



# ecovadis

## EcoVadis Sustainability Assessment Report

Company rated:  
PROCESSPUMPAR NORDEN AB

Overall score: 84 /100  
April 2024

Sustainability performance: Advanced

Size: XS  
Headquarters country: Sweden  
Risk country operations: NO  
Industry: Repair and installation of machinery and  
equipment

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## ABOUT SUSTAINABILITY

Sustainability is the continuing commitment to act responsibly by integrating social and environmental concerns into business operations. Sustainability goes beyond regulatory compliance to focus on how companies manage their economic, social and environmental impacts, as well as their relationships with stakeholders (e.g. employees, trading partners, government).

## ABOUT THE ASSESSMENT

The EcoVadis methodology framework assesses companies' policies and actions as well as their published reporting related to the environment, labor and human rights, ethics and sustainable procurement. Our team of international sustainability experts analyze and crosscheck companies' data (supporting documents, 360° Watch Findings, etc.) in order to create reliable ratings, taking into account each company's industry, size and geographic location.

## ABOUT ECOVADIS

EcoVadis provides the leading solution for monitoring sustainability in global supply chains. Using innovative technology and sustainability expertise, we strive to engage companies and help them adopt sustainable practices.

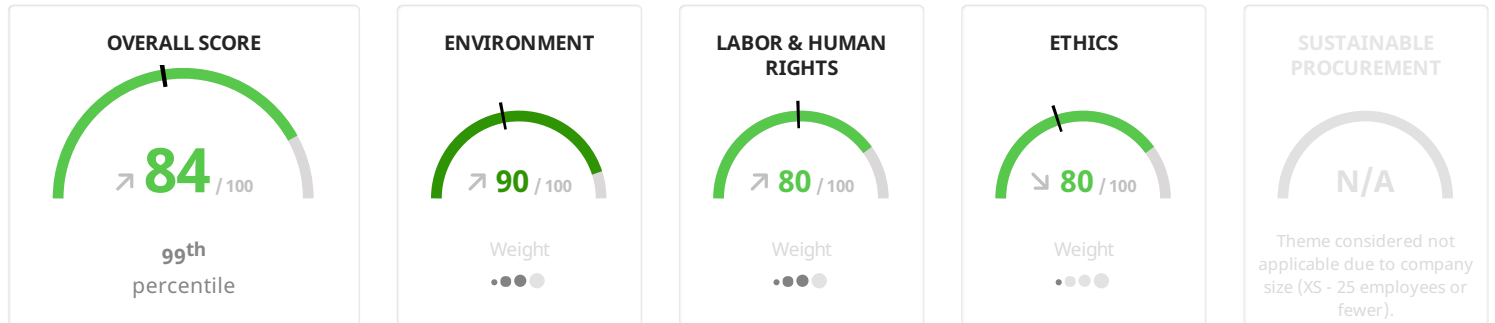
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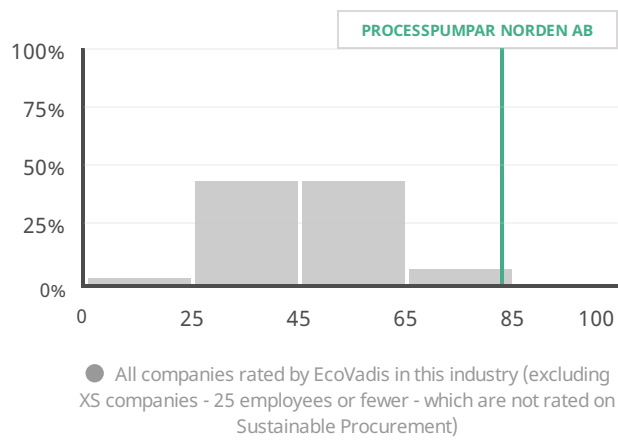
# 1. SUSTAINABILITY PERFORMANCE OVERVIEW

## Score breakdown

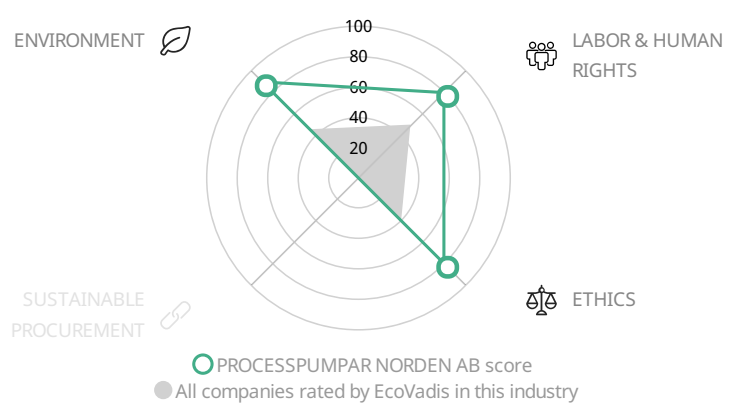
Sustainability performance ● Insufficient ● Partial ● Good ● Advanced ● Outstanding — Average score



## Overall score distribution



## Theme score comparison



PROCESSPUMPAR NORDEN AB has received a Platinum Medal in recognition of its sustainability achievement. This award places it in the top of companies assessed by EcoVadis over the past 12 months.

## Corrective Action Plan in progress

The Corrective Action Plan is a collaborative feature designed to support companies' performance improvement. It enables companies to build an improvement plan online, communicate planned and completed corrective actions and share feedback. PROCESSPUMPAR NORDEN AB has a corrective action plan in place and is working on improving their sustainability management system.

\* You are receiving this score/medal based on the disclosed information and news resources available to EcoVadis at the time of assessment. Should any information or circumstances change materially during the period of the scorecard/medal validity, EcoVadis reserves the right to place the business' scorecard/medal on hold and, if considered appropriate, to re-assess and possibly issue a revised scorecard/medal.

## 2. ASSESSMENT BENEFITS

### Understand :

**Get a clear picture of a company’s sustainability performance.** The scorecard is the final output of the EcoVadis assessment. It rates and benchmarks a company’s sustainability performance in four themes on a scale of 0-100 and highlights strengths and improvement areas.

**Know where a company stands compared to their industry.** Benchmark the company’s sustainability performance against the industry with a score distribution graph and theme score comparisons.

**Identify industry trends.** Discover the primary sustainability risks, regulations, hot topics and best practices related to specific industries.

### Communicate :

**Meet customer needs.** More and more companies raise questions about their trading partners’ environmental and social performance. The EcoVadis assessment allows companies to demonstrate their commitment.

**Leverage a unique communication tool.** Companies with an EcoVadis Scorecard avoid audit fatigue by sharing one assessment with all requesting customers.

## 3. ASSESSMENT PROCESS

1

### Customer Request

Procurement, CSR, EHS, and Sustainability leaders in enterprises looking to monitor sustainability risk in the supply chain request an EcoVadis assessment for their trading partners.

2

### Questionnaire

Based on a company’s specific sustainability risk factors, a customized questionnaire is created. It contains 20 to 50 questions tailored to the industry, size and location.

3

### Document Analysis

Companies are required to provide supporting documentation for their answers to the questionnaire. These documents are reviewed by our analysts.

4

### Public Information

Company information that is publicly available, most often found on the company website, is also collected as evidence of their sustainability performance.

5

### 360° Watch Findings

360° Watch Findings comprise relevant public information about companies’ sustainability practices, identified via more than 10,000 data sources. They can have positive, negative or no score impact.

6

### Expert Analysis

Our analysts combine all these elements to produce one unified scorecard per company.

