associati a Fabbricazione di articoli in materie plastiche



Ambiente

Importanza

Aspetto della sostenibilità

Alta

Consumo energetico ed emissioni di gas a effetto serra

Definizione

Consumo energetico (ad es. elettricità, carburante, energie rinnovabili) utilizzato durante le operazioni e i trasporti. Emissioni dirette e indirette di gas a effetto serra, compresi CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, HFC, PFC e SF₆. Comprende anche la produzione di energie rinnovabili da parte dell'azienda.

Specifiche di settore

In the United States, the chemical industry accounts for 6 percent of the country's total energy usage (1). As key ingredients of the chemical industry tend to be derivatives of hydrocarbons (oil and natural gas), the potential for large quantities of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions is high. GHG emissions are elevated in the industry due to the use of fossil fuels, flue gas release, and gas flaring practices (2,3). Energy use in the industry is also high, because of the high fossil fuel input requirements to power production - a consequence of the large amounts of energy required in chemical processing (2,3). The production of steam is an important practice in the chemical industry and roughly 52% of energy use is devoted to this purpose; in fact, steam production accounts for 10% of the total industrial manufacturing energy consumed annually in the United States (4). There are many ways to increase energy efficiency the sector. An effective starting point is to monitor energy usage, by energy type, and to calculate GHG emissions on an ongoing basis. This enables targets to be set and guides subsequent action. Actual measures can include moving towards an advanced control and optimization (closed loop production) process, reducing gas flaring, and installing more efficient equipment and technology when possible (2). Finally, companies in this sector should consider publicly reporting their energy use and greenhouse gas emission KPIs. This level of transparency in regards to environment data is becoming the norm across manufacturing industries. Annual reporting builds trust with stakeholders and gives the company a sense of accomplishment and direction on climate change and energy efficiency.

Alta

Acqua

Definizione

Consumo d'acqua durante le operazioni. Sostanze inquinanti rigettate in acqua.

Specifiche di settore

The amount of water used in the production of chemicals varies greatly across the industry, depending on the products being manufactured. Overall it is a very water intensive sector. The most common use for water throughout the industry is for the cooling of substances following chemical reactions (4). In the United States, the chemical industry that requires the largest amount of water is the production of industrial organic compounds - requiring 4,150 Mgal/day. Plastics and synthetics manufacturing requires roughly 1,170 Mgal/day (4,5). The processing of raw materials for chemical manufacturing can also lead to emissions of hazardous chemicals into wastewater. Liquid effluents resulting from cleaning, cooling, or other activities can have serious consequences for the surrounding water system and lead to negative repercussions for the responsible company. To reduce water consumption, innovative water purification technologies can be implemented to facilitate reuse, or to ensure the cleanliness of wastewater emissions. Specific technologies include ion exchange technologies, reverse osmosis and nanofiltration technologies, and separation membranes - which are cross-linked polymer networks that are capable of selecting salt ions, organics or other contaminants to be rejected (6). On-site wastewater treatment plants are an advanced and very effective way to ensure complete control over emissions and enable the recycling of water.

Media

Inquinamento atmosferico

Definizione

Impatto delle operazioni sull'ambiente locale circostante gli impianti aziendali: emissioni di polveri, rumori e odori. Comprende anche l'inquinamento accidentale (ad es. gli sversamenti) e la congestione stradale circostante gli impianti aziendali.

Specifiche di settore

In the United States, the production of industrial chemicals emits 517 kg of suspended particulates (TP) per US\$ 1 million of production output and 369 kg of toxic chemicals are released to the air per US\$ 1 million of production output (6). The release of odors during the production of chemical compounds is also a critical issue for the industry. Inorganic compounds like ammonia, for example, emit offensive fumes to the local environment, causing annoyance and even health problems in surrounding communities (8). Noise creation also requires attention, particularly during processes like the granulation and blending (10). In addition to the more common emissions mentioned above, the chemical industry must also deal with the risk of serious incidents of accidental pollution to air, water, or land (5). The danger of minor to severe spills, like the Seveso, Italy chemical accident in 1976 that gave rise to the European Seveso Directive regarding safe storage of chemicals and improved safety management, is an ever present threat in the industry (7). The threat of spills is heightened during the transportation of chemicals and raw material inputs. Innovative equipment can be used to reduce the emission of particulate matter. Scrubber technologies are constantly improving and can be utilized to reduce the amount of total suspended particulates, as well as odors, released. Assessments can be undertaken to ensure that the surrounding areas are not exposed to unacceptable levels of noise. Corrective actions, like equipment muffling technology, should be implemented if the noise is found to be too great. To deal with the risk of accidental spills and pollution, companies should draw up detailed emergency plans and train employees on the procedures.

