

Lead the Charge Automaker Supply Chain Scorecard - 2025 Edition

The aim of this scorecard is to establish a new expectation – and competitive advantage – for what a clean car really is. Not just an EV, but an EV that is manufactured:

- Equitably respecting and advancing the rights of Indigenous Peoples, workers, and local communities throughout the supply chain.
- Sustainably preserving and restoring environmental health and biodiversity across supply chains, whilst reducing primary resource demand through efficient resource use and increased recycled content.
- Fossil free 100% electric and made with a fossil fuel-free supply chain.

The indicator development for the scorecard was led by Pensions & Investment Research Consultants (PIRC), Europe's largest independent corporate governance and shareholder advisory firm, whose work was guided by members of the Lead the Charge coalition. Please refer to the accompanying methodology document for more information on the indicator development and research process.

This document contains the scores obtained by each automaker for each indicator of the scorecard, as well as explanations for why they were awarded these scores and information on the thresholds and benchmarks used for each indicator.

Navigating this document

This document has several worksheets which present the data from the scorecard with differing levels of detail:

- 2. Summary | Overall - this worksheet presents the total scores the automakers received for each of the two main categories (climate & environment, and human rights), as well as the total scores for each of their four sub-categories.
- 3. Summary | Climate & Environment this worksheets presents the scores for each indicator of the climate and environment category, which looks at automakers' efforts to ensure fossil-free and environmentally responsible supply chains.
- 4. Summary | Respect for Human Rights this worksheet presents the scores for each indicator of the human rights categories, which looks at efforts by automakers to ensure responsible sourcing and respect for human rights throughout their supply chain
- 5. Auto Review | Climate & Environment this worksheet also presents automakers' scores for each indicator in the climate & environment category but additionally includes the explanation and references for each score they received, as well as information on the respective benchmarks and thresholds applied to each indicator.
- 6. Auto Review | Respect for Human Rights this worksheet also presents automakers' scores for each indicator in the human rights category but additionally includes the explanation and references for each score they received, as well as information on the respective benchmarks and thresholds applied to each indicator.
- 7. New Indicators | Not For Publication in 2025 Edition this worksheet presents the scoring of new indicators that have been developed this year (see the attached methodology for more information). These indicators will not be included in the public version of the 2025 Leaderboard: scores are only shared with automakers and within the Lead the Charge network.
- 8. Weightings this worksheet provides an overview of the weighting methodology applied to the groups of indicators used for each sub-category. Please see the accompanying methodology document for more information on this weighting methodology
- 8. 3rd Party Schemes Assessment this worksheet shows the results of the assessment of third party auditing and accreditation schemes, which results in point modifiers being applied to some indicators. Please see the accompanying methodology document for more information on this assessment.

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Auto	Total score		
Ford	42%		
Tesla	43%		
Mercedes	41%		
BMW	29%		
Volkswagen	32%		
Volvo	38%		
Stellantis*	23%		
GM	23%		
Hyundai*	21%		
Renault*	23%		
Kia*	16%		
Geely	18%		
Honda	10%		
Toyota	10%		
Nissan*	12%		
BYD	6%		
GAC	4%		
SAIC	1%		

Fossil Free and Environmentally Sustainable Supply Chains						
General	Steel	Aluminium	Batteries	Total	Total x IM~	
45%	21%	35%	19%	30%	33%	
42%	22%	33%	36%	33%	40%	
54%	24%	24%	37%	35%	38%	
60%	11%	1%	15%	22%	20%	
51%	15%	4%	30%	25%	27%	
32%	57%	44%	15%	37%	45%	
36%	3%	4%	24%	17%	15%	
28%	18%	21%	7%	19%	21%	
44%	12%	4%	9%	17%	19%	
47%	9%	9%	35%	25%	22%	
29%	8%	0%	8%	11%	12%	
34%	16%	16%	11%	19%	19%	
15%	0%	0%	1%	4%	4%	
15%	0%	0%	6%	5%	5%	
20%	11%	11%	4%	12%	12%	
5%	0%	0%	9%	3%	4%	
13%	0%	0%	10%	6%	6%	
1%	0%	0%	7%	2%	2%	

Human rights and Responsible Sourcing					
General	Transition minerals	Indigenous rights	Workers' rights	Total	
69%	89%	20%	28%	52%	
60%	69%	26%	27%	46%	
68%	40%	21%	50%	45%	
64%	42%	12%	39%	39%	
69%	42%	6%	33%	37%	
62%	35%	4%	26%	32%	
68%	33%	0%	21%	31%	
47%	25%	11%	19%	25%	
48%	27%	0%	20%	24%	
44%	19%	6%	24%	23%	
39%	19%	0%	20%	20%	
40%	14%	2%	12%	17%	
32%	21%	0%	11%	16%	
22%	23%	0%	17%	16%	
28%	9%	0%	12%	12%	
17%	6%	0%	6%	7%	
4%	2%	0%	0%	2%	
0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	

BEV % of total vehicle sales^

LINKED DATA

^{*}EV Volumes groups sales by of Hyundai-Kia and the Renault-Nissan-Mitsubishi alliance. They have been evaluated separately as they have different supply chain practices and policies and for ease, their EV Aug YTD sales were evenly split between them

[&]quot;InfluenceMap scores were applied as a multiplier on the C&E section. Autos with a C or above received positive multiplier; below received negative, and autos not evaluated by InfluenceMap received no change. See the Climate & Environment review sheet for details. https://automotive.influencemap.org/

[^] EV-Volumes OEM Share tracker. All figures are cumulative annual values from January 2023 up to and including July 2023. The data covers passenger vehicles only and includes Europe, China, Korea, Japan, the United States and Canada.

Sub-section	Indicator Category	Indicators	Total Number of Points	Stellantis Points
1. Fossil Free and	1.1. Disclosure of emissions, water	1.1.1. The company discloses total scope 3 GHG emissions due to purchased goods and services.	2	2
Environmentall	and deforestation	1.1.2. The company discloses "significant emissions" in its supply chain.	1	0
y Sustainable	management	1.1.3. The company discloses water usage by key suppliers in its supply chain.	1	0
Supply Chains (General)		1.1.4. The company discloses deforestation and conversion-free commodity volumes from its supply chain	1	0
		DISCLOSE TOTAL	5	2
		DISCLOSE NORMALIZED	1.0	0.4
		DISCLOSE %		40%
	1.2. Target-setting and progress	1.2.1. The company has set and disclosed a scope 3 SBT (must include reference to upstream/purchased goods & not only 'Well to Wheel')	2	1
	towards fossil free	1.2.2. The company commits to having suppliers provide science-based targets for GHG emissions.	1	0.25
	and	1.2.3. The company discloses the current percentage of suppliers providing science-based targets.	1	0.5
	environmentally sustainable supply	1.2.4. The company requires all significant suppliers to set water reduction targets and disclose their water usage.	1	0
	chains	1.2.5. The company has programs in place to monitor suppliers for compliance with GHG emissions targets and other environmental impacts.	1	0.75
		1.2.6. The company commits to eliminate deforestation and the conversion of all natural ecosystems from their supply chains.	1	0.25
		TARGET-SETTING & PROGRESS TOTAL	7	2.75
		TARGET-SETTING & PROGRESS NORMALIZED	1.5	0.6
		TARGET-SETTING & PROGRESS %		39%
	1.3. Use of supply	1.3.1. The company incentivises suppliers to reduce GHG and other significant air emissions.	1	0.75
	chain levers to achieve fossil free	1.3.2. The company implements incentives and control systems to improve water management by suppliers	1	0
	and environmentally	1.3.3. The company implements incentives and control systems to eliminate deforestation from its supply chain	1	0.2
	sustainable supply	SUPPLY CHAIN LEVERS TOTAL	3	0.95
	chains	SUPPLY CHAIN LEVERS NORMALIZED	2.0	0.6
		SUPPLY CHAIN LEVERS %		32%
	GENERAL CLIMATE A	ND ENVIRONMENT - TOTAL NORMALIZED	4.5	1.6
	GENERAL CLIMATE A	ND ENVIRONMENT - TOTAL % SCORE (WEIGHTED)		36%
2. Fossil Free		2.1.1. The company discloses disaggregated GHG emissions for their steel supply chains.	1	0
	scope 3 GHG	DISCLOSE TOTAL	1	0
Environmentall	emissions due to	DISCLOSE NORMALIZED	1.0	0.0
y Sustainable	steel supply chains	DISCLOSE %		0%
Steel	2.2. Target setting	2.2.1. The company has set targets for the use of fossil free and environmentally sustainable steel.	2	0
	and progress towards fossil free	2.2.2. The company publishes progress towards their target by disclosing the current percentage of low-CO2 steel in their annual production cycle.	1	0

Sub-section	Indicator Category	Indicators	Total Number of Points	Stellantis Points
	and	2.2.3. The company has a target for the use of secondary/ scrap steel by 2030.	2	0
	sustainable steel	2.2.4. The company publishes progress towards their target by disclosing the current percentage of recycled steel used in its annual production cycle.	1	0.5
	supply chains	TARGET-SETTING & PROGRESS TOTAL	6	0.5
		TARGET-SETTING & PROGRESS NORMALIZED	1.5	0.1
		TARGET-SETTING & PROGRESS %		8%
		2.3.1. The company participates in multi-stakeholder procurement initiatives to collaborate with other buyers to incentivise investment in and production of fossil free steel at scale.	1	0
	achieve fossil free and	2.3.2. The company participates in multi-stakeholder standard / certification initiatives to drive investment in and production of socially and environmentally sustainable steel at scale.	1	0
	environmentally sustainable steel	2.3.3. The company has entered into formal arrangements with suppliers to incentivise investment in and greater production of fossil free steel.	2	0
	supply chains	2.3.4. The company integrates improved recyclability of steel into automobile design and manufacture.	2	0
		SUPPLY CHAIN LEVERS TOTAL	6	0
		SUPPLY CHAIN LEVERS NORMALIZED	2.0	0.0
		SUPPLY CHAIN LEVERS %		0%
	STEEL - TOTAL NORM	1ALIZED	4.5	0.1
	STEEL - TOTAL % SCO	PRE (WEIGHTED)		3%
3.Fossil Free	3.1. Disclosure of	3.1.1. The company discloses disaggregated GHG emissions for their aluminium supply chains.	1	0
and	scope 3 GHG	DISCLOSE TOTAL	1	0
Environmentall	emissions due to	DISCLOSE NORMALIZED	1.0	0.0
y Sustainable	aluminium	DISCLOSE %		0%
Aluminium	3.2. Target setting and progress towards fossil free and	3.2.1 The company has set targets for the use of fossil free and environmentally sustainable aluminium	2	0
		3.2.2. The company publishes progress towards their target by disclosing the current percentage of low-co2 aluminium in their annual production cycle	1	0
	environmentally	3.2.3. The company has a target to increase use of secondary/scrap aluminium by 2030.	2	0
	sustainable aluminum supply	3.2.4. The company publishes progress towards their target by disclosing the current percentage of recycled aluminium used in its annual production cycle	1	0
	chains	TARGET-SETTING & PROGRESS TOTAL	6	0
		TARGET-SETTING & PROGRESS NORMALIZED	1.5	0.0
		TARGET-SETTING & PROGRESS %		0%
	3.3. Use of supply chain levers to	3.3.1. The company participates in multi-stakeholder procurement initiatives to collaborate with other buyers to incentivise investment in and production of fossil free aluminium at scale.	1	0
	achieve fossil free and	3.3.2. The company participates in multi-stakeholder standard / certification initiatives to drive investment in and production of socially and environmentally sustainable aluminium	1	0
	environmentally sustainable	3.3.3. The company has entered into formal arrangements with suppliers to incentivise investment in and greater production of fossil free aluminium	2	0

Sub-section	Indicator Category	Indicators	Total Number of Points	Stellantis Points
	aluminium supply chains	3.3.4. The company integrates improved recyclability of aluminium into automobile design and manufacturing process.	2	0.5
		SUPPLY CHAIN LEVERS TOTAL	6	0.5
		SUPPLY CHAIN LEVERS NORMALIZED	2.0	0.2
		SUPPLY CHAIN LEVERS %		8%
	ALUMINIUM - TOTAL	. NORMALIZED	4.5	0.2
	ALUMINIUM - TOTAL	. % SCORE (WEIGHTED)		4%
4. Fossil Free and Environmentall	4.1. Disclosure of scope 3 GHG emissions due to	4.1.1. The company discloses disaggregated scope 3 emissions for their battery supply chains, including a total for the whole battery and disaggregated emissions for key battery minerals (cathode / anode active materials)	1	0
y Sustainable	battery supply	DISCLOSE TOTAL	1	0
Batteries	chains	DISCLOSE NORMALIZED	1.0	0.0
		DISCLOSE %		0%
	4.2. Target setting	4.2.1. The company has set a target to produce fossil free and environmentally sustainable batteries.	1	0.25
	and progress towards fossil free and environmentally sustainable battery supply chains	4.2.2. The company has set a target to reduce reliance on energy intensive minerals in battery production.	1	0.25
		4.2.3. The company has set collection and/or recovery targets for high intensity battery metals.	1	0
		TARGET-SETTING & PROGRESS TOTAL	3	0.5
		TARGET-SETTING & PROGRESS NORMALIZED	1.5	0.3
		TARGET-SETTING & PROGRESS %		17%
	4.3. Use of supply	4.3.1. The company requires all battery manufacturers to use 100% renewable electricity	2	0
	chain levers to achieve fossil free and	4.3.3. Company enters into formal agreements (inclusive of joint ventures and investments) with extractives and other value chain companies to reduce the environmental impact of lithium sourcing.	1	0.5
	environmentally sustainable battery	4.3.4. Company enters into formal agreements (inclusive of joint ventures and investments) with extractives and other value chain companies to reduce the environmental impact of nickel sourcing.	1	0.25
	supply chains	4.3.5. Company enters into formal agreements (inclusive of joint ventures and investments) with extractives and other value chain companies to reduce the environmental impact of cobalt sourcing.	1	0
		4.3.6. The company participates in multi-stakeholder initiatives to collaborate with other buyers to incentivise investment in and production of fossil free and environmentally sustainable batteries at scale.	1	0
		4.3.7. The company invests in the development of new battery chemistries & technologies that reduce their overall material and carbon footprint by reducing the use of emissions-intensive minerals and toxic materials (such as persistent organic pollutants (POPs))	2	2
		4.3.8. The company invests in the development of new battery designs, technologies, systems and/or processes to maximize the recyclability of EV batteries	1	0
		4.3.9. The company has established processes for battery repair, reuse and repurposing in order to maximize the usable lifespan of its EV batteries.	1	1

Sub-section	Indicator Category	Indicators	Total Number of Points	Stellantis Points
	1	4.3.10. The company has established closed-loop processes in order to maximize the recycling of end-of-life EV batteries	1	0.75
		SUPPLY CHAIN LEVERS TOTAL	11	4.5
		SUPPLY CHAIN LEVERS NORMALIZED	2.0	0.8
		SUPPLY CHAIN LEVERS %		41%
	BATTERIES - TOTAL N	ORMALIZED	4.5	1.1
	BATTERIES - TOTAL %	SCORE (WEIGHTED)		24%
Climate	Influence Map	Multiplier applied:		0.9