### SCORECARD



## 4. ECOVADIS METHODOLOGY

### A. Four Themes and 21 Criteria

EcoVadis assessments focus on 21 issues which are grouped into 4 themes (Environment, Labor & Human Rights, Ethics, Sustainable Procurement). The 21 issues or criteria are based upon international sustainability standards such as the Global Compact Principles, the International Labour Organization (ILO) conventions, the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) standard, the ISO 26000 standard, and the CERES principles.

#### 21 sustainability criteria

#### 1. ENVIRONMENT

##### OPERATIONS

- Energy consumption & GHGs
- Water
- Biodiversity
- Air Pollution
- Materials, Chemicals & Waste

##### PRODUCTS

- Product Use
- Product End-of-Life
- Customer Health & Safety
- Environmental Services & Advocacy

#### 2. LABOR & HUMAN RIGHTS

##### HUMAN RESOURCES

- Employee Health & Safety
- Working Conditions
- Social Dialogue
- Career Management & Training

##### HUMAN RIGHTS

- Child Labor, Forced Labor & Human Trafficking
- Diversity, Equity & Inclusion
- External Stakeholders Human Rights

#### 3. ETHICS

- Corruption
- Anticompetitive Practices
- Responsible Information Management

#### 4. SUSTAINABLE PROCUREMENT

- Supplier Environmental Practices
- Supplier Social Practices



### B. Seven Management Indicators

EcoVadis assessments evaluate a company's sustainability management system by looking at seven management indicators. These are used to further customize the assessment by weighting the four themes and their subsequent 21 sustainability criteria.



#### Policies (weight: 25%)

1. Policies: Mission statements, policies, objectives, targets, governance
2. Endorsement: Endorsement of external sustainability initiatives

#### Actions (weight: 40%)

3. Measures: Measures and actions implemented (e.g. procedures, training, equipment)
4. Certifications: Certifications and labels (e.g. ISO 14001)
5. Coverage: Coverage of measures and actions

#### Results (weight: 35%)

6. Reporting: Reporting on Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)
7. 360: Condemnations, Controversies, Awards

## 5. UNDERSTANDING A SCORECARD

The overall score can be better understood by looking at quantitative information (theme scores and activated criteria) and qualitative information (strengths and improvement areas).

### A. Quantitative Information: Scores & Activated Criteria

#### Theme Scores:

Like the overall score, theme scores are on a scale of 1 to 100.

#### Activated Criteria:

Each of the four themes (Environment, Labor & Human Rights, Ethics, Sustainable Procurement) have specific criteria associated with them. Because the questionnaire is customized by industry, size and location, not all 21 criteria are activated for every company and some criteria are weighted more heavily than others.

#### Non-activated

If certain criteria are not activated, then the specific associated issue is not relevant or has very low sustainability risk for that company.

Medium

Medium importance criteria are the issues some sustainability risk is present but not the most pressing.

High

High importance criteria are the issues where the company faces the greatest sustainability risk.

#### ! Risk countries only

Criteria classified as Only in Risk Countries are activated only if the company has significant operations in one or more countries identified as risky.

### C. The Scoring Scale

0 - 24	Insufficient	No engagements or tangible actions regarding sustainability. Evidence in certain cases of misconduct (e.g. pollution, corruption).
25 - 44	Partial	No structured sustainability approach. Few engagements or tangible actions on selected issues. Partial reporting on Key Performance Indicators. Partial certification or occasional labeled product.
45 - 64	Good	Structured and proactive sustainability approach. Engagements/policies and tangible actions on major issues. Basic reporting on actions or Key Performance Indicators.
65 - 84	Advanced	Structured and proactive sustainability approach. Engagements/policies and tangible actions on major issues with detailed implementation information. Significant sustainability reporting on actions and Key Performance Indicators.
85 - 100	Outstanding	Structured and proactive sustainability approach. Engagements/policies and tangible actions on all issues with detailed implementation information. Comprehensive sustainability reporting on actions and Key Performance Indicators. Innovative practices and external recognition.

### B. Qualitative Information: Strengths & Improvement Areas

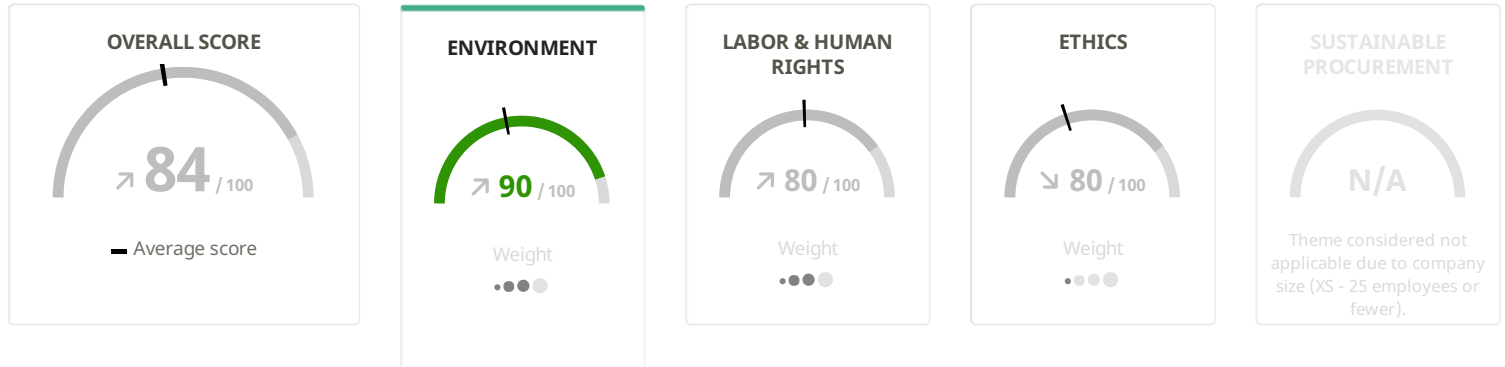
Qualitative information provides more details and insights into a company's score. For each theme, the company is assigned strengths (elements of their sustainability management system that are positive) and improvement areas (elements of their sustainability management system that need to be improved). The strengths and improvement areas are divided according to the three management layers (Policies, Actions, Results) and are also classified by priority.

All improvement areas are automatically added to the company's Corrective Action Plan. They are pre-organized by priority. The Corrective Action Plan is a collaborative feature designed to support companies' performance improvement. It enables companies to build an improvement plan online, communicate planned and completed corrective actions and share feedback.

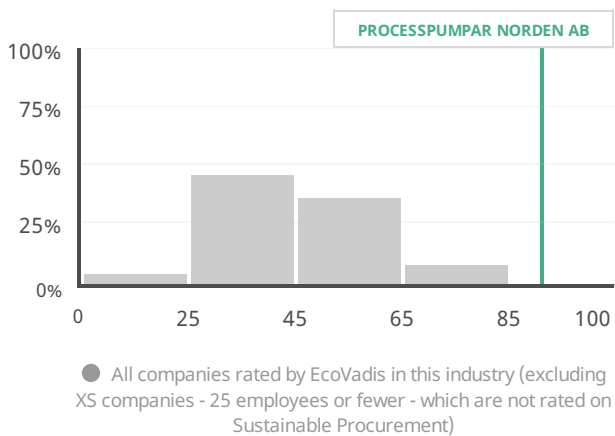
## 6. ENVIRONMENT

This theme takes into account both operational factors (e.g. energy consumption, waste management) and product stewardship (e.g. product end-of-life, customer health and safety issues).