Alta

Materiali, prodotti chimici e rifiuti

Definizione

Consumo di materie prime e prodotti chimici di ogni tipo. Rifiuti non pericolosi e pericolosi generati dalle operazioni. Comprende anche le emissioni in atmosfera diverse dai gas serra (ad es. SO_x, NO_x).

Specifiche di settore

Sulfur and Nitrogen Oxides, Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs), Carbon Monoxide, and other harmful compounds are frequently emitted into the air during chemical production (5,11). This is largely due to the use and combustion of hydrocarbons in the industry, but also results from various other chemical reactions. The emission of VOCs and other compounds can be reduced and controlled with scrubbers and other flue gas technologies. While this equipment can be expensive, keeping up to date with the latest emissions reducing technology has numerous benefits for companies operating in this space. Waste is another significant issue in the chemical industry due to the use of material inputs that often result in hazardous byproducts during the manufacturing processes. Manufacturing waste is often produced in the form of filtration sludges, effluent treatment sludges, spent acids and process residues (11). Chlorinated wastes (e.g. PVC) are of particular concern as they can lead to the generation of a highly toxic, bioaccumulative compound known as Dioxin. These types of wastes can be incinerated at very high temperatures to reduce the chance of Dioxin generation (12). Dioxins are known to provoke the onset of various types of cancer as well as reproductive and developmental problems, all of which can have an affect on both human and environmental health (12). This is just one example; many byproducts of plastics product manufacturing can be very harmful to people and the environment if they are not properly disposed of. Proper waste management procedures should be put in place according to best practices. Third parties can be contracted to dispose with particularly difficult or hazardous wastes. When it comes to the handling of hazardous waste, the plastics product manufacturing industry needs to be particularly prepared. Both the material inputs and the chemicals produced are frequently hazardous. Strict procedures need to be implemented to ensure proper handling, storing, and labeling of dangerous materials. For example, the United Nations' Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) (aligned with OSHA) can be used to ensure that the hazardous properties of chemicals are clear (13). Companies operating in or importing chemicals into the European Union need to be particularly aware of the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH) regulation. REACH requires chemicals to be registered with the European Chemicals Agency in line with specific requirements. To ensure that their environmental management systems are strong and incorporate best practices, plastics product manufacturers can align their environmental management systems with Responsible Care. Organizations can endorse the Responsible Care charter to declare their commitment to sustainability. They can also become certified against the Responsible Care Management System (RCMS) to verify their approach.

Alta

Fine di vita del prodotto

Definizione

Impatti ambientali diretti generati dal fine vita dei prodotti. Tali impatti possono includere la generazione di rifiuti pericolosi e non pericolosi, le emissioni e l'inquinamento accidentale.

Specifiche di settore

Due to the high demand for plastic products, recyclability of plastic products is vital for sector sustainability. The life-span of a plastic bag can be 15 to 1000 years, depending on the kind of plastic used. UNEP (14) stated in 2012 that every square mile of ocean contained 46.000 plastic parts floating on its surface. Plastic wastes endanger ecosystems and cause the deaths of more than a million birds, and more than 100,000 aquatic mammals every year. Manufacturers, as industry actors, should contribute to environmental awareness by manufacturing products containing recycling instructions (resin identification code) to customers of consumer and household goods. For larger products that contain plastic components, they can ease the recycling process by manufacturing products that reduce dismantling processing and refraining from using multiple resins types. They can as well provide customers with eco-friendly products containing biodegradable or oxo-biodegradable plastics.

Media

Salute e sicurezza dei clienti

Definizione

Impatti negativi dei prodotti e dei servizi sulla salute e sulla sicurezza di clienti o consumatori.

Specifiche di settore

Customer health and safety is an issue of central importance in the chemicals industry due to the often hazardous nature of the products produced. Many products are immediately dangerous to customers. The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that unintentional poisonings cause around 193,000 deaths per year globally (15). Others chemicals, or products containing certain chemicals, are more subtly harmful over time. The WHO also estimated that in 2012, 1.3 million lives and 43 million disability-adjusted life-years were lost due to exposures to selected chemicals (15). Even when the health impacts are seemingly minute, they can be serious if exposure is prolonged. For example, certain plastics exhibit a phenomenon known as outgassing, where they release hazardous volatile organic compounds over a period of years, negatively affecting air quality and the health of people exposed (16). Companies manufacturing plastic products should seek to be aware of and mitigate all levels and types of risk to customers. There are a number of actions that companies can take to substantially mitigate the risks to customer health and safety. Conducting research on the potential health impacts of products is a necessary starting point. Once hazards are identified, actions need to be implemented in response. For example, phasing out particularly harmful ingredients with less dangerous substitutes. Beyond this, the provision of information to customers is key in the abatement of risk. Providing access to an online database of Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) is a thorough and efficient way to ensure that customers know the hazards and how to handle the chemicals or products safely.



