



Press release September 21st 2017

#OpenCorporationRanking
Here is the 2017 Transparency Index
200 multinational companies analyzed

The **Transparency Index¹ 2017** is available on <http://opencorporation.org/en/>.

The list includes 20 more companies than the previous one;

multinational companies observed are 200,

and all are running for the #OpenCorporationRanking

the trade union ranking that **will be presented in Brussels the 16th of November.**

Transparency is the precondition for gaining positions in the **Open Corporation Ranking**, the main aim of this project (see **test version** published last April, limited to 100 companies <http://opencorporation.org/en/ranking-opencorporation>).

The Transparency Index we release today does not represent the behavior of multinational companies, but their degree of "openness" based on amount of "available" data.

Here are some of the effects of the introduction of **twenty multinational companies.**

Regarding **web transparency (Web Transparency Index) Randstad Holding NV** positions itself in third position, when compared to all sectors **it positions itself next to Henkel AG & Company and Volkswagen AG**, but when compared to sector companies it **beats** its competitors **Adecco and Manpower**. The first positions are kept by **United Parcel Service (UPS) and Danish Crown Amba**.

Among new entries, **The Boeing Company** obtains a good position ranking fifth, together with **Eni S.p.A., Barclays PLC and Heineken N.V.**, just before **United Technologies Corporation** in 6th position, reaching **Bilfinger SE, Sony Corporation, Total S.A. e Kuehne + Nagel International AG**.

Transparency referred to "**social reporting**" (**Social Reporting Transparency Index**) sees **ENEL Spa and EDF** keeping the first position, and the Japanese new entry **LIXIL GROUP** (a direct competitor of Italian brands such as: **Marazzi and Richard Ginori**).

The combining of these indicators results in the Transparency-index.

¹ The **Transparency Index** of multinational companies is **operationally based** on two indicators:

- 1) **Web Transparency Index** (<http://opencorporation.org/en/indice-trasparenza#web-transparency-index>) showing the online availability of essential information allowing to assess the information transparency of a company;
- 2) **Social Reporting Transparency Index** (<http://opencorporation.org/en/indice-trasparenza#social-reporting-index>), which measures a set of information available after consulting various forms of social reporting that may or may not be present in the company.

The combining of these two indicators results in the Transparency-index:

<http://opencorporation.org/en/indice-trasparenza#!transparency-index>

BUDGET HEADING
04.03.01.06

CALL FOR PROPOSALS
VP/2015/003

GRANT AGREEMENT
VS/2015/0380



With financial support from the European Union

The new ranking confirms in its top positions **Schneider Electric S.E**, **ENEL S.p.A.**, **Fiat Chrysler Automobiles N.V.**, **Kering S.A.** (which has acquired many luxury brands such as **GUCCI**), and **Danish Crown Amba** immediately followed by **ENI Spa**. Among the new entries, **PricewaterhouseCoopers (PWC)** places itself in 9th position, together with **Heineken N.V.** and **Electrolux AB**, and beats its sector competitors such as **Deloitte** and **KPMG**, already present in other rankings.

A **sector comparison** shows how companies belonging to the so called "**Gig Economy**" such as **Alibaba**, **Deliveroo**, **Foodora**, **Just Eat**, **Lyft**, **Uber**, **Paytm** are the least transparent even if basing their added value on accessibility of information. At the bottom of the ranking, second to last, they share the spot with a company that **does not belong to the Gig economy**, but instead comes from one of the most classic of sectors: the food industry. It is the French **Lactalis**, which controls many other brands in Italy, such as **Parmalat**; almost an exception to the rule though, since **European** multinational companies are in general more transparent; obviously there are asymmetries depending on the country and sector.

For any further information: info@opencorporation.org

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