CLIMATE AND ENVIRONMENT - TOTAL NORMALIZED	3.0
CLIMATE AND ENVIRONMENT - TOTAL % SCORE (WEIGHTED)	17%
CLIMATE AND ENVIRONMENT - TOTAL NORMALIZED + IM MULTIPLIER	2.7
CLIMATE AND ENVIRONMENT - TOTAL % SCORE (WEIGHTED) + IM MULTIPLIER	15%

Sub-section	Indicator Category	Indicators	Total Number of Points	Stellantis points
1. Responsible		1.1.1. The company has a public commitment to human rights.	1	1
Sourcing and		1.1.2. The company extends their human rights commitments to their Tier 1 suppliers and beyond.	2	2.00
Human Rights		COMMIT TOTAL	3	3
Due Diligence:		COMMIT NORMALIZED	1.0	1.0
General		COMMIT %		100%
Indicators	1.2. Identify	1.2.1. The company has a process in place to assess salient human rights risks in their supply chain.	1	0.75
	-	1.2.2. The company discloses the salient human rights risks in their supply chain and where they are located.	1	0.5
		1.2.3. The company has a process for identifying high risk supplier categories in their supply chain.	1	1
		IDENTIFY TOTAL	3	2.25
		IDENTIFY NORMALIZED	1.5	1.1
		IDENTIFY %		75%
	1.3. Prevent,	1.3.1. The company assesses the risk of adverse human rights impacts with suppliers prior to entering into	2	0.5
	Mitigate and	any contracts.		1.0
	Account	1.3.2. The company discloses how it monitors suppliers for compliance with the SCoC during the contract period.	2	1.6
		1.3.3. The company reports on how it is prepared to respond if it finds non-conformances with the SCoC	1.5	1.5
		1.3.4. The company discloses how they verify the implementation of corrective actions.	1	1
		PREVENT, MITIGATE & ACCOUNT TOTAL	6.5	4.6
		PREVENT, MITIGATE & ACCOUNT NORMALIZED	2.0	1.4
		PREVENT, MITIGATE & ACCOUNT %		71%
	1.4. Remedy	1.4.1. The company has put in place a formal mechanism whereby workers, suppliers, suppliers' workers (in any tier) and other external stakeholders can raise grievances regarding adverse human rights impacts in their supply chain to an impartial entity.	2	1
		1.4.2. The company discloses data about the practical operation of their grievance mechanism, such as the number of grievances filed, addressed, and resolved, their type, severity and outcome.	1	0.25
		1.4.3. The company has put in place a remedy process.	2	1
		REMEDY TOTAL	5	2.25
		REMEDY NORMALIZED	2.0	0.9
		REMEDY %		45%
	GENERAL HUM	AN RIGHTS - TOTAL NORMALIZED	6.5	4.4
		AN RIGHTS - TOTAL % SCORE (WEIGHTED)		68%
2. Responsible		2.1.1. The company has a commitment to responsible metals and minerals sourcing.	1	0

Sub-section	Indicator Category	Indicators	Total Number of Points	Stellantis points
Sourcing of Transition Minerals		2.1.2. The company requires its suppliers to undertake due diligence in accordance with the OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High Risk Areas (CAHRAs)	2	1.2
		COMMIT TOTAL	3	1.2
		COMMIT NORMALIZED	1.0	0.4
		COMMIT %		40%
	2.2. Identify	2.2.1. The company has a process in place to map transition minerals (e.g. nickel, lithium, cobalt, copper, manganese, zinc) in their supply chains to the point of extraction.	2	2
		2.2.2. The company discloses transition minerals risks in their supply chain and where they are located.	1	0.5
		2.2.3. The company publishes a list of smelters or refiners (SoR) in its supply chain	1	0.5
		2.2.4. The company discloses which of the SoRs in its supply chain are conformant with the Responsible Minerals Initiative (RMI).	1	0
		IDENTIFY TOTAL	5	3
		IDENTIFY NORMALIZED	1.5	0.9
		IDENTIFY %		60%
	2.3. Prevent, Mitigate and	2.3.1. The company discloses how it monitors suppliers for compliance with the transition minerals due diligence requirements.	2	1.6
	Account	2.3.2. The company formally engages SoRs to build their capacity to conduct due diligence of their own supply chains.	2	0.5
		2.3.3. The company formally engages extractives companies and includes human rights clauses in any contractual arrangements.	2	0
		2.3.4. The company is a member of IRMA and actively engages their suppliers with regards to IRMA mining audits.	2	0
		Note: IRMA does not excuse companies from doing their own supply chain due diligence		
		2.3.5. The company reports on how it is prepared to respond if it finds non-conformances associated with	1.5	1.5
		its responsible minerals sourcing policy occurring in its operations or supply chains.		
		2.3.6. The company discloses how they verify the implementation of corrective actions.	1	1
		PREVENT, MITIGATE & ACCOUNT TOTAL	10.5	
		PREVENT, MITIGATE & ACCOUNT NORMALIZED	2.0	
		PREVENT, MITIGATE & ACCOUNT %		44%
	2.4. Remedy	2.4.1. The company has put in place a formal mechanism whereby grievances can be raised about SoR facilities.	1	0
		REMEDY TOTAL	1	0

Sub-section	Indicator Category	Indicators	Total Number of Points	Stellantis points
		REMEDY NORMALIZED	2.0	0.0
		REMEDY %		0%
	TRANSITION M	INERALS - TOTAL NORMALIZED	6.5	2.2
	TRANSITION M	33%		
3. Indigenous Peoples'	3.1. Commit	3.1.1. The company explicitly commits to respecting the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP).	1	0
Rights and		3.1.2. The company has a public commitment to FPIC.	1	0
Free Prior and		3.1.3. The company extends their commitment on Indigenous Peoples' rights to their Tier 1 suppliers	2	0
Informed		3.1.4. These commitments are translated into the languages used by the impacted Indigenous Peoples.	1	0
Consent (FPIC)		COMMIT TOTAL	5	0
		COMMIT NORMALIZED	1.0	0.0
		COMMIT %		0%
	3.2. Identify	3.2.1. The company has a process in place to assess risks to Indigenous Peoples' rights in their supply chain to the point of extraction.	1	0
		IDENTIFY TOTAL	1	0
		IDENTIFY NORMALIZED	1.5	0.0
		IDENTIFY %		0%
	3.3. Prevent, Mitigate and	3.3.1. The company provides additional discussion regarding the practices by which suppliers must obtain FPIC	1	0
	Account	3.3.2. The company is a member of a multi-stakeholder group (e.g. IRMA) that includes the participation of Indigenous Peoples to ensure respect of Indigenous Peoples' rights at the point of extraction.	2	0
		3.3.3. The company has a formal process in place to engage critical upstream suppliers on FPIC (e.g. extractives companies)	2	0
		3.3.4. The company reports on how it is prepared to respond if it finds FPIC breaches in its supply chain.	1	0
		PREVENT, MITIGATE & ACCOUNT TOTAL	6	0
		PREVENT, MITIGATE & ACCOUNT NORMALIZED	2.0	0.0
		PREVENT, MITIGATE & ACCOUNT %		0%
	3.4. Remedy	3.4.1. The company's grievance mechanism has a process for investigating and remedying breaches of FPIC that includes a formal role for impacted Indigenous Peoples.	1	0
		REMEDY TOTAL	1	0
		REMEDY NORMALIZED	2.0	
		REMEDY %		0%
	INDIGENOUS R	IGHTS - TOTAL NORMALIZED	6.5	0.0
	INDIGENOUS R	IGHTS - TOTAL % SCORE (WEIGHTED)		0%

Sub-section	Indicator Category	Indicators	Total Number of Points	Stellantis points
4. Respect for	4.1. Commit	4.1.1. The company has a commitment to workers' rights	1	1
Workers' Rights		4.1.2. The company extends their workers' rights commitments to their Tier 1 suppliers and beyond.	2	1
		Note: only the specific worker rights commitments are evaluated here. Whether or not these commitments are extended beyond tier 1 suppliers is evaluated in the "General" human rights section.		
		COMMIT TOTAL	3	2
		COMMIT NORMALIZED	1.0	0.7
		COMMIT %		67%
	4.2. Identify	4.2.1. The company consults trade unions and/or workers' representatives in their assessment of salient workers' rights risks in their supply chain.	1	0
		4.2.2. The company discloses the salient workers rights risks in their supply chain and where they are located.	1	0
		IDENTIFY TOTAL	2	0
		IDENTIFY NORMALIZED	1.5	0.0
		IDENTIFY %		0%
	4.3. Prevent, Mitigate and	4.3.1. The company actively collaborates with workers and the representative organisation(s) of workers' own choosing to promote respect for workers' rights in its supply chain.	2	0.5
	its work 4.3.3. T	4.3.2. The company reports on how it is prepared to respond if it finds non-conformances associated with its workers' rights policy occurring in its operations or supply chains.	1.5	1.5
		4.3.3. The company works with the relevant trade union and/or worker representative organisation to verify the implementation of corrective actions pertaining to workers' rights.	2	0
		PREVENT, MITIGATE & ACCOUNT TOTAL	5.5	2
		PREVENT, MITIGATE & ACCOUNT NORMALIZED	2.0	0.7
		PREVENT, MITIGATE & ACCOUNT %		36%
	4.4. Remedy	4.4.1 Workers and the representative organisations of workers' own choosing are formally included in the remedy process.	1	0
		REMEDY TOTAL	1	0
		REMEDY NORMALIZED	2.0	0.0
		REMEDY %		0%
	WORKERS' RIG	HTS - TOTAL NORMALIZED	6.5	1.4
	WORKERS' RIG	HTS - TOTAL % SCORE (WEIGHTED)		21%

HUMAN RIGHTS - TOTAL NORMALIZED

26.0

8.0

Sub-section	Indicator	Indicators	Total Number	Stellantis points
	Category		of Points	
	HUMAN RIGHT	S - TOTAL % SCORE (WEIGHTED)		31%

Sub-section	Indicator Category	Indicators	Total Score Attribution (Scores are cumulative unless	Stellantis Analysis	Stellantis
			Number of Points otherwise specified)		Points
1. Fossil Free and Environmentally Sustainable Supply Chains (General)	1.1. Disclosure of emissions, water and deforestation management	discloses total scope 3	The following scores are absolute, not cumulative: 100%: The company discloses scope 3 GHG emissions due to purchased goods and services. 25%: The company includes scope 3 GHG emissions including purchased goods and services in overall disclosure, but does disaggregate. Note: the company may achieve additional points under each the supply chain areas below, if they provide disaggregated emissions against each supply chain. Based on GRI 305-7, significant emissions include: i. NOx	https://www.stellantis.com/content/dam/stellantis-corporate/sustainability/csr-disclosure/stellantis/2023/Stellantis-2023-CSR-Report.pdf	0
			The following scores are absolute not cumulative: 100%: the company discloses significant emissions in their supply chain against all of the above categories. 50%: the company discloses significant emissions in their supchain against some of the above catetories. 1 According to GRI 303, water usage includes: - water withdrawn - water consumed - water discharged Companies will need to define "key suppliers" and: 50%: provide data against some of the above indicators 100%: provide data against all of the above indicators	Not disclosed.	0
		1.1.4. The company discloses deforestation and conversion-free commodity volumes from its supply chain	1 50%: The company discloses the percentage of high-risk hard commodity volumes sourced that are compliant with the company's requirements or policies on deforestation and conversion. OR 25%: The company discloses deforestation and conversion-fr commodity volumes from at least one of its key high-risk har commodities 50%: The company discloses the percentage of high-risk soft commodity volumes sourced that are compliant with the company's requirements or policies on deforestation and conversion. OR 25%: The company discloses deforestation and conversion-fr commodity volumes from at least one of its key high-risk soft commodities High-risk commodities are identified with the SBTN's High Impact Commodities List. Relevant commodities for automot supply chains include Copper, Iron, Lithium, Nickel, Bauxite/Aluminum, Zinc and Manganese (hard commodities) and Leather and Rubber (soft commodities).		0

Sub-section	Indicator Category	Indicators	Total Number of Points	Score Attribution (Scores are cumulative unless otherwise specified)	Stellantis Analysis	Stellantis Points
	1.2. Target-setting and progress towards fossil free and environmentally sustainable supply chains	has set and disclosed a	2	100%: the company discloses a verified science-based scope three target that includes upstream/purchased goods, including 2050 and interim year target(s). 50%: the company discloses a lifecycle target that includes upstream/purchased goods, including 2050 and interim year target(s) and/or does not indicate if it has been verified as science-based. 25%: the company only discloses 2050 zero emissions target with no interim target and/or it does not specify upstream/purchased goods.	Stellantis has a "science-based roadmap for CO2 Scope 1 and 2 emissions to reach Net Zero in 2038", including an intermediate target of 50% reduction by 2030 versus 2021 (2023 CSR Report, p. 35-36, p. 64). However, it only considers the "Well-to-Wheel CO2 emissions from scope 3 in intensity" and does not include upstream in its net-zero target. The company also has a target to reduce upstream Scope 3 emissions by 40% per BEV by 2030 and net zero in the whole value chain by 2038 (2023 CSR Report, p.23). However, there is no indication that this is a Science-based Target 2023 CSR Report https://www.stellantis.com/content/dam/stellantis-corporate/sustainability/csr-disclosure/stellantis/2023/Stellantis-2023-CSR-Report.pdf	1
	1. di po su sc	1.2.2. The company commits to having suppliers provide science-based targets for GHG emissions.	1	The following scores are absolute not cumulative. 100%: the company requires all its tier 1 suppliers, and their suppliers to set science-based targets. They also require tier 2 suppliers to set science-based targets. 75%: the company requires all its tier 1 suppliers set science-based targets. 50%: the company commits to having at least 70% of its key suppliers by emissions setting science-based targets by 2025. 25%: company commits to having suppliers setting science-based emissions targets, but does not provide a target date or target date is after 2025. 0%: Company does not have a commitment.	Stellantis aims to have 80% (by annual purchase value) of its strategic (level 1 and level 2) suppliers with carbon reduction targets aligned with Paris by 2025 (2023 CSR Report, p. 23). 2023 CSR Report https://www.stellantis.com/content/dam/stellantis-corporate/sustainability/csr-disclosure/stellantis/2023/Stellantis-2023-CSR-Report.pdf	0.25
		1.2.3. The company discloses the current percentage of suppliers providing science-based targets.	1	25%: they disclose the current percentage of tier 1 suppliers providing science-based targets. 25%: they disclose the current percentage of tier 2 suppliers providing science-based targets. 25%: additional points for over 50% of tier 1 suppliers providing science-based targets 25%: additional points for all tier 1 suppliers providing science-based targets	Stellantis states that "More than 75% of strategic (Level 1 and Level 2) suppliers committed to comply with the Paris Agreement" as of 2023 (2023 CSR Report, p. 34). 2023 CSR Report https://www.stellantis.com/content/dam/stellantis-corporate/sustainability/csr-disclosure/stellantis/2023/Stellantis-2023-CSR-Report.pdf	0.5
		1.2.4. The company requires all significant suppliers to set water reduction targets and disclose their water usage.	1	50%: the company requires tier 1 suppliers to set water reduction targets 50%: the company requires tier 1 suppliers to disclose their water usage. According to GRI 303, water usage includes: - water withdrawn - water consumed - water discharged	Stellantis that supplier should properly manage discharges and have an Environmental Management System that complies with local law (Global Responsible Purchasing Guidelines, p. 3). It recommends suppliers to have an EMS certification with international standards However, it doesn't elaborate further on water management among supplier requirements. Global Responsible Purchasing Guidelines (GRPG) https://www.stellantis.com/content/dam/stellantis-corporate/group/governance/corporate-regulations/global-responsible-purchasing-guidelines.pdf	0