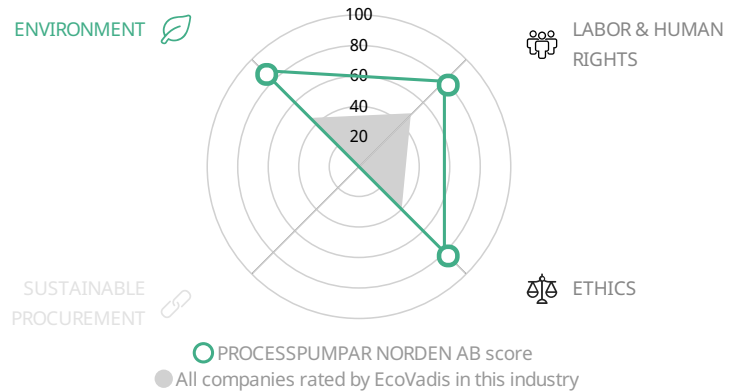
### Environment Score Breakdown



Theme score distribution



Theme score comparison



#### Environment: Activated Criteria

Because the questionnaire is customized by industry, size and location, not all 21 criteria are activated for every company and some criteria are weighted more heavily than others.

#### Environment: Strengths & Improvement Areas

The Corrective Action Plan is a collaborative feature designed to support companies' performance improvement. It enables companies to build an improvement plan online, communicate planned and completed corrective actions and share feedback. Improvement areas with ongoing corrective actions are marked with labels below.

**Strengths**

**Policies**

**Standard policy on environmental issues**

**Information**

The company has standard environmental policies covering some relevant environmental topics based on the company's business activity.

**Guidance**

To improve from a standard to a comprehensive environmental policy, the company should implement policies on most/all the relevant environmental topics. The company should also have policy target/s which include/s an absolute or relative quantitative achievement and a specific future deadline (from present year onwards). For example: The company is committed to recycle 100% of waste generated by 2030. The policy should also be regularly reviewed.

**Quantitative objectives set on energy consumption & GHGs**

**Environmental policy on materials, chemicals & waste**

**Environmental policy on energy consumption & GHGs**

**Actions**

**Environmental emergency measures in place**

**Internal sorting & disposal of waste according to waste streams**

**Reduction of carbon emissions in transportation**

**ISO 14001 certified**

**Information**

The company has provided a valid ISO 14001 certificate that covers all of its operations.

**Guidance**

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.



**Actions for labeling, storing, handling and transporting hazardous substances**

**Information**

The company has implemented a procedure regarding the proper labeling, storage, handling and transportation of hazardous products

**Guidance**

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.

**Use of renewable energies**

**Information**

The company uses renewable energies in its company's energy mix.

**Guidance**

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.

**Employee awareness/training program on energy conservation**

**Information**

The company has a specific awareness (and training) program for employees on reducing energy consumption.

**Guidance**

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).

**Results**

**Reporting on total gross Scope 1 GHG emissions**

**Information**

The company demonstrates that there is public or internal reporting of consolidated data on the total gross Scope 1 GHG emissions.

**Guidance**

The company provided data which show the total gross Scope 1 GHG emissions, these are direct GHG emissions which occur from sources that are owned or controlled by the company, such as emissions from combustion in owned or controlled boilers, furnaces, vehicles; emissions from chemical production in owned or controlled process equipment.

**Environmental reporting on materials, chemicals & waste**

**Information**

The company has formalized reporting document(s) on materials, chemicals & waste.

**Guidance**

The company provided documents that includes relevant waste related KPIs (Key Performance Indicators); annual waste production figures, raw material consumption report, annual chemicals consumption report, annual waste recycling report, sustainability report. Some examples of KPIs (Key Performance Indicators) provided on this criteria are annual waste produced, total waste sent for recycling, total waste recovered, total consumption of raw materials and chemicals, emission of non-hazardous and hazardous waste.

**Environmental reporting on energy consumption & GHGs**

**Information**

The company has formalized reporting document(s) on energy consumption & GHGs.

**Guidance**

The company provided documents that includes relevant energy and GHGs (greenhouse gases) related KPIs (Key Performance Indicators), annual energy consumption report, sustainability report, etc. Some examples of KPIs (Key Performance Indicators) provided on this criteria: annual electricity consumption, renewable energy consumption, fuel consumption, total GHG/CO2 emissions, number of trainings conducted on energy conservation among employees.

**Comprehensive reporting on environmental issues**

**Information**

The company has provided comprehensive reporting figures or Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) on the majority of relevant environmental issues.

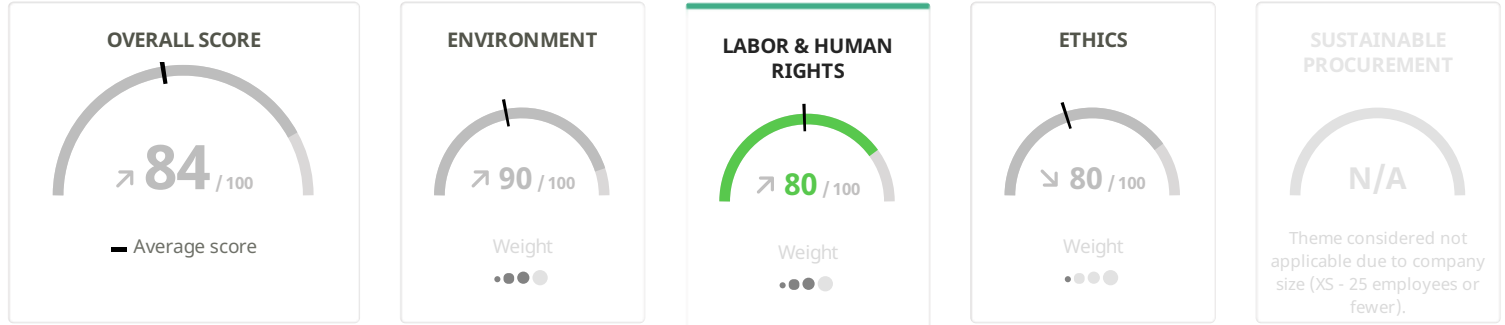
**Guidance**

The company has provided good quality KPIs on the majority of environmental criteria. To make the reporting figures more advanced in terms of quality, quantity and transparency, the KPIs should have all the following quality factors; (1) External assurance to assess the quality and credibility of the qualitative and quantitative information reported by the organization, (2) Alignment with reporting standards such as GRI Core/Universal/Comprehensive, SASB,...etc. (3) Materiality analysis to identify the most relevant environmental issues based on the company's activity (4) The reporting timespan should be extending over 36 months for the majority of activated criteria and the reporting figures should not be more than 2 years old. (XS company: KPIs/reporting figures provided on at least two material environmental topics which extends over a period of 24 months or more)

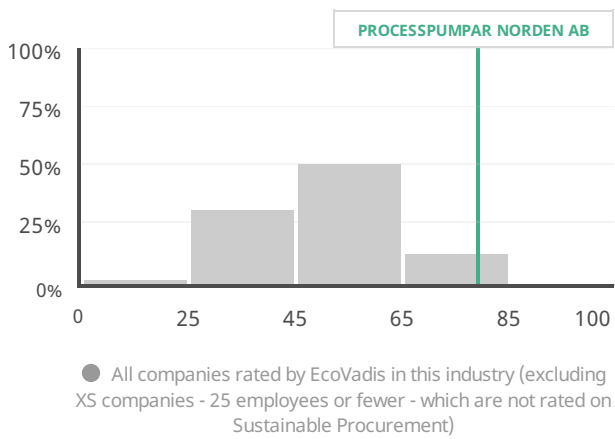
## 7. LABOR & HUMAN RIGHTS

This theme takes into account both internal human resources (e.g. health and safety, working conditions, career management) and human rights issues (e.g. discrimination and/or harassment, child labor).