Pratiche Lavorative e Diritti Umani

Importanza

Aspetto della sostenibilità

Alta

Salute e sicurezza dei dipendenti

Definizione

Riguarda gli aspetti relativi a salute e sicurezza riscontrati dai dipendenti sul lavoro, ossia durante operazioni e trasporti. Comprende sia gli aspetti fisiologici sia quelli psicologici derivanti, tra le altre cose, da apparecchiature, prassi lavorative e sostanze pericolose.

Specifiche di settore

There are a wide range of occupational safety hazards in the chemical sector—notably biological impacts caused by toxic chemicals and physical injuries occurring during the production process. Health and safety incidents, most notably chemical explosions, have been heavily publicized around the world due to the number of injuries that occur when system failures occur. Impacts to individual employees—notably noise and vibration exposures caused by heavy production equipment—are also common in any manufacturing setting. A robust and effective occupational health and safety management system is necessary to prevent exposure to toxic chemicals and to prevent physical injuries in the production of plastics products. Companies must perform occupational health and safety risk assessments that include not only production process impacts, but also toxic chemical exposures. Biological impact monitoring of employees should be periodically administered as well as employee training programs designed not only around safe machine use, but also around identifying biological impacts (17). Manufacturers should establish internal controls to prevent substance abuse in order to minimize human error. Lastly, an effective emergency response procedure that includes emergency eye wash/showers, fire suppression equipment should be accessible to all plant employees. Companies should refer to OSHA health and safety guidelines (18) to better understand general occupational health and safety systems management and Responsible Care’s occupational management resources.

Media

Condizioni lavorative

Definizione

Riguarda orario di lavoro, retribuzioni e vantaggi sociali concessi ai dipendenti.

Specifiche di settore

Human capital investment is increasingly important for companies seeking to develop a sustainable work force while reducing hiring costs associated with high employee turnover. Employees should be adequately compensated through wages and other social benefits that reflect regional variations in living costs and state provided social protections. 79% of The International Trade Union Confederation's 2017 Global Poll respondents believe that national minimum wages are insufficient, and 87% of respondents believe that the social protections provided in their respective countries are inadequate (19). In the absence of public provision of social protections, including healthcare, family vacation and rest periods, workers are likely to change employers in order to obtain livable wages and adequate social protections. As highlighted by the above figures, it is in the corporate sector's interest to invest in their human capital by providing adequate wages, social benefits and fair work hours to employees. Companies operating in less developed countries where minimum wage laws are deemed inadequate, including in China where 76% of ITUC respondents believe the national minimum wage is inadequate, companies should default to wage standards established by the ILO. When operating in countries where state provided social protections are minimal or absent, companies should provide employees with healthcare and retirement pensions that are consistent with international standards. Employee satisfaction surveys and collective bargaining through worker representative groups, including unions and work councils can assist companies with identifying human capital management needs. Fair pay and social protections, and sector appropriate working conditions are essential for companies to reduce labor costs without sacrificing ethics or production efficiency.

Media

Dialogo sociale

Definizione

Riguarda il dialogo sociale strutturato, vale a dire il dialogo sociale realizzato tramite i rappresentanti riconosciuti dei dipendenti e la contrattazione collettiva.

Specifiche di settore

Social dialogue, as defined by the International Labour Organization, includes all types of negotiation, consultation or exchange of information between, or among, government representatives, employers and workers. Companies that promote social dialogue through unions and other forms of worker-selected representatives are in a better position to obtain better visibility of potential health and safety issues and worker grievances around wages, working conditions career development. A vast majority of ITUC respondents disapprove of their working conditions, including wages, benefits and job security - a figure that provides tremendous risks for companies that neglect worker engagement (19). When worker issues are not identified and remedied, companies and their supply chain partners risk business interruptions caused by worker strikes. While there is no "one size fits all" model of social dialogue that can be readily exported from one country to another due to cultural and political factors, adapting social dialogue to the national situation is key to ensuring local ownership of the worker engagement process. When companies engage in worker dialogue, they are in a better position to manage talent retention issues that potentially hinder long-term business sustainability. Given the importance of social dialogue in helping establish policies and procedures that promote both employer and employee interests, companies should work to promote collective bargaining, regardless of operational location. Collaboration with work councils, labor unions or worker representatives can be leveraged to address working conditions, remuneration, skills development and occupational health and safety needs. In countries where union membership is not permitted, or are insignificant due to low member rates, companies should establish alternative modes of social dialogue that promote worker interests.

Media

Gestione delle carriere e formazione

Definizione

Riguarda le principali fasi della carriera: assunzione, valutazione, formazione e gestione dei licenziamenti.