Sub-section	Indicator Category	Indicators	Total Number of Points	Score Attribution (Scores are cumulative unless otherwise specified)	Stellantis Analysis	Stellantis Points
		1.2.5. The company has programs in place to monitor suppliers for compliance with GHG emissions targets and other environmental impacts.	1	25%: The company has a process that includes reducing GHGs and other environmental impacts, but lacks targets as a basis for compliance. or 50%: The company has a process that includes reducing GHGs and other environmental impacts, and includes targets as a basis for compliance. plus 25%: the company provides quantitative information of the number of suppliers audited and the tiers that are audited. 25%: the company provides qualitative case studies of how they have engaged suppliers on their targets.	Stellantis uses the CDP supply chain module to assess supplier performance, which includes GHG emissions and targets. The company also provides quantitative information on the number of suppliers that participated in the CDP supplier program (2023 CSR Report, p. 73). Stellantis also discloses the audits that were conducted by RCS Global and SGS on social and environmental issues and the tiers that are audited (RCS Global covers tier 1 to mine sites; SGS covers tier 1 suppliers) (2023 CSR Report, p. 263). Whenever a supplier is identified as noncompliant with the requirements of the Responsible Purchasing Guidelines, Stellantis requires the supplier to launch corrective action plans (2023 CSR Report, p. 263). Qualitative case studies are not provided. 2023 CSR Report https://www.stellantis.com/content/dam/stellantis-corporate/sustainability/csr-disclosure/stellantis/2023/Stellantis-2023-CSR-Report.pdf	0.75
		1.2.6. The company commits to eliminate deforestation and the conversion of all natural ecosystems from their supply chains.	1	The following scores are absolute, not cumulative: 100%: The company has time-bound targets to eliminate deforestation and the conversion of natural ecosystems from their supply chain. OR 100%: The company has time-bound targets to eliminate sourcing of high-risk commodities from areas of High Carbon Stock (HCS) and High Conservation Value (HCV). 75%: The company has time-bound targets to eliminate deforestation and conversion of natural ecosystems in the supply chain of at least one of its high-risk hard commodities, and at least one soft-commodity. OR 75%: The company has time-bound targets to eliminate sourcing from areas of High Carbon Stock (HCS) and High Conservation Value (HCV) for at least one of its high-risk hard commodities, and at least one soft-commodity. 50%: The company has time-bound targets to eliminate deforestation and conversion of natural ecosystems in the supply chain of at least one of its high-risk commodities. OR 50%: The company has time-bound targets to eliminate sourcing from areas of High Carbon Stock (HCS) and High Conservation Value (HCV) for at least one of its high-risk commodities. 25%: The company has a general commitment or policy to halt deforestation and the conversion of natural ecosystems in its supply chains, which extends beyond illegal deforestation or conversion.	Stellantis has a general policy to prevent deforestation and land conversion in its Global Responsible Purchasing Guidelines and requires its suppliers to have a time-bound plan with clear actions and milestones to meet that commitment (Global Responsible Purchasing Guidelines, p. 3). However, it doesn't have a time-bound target. Global Responsible Purchasing Guidelines (GRPG) https://www.stellantis.com/content/dam/stellantis-corporate/group/governance/corporate-regulations/global-responsible-purchasing-guidelines.pdf	0.25

Sub-section	Indicator Category	Indicators	Total Number of Points	Score Attribution (Scores are cumulative unless otherwise specified)	Stellantis Analysis	Stellantis Points
	1.3. Use of supply chain levers to achieve fossil free and environmentally sustainable supply chains	1.3.1. The company incentivises suppliers to reduce GHG and other significant air emissions.	1	50%: the company specifies that sustainability and/or ESG are included as factors for choosing a preferred supplier. 25%: the company specifies that GHG emissions are included in the tender and contracting process. 25%: the company specifies that "other significant air emissions" targets are included in the tender and contracting process. As companies are unlikely to publish their contract information, references may be found in sustainability reports, procurement policies, etc.	According to its 2023 CSR Report (p. 73), "Stellantis has established a specific CO2 requirement in its Global Responsible Purchasing Guidelines and has included the CO2 performance as a criterion in its business award policy for the most intensive CO2-emitting commodities that represent 80% of the CO2 footprint of BEVs." However, there is no mention of other significant air emissions targets. 2023 CSR Report https://www.stellantis.com/content/dam/stellantis-corporate/sustainability/csr-disclosure/stellantis/2023/Stellantis-2023-CSR-Report.pdf	0.75
		1.3.2. The company implements incentives and control systems to improve water management by suppliers	1	20%: The company's Supplier Code of Conduct and / or Responsible Sourcing Policy includes specific requirements for suppliers with regards to water management and conservation (e.g. having in place a water management plan). 40%: The company implements purchase control systems to incentivize improved water management by (potential) new suppliers (e.g. water management is explicitly taken into account in the tender process and is a factor in selecting suppliers) 40%: The company provides evidence of policies, systems and/or processes it has operationalized to manage risks and address impacts of water depletion/pollution by (existing) suppliers (e.g. the company provides detail of specific water risks it has identified as part of its supply chain risk assessment process; the company provides evidence of how they have engaged with, or suspended, noncompliant suppliers on water management, etc.).	Not disclosed.	0
		1.3.3. The company implements incentives and control systems to eliminate deforestation from its supply chain	1	20%: The company's Supplier Code of Conduct and / or Responsible Sourcing Policy includes specific requirements for suppliers with regards to deforestation and land conversion. 40%: The company implements purchase control systems to incentivize compliance on deforestation and land conversion by (potential) new suppliers (e.g. deforestation is explicitly taken into account in the tender process and is a factor in choosing a preferred supplier) 40%: The company provides evidence of policies, systems and/or processes it has operationalized to manage risks and address impacts of deforestation and land conversion by existing suppliers (e.g. the company provides detail of specific deforestation risks it has identified as part of its supply chain risk assessment process; the company provides evidence of how they have engaged with, or suspended, noncompliant suppliers on deforestation, etc.).	Stellantis set out its requirements for suppliers with regards to deforestation and land conversion in the Global Responsible Purchasing Guidelines (p. 3). It states that it "will rely on suppliers that are actively implementing deforestation-free supply chains, with tangible results coming from reliable initiatives and local agreements or partnerships". Stellantis also states that it "engages its suppliers globally to set out appropriate monitoring, traceability and action plans related to efforts to avoid deforestation," however no details are provided on the specific systems, processes and/or incentives it implements to achieve this (2023 CSR Report, p73). Global Responsible Purchasing Guidelines (GRPG) https://www.stellantis.com/content/dam/stellantis-corporate/group/governance/corporate-regulations/global-responsible-purchasing-guidelines.pdf 2023 CSR Report https://www.stellantis.com/content/dam/stellantis-corporate/sustainability/csr-disclosure/stellantis/2023/Stellantis-2023-CSR-Report.pdf	0.2

Sub-section	Indicator Category	Indicators	Total Number of Points	Score Attribution (Scores are cumulative unless otherwise specified)	Stellantis Analysis	Stellantis Points
2. Fossil Free and Environmentally Sustainable Steel	scope 3 GHG	2.1.1 The company discloses disaggregated GHG emissions for their steel supply chains.	1	The following scores are absolute, not cumulative: 100%: The company discloses scope 3 GHG emissions for purchased goods and services, disaggregated for their steel supply chains 50%: The company discloses a Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) for at least one electric vehicle model that includes disaggregated data on the embodied GHG emissions from the steel used in that vehicle.	Not disclosed.	0
	2.2. Target setting and progress towards fossil free and environmentally sustainable steel supply chains	2.2.1. The company has set targets for the use of fossil free and environmentally sustainable steel.	2	The scores below are not additive. They indicate specific thresholds for getting that percentage of points: 100%: the company has a commitment to source 100% fossil free steel by 2050 and 50% fossil free steel by 2030. 80%: the company has a commitment to source 100% Responsible Steel Level 4 certified steel by 2040 and 50% automotive steel that is ResponsibleSteel level 3 or 4 by 2030 (targets that align with ResponsibleSteel level 3 or 4 by 2030 (targets that align with ResponsibleSteel's emissions thresholds for these levels will also be awarded points). 60%: the company has set a target that is aligned with First Movers Coalition guidance of 10% "low-CO2" primary steel by 2030 AND/OR aligns with SteelZero Commitment to source 100% net zero steel by 2050, with an interim commitment of using 50% Lower Emission Steel by 2030 40%: the company has an emissions reduction target for steel that is aligned with IEA Heavy Industry Guidance (27% emissions reduction by 2030 and 95% by 2050) 20%: the company has a commitment to net zero steel by 2050 and/or a 2030 emissions reduction target for steel that is below the IEA Heavy Industry Guidance		0
		2.2.2. The company publishes progress towards their target by disclosing the current percentage of low-CO2 steel in their annual production cycle.		50%: The company discloses the current percentage of low-CO2 steel in their production cycle (definition of low-CO2 steel taken from SteelZero / ResponsibleSteel, specifically < 2 tons CO2e/ton for primary steel with 0% scrap through to < 0.35 tons CO2e/ton for secondary steel with 100% scrap). 50%: the company discloses the current percentage of Responsible Steel certified steel in their supply chain. Note: depending on the level of certification, companies may score points under the first category. MODIFIER: Half points will be awarded if a company discloses information that meets either, or both, of the above criteria but only for some elements in its annual production cycle.		0

Sub-section	Indicator Category	Indicators	Total Number of Points	Score Attribution (Scores are cumulative unless otherwise specified)	Stellantis Analysis	Stellantis Points	
		2.2.3. The company has a target for the use of secondary/ scrap steel by 2030.	2	100%: the company discloses a target for the use of recycled steel that is aligned with IEA Guidance for Heavy Industry has recycling, re-use: scrap as share of input in steel production as 54% by 2030 50%: the company discloses a target for the use of recycled steel.	Not disclosed.		0
		2.2.4. The company publishes progress towards their target bright disclosing the current percentage of recyclet steel used in its annual production cycle.	1	The following scores are absolute, not cumulative: 100%: the company discloses the percentage of recycled steel in their annual production cycle including volumes of both preand post-consumer steel. 75%: the company discloses the percentage of recycled steel in their annual production cycle. 50%: The company partially discloses the percentage of recycled steel for some elements within their annual production cycle. NB: Total recycled/scrap steel volume is sufficient if total steel volume is disclosed.	Stellantis discloses that "up to 30% of the steel used by Stellantis comes from scraps" but does not differentiate between pre and post-consumer scrap (2023 CSR REport, p74). This is not considered to be a percentage for its entire production cycle due to the use of the phrase "up to." 2023 CSR Report https://www.stellantis.com/content/dam/stellantis-corporate/sustainability/csr-disclosure/stellantis/2023/Stellantis-2023-CSR-Report.pdf	0.9	5
	2.3. Use of supply chain levers to achieve fossil free and environmentally sustainable steel supply chains	2.3.1. The company participates in multi- stakeholder procurement initiatives to collaborate with other buyers to incentivise investment in and production of	1	50%: the company is a member of SteelZero. 50%: the company is a member of the First Movers Coalition's sector group on steel	Stellantis is not a member of SteelZero or the First Movers Coalition's sector group on steel. https://www.theclimategroup.org/steelzero-members https://initiatives.weforum.org/first-movers-coalition/community		0
		2.3.2. The company participates in multi-stakeholder standard / certification initiatives to drive investment in and production of socially and environmentally sustainable steel at	1	25%: the company is a member of ResponsibleSteel. 50%: the company actively engages their steel suppliers regarding ResponsibleSteel certification. 25%: the company has disclosed purchasing commitments for ResponsibleSteel certified steel. Note: 0.6 points modifier applied due to multistakeholder initiative assessment. See sheet 8.	Stellantis is not a member of ResponsibleSteel. https://www.responsiblesteel.org/members-and-associates		0
		2.3.3. The company has entered into formal arrangements with suppliers to incentivise investment in and greater production of fossil free steel.	2	50%: the company states that it has entered into a formal arrangement with at least one steel supplier to invest in and scale-up production of low-CO2 steel. 25%: at least one purchase agreement signed by the company with a steel supplier for the provision of low-CO2 steel is a binding contract for which timelines and scale of supply (e.g. volume of steel to be purchased per year) are publicly disclosed. 25%: at least one purchase agreement signed by the company is for the provision of steel produced with new technologies for fossil-free steelmaking.	Not disclosed.		0

Sub-section	Indicator Category	Indicators	Total Number of Points	Score Attribution (Scores are cumulative unless otherwise specified)	Stellantis Analysis	Stellantis Points	
		2.3.4. The company integrates improved recyclability of steel into automobile design and manufacture.		25%: the company discloses that it is implementing a closed-loop process for steel (no reference to post-consumer scrap). OR 50%: the company provides detail on a closed-loop process it is implementing for steel (must include reference to post-consumer scrap). PLUS 50%: the company provides detail of how it uses automotive and/or component design to improve the recyclability of steel.	Not disclosed.	0	
3.Fossil Free and Environmentally Sustainable Aluminium	3.1. Disclosure of scope 3 GHG emissions due to aluminium	3.1.1. The company discloses disaggregated GHG emissions for their aluminium supply chains.	1	The following scores are absolute, not cumulative: 100%: The company discloses scope 3 GHG emissions for purchased goods and services, disaggregated for their aluminum supply chains 50%: The company discloses a Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) for at least one electric vehicle model that includes disaggregated data on the embodied GHG emissions from the aluminum used in that vehicle.	Not disclosed.	0	
	3.2. Target setting and progress towards fossil free and environmentally sustainable aluminum supply chains	3.2.1 The company has set targets for the use of fossil free and environmentally sustainable aluminium	2	The scores below are not additive. They indicate specific thresholds for getting that percentage of points: 100%: The company has a commitment to source 100% fossil free Aluminium by 2050 and 50% fossil free Aluminium by 2030. 80%: the company has set a target that is aligned with Mission Possible 1.5 scenario all primary aluminium being produced with low-carbon power by 2035 60%: the company has set a target that is aligned with First Movers Coalition guidance of 10% "low-CO2" primary aluminium by 2030 (definition of low-CO2 taken from First Movers Coalition, specifically < 3 tons CO2e/ton). 40%: the company has an emissions reduction target for aluminum that is aligned with IEA Heavy Industry Guidance (27% emissions reduction by 2030 and 95% by 2050) 20%: the company has a commitment to net zero aluminum by 2050 and/or a 2030 emissions reduction target for aluminum that is below the IEA Heavy Industry Guidance	Not disclosed.	0	
		3.2.2. The company publishes progress towards their target by disclosing the current percentage of low-co2 aluminium in their annual production cycle	1	The following scores are absolute, not cumulative: 100%: the company discloses the percentage of "low-CO2" aluminium in their supply chain (low-CO2 defined as either aluminum with a carbon footprint of less than 4 CO2e/t Al or aluminum that is produced with renewable electricity). 50%: The company partially discloses the percentage of low-co2 aluminum for some elements within their annual production cycle.	Not disclosed.	0	