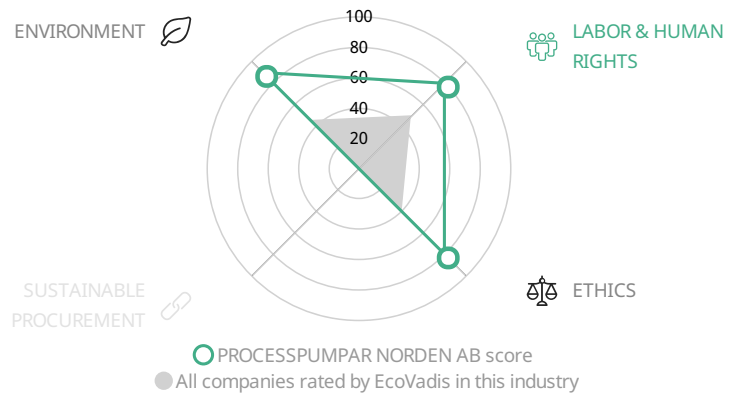
### Labor & Human Rights Score Breakdown



Theme score distribution



Theme score comparison



#### Labor & Human Rights: Activated Criteria

Because the questionnaire is customized by industry, size and location, not all 21 criteria are activated for every company and some criteria are weighted more heavily than others.

#### Labor & Human Rights: Strengths & Improvement Areas

The Corrective Action Plan is a collaborative feature designed to support companies' performance improvement. It enables companies to build an improvement plan online, communicate planned and completed corrective actions and share feedback. Improvement areas with ongoing corrective actions are marked with labels below.



**Strengths**

**Policies**

**Standard policy on labor & human rights issues**

**Information**

The company has standard labor & human rights policies covering some relevant labor & human rights topics based on the company's business activity.

**Guidance**

To improve from a standard to a comprehensive labor & human rights policy, the company should implement policies on most/all the relevant labor & human rights topics. The company should also have policy target/s which include/s an absolute or relative quantitative achievement and a specific future deadline (from present year onwards). For example: The company is committed to train 100% of employees on health and safety by 2024. The policy should also be regularly reviewed.

**Labor & human rights policy on diversity, equity & inclusion**

**Labor & human rights policy on career management & training**

**Labor & human rights policy on working conditions**

**Labor & human rights policy on employee health & safety**

**Actions**

**Employee health and safety emergency action plan**

**Information**

The company has formal procedures that have been communicated to all employees regarding accidents, injuries, provision of emergency equipment, emergency evacuation, first aid, fire drills and other situations regarding health and safety at the workplace.

**Guidance**

A health and safety emergency action plan is a document that demonstrates the health and safety plan created by each company in order to guide its employees when facing emergency situations. These emergency situations depend on the operations of the company as well as their workforce, but also include accidents related to operations of heavy equipment, injuries, fires, chemical spills, explosions, falls, among others.

**Family Friendly programs (FFPs) implemented (e.g. parental or care leaves, childcare services or allowances)**

**Compensation for extra or atypical working hours**

**Information**

The company provides additional remuneration to compensate for overtime work.

**Guidance**

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.

**Flexible organization of work (eg. remote work, flexi-time)**

**Information**

The company has official measures to promote work-life balance in place, which have been found within the supporting documentation. The company provides flexible hours and organization for employees to work.

**Guidance**

The company has implemented working practices that acknowledge and aim to support the needs of staff in achieving a balance between their home and working lives. The company has supporting documentation showing a flexible organization of working hours is provided for employees, which can include evidence of options for part-time work, telecommuting or remote work, job-shares, and other forms of variable work schedules.

**Health care coverage of employees in place**

**Awareness training regarding diversity, discrimination, and/or harassment**

**Provision of protective equipment to impacted employees**

**Information**

The company has provided employees with personal protective equipment to protect themselves from work-related hazards, specifically focused on potential harmful processes that they may encounter.

**Guidance**

The company has operating procedures and/or delivery records on the deployment of personal protective equipment for employees to protect them from work-related health and safety hazards with a particular focus on specific potentially harmful processes. When engineering, work practice and administrative controls are not feasible or do not provide sufficient protection, employers must provide personal protective equipment (PPE) to their employees and ensure their systematic use. In general, employees should properly wear PPE, attend training sessions on PPE, care for, clean and maintain PPE, and inform a supervisor of the need to repair or replace PPE.

**Employee health & safety risk assessment**

**Information**

The company has provided documents which demonstrate that an employee health and safety risk assessment has been conducted. The assessment took into consideration the daily operational tasks of employees, the health and safety hazards present at the workplace and the associated risks and has a proposed corrective action plan to address these identified risks.

**Guidance**

A health and safety risk assessment is systematically conducted to identify and evaluate the potential impact of operational tasks or conditions on employees' health and safety. The main elements of a complete risk assessment are; 1) description of hazards or risk factors identified to have the potential to cause harm and determining the significance of the risks. 2) periodic review of risks to reflect the latest risks and health and safety environment in the business. 3) presence of a preventive and corrective action plan in the form of steps and/or recommendations that an organization needs to take to effectively prevent and address the risks identified, mapped & evaluated in risk assessments. If applicable, the results of a health and safety risk assessment should be made available to relevant stakeholders such as employees, members of the health and safety committee, staff representatives, the occupational physicians, and labor inspectors.

**Regular assessment of individual performance**

**Information**

The company carries out regular assessments or appraisal of individual performance at least on a yearly basis for employees

**Guidance**

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.

**Provision of skills development training**

**Information**

The company provides training to its employees to develop their skills

**Guidance**

The company has implemented vocational training and instruction, which include skills development training, education paid for in whole or in part by the company, with the goal to provide opportunities for career advancement (Source: Global Reporting Initiative G3). Examples of on-the-job training to enhance employee skills are coaching, mentoring, job rotation, apprenticeships, etc. Total number of hours of training per employee per year can be a significant key performance indicator for this action.

**Results**

**Labor & human Rights reporting on diversity, equity & inclusion**

**Information**

The company has formalized reporting document(s) on diversity, equity & inclusion.

**Guidance**

"The company provided documents that includes reporting on diversity, wage equality, internal excel database, management presentation that includes reporting on employee diversity and inclusion. Some examples of KPIs (Key Performance Indicators) provided on this criteria are number of employees trained on prevention of discrimination and harassment or on promotion of DE&I, percentage of female employees. "

**Labor & human rights reporting on career management & training**

**Information**

The company has formalized reporting document(s) on career management & training.

**Guidance**

"The company provided documents that includes reporting on annual training, annual employee development, internal excel database, management presentation that includes reporting figures on career management and training of employees. Some examples of KPIs (Key Performance Indicators) provided on this criteria are total training hours or average training hours per employee, number of employees with regular performance review. "

**Labor & human rights reporting on working conditions**

**Information**

The company has formalized reporting document(s) on working conditions.

**Guidance**

"The company provided documents that includes reporting on annual employee benefits or internal excel database, management presentation that includes reporting figures on employee working conditions. Some examples of KPIs (Key Performance Indicators) provided on this criteria are total or average annual remunerations, total number of leaves taken by employees, employee satisfaction rate, average working hours, overtime hours per employee. "

**Comprehensive reporting on labor and human rights issues**

**Information**

The company has provided comprehensive reporting figures or Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) on the majority of relevant labor and human rights issues.