Specifiche di settore

In addition to fair pay, social benefits, and safe and stimulating working conditions, companies in the plastics production industry should include occupational skills development in their human capital management strategies. Occupational skills development, through formal training, developmental assignments, and feedback, provides mutual benefits for employees and employers. Manufacturers will benefit from a higher skilled workforce capable of meeting market demands, and workers will develop skills necessary for promotions and/or future employment opportunities in the sector. Workers are increasingly demanding occupational skills development in order to stay up-to-date on technological developments, ultimately ensuring they remain competitive on the job market. The reciprocal benefits ultimately reduce employee turnover costs, evidenced by one Harvard Business Review article (20) that finds that thriving workers are 32% more committed to their organization and 46% more satisfied with their jobs. To take advantage of the benefits provided by a skilled workforce, manufacturers should develop and implement occupational training and development programs. Ongoing employee evaluations accompanied by continuous feedback should be deployed to identify skills that enable employees to be placed in positions that allow for promotions. Lastly, companies in the plastics production industry should ensure that, when necessary, workers performing redundant tasks are helped to access other responsibilities through training. Occupational skills development programs can benefit companies across all functional areas and should therefore be embedded throughout all operations.

Media

Lavoro infantile, lavoro forzato e tratta di esseri umani

Definizione

Riguarda gli aspetti relativi a lavoro minorile, forzato o obbligatorio nelle operazioni di proprietà dell'azienda.

Specifiche di settore

Modern slavery—characterized by low wages, wage theft, violent and coercive working conditions, debt bondage, identification documentation retention, forced trafficking and exposure to unsafe working conditions is a global phenomenon. An estimated 40 million people worldwide are the victims of some form of forced labor—16 million in the private sector alone (21). The latest global estimates indicate that 160 million children were in child labor at the beginning of 2020, accounting for almost 1 in 10 of all children worldwide. 79 million children, nearly half of all those in child labor were in hazardous work that directly endangers their health, safety and moral development (22). Plastic and rubber industries both involve the use of toxic chemicals, which can be proved dangerous if used without proper instructions and protections. It is reported that a significant number of children (boys and girls, mainly between 11 and 17 years old) work in community as well as company owned rubber plantations exposing them to many hazards of injury by use of sharp tools to perform the works (23). The results of the Government of Vietnam's National Child Labor Survey show that an estimated 10,224 child laborers are involved in growing rubber in Vietnam alone (24). Factors contributing to child labor in the rubber sector include household poverty, the existence of worker quota production systems, the high cost of adult labor, a lack of awareness, limited access to education, and limited inspection and enforcement of labor standards. The reasons for labor exploitation include companies seeking cheap labor—often through the hiring of indigenous groups, children and migrant workers to perform hazardous work, and the dependency on temporary labor—often filled through labor agents that engage in practices that facilitate debt bondage. The manufacturing sector as a whole has significant exposure to slavery risks because of its dependency on migrant and other vulnerable labor groups to fill cheap, low-skilled positions. Combined with the construction sector, the manufacturing sector has an estimated 18% of the global migrant class (25). Documented reports of migrant workers subjected to recruitment fees and passport confiscation have been abundant around the world. According to the U.S. Bureau of International Labor Affairs, forced labor occurs among migrant laborers from Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, and Nepal working in more than 100 rubber glove factories throughout Malaysia. Globally, plastic and rubber products affected by forced labor span across toys, plastic components in electronics or appliances, apparel made from rubber, and others (24). In accordance with the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, manufacturers must respect human rights through the establishment of policies, due diligence procedures and provide remedy to victims of human rights violations. In line with the Dhaka Principles companies should prohibit recruitment fees or deposits from workers and should allow workers to move or relocate freely. Companies must implement effective slavery and child labor awareness training, perform impact assessments and monitoring procedures such as site audits. Given the inherent exposure to hazardous chemicals, it is important that manufacturers adhere to ILO child labor conventions for working in hazardous job functions. Employers should provide transparent contracts to all workers regardless of their status, should not require employees to pay recruitment fees or withhold employee documentation during any duration of the labor contract. When cases of forced or child labor are discovered, it is important for companies to remedy the issues through engagement with NGOs to provide remedy to victims, e.g., housing, psychological support and educational opportunities for child workers.

Media

Diversità, equità e inclusione

Definizione

Riguarda la prevenzione di discriminazione e molestie sul posto di lavoro. Si definisce discriminazione il trattamento differenziato delle persone in merito ad assunzione, retribuzioni, formazione, promozione, licenziamento sulla base di razza, provenienza nazionale, religione, disabilità, genere, orientamento sessuale, appartenenza a sindacati, affiliazione politica o età. Le molestie possono comprendere abusi fisici, psicologici e verbali nell'ambiente di lavoro.