Sub-section	Indicator Category	Indicators	Total Number of Points	Score Attribution (Scores are cumulative unless otherwise specified)	Stellantis Analysis	Stellantis Points	
		3.2.3. The company has a target to increase use of secondary/scrap aluminium by 2030.	2	These scores are not cumulative, they are thresholds for achieving a particular score. 100%: the company discloses a target for use of secondary or scrap aluminium that is aligned with IEA Net Zero 42% secondary/scrap by 2030. 50%: the company discloses a target for use of secondary or scrap aluminium that is less than IEA Net Zero 42% secondary/scrap by 2030.	Not disclosed.	c	
		3.2.4. The company publishes progress towards their target by disclosing the current percentage of recycled aluminium used in its annual production cycle	1	100%: the company discloses the percentage of recycled aluminium in their annual production cycle including volumes of both pre- and post-consumer aluminium. 75%: the company discloses the percentage of recycled aluminium in their annual production cycle. 50%: the company partially discloses the percentage of recycled aluminium for some elements with their annual production cycle. NB: Total recycled/scrap steel volume is sufficient if total steel volume is disclosed.		c	-
	3.3. Use of supply chain levers to achieve fossil free and environmentally sustainable aluminium supply chains	3.3.1. The company participates in multi- stakeholder procurement initiatives to collaborate with other buyers to incentivise investment in and production of fossil free aluminium	1	100%: the company is a member of First Movers Coalition sector group on aluminum	Stellantis is not a member of First Movers Coalition sector group on aluminum. https://initiatives.weforum.org/first-movers-coalition/community	C	
		3.3.2. The company participates in multi-stakeholder standard / certification initiatives to drive investment in and production of socially and environmentally sustainable aluminium	1	25%: the company is a member of the Aluminum Stewardship Initiative (ASI). 50%: the company actively engages their aluminum suppliers regarding ASI certification. 25%: the company has disclosed purchasing commitments for ASI certified aluminum. Note: 0.4 points modifier applied due to multistakeholder initiative assessment. See sheet 8.	Stellantis is not a member of ASI. https://aluminium-stewardship.org/about-asi/members	C	-
		3.3.3 The company has entered into formal arrangements with suppliers to incentivise investment in and greater production of fossil free aluminium	2	50%: the company states that it has entered into a formal arrangement with at least one aluminum supplier to invest in and scale-up production of low-CO2 aluminium. 25%: at least one purchase agreement signed by the company with a aluminum supplier for the provision of low-CO2 aluminium is a binding contract for which timelines and scale of supply (e.g. volume of aluminium to be purchased per year) are publicly disclosed. 25%: at least one purchase agreement signed by the company is for the provision of aluminum produced with new technologies for fossil-free aluminum production.	Not disclosed	C	

Sub-section	Indicator Category	Indicators	Total Number of Points	Score Attribution (Scores are cumulative unless otherwise specified)	Stellantis Analysis	Stellantis Points	
		3.3.4. The company integrates improved recyclability of aluminium into automobile design and manufacturing process.	2	25%: the company discloses that it is implementing a closed-loop process for aluminum (no reference to post-consumer scrap). OR 50%: the company provides detail on a closed-loop process it is implementing for aluminum (must include reference to post-consumer scrap). PLUS 50%: the company provides detail of how it uses automotive and/or component design to improve the recyclability of aluminum. Note: this could include the development of new alloys.	In its 2021 CSR Report (p. 219), the company previously disclosed a closed loop process for aluminium, though it does not specifically reference post-consumer scrap. "SALEMA project, supported by European Commission, develops a combined strategy of decreasing the critical raw material dependency (from magnesium and silicion) and creating a sustainable circular economy in the aluminum manufacturing industry of Europe, since electric automotive sector needs high-performance, sustainable aluminum sources, that is only possible by the generation of a new aluminum ecosystem." The 2023 CSR report (p. 207-209) contains generic references to circular economy and "life cycle stages" in the context of eco-design, without specific reference to aluminium. 2021 CSR Report - https://www.stellantis.com/content/dam/stellantis-corporate/sustainability/csr-disclosure/stellantis/2021/Stellantis_2021_CSR_Report.pdf 2023 CSR Report - https://www.stellantis.com/content/dam/stellantis-corporate/sustainability/csr-disclosure/stellantis/2023/Stellantis-2023-CSR-Report.pdf	0.5	
4. Fossil Free and Environmentall y Sustainable Batteries	4.1. Disclosure of scope 3 GHG emissions due to battery supply chains	4.1.1 The company discloses disaggregated scope 3 emissions for their battery supply chains, including a total for the whole battery and disaggregated emissions for key battery minerals (cathode / anode active materials)	1	The following scores are absolute, not cumulative: 100%: the company provides scope 3 GHG emissions their battery supply chain, disaggregated for cell production / manufacturing and key cathode / anode active materials (i.e. individual minerals) used in the battery 75%: the company provides scope 3 GHG emissions their battery supply chain, disaggregated for cell production / manufacturing and cathode and anode active materials (as a total) 50%: The company discloses scope 3 GHG emissions for purchased goods and services, disaggregated for their battery supply chain. 25%: The company discloses a Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) for at least one electric vehicle model that includes disaggregated data on the embodied GHG emissions from the battery used in that vehicle.	Not disclosed	0	
	4.2. Target setting and progress towards fossil free and environmentally sustainable battery supply chains	4.2.1. The company has set a target to produce fossil free and environmentally sustainable batteries.	1	The scores below are not additive. They indicate specific thresholds for getting that percentage of points: 100%: the company has a commitment to produce 100% fossil free batteries by 2050 and 50% fossil free batteries by 2030. 50%: Alignment with IEA Heavy Industry Guidance (27% emissions reduction by 2030 and 95% by 2050) 25%: Commitment below IEA Heavy Industry Guidance.	Stellantis has stated in its 2023 CSR Report (p. 23) a scope 3 upstream target to cut CO2 emissions of purchased parts by 40% per BEV vs 2021, which, given it is specific to EVs and is contextualized with explanation regarding the higher scope 3 upstream footprint of EVs, can be understood to include batteries. However, as this is not explicit and it is an intensity, not absolute, target, it cannot be determined if this meets the higher scoring criteria. 2023 CSR Report https://www.stellantis.com/content/dam/stellantis-corporate/sustainability/csr-disclosure/stellantis/2023/Stellantis-2023-CSR-Report.pdf	0.25	
		4.2.2. The company has set a target to reduce reliance on energy intensive minerals in battery production.	1	25%: statement of intent to reduce high intensity minerals in battery production (which may include a commitment to producing smaller batteries). 25%: the company has set a disaggregated target for the reduction of primary sources of nickel in their supply chain. 25%: the company has set a disaggregated target for the reduction of primary sources of lithium in their supply chain. 25%: the company has set a disaggregated target for the reduction of primary sources of lobalt in their supply chain. Note: The final three scoring criteria can also be met by setting targets for increasing the % recycled nickel/lithium/cobalt used in new batteries.	From 2024, the company will base on two battery technologies, including a Nickel-free and Cobalt-free battery (2023 CSR Report, p. 54). But there is no target to reduce high intensity minerals, nor disaggregated targets. 2023 CSR Report https://www.stellantis.com/content/dam/stellantis-corporate/sustainability/csr-disclosure/stellantis/2023/Stellantis-2023-CSR-Report.pdf	0.25	

Sub-section	Indicator Category	Indicators	Total Number of Points	Score Attribution (Scores are cumulative unless otherwise specified)	Stellantis Analysis	Stellantis Points	
		4.2.3. The company has set collection and/or recovery targets for high intensity battery metals.	1	100%: the company has a medium term target of 95% recovery for cobalt & nickel with 70% lithium by 2030 (equal to that proposed by the EU) and a short term target of 90% recovery rate for cobalt & nickel and 35% lithium by 2025. 25%: the company has set collection and/or recovery targets for high intensity battery metals that are lower and/or not disaggregated.	Not disclosed	0	
	4.3. Use of supply chain levers to achieve fossil free and environmentally sustainable battery supply chains	4.3.1. The company requires all battery manufacturers to use 100% renewable electricity	2	100%: the company discloses a requirement that all battery manufacturers are required to use 100% renewable electricity. 50%: the company discloses agreements/requirements for 100% renewable energy with some battery manufacturers 25%: the company discloses agreements/requirements for reduced emissions with some battery manufacturers or 50%: the company discloses a requirement that all battery manufacturers are required to be "carbon neutral", "net zero" or similar but does not define how they are using the term.	Not disclosed	0	
		4.3.3. Company enters into formal agreements (inclusive of joint ventures and investments) with extractives and other value chain companies to reduce the environmental impact of lithium sourcing.	1	25%: the company has entered into contractual agreements for the purchase of low CO2 lithium. These agreements may include purchasing commitments, and/or other forms of investment, including R&D. 25%: the company has entered into contractual agreements to reduce other environmental impacts of lithium sourcing, including by incorporating environmental conditions into contracts with suppliers. 25%: the company discloses the specific areas or requirements that such environmental conditions included in contracts cover. This may include requirements regarding water usage, biodiversity, tailings management, etc. but the company must explain how these conditions address specific environmental risks associated with lithium sourcing. 25%: The company engages in multi-stakeholder initiative(s) to reduce impacts on sourcing (e.g. emissions, water, biodiversity etc.). Any such initiatives must be specific to lithium mining / refining.	Stellantis has entered into contractual agreements with Vulcan for zero carbon lithium produced with geothermal energy, which also leads to water usage reduction (2023 CSR Report, p. 53). 2023 CSR Report https://www.stellantis.com/content/dam/stellantis-corporate/sustainability/csr-disclosure/stellantis/2023/Stellantis-2023-CSR-Report.pdf	0.5	

Sub-section	Indicator Category	Indicators	Total Number of Points	Score Attribution (Scores are cumulative unless otherwise specified)	Stellantis Analysis	Stellantis Points	
		4.3.4. Company enters into formal agreements (inclusive of joint ventures and investments) with extractives and other value chain companies to reduce the environmental impact of nickel sourcing.	1	25%: the company has entered into contractual agreements for the purchase of low CO2 nickel. These agreements may include purchasing commitments, and/or other forms of investment, including R&D. 25%: the company has entered into contractual agreements to reduce other environmental impacts of nickel sourcing, including by incorporating environmental conditions in contracts with suppliers. 25%: the company discloses the specific areas or requirements that such environmental conditions included in contracts cover. This may include requirements regarding water usage, biodiversity, tailings management, etc. but the company must explain how these conditions address specific environmental risks associated with nickel sourcing. 25%: The company engages in multi-stakeholder initiative(s) to reduce impacts on sourcing (e.g. emissions, water, biodiversity etc.). Any such initiatives must be specific to nickel mining / refining.	In January 2023, Stellantis and Finland-based Terrafame Ltd. announced the signing of a five-year supply agreement for nickel sulfate, starting in 2025. Due to its unique production technology, the carbon footprint of the nickel sulphate produced by Terrafame is among the smallest in the industry." (2023 CSR Report, p. 53) 2023 CSR Report https://www.stellantis.com/content/dam/stellantis-corporate/sustainability/csr-disclosure/stellantis/2023/Stellantis-2023-CSR-Report.pdf	0.25	
		4.3.5. Company enters into formal agreements (inclusive of joint ventures and investments) with extractives and other value chain companies to reduce the environmental impact of cobalt sourcing.	1	25%: the company has entered into contractual agreements for the purchase of low CO2 cobalt. These agreements may include purchasing commitments, and/or other forms of investment, including R&D. 25%: the company has entered into contractual agreements to reduce other environmental impacts of cobalt sourcing, including by incorporating environmental conditions into contracts with suppliers 25%: the company discloses the specific areas or requirements that the environmental conditions included in contracts cover. This may include requirements regarding water usage, biodiversity, tailings management, etc. but the company must explain how these conditions address specific environmental risks associated with cobalt sourcing. 25%: The company engages in multi-stakeholder initiative(s) to reduce impacts on sourcing (e.g. emissions, water, biodiversity etc.)	Not disclosed	0	
		4.3.6. The company participates in multi-stakeholder initiatives to collaborate with other buyers to incentivise investment in and production of fossil free and environmentally sustainable batteries at scale.	1	100%: the company is a member of the Global Battery Alliance.	Stellantis is no longer listed as a member of the Global Battery Alliance. https://www.globalbattery.org/about/members/	0	

Sub-section	Indicator Category		Total Number of Points	Score Attribution (Scores are cumulative unless otherwise specified)	Stellantis Analysis	Stellantis Points	
		4.3.7. The company invests in the development of new battery chemistries & technologies that reduce their overall material and carbon footprint by reducing the use of emissions-intensive minerals and toxic materials (such as persistent organic pollutants (POPs))	2	25%: the company provides examples of R&D that they are conducting to develop new battery chemistries / technologies that reduce the use of emissions-intensive minerals and/or toxic pollutants. R&D could be done in house or via formal partnerships with battery manufacturers. 25%: the company provides examples of the systems and processes it is developing to scale this R&D to commercial production. 50%: the company has brought to market electric vehicles that utilize battery chemistries / technologies that meet the above criteria.	Stellantis mentions R&D it is conducting through partners into multiple battery chemistries: it is conducting research into solid-state technology and also has a joint development agreement with Factorial Energy to scale to production solid state battery technology. It says that from 2024, the company will base on two battery technologies, including a Nickel-free and Cobalt-free battery (2023 CSR Report, p. 54). Stellantis Ventures has also invested in May 2023 in Lyten "to accelerate the commercialization of Lyten 3D Graphene™ applications for the mobility industry, including the LytCell™ Lithium-Sulfur EV battery. Unlike traditional lithium-ion batteries, Lyten's Lithium-Sulfur batteries do not use nickel, cobalt, or manganese, resulting in an estimated 60% lower carbon footprint than today's best-in-class lithium-ion batteries" (2023 CSR Report, p. 54). In January 2024, Stellantis Ventures, the corporate venture fund of Stellantis announced its participation as a strategic investor in Tiamat, a France-based company that is developing and commercializing sodium-ion battery technology, which offers a lower cost per kilowatt-hour and is free of lithium and cobalt (2023 CSR Report, p. 55). Finally, Stellantis also discloses that, since 2024, its EVs have also been using "a Nickel-free and Cobalt-free battery" (2023 CSR Report, p. 54). 2023 CSR Report https://www.stellantis.com/content/dam/stellantis-corporate/sustainability/csr-disclosure/stellantis/2023/Stellantis-2023-CSR-Report.pdf	2	
		4.3.8. The company invests in the development of new battery designs, technologies, systems and/or processes to maximize the recyclability of EV batteries	1	25%: the company provides examples of R&D that they are conducting in-house or in partnership with value chain partners to improve the safe and effective recycling of batteries (for example direct recycling). 25%: the company provides examples of the systems and processes it is developing to scale this R&D to commercial production. 50%: the company provides examples of battery recycling processes it has developed in-house or in partnership with value chain partners that have achieved recovery rates of at least 95% cobalt/nickel & 70% lithium. Note disclosed recovery rates achieved at the pilot / R&D stage are valid for points here. Disclosure of recycling rates achieved at commercial scale is evaluated in indicator 4.3.10.	Not disclosed	0	
		4.3.9. The company has established processes for battery repair, reuse and repurposing in order to maximize the usable lifespan of its EV batteries.	1	25%: the company indicates that there are processes in place (such as inspection, design, access to battery information, collection and transportation, etc.) for repairing, reusing and/or repurposing batteries. 25%: the company provides qualitative information about processes (including the establishment and operation of collection points) to increase the % of batteries being collected for reuse, repurposing and/or recycling 50%: the company provides quantitative information about the collection of batteries (i.e total numbers and / or percentages of batteries collected)	Stellantis is exploring the reuse of these batteries by designing, building and testing electric stationary storage demonstrators, focused on residential, commercial and industrial use in particular with its joint venture with NHOA Free2move e-solutions (2023 CSR Report, p. 216). It discloses that: "In 2023, 3,318 of the batteries used in Stellantis' vehicles had a life cycle management solution (versus 2,261 in 2022): 262 (versus 149 in 2022) were repaired, 1,265 (versus 1,032) were remanufactured, 350 (versus 426) were used in second-life projects, and 1,441 (versus 654) were recycled" (p. 216). In 2023, Stellantis has made efforts to recycle higher battery volumes and make sure that all the dealers, plants, R&D centers and dismantlers have access to local recyclers selected by Stellantis (p. 216). 2023 CSR Report https://www.stellantis.com/content/dam/stellantis-corporate/sustainability/csr-disclosure/stellantis/2023/Stellantis-2023-CSR-Report.pdf	1	

