

F O R E S T



2022 Annual Report



A climate wake-up:

but business failing to hear the
alarm on deforestation



Contents



Executive summary

The urgent need to protect nature and end deforestation was at the centre of plans to deliver on global climate targets at the UN climate conference in Glasgow in 2021. Governments, companies and financial institutions all pledged significant action.

While we have seen commitments like this before, the Glasgow Leaders Declaration on Forest and Land Use has the potential to be a turning point. The sheer number of countries and organisations represented, multi-sector buy-in, as well as the recognition of the need to support Indigenous peoples' rights and leadership are all critical prerequisites for success in protecting the world's forests.

The Forest 500, now in its eighth year, tracks the policies and performance of the 350 most influential companies and 150 financial institutions linked to deforestation in their supply chains and investments. The ranking provides vital data on organisations that have made commitments, and highlights the many companies and financial institutions that are still ignoring the issue altogether.

The Glasgow commitments will come under greater scrutiny than any similar commitments that have come before. The more established ecosystem of transparency initiatives, including Forest 500, which were not in place a decade ago will enable more effective monitoring of progress, and it is essential that accountability measures are also quickly put in place to do so.

In the meantime, the latest Forest 500 ranking shows that too many companies are ill prepared for the regulatory changes coming down the track.

93

of the 150 financial institutions
that are most exposed to
deforestation do not have
a deforestation policy.

Another year of non-performance by the companies driving deforestation

This year's Forest 500 assessments follow the trends of the last eight years, showing that far too many of the companies that are most exposed to deforestation are not doing enough:

- Nearly three out of four (72%) of the 350 companies do not have a deforestation commitment for all of the forest-risk commodities in their supply chains.
- One-third (117/350) of companies have no deforestation commitments at all - a small decrease on last year.
- While 28 companies published a new commitment to address deforestation since last year, just 11 of these companies have a deforestation commitment for all of the commodities they are exposed to.
- Many companies with commitments are failing to provide evidence of how they are implementing them, particularly for soy, beef and leather supply chains.
- None of the companies assessed had a comprehensive approach to human rights.

Finance sector continues to lag behind corporates

The financial institutions identified in the Forest 500 provided more than US\$5.5 trillion in finance to companies in forest-risk supply chains, but are doing little to ensure they are not driving deforestation:

- 93 of the 150 financial institutions that are most exposed to deforestation do not have a deforestation policy covering their investments and lending to companies in key forest-risk commodity supply chains.
- The 93 financial institutions without deforestation policies provide US\$2.6 trillion in finance to the companies with the highest exposure to deforestation risk.
- Just 23 of the financial institutions with a deforestation policy reported on their progress towards implementing their policy.
- Few financial institutions recognise the human rights risks linked to deforestation.

Legislative promise

Ultimately only mandatory action and reporting will drive market-wide change at the scale required. The new political space created at COP26 can pave the way for stronger and more broadly applicable legal frameworks. Important first steps are already being taken with potentially groundbreaking legislative proposals in the UK and the European Union. But these proposals could be strengthened, and must be enforced, with clear accountability and penalties for breaches. Regulation is also needed for the finance sector - and critically other nations and trading blocs must follow this lead.

Recommendations

Forest 500 companies and financial Institutions:

set and implement strong deforestation commitments and policies, covering deforestation, conversion, and associated human rights abuses, join multi-stakeholder efforts to raise awareness and enable cross sector collaboration.

Governments:

develop and implement legislative frameworks to ensure action across the private sector in your jurisdictions.

How are we contributing to accountability?

Global Canopy will continue to identify the most influential players who need to act on deforestation, and publicly rank their approaches.

Going forwards, we will also carry out additional assessments to cover the organisations that have made commitments in Glasgow, and help ensure accountability for their delivery.

Civil society:

track and hold signatories and others accountable, focusing the greatest pressure on those that have not made commitments and are still not acting. In particular, those most influential laggards identified by the Forest 500.



Introduction

The urgent need to address tropical deforestation was placed centre-stage at the UN climate talks in Glasgow in November 2021, with new commitments on tackling deforestation from governments, companies and financial institutions.

The **Glasgow Leaders Declaration on Forests and Land Use**, committing to halt and reverse forest loss and land degradation by 2030, was signed by 141 countries, including China and Brazil - breathing new life into the commitments made under the New York Declaration on Forests in 2014. There were also new pledges from companies and financial institutions.

For the past eight years, Global Canopy's Forest 500 ranking has tracked how the most influential companies and financial institutions in forest-risk supply chains are addressing the urgent global problem of deforestation. It assesses the progress made and highlights where companies and financial institutions have failed to recognise the issue, or not delivered on their commitments or policies.

The rallying call of COP26 - to keep 1.5 degrees alive - cannot be achieved if forests continue to be cleared to make way for agriculture. Deforestation is responsible for around 15% of global carbon emissions.

“The time to ratchet up our collective global ambition to deliver on the Paris Agreement is now. Halting agriculture-driven deforestation to halve emissions and reverse biodiversity loss by 2030 is not an option but a necessity for companies credibly committed to net zero in order to fulfil their science based commitments. There is no pathway to keep 1.5C within reach without that.”

Nigel Topping, High Level Champions for Climate Action at COP26

An aerial photograph of a city, likely London, showing a mix of modern and traditional architecture. A large, semi-transparent circular graphic is overlaid on the left side of the image. The graphic is divided into two horizontal sections: the top section is white and the bottom section is dark blue. The text 'US \$5.5 trillion' is written in a large, bold, dark blue font across the white section. Below this, in a smaller white font, is the text 'finance provided by the 150 financial institutions to the 350 companies in the Forest 500'.

US \$5.5 trillion

finance provided by the
150 financial institutions to
the 350 companies in
the Forest 500

If tropical deforestation were a country, it would be the **third biggest** source of carbon dioxide emissions globally after China and the US. Tropical deforestation emits more carbon dioxide than all of the EU combined. Yet deforestation rates are increasing. In the Brazilian Amazon, deforestation increased by 22% in 2021, reaching the highest level in 15 years.

The biggest driver of tropical deforestation is the expansion of commodity crops such as palm oil and soy, cattle pasture and timber plantations, which is why the Forest 500 ranking focuses on these supply chains. It highlights the important role played by the companies that buy and sell those commodities, and the potential influence that financial institutions could have over these companies.

Deforestation is not only a climate risk - it is also a risk to biodiversity and to the human rights of local communities and Indigenous peoples. Forests are essential natural resources - providing water, atmospheric cooling and more. Half of the world's GDP **depends on nature**, yet millions of species are threatened with extinction because of human activity.

The Glasgow commitments

There are reasons to believe that the commitments made in Glasgow can be a real turning point, delivering where previous pledges have failed.

Firstly, the \$19 billion in announcements were not just made by governments, but also by other critical constituencies in the deforestation economy including trading companies, and financial institutions with almost \$9 trillion in assets under management and growing. Over 90% of the world's forests are covered by the commitments, and China – responsible for some 25% of the world's trade in forest-risk commodities – is on board. A critical addition was the \$1.7 billion in funding to support Indigenous peoples' leadership and land rights, recognising both the moral and practical imperative for Indigenous and local communities to have full recognition and representation.

