



## Press Release

London, 31 March 2020

# Standard Ethics downgrade: Austria, Netherlands, Poland, Hungary

**London, 31 March 2020.** The current viral pandemic is an extremely severe health, social and economic event. It is the most significant geopolitical event since the fall of the Berlin Wall. The national strategies appear, in this context, to be relevant elements for the evaluation of sustainability ratings in some of these nations. In some cases, they integrate negatively with previous political choices, and the combination of the two factors has led to the reduction of some country ratings. **Standard Ethics** today is therefore proceeding with the following downgrades:

- **Poland:** the rating has been lowered to "E" from the previous "E+"
- **Hungary:** the Outlook has been lowered to Negative from Stable. The rating is "E"
- **Austria:** the rating has been lowered to "EE-" from the previous "EE"
- **Netherlands:** the rating has been lowered to "EE+" from the previous "EEE."<sup>1</sup>

The strategic context seems to be well understood by the European Commission (which has suspended the Stability Pact) and the European Central Bank (which is intervening in the financial markets).

However, a more correct use of terminology seems necessary to convey the real situation to each nation's citizens: it is not an exact information to communicate that Europe (considered as all its institutions) has not acted with adequate measures. As things stand at present, the brake on more incisive policies derives only from the divergence of opinions within the **European Council** representing the nation states. There are some nation states that are hampering a more vigorous common policy.

Secondly, more reflection is needed on the consequences of a systemic crisis. The perception that, in the event of a systemic crisis, the least indebted countries of northern Europe are safer than the countries of the Union in the Mediterranean region could be wrong. In reality, in the absence of innovative and strong EU policies, nations such as Italy and France, with very high private wealth and tangible and intangible assets which are well-distributed throughout the country (such as tourist and art sites and a large number of small and medium-sized enterprises) will probably be able to react economically and socially in a more flexible way within a disordered and deep crisis. On the other hand, countries which base their economy on large industries - not equipped with other assets - and possibly with savings per capita lower or related to that economic structure (such as Germany, Netherlands, Poland) - could suffer equally severe, if not greater, systemic shocks.

### Poland and Hungary

On 4th February, Polish President Andrzej Duda signed and promulgated a controversial law which, by failing to fulfil his obligations under the Treaty on European Union in conjunction with the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, greatly reduces the autonomy of the judiciary by submitting it to executive

<sup>1</sup> Ratings are based on a scale comprising 9 letter grades. Any rating equal to or higher than "EE-" indicates good compliance

EEE	EEE-	EE+	EE	EE-	E+	E	E-	F
Full	Excellent	Very strong	Strong	Adequate	Non-compliant	Low	Very Low	Lowest level

Investment Grade
Lower Investment Grade
Non-investment Grade

power.<sup>2</sup> The "reform" was approved on 23 January by the Sejm, the lower house of the Polish Parliament, with majority votes based on the sovereign and Eurosceptic PiS party. The reform took place despite protests from public opinion leaders, the judiciary and the Polish Supreme Court. And above all, despite the negative opinion of the European Court of Justice, the European Commission, the European Parliament, the OECD and the United Nations. In addition to this negative event, there is an immigration policy that is contrary to the asylum principles of international law.<sup>3</sup>

In recent years, **Hungary**, under the leadership of Prime Minister Viktor Orbán, has taken a number of measures that were judged not to be in line with European treaties. These include the adoption of measures that have given the government direct power over the media, violating its independence and leading the European Parliament to take action against these measures. In addition, there are economic measures that are contrary to ILO<sup>4</sup> regulations (such as the so-called "slavery law") or measures in the field of migration that are contrary to international conventions.

In the case of the **Coronavirus** emergency, the Hungarian government attributed the spread of the virus to Iranian migrants<sup>5</sup> and proposed a bill aimed at prolonging the state of emergency indefinitely, requesting full power without time limitation. In addition, in the bill, two new criminal offences have been put in force against those who spread 'false' unspecified news or who would 'interfere' with 'social protection'. These offences are not compatible with international conventions.<sup>6</sup>

Beyond nationalist rhetoric, the two countries have a very low geostrategic and economic weight and are not an immediate international concern. However, the acts and measures of their respective governments, if not corrected in the future according to EU guidelines, may pose a threat to individual rights and a risk to citizens of secular, democratic and liberal inspiration. Poland and Hungary are under procedure by the European Parliament for violations of the founding treaties.

### Austria and Netherlands

In recent years, both countries have adopted controversial immigration policies. Currently, their respective governments have national policies that hinder more vigorous economic interventions than those already envisaged in relation to the current economic crisis. They justify their choice with the risk of a European "mutualization" of public debt. However, the position taken by the Austrian and Dutch governments does not seem consistent with the benefits they have received over the past decades from the "mutualization" of the strategic, military, commercial, financial, legal and social protection offered by the European Union. They are also likely to have a distorted perception of their national capacity - economic and health - to deal with the crisis that will inevitably affect them in the near future.<sup>7</sup>

\*\* SEE METHODOLOGICAL NOTE BELOW <sup>8 9</sup> \*\*

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<sup>2</sup> Judges who express criticism of political decisions may be fined, demoted or dismissed by decision of the Ministry of Justice. They are also prohibited from commenting on their colleagues' actions and being active in politics. Please refer to the notes below.

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.europarl.europa.eu/news/en/press-room/20200109IPR69907/rule-of-law-in-poland-and-hungary-has-worsened>  
<https://www.euractiv.com/section/justice-home-affairs/news/european-parliament-calls-on-member-states-to-act-on-poland-and-hungary/>

[https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/nl/statement\\_19\\_3376](https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/nl/statement_19_3376)  
[https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip\\_17\\_5367](https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_17_5367)

<sup>4</sup> International Labour Organization (UN).