Sub-section	Indicator Category	Indicators	Total Number of Points	Score Attribution (Scores are cumulative unless otherwise specified)	Stellantis Analysis	Stellantis Points	
		4.3.10. The company has established closed-loop processes in order to maximize the recycling of end-of-life EV batteries	1	25%: the company indicates that there is a closed-loop process in place for recycling batteries (that involves recovering raw materials). 25%: the company provides detail on the battery recycling process / method(s) used and discloses that they do not use incineration / high-temperature combustion processes. 50%: the company provides quantitative information about the % of batteries currently being recycled (at commercial scale).	Stellantis discloses recycling of batteries to extract raw materials, including the recycling rates (73.1% for Lithium-Ion batteries and 83.7% for Nickel Metal Hybride batteries) (2023 CSR Report, p. 216). They do not disclose additional details. 2023 CSR Report https://www.stellantis.com/content/dam/stellantis-corporate/sustainability/csr-disclosure/stellantis/2023/Stellantis-2023-CSR-Report.pdf	0.75	
5. Climate Lobbying		Performance Band (A+ to F) is a full measures of a company's climate policy engagement, accounting for both its own engagement and that of its industry associations.	Multiplier of total category score	A=1.3 B=1.2 C=1.1 N/D = 1 D=0.9 E= 0.8 F=0.7	D+ rating https://lobbymap.org/company/Stellantis-NV-019d8501313bd6e981bf5591457e9d00	0.9	

Sub-section		Indicators	Total	Points	Score Attribution	Stellantis Analysis	Stellantis
	Category		Number of Points	Modifier (if appliable)	Note: scores are cumulative unless otherwise specified.		points
1. Responsible Sourcing and Human Rights Due Dilligence: General Indicators		1.1.1. The company has a public commitment to human rights.	1		100%: the company has a standalone human rights policy or other formal commitment that it will respect the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Bill of Rights, or commit to the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs).	Stellantis has a standalone human rights policy that endorses the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Bill of Rights, the UNGPs, and the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work (p. 1, 3). Human Rights Policy https://www.stellantis.com/content/dam/stellantis-corporate/sustainability/human-rights/Stellantis-Human-Rights-Policy-EN.pdf	1
		1.1.2. The company extends their human rights commitments to their Tier 1 suppliers and beyond.	2		S0%: the company has a Supplier Code of Conduct (SCoC) or equivalent that is easily accessible from their website. The SCoC explicitly references the company's human rights policy or states that suppliers are required to respect and/or uphold all human rights. OR 25%: the company has a Supplier Code of Conduct (SCoC) or equivalent that is easily accessible from their website. The SCoC explicitly references human rights but only requires suppliers to respect a limited selection of human rights listed by the company. PLUS 50%: the company "requires" or otherwise mandates their suppliers to apply the requirements of the SCoC to their own suppliers. OR 25%: the company "expects" or "encourages" their suppliers to apply these standards to their own suppliers.	Stellantis' Global Responsible Purchasing Guidelines (GRPG) requires suppliers to "respects human rights in all countries in which it operates, including in geographical areas where human rights may not yet be sufficiently protected." " to work towards preventing situations of complicity or acts of collusion concerning fundamental human rights violations." The company requires suppliers to apply the requirements of the GRPG to its own suppliers: "Supplier pledges its commitment to fulfil its responsibility towards respecting human rights in its operations and throughout its entire supply chain." (p. 1) Global Responsible Purchasing Guidelines (GRPG) https://www.stellantis.com/content/dam/stellantis-corporate/group/governance/corporate-regulations/global-responsible-purchasing-guidelines.pdf	2
	1.2. Identify	1.2.1. The company has a process in place to assess salient human rights risks in their supply chain.	1		25%: the company states that there is a process in place for identifying salient human rights risks. 25%: the company explains its methodology for identifying risks (e.g. desktop review) and prioritising them. 25%: the company specifies how often they repeat this risk assessment. 25%: the company specifies if and how they engage with external human rights experts. Note: this engagement must be specific to the company and its supply chains to be scored here. Simply participating in a multistakeholder initiative that includes human rights experts is not sufficient, unless the company has articulated how it applies the information gained via these initiatives to their own supply chain. Finally, effective risk identification involves consultation with potentially impacted stakeholders. We have included additional indicators under each section below to reflect this.	The company's Human Rights Policy mentions, and broadly describes, the company's due diligence process to identify and mitigate human rights risks (p. 6-7) Stellantis describes its "CSR risk assessment", which include identification of human rights risks, in its 2023 Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) report. This includes its methodology for identifying "Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) macro risks", and for prioritising risks: "Stellantis Protection, Audit and Risk Management Department is in charge of assessing the magnitude of the risk as well as the degree of maturity of the risk management measures adopted. The assessment and prioritization process of risks/opportunities, including those posed by climate change, starts with classification of likelihood of the risk occurrence, potential impact on profitability, business continuity and reputation, and mitigation actions in place. These elements determine the residual risk rating defining the risk significance and prioritization for the Company, Risks that are identified a having high- or medium high-ratings are considered significant. The top significant risks, those that might have a substantive financial or strategic impact on the business, are deemed "Top Risks". Each Top Risk is then classified by risk categories (Strategic, Operational, Financial and Compliance) and control measures and mitigating actions are subsequently defined." (p. 21). More detail, including tools for identifying risks, is included later in the report (p. 260, 262). "The Audit and Compliance Department performs an annual audit of compliance with this Policy and actions taken to prevent any deviations, as well as investigating any allegations or violations." (Human Rights Policy, p. 7). The company also specifies that "The principal risks in each function, those which are most critical, are analysed each half year." (CSR Report, p. 21). However, this does not specify whether human rights experts were included. Human Rights Policy https://www.stellantis.com/content/dam/st	0.75

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Sub-section	Indicator	Indicators	Total	Points	Score Attribution	Stellantis Analysis	Stellantis
	Category		Number of Points	Modifier (if appliable)	Note: scores are cumulative unless otherwise specified.		points
		1.2.2. The company discloses the salient human rights risks in their supply chain and where they are located.	1	appnesses	The following scores are absolute not cumulative: 25%: the company names the generic, salient risks in their supply chain (e.g. conflict minerals, forced labour, water security, etc.). 50%: the company discloses where in their supply chain these risks occur, by reference to geographical location, material type, and/or tier. Note: greater level of specificity on all these elements is expected under indicator 2.2.2 on transition minerals risks. 100%: the company provides additional description of these risks. Note: to score here, the description must be based on findings from the company's due diligence measures, and not constitute a generic description.	The company names the generic, salient human rights risks in its supply chains (e.g. child labour, forced labour, etc.), and describes these risks (CSR Report, p. 267-9), but it does so only in an abstract manner (i.e. not in relation to the specific risks identified in the supply chain through the company's due diligence measures). The company specifies where some of these risks occur in the supply chain, by reference to material type (e.g. child and forced labour in the cobalt supply chain, child labour in the mica supply chain, etc.) (CSR Report, p. 273, 278) 2023 CSR Report https://www.stellantis.com/content/dam/stellantis-corporate/sustainability/csr-disclosure/stellantis/2023/Stellantis-2023-CSR-Report.pdf	0.5
		1.2.3. The company has a process for identifying high risk supplier categories in their supply chain.	1		50%: the company outlines the process for how they identify high risk supplier categories in Tier 1 in order to prioritise differential assurance actions. This may include taking into account the leverage that the automotive company has to affect change (e.g. their annual spend, whether they are a primary or majority buyer, etc.), the geography of suppliers, and the severity of the risks that have been identified. 25%: the company outlines how this process extends beyond tier 1. Note: this does not necessarily have to involve a process that extends to the point of extraction, as this is covered below in the transition minerals section. 25%: the company outlines the types of differential assurance actions it uses to manage those risks. Note: to score here, it must do more than indicate that there are differential assurance actions, it must specify what those are.	The company's Human Rights Policy explains that the company performs a global risk mapping to identify the entities that represent the highest risk to the Company from a compliance and reputational perspective, including from the perspective of human rights compliance, and has a structured due diligence program to obtain information regarding those entities that are deemed to constitute the highest risk (p. 7). The company's CSR report describes the process for identifying high-risk suppliers in greater detail. This includes a Risk Mapping, based on third-party assessment ratings, such as EcoVadis Rating Framework (p. 260), transparency tools (p. 261), and audits (p. 262). The company explains how this process extends beyond Tier 1: "Stellantis defined and has begun to implement a global process to continuously identify and monitor risks from certain non-Tier 1 critical suppliers when relevant." (p. 260). The company lists the basis for categorising high risk Tier 1 and N-Tier suppliers (p. 260-61). The company outlines differential assurance actions. Its Human Rights Policy indicates that any adverse information is followed up by mitigation steps (p. 7). The CSR Report specifies that "A corrective action plan is automatically required for suppliers that do not receive a score that meets the standards set by Stellantis." (p. 261). On-site audits "are conducted for suppliers identified as risky according to three CSR criteria: countries (non-signatory country or country with questionable governance), products (inherently risky, such as promotional items) or processes (manufacturing processes involving hazardous substances)." Monthly supplier briefings and training are also conducted (p. 262). Human Rights Policy https://www.stellantis.com/content/dam/stellantis-corporate/sustainability/human-rights/Stellantis-Human-Rights-Policy-EN.pdf 2023 CSR Report https://www.stellantis.com/content/dam/stellantis-corporate/sustainability/csr-disclosure/stellantis/2023/Stellantis-2023-CSR-Report.pdf	
	1.3. Prevent, Mitigate and Account	1.3.1. The company assesses the risk of adverse human rights impacts with suppliers prior to entering into any contracts.	2		25%: the company outlines the process to assess risks at individual suppliers. This may include supplier questionnaires, audits, etc. Note: it is not enough for companies to state that they assess suppliers prior to entering into any contracts, they must outline how this assessment occurs. Secondly, a requirement that suppliers sign a statement confirming their compliance is not sufficient risk assessment. Similarly, companies must outline how they verify information provided in supplier self-assessment questionnaires. 25%: the company provides quantitative information of the number of potential new suppliers assessed, and the tier that they belong to. 25%: the company provides quantitative information on the number of potential new suppliers where non-conformances were found. Note: the action taken to respond to these findings is addressed by indicators below. 25%: this process extends beyond tier 1 to tier 2 at a minimum.	Stellantis outlines the process to assess risks at individual suppliers prior to awarding a contract: "Business contracts are awarded based on, among others, CSR Performance. Stellantis' policy for all sourcing activity to award business to new and existing suppliers requires that CSR performance is systematically taken into consideration and globally reviewed. The goal is to confirm responsible purchasing practices are in place with our selected suppliers and at an acceptable performance level. We seek to only award business to suppliers that share our values and can maintain required compliance and performance." (CSR Report, p. 259). The company has outsourced its Tier 1 supplier assessment process an independent external company, EcoVadis. "Stellantis informed its suppliers that this evaluation was a prerequisite for the placement of future business, and to remain on the supplier panel" (CSR Report, p. 261). The company reports that more than 3,461 supplier groups were risk assessed in 2023, and that this corresponded to more than 89% of the annual purchased value (CSR Report, p. 18). However, this does not specify how many, or what percentage of this, were potential new suppliers. The company does not state whether there is any such process for new Tier 2 suppliers. 2023 CSR Report https://www.stellantis.com/content/dam/stellantis-corporate/sustainability/csr-disclosure/stellantis/2023/Stellantis-2023-CSR-Report.pdf	0.5