Specifiche di settore

Developing a diverse workforce is not only a socially responsible business practice, it is also good for business. Diverse workforces unlock business innovation and drives market growth due to the knowledge that workers from different gender, sexual orientation, race and ethnicity bring to their functions. More diverse companies are better able to win top talent and improve customer orientation, employee satisfaction, and decision making, each of which lead to increasing financial returns. A 2015 report by McKinsey found that companies in the top quartile for racial and ethnic diversity are 35% more likely to have financial returns above their respective national industry medians, and companies in the top quartile for gender diversity are 15% more likely to have financial returns above their respective national industry medians. In the United States, there is a linear relationship between racial and ethnic diversity and better financial performance: for every 10% increase in racial and ethnic diversity on the senior-executive team, earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT) rise 0.8% (26). Many of the world's biggest and most successful companies have advanced diversity strategies that include respect of LGBT. Nearly 90% of Fortune 500 companies prohibit discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity and almost 60% of them extend benefits to the same-sex partners of their employees (27). Given the higher returns associated with diverse workforce, it is important that companies take steps to promote diversity in their operations. Companies must first create an environment that is welcoming of workers from all social backgrounds. Anti-discrimination and harassment policies should be framed to protect workers from all social backgrounds including, but not limited to, gender, race, ethnicity and national identity and increasingly important-sexual identity. While most countries have laws that prohibit discrimination, differences exist in the scope of groups protected and the level of enforcement—making it a strategic challenge for companies that operate in less progressive countries. When developing policies for operations in such locations, it is key for companies to be as inclusive as possible and to keep the business benefits in mind. In order to reinforce policies, diversity training should be provided to all employees, and anti-discrimination training should be required of all management levels—particularly human resources—with decision making authority. Human resources personnel should perform frequent internal salary audits to determine where wage gaps exist between different social groups within the organization. Additional pro-diversity measures that reinforce non-discriminatory efforts include employee cultural and gender associations that enable social groups to share experiences related to professional integration and networking. Lastly, an effective whistle-blowing procedure should be available to all employees to report concerns related to, or violations of, established anti-discrimination policy.



Importanza

Aspetto della sostenibilità

Media

Corruzione

Definizione

Riguarda gli aspetti relativi a tutte le forme di corruzione sul lavoro, comprese, ad esempio, estorsione, corruzione, conflitto di interessi, frode, riciclaggio di denaro.

Specifiche di settore

Corruption distorts fair markets and increases business costs. Global anti-corruption laws are becoming more stringent in their expectations that companies establishing effective controls to prevent all types of corruption. Business exposures to corruption vary depending on the nature, scope and location of a company's international activity. They can arise both when companies seek to sell their products and services directly to foreign governments and state-owned entities and in the form of bribe payments in return for favorable contracting decisions. Risks can also take other, less obvious forms, such as when companies face shakedowns from customs inspectors and tax assessors during efforts to import or export raw materials or finished products. Additionally, risks can surface when companies operate manufacturing facilities in foreign countries, which requires frequent interaction with hosts of foreign officials ranging from maintaining utility service to paying local taxes and securing police protection. To minimize corruption risks, companies should implement a risk-based due diligence procedure to identify opportunities or situations where corrupt transactions are possible. It is important that companies identify anti-corruption training needs in order to keep employees abreast on the regional or sector environment that exposes them to potential risks. Lastly, companies must document and maintain detailed records of all due diligence measures in order to minimize liability in the event that the company is implicated in corruption investigations involving internal employees or third-party relationships.

Media

Pratiche anticompetitive

Definizione

Riguarda le pratiche anticoncorrenziali, quali: manipolazione delle gare d'appalto, fissazione dei prezzi, dumping, prezzi predatori, monopolio coercitivo, divisione dei territori, prodotti in vendita abbinata, limitazione dei prezzi e mancato rispetto della proprietà intellettuale.

Specifiche di settore

The chemical sector has been subjected to enhanced antitrust scrutiny due to several large cartel settlements, most notably the Lysine cartel exposed in the mid-1990s. The sector is prone to cartel behavior due to the homogeneous nature of products, highly concentrated market segments, a condition exacerbated by the high R&D and patent costs that prevent small and medium-sized firms from accessing regional markets. Over the last decade, the European Commission has investigated 23 cartels and convicted 106 chemical companies for their involvement (28). Industry cartel behavior harms a wide range of stakeholders. When companies form cartels, market dominance prevents smaller businesses from accessing and competing in markets, and consumers are unable to freely select the quality and variety of goods and services they desire. Buyers working in a cartelized sector are also subjected to higher prices that ultimately cut into the company bottom line. One particular industry dynamic must be managed carefully by chemical companies operating in the EU market. The EU regulatory regime for the registration, evaluation, authorization, and restriction of chemicals (REACH) encourages companies to work together to avoid redundant and expensive tests of substances, but impacted companies must exchange information with caution to prevent their competitors from identifying specific patterns and align their market behavior and to not violate competition law when exchanging technical information for REACH purposes (29). In order to ensure market competition antitrust enforcement has received greater attention from US, EU and global law enforcement agencies in recent years. As part of their compliance systems, chemicals companies should implement internal controls to prevent employees and business partners from engaging in anti-competitive practices. Employees should be adequately trained on the market impacts caused by such behaviors. Providing clear and detailed competitor interaction guidelines is one effective way to raise awareness among key employees. Lastly, chemicals companies should have an effective whistleblower procedure allowing employees to confidentially report collusion concerns without retaliation by employers.