<sup>5</sup> See: Euronews: <https://it.euronews.com/2020/03/02/orban-usa-il-coronavirus-per-sospendere-il-diritto-d-asilo-in-ungheria>  
<sup>6</sup> <https://abcnews.go.com/International/wireStory/hungary-seeks-indefinite-extension-state-emergency-69744526>  
<https://www.euronews.com/2020/03/23/coronavirus-human-rights-alarm-as-hungary-seeks-indefinite-extension-to-state-of-emergency>  
<http://www.rfi.fr/en/europe/20200327-eu-warns-of-hungary-power-grab-as-government-seeks-coronavirus-state-of-emergency-extension-pm-viktor-orban-covid19>

<https://euobserver.com/migration/144878>  
<https://www.dw.com/en/eu-parliament-votes-to-trigger-article-7-sanctions-procedure-against-hungary/a-45459720>

<sup>7</sup> <https://www.unhcr.org/3c5e5925a.pdf>  
<https://www.government.nl/topics/immigration-to-the-netherlands>

<https://www.migrationpolicy.org/article/migration-netherlands-rhetoric-and-perceived-reality-challenge-dutch-tolerance>  
[https://www.migration.gov.at/en/welcome/?no\\_cache=1](https://www.migration.gov.at/en/welcome/?no_cache=1)

<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-45558510>  
<https://www.infomigrants.net/en/post/21878/what-does-austria-s-new-governing-coalition-mean-for-migrants>

<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-36152927>  
<https://www.reuters.com/article/us-syria-security-austria/austria-says-it-will-stop-any-migrants-trying-to-rush-its-border-idUSKBN20O2CS>

<sup>8</sup> Sustainability is a common and planetary theme. It concerns those climatic, social and economic phenomena that go beyond national borders, company ideas, and individual expectations. Standard Ethics believes that true sustainability means aligning business activities with a collective planetary effort. Only by measuring said conformity with comparable, transparent and third-party methodologies will it be possible to ascertain the degree of sustainability of an economic entity and its effect on tomorrow's generations.

<sup>9</sup> Standard Ethics takes into account ESMA's published guidelines for press releases.



## Communiqué de Presse

Londres, 31 Mars 2020

# Standard Ethics déclasse L'Autriche, Les Pays-Bas, La Pologne, La Hongrie

**Londres, le 31 mars 2020.** La pandémie virale actuelle est un événement sanitaire, social et économique extrêmement grave. Il s'agit de l'événement géopolitique le plus important depuis la chute du mur de Berlin. Les stratégies nationales semblent, dans ce contexte, être des éléments pertinents pour l'évaluation des cotes de durabilité dans certains de ces pays. Dans certains cas, elles s'intègrent négativement aux choix politiques antérieurs, et la combinaison de ces deux facteurs a conduit à la réduction de la notation de certains pays. C'est pourquoi Standard Ethics procède aujourd'hui aux déclassements suivants:

- **Pologne:** la notation a été abaissée à "E" par rapport à la précédente "E+"
- **Hongrie:** la perspective est passée de stable à négative. La note est "E".
- **Autriche:** la note a été abaissée à "EE-" par rapport à la précédente "EE"
- **Pays-Bas:** la note a été abaissée à "EE+" par rapport à la précédente "EEE-"<sup>10</sup>

Le contexte stratégique semble être bien compris par la Commission européenne (qui a suspendu le pacte de stabilité) et la Banque centrale européenne (qui intervient sur les marchés financiers).

Cependant, une utilisation plus correcte de la terminologie semble nécessaire pour transmettre la situation réelle aux citoyens de chaque nation : il n'est pas exact de communiquer que l'Europe (considérée dans toutes ses institutions) n'a pas agi avec des mesures adéquates. Dans l'état actuel des choses, le frein à des politiques plus incisives ne provient que des divergences d'opinions au sein du Conseil européen représentant les États-nations. Certains États nations font obstacle à une politique commune plus vigoureuse.

Deuxièmement, il faut réfléchir davantage aux conséquences d'une crise systémique. La perception selon laquelle, en cas de crise systémique, les pays les moins endettés d'Europe du Nord sont plus sûrs que les pays de l'Union dans la région méditerranéenne, pourrait être erronée. En réalité, en l'absence de politiques européennes innovantes et fortes, des nations telles que l'Italie et la France, qui disposent d'une très grande richesse privée et d'actifs matériels et immatériels bien répartis sur le territoire (comme des sites touristiques et artistiques et un grand nombre de petites et moyennes entreprises) pourront probablement réagir de manière plus souple sur le plan économique et social dans le cadre d'une crise désordonnée et profonde. D'autre part, les pays qui fondent leur économie sur de grandes industries - non dotées d'autres actifs - et éventuellement sur une épargne par habitant inférieure ou liée à cette structure économique (comme l'Allemagne, les Pays-Bas, la Pologne) pourraient subir des chocs systémiques tout aussi graves, voire plus importants.

### Pologne et Hongrie

Le 4 février, le président polonais Andrzej Duda a signé et promulgué une loi controversée qui, en ne respectant pas ses obligations au titre du traité sur l'Union européenne en liaison avec la Charte des droits fondamentaux de l'Union européenne, réduit considérablement l'autonomie du pouvoir judiciaire en le

<sup>10</sup> Ratings are based on a scale comprising 9 letter grades. Any rating equal to or higher than "EE-" indicates good compliance

EEE	EEE-	EE+	EE	EE-	E+	E	E-	F
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Investment Grade      Lower Investment Grade      Non-investment Grade

soumettant au pouvoir exécutif.<sup>11</sup> La "réforme" a été approuvée le 23 janvier par le Sejm, la chambre basse du Parlement polonais, avec des votes majoritaires basés sur le parti souverain et eurosceptique PiS. La réforme a eu lieu malgré les protestations des leaders d'opinion, du pouvoir judiciaire et de la Cour suprême polonaise. Et surtout, malgré l'avis négatif de la Cour de justice européenne, de la Commission européenne, du Parlement européen, de l'OCDE et des Nations unies. À cet événement négatif s'ajoute une politique d'immigration contraire aux principes du droit international en matière d'asile.<sup>12</sup>

Ces dernières années, la Hongrie, sous la direction du Premier ministre Viktor Orbán, a pris un certain nombre de mesures qui ont été jugées non conformes aux traités européens. Il s'agit notamment de l'adoption de mesures qui ont donné au gouvernement un pouvoir direct sur les médias, violant son indépendance et amenant le Parlement européen à prendre des mesures contre ces mesures. En outre, il existe des mesures économiques qui sont contraires aux règlements de l'OIT<sup>13</sup> (comme la loi dite "sur l'esclavage") ou des mesures dans le domaine des migrations qui sont contraires aux conventions internationales.

Dans le cas de l'urgence **Coronavirus**, le gouvernement hongrois a attribué la propagation du virus aux migrants iraniens<sup>14</sup> et a proposé un projet de loi visant à prolonger indéfiniment l'état d'urgence, en demandant les pleins pouvoirs sans limitation de durée. En outre, dans ce projet de loi, deux nouvelles infractions pénales ont été mises en place contre ceux qui diffusent de "fausses" informations non spécifiées ou qui "interfèrent" avec la "protection sociale". Ces infractions ne sont pas compatibles avec les conventions internationales.<sup>15</sup>

Au-delà de la rhétorique nationaliste, les deux pays ont un très faible poids géostratégique et économique et ne constituent pas une préoccupation internationale immédiate. Toutefois, les actes et les mesures de leurs gouvernements respectifs, s'ils ne sont pas corrigés à l'avenir conformément aux orientations de l'UE, peuvent constituer une menace pour les droits individuels et un risque pour les citoyens d'inspiration laïque, démocratique et libérale. La Pologne et la Hongrie font l'objet d'une procédure du Parlement européen pour violation des traités fondateurs.