Sub-section	Indicator Category	Indicators	Total Number of Points	Points Modifier (if appliable)	Score Attribution Note: scores are cumulative unless otherwise specified.	Stellantis Analysis	Stellantis points
		1.3.2. The company discloses how it monitors suppliers for compliance with the SCoC during the contract period.	2		20%: the company indicate that there is a process in place to monitor compliance. 20%: the company provides details on the process (e.g. tools, technologies and sources of information they use, auditing practices, how they select suppliers to audit, how often these audits take place, etc). 20%: the company provides quantitative information on the number of suppliers assessed for compliance and the tiers that are assessed. Note: this indicator refers to quantitative assessment tools (e.g. surveys). 20%: the company provides quantitative information of the number of suppliers audited and the tiers that are audited. Note: this indicator refers to on-site audits. 20%: the company provides quantitative information on nonconformances found. Note: the action taken to respond to these findings is addressed by indicators below. Notes: Quantitative information on assessments and audits can be provided as a percentage of suppliers assessed / audited or as a number. If the company provides a number of suppliers as a number of suppliers. For due diligence to be effective, it must involve potentially impacted stakeholders and/or their representatives. This is scored under each of the sections listed below.	Stellantis' GRPG outlines the process to monitor suppliers' compliance: "Supplier's social and environmental performance is regularly assessed by a third party The assessment is used for defining (i) the risk of a Supplier's non-compliance with the principles set forth in these Guidelines and (ii) the sites to be audited." (p. 1). On-site audits "are conducted for suppliers identified as risky". These social and environmental audits are also managed by an independent external service provider, SGS (CSR Report, p. 277). "The specifications stipulate that local auditors who speak the language of the audited site and who have a thorough knowledge of the applicable local laws, regulations and practices applicable to the site must carry out the audit. The external auditor creates an audit report for each audit. The report describes non compliances and grades them according to four classifications; critical, core, minor and observations only, each requiring corrective action plans." If a reaudit is needed it would be scheduled for approximately 6 months from the original audit to allow for progress to be evaluated" (CSR Report, p. 262). The company discloses that "more than 3,461 supplier groups were assessed by EcoVadis", and that this "accounts for more than 89% of the value of direct purchases" (CSR Report, p. 263), indicating this refers to Tier 1 suppliers. The company also indicates that 81 external social and environmental on-site audits were conducted in 2023, and gives details as to tiers: "31 audits were conducted by RCS Global for the battery supply chain from Tier 1 to mine sites" (CSR Report, p. 263). These audits covered "every Tier of Stellantis' cobalt and lithium supply chains (battery manufacturer, cathode manufacturer, refiner, treatment unit, and mine site)." (p. 280). 50 SGS social and environmental audits were performed for Tier 1 suppliers (p. 263). However, the company provides quantitative information on non-conformances found, including their type (i.e. child labour, forced labour, free	1.6
		1.3.3. The company reports on how it is prepared to respond if it finds non-conformances with the SCoC	1.5		This indicator relates to the contractual relationship between suppliers and the auto-manufacturer. It applies to all tiers to the point of extraction where there is, or there might be, a direct relationship between the auto manufacturer and the supplier. 33%: the company discloses that suppliers will be subject to corrective action plans if non-conformances are identified. 33%: the company discloses specific actions it will take in response to adverse human rights impacts and/or other human rights related contractual breaches by suppliers (for example, stop-work notices, warning letters, supplementary training, policy revision and termination of the contract). 33%: the company discloses the number of corrective action plans or equivalent issued during the reporting year. Note: this is distinct from providing remedy to impacted stakeholders.	Stellantis states: "A corrective action plan is automatically required for suppliers that do not receive a score that meets the standards set by Stellantis (CSR Report, p. 261). For high risk suppliers, the company verifies information by way of on-site audits (p. 262). Non-compliance is graded according to four classifications; critical, core, minor and observations only. Each requires a corrective action plan. "If no satisfactory solution can be found to a critical or core noncompliance, a disengagement plan may be put in place after consultation with internal individuals affected by the decision. If necessary, an audit may be conducted to verify that action plans were implemented." During this period of time the corrective action plans are expected to be implemented and generating results. If it is found that there is no positive outcome, the corrective action plans would be updated, the evaluation period reconsidered, and internal discussions could occur regarding potential business discontinuation." (CSR Report, p. 262). " At the close of the audit a formal debrief is conducted to share the findings with the supplier. Depending on the findings, after the debrief individual follow up is made to validate that corrective action plans are implemented, if required a follow-up audit is performed to have the necessary evidences of implementation." (CSR Report, p. 275). The company discloses that 574 suppliers had corrective action plans in 2023, and that 50 corrective action plans were launched in 2023 (CSR Report, p. 263). During 2023, 426 assessed or audited suppliers worked on a corrective action plan specifically on human rights issues, which is 12.3% of the total assessed or audited suppliers (p. 280). 2023 CSR Report https://www.stellantis.com/content/dam/stellantis-corporate/sustainability/csr-disclosure/stellantis/2023/Stellantis-2023-CSR-Report.pdf	1.5

Sub-section	Indicator Category	Indicators	Total Number of Points	Points Modifier (if appliable)	Score Attribution Note: scores are cumulative unless otherwise specified.	Stellantis Analysis	Stellantis points
		1.3.4. The company discloses how they verify the implementation of corrective actions.	1	apphasie	The following scores are absolute, not cumulative: 100%: the company discloses the types of actions that it undertakes across its whole supply chain to verify whether corrective actions have occurred. 25%: the company only a subset of the types of actions that it undertakes to verify whether correction actions have occured (e.g. audits) and/or only discloses the types of actions that it undertakes for certain supply chains and/or materials to verify whether corrective actions have occurred. Note: successful corrective measures involve impacted stakeholders and/or their representatives. Their involvement is scored under each section below.	The company states that, for high risk suppliers, the company verifies implementation of corrective action plans by way of on-site audits. For other suppliers, this is done if necessary. "During this period of time the corrective action plans are expected to be implemented and generating results. If it is found that there is no positive outcome, the corrective action plans would be updated, the evaluation period reconsidered, and internal discussions could occur regarding potential business discontinuation." (CSR Report, p. 262). " after [an on-site audit] debrief individual follow up is made to validate that corrective action plans are implemented, if required a follow-up audit is performed to have the necessary evidences of implementation." (p. 275). 2023 CSR Report https://www.stellantis.com/content/dam/stellantis-corporate/sustainability/csr-disclosure/stellantis/2023/Stellantis-2023-CSR-Report.pdf 2023 Vigilance Plan https://www.stellantis.com/content/dam/stellantis-corporate/sustainability/csr-disclosure/stellantis/2023/Stellantis-2023-Vigilance-Plan-EN.pdf	1
	1.4. Remedy	1.4.1. The company has put in place a formal mechanism whereby workers, suppliers, suppliers, suppliers workers (in any tier) and other external stakeholders can raise grievances regarding adverse human rights impacts in their supply chain to an impartial entity.	2		10%: if the company only has an in-house mechanism 20%: the company has put in place an independent, formal mechanism to report a grievance to an impartial entity regarding human rights in the company's supply chains. 20%: The mechanism is available to its workers, suppliers, suppliers' workers (in any tier) and other external stakeholders (e.g. whistleblower hotline). 50%: the company communicates how the existence of the mechanism is communicated to its suppliers' workers and other impacted stakeholders. Note: simply posting it on the website is not enough. The involvement of impacted stakeholders and their legitimate representatives (e.g. workers, indigenous communities, etc.) in the design, review, operation and ongoing improvement of grievance mechanisms is central to their efficacy. As such, additional indicators have been included under each focus area regarding the specific integration of feedback from different stakeholder groups.	Stellantis has put in place a dedicated channel for complaints called the Integrity Helpline. "The Integrity Helpline provides a common, worldwide, and independent intake via telephone at local numbers and web." (Human Rights Policy, p. 8). "This system continues to be provided by a specialized independent service provider" (CSR Report, p. 186). "This system is open to employees, employee representatives, suppliers and other stakeholders (CSR Report, p. 89). The company reports that "Various internal communication campaigns deployed throughout 2023 promoted the use of the Integrity Helpline as a system for the reporting of all types of concerns" (p. 186). However, this does not indicate how the company communicates the existence of the mechanism to suppliers' workers and other impacted stakeholders. Human Rights Policy https://www.stellantis.com/content/dam/stellantis-corporate/group/governance/corporate-regulations/Stellantis-Human-Rights-Policy.pdf 2023 CSR Report https://www.stellantis.com/content/dam/stellantis-corporate/sustainability/csr-disclosure/stellantis/2023/Stellantis-2023-CSR-Report.pdf	1
		1.4.2. The company discloses data about the practical operation of their grievance mechanism, such as the number of grievances filed, addressed, and resolved, their type, severity and outcome.	1		25%: The company provides quantitative information about the total number of grievances raised during the reporting year. 50%: The company provides disaggregated information about the total number of supply chain grievances raised, with detail as to their type, severity and tier 25%: the company provides information about the number of supply chain grievances resolved. The indicator below seeks greater detail as to the concrete measures of reparation offered.	The company discloses that, in 2023, 2,156 cases were reported via the Stellantis Integrity Helpline (CSR Report, p. 90). However, disaggregated data for supply chain grievances specifically is not provided. The company provides quantitative information about the total number of grievances addressed and resolved, and disaggregates this information by some labour-related grievances within its own workforce (p. 187). Information on the resolution of supply chain grievances is not provided. 2023 CSR Report https://www.stellantis.com/content/dam/stellantis-corporate/sustainability/csr-disclosure/stellantis/2023/Stellantis-2023-CSR-Report.pdf	0.25

Sub-section	Indicator	Indicators	Total	Points	Score Attribution	Stellantis Analysis	Stellantis
	Category		Number of	Modifier (if	Note: scores are cumulative unless otherwise specified.		points
	"		Points	appliable)	·		·
2. Responsible Sourcing of Transition Minerals	2.1.	2.1.1. The company has put in place a remedy process. 2.1.1. The company has a commitment to responsible metals and minerals sourcing.	Points		50%: the company discloses the process for determining remedy. This should indicate in general terms: - 25%: how they investigate an issue that is raised and escalate the issue within the company - 25%: how they determine appropriate remedy 50%: the company discloses information on the the measures of reparation for human rights abuses provided through its remedy process: - 25%: The company discloses information about the number of confirmed human rights grievances in its supply chain that resulted in measures of reparation to those affected, or in a request for suppliers to provide reparation 25%: The company provides one or more qualitative case studies to illustrate reparations in action (where there have been no cases resulting in measures of reparation that year, case studies from previous years to illustrate the process will suffice). Note: this information can be anonymised, to protect the identity of those involved.		Stellantis points 1
					50%: the company has a standalone responsible minerals sourcing policy or their human rights policy includes a commitment to the responsible sourcing of "conflict minerals" only.		

					1		
Sub-section	Indicator	Indicators	Total	Points	Score Attribution	Stellantis Analysis	Stellantis
	Category		Number of	Modifier (if	Note: scores are cumulative unless otherwise specified.		points
		0.4.0 =	Points	appliable)			
		2.1.2. The company requires its suppliers	2	<u>'</u>	50%: Implementation of the OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from CAHRAs:	Stellantis states that its "policy is to establish transparency with suppliers on the origin of minerals used in particular from conflict affected and high-risk areas (CAHRA) including but not limited to, tungsten, tantalum, tin and gold (known as "3TG") as defined by the OECD Due Diligence Guidance for	1.2
		to undertake due			- 50%: the SCoC requires suppliers to undertake due diligence in	Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas. (GRPCp. 3).	
		diligence in			accordance with the OECD Due Diligence Guidance for	The position of the control of the c	
		accordance with the			Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from CAHRAs in relation	Suppliers are expected to: "(i) have or implement policies committing to responsible sourcing of minerals and materials; (ii) utilize due diligence frameworks	
		OECD Due Diligence			to all salient metals and minerals from anywhere.	and systems consistent with OECD Due Diligence Guidance to conduct due diligence; (iii) and require their suppliers to adopt management systems and	
		Guidance for			OR	practices that are aligned to these Guidelines and the OECD Due Diligence Guidelines." (GRPG, p. 3).	
		Responsible Supply			-25%: the SCoC requires suppliers to undertake due diligence in	b is not close whether a realized and a realized to realized and discount is according to the board of the realized to all realized and	
		Chains of Minerals from Conflict-			accordance with the OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from CAHRAs in relation	It is not clear whether suppliers are expected to undertake due diligence in accordance with the OECD Due Diligence Guidance in relation to all metals and minerals from AHRAs, or only to 3TGs from CAHRAs. The company's 2023 CSR Report appears to confirm the	
		Affected and High			to all metals and minerals from CAHRAs.	latter: "Stellantis took significant measures in 2023 to update the Responsible Purchasing Guidelines to strive towards ensuring our suppliers are committed	
		Risk Areas (CAHRAs)			OR	to responsibly sourcing minerals mined in conflict affected and high-risk areas as well as committing to follow OECD Due Diligence for 3TG minerals." (CSR	
					- 10%: the SCoC requires suppliers to undertake due diligence in	Report, p. 272).	
					accordance with the OECD Due Diligence Guidance for		
					Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from CAHRAs in relation to tin, tungsten, tantalum, and gold (3TGs) from CAHRAs.	Suppliers are expected to provide information about "the smelter from which raw materials are supplied either directly or through subcontractors" (GRPG, p. 4)	
					to tin, tungsten, tantaium, and gold (31Gs) from CARKAS.	p. 4)	
					50%: Implementation of Due Diligence:	Global Responsible Purchasing Guidelines (GRPG)	
					- 25%: the company requires suppliers to have a due diligence	https://www.stellantis.com/content/dam/stellantis-corporate/group/governance/corporate-regulations/global-responsible-purchasing-guidelines.pdf	
					process in place to identify raw materials sources, specifically,		
					conducting due diligence on Smelter or Refiners (SoRs) in their	2023 CSR Report	
					supply chain (this may include the use of third party	https://www.stellantis.com/content/dam/stellantis-corporate/sustainability/csr-disclosure/stellantis/2023/Stellantis-2023-CSR-Report.pdf	
					certification, etc) 25%: the company requires suppliers to disclose		
					smelter/refiner information.		
	2.2.	2.2.1. The company	2	2	25%: the company discloses that they have a process in place to	Stellantis requires suppliers to identify the goods it supplies and provide documentation, "that traces the goods or its components throughout the Supplier's	2
	Identify	has a process in place			map transition minerals supply chains back to the point of	supply chain to the original source." "Supplier shall cooperate with Stellantis programs to map the Supplier's supply chain" (GRPG, p. 2). In addition, the	
	,	to map transition			extraction.	company "conducts an annual mapping for the source of essential materials for electric vehicle battery manufacturing and in 2023, added an additional step	
		minerals (e.g. nickel,				in supply chain mapping, in which the risks are highest for human rights abuses. This mapping relates to the RCS audit program, extending our battery supply	
		lithium, cobalt, copper, manganese,			25%: the company provides detail on the processes that they have put in place to map their transition minerals supply chains	chain by two suppliers, conducting tier mapping throughout. In 2023, we continued the partnership with RCS Global to apply due diligence to our critical	
		zinc) in their supply			to the point of extraction.	suppliers regarding cobalt and lithium supply chains by conducting 31 (101 from start of program) external on-site audits." (CSR Report, 275). "31 (30 in 2022) audits were conducted by RCS Global for the battery supply chain from Tier 1 to mine sites" (CSR Report, 263).	
		chains to the point of			to the point of extractions	2022) addits were conducted by NCS Global for the battery supply Chair Holl Tier 1 to Hillie Sites (CSK Neport, 203).	
		extraction.			25%: the company discloses the portion of the transition	Stellantis discloses some information from it lithium and cobalt mapping (CSR Report, p. 280), including countries of origin. Stellantis has also published a list	
					minerals supply chain that they have mapped to the point of	of refiners, including refiner location, for cobalt, nickel, lithium, and graphite used for the company's high voltage batteries in a document called "Refiners in	
					extraction. Note: this could be by specifying which supply chains	our Direct Material Supply Chain for High-Voltage Batteries". However, this list dates back to April 2022. The company has not published a more recent list,	
					they have mapped, a percentage of total suppliers mapped, etc.	or indicated whether the 2022 list remains up-to-date.	
					25%: the company discloses concrete information from their	Global Responsible Purchasing Guidelines (GRPG)	
					mapping (e.g. primary country of origin).	https://www.stellantis.com/content/dam/stellantis-corporate/group/governance/corporate-regulations/global-responsible-purchasing-guidelines.pdf	
						, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
					MODIFIER: In order to achieve full credit the mapping must	2023 CSR Report	
					cover at least the three focus minerals that are of significant	https://www.stellantis.com/content/dam/stellantis-corporate/sustainability/csr-disclosure/stellantis/2023/Stellantis-2023-CSR-Report.pdf	
					industry and stakeholder focus given outsized volume and/or impacts: cobalt, nickel & lithium. Companies that map two of	Definers in our Direct Material Comply Chain for High Voltage Batteries https://www.atallantic.com/secutidaes/atallantic	
					fewer minerals will receive half scores.	Refiners in our Direct Material Supply Chain for High-Voltage Batteries https://www.stellantis.com/content/dam/stellantis-corporate/sustainability/responsible-purchasing-practices/CO_LI_REFINERS_Sept_2022.pdf	