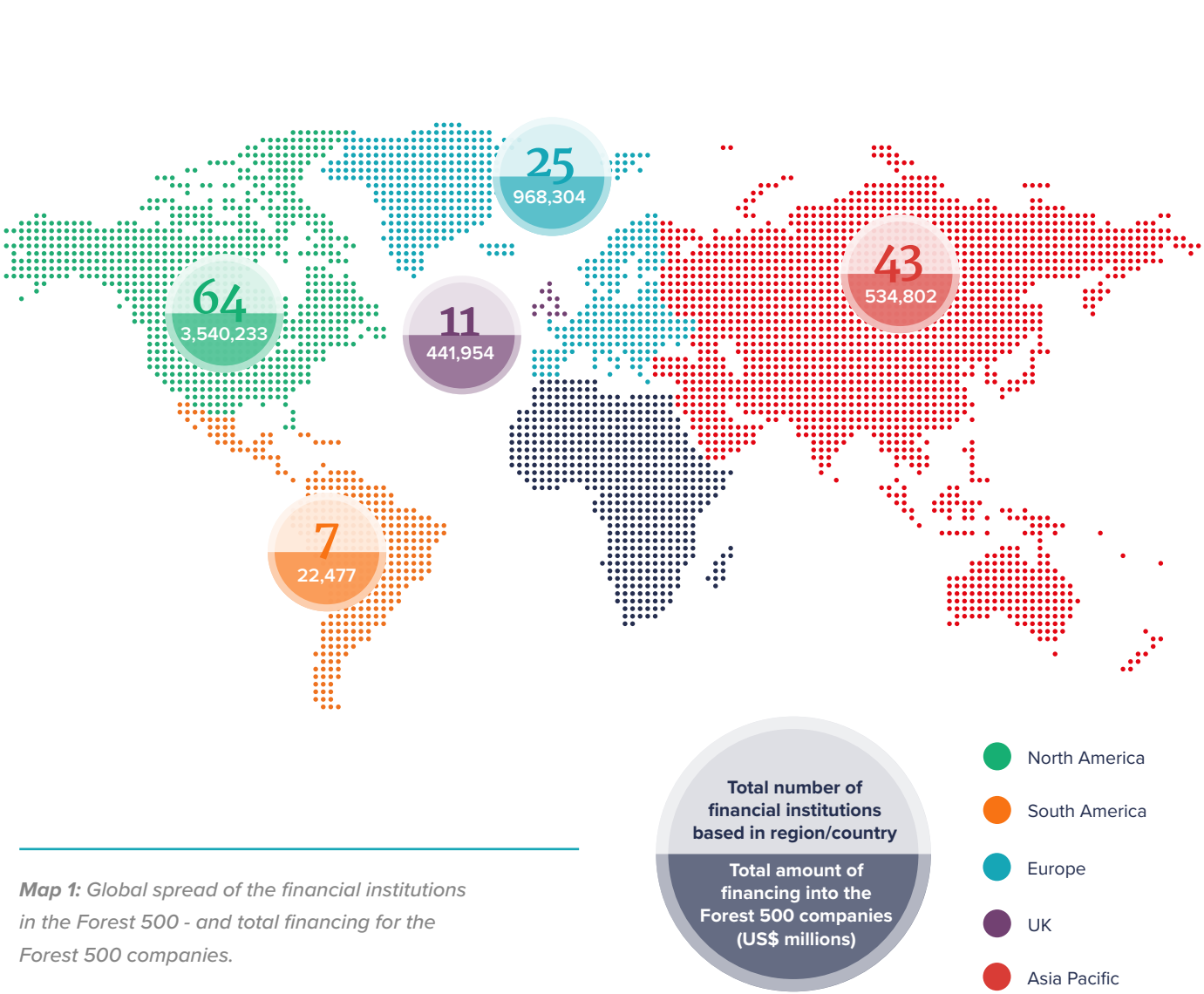
Secondly, governments and regulators are now acknowledging the failure of relying on voluntary action and introducing frameworks and regulatory measures that recognise the importance of biodiversity, and in particular forests.



In the UK, new due diligence requirements for companies in forest-risk supply chains became law in November 2021, meaning that companies will have to carry out checks to ensure there is no illegal deforestation in key forest-risk commodities, with consultations still ongoing on the full scope of these measures.

In the European Union, a draft regulation has been published which will require companies to carry out due diligence for the main forest-risk commodities (including palm oil, soy, beef, leather, timber and pulp and paper) once it becomes law. And in the United States, the FOREST bill would impose similar requirements on companies operating in US markets.

Finally, there has been increased recognition of the impact and dependence of business activities on the wider natural world, including the establishment of the **Taskforce on Nature-Related Financial Disclosures (TNFD)**. Made up of 34 senior executives from financial institutions, corporates and market service providers, the TNFD is working to provide a framework for companies and financial institutions to better understand and report on nature-related risks.



Map 1: Global spread of the financial institutions in the Forest 500 - and total financing for the Forest 500 companies.

The case for action

For the 350 companies and 150 financial institutions that make up the Forest 500, the shifting regulatory environment, the systemic threat posed by climate change and the urgent need to protect the natural resources that underpin the economy, cannot be ignored. Previous targets have come and gone - this time has to be different.

Consumers are becoming more vocal with their concerns about purchasing deforestation in the goods they buy, and customers are more aware of their pensions or savings financing the destruction of tropical forests.

Yet financial institutions continue to finance the deforestation economy, providing US\$5.5 trillion¹ in finance to the 350 companies in the Forest 500.

Financial institutions are under scrutiny - but they also face a growing opportunity to change the way they do business, with an ever-increasing pool of data available to allow them to assess deforestation and climate risks (including the data Forest 500 provides on company performance) and to act on that information.



The Forest 500

The Forest 500 ranking, which has been carried out annually since 2014, is based on an assessment of the 350 companies and 150 financial institutions that have the greatest influence on deforestation in commodity supply chains. The assessment measures the strength of their published deforestation commitments and policies, and the progress made on implementation.

The ranking includes companies at all stages of the deforestation economy, from retailers and manufacturers, to producers and processors, through to the banks and investors that finance these activities. It assesses efforts to address deforestation related to the six biggest drivers of commodity-related deforestation: palm oil, soy, beef, leather, timber and pulp & paper.

As well as assessing deforestation commitments, the Forest 500 ranking also assesses companies and financial institutions on their approach to human rights. Deforestation and human rights abuses are closely linked - with Indigenous and local communities often losing access to land and resources when forests are cleared, their rights and voices ignored. Companies and financial institutions seeking to end deforestation in their supply chains must also

take steps to protect the human rights of Indigenous peoples and local communities, as well as protecting the rights of workers in their supply chains.

“We only have standing forests because there are people protecting it, defending it, with their own lives.”

Juma Xipaia, Xipaya Leader and Founder of the Juma Institute, at COP26

Methodology

The Forest 500 methodology is reviewed annually to ensure it aligns with best practice for companies and financial institutions in forest-risk commodity supply chains. This results in some changes each year.

The company assessment methodology was aligned with the Accountability Framework's Common Methodology in 2020, with changes this year increasing the focus on the implementation of company commitments. Half of a company's total score is now

determined by the information reported on the implementation of their commitments, recognising the importance of effective implementation in ending tropical deforestation.

New indicators for companies include:

- Does the company refrain from land acquisition/development until existing land conflicts have been resolved?
- Does the company require its suppliers to also be committed to deforestation - and conversion-free standards?
- Does the company monitor its own operations/suppliers for compliance with commitments on labour rights and free prior and informed consent?
- Does the company report how many hectares of deforestation/conversion have occurred in their own operations/ supply chains?

The financial institution methodology was updated to better align with the Accountability Framework's Common Methodology (which covers companies), adapting it to reflect how financial institutions can move companies that they finance towards best practice, and also strengthen the assessment of how they implement their policies.

It also looks at how financial institutions report on the implementation of each of their deforestation policies for each of four forest-risk commodities (palm oil, soy, cattle products and timber products), including the strength of their monitoring and engagement processes.