### **Autriche et Pays-Bas**

Ces dernières années, les deux pays ont adopté des politiques d'immigration controversées. Actuellement, leurs gouvernements respectifs ont des politiques nationales qui entravent des interventions économiques plus vigoureuses que celles déjà envisagées en relation avec la crise économique actuelle. Ils justifient leur choix par le risque d'une "mutualisation" européenne de la dette publique. Cependant, la position adoptée par les gouvernements autrichien et néerlandais ne semble pas cohérente avec les avantages qu'ils ont tirés au cours des dernières décennies de la "mutualisation" de la protection stratégique, militaire, commerciale, financière, juridique et sociale offerte par l'Union européenne. Il est également probable qu'ils aient une perception déformée de leur capacité nationale - économique et sanitaire - à faire face à la crise qui les affectera inévitablement dans un avenir proche.<sup>16</sup>

\*\* VOIR NOTE METHODOLOGIQUE CI-DESSOUS <sup>17 18</sup> \*\*

<sup>11</sup> Les juges qui expriment des critiques à l'égard de décisions politiques peuvent être condamnés à une amende, rétrogradés ou renvoyés sur décision du ministère de la justice. Il leur est également interdit de commenter les actions de leurs collègues et d'être actifs en politique. Veuillez vous référer aux notes ci-dessous.

<sup>12</sup> <https://www.europarl.europa.eu/news/en/press-room/20200109IPR69907/rule-of-law-in-poland-and-hungary-has-worsened>

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<sup>13</sup> International Labour Organization (UN).

<sup>14</sup> See: Euronews: <https://it.euronews.com/2020/03/02/orban-usa-il-coronavirus-per-sospendere-il-diritto-d-asilo-in-ungheria>

<sup>15</sup> <https://abcnews.go.com/International/wireStory/hungary-seeks-indefinite-extension-state-emergency-69744526>

<https://www.euronews.com/2020/03/23/coronavirus-human-rights-alarm-as-hungary-seeks-indefinite-extension-to-state-of-emergency>

<http://www.rfi.fr/en/europe/20200327-eu-warns-of-hungary-power-grab-as-government-seeks-coronavirus-state-of-emergency-extension-pm-viktor-orban-covid19>

<https://euobserver.com/migration/144878>

<https://www.dw.com/en/eu-parliament-votes-to-trigger-article-7-sanctions-procedure-against-hungary/a-45459720>

<sup>16</sup> <https://www.unhcr.org/3c5e5925a.pdf>

<https://www.government.nl/topics/immigration-to-the-netherlands>

<https://www.migrationpolicy.org/article/migration-netherlands-rhetoric-and-perceived-reality-challenge-dutch-tolerance>

[https://www.migration.gov.at/en/welcome/?no\\_cache=1](https://www.migration.gov.at/en/welcome/?no_cache=1)

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<https://www.infomigrants.net/en/post/21878/what-does-austria-s-new-governing-coalition-mean-for-migrants>

<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-36152927>

<https://www.reuters.com/article/us-syria-security-austria/austria-says-it-will-stop-any-migrants-trying-to-rush-its-border-idUSKBN2O2CS>

<sup>17</sup> La durabilité est un thème commun et planétaire. Elle concerne les phénomènes climatiques, sociaux et économiques qui dépassent les frontières nationales, les idées des entreprises et les attentes des individus. Standard Ethics estime qu'une véritable durabilité implique d'aligner les activités des entreprises sur un effort planétaire collectif. Ce n'est qu'en mesurant ladite conformité avec des méthodologies comparables, transparentes et tierces qu'il sera possible de déterminer le degré de durabilité d'une entité économique et son effet sur les générations de demain.

<sup>18</sup> Standard Ethics prend en compte les lignes directrices publiées par l'AEMF pour les communiqués de presse.



## Press Release

Londra, 31 marzo 2020

# Standard Ethics declassa: Austria, Olanda, Polonia, Ungheria

**Londra, 31 marzo 2020.** L'attuale pandemia virale è un evento sanitario, sociale ed economico estremamente grave. Rappresenta l'evento geopolitico più significativo dalla caduta del muro di Berlino. Le strategie nazionali appaiono, in questo contesto, elementi rilevanti per l'aggiornamento di alcuni rating di sostenibilità. In taluni casi, si integrano negativamente a precedenti scelte politiche. La somma dei due fattori porta alla riduzione di alcuni rating nazionali. **Standard Ethics** in data odierna procede con i seguenti declassamenti:

- **Polonia:** il rating viene abbassato a "E" dal precedente "E+"
- **Ungheria:** l'*outlook* viene abbassato a negativo da stabile. Il rating è "E"
- **Austria:** il rating viene abbassato a "EE-" dal precedente "EE"
- **Olanda:** il rating viene abbassato a "EE+" dal precedente "EEE-"<sup>19</sup>

Il contesto strategico **sembra ben compreso** dalla Commissione Europea (la quale ha sospeso il patto di stabilità) e dalla Banca Centrale Europea (la quale sta effettuando interventi sui mercati finanziari). Appare però necessario un **uso terminologico più corretto** per trasmettere ai cittadini la reale situazione: **non è una informazione esatta** comunicare che l'Europa (intesa come l'insieme delle sue istituzioni) non abbia risposto con misure adeguate. Allo stato attuale, il freno a politiche più incisive **deriva solo** dalla divergenza di opinioni nel seno del **Consiglio Europeo** che rappresenta gli stati nazionali. Sono pertanto alcuni singoli stati nazionali ad ostacolare una politica comune più energica.

