Social Responsibility Best Practices	
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SUBJECT		
Social Responsibility	Monitoring	

LAST UPDATE

July 2018

APPLIES TO

- · Suppliers
- · Distributors

FOCUS ON

Tracking And Measuring Vendor Performance Against Social Responsibility Requirements

QUICK LINKS

- · PPAI Social Responsibility: http://ppai.org/corporate-responsibility/social-responsibility/
- · UL Responsible Sourcing industries.ul.com/responsible-sourcing
- · Fair Labor Association: www.fairlabor.org/

Intended for intermediate compliance programs

Italic grey text indicates a hyperlink listed in the Online Resources section of this document.

Overview

Continuous monitoring of social responsibility efforts is essential to ensuring the success of any social responsibility program. Effective monitoring mitigates the risk of violations in the form of sexual harassment and abuse, forced labor and slavery, and other mistreatment of workers. The end goal of effective monitoring programs is fair and humane treatment of workers through fair wages, improved working conditions and safer environments and facilities.

Over the past decade, there has been a growing concern regarding the impact of social responsibility and accountability for the business community. A code of conduct is a great first step toward being a socially responsible organization. However, without a monitoring program in place it is impossible to determine a vendor's actual compliance with the code of conduct.

Establishing A Monitoring Process

The goal of the monitoring process is to measure the implementation of a company's social accountability program across the supply chain by tracking vendor performance. This can be accomplished by conducting assessments of vendors on a scheduled basis.

Determination of the most appropriate and reasonable monitoring schedule for the business is up to each individual organization. Examples of some options for conducting assessments may include but are not limited to the chart below:

	ANNUAL ASSESSMENTS	ROTATING ASSESSMENTS	TOP VOLUME BASED ASSESSMENTS
	All Vendors	All Vendors	Select Vendors
	Conduct yearly assessments of every vendor	Conduct assessments of all vendors based on a pre-determined order: spend/volume, perceived risk, alpha-numeric or other factors	Conduct assessments based on pre-determined threshold for spend/ volume with vendors
PRO	World class best practice, optimal and most effective for thorough visibility of performance throughout the supply chain	Ensures assessment of entire supply chain using less time and financial resources	Ensures assessment of highest profile and most visible vendors
CON	Costly and time consuming which makes it difficult for the average organization	Length of time between assessments can lead to lapses in compliance which increases risk	Low volume vendors place the company in jeopardy with increased risk for violations being discovered and reported by an outside party

^{*} This is not an exhaustive list of monitoring schedule options. Rather, these options are merely a sampling of a few known practices. Employing one of these schedules, a combination of these schedules or an entirely different schedule for assessing vendors is up to the individual organization.

Scorecards

Vendor scorecards are used to track and measure vendor performance. They can vary from simple to complex and can contain as much or as little criteria as are deemed effective in accomplishing an organization's goals. When used appropriately and consistently, vendor scorecards can strengthen relationships, improve costs and mitigate errors. Scorecards also provide an objective lens for measuring vendor performance, grade the vendor and benchmark them against other vendors.

It is recommended to maintain a vendor scorecard for every supplier inclusive of all corporate responsibility objectives. Include performance indicators and the violations data resulting from assessments and all activities related to the business relationship.

A company first determines its vision for the ideal supplier relationship and then develops criteria to support that vision. The criteria used to measure suppliers should coincide with the values and goals that are important to the organization.

At a base level, a scorecard should include the following criteria:

Delivery	Compliance	Quality	Service	Cost/Price
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Additional categories may include:

Finance and accounting accuracy	Fill rates
	Return rates
Invoice timeliness	Lead times
Payment terms	Agreement/contract
Strategic capabilities	Costs savings
Product development	opportunities

Key performance criteria within the compliance portion of a scorecard would include and would not be limited to:

- Product responsibility (quality/safety)
- Social responsibility
- Environmental responsibility
- Supply-chain security
- Service

Criteria for social responsibility scorecards:

Category	Criteria
Child Labor	Factory Policy / Practices:
Ornid Labor	- Children are not permitted in the factory;
	Age Documentation:
	- All age documentation is in good order;
	- All legal documentation and provisions have
Unfair Labor	been provided to underage workers (if any). Forced Labor:
Offiaii Laboi	- No observations or reports of bonded, slave
	or prison labor;
	Discipline of Workers:
	No observations or reports of employee discrimination:
	Discrimination, Gender Equality:
	- No observations or reports of restricted liberties.
Subcontracting	Unauthorized Use Of Subcontractors:
3	- No evidence that points to use of unauthorized
	subcontractors;
	Disclosure Of Subcontractors:
	- All subcontractors' identities were readily disclosed.
Wage And	Minimum Wage:
Hour	- All workers are guaranteed local minimum wage;
	Overtime Premiums:
	- All workers are guaranteed local overtime premiums;
	Hours Of Work:
	- All workers work <60 hours per week;
	Legal waiver to exceed maximum hours of work/ week;
	- One rest day per week in any 7-consecutive-day
	period is provided to all employees; Time Records:
	- All time records are in order and signed;
	- Changes to time cards are initialed by employee;
	- If piece worker, all piece tickets are in order;
	Payroll:
	- All employees paid in a timely manner; - All eligible workers receive social and other
	mandatory benefits;
	Deductions/Deposits:
	- No evidence of excessive or illegal deductions or deposits.
Freedom Of	Management Interference:
Association	- Factory allows workers to associate freely.
Other	Management Cooperation:
	- Management is receptive to recommendations made
	by COMPANY's third-party auditors and consultants;
	Management is cooperative in providing auditors/ consultants with all necessary documents and
	access to premises.
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Online Resources:

PPAI Corporate Responsibility: http://ppai.org/corporate-responsibility/

PPAI Product Responsibility Frequently Asked Questions: http://ppai.org/corporate-responsibility/product-responsib

PPAI Business Partner UL: http://ppai.org/members/affinity-partners/#8ed9d94d-cb76-488a-9919-c94f8345d123

PPAI Code of Conduct: http://ppai.org/corporate-responsibility/ppai-code-of-conduct/

PPAI Social Responsibility Resources: http://ppai.org/corporate-responsibility/social-re

United Nations Global Compact: www.unglobalcompact.org/

International Labour Organization (ILO): www.ilo.org/global/lang--en/index.htm

International Organization for Standardization (ISO) 26000: www.iso.org/iso/home/standards/iso26000.htm

Social Accountability International (SAI) SA8000: http://www.sa-intl.org/index.cfm?fuseaction=Page.ViewPage&pageId=1689