**Guidance**

The company has provided good quality KPIs on the majority of labor and human rights criteria. To make the reporting figures more advanced in terms of quality, quantity and transparency, the KPIs should have all the following quality factors; (1) External assurance to assess the quality and credibility of the qualitative and quantitative information reported by the organization, (2) Alignment with reporting standards such as GRI Core/Universal/Comprehensive, SASB,...etc. (3) Materiality analysis to identify the most relevant labor and human rights issues based on the company's activity (4) The reporting timespan should be extending over 36 months for the majority of material topics and the reporting figures should not be more than 2 years old. (XS company: KPIs/reporting figures provided on at least two material labor and human rights topics which extends over a period of 24 months or more) Additionally, KPIs are reported in a formal public document available to stakeholders, and are in compliance with the Global Reporting Initiative guidelines or other external sustainability reporting standards.

**Improvement Areas**

**Results**

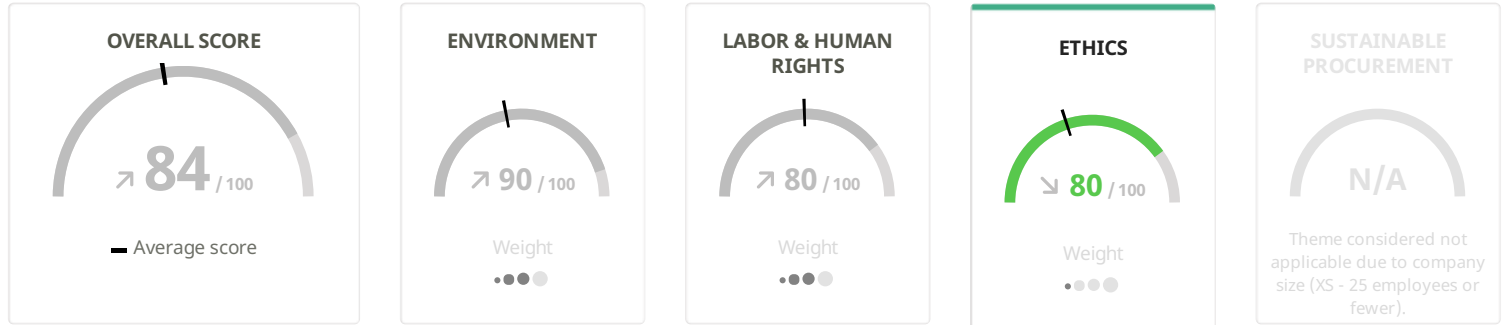
Medium

Inconclusive documentation for reporting on employee health & safety

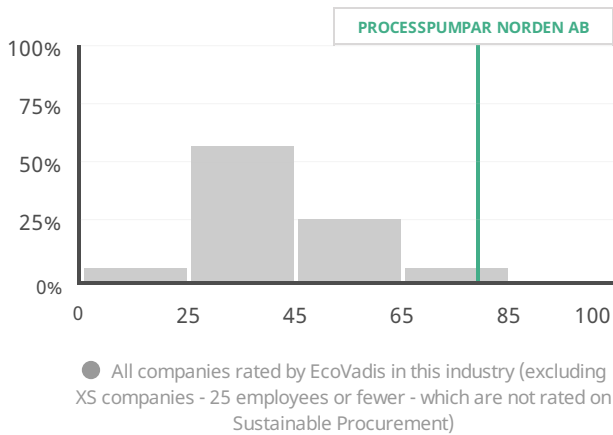
## 8. ETHICS

This theme focuses primarily on corruption and bribery issues, and also takes into account anticompetitive practices and responsible information management.

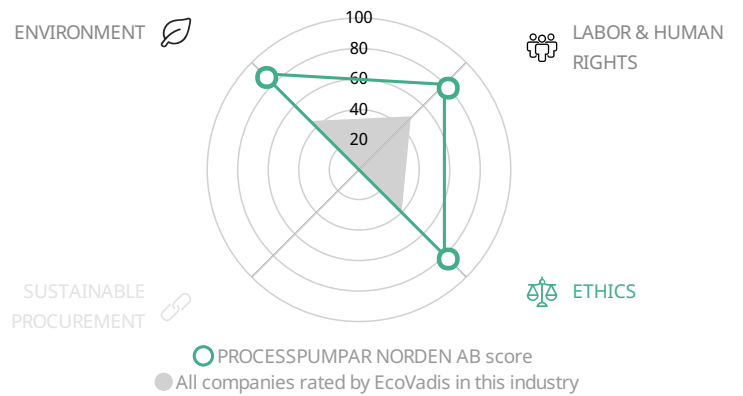
### Ethics Score Breakdown



Theme score distribution



Theme score comparison



#### Ethics: Activated Criteria

Because the questionnaire is customized by industry, size and location, not all 21 criteria are activated for every company and some criteria are weighted more heavily than others.

#### Ethics: Strengths & Improvement Areas

The Corrective Action Plan is a collaborative feature designed to support companies' performance improvement. It enables companies to build an improvement plan online, communicate planned and completed corrective actions and share feedback. Improvement areas with ongoing corrective actions are marked with labels below.



**Strengths**

**Policies**

**Standard policy on ethics issues**

**Information**

The company has standard ethics policies covering some relevant ethics related topics such as corruption.

**Guidance**

To improve from a standard to a comprehensive environmental policy, the company should implement policies on all the relevant ethics related topics like corruption and information security. The policy should also have quality factors such as review mechanisms, detailed examples or Q&A on ethical issues, disciplinary sanctions for policy violations, signature acknowledgement of policies by employees or theme level policy targets. A policy target includes an absolute or relative quantitative achievement and a specific future deadline (from present year onwards). For example: The company is committed to train 100% of its employees on corruption by 2025.

**Disciplinary sanctions to deal with policy violations**

**Information**

There is evidence within the supporting documentation provided that the company has implemented structured mechanisms to deal with policy violations such as disciplinary actions.

**Guidance**

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).

**Policy on information security**

**Information**

The company has issued a formal standard policy that integrates commitments in the form of qualitative objectives on information security issues. The policy is formalized in a document such as a Code of Ethics and includes at least some organizational elements (e.g. review process, dedicated responsibilities, scope of application).

**Guidance**

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.

**Policies on corruption**

**Information**

There is a formal policy that integrates qualitative objectives/commitments on anti-corruption & bribery issues (including for example conflict of interest, fraud and money laundering) in the supporting documentation provided by the company.

**Guidance**

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.

**Actions**

**Whistleblower procedure for stakeholders to report information security concerns**

**Whistleblower procedure for stakeholders to report corruption and bribery**

**Awareness training to prevent information security breaches**

**Information**

The company has delivered awareness trainings to employees on information security issues.

**Guidance**

Information management is the process of collecting, storing, managing and maintaining information securely in all its forms. Through the use of rigorous information management practices, companies can help maintain their credibility and confidence of consumers. Awareness or trainings on such practices are regularly conducted to ensure that employees are familiar with the company's information management policy and procedures. They may be conducted either online or in person, and should include regular testing to ensure the training effectiveness.

**Measures to protect third party data from unauthorized access or disclosure**

**Information**

The company has implemented measures to protect customer or client data from unauthorized access or disclosure.

**Guidance**

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.

**Awareness training performed to prevent corruption**

**Information**

The company has implemented awareness or training program on anti-corruption and bribery issues for its employees.