Occorre in secondo luogo una maggiore riflessione sulle conseguenze di una crisi sistemica. Potrebbe difatti risultare errata la **percezione** che in caso di crisi sistemica i paesi meno indebitati del nord Europa siano più al sicuro dei paesi dell'Unione della fascia mediterranea. In realtà, in assenza di politiche comunitarie innovative e forti, nazioni come l'Italia e Francia, dotate di una ricchezza privata molto elevata e di asset tangibili ed intangibili ben distribuiti sul territorio nazionale (come luoghi turistici e d'arte e un elevato numero di piccole e medie imprese) saranno probabilmente in grado di reagire economicamente e socialmente in modo più elastico di fronte ad una crisi disordinata e profonda. Di contro, nazioni economicamente basate sulla grande industria, non dotate di altri asset - e possibilmente con un risparmio pro-capite inferiore o correlato a quella struttura economica (come Germania, Olanda, Polonia) - potrebbero subire shock sistematici altrettanto severi, se non maggiori.

### Polonia e Ungheria

Il Presidente polacco Andrzej Duda, il 4 febbraio scorso, ha firmato e promulgato una legge controversa la quale - venendo meno agli obblighi previsti dal trattato sull'Unione europea in combinato con Carta dei diritti fondamentali dell'Unione europea - riduce fortemente l'autonomia della magistratura sottoponendola al potere esecutivo.<sup>20</sup> La "riforma" era stata approvata il 23 gennaio scorso dalla Sejm, la camera bassa del Parlamento

<sup>19</sup> I rating si basano su una scala di 9 classi. Qualsiasi valutazione uguale o superiore a "EE-" indica una buona conformità.

EEE	EEE-	EE+	EE	EE-	E+	E	E-	F
Full	Excellent	Very strong	Strong	Adequate	Non-compliant	Low	Very Low	Lowest level

Investment Grade

Lower Investment Grade Non-investment Grade

<sup>20</sup> I giudici ritenuti critici verso le decisioni politiche potranno essere multati, degradati o licenziati per decisione del ministero della Giustizia. È loro vietato anche commentare l'operato dei colleghi ed essere attivi in politica. Si rimanda alle note di seguito.

polacco, coi voti della maggioranza sorretta dal partito sovranista ed eurosceptico PiS. La riforma avviene nonostante le proteste di parte dell'opinione pubblica, della magistratura e della Corte suprema polacca. Soprattutto, nonostante il parere negativo della Corte di giustizia europea, della Commissione Europea, del Parlamento europeo, dell'Ocse e dalle Nazioni Unite.

A questo evento negativo, si somma una politica sull'immigrazione contraria ai principi di asilo sanciti dal diritto internazionale.<sup>21</sup>

In questi anni, l'**Ungheria**, guidata dal primo ministro Viktor Orbán, ha assunto numerosi provvedimenti giudicati non allineati ai trattati europei. Tra questi, si segnala l'adozione di provvedimenti che hanno attribuito al Governo poteri diretti sulla stampa violandone l'indipendenza e portando il Parlamento europeo ad attivarsi contro tali provvedimenti. A ciò si uniscono provvedimenti economici contrari alle norme ILO<sup>22</sup> (come la così detta "legge schiavitù") e provvedimenti in campo migratorio contrari alle convenzioni internazionali.

Nel caso dell'emergenza coronavirus, il Governo ungherese ha attribuito la diffusione del virus a migranti iraniani<sup>23</sup> ed ha proposto un disegno di legge volto ad allungare a tempo indeterminato lo stato di emergenza, richiedendo pieni poteri senza limitazione temporale. Si aggiunge l'istituzione di reati penali contro chi diffonde non meglio precise notizie "false" o chi "interferirebbe" con la protezione sociale. Ipotesi di reato non compatibili con le convenzioni internazionali.<sup>24</sup>

Al di là della retorica nazionalista, i due paesi hanno un peso contenuto a livello geostrategico ed economico e non rappresentano un'immediata preoccupazione a livello internazionale. Tuttavia, gli atti e provvedimenti dei rispettivi governi, se non corretti in futuro secondo le indicazioni della Ue, possono costituire una minaccia per i diritti individuali e rappresentare un rischio per i cittadini di ispirazione laica, democratica e liberale. La Polonia e l'Ungheria sono sotto procedura da parte del Parlamento Europeo per violazioni dei trattati costitutivi.

### **Austria e Olanda**

Nel corso degli ultimi anni, entrambi i paesi hanno adottato politiche controverse sull'immigrazione.

Attualmente, i rispettivi governi sono portatori di politiche nazionali ostative ad interventi economici più energici di quelli già previsti in relazione all'attuale crisi economica. Essi giustificano la propria scelta con il rischio di una mutualizzazione europea del debito pubblico. Tuttavia, la posizione assunta dai governi austriaco ed olandese non pare coerente con i benefici che essi hanno ricevuto nei decenni passati dalla mutualizzazione della tutela strategica, commerciale, finanziaria, legale e sociale offerta dell'Unione Europea. È anche probabile che abbiano una percezione distorta della capacità - economica e sanitaria - che un singolo stato abbia per affrontare adeguatamente la crisi.<sup>25</sup>

\*\* SEGUO NOTA METODOLOGICA <sup>26 27\*\*</sup>

<sup>21</sup> <https://www.europarl.europa.eu/news/en/press-room/20200109IPR69907/rule-of-law-in-poland-and-hungary-has-worsened>  
<https://www.euractiv.com/section/justice-home-affairs/news/european-parliament-calls-on-member-states-to-act-on-poland-and-hungary/>

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<sup>22</sup> International Labour Organization (ILO).

<sup>23</sup> Vedi Euronews: <https://it.euronews.com/2020/03/02/orban-usa-il-coronavirus-per-sospendere-il-diritto-d-asilo-in-ungheria>

<sup>24</sup> <https://abcnews.go.com/International/wireStory/hungary-seeks-indefinite-extension-state-emergency-69744526>  
<https://www.euronews.com/2020/03/23/coronavirus-human-rights-alarm-as-hungary-seeks-indefinite-extension-to-state-of-emergency>  
<http://www.rfi.fr/en/europe/20200327-eu-warns-of-hungary-power-grab-as-government-seeks-coronavirus-state-of-emergency-extension-pm-viktor-orban-covid19>

<https://euobserver.com/migration/144878>  
<https://www.dw.com/en/eu-parliament-votes-to-trigger-article-7-sanctions-procedure-against-hungary/a-45459720>

<sup>25</sup> <https://www.unhcr.org/3c5e5925a.pdf>  
<https://www.government.nl/topics/immigration-to-the-netherlands>

<https://www.migrationpolicy.org/article/migration-netherlands-rhetoric-and-perceived-reality-challenge-dutch-tolerance>  
[https://www.migration.gov.at/en/welcome/?no\\_cache=1](https://www.migration.gov.at/en/welcome/?no_cache=1)

<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-45558510>  
<https://www.infomigrants.net/en/post/21878/what-does-austria-s-new-governing-coalition-mean-for-migrants>

<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-36152927>  
<https://www.reuters.com/article/us-syria-security-austria/austria-says-it-will-stop-any-migrants-trying-to-rush-its-border-idUSKBN20O2CS>

<sup>26</sup> La sostenibilità è un tema comune e planetario. Riguarda quei fenomeni climatici, sociali ed economici che vanno oltre i confini delle nazioni, le idee di una impresa e le attese individuali. Standard Ethics ritiene che la vera sostenibilità significhi allineare le strategie aziendali con lo sforzo collettivo planetario. Solo misurando tale conformità con metodologie comparabili, trasparenti e di terzi sarà possibile accettare il grado di sostenibilità di un'entità economica e il suo effetto sulle generazioni di domani.