Definizione

Riguarda la protezione dei dati e il rispetto della vita privata di terzi, che comprende la protezione delle informazioni di identificazione personale dei clienti e i diritti di proprietà intellettuale di terzi.

Specifiche di settore

Companies collect, process and share confidential information belonging to third-parties in order to operate their business. Third-party confidential information includes employee and consumer personal identification information, third parties' intellectual property, and business partner trade secrets. Companies are legally mandated in several jurisdictions to manage third party data responsibly. Breaches of third-party data, including proprietary intellectual property, trade secrets and employee and consumer PII expose companies to operational seizures, financial and reputational impacts caused by stakeholder lawsuits and regulatory penalties. The financial impacts of information security breaches can be both immediate and drawn out over several years, due to possible litigation action by parties who lost confidentiality of their information entrusted to the breached company. The costs of regulatory violations remain severe, and proposed changes to major regulatory frameworks in major countries are likely to impose greater fines. Ponemon Institute estimates the global average cost of a cyber-attack to be US\$3.86 million (30). Beyond direct regulatory and financial penalties, breaches in a company's information management system can cause long term distrust in the company's information security management. Almost immediately after Target's information breach, the company's net earnings for the fourth quarter were down 46% from the same period the year before. Over time, Target will pay an estimated US\$1.4 billion when factoring ongoing legal costs, class-action lawsuits by consumers and business partners, and credit monitoring services for affected consumers (31). In order for companies to manage operational and legal risks associated with information security breaches, it is vital that robust information security management systems are developed and implemented across to the operational scope. Companies should perform vulnerability assessments, implement access and disclosure controls and provide thorough training for all employees responsible for processing third-party data. An adequate incident response procedure capable of preventing further data loss, communicating with exposed stakeholders, and systems updates are necessary to meet legal requirements in key jurisdictions.



Acquisti sostenibili

Importanza

Aspetto della sostenibilità

Alta

Pratiche ambientali dei fornitori

Definizione

Riguarda gli aspetti ambientali all'interno della catena di fornitura, ossia gli impatti ambientali generati dalle operazioni e dai prodotti di fornitori e subappaltatori.

Specifiche di settore

A high proportion of the materials used in the chemical industry have a very heavy environmental footprint. Many of the material inputs are derived from petroleum extraction; one of the most environmentally intrusive activities of any industry. The extraction of petroleum and other key chemical industry inputs require large amounts of energy and water, release considerable air, water, and waste emissions, and can be responsible for damage to the local environment. Materials such as potassium from potash, limestone, sulfur, molybdenum oxide, copper and ferrous sulfate are all derived from mining activities, an industry that is frequently linked to a number of negative environmental effects. Chemical manufacturers should be aware of these environmental threats in their supply chains when they purchase raw materials and commodities. While mining and other extraction activities are often inextricably linked to some degree of environmental damage, there are vast ranges of activities that determine the level of damage. It is important that suppliers of raw materials are in line with the requirements laid out by the REACH regulation and other similar chemicals laws. Engaging with suppliers to promote best practices can have a large impact on the results. An effective first step is to create a supplier code of conduct that lays out the company's expectations for suppliers' environmental behavior. This can be strengthened with supplier assessments and audits, as well as capacity building and the sharing of best practices.