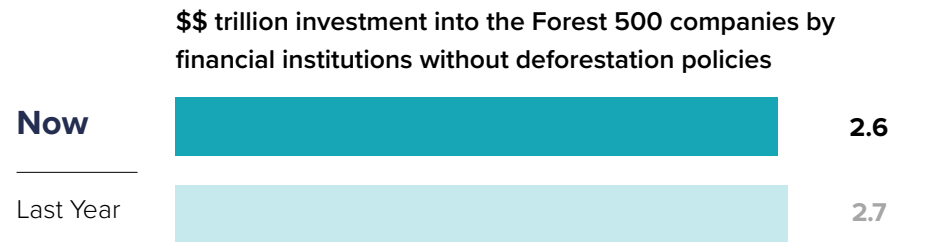
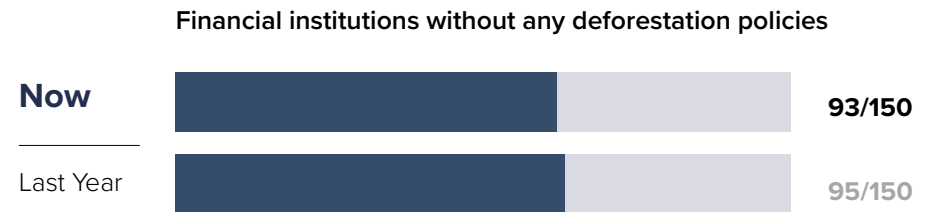
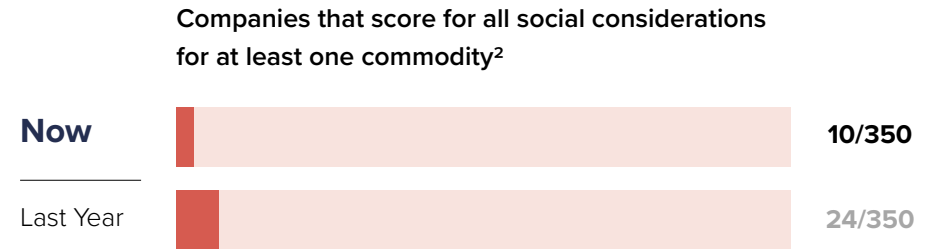
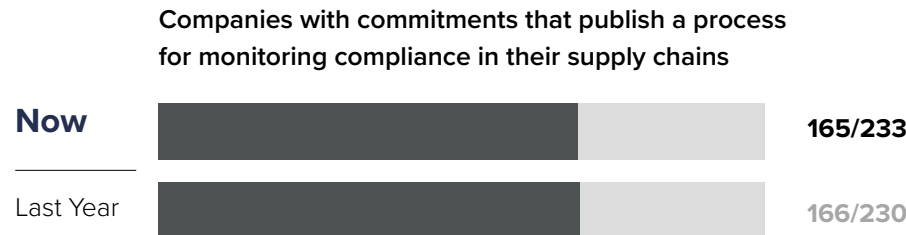
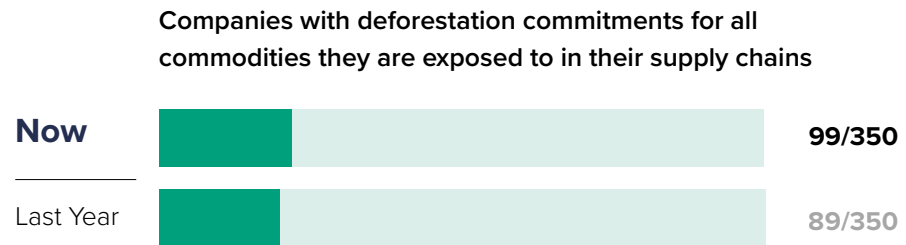
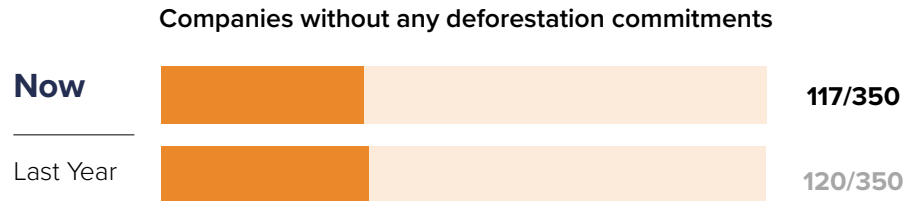
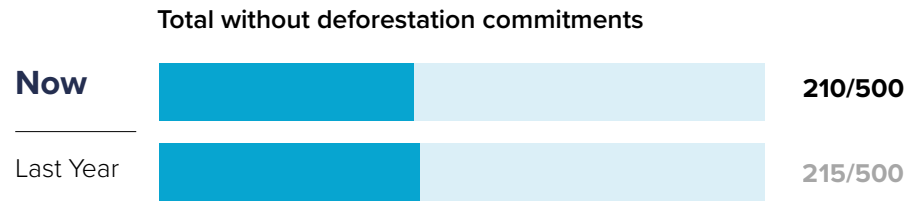
Other new indicators for the financial institution assessments include:

- Does the financial institution identify deforestation as a business risk?
- Does it require companies in its portfolio to monitor operations and suppliers?
- Does it require companies to disclose production and processing sites?
- Does the financial institution require companies to refrain from land acquisition where land conflicts exist?

The Forest 500 methodologies, including full details of this year's updates, are available at forest500.org/publications

The full Forest 500 ranking is published online at forest500.org and all data is available for download.





Graph 2: Forest 500 in numbers - what's changed since last year

Companies

Deforestation poses a clear risk to both a company's reputation and its business activities, whether that link is direct or via suppliers. Deforestation exacerbates climate impacts and affects water supplies, which in turn affect growing conditions for commodity crops, impacting supplies and prices.

Drought in Brazil has affected **soybean production** for the last two years, impacting prices. Addressing deforestation risks is also essential as part of wider commitments to reduce climate emissions, protect biodiversity and recognise the rights of Indigenous peoples, as highlighted in Glasgow at COP26.

The political momentum for addressing deforestation - with commitments from both consumer countries and producer governments such as Indonesia and Brazil - must be turned into practical steps to address the problem - with legislation part of the package. Companies can lead on this agenda by acting now to incorporate due diligence measures on deforestation risks into their governance procedures.

Recognising that deforestation poses a risk is key in committing to action to address deforestation - yet the majority of the companies assessed have not done so.

Our assessments of the 350 companies with the greatest exposure to deforestation risk found:

92 recognised deforestation as a risk to their business either financially, operationally, reputationally, or competitively.

59 acknowledged that deforestation posed a reputational risk.

50 recognised that their operations would be at risk if deforestation continues.

30 saw deforestation as a direct financial risk.

Companies can reduce these risks by taking steps to implement clear commitments to ensure their supply chains are deforestation-free, and monitor and track the progress they have made.



33%

of companies do not have a deforestation commitment for any of the forest-risk commodities.

Company commitments

Just 83 of the 350 companies have published an overarching company-wide commitment to achieve at least zero-net deforestation that covers all of their forest-risk commodity supply chains and operations.

Commodity commitments

Overarching commitments need to be implemented within each forest-risk supply chain. To do this effectively, companies need to set and implement deforestation commitments for each commodity. This is because different approaches are needed to eliminate deforestation from different commodity supply chains.

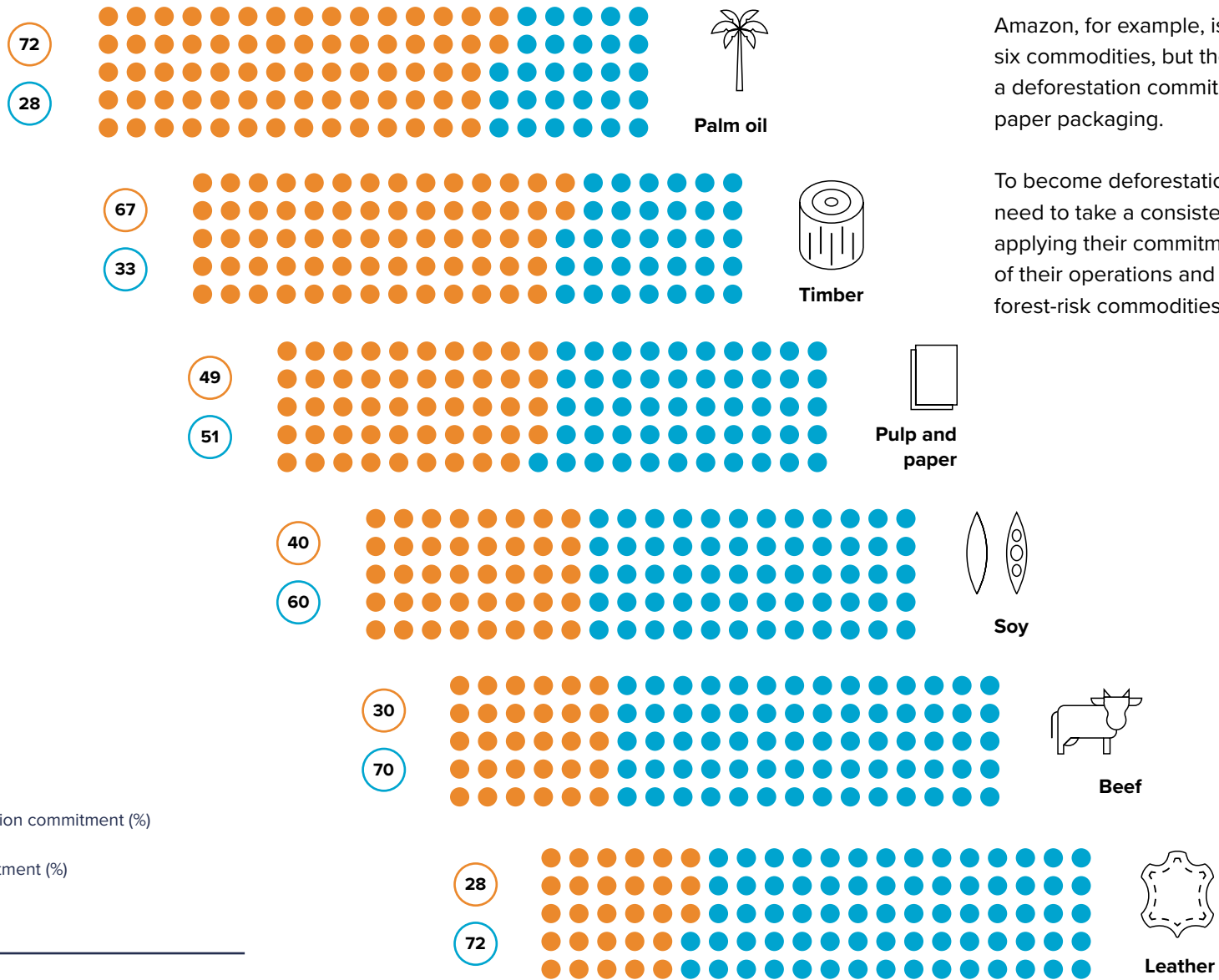
Yet, many companies have still not made a single commodity-specific deforestation commitment.