<sup>27</sup> Standard Ethics tiene conto delle linee guida pubblicate dall'ESMA per i comunicati stampa.



## \*\* NOTE \*\*

Standard Ethics is a **Self-Regulated Sustainability Rating Agency** that issues **Non-Financial Sustainability Ratings**. In the absence of supervisory bodies and international legislative standards for ESG solicited ratings, Standard Ethics has been self-regulating since the beginning of its activity, applying the models of credit rating agencies. As a brand, **Standard Ethics** ® has been making a name for itself in the world of Sustainable Finance and ESG (Environmental, Social and Governance) studies since 2004.

Standard Ethics aims to promote sustainability and governance standard principles emanating from the **European Union, the OECD and the United Nations**.

### STANDARD ETHICS RATING solicited and unsolicited

The STANDARD ETHICS RATING (SER) combines 'solicited', 'standard', and 'independent' characteristics. It is assigned upon a client's request through a direct and regulated bilateral relationship. Its proprietary algorithm is aligned to the guidelines and recommendations on governance and sustainability issued by the European Union, the OECD and the United Nations. Its assignment is incompatible with the supply of any other services that differ from ESG ratings or evaluation. By applying this methodology, Standard Ethics approach can be considered as '**ethically neutral**'.

#### Standard Ethics Algorithm ©

$$(f_{CEU} + f_{Sa} + f_{Id_{EU-OECD}} + f_{Mw} \cdot f_{(Sa)} \cdot f_{(Id_{EU-OECD})} + Cg_{UN-OECD-EU} \cdot f_{(Fc)} \cdot f_{(Id_{EU-OECD})}) / k$$

10

Any philanthropic or socio-environmental policies that are not aligned with sustainability indications do not have positive effects on the rating. Unsolicited Ratings are issued to update Indices and OECD country rankings. The principles of standardization and independence mentioned above that are at the base of Standard Ethics activities remain valid – even in these cases.

### STANDARD ETHICS RATING (SER) SCALE

The final evaluations by Standard Ethics on the level of conformity of companies and nations to sustainability principles (Standard Ethics principles) are expressed by means of nine different STANDARD ETHICS RATING classifications: **EEE; EEE-; EE+; EE; EE-; E+; E; E-; F**. An "EE-" classification or above indicates compliance. Each single rating classification can have a positive or negative **Outlook**. Whenever a company or country is downgraded to an "F", holding its securities may have a negative impact and a Security Segregation Impact Notice (SSIN) will disclose details. Those nations and companies which do not comply with the values expressed by the United Nations, OECD and EU, or that do not release enough information, or are facing major changes, do not receive ratings and are included amongst the "**pending**" issuers.

### Vulnerability and Risk Analysis

A STANDARD ETHICS RATING is not a forecasting rating nor is it a probabilistic model. Nevertheless, as the economist Irving Fisher used to say: "The future casts its shadow on the present". Therefore, the analyses on policies and governance highlight levels of implicit vulnerability vis-à-vis the future. Vulnerability can come from economic, operational and reputational risks. The latter ones, unlike the most common practices, have been classified by Standard Ethics since 2011 as primary and secondary risks where primary reputational risks are standalone risks not deriving from operational risks. This classification introduces original elements in vulnerability analysis and leads to the belief that companies with at least a "double E" are structurally better positioned to withstand seriously negative events (either economic, operational or reputational) and capable of reducing their potential frequency.

### Standards for Listed Companies

In principle, Standard Ethics advises that in their Articles of Association, companies formally refer to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights approved by the United Nations on 10 December 1948. Standard Ethics also advises that, in general terms, companies have adapted their structures according to the UN, OECD and EU regulations on sustainability (with particular reference to corporate governance). The basic conditions that listed companies have to meet are as follows: to hold a competitive position and not a monopolistic one and not being linked to cartels; to make sure that their shares are listed and can be bought without restrictions and that they enjoy substantive rights (voting trusts, for

instance, are not acceptable); to have widespread ownership of the capital or no conflict of interest; all Board members must be independent of capital ownership and must abide by a Code of Conduct that ensures transparency; to have procedures to check observance of the latest internationally recognized social and environmental standards (according to UN, OECD and EU guidelines). Further positive elements are: transparent staff selection (including managers); an independent internal monitoring body (liaising with the Shareholders' Meeting and working at Board level) to check that the Board works in line with the latest UN, OECD and EU standards and principles on conflicts of interest and Corporate Governance; an independent internal monitoring body (e.g. the Audit Committee) which is accountable to shareholders and monitors that the Board works in line with the latest UN, OECD and EU standards and principles on extraordinary accounting and finance; an internal body which reports and facilitates the company's adherence to the latest international social and environmental standards and principles; an external relations and communications department which works in line with the latest standards and principles on sustainability and transparency and applies with due independence the "comply or explain" principle whereby failure to comply with international guidelines on sustainability has to be duly motivated.

### Assessments of Negative Events

The assessments carried out by Standard Ethics are not predictive and, therefore, do not primarily focus on the analysis of negative events and their future effects, but rather on the adequacy of organizational adjustments made by companies to reduce the risk of a similar event taking place again. If, over a reasonable period of time, suggested solutions appear to be inadequate for the rating assigned to a company, a new rating will be proportionally assigned so that the most suitable level is reached.

### Standard Ethics Indices

Publication of SERs grants access to one or more Standard Ethics indices according to company type and size. The way Standard Ethics reports on its indices is unique in Europe because its index is an Open Free Sustainability Index which is based on full disclosure. The methodology, the selection criteria, the weights and the calculation formula are public and can therefore be freely used – without costs – as a benchmark for sustainability and sustainable finance. For further information, visit our website.