**Guidance**

According to the ISO 26000 guideline, "Corruption can be defined as the abuse of entrusted power for private gain". There are all forms of public and proprietary corruption in the workplace, including among other things extortion, bribery, conflict of interest, fraud, money laundering. Since corruption undermines a company's effectiveness and ethical reputation, awareness or trainings on anti-corruption & bribery issues are regularly conducted to ensure that employees are familiar with the company's policy and procedures. They may be conducted either online or in person, and should include regular testing to ensure the training effectiveness.

**Specific approval procedure for sensitive transactions (e.g. gifts, travel)**

**Information**

The company has implemented a verification process for sensitive transactions.

**Guidance**

Sensitive transactions are a broad range of business dealings which involve higher ethics-related risks. Some examples include (non-exhaustive) gifts, travel arrangements and other types of hospitality, which are common in the business world, but may in fact constitute unethical or even illegal kickbacks, bribes or payoffs to influence decision affecting a company's operations, etc. Such transactions also comprise facilitation payments which are usually made with the intention of expediting an administrative process and may be considered as a form of corruption. As such, a verification procedure should be put in place to review and approve any sensitive transactions made by the company.

## 9. SUSTAINABLE PROCUREMENT (N/A)

## 10. 360° WATCH FINDINGS

26 Feb 2024 |

Impact on Score  
**Neutral →**  
 valid from 18 Apr 2024 to 26 Mar 2029

**No records found for this company on Compliance Database**

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Environment
 Labor & Human Rights
 Ethics
 Sustainable Procurement

360° Watch Findings comprise relevant public information about companies' sustainability practices that have been identified via more than 10,000 data sources (including NGOs, press and trade unions). 360° Watch Findings are incorporated into the EcoVadis assessment and can have positive, negative or no score impact.

### EcoVadis is connected to the following international sources:

- Sustainability networks and initiatives (e.g. AccountAbility, Business for Social Responsibility, CSR Europe)
- Trade unions and employers' organizations
- International organization (e.g. United Nations, European Court of Human Rights, Global Compact, International Labor Organization, World Bank)
- NGOs (e.g. China Labor Watch, Greenpeace, WWF, Movimento Difesa del Cittadino)
- Research institutes and specialized press (e.g. CSR Asia, Blacksmith Institute, Corpwatch)

## 11. SPECIFIC COMMENTS

Additional comments from our analysts pertaining to the assessment.

### Specific comments

- No records found in third party risk and compliance database.

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- The company demonstrates an advanced management system on environmental issues.

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- The company demonstrates an advanced management system on labor & human rights issues.

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- The company demonstrates an advanced management system on ethics issues.

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- Since the last assessment, the overall score has increased thanks to the publication of additional sustainability reporting.

## 12. CONTACT US

Any questions or need help? Visit our Help Center at [support.ecovadis.com](https://support.ecovadis.com)

# APPENDIX:

## INDUSTRY RISK PROFILE

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Discover the primary sustainability risks, regulations, hot topics and best practices related to specific industries.

EcoVadis determines industry based on the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC), which is a compilation of all global economic activities published by the United Nations Statistical Commission. Its main purpose is to provide a set of activity categories that can be utilized for the collection and reporting of statistics according to such activities.

It is possible that a company has operations in more than one industry. In these cases, EcoVadis classifies companies based on their main area of operation, as determined by sustainability risk and/or total revenue.

## CRITERIA ACTIVATION BY THEME:

Discover the primary sustainability risks, regulations, hot topics and best practices related to specific industries.

### Environment

Medium	Energy consumption & GHGs
Non-activated	Water
Non-activated	Biodiversity
Non-activated	Air Pollution
High	Materials, Chemicals & Waste
Non-activated	Product Use
Non-activated	Product End-of-Life
Non-activated	Customer Health & Safety
Non-activated	Environmental Services & Advocacy

### Labor & Human Rights

High	Employee Health & Safety
Medium	Working Conditions
Medium	Social Dialogue
Medium	Career Management & Training
Non-activated	Child Labor, Forced Labor & Human Trafficking
Medium	Diversity, Equity and Inclusion
Non-activated	External Stakeholder Human Rights

### Ethics

Medium	Corruption
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Non-activated

Anticompetitive Practices

Medium

Responsible Information Management

**Sustainable Procurement**



Medium

Supplier Environmental Practices

Medium

Supplier Social Practices

## KEY SUSTAINABILITY ISSUES

Find qualitative explanations of the key sustainability issues and risk associated with Repair and installation of machinery and equipment



### Environment

Importance

Sustainability issue

Medium

Energy consumption & GHGs

#### Definition

Energy consumption (e.g. electricity, fuel, renewable energies) used during operations and transport. Greenhouse gases direct and indirect emissions including CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>O, HFC, PFC and SF<sub>6</sub>. Also includes production of renewable energy by the company.

#### Industry issues

The repair and installation of machinery and equipment is not a sector of especially energy-intensive activities, but a substantial amount of electric energy is needed, and there are considerable CO<sub>2</sub> emissions that come from the installation, maintenance, and repair of certain equipment and systems. Electricity is the most prominent form of energy use in this sector, which also plays a role in the life cycle of these systems. For example, installation and repair companies use a lot of energy just for transporting their equipment to various locations. Companies are now realizing the energetic costs of transportation, and are continuing to improve their transportation methods with techniques such as optimizing space utilization, reducing the amount of air freight, and increasing use of railway transportation. Companies can apply the concept of 'green maintenance' in order to reduce energy consumption and GHG emissions. The idea is to realize a high longevity of the subject of repair or installation, including lesser repeated interventions and hence lesser environmental impacts during the life span of the subject. The so-called Environmental Maintenance Impact (EMI) can help to detect the embodied carbon of all maintenance activities of a subject (1). Another 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 (2). Certifications can act as guiding principles for successful energy management systems. ISO 50001:2011 is a world-renowned Energy Management System that is suitable for any organization irrespective of size, sector, or geographical location (3). Also, renewable energy sources contribute to the reduction of GHG emissions. For repair and installation services, electric vehicles or vehicles with low emissions can be contributing factor. Finally, companies in this sector should consider publicly reporting their energy use and greenhouse gas emission KPIs (2). 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.

High

Materials, Chemicals &amp; Waste

**Definition**

Consumption of all types of raw materials and chemicals. Non-hazardous and hazardous waste generated from operations. Also includes air emissions other than GHG (e.g. SO<sub>x</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub>).

**Industry issues**

When installing and exchanging components during a repair or installation process, the use of the corresponding material is crucial for the life span of the subject. Next to the quality of repair or installation, the used material's degree of exposure and corresponding durability is an influencing factor. For example using cheaper but less durable materials may result in more frequent maintenance and material exchange and hence consumption (1). During the processes of repairing and installing machinery equipment, a significant amount of waste is generated. The industry has a high resource intensity, in terms of hazardous chemicals and materials used. Many different hazardous or toxic substances end up in the air, water, and surrounding physical environment. Some examples of these substances include Xylenes, n-butyl alcohol, and toluene. These organic compounds are typically found in solvents that are used extensively by this industry in thinning paints, and for cleaning and degreasing metal parts and equipment (4). Large quantities of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) are usually sent off-site for energy recovery with the remainder primarily going to off-site recycling and treatment. The mismanagement of hazardous waste can often lead to serious waste treatment problems. Many companies depend on contracted waste management companies to handle organic chemical toxic waste. However, the best way to reduce potential pollution is to minimize the waste produced in the first place. Some companies have creatively implemented pollution prevention techniques that improve efficiency and increase profits while at the same time minimizing environmental impacts. This can be done in many ways, including reducing material inputs, re-engineering processes to reuse by-products, improving management practices, and employing substitution of toxic chemicals. Some smaller facilities are able to actually fall below regulatory thresholds just by reducing the release of pollutants through aggressive pollution prevention policies.