- 117 of the 350 companies assessed do not have a deforestation commitment³ for any of the forest-risk commodities they are exposed to through their operations or supply chains.

This means one third (33%) of the companies with the largest exposure to tropical deforestation through their production,

processing, or purchasing are still not taking the most basic step to address deforestation risks. They will struggle to meet the due diligence requirements in legislation and cannot meet investors' expectations by providing the information needed on the risks they face.

- 134/350 (38%) companies have made commodity specific deforestation commitments for at least one, but not all, of the commodities they are exposed to
- Commitments are more common in palm oil supply chains (72% of companies have made a deforestation commitment), than other commodities including soy, beef, and leather
- 99/350 (28%) have a deforestation commitment for all of the commodities they are assessed for
- 28 of the 83 companies that had made overarching deforestation commitments, do not have commitments for all of their commodities, including Ikea, Kellogg and Metro.



Amazon, for example, is assessed for all six commodities, but the company only has a deforestation commitment for pulp and paper packaging.

To become deforestation-free, companies need to take a consistent approach to applying their commitments across all of their operations and exposure to forest-risk commodities.

Graph 3: Numbers of commitments / commodity

34%

of companies do not have commitments on human rights for any of the commodities they are assessed for.

Human rights commitments

All too often, deforestation goes hand-in-hand with human rights abuses, with the land rights and free and prior informed consent of communities and Indigenous peoples disregarded when land is cleared for agriculture. Labour rights, female workers' rights and smallholder farmers' rights can also be vulnerable in agricultural commodity supply chains, yet often such abuses are overlooked by the companies that buy the commodities and the financial institutions that invest in them.

We look at whether companies have commitments to address social issues in their supply chains, including on labour

rights, smallholders in the supply chain, gender equality, the right to remediation for environmental and social harms, the right to free and prior informed consent, and whether the company commits to refrain from land acquisition and development in the case of land conflict.

- More than a third of companies (34% = 120/350) do not have commitments on human rights for any of the commodities they are assessed for.
- Only one company, Nestlé, has made a commitment to all of the human rights listed above for all of the forest-risk commodities they are exposed to.

Just seven companies have made the strongest commitments.

Global Canopy defines the strongest deforestation commitments as those which commit to be free from deforestation, conversion of all natural ecosystems, and free from associated human rights abuses - with commitments specifically on free prior and informed consent, labour rights and land use conflict. In 2021, just seven companies had made such commitments for at least one of the commodities they are exposed to - none had made such a commitment for all.

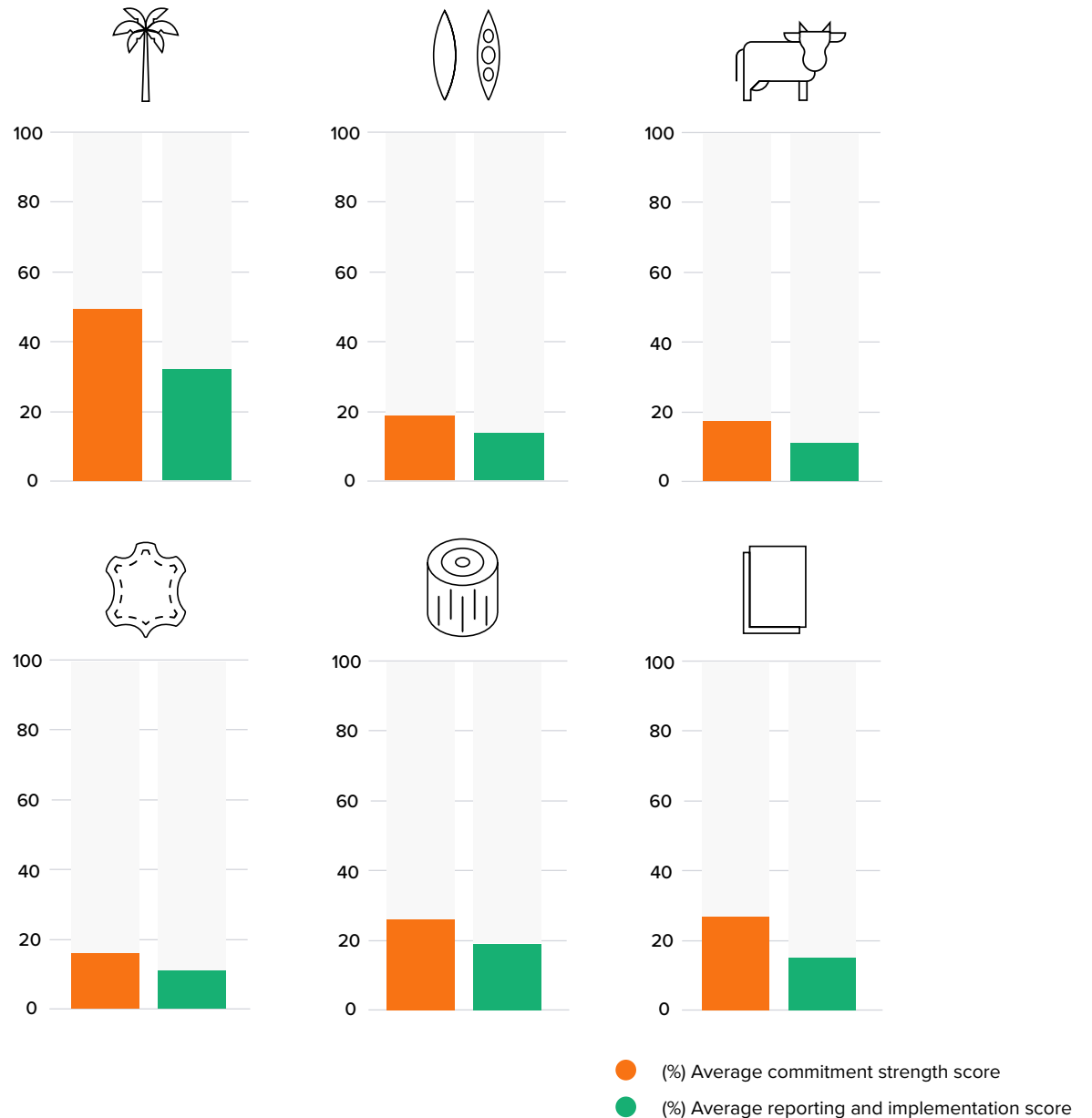
Implementation of commitments

Commitments on deforestation and human rights are important in setting out a company's intentions, but they are only meaningful if they are implemented. Without implementation of deforestation commitments, climate targets cannot be delivered.

Forest 500 companies are assessed on whether they monitor the source of the forest-risk commodities they use, whether they require suppliers to have deforestation-free commitments, and whether they report on progress towards eliminating deforestation.

There is still a clear gap between the number of companies setting deforestation commitments, and the number of those implementing them effectively.

Graph 4: Reporting and implementation scores compared to commitment strength





47%

of companies did not report the volume of commodity used for any of the commodities they are exposed to.

Implementation

- Almost one third (68/233 = 29%) of companies that have made at least one deforestation commitment do not monitor their suppliers or their own operations to ensure their supply chains are compliant with their commitment
 - This includes C&J Clark International, Doctor's Associates Inc., and Prada SpA
- Just 42 companies with deforestation commitments require their suppliers to also have equivalent deforestation - or conversion-free standards for at least one commodity
 - Only 9 companies require this for all of their commodities (Amaggi, Harita Group, JBJ Investimentos, Kering S.A., Kimberly-Clark Group, Korindo Group PT, LOUIS DREYFUS, SC Johnson & Son, Unilever PLC)
- Half of companies (106/210) with a commitment on labour rights or free prior and informed consent for at least one commodity do not monitor their own operations and supply chains for compliance with all of their commitments

Reporting

Most companies do not report publicly on what progress they have made towards eliminating deforestation, conversion, and associated human rights abuses from their supply chains. Transparent reporting is important for companies and suppliers to demonstrate progress and for financial institutions to see how deforestation risks are being addressed.