### Nations

Standard Ethics, as part of its institutional activities, issues ratings to member countries of the OECD to which have been added: Argentina, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Egypt, India, Romania, Russia, South Africa and the Vatican City State. When evaluating nations, Standard Ethics favours nations with stable and proven democracy, who aim to meet the highest human rights requirements, environmental policies, relations with developing countries, sustainability of economic structures, and are capable of guaranteeing substantial and formal high levels of democracy and security. These aspects are assessed according to the guidelines and principles promoted by the European Union, the United Nations, and the OECD.

### The Company

Standard Ethics is based in 1 Kings Street, London, UK.

The company managers are its shareholders. This maximizes independence from the market and clients. Standard Ethics has a governance model that has been designed to: a) suit a modern ratings agency; b) avoid conflicts of interest; c) be in line with recent European Parliament requirements; and d) ensure incompatibility between ratings and other activities. Its structure is supervised by a Compliance Officer. Data collection and quotations for assigning Standard Ethics Ratings are supervised by its Rating Committee. For any information on Standard Ethics and its governance, please visit [www.standardethics.eu](http://www.standardethics.eu).

### Legal Disclaimer

The Standard Ethics Rating is the result of statistical and scientific work carried out since 2004 to provide a snapshot of the economic world in relation to ethical principles promoted by large international organizations. Under no circumstances, therefore, does Standard Ethics, by publishing Ratings, intend to solicit the purchase or sale of securities by any issuer.

Standard Ethics est une **agence de notation de durabilité autorégulée** qui émet des **notations de durabilité non financières**. En l'absence d'organes de surveillance et de normes législatives internationales pour les notations ESG sollicitées, Standard Ethics a, depuis le début de son activité, procédé à une autorégulation en appliquant les modèles des agences de notation de crédit. En tant que marque, **Standard Ethics®** est connue depuis 2004 dans le monde de la "finance durable" et des études ESG (environnementales, sociales et de gouvernance). Elle vise à promouvoir les principes standards de durabilité et de gouvernance publiés par l'Union Européenne, l'OCDE et les Nations Unies.

#### **STANDARD ETHICS RATING (SER) sollicités et non sollicités**

Depuis 2004, le **STANDARD ETHICS RATING (SER)** est une notation extra-financière qui entend rendre un avis sur le niveau de conformité par les entreprises et nations souveraines dans le domaine de la durabilité. Il s'agit de la seule notation qui se distingue des autres car elle est "Sollicitée", "Standard" et "Indépendante". La notation est émise à la demande du client dans le cadre d'un rapport bilatéral direct et réglementé; son algorithme est axé sur les lignes directrices et les recommandations de l'Union Européenne, de l'OCDE et des Nations Unies en matière de durabilité et de gouvernance de la durabilité; et l'accomplissement de cette tâche est inconciliable avec la fourniture d'autres services que la notation ou l'évaluation ESG. En appliquant cette méthodologie, l'approche de Standard Ethics peut être considérée comme «éthiquement neutre».

##### **Standard Ethics Algorithm ©**

$$\frac{(Fc_{EU}+Sa+Id_{EU-OCDE}+Mw \cdot f(Sa) \cdot f(Id_{EU-OCDE})+Cg_{UN-OCDE-EU} \cdot f(Fc) \cdot f(Id_{EU-OCDE}))}{10} + k$$

Les politiques sociales, environnementales ou de responsabilité philanthropique qui ne sont pas en ligne avec les directives de durabilité n'ont pas d'effet positif sur la notation. Les notations non sollicitées sont utilisées pour mettre à jour ou pour conserver les indices de Standard Ethics, ainsi que pour le classement des pays de l'OCDE. Les principes de standardisation et d'indépendance mentionnés ci-dessus, qui sont à la base de l'activité de Standard Ethics, restent valables même dans ces cas.

#### **STANDARD ETHICS RATING (SER) classes**

Les notations finales émises par Standard Ethics sur le niveau de conformité des entreprises et des nations aux principes de durabilité (principes Standard Ethics), sont réparties en neuf classes différentes: **EEE;** **EEE-;** **EE+;** **EE;** **EE-;** **E+**; **E;** **E-;** **F.** Le niveau "EE-" ou plus indique un bon niveau de conformité. Chaque classe de notation peut avoir une perspective positive ou négative. Toutefois, les nations et les entreprises ne respectant pas les valeurs exprimées par les Nations Unies, l'OCDE et l'UE, celles ne délivrant pas assez d'informations ou étant confrontées à de grands changements ne reçoivent pas de notation et figurent parmi les émetteurs "en suspens".

#### **Normes pour les sociétés cotées en bourse**

Standard Ethics souhaite que dans leurs statuts, les entreprises fassent formellement référence à la Déclaration Universelle des Droits de l'Homme approuvée par les Nations Unies le 10 décembre 1948. Standard Ethics souhaite également que, d'une manière générale, les entreprises aient adapté leurs structures selon les lignes guides les plus avancées concernant la durabilité et la gouvernance d'entreprise. Les conditions fondamentales que les entreprises cotées doivent respecter sont les suivantes: avoir une position concurrentielle et non une position monopolistique et ne pas être impliquées dans des affaires de cartels; s'assurer que leurs actions soient cotées, qu'elles puissent être achetées librement, sans restriction aucune, et qu'elles bénéficient de droits fondamentaux (les votes fiduciaires, par exemple, sont interdits); posséder l'intégralité du capital ou n'avoir aucun conflit d'intérêts; tous les membres du Conseil d'Administration doivent être indépendants de toute propriété et soumis à un Code de Conduite assurant la transparence; mettre en place des procédures de contrôle internes s'assurant du respect des normes sociales et environnementales internationalement reconnues (selon les lignes directrices de l'ONU, de l'OCDE et de l'UE). Autres points positifs: un processus de sélection du personnel transparent (y compris des dirigeants); un organe de surveillance interne indépendant (en liaison permanente avec la réunion des actionnaires et faisant partie du Conseil d'Administration) pour vérifier que le travail du Conseil d'Administration soit conforme aux lignes directrices et principes de l'ONU, de l'OCDE et de l'UE en matière de conflits d'intérêts et de gouvernance d'entreprise, de comptabilité et de finance spécifique; un service de communication et relations publiques qui, conformément aux dernières normes et au principe "se conformer

ou s'expliquer", communique régulièrement et indépendamment avec le monde extérieur.