Sub-section	Indicator Category	Indicators	Total Number of Points	Points Modifier (if appliable)	Score Attribution Note: scores are cumulative unless otherwise specified.	Stellantis Analysis	Stellantis points
		2.2.2. The company discloses transition minerals risks in their supply chain and where they are located.	1		 50%: the company describes the risks of sourcing from CAHRAs in their supply chains, specifying the minerals and countries of origin (potentially) involved. 50%: the company discloses broader risks from transition minerals in their supply chains and where these are located, by reference to material type, tier, and geographical location. 	In its Conflict Minerals Report to the SEC, Stellantis acknowledges that 3TG in the company's products may have originated in the DRC and adjoining countries (the "Covered Countries" under the US SEC Conflict Minerals Disclosure Rule) (p. 1). The company includes a list of countries where 3TG included in its products may have come from, and this includes many CAHRAs (Appendix to the Conflict Minerals Report). However, the company states that it is not in a position to confirm whether 3TG from Covered Countries are indeed found in its products. With the exception of a few broad references in its CSR Report (e.g. child and forced labour in the cobalt supply chain, child labour in the mica supply chain), the company does not disclose broader risks from transition minerals in their supply chain and where these are located. Conflict Minerals Report https://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/1605484/000160548424000079/exhibit10105312024_stla.htm 2023 CSR Report https://www.stellantis.com/content/dam/stellantis-corporate/sustainability/csr-disclosure/stellantis/2023/Stellantis-2023-CSR-Report.pdf	0.5
		2.2.3. The company publishes a list of smelters or refiners (SoR) in its supply chain	1		100%: the company publishes a complete list of smelters/refiners in their supply chain for at least 3TG minerals. 50%: the company publishes a partial list of smelters/refiners in their supply chain. Note: to score here, the company must disclose a significant number of SORs.	The company's Conflict Minerals Report does not include a list of 3TG SoR. The company explains that this is because "a direct link between Stellantis products and particular smelters or refiners cannot be established" (p. 7). However, the company has mapped and disclosed the refiners in the supply chain for its high-voltage battery suppliers. Refiners in our Direct Material Supply Chain for High-Voltage Batteries https://www.stellantis.com/content/dam/stellantis-corporate/sustainability/responsible-purchasing-practices/CO_LI_REFINERS_Sept_2022.pdf Conflict Minerals Report https://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/1605484/000160548424000079/exhibit10105312024_stla.htm	0.5
		2.2.4. The company discloses which of the SoRs in its supply chain are conformant with the Responsible Minerals Initiative (RMI).	1	0.4	100%: the company discloses information on RMI conformance for all of the SoRs identified in their supply chain. 50%: the company only discloses information on RMI conformance for some of the SoRs in its supply chain or only discloses information on RMI conformance on an aggregate / percentage basis	Stellantis discloses that 94% of the in-scope suppliers (suppliers subject to conflict minerals disclosure) for parts containing tin, tantalum, tungsten and gold have submitted the required Conflict Minerals Reporting Template (CMRT) of which over 84% of smelters have been reported as certified conflict free (CSR Report, p. 280). However, the company does not disclose whether this is based on RMI-conformance or conformance with other third party assessment, and therefore this indicator cannot be scored. 2023 CSR Report https://www.stellantis.com/content/dam/stellantis-corporate/sustainability/csr-disclosure/stellantis/2023/Stellantis-2023-CSR-Report.pdf	0
	2.3. Prevent, Mitigate and Account	2.3.1. The company discloses how it monitors suppliers for compliance with the transition minerals due diligence requirements.	2		See general HR indicators	See general HR indicators	1.6
		2.3.2. The company formally engages SoRs to build their capacity to conduct due diligence of their own supply chains.	2		 25%: the company discloses that it participates in industry wide schemes that engage with smelters/refiners on their compliance with the DECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from CAHRAS. 25%: the company specifies that it engages directly with SoRs to build their capacity to conduct due diligence. 50%: the company provides detail on how it engages with SoRs to build their capacity 	Stellantis engages SoRs via its participation in RMI (CSR Report, p. 278-9). The company does not engage SoRs directly. In fact, in its Conflict Minerals Report, the company explicitly states that it "does not have a direct relationship with 3TG smelters or refiners and does not perform or direct audits of these entities within our supply chain." (p. 6). 2023 CSR Report https://www.stellantis.com/content/dam/stellantis-corporate/sustainability/csr-disclosure/stellantis/2023/Stellantis-2023-CSR-Report.pdf Conflict Minerals Report https://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/1605484/000160548424000079/exhibit10105312024_stla.htm	0.5

Sub-section	Indicator Category	Indicators	Total Number of Points	Points Modifier (if appliable)	Score Attribution Note: scores are cumulative unless otherwise specified.	Stellantis Analysis	Stellantis points
		2.3.3. The company formally engages extractives companies and includes human rights clauses in any contractual arrangements.	2		100%: the company discloses that it has entered into direct agreements with extractives companies for the sourcing of transition minerals and that these contracts include human rights clauses.	Stellantis discloses that it has entered into direct sourcing agreement with some companies. The company states that "In February 2023, Stellantis announced a £144 million (\$155 million) investment in Los Azules project, located in Argentina. McEwen Copper plans to produce 100,000 tons per year of cathode copper at 99.9% purity starting in 2027." (CSR Report, p. 54). Other direct raw material sourcing contracts include Terrafame Ltd for nickel sulfate, Element 25 for manganese sulfate (CSR Report, p. 53). While Stellantis provides a sufficient level of detail for the Los Azules project, it does not disclose complete information for the other direct sourcing agreements. The company does not disclose whether these contracts include human rights clauses. 2023 CSR Report https://www.stellantis.com/content/dam/stellantis-corporate/sustainability/csr-disclosure/stellantis/2023/Stellantis-2023-CSR-Report.pdf	0
		2.3.4. The company is a member of IRMA and actively engages their suppliers with regards to IRMA mining audits. Note: IRMA does not excuse companies from doing their own supply chain due diligence	2	0.8	25%: The company is a member of IRMA. 50%: The company actively engages their suppliers regarding suppliers' certification by IRMA. 25%: the company discloses a commitment to source a percentage of metals from IRMA certified mines by a certain date.	The company does not disclose that it is a member of IRMA	0
		2.3.5. The company reports on how it is prepared to respond if it finds non-conformances associated with its responsible minerals sourcing policy occurring in its operations or supply chains.	1.5		See general HR indicators	See general HR indicators	1.5
		2.3.6. The company discloses how they verify the implementation of corrective actions.	1		See general HR indicators	See general HR indicators	1
	2.4. Remedy	2.4.1. The company has put in place a formal mechanism whereby grievances can be raised about SoR facilities.	1		50%: the company has put in place an independent, formal grievance mechanism that applies specifically to SoRs. This mechanism may be run in conjunction with other auto manufacturers. Note: this is in addition to any generic grievance mechanism that can be accessed by external stakeholders. 50%: the company discloses how they review and investigate grievances raised through this mechanism.	Not disclosed	0
3. Indigenous Peoples' Rights and Free Prior and	3.1. Commit	3.1.1. The company explicitly commits to respecting the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP).	1		100%: the company has an explicit commitment to the UNDRIP in their human rights policy and/or in a standalone Indigenous Peoples' rights policy.	Stellantis does not have a commitment to the UNDRIP in their human rights policy. They do have a standalone policy on Indigenous Peoples' right to Free, Prior and Informed Consent - however, it was published after this year's cutoff date and so will be considered for scoring in next year's edition.	0

Sub-section	Indicator Category	Indicators	Total Number of Points	Points Modifier (if appliable)	Score Attribution Note: scores are cumulative unless otherwise specified.	Stellantis Analysis	Stellantis points
Informed Consent (FPIC)		3.1.2. The company has a public commitment to FPIC.	1		100%: the company has an explicit commitment to FPIC in their human rights policy and/or in a standalone Indigenous Peoples' rights policy. Note: to score full points, the commitment must be unqualified. 25%: the company has an explicit commitment to FPIC in their human rights policy and/or in a standalone Indigenous Peoples' rights policy, but it is qualified (e.g. it allows for only consultation in practice, it is expected only in certain circumstances, it applies only to certain parts of the supply chain, etc.)	The company mentions FPIC in its CSR Report: "we are identifying areas where Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) is needed with respect to projects that impeded on or impact indigenous Peoples territories and communities." (p. 282). However, it makes no commitment to FPIC in its human rights policy or other standalone policies. 2023 CSR Report https://www.stellantis.com/content/dam/stellantis-corporate/sustainability/csr-disclosure/stellantis/2023/Stellantis-2023-CSR-Report.pdf	0
		3.1.3. The company extends their commitment on Indigenous Peoples' rights to their Tier 1 suppliers	2		The SCoC or responsible sourcing policy explicitly references the UNDRIP (50%) and FPIC (50%). MODIFIER: Points will be halved if the policy is qualified.	Stellantis' Supplier Code of Conduct does not reference the UNDRIP or FPIC. Global Responsible Purchasing Guidelines (GRPG) https://www.stellantis.com/content/dam/stellantis-corporate/group/governance/corporate-regulations/global-responsible-purchasing-guidelines.pdf	0
		3.1.4. These commitments are translated into the languages used by the impacted Indigenous Peoples.	1		50%: the company requires suppliers to translate these commitments to the languages of the impacted Indigenous Peoples. 50%: the company requires that these translations are actively made available to the impacted Indigenous Peoples.	Not disclosed	0
	3.2. Identify	3.2.1. The company has a process in place to assess risks to Indigenous Peoples' rights in their supply chain to the point of extraction.	1		25%: the company discloses that their process for mapping their supply chains to the point of extraction (row 16) explicitly includes FPIC and other indigenous rights issues. 25%: the company discloses where in the supply chain these risks occur. 25%: the company discloses how they use this mapping to identify high risk suppliers. 25%: the company provides case studies of this process in practice	Not disclosed	C
	3.3. Prevent, Mitigate and Account	3.3.1. The company provides additional discussion regarding the practices by which suppliers must obtain FPIC	1		100%: the company discloses a process. This process must explicitly specify that any FPIC process must reach and engage impacted Indigenous Peoples. 25%: the company states a process and/or expectation but it is limited in its application.	Not disclosed	0
		3.3.2. The company is a member of a multi-stakeholder group (e. g. IRMA) that includes the participation of Indigenous Peoples to ensure respect of Indigenous Peoples' rights at the point of extraction.	2		Refer to Responsible Sourcing of Transition Minerals indicators.	Not disclosed	0

Sub-section	Indicator Category	Indicators	Total Number of	Points Modifier (if	Score Attribution Note: scores are cumulative unless otherwise specified.	Stellantis Analysis						
		3.3.3. The company has a formal process in place to engage critical upstream suppliers on FPIC (e. g. extractives companies)	Points	appliable)	This score relates to direct engagement by the company with extractives companies. It is in addition to their membership of IRMA. 25%: the company formally engages significant suppliers regarding FPIC. 25%: the company states that they formally review company documents (e.g. meeting minutes) to ensure that Indigenous Peoples' FPIC has been provided. 50%: the company engages directly with representatives of Indigenous Peoples affected by mining operations to review that regular engagement and consultation take place, community needs are responded to, and there continues to be FPIC.	Not disclosed	points					
		3.3.4. The company reports on how it is prepared to respond if it finds FPIC breaches in its supply chain.	:	ı	The indicators in HR general provide a baseline for this. In addition: 100%: the company must specify that cutting off sourcing from a particular upstream supplier should only occur if this is sought by the affected indigenous community - it should not be solely determined by the auto manufacturer.	Not disclosed	0					
	3.4. Remedy	3.4.1. The company's grievance mechanism has a process for investigating and remedying breaches of FPIC that includes a formal role for impacted Indigenous Peoples.		i	Grievances and remedy are part of FPIC considered as a process not a point in time. 50%: the company specifies that the process must reach and engage impacted Indigenous Peoples, not just that there is a process for complaints to be raised with remedy determined externally by the automanufacturer. 50%: the company provides case studies of FPIC-compliant remedy instances in their supply chain	Not disclosed	0					

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Sub-section	Indicator Category	Indicators	Total Number of	Points Modifier (if	Score Attribution Note: scores are cumulative unless otherwise specified.	· ·							
	category		Points	appliable)	Trote: scores are cumulative unless otherwise specifica.		points						
4. Respect for Workers' Rights	4.1. Commit	4.1.1. The company has a commitment to workers' rights	1		25%: The company's human rights policy (or similar) includes a specific commitment to the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and/or the ILO Fundamental Conventions. OR 50%: The company identifies and commits to respecting each of the five Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work as established in the ILO Declaration (companies who do not make explicit and unqualified commitments to all five ILO principles will not be scored): 1. freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining: 2. the elimination of all forms of forced or compulsory labour; 3. the effective abolition of child labour; 4. the elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation; and 5. a safe and healthy working environment. PLUS 25%: the company has a commitment to a living wage in their human rights policy or in another formal policy document.	Stellantis' human rights policy expressly endorses the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work (p. 1, 3). It also expressly lists the five fundamental principles. The company does not commit to a living wage in its human rights policy, but it refers to a commitment to living wages in its CSR Report: "We align with the United Nation's Declaration of Human Rights principle that everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of themselves and of their family. Workers deserve a living wage and fair pay brings benefits for families, communities and our business. Fair compensation means ensuring the pay for employees is set at a level that is both fair and livable and provides equal pay for equal work." (p. 101). The company also describes how they calculate the living wage worldwide (p. 106). Human Rights Policy https://www.stellantis.com/content/dam/stellantis-corporate/sustainability/human-rights/Stellantis-Human-Rights-Policy-EN.pdf 2023 CSR Report https://www.stellantis.com/content/dam/stellantis-corporate/sustainability/csr-disclosure/stellantis/2023/Stellantis-2023-CSR-Report.pdf	1						
		4.1.2. The company extends their workers' rights commitments to their Tier 1 suppliers and beyond. Note: only the specific worker rights commitments are evaluated here. Whether or not these commitments are extended beyond tier 1 suppliers is evaluated in the "General" human rights section.			25%: The SCoC includes a specific commitment to the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at work and/or the ILO Fundamental Conventions. OR 50%: The SCoC includes specific requirements on each of the five Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work as established in the ILO Declaration (companies whose SCoCs do not include explicit and unqualified requirements on all five ILO principles will not be scored): 1. freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining: 2. the elimination of all forms of forced or compulsory labour; 3. the effective abolition of child labour; 4. the elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation; and 5. a safe and healthy working environment. PLUS 25%: the SCoC requires suppliers to pay a living wage.	Stellantis' GRPG endorses the core International Labor Organization conventions and explicitly requires suppliers to respect the five fundamental principles. Suppliers are expected to pay compensation that "seek to provide its workers and their families decent wages to afford reasonable and adequate shelter, food, and other necessities." However, the GRPG does not explicitly refer to a living wage. Although the company's CSR Report states: "Workers deserve a living wage and fair pay brings benefits for families." (p. 101), this is not reflected in the GRPG. There is no reference to recruitment fees. Global Responsible Purchasing Guidelines (GRPG) https://www.stellantis.com/content/dam/stellantis-corporate/group/governance/corporate-regulations/global-responsible-purchasing-guidelines.pdf 2023 CSR Report https://www.stellantis.com/content/dam/stellantis-corporate/sustainability/csr-disclosure/stellantis/2023/Stellantis-2023-CSR-Report.pdf	1						
	4.2. Identify	4.2.1. The company consults trade unions and/or workers' representatives in their assessment of salient workers' rights risks in their supply chain.	1		Generic supply chain indicators provide a baseline score for this. To get additional points here, companies must specify that they consult with labour unions and/or workers' representatives regarding salient workers' rights in the supply chain. This must expressly include labour unions and/or workers' representatives in the supply chain and/or global union federations (GUFs) Note: workers' representatives are not a substitute for trade unions where trade unions are allowed to operate and not limited in their activities.	The company does not disclose whether they consult with trade unions or global union federations in their assessment of salient workers' rights risks.	0						