Our assessments found:

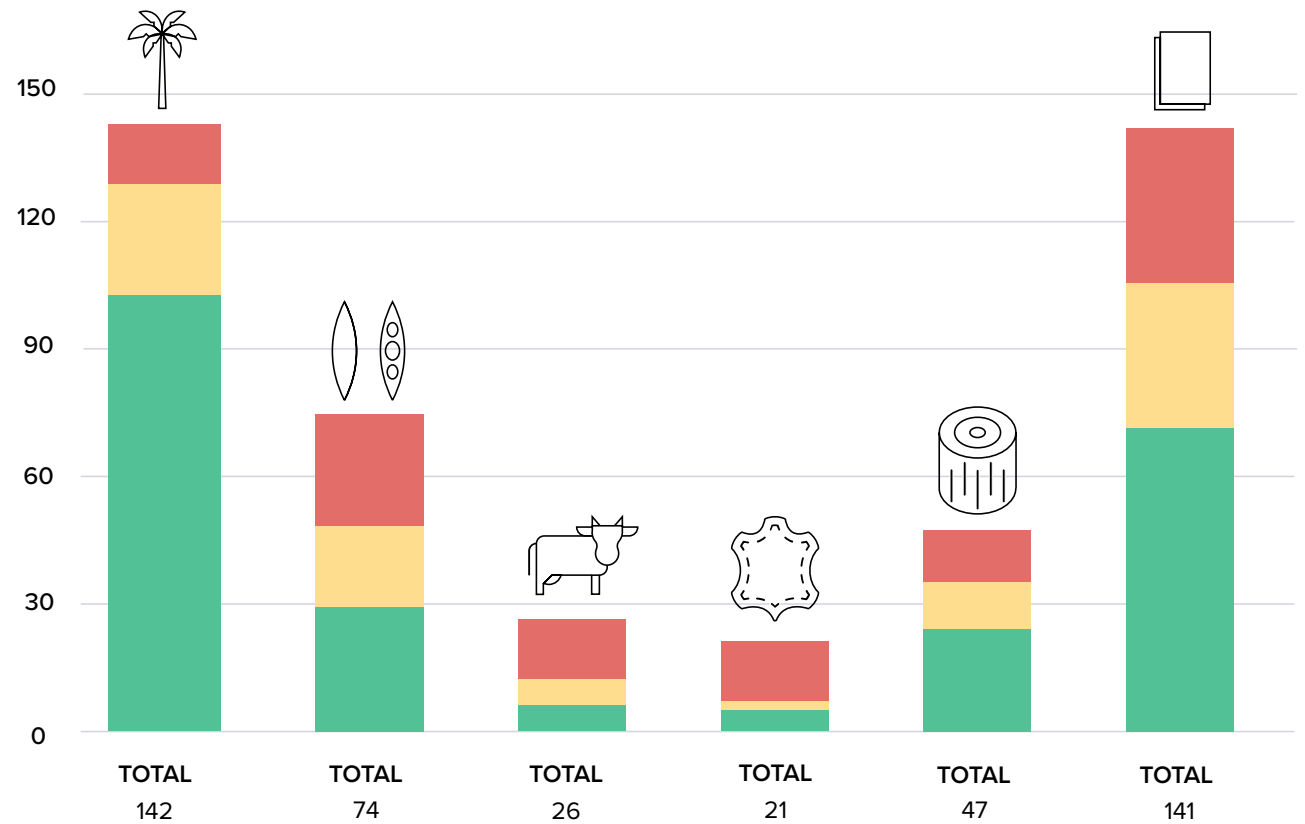
- 40 companies do not report on progress made on their deforestation commitments for any of the commodities they have commitments for, and 50 report on their progress for some but not all of the commodities in their supply chains.
 - Companies are more likely to report on their progress in palm oil supply chains (128/143), and least likely to do so for beef (12/26) and leather (7/21) supply chains
- No companies disclose how many hectares of deforestation have been identified in their supply chains for all

of the commodities they are exposed to, and just two (Nestle S.A. and IOI Corporation Bhd) reported this for at least one of their commodities

- 47% (163) of companies did not report the volume of commodity used for any of the commodities they are exposed to
- 17 of the companies that report on volumes for at least one commodity do not report how much of their commodity production or sourcing is verified to be deforestation and conversion-free for any of the commodities they are exposed to
 - This includes Nike, Kering, Minerva and PT Astra International

Companies also need to set meaningful deadlines for achieving their commitments.

- 54 of the companies with at least one deforestation commitment have not published a target date to achieve their commitment
- 14 companies have not updated a historic target date or achieved their commitment in that timeframe.



Graph 5: Progress reporting of those with a deforestation commitment

- No reporting on progress
- Reporting for some commodities
- Reporting for all exposure

64%

of food companies in beef supply chains do not have a deforestation commitment for their beef supplies.

A focus on food and feed

Soy, beef and palm oil are all ingredients in the global food supply chain, produced in tropical forest regions and shipped around the world for use in processed food and feed, eventually finding their way onto consumers' plates.

The companies that produce, manufacture and sell these commodities make up just over half (51%) of the Forest 500 companies. They include food manufacturers, retailers and fast-food restaurants (29% of the Forest 500 companies), and agri-commodity companies (23% of the Forest 500 companies).

Food manufacturers, retailers and fast-food restaurants

While consumers are clear that they do not want deforestation on their plates, 27 of the 103 food sector companies⁴ assessed do not have a deforestation commitment for all of the beef, soy, and palm that they are exposed to in their supply chain.


While companies in the food sector are most likely to have a commitment to end deforestation in palm oil supply chains, they are less likely to have a commitment for soy or beef supply chains. Some **75%** of the soy

produced globally is used for animal feed, so is a hidden ingredient in fish, meat and dairy products.

- 27% of food sector companies in palm supply chains do not have a commitment that covers their palm oil sourcing
- 58% of food sector companies in soy supply chains do not have a deforestation commitment for their soy supplies
 - And just 37% of those with a deforestation commitment for soy apply it to hidden soy
- 64% of food sector companies in beef supply chains do not have a deforestation commitment for their beef supplies.

“European voters and consumers are making this increasingly clear to us: they no longer want to buy products that are responsible for deforestation or forest degradation.”

Ursula von der Leyen, President of the European Commission, COP26



Companies that do not have a commitment for their soy supply chains include French meat supplier Fleury Michon, General Mills (owner of Betty Crocker and Haagen Daz), and Kraft Heinz (manufacturer of Heinz salad cream).

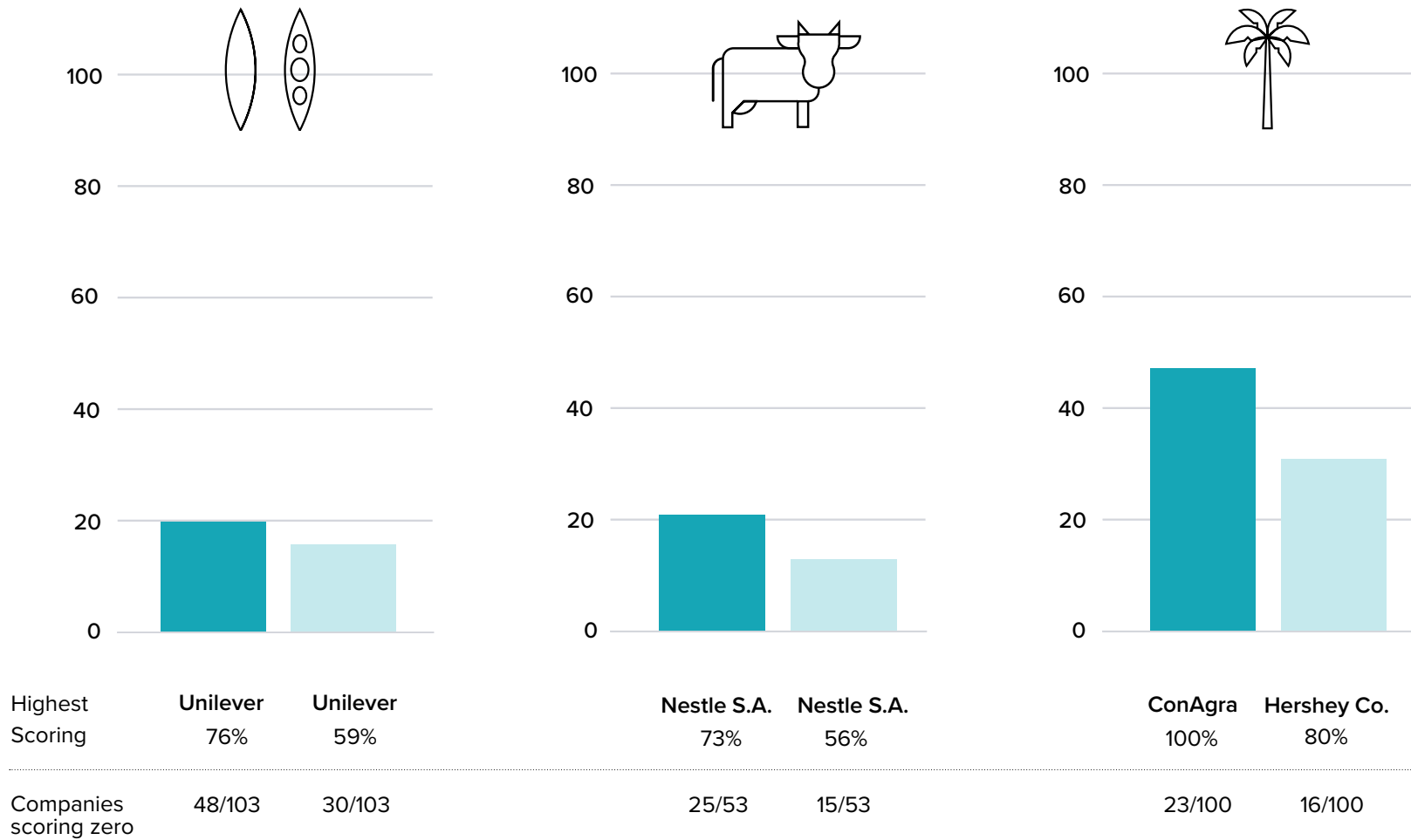
Companies in the food sector are not doing enough to implement the commitments they have made:

- The highest score for reporting and implementation in beef supply chains is just 56% - achieved by Nestlé
- 15/43 (35%) of the food sector companies with a deforestation commitment in soy supply chains fail to report on their progress towards their commitment
- 10/19 (53%) of the food sector companies with a commitment in beef supply chains do not report on the progress they have made towards the implementation of their commitment

US chocolate manufacturer Hershey's is one of the highest scoring companies for reporting and implementation in its palm oil supply chain, but does not have

a deforestation commitment for soy that will be hidden in the milk included in their chocolate, as well as the soy lecithin used as a food additive.

Some sectors of the food industry perform particularly badly, with three quarters of dairy companies found to have no deforestation commitment for their soy supply chains - despite the use of soy in dairy feed. This list includes French dairy giants Groupe Lactalis (whose brands include Rachel's Organic, Président and Parmalat), Groupe Savencia (manufacturer of French cheeses: Cœur de Lion, Saint Agur and Caprice des Dieux), Land O'Lakes (Vermont Creamery, Alpine Lace, Kozy Shack puddings) and Chinese dairy giant, the Bright Food Group.



● (%) Average commitment strength score
● (%) Average reporting and implementation score

Graph 6: Highs and lows in the food sector



Agri-commodity companies

The companies in the food sector are all sourcing commodities that are ultimately produced by the agri-commodity sector⁵, including big soy traders such as Bunge and Cargill, palm oil producers such as Wilmar and beef traders such as JBS. The efforts of agri-commodity companies to end deforestation play out along the supply chain - determining whether products on supermarket shelves are linked to deforestation, conversion, and associated human rights abuses or not.

The agri-commodity companies assessed are less likely to have a deforestation commitment for soy, palm, or beef than companies further down the food supply chain, with 48% not having a deforestation commitment compared to 27% of food sector companies.

65% of agri-commodity companies assessed for soy did not have a deforestation commitment for their soy supply chain, and 81% of those companies assessed for beef had no deforestation commitment.

This includes companies exposed to soy including Emami, Royal Golden Eagle and Marfrig, and companies exposed to beef including Parker-Migliorini International, Vicentin S.A.I.C. and Grupo Viz.

At COP26, 12 of these global agricultural commodity companies **committed** to “work with governments, farmers, and other key stakeholders in our supply chains, to accelerate sector-wide action and to identify opportunities for public-private collaboration to catalyse further progress on eliminating commodity driven deforestation” - with the aim of developing a shared roadmap to meet the 1.5 degree Celsius target.

While most of these 12 agri-commodity companies have a deforestation commitment for the palm oil, soy, and beef they are exposed to, many do not report on the volumes of their commodity which are verified as deforestation or conversion-free.

Agri-commodity companies that pledged to address deforestation at COP26	Deforestation commitment			Reporting on verified deforestation-free commodity volumes			Forest 500 score / 100
	Palm	Soy	Beef	Palm	Soy	Beef	
Archer Daniels Midland (ADM)			-			-	54
Amaggi	-		-	-		-	64
Bunge			-			-	47
Cargill			-			-	62
COFCO International			-			-	35
Golden Agri-Resources			-			-	37
JBS							42
Louis Dreyfus Company Ltd			-			-	54
Marfrig	-			-			35
Olam International			-			-	43
Viterra (prev known as Glencore)			-			-	40
Wilmar International			-			-	36

- palm oil commitment
- soy commitment
- no commitment
- no commitment
- not applicable



Financial institutions

Investing and lending to companies that are exposed to deforestation creates a risk for financial institutions due to the impact on climate change, biodiversity loss and human rights abuses. The risks can be reputational, regulatory, and physical.

Financial institutions need to take steps to address their exposure to deforestation to minimise these risks. This will also help financial institutions to deliver on wider commitments they may have made on climate (including net zero commitments), biodiversity loss and the Sustainable Development Goals.

The 150 financial institutions included in the Forest 500 provide some US\$5.5 trillion in finance to the 350 companies with the greatest exposure to tropical deforestation. These financial institutions can use this leverage to drive change within companies in forest-risk supply chains.

While financial institutions have not been included in recent legislative proposals to reduce deforestation in supply chains, there is growing awareness of the need to address the finance sector's damaging impacts on nature. The UK government's GRI taskforce recommended mandatory due diligence for the finance sector, and there is growing political momentum for action from the finance sector.

At COP26, 33 financial institutions made a commitment to eliminate deforestation from their portfolios by 2025. The new **Finance Sector Roadmap** on Eliminating Commodity-Driven Deforestation sets out best practice for financial institutions seeking to address their deforestation risks.

Recognising the risk created by exposure to deforestation is a key first step for financial institutions. We found that of the 150 financial institutions with the greatest exposure to tropical deforestation:

- 31** of the financial institutions with the greatest exposure to tropical deforestation recognised deforestation as a risk to their business either financially, reputationally, or competitively.
- 9** acknowledged that deforestation posed a risk to their reputation.
- 6** recognised deforestation as a material risk.

Deforestation policies

- Our assessments show that 93 financial institutions still do not have a commodity-specific policy⁶ on deforestation for any of the forest-risk commodities they are exposed to in their portfolios, compared with 95 last year.

This means \$2.6 trillion of financing for companies with the greatest exposure to deforestation is not covered by a single deforestation policy.

A clear commodity-specific policy covering the highest forest-risk soft commodities – soy, cattle products (beef and leather), palm, and timber products (timber and pulp and paper) ensures institutions use a systematic approach to dealing with deforestation risks. It also sends a clear signal internally and externally, and sets clear expectations for clients and holdings as to how risks will be managed.

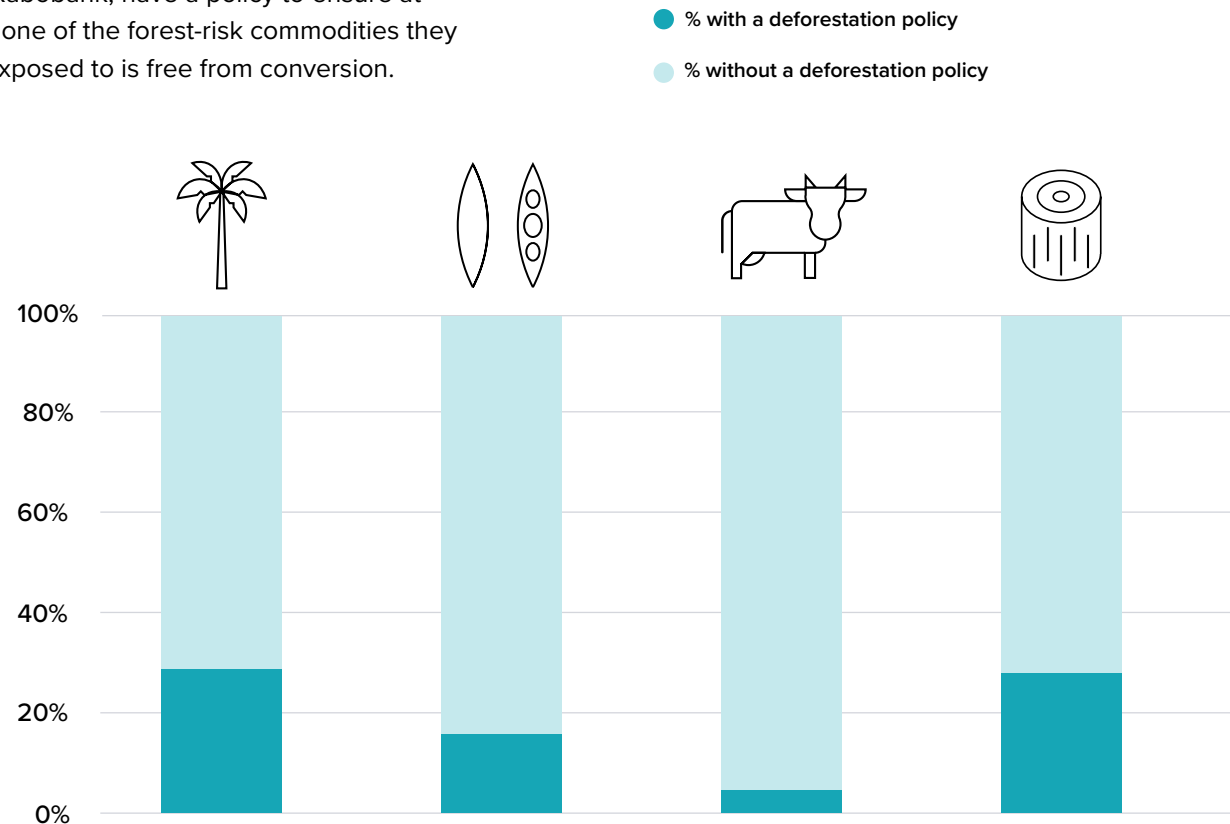
In 2021, we found that:

- 57 financial institutions have a commodity-specific policy in place for at least one commodity
 - 8 financial institutions have added⁷ at least one new commodity-specific policy since last year

- 11 have a commodity-specific policy in place for all four commodities they are exposed to⁸
- Financial institutions are least likely to publish a policy for cattle products (beef and leather) and soy.

Just two financial institutions, Safra Group and Rabobank, have a policy to ensure at least one of the forest-risk commodities they are exposed to is free from conversion.

Graph 7: Comparing % without a deforestation policy / commodity and % with a deforestation policy



Do financial institutions have human rights policies?

The Forest 500 ranking assesses financial institutions on their policies on free prior and informed consent, land conflicts, labour rights, gender equality and smallholder inclusion in commodity supply chains. In 2021, we found that few financial institutions recognise these risks in their portfolios.

- One in four financial institutions (26%) have a policy on free prior and informed consent for at least one commodity
- 13 financial institutions (9%) have a policy on gender equality for at least one commodity
- Only 6 (4%) have a policy on land conflicts

No financial institutions have the strongest deforestation policies.

Global Canopy defines a strong deforestation policy as including conversion of natural ecosystems and associated human rights, specifically land rights, labour rights, and free prior and informed consent.

None of the financial institutions with the greatest exposure to tropical deforestation had such a policy for any of the commodities they are exposed to.



9%

of financial institutions
have a policy on gender equality
for at least one commodity



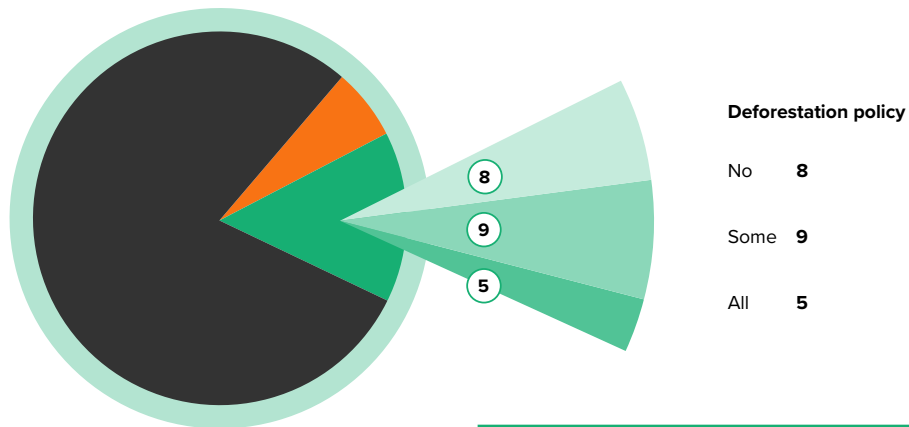
Climate commitments and deforestation

At COP26, the Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero (GFANZ) announced that 450 financial institutions had made net-zero emissions commitments to transform the global economy away from carbon. We cannot transform to a net-zero economy without addressing deforestation, yet many of the financial institutions with climate commitments do not appear to be addressing deforestation risks.

- Other climate commitment
- Net-zero commitment
- No commitment

Our latest Forest 500 assessment found that:

- 132 of the 350 companies with the greatest exposure to tropical deforestation risk had made a climate commitment
- Just 31 of the 150 financial institutions had a climate commitment that applied to their financing activities
- 22 had a net-zero commitment, including Blackrock, HSBC, and Santander
- Five (BNP Paribas, Credit Suisse, HSBC, Nordea and Westpac) of the 22 had followed up their net-zero climate commitments with a deforestation policy for their financing of palm oil, soy, timber products, and cattle products.



Graph 8: Climate commitment of 150 Financial Institutions

- Eight of the remaining 17 with a net-zero climate commitment do not have a commodity-specific deforestation policy for any of the forest-risk commodities they are exposed to through their investments and lending.
- 22 of the financial institutions with a net-zero climate commitment provide a total of US\$ 66.9 billion of financing to Forest 500 companies without commodity-specific deforestation commitments.

Financial institutions cannot meet their deforestation policies or their net-zero commitments without also addressing their exposure to deforestation through the companies they finance. They need to ensure that the companies they finance are working to deliver equivalent commitments on deforestation.

Financial institutions with net zero commitments providing finance to companies without deforestation commitments

Financial institutions with a net zero commitment	Deforestation policy - all or some commodities
Allianz	✓
Barclays	✓
BlackRock	X
BNP Paribas	✓
BPCE Group	X
Commonwealth Bank of Australia	X
Credit Suisse	✓
HSBC	✓
Invesco	✓
J.P. Morgan Chase Bank	✓
Legal & General	X
National Australia Bank	X
Nomura	✓
Nordea	✓
Principal Financial Group	X
Safra Group	✓
Santander	✓
Schroders	X
Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group	✓
Temasek	X
TIAA	✓
Westpac	Y

How are financial institutions implementing these policies?

Financial institutions' policies are only meaningful if they are implemented through engagement to influence the behaviour of the companies being financed. Our assessment looks at whether financial institutions have a clear process on how to deal with companies that do not comply with deforestation policies.

Implementation

To effectively implement their deforestation and human rights policies, financial institutions need to actively monitor the companies for compliance.

Where companies are not taking steps to reduce their exposure to deforestation, financial institutions can use their leverage to engage and push for measures to be introduced.

- 46 financial institutions had a clear public process to **identify** companies within their portfolios that do not comply with their deforestation policy for at least one of the commodities
 - Policies for palm oil were most common with 42 financial institutions publishing a clear process to identify

companies that were not complying with their policy.

- 20 financial institutions published a clear process to identify companies not complying with their policy in cattle product supply chains
- 16 financial institutions published details of a clear process for identifying non-compliant companies in their portfolios for all commodities.
- 31 financial institutions had a process in place to **engage** any clients/holdings found not to comply with their policy for at least one commodity
 - 29 financial institutions had a process in place for palm oil, while the least common was for cattle products, where just 11 financial institutions were identified as having a process in place.
- 17 of the 31 committed to follow best practice by engaging with non-compliant companies with **a time-bound threat of divestment** if the company does not become compliant within a set time-frame
 - Just five financial institutions (HSBC, Nordea, Rabobank, Standard Chartered, United Overseas Bank) had this in place for all four commodities.

23
financial institutions publish
key information about how
they implement their
deforestation policies

Reporting

The Forest 500 ranking reflects whether financial institutions are being transparent about how they implement their policies. This is important as it allows the financial institution to show that important due diligence steps are being taken. The majority of financial institutions with at least one deforestation policy were failing to report on their progress effectively.

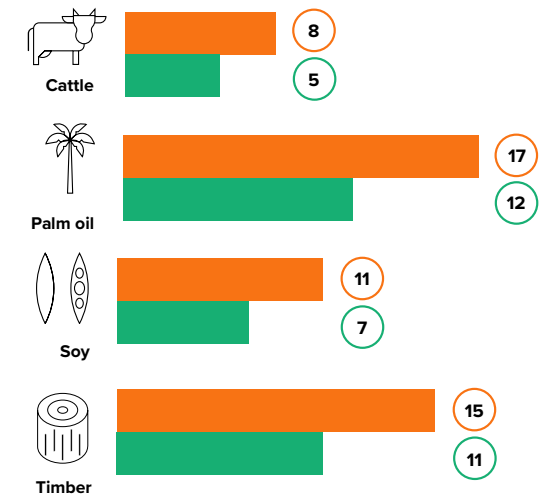
- 23 financial institutions with at least one deforestation policy publish key information about how they implement their policies for at least one of the commodities they are exposed to.