#### **Vulnérabilité et analyse des risques**

UN STANDARD ETHICS RATING n'est ni une notation prévisionnelle ni un modèle probabiliste. Néanmoins, comme le disait l'économiste Irving Fisher : "Le futur jette son ombre sur le présent". Par conséquent, les analyses sur les 'politiques' et la gouvernance mettent en évidence des degrés de vulnérabilité implicite vis-à-vis du futur. La vulnérabilité peut provenir de risques économiques, opérationnels ou de réputation. Ces derniers, contrairement aux pratiques les plus courantes, ont été classés par Standard Ethics depuis 2011 en tant que risques primaires et secondaires, les risques primaires de réputation étant des risques distincts ne découlant pas des risques opérationnels. Cette classification introduit de nouveaux éléments dans les analyses sur la vulnérabilité et porte à croire que les entreprises possédant au moins un "double E" sont structurellement plus aptes à résister aux événements négatifs (économiques, opérationnels ou de réputation) et plus aptes à réduire la fréquence potentielle de ces crises.

#### **Évaluations des événements négatifs**

Les évaluations réalisées par Standard Ethics ne sont pas prévisionnelles. De ce fait, elles ne se concentrent pas essentiellement sur l'analyse des événements négatifs et leurs conséquences, mais plutôt sur le caractère adéquat des ajustements organisationnels effectués par les entreprises, ce, afin de réduire le risque qu'un tel événement ne se reproduise à l'avenir. Si, sur une période de temps raisonnable, les solutions proposées semblent être inadaptées à la notation accordée à une entreprise, une nouvelle notation sera attribuée de façon à ce que l'on parvienne au niveau le plus pertinent. Si ce facteur se révèle être un changement dans les politiques ou la gouvernance d'entreprise, la classe du STANDARD ETHICS RATING pourra être immédiatement corrigée.

#### **Indices Standard Ethics**

La publication des SER accorde l'accès à un ou plusieurs indices Standard Ethics selon la nature et la taille de l'entreprise. Chaque indice de Standard Ethics est un "Open Free Sustainability Index" et prévoit une divulgation totale : la méthodologie, les critères de sélection et la formule de calcul sont publics et sont donc librement utilisables - sans frais - comme référence dans le domaine du développement durable et de la finance durable.

Pour de plus amples renseignements, veuillez consulter le site web de SE

#### **Nations**

Dans le cadre de ses activités institutionnelles, Standard Ethics émette ses notations aux pays membres de l'OCDE (y compris le Brésil, la Chine, la Russie, l'Inde, l'Afrique du Sud, l'Egypte, la Roumanie, l'Argentine, la Bulgarie et le Vatican). Lors de l'évaluation des États, Standard Ethics favorise les pays dont le régime en vigueur est une démocratie établie et répondant aux exigences les plus rigoureuses en termes de Droits de l'Homme, lois et politiques environnementales, relations avec les pays en voie de développement, durabilité des structures économiques, niveau de démocratie substantiel et officiel et politique de sécurité. Ces aspects sont évalués selon les principes et les lignes directrices de l'Union Européenne, des Nations Unies et de l'OCDE.

#### **L'entreprise**

Standard Ethics est basée à 1 Kings Street, Londres, UK.

Les responsables de l'entreprise en sont également les actionnaires, ce qui garantit son indépendance vis-à-vis des marchés et des clients. Standard Ethics a un modèle de gouvernance d'entreprise conçu afin de : a) Être adapté à une agence de notation moderne en termes de méthodologie et évaluations à long terme ; b) éviter les conflits d'intérêts ; c) être en accord avec les dernières exigences du Parlement Européen ; d) s'assurer de l'incompatibilité entre les notations et les autres activités. Standard Ethics est supervisée par un Agent de conformité indépendant. La collecte de données et les cotations pour l'attribution d'une notation Standard Ethics (SER) sont supervisées par son Comité de notation. Pour toute information sur Standard Ethics et sa gouvernance, veuillez visiter le site [www.standardethics.eu](http://www.standardethics.eu).

#### **Mentions légales**

La notation Standard Ethics est le fruit d'un travail statistique et scientifique réalisé de manière à avoir un aperçu du monde économique par rapport aux principes éthiques promus par les grandes organisations internationales. Par conséquent, lors de la publication de ses notations, Standard Ethics n'entend en aucun cas solliciter l'achat ou la vente de titres de la part des émetteurs.

Standard Ethics è una "Self-Regulated Sustainability Rating Agency" che emette rating non-finanziari di sostenibilità. Standard Ethics si è, fin dall'inizio della sua attività, autoregolata attraverso regole statutarie e procedurali per applicare i modelli delle agenzie di rating di merito creditizio. Il marchio Standard Ethics® è nato dal 2004 nel mondo della "finanza sostenibile" e degli studi ESG (Environmental, Social e Governance) per promuovere principi standard di sostenibilità e governance provenienti dall'Unione Europea, dall'Ocse e dalle Nazioni Unite.

#### **STANDARD ETHICS RATING (SER) sollecitato e non sollecitato**

Lo STANDARD ETHICS RATING (SER) unisce le seguenti caratteristiche: è "solicited", "standard" e "indipendente"; viene emesso su richiesta del cliente attraverso un rapporto bilaterale diretto e regolato; l'algoritmo è uniformato alle indicazioni e linee guida dell'Unione Europea, dell'Ocse e delle Nazioni Unite in materia di sostenibilità e governance della sostenibilità; l'emissione è incompatibile con la fornitura di altri servizi diversi dai rating o valutazioni ESG. Applicando questa metodologia, l'approccio di Standard Ethics si può definire "ethically neutral".

##### Standard Ethics Algorithm ©

$$(F_{CEU} + Sa + Id_{EU-OECD} + Mw \cdot f(Sa) \cdot f(Id_{EU-OECD}) + Cg_{UN-OECD-EU} \cdot f(Fc) \cdot f(Id_{EU-OECD})) + k$$

10

Eventuali politiche filantropiche o di responsabilità socio-ambientale non alignate alle indicazioni di sostenibilità, non hanno effetti positivi sul rating. I Rating "unsolicited" vengono emessi per mantenere o aggiornare indici o per aggiornare il ranking delle nazioni Ocse. Rimangono validi – anche in questi casi – i principi di standardizzazione ed indipendenza sopra citati che sono alla base dell'attività di Standard Ethics.