Media

Pratiche sociali dei fornitori

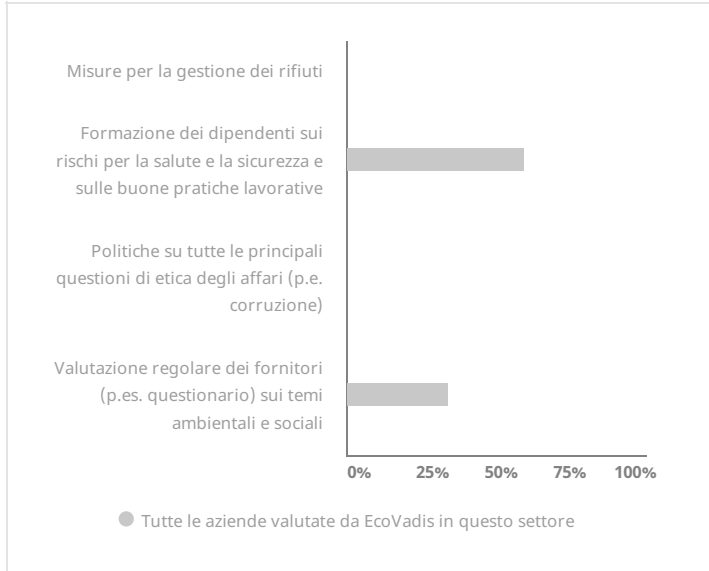
Definizione

Riguarda gli aspetti relativi alle pratiche lavorative e ai diritti umani all'interno della catena di fornitura, ossia le questioni legate alle pratiche lavorative e ai diritti umani generati dalle operazioni o dai prodotti di fornitori e subappaltatori.

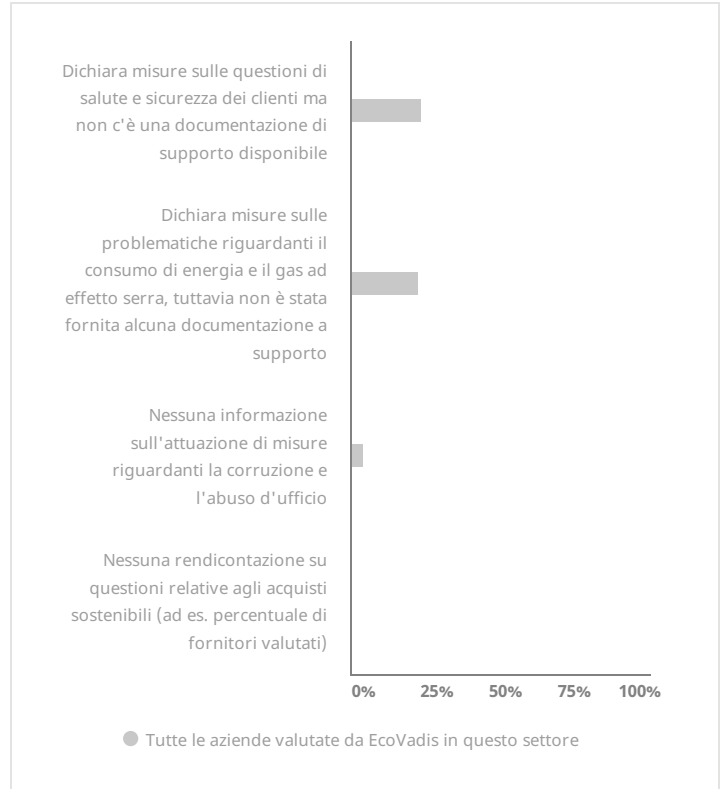
Specifiche di settore

To prevent supply disruptions and potentially costly litigation, companies should work to embed their human rights and business ethics commitments throughout their supply chain operations in order to address operational impacts on stakeholders. Companies have an obligation to respect human rights of both internal and external stakeholder groups, and the public seems increasingly engaged holding companies accountable. In accordance with the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, human rights impact assessments should include those of supply chain operations. Companies should develop and implement due diligence procedures, to include supply chain mapping, risk assessments and follow up supplier engagements, including training and on-site audits. Companies should also establish contract provisions detailing supplier expectations regarding human rights protections. Lastly companies should, when necessary, establish grievance procedures in the absence of a supplier procedure.

Punti di forza chiave del settore



Aree di miglioramento chiave del settore



Panoramica dei KPI di sostenibilità

KPI	Tutte le aziende valutate da EcoVadis in questo settore
Global Compact Signatory	12%
Policy on sustainable procurement issues	26%
ISO 14001 certified (at least one operational site)	33%
Carbon disclosure project (CDP) respondent	10%
OHSAS 18001/ISO 45001 certification or equivalent (at least one operational site)	21%
Active whistleblowing procedure in place	27%
Reporting on energy consumption or GHGs	35%
Reporting on health & safety indicators	25%
Audit or assessment of suppliers on CSR issues	34%


Principali normative e iniziative

EU directive on the limitation of emissions of volatile organic compounds due to the use of organic solvents in certain activities and installations

http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/environment/air_pollution/l28029b_en.htm

 Normativo


The purpose of the Directive is to prevent or reduce the direct and indirect effects of emissions of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) on the environment and human health

 **Ambiente**

Responsible Care ®

<http://www.icca-chem.org/en/Home/Responsible-care/>

Responsible Care® is the chemical industry's global voluntary initiative under which companies, through their national associations, work together to continuously improve their health, safety and environmental performance, and to communicate with stakeholders about their products and processes.


