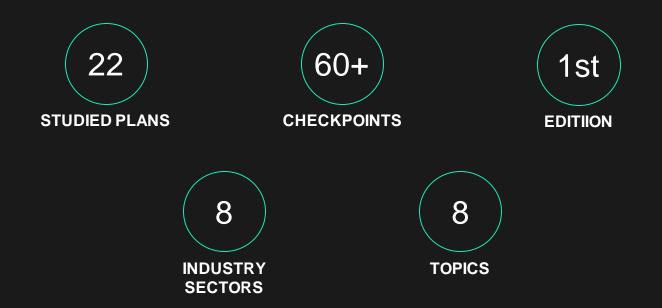


Methodology for developing the Vigilance Plan Benchmark

The Vigilance Plan Benchmark was carried out by our team of compliance experts, using the SiaGPT tool, developed by Heka.ai, our ecosystem of ready-to-use artificial intelligence solutions. SiaGPT accelerates transformation projects by leveraging the potential of Large Language Models. It offers a cutting-edge information extractor and prompt engine, operating seamlessly across vast volumes of documents. Unlock the value of your datasets in a secure, traceable space, with no training required.





Only Vigilance Plans were analyzed, **no interviews were carried out** with the entities
mentioned on the following page.

Consequently, if their Plan appears incomplete, this does not mean that the implementation of the five measures of the Duty of Vigilance is not in compliance with the regulation.

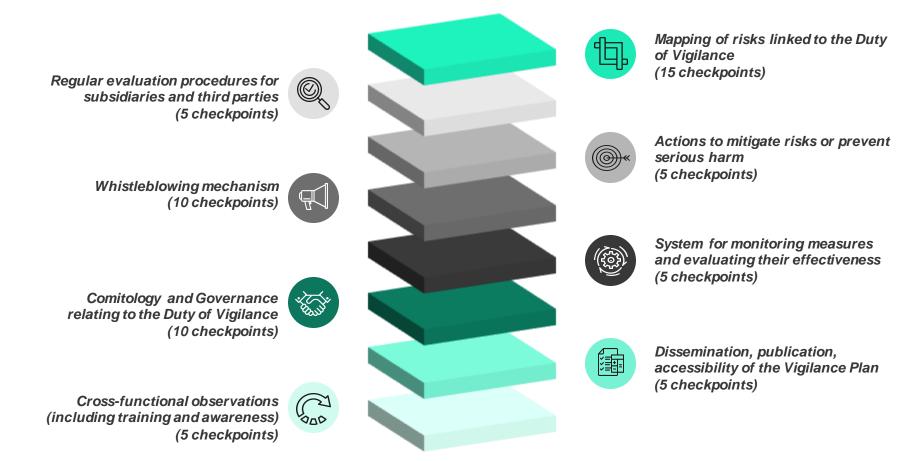
Scope of study (industries & companies)

Energy	EDF Schneider Electric Engie Total	Agri-food	Danone Nestle
Luxury Goods	Dior Kering	Distribution	Elo (Auchan) Casino Carrefour
Trade	Decathlon L'Oreal Kingfisher (Castorama)	Telecoms	Altice Orange
Finance	Allianz BNP AXA BPCE	Transportation	Keolis La Poste



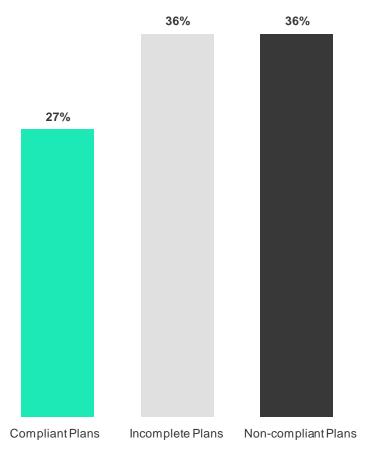


Analysed thematics



Compliance of the Vigilance Plans - Overview

COMPLIANCE OF THE VIGILANCE PLANS WITH THE DUTY OF CARE REGULATION



Detail of the adopted methodology

The Plans were evaluated based on a multi-criteria rating grid including the following regulatory or best practice areas:

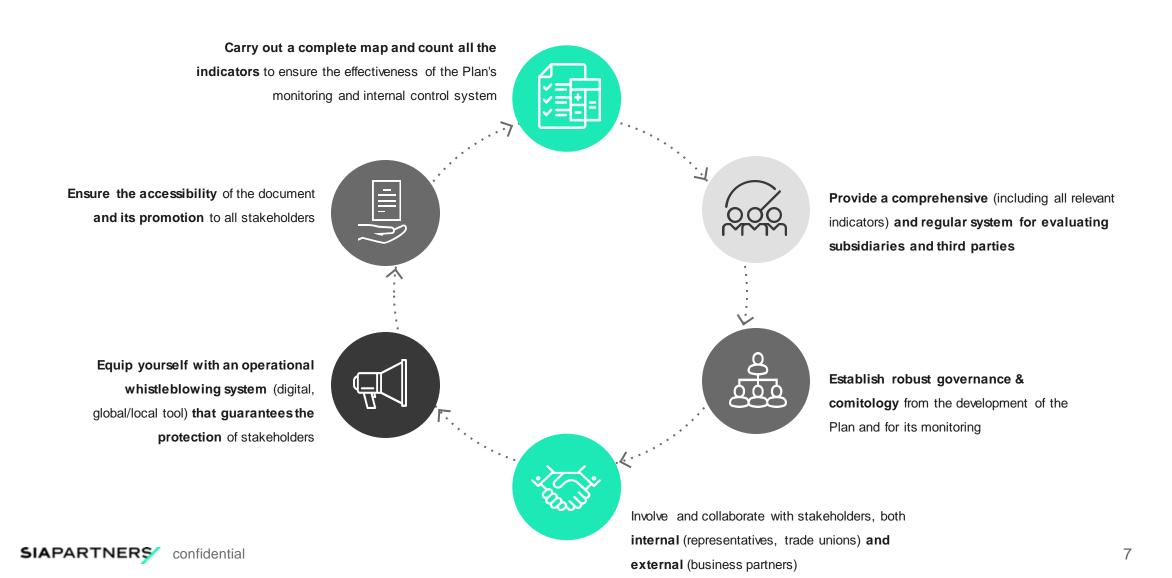
- Mapping risks linked to the Duty of Care
- Regular assessment procedures for subsidiaries and third parties
- Actions to mitigate risks or prevent serious harm
- Whistleblowing mechanism
- System for monitoring measures and evaluating their effectiveness
- Comitology and Governance relating to the Duty of Care
- Dissemination, publication, accessibility of the Vigilance Plan
- Cross-functional observations (including training & awareness)

The rating for each criterion is as follows:

- 2 points awarded if Vigilance plan complies
- 1 point awarded if Vigilance Plan needs improvement
- **0 points** awarded if Vigilance Plan is non-compliant

The total of all the criteria makes it possible to obtain an overall compliance score of the Vigilance Plan with the regulations, and to determine potential areas for improvement based on the best practices observed.

Our convictions for a successful Vigilance Plan

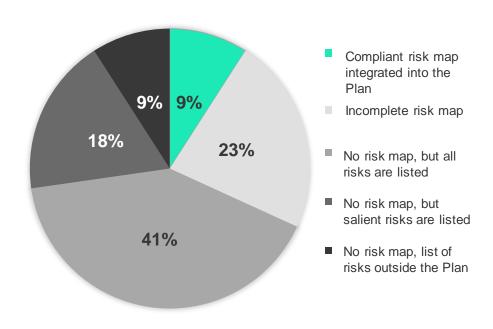




Risk mapping

Risk mapping compliance

In accordance with the regulation on the Duty of Care, the Plan must include "a risk map intended for their identification, analysis and prioritization".



- ✓ 2 organizations have carried out risk mapping in accordance with the regulation – all identified risks are listed and prioritized according to different levels.
- x The risk maps of 3 organizations are **incomplete** given the number of risks identified. Furthermore, one organization's risk mapping is not specific to issues related to the Duty of Care. Although one risk map is also represented in the form of a matrix and with regard to the value chain, it does not prioritize risks. Finally, one of the organizations' risk map is only specific to suppliers.
- x The other Plans (68%) are also not compliant:
 - → Some simply **list** the identified risks: 9 vigilance plans are concerned
 - → Others do not carry out the exercise in its entirety, listing only the **salient** risks: 4 vigilance plans are concerned
 - → The risks are sometimes **not visible** within the Plan: 2 vigilance plans are concerned.

Risk mapping: Summary

Best practices observed



- Draw inspiration from external sources of information (eg., reports from international organizations) when working to identify risks.
- Involve relevant internal and external stakeholders during risk mapping workshops, particularly those established locally.
- Exhaustively explain the methodology applied to map out risks.
- Detail the tools used and partnerships concluded to carry out risk mapping.
- Represent the risk map visually in the form of a matrix, taking into account the severity and probability of the risk or harm allowing a prioritization to be achieved.
- Formalize a risk map specific to suppliers.

Not recommended



- Being vague about the risks identified in the map. Companies must identify the risks generated by their activities in terms of fundamental freedoms, health & safety at work and the environment one of these themes cannot constitute a risk as such.
- Identify only the salient risks within the Vigilance Plan: all risks without exception must be identified, their severity or probability only having an impact on the prioritization.

Areas for improvement



- Where the scope of activities justifies it, carry out several maps for example one per country.
- Present the causes and consequences of each risk identified within the map.



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