#### **Classi dello STANDARD ETHICS RATING (SER)**

Le valutazioni finali sul livello di conformità delle aziende e delle nazioni ai principi di sostenibilità (principi di Standard Ethics) sono espresse attraverso nove diverse classi dello STANDARD ETHICS RATING: EEE; EEE-; EE+, EE, EE-, E+, E, E-, F. Il livello "EE-" o superiore, indica conformità. Ogni singola classe di rating può avere un **Outlook** positivo o negativo. Qualora una entità fosse declassata a livello "F", detenere suoi titoli potrebbe avere un impatto negativo ed una **Security Segregation Impact Notice** (SSIN) fornirà i dettagli. Le nazioni e le imprese che non rispettano i valori espressi dalle sopra citate organizzazioni o che non forniscono dati pubblici sufficienti ai necessari approfondimenti, non ricevono valutazioni e sono "sospesi". Tra gli emittenti "sospesi" vengono inseriti anche i casi in cui si è in attesa di informazioni, evoluzioni o chiarimenti.

#### **Elementi standard richiesti alle società quotate**

Nel caso delle società quotate, la "tripla E" viene assegnata se sussistono alcuni presupposti standard, tra cui, la previsione statutaria del rispetto della Dichiarazione universale dei diritti umani approvata dalle Nazioni Unite il 10 dicembre del 1948 (e delle principali norme internazionali che la completano e specificano), ed in termini generali, l'adeguamento della propria struttura alle indicazioni di sostenibilità e corporate governance più avanzate. Le condizioni fondamentali che le imprese quotate devono rispettare sono le seguenti: una posizione competitiva e non monopolistica e senza il coinvolgimento in cartelli competitivi; un capitale liberamente quotato ed acquistabile e con i medesimi diritti sostanziali (es. i patti di sindacato, a seconda della tipologia, possono comportare una valutazione negativa); una proprietà ampiamente diffusa e priva di posizioni dominanti o azionisti di controllo controbilanciati da adeguati strumenti di governo e controllo; tutti i consiglieri d'amministrazione indipendenti dalla proprietà e sottoposti ad un Codice di Condotta che garantisca un operato trasparente; una procedura interna e di controllo che verifichi il rispetto degli standard internazionalmente riconosciuti più aggiornati in materia sociale ed ambientale (Onu; Ocse; UE). Altri elementi positivi sono: una selezione del personale trasparente (compresi i dirigenti); un organismo indipendente di controllo interno (e/o gestione rischi), auspicabilmente collegato all'Assemblea dei Soci ed operativo sino al livello del CdA, per verificare il rispetto delle indicazioni comunitarie e dei principi sui conflitti di interesse, sulla corporate governance, su contabilità e finanza straordinaria, promossi dalla UE, dall'Onu e dall'Ocse; un ufficio di relazioni esterne e di comunicazione che in linea con le ultime norme ed il principio "Comply or Explain", comunica all'esterno con regolarità ed indipendenza.

#### **Analisi della vulnerabilità e dei rischi**

Lo STANDARD ETHICS RATING non è un rating con funzioni predittive e non è un modello probabilistico. Nondimeno, come sosteneva l'economista Irving Fisher: "Il futuro getta la sua ombra nel presente"; pertanto, l'analisi condotta sia sulle

policy e sia sulla governance aziendale evidenzia dei livelli di vulnerabilità implicita rispetto al futuro. Vulnerabilità derivante da rischi economici, operativi e reputazionali. Questi ultimi, diversamente dalle prassi più diffuse, sono classificati da Standard Ethics (dal 2011) in primari e secondari, dove i rischi reputazionali primari hanno propria natura e non derivano dai rischi operativi. Questa classificazione introduce elementi originali nell'analisi della vulnerabilità e porta a ritenere che le società classificate almeno con la "doppia E", siano strutturalmente più idonee a sopportare eventi negativi severi (economici, operativi o reputazionali) e siano ritenute in grado di ridurne la loro potenziale frequenza.

#### **Valutazione degli eventi negativi**

Le valutazioni di Standard Ethics, non essendo predittive, non si focalizzano primariamente sull'analisi degli eventi negativi ed i loro effetti futuri, ma sull'adeguatezza delle correzioni organizzative che l'azienda fornisce sul momento al fine di ridurre il rischio che un analogo accadimento possa ripetersi. Qualora, nell'arco di un ragionevole lasso di tempo, le soluzioni proposte apparissero inadeguate alla classe di rating in possesso all'azienda, la classe di rating verrà proporzionalmente portata al livello più consono.

#### **Indici di Standard Ethics**

La pubblicazione del SER consente di poter accedere ad uno o più indici di Standard Ethics, anche a seconda della tipologia aziendale e dimensione. Ogni indice di Standard Ethics è un Open Free Sustainability Index e prevede la totale disclosure: la metodologia, i criteri di selezione, i pesi e la formula di calcolo sono pubblici e sono quindi liberamente utilizzabili – senza costi – come benchmark in materia di sostenibilità e finanza sostenibile.

Per informazioni si rimanda al sito di Standard Ethics.

#### **Le nazioni**

Standard Ethics, nell'ambito della propria attività istituzionale, emette rating alle nazioni aderenti all'Ocse a cui sono state aggiunte nel corso del tempo: Argentina, Brasile, Bulgaria, Cina, Egitto, India, Romania, Russia, Sud Africa e lo Stato della Città del Vaticano. Nel valutare le nazioni, Standard Ethics favorisce le nazioni dalla democrazia stabile e collaudata, tesa a soddisfare i più alti requisiti in termini di diritti umani, in termini di politiche ambientali, di relazioni con i paesi in via di sviluppo, di sostenibilità delle strutture economiche, in grado di garantire alti livelli sostanziali e formali di democrazia e di sicurezza comune. Questi aspetti vengono valutati secondo le linee guida e principi promossi dall'Unione europea, dalle Nazioni Unite, dall'Ocse.

#### **Standard Ethics**

Standard Ethics ha sede a Londra, 1 Kings Street.

Standard Ethics è dotata di un modello di governance studiato per essere adeguato ad una moderna agenzia di rating, che eviti casi di conflitti d'interesse, che assicuri l'incompatibilità tra rating ed altre attività. Il processo di raccolta dati e la proposta di emissione del rating viene sovraintesa da un apposito Rating Committee e da un Compliance Officer. Per ogni informazione su Standard Ethics e la sua governance si rimanda al sito: [www.standardethics.eu](http://www.standardethics.eu).

#### **Legal Disclaimer**

Lo Standard Ethics Rating è il risultato di un lavoro scientifico portato avanti dal 2004 per fornire un quadro aggiornato del mondo economico in relazione ai principi etici promossi dalle grandi organizzazioni internazionali. In nessun caso, Standard Ethics - attraverso valutazioni ed emissioni - intende sollecitare l'acquisto o la vendita di titoli da parte di qualsiasi emittente.

## **Communication and Public Affairs Office**

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