 **Ambiente**

EU regulation REACH (Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals)

http://ec.europa.eu/environment/chemicals/reach/reach_intro.htm

 Normativo


The European Union regulation REACH (18 December 2006) encourages manufacturers and importers of "Substances of Very High Concern" to pre-register them.

 **Ambiente**

Eco-Emballages

<http://www.ecoemballages.fr/entreprises/>

Eco-Emballages is a private non-profit company accredited by the French public authorities to install, organize and optimize sorting and selective collection of household packaging. Member companies can share best practices and are incited to improve the eco-conception of packagings.

 **Ambiente**

Universal Declaration of Human Rights

<http://www.un.org/Overview/rights.html>

 Normativo

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) is an advisory declaration adopted by the United Nations General Assembly (10 December 1948)

 **Pratiche Lavorative e Diritti Umani**

EU Directive on packaging and packaging waste

http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/environment/waste_management/l21207_en.htm

 Normativo


This Directive covers all packaging placed on the market in the Community and all packaging waste, whether it is used or released at industrial, commercial, office, shop, service, household or any other level, regardless of the material used. It has been amended and replaced by the Directive 2004/12/EC .

 **Ambiente**

VinylPlus

<http://www.vinylplus.eu>


VinylPlus is the ten-year voluntary programme on Sustainable Development by the whole PVC industry in Europe. Five key sustainable development challenges have been identified for PVC, together with a set of working principles. The first four challenges are technical in nature whilst the fifth challenge addresses raising awareness and understanding of the importance of sustainable development. Each of the challenges is based on The Natural Step System Conditions for a Sustainable Society.

 **Ambiente**

Biodegradable Products Institute Certification

<http://www.bpiworld.org/>


USA based certification program for biodegradable and compostable plastic products.

 **Ambiente**

Standard ISO 14000 (International Standard Organisation)

http://www.iso.org/iso/iso_14000_essentials

The ISO 14000 family addresses various aspects of environmental management

 **Ambiente**

International Labor Organization's Fundamental Conventions

http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---declaration/documents/publication/wcms_095895.pdf

 Normativo

The Governing Body of the International Labour Office has identified eight Conventions as fundamental to the rights of human beings at work. These rights are a precondition for 12 the others in that they provide a necessary framework from which to strive freely for the improvement of individual and collective conditions of work.

 **Pratiche Lavorative e Diritti Umani**

Standard OHSAS 18001 (Occupational Health and Safety Assessment Series)

<http://www.ohsas-18001-occupational-health-and-safety.com/index.htm>

OHSAS 18000 is an international occupational health and safety management system specification.

Pratiche Lavorative e Diritti Umani

United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC)

<http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/treaties/CAC/index.html>

Normativo

The UNCAC is the first leg12y binding international anti-corruption instrument. In its 8 Chapters and 71 Articles, the UNCAC obliges its States Parties to implement a wide and detailed range of anti-corruption measures affecting their laws, institutions and practices.

Etica

OECD guidelines for multinational enterprises

http://www.oecd.org/about/0,2337,en_2649_34889_1_1_1_1_1,00.html

The Guidelines are recommendations addressed by governments to multinational enterprises operating in or from adhering countries. They provide voluntary principles and standards for responsible business conduct in a variety of areas including employment and industrial relations, human rights, environment, information disclosure, combating bribery, consumer interests, science and technology, competition, and taxation.

Tutti i temi

Standard ISO 26000 (International Standard Organisation)

<http://www.iso.org/iso/pressrelease.htm?refid=Ref972>

The future International Standard ISO 26000, Guidance on social responsibility, will provide harmonized, glob12y relevant guidance based on international consensus among expert representatives of the main stakeholder groups and so encourage the implementation of best practice in social responsibility worldwide.

Tutti i temi

Foreign Corrupt Practices Act of 1977

<http://www.usdoj.gov/criminal/fraud/fcpa/>

Normativo

The Foreign Corrupt Practices Act of 1977 (FCPA) prohibits payments, gifts, or Practices Act contributions to officials or employees of any foreign government or government-owned business for the purpose of getting or retaining business.

Etica

United Nations Global Compact (10 principles)

<http://www.unglobalcompact.org/AboutTheGC/TheTenPrinciples/index.html>

The Global Compact asks companies to embrace, support and enact, within their sphere of influence, a set of ten principles in the areas of human rights, labour standards, the environment, and anti-corruption:

Tutti i temi

Standard Global Reporting Initiative's (GRI)

<http://www.globalreporting.org/Home>

The GRI is a network-based organization, that has set out the principles and indicators that organizations can use to measure and report their economic, environmental, and social performance.

Tutti i temi

Carbon disclosure project

<https://www.cdp.net>

CDP is an international, not-for-profit organization providing the only global system for companies and cities to measure, disclose, manage and share vital environmental information.

Ambiente

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