Labor & Human Rights

Importance

Sustainability issue

High

Employee Health & Safety

**Definition**

Deals with health and safety issues encountered by employees at work i.e. during operations and transport. Includes both physiological and psychological issues arising from, among others, dangerous equipment, work practices and hazardous substance.

**Industry issues**

There are several major occupational hazards in this labor intensive sector, including exposure to heavy metals and hazardous chemicals, and ergonomic problems from long working hours. Insufficient ventilation, inadequate protection gear and the lack of relevant information on the dangers of chemicals contribute to accidents and illness within this kind of working environment. Temporary workers, which this sector tends to use frequently, also often report that they receive inadequate training on occupational safety and health and unfamiliar with safety measures (5). To minimize occupational safety risks, manufacturers should first undertake a detailed risk assessment to understand the existing and potential risks in the working environment. Companies should adopt a health & safety management system that is customized to the manufacturing infrastructure and identify feasible safety goals. This can be done through safety training, distribution of protective equipment and safety manuals, and through implementing these safety measures to workers' daily routines and periodical monitoring to ensure a safe work environment. To further establish a solid health & safety management system, audits to obtain recognizable health & safety certifications such as OHSAS 18001/ ISO 45001 will demonstrate the company's commitment in workers' health & safety towards stakeholders.

Medium

Working Conditions

**Definition**

Deals with working hours, remunerations and social benefits granted to employees.

**Industry issues**

Human capital investment is increasingly important for companies seeking to develop a sustainable workforce 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. According to the 2017 International Trade Union Confederation Global Poll, nearly half of global respondents claim that their household incomes fail to accommodate cost of living. 84% of respondents believe that national minimum wages are insufficient to enable workers to lead a decent life (5). In the absence of public provision of social protection, including healthcare, family vacation and rest periods, workers are likely to change employers in order to obtain livable wages and adequate social protections. Companies that voluntarily develop human capital management systems position themselves to attract and retain the best talent, while preventing operational disruptions caused by worker strikes. In determining adequate wages companies operating in less developed countries where minimum wage laws are deemed inadequate, companies should default to wage standards established by ILO conventions. In addition to benchmarking with international standards, companies should also engage their workers through labor unions or employee representatives to determine workers' needs. In countries where unions and worker appointed representatives are illegal, it is key to leverage employee satisfaction surveys and other forms of worker voice tools to determine worker needs. When operating in countries where state provided social protections are minimal or absent, companies should provide employees with employer paid healthcare benefits and retirement pensions.

Medium

Social Dialogue

**Definition**

Deals with structured social dialogue i.e. social dialog deployed through recognized employee representatives and collective bargaining.

**Industry issues**

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 (6). 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 the International Trade Union Confederation’s 2017 respondents disapprove of their working conditions, including wages, benefits and job security. As a result of the concerns by global workers, 91% of respondents are in support of laws that give workers the right to collective bargaining, while 85% want the right to unionize (6). 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 national laws that prohibit such activity. 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.

Medium

Career Management & Training

**Definition**

Deals with main career stages i.e. recruitment, evaluation, training and management of layoffs.

**Industry issues**

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 (7) 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 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.

Medium

## Diversity, Equity and Inclusion

**Definition**

Deals with discrimination and harassment prevention at the workplace. Discrimination is defined as different treatment given to people in hiring, remuneration, training, promotion, termination; based on race, national origin, religion, disability, gender, sexual orientation, union membership, political affiliation or age. Harassment may include physical, psychological and verbal abuse in the work environment.

**Industry issues**

Developing a diverse workforce is not only a socially responsible business practice, it is also good for business. Diverse workforce unlocks 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 rather 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% (8). 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 (9). Given the higher returns associated with a 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 whistleblowing procedure should be available to all employees to report concerns related to, or violations of, established anti-discrimination policy.



Ethics

Importance

Sustainability issue

Medium

Corruption

**Definition**

Deals with all forms of corruption issues at work, including among other things extortion, bribery, conflict of interest, fraud, money laundering.

**Industry issues**

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.

Medium

## Responsible Information Management

**Definition**

Deals with third-party data protection and privacy which encompasses the protection of customer personal identification information (PII) and third party intellectual property rights.

**Industry issues**

Breaches of stakeholder data, including proprietary intellectual property, trade secrets and consumer PII expose companies to operational seizures, financial and reputational impacts caused by stakeholder lawsuits. According to PWC's 2016 Global State of Information Security Survey, the theft of hard intellectual property increased 56% in 2015 (14), indicating that cyber criminals have identified the value that successful attacks can yield. 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. It may also result in investor divestment, which ultimately could lead to lower share prices. Regulatory violations remain severe. The Ponemon Institute estimates the global average cost of a cyber-attack to be US\$4 million (15). 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. It is therefore vital to treat information security as a central business issue, rather than a mere IT problem. Appropriate risk mitigation actions include a thorough risk assessment of information security issues, adequate training of employees and regular audits of internal controls. Finally, implementing adequate incident response plans is crucial to prevent the spread of breaches to business partners and customers. The plan should appoint a cross-functional response team, establish clear roles and outline precise escalation procedures and communication protocols.



Sustainable Procurement

Importance

Sustainability issue

Medium

Supplier Environmental Practices

**Definition**

Deals with environmental issues within the supply chain i.e. environmental impacts generated from the suppliers and subcontractors own operations and products.

**Industry issues**

Repair and installation companies often have complex supply chains that may include suppliers with weak environmental standards. In this industry, the main sources of emissions are principally from purchases of raw materials (steel, plastic, metal) and equipment, logistics, and transportation. Further, unregulated extraction of raw materials has a great potential in releasing harmful substances into the soil, air and water. Also, irresponsible mining could damage the landscape of the mining area and result in death in flora and fauna as well as erosion of land and habitat. Companies have a responsibility to ensure that they are not sourcing goods or services from companies that might not be environmentally responsible. They must take responsibility for the product safety of the goods they sell. It is recommended that a company has a supply chain policy requiring all suppliers to meet internationally recognized environmental standards. Relationships with suppliers play a key role in successfully delivering quality products to customers. Companies should ensure the whole supply chains adheres to the ethical principles upheld by the company and that all compliance rules are met. Suppliers should consistently demonstrate responsible sustainable practices and have certifications in place such as RoHS or ISO 14001 certificates. Environmental issues in the supply chain of companies in the electronics sector can further be effectively addressed through a variety of due diligence management activities. This may start with developing a supplier code of conduct, contract clauses or a risk analysis of the supplier base. Once expectations with regard to environmental factors are set, further monitoring, evaluation or capacity building should follow, which may lead to long-term partnerships with suppliers to address major environmental concerns along the value chain.