Sub-section	Indicator Category	Indicators	Total Number of Points	Points Modifier (if appliable)	Score Attribution Note: scores are cumulative unless otherwise specified.	Stellantis Analysis	Stellantis points
		4.2.2. The company discloses the salient workers rights risks in their supply chain and where they are located.	1	L	100%: the company's saliency assessment explicitly identifies workers' rights risks for at least one material / supply chain and the location/s.	Stellantis names the generic, salient human rights risks in its supply chains, including salient workers' rights risks (CSR Report, p. 267-9). The company later does disclose child and forced labour risks in its cobalt supply chain specifically, as well as child labour risks in its mica supply chain (CSR Report, p. 274). However, it provides no detail as to where these risks are located. 2023 CSR Report https://www.stellantis.com/content/dam/stellantis-corporate/sustainability/csr-disclosure/stellantis/2023/Stellantis-2023-CSR-Report.pdf	
	4.3. Prevent, Mitigate and Account	4.3.1. The company actively collaborates with workers and the representative organisation(s) of workers' own choosing to promote respect for workers' rights in its supply chain.	2		25%: the company has a collective agreement with the relevant trade union in the headquartered country. 25%: the company has a global framework agreement with IndustriALL for neutrality across all its operations. 25%: the company describes the formal mechanisms it has put in place to consult trade unions and/or workers' representatives on the company's workers' rights principles and/or policies. 25%: IndustriAll was actively involved in the formulation of the company's workers' rights principles and/or policies.	Stellantis discloses that 225,518 employees, accounting for 90% of the workforce, are covered by collective agreements. The company announced in 2022 that a global agreement was prepared and would be signed with IndustriALL Global Union in 2023. However, the company's 2023 CSR Report does not confirm that an agreement was signed, and instead expresses the company's ambition to sign in 2024 (p. 81). There is no indication that IndustriAll was involved in the elaboration of the company's human rights policy or the specific sections on workers' rights. The company describes the means of dialogue with employees and labour union representatives, such as "Various employee representation bodies at national or transnational level (e.g. European Works Councils of PSA, Fiat and Opel Vauxhall, etc.) and "collective bargaining agreements and employee relations agreements with labor unions and employee representatives" (CSR Report, p. 16). It also describes a "Special Negotiation Body" (p. 83). However, the company does not explain if these bodies are consulted on the company's workers' rights principles or policies. 2023 CSR Report https://www.stellantis.com/content/dam/stellantis-corporate/sustainability/csr-disclosure/stellantis/2023/Stellantis-2023-CSR-Report.pdf	0.5
		4.3.2. The company reports on how it is prepared to respond if it finds non-conformances associated with its workers' rights policy occurring in its operations or supply chains.	1.5	5	Refer to general HR indicators.	Refer to general HR indicators	1.5
		4.3.3. The company works with the relevant trade union and/or worker representative organisation to verify the implementation of corrective actions pertaining to workers' rights.	2	2	100%: the company specifies that it works with the relevant trade union and/or workers representatives to verify implementation of correction actions.	Not specified	(
	4.4. Remedy	4.4.1 Workers and the representative organisations of workers' own choosing are formally included in the remedy process.	1		100%: the company specifies that trade unions are formally engaged in any remedy process.	Not specified	(

Indicator category	% weighting	Normalized weighting
Climate & Environment		
Disclose	100%	1.0
Target setting & progress	150%	1.5
Supply chain levers	200%	2.0
		4.5
Human rights		
Commit	100%	1.0
Identify	150%	1.5
Prevent, Mitigate and Account	200%	2.0
Remedy	200%	2.0
		6.5

Note: Total scores across both categories were taken as an average of the two percentages scored for each one

	Assessment has not been updated for the 2025 edition and will be updated later in 2025.																
Initiative	Multi-stakeholder governance and civil society co-creation	Points (out of 2)	Credible audits and accreditation: Audit independence and rights-holder participation	Points (out of 1)	Transparency of audit findings	Points (out of 1)	Corrective Action Plans	Points (out of 1)	Effective grievance mechanism	Points (out of 1)	Issal code compliant member	Points (out of 1)	Coedible standard criteria	Points (out of 1)	Total score	Overall Assessment	Point modifier applied
Responsible Street	The deposition of continues the second of th	1	The Responsibilities contribution translated regions that grant should be present to the contribution translated regions that grant and interesting the contribution of the contribution o	1	dependential publishes surrows years of the action is in wholes. These palicia converse professions for formation in the action services and extended published the control of the action of the actio	0.5	Approximate in the contract of	0.5	Responsible for the New York Personal Program of the Service on a grammer of principles in the Service of the S	as	ResponsibleSteel is an local community member but not listed an olde company. Delivery femous bestelland of the community-members)	0.5	Control 15.1 of the simulated regions the first increases amount in these and red and the control 15.2 of the simulated regions the first increase amount of the control 15.2 of the simulated region of the control 15.2 of the simulated region of the control 15.2 of the simulated region of the s	1	s	Scheme has made notable progress in meeting most of the minimum criteria but has some significant shortcomings	0.6
The initiative for Responsible Mining Assurance (RMA)	1990. A generally a limit of Direction will have representations from each of an action. Moni- general content of the action of	2	More not using integrates, the pay soft these was a second of the control of the	1	ABMA requires the full material of adults, information on the ladd processes, and foliogy of recovery/process the resolution should not foliogy of recovery/process the resolution should not foliogy of recovery/process the resolution should not foliogy of recovery process the resolution of the recovery process the recovery process that the recovery process the recovery process that the recovery process tha	3	The semination is cleared and the computes a plan plant (QDA) plants in exampled between the plants (QDA) plants in the consequent is plant and order to the confidence of the plants (QDA) plants in compute the confidence of the	1	The SMA completes marketine is not independently facilitated, it became the initiated leading and the complete of the complete	0.5	1890Ah as had member but not (https://www.inedallance.org/mei- contenselly-neebers)	0.5	The SIMA conducts surrigers on Proc. Proc. and informed Counced EPPC (Spee 6V SI SIMA. The SIMA conducts a Spee of this No. SIG Conf. Conventions SIMA Residence of the SIMA (Speech as Simal Conf. C	1	7	Robust scheme overall that still has some shortcomings but meets nearly all of the minimum criteria for governance, auditing and / or accreditation against its standard	0.8
Aluminium Szewardshigi folitative (ASI)	These is unto supremodure of agins indicated in contra on the generous band of the dis- crete of the contract	1	Daulis control montes de información litricatas montentes de entre control de la contr	1	The dip publishes summers of the sall regions in its verifies. The view of the sall region in its verifies that support the sall regions are better to the sall regions of the sall regions are sall regions. The sall regions are regions are regions of the sall regions are regions are regions of the sall regions are regions are region of the sall regions are region of the sall regions are region of the sall regions are regions are region of the sall regions are regions are region of the sall regions are regions are regions are regions are regions and the sall regions are deposition and of the presenting parties are regions are regionally as a region of the sall regions are regions.	as	All or opens marties in density (A) for all non-conformation behavioring in saids in case of ringer teach conformation, previously certification are house. All All seasons blassed from several feet members should last in some conformation. All the conformations are bounded in conformation and the conformation and the conformation and the additional conformation and the foreconstruction and the additional distinguish of their several conformation and the foreconstruction and the additional distinguish of the conformation and the additional distinguish and the conformation and the additional distinguish and the conformation and the additional distinguish and the conformation and the conformatio	o	The AD has distincted mediations in results completed. I generate via and of an other based of the control of t	ā5	The Aluminium Stewardship biolistics in load code compliant [https://www.headshirzco.org/land-feed_code_compliant=1]	1	The SE you distribute the additional of a DE I vision below to the of more distributed by a definition of a DE I vision below to the service of the SE of the service and the SE of the SE	0.75	4.75	Scheme has made progress in some areas but fails to meet multiple criteria for effective governance, suditing and / or accreditation against its standard	0.4
Persporable Milerals Indicates (1980) / Persporable Milerals Indicates (1980) / Persporable Milerals Indicates Indic	The SM Tomong Commission of the amendring gaments can be of the SM and cannot all another control of the SM and cannot	1	The BRAD confidence can include report that gives a self-of-print, and of-printing the boundaries of the branching can be only the confidence of the branching can be only the confidence of the	0.5	The BM has an add pattern, which in data reserved survey paid property enable patterns are some disclosed in Titley (Incompanies and Patterns and Pa	as	The status of all Colb are disclosed, since with a discription of the new conformation residents by the status of the colb and the colb	0.5	The TAN IS to the property of the TAN IS (TAN IS AND IS AN	0.5	The RMI is no initiative of the the Responsible Stations Allantic (RMI). The RMI is no ISSA subscribes and some control of the RMI is no ISSA subscribes and someting toward subscribe (RMI ISSA months). https://www.combeths/b. https://www.combeths/b	0.5	There is a defined the MAL and associated artificiation has been developed to digit with the UNIF Theory I was required to adjust and a second and of the UNIF Theory I was required to the second and of the UNIF Theory I was required to the contribution and the UNIF THEORY I was required to the contribution of the UNIF THEORY I was required to the UNIF THEORY I was allowed to the UNIF THEORY I was required to th	0.25	135	Scheme has mude progress is some areas but fails to meet multiple criteria for effective governance, auditing and for accreditation against its standard	C.4
CopperMark	The based of Directors of the Capper bills in bother Street indicating representations, ofther extending representations of the Capper bills indicated Director Street, the same, the new sea personners in Capper bills in Schools Director Street, the same, the contract personners and the Capper bills in Schools Director Street, the Capper bills in Capper bill in Capper bills in Capper bills in Capper bills in Capper bill in Capper bills in Capper bill in Capper bills in Capper bill in Capper bills in Capper bill in Capper bills in Capper bills in Capper bills in Capper bills in Capper bill in Capper bills in Capper bills in Capper bills in Capper bill in Capper bill in Capper bills in Cap	as	Coage-fields requires that all applicable orders are independently customed at the state for the State	1	Coppelled grante manner a samery wash white or main really maked by a main really maked by the control of the c	as	Cognotive devices destricted by the intervenent Fig. or a freshoped and symbols excluded devictions of destricts of destri	0.5	The growns mechanism is independently field and not independently reviewed if the complete traders in Coparellots that if there is adequate disclasses as in his wife the present contribution of the local strategies of the complete. Coppendent should prefer the countribution of the local strategies of the complete. Coppendent should prefer the countribution of the local strategies of the complete complete traders of the complete com	0	The Copper Mark is an IEEAL Constructly Member (Pitter) (Invest lossel listen or og (Institutibility mensil/copper ends) in institution constructly-mension)	0.5	Persistant game in the Comprehens Antherine are assumed game for the Milk in the Indiana. Antennessed Christo Higher (Comprehens on globar descholarities), the Antennessed Christo Higher (Comprehens on globar descholarities). The Antennessed Christo Higher (Antennesse Antherine Anther	1	4	Scheme has made progress in some areas but fails to meet multiple criteria for effective governance, auditing and for accreditation against its standard	O.A (poder no indicator in the leaderbased specifically metions this scheme)
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Global Street Climate Council (GSCC)	mulficient. This Golish Stant Gravar Clause! (SCCS) is a new good's association opposed to advance members of the stant-skips; This GCCC scholars now these Streamstrand producing members and supportion who are med manufactures, trade association, and saver, usop metal supportion and one of the stant-shadows, trade association, and saver, usop metal support on the stant-shadows. These associations, and saver, usop metal support on the stant-shadows of SCCF but there is not formed process of disabilities engagement.	o	insufficient. The certification process is achieved through self-oursement with entire-pairsy with tables, however as a declared detail, was provided in greating the control of the control of the control of the control of the control size level or without in these played and the control of the content/apisesis/2022/08/CECC Sentent hugust 2022 pdf - page 10)	٥	The scheme has so regularized with regards to transparency of a wids / certification results.	۰	There is no public disclosure referring to Corrective Assists Plant recessory to achieve conflictation and the assessment of shelders CMV has been implemented.	0	There is no evidence of a functioning privates, complaints or laws resolution mechanism.	۰	GSCC is not an ISSAL community member or a code compilant member	0	Shert companies participating in this standard are enquined to endation common hand enrichens larger that signs with scholaring the LSPC commits by 2000. Diffuse [signs blacked-in-in-incensions], or proposed production [signs blacked in the committee of the committee of the committee of the committee of the LSPC committee of alterers to the LSPC committee of alterers to the LSPC committee of	0.25	0.25	Flawed scheme that fails to meet most of the minimum criteria for governance, auditing and f or accreditation	No scoring attribution possible
istamplicas Count in Mining & Metall (CMM) - Performance Expectations Validation	Sendours. Allowed rights below, four representation, or and existing approximate an ex- serving resolute distance (Many Development Considerable) and property Additionally, found in the considerable of the considerable registerable in the development of the considera- tions in the considerable of the considerable registerable in the development of the considera-	۰	heads To SSM where weeks independent to stay and of particles, studied on the effective financial to those of the dark and studied to the effective financial to the effective financia	6.5	NucCMd date of globby, if require that in needom publish, the need made if he exceeded on process.	٥	modificate. The GOM decided date and cut of themses arranged a store give, or equipment. Distribution and evaluate the description of the arranged contractive storage gives a decided by the advantage of the arranged gives a decided as a storage of the storage gives a storage gives give gives a storage gives give give gives give give give gives give gives give give give give give give give give	0	COM provides patience on developing and implementing a greatment reachasine to be assessed in southern or developing and implementing a greatment reachasine to be assessed in southern or developing and or or developing. The appropriate contributes the contributes the contributes the contributes the contributes of the contributes the contributes the contributes the contributes the contributes the contributes of the contributes	0	ICMM is not an ISSA community member or a subscomplant executor	o	And the control (procedure 1) is required to the control of coupe 1 and 2 traps to being defined to be control on the control of coupe 1 and 2 traps to being defined to be control on the coupe 1 and 2 traps to being defined to be control on the coupe 1 and 2 traps to being the coupe 1 and 2 traps to the coupe 1 and 2	0.75	125	flaved scheme that fails to meet most of the minimum crieria for governance, auditing and for accreditation	No worky attribution possible