Medium

## Supplier Social Practices

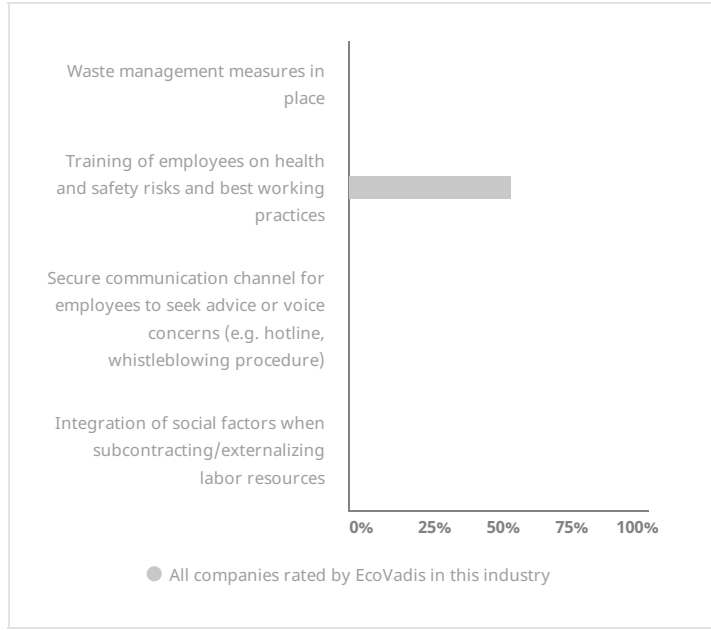
**Definition**

Deals with labor practices and human rights issues within the supply chain i.e. labor practices and human rights issues generated from the suppliers and subcontractors own operations or products.

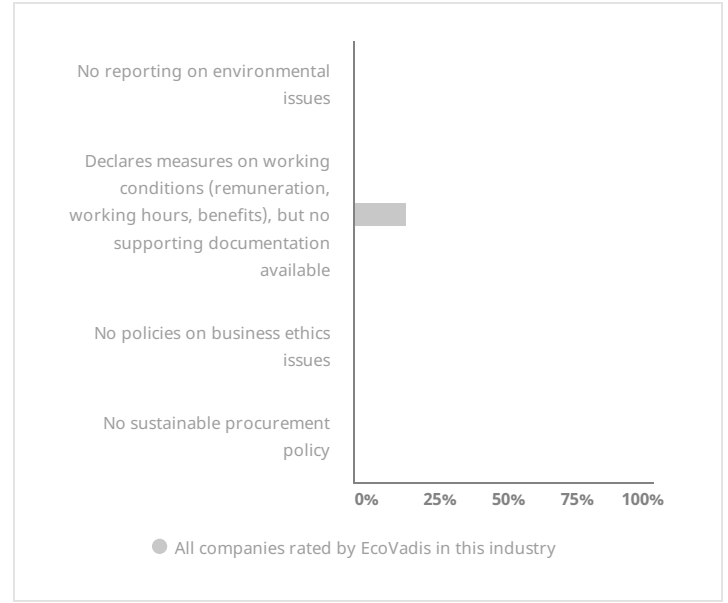
**Industry issues**

To prevent supply disruptions and potentially costly litigation, companies should work to embed their human rights and labor practices commitments throughout their supply chain in order to address operational impacts on stakeholders. Companies must ensure that subcontractors are covered by at least standard social measures, especially relating to health and safety conditions. Furthermore, conflict minerals is one of the most important, timely issues for the electronics sector; they are defined as natural resources whose systematic exploitation and trade in the context of conflict contribute to, benefit from, or result in the commission of serious violations of human rights, violations of international humanitarian law, or violations amounting to crimes under international law. Companies sourcing from these conflict zones, especially in African countries like the Congo, can face a number of specific human rights risks, as these minerals are known to directly or indirectly benefit armed groups in the covered countries. As defined by the US legislation, conflict minerals currently include the metals tantalum, tin, tungsten and gold, which are the derivatives of the minerals cassiterite, columbite-tantalite and wolframite, respectively. Downstream companies often refer to the derivatives of these minerals as 3TG (10). As a result of increasing importance on extended supply chain responsibility beyond the first or second tier suppliers, these companies are increasingly acknowledging that the mining phase is part of their supply chain (11). Governmental, industry-focused and social issue-focused groups such as the US Government Accountability Office, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the Responsible Minerals Initiative (RMI), and the Global e-Sustainability Initiative (GeSI) have been working to raise awareness and bring about change. On 21 July 2010, in response to these concerns, the United States Congress enacted legislation that requires certain public companies to provide disclosures about the use of specified conflict minerals emanating from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and nine adjoining countries (12). In 2017, the European Union has also passed its own conflict minerals regulation, requiring large EU importers of 3TG to perform due diligence on their suppliers worldwide (13). To minimize social liability deriving from the supply chain, companies should develop a supplier risk-based due diligence procedure to identify high-risk suppliers, establish a supply chain mapping, engage suppliers through training and on-site audits, and integrate whistle-blowing procedures on the supplier's behalf.

### Key industry Strengths



### Key industry Improvement Areas





Sustainability KPIs Overview

KPI	All companies rated by EcoVadis in this industry
<b>Active whistleblowing procedure in place</b>	27%
<b>Audit or assessment of suppliers on CSR issues</b>	34%
<b>Carbon disclosure project (CDP) respondent</b>	10%
<b>Global Compact Signatory</b>	12%
<b>ISO 14001 certified (at least one operational site)</b>	33%
<b>OHSAS 18001/ISO 45001 certification or equivalent (at least one operational site)</b>	21%
<b>Policy on sustainable procurement issues</b>	29%
<b>Reporting on energy consumption or GHGs</b>	38%
<b>Reporting on health &amp; safety indicators</b>	27%

## Main Regulations and Initiatives

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

[http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/sectors/chemicals/reach/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/sectors/chemicals/reach/index_en.htm)

 Regulatory

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

 Environment

### EU directive WEEE (waste electrical and electronic equipment)

[http://ec.europa.eu/environment/waste/weee/legis\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/waste/weee/legis_en.htm)

 Regulatory

The WEEE directive sets collection, recycling and recovery targets for all types of electrical goods. It imposes the responsibility for the disposal of waste electrical and electronic equipment on the manufacturers of such equipment.

 Environment

### Universal Declaration of Human Rights

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

 Regulatory

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

 Labor & Human Rights

### Foreign Corrupt Practices Act of 1977

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

 Regulatory

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.

 Ethics

### 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:

 All themes

### EU directive RoHS (Restriction of Hazardous Substances)

[http://ec.europa.eu/environment/waste/rohs\\_eee/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/waste/rohs_eee/index_en.htm)

 Regulatory

The RoHS directive restricts the use of six hazardous materials in the manufacture of various types of electronic and electrical equipment.

 Environment

### Standard ISO 14000 (International Standard Organisation)

[http://www.iso.org/iso/iso\\_14000\\_essentials](http://www.iso.org/iso/iso_14000_essentials)

The ISO 14000 family addresses various aspects of environmental management


 Environment

### International Labor Organization's Fundamental Conventions

[http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/--ed\\_norm/--declaration/documents/publication/wcms\\_095895.pdf](http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/--ed_norm/--declaration/documents/publication/wcms_095895.pdf)

 Regulatory

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.

 Labor & Human Rights

### United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC)

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

 Regulatory


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.

 Ethics

### OECD guidelines for multinational enterprises

[http://www.oecd.org/about/0,2337,en\\_2649\\_34889\\_1\\_1\\_1\\_1\\_1\\_1,00.html](http://www.oecd.org/about/0,2337,en_2649_34889_1_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.

 All themes

**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.

    **All themes**

**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.

 **Environment**

**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.

    **All themes**

**ISO 45001 Standard for Occupational Health and Safety**

<https://www.iso.org/iso-45001-occupational-health-and-safety.html>

The standard was developed by a committee of occupational health and safety experts, and follows other generic management system approaches such as ISO 14001 and ISO 9001. It was based on earlier international standards in this area such as OHSAS 18001, the International Labour Organization's ILO-OSH Guidelines, various national standards and the ILO's international labour standards and conventions.

 **Labor & Human Rights**

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