Comprehensive reporting includes:

- the number/proportion of companies that they finance which are covered by the policy (e.g. how many companies are operating in forest-risk commodity supply chains or are exposed to deforestation risk)
- the number/proportion of companies they have engaged with on deforestation and the outcomes of that engagement
- the number/proportion of companies that are compliant with the financial institution's deforestation policy.

Just one financial institution, Deutsche Bank, reported all three key pieces of information for all four commodities.

Across all four forest-risk commodities, the reporting and implementation of deforestation policies is weak. This is especially the case for soy and cattle products, with the average score for each being just 7% and 5% respectively.



● Average policy strength score (%)
● Average reporting and implementation score (%)

Graph 9: Average scores for reporting and implementation of deforestation policies / commodity



Going forward

The latest Forest 500 ranking demonstrates that, despite increasing political and consumer pressure for action to end deforestation, the most influential companies and financial institutions are still not doing enough to address the risk of deforestation in their supply chains and portfolios.

Indeed, most still do not recognise deforestation as a risk. This shows a shocking lack of progress over eight years since the Forest 500 ranking began. But now, there is no escaping the urgent need to act.

The commitments made at COP26 in 2021 saw nature, forests and people more firmly embedded in the climate agenda than ever before. Action is needed from companies and financial institutions, as well as from governments, to keep global temperature rise below 1.5 degrees Celsius.

Right now, the companies and financial institutions that have the greatest influence on deforestation are not doing enough. Companies that have made commitments are not ensuring their pledges are implemented. Almost three quarters of companies do not have a commitment for all of the forest-risk commodities in their supply chain. This leaves them ill-prepared for implementing due diligence requirements being introduced via legislation.

Financial institutions should be important drivers of change, but too few have recognised the material risks that forest-risk supply chains create. The 93 financial institutions without policies have provided US\$2.6 trillion in finance to the companies with the highest exposure to deforestation risk.

Ultimately only mandatory action and reporting will drive market-wide change at the scale required. The lack of progress delivered by voluntary action over the last eight years is evidence of the need for governments to act.

The legislative proposals in the UK and the European Union are potentially groundbreaking. But these proposals could be strengthened, and must be enforced, with clear accountability and penalties for breaches. Regulation is also needed for the finance sector - and critically other nations and trading blocs must follow this lead. The Glasgow Leaders Declaration on Forests and Land Use may help create the



political momentum for that action. And all must crucially support these measures by providing support for farmers and local communities in the producer countries on the frontline of change.

There is little doubt that the regulatory mood is shifting - and companies and financial institutions can get ahead of this by taking steps now to address their risks. The Accountability Framework initiative provides guidance to companies on what they need to - and the new Finance Sector Roadmap provides guidance for financial institutions.

Companies and financial institutions should show ambition, and seek to go beyond what legislation will require to remove deforestation from their activities and products. Customers and consumers expect nothing less.

Recommendations

- **Forest 500 companies and financial institutions:** set and implement strong deforestation commitments and policies, covering deforestation, conversion, and associated human rights abuses, join multi-stakeholder efforts to raise awareness and enable cross sector collaboration.
- **Governments:** develop and implement legislative frameworks to ensure action across the private sector in your jurisdictions.
- **Civil society** community: track and hold signatories and others accountable, focusing the greatest pressure on those that have not made commitments and are still not acting. In particular, those most influential laggards identified by the Forest 500.

- ¹ Based on active financing data from Profundo, including financing provided to Forest 500 companies between March 2015 and October 2020.
- ² In the 2021 assessment methodology, the number of social considerations indicators was increased from five to six, with a new indicator on land conflicts. More information can be found in the 2021 assessment methodologies.
- ³ For companies, a deforestation commitment is one that commits to zero-gross/zero-net conversion, zero-gross/zero-net deforestation or at least protects priority forest types including high conservation value forests or commits to a credible certification scheme that protects these.
- ⁴ Food sector companies are defined as manufacturers and retailers which are operating in the food sector, including food retail and restaurants, but also those which manufacture and sell dairy products, and oils and fats. The companies in this analysis were selected to be in the Forest 500 because of their exposure to beef, soy, and palm oil. Many of these companies are also exposed to pulp and paper through packaging.
- ⁵ Agri-commodity sector companies include companies operating in agricultural supply chains and animal feed supply chains, and are predominantly producers, processors, and traders for soy, beef, or palm.
- ⁶ A deforestation policy for a financial institution in the 2021 assessment methodology included a commitment to protect priority forests, credible certification scheme, zero-net deforestation, zero-gross deforestation, zero-net conversion, and zero-gross conversion.
- ⁷ This includes financial institutions who previously had a sustainability policy, and now have a deforestation policy.
- ⁸ In 2020 25 financial institutions had a deforestation policy in place for all commodities. This has fallen in the 2021 assessments due to the merging of indicators 2.1 and 2.3. More details are available in the financial institution assessment methodology.

Financial Institution	FI HQ	Score	Financial Institution	FI HQ	Score	Financial Institution	FI HQ	Score
BNP Paribas	FRA	●●●○○	United Overseas Bank	SGP	●●○○○	Liberty Mutual Insurance	USA	●○○○○
Deutsche Bank	DEU	●●●○○	Westpac	AUS	●●○○○	Lloyds Banking Group	GBR	●○○○○
HSBC	GBR	●●●○○	ABP	NLD	●○○○○	Macquarie Group	AUS	●○○○○
Mitsubishi UFJ Financial	JPN	●●●○○	Affiliated Managers Group	USA	●○○○○	Magellan Financial Group	AUS	●○○○○
Nordea	FIN	●●●○○	Agricultural Bank of China	CHN	●○○○○	Malayan Banking	MYS	●○○○○
Rabobank	NLD	●●●○○	Allianz	DEU	●○○○○	Manulife Financial	CAN	●○○○○
Société Générale	FRA	●●●○○	Baillie Gifford	GBR	●○○○○	Morgan Stanley	USA	●○○○○
Standard Chartered	GBR	●●●○○	Bangkok Bank	THA	●○○○○	National Australia Bank	AUS	●○○○○
ABN Amro	NLD	●●○○○	Bank Negara Indonesia	IDN	●○○○○	Nomura	JPN	●○○○○
Aegon	NLD	●●○○○	Bank of America	USA	●○○○○	Norinchukin Bank	JPN	●○○○○
Australia & New Zealand Banking Group Ltd.	AUS	●●○○○	BlackRock	USA	●○○○○	Northern Trust	USA	●○○○○
Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria (BBVA)	ESP	●●○○○	BNDES	BRA	●○○○○	Oversea-Chinese Banking Corporation	SGP	●○○○○
Banco do Brasil	BRA	●●○○○	BPCE Group	FRA	●○○○○	PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk (Mandiri)	IDN	●○○○○
Barclays	GBR	●●○○○	BTG Pactual	BRA	●○○○○	Royal Bank of Canada	CAN	●○○○○
BMO Financial Group	CAN	●●○○○	California Public Employees	USA	●○○○○	Safra Group	BRA	●○○○○
Citigroup	USA	●●○○○	China Construction Bank	CHN	●○○○○	Santander	ESP	●○○○○
Commerzbank	DEU	●●○○○	CIMB Group	MYS	●○○○○	Schroders	GBR	●○○○○
Commonwealth Bank Of Australia	AUS	●●○○○	Crédit Agricole	FRA	●○○○○	Scotiabank	CAN	●○○○○
Credit Suisse	CHE	●●○○○	Dimensional Fund Advisors	USA	●○○○○	Siam Commercial Bank	THA	●○○○○
DBS	SGP	●●○○○	Fidelity Investments	USA	●○○○○	Standard Life Aberdeen	GBR	●○○○○
Goldman Sachs	USA	●●○○○	GIC	SGP	●○○○○	State Street	USA	●○○○○
ING Group	NLD	●●○○○	Intesa Sanpaolo	ITA	●○○○○	TIAA	USA	●○○○○
J.P. Morgan Chase Bank	USA	●●○○○	Invesco	USA	●○○○○	Toronto-Dominion Bank	CAN	●○○○○
Mizuho Financial	JPN	●●○○○	Itaú Unibanco	BRA	●○○○○	UniCredit	ITA	●○○○○
NatWest Group	GBR	●●○○○	Janus Henderson	GBR	●○○○○	US Bancorp	USA	●○○○○
Norges Bank Investment Management	NOR	●●○○○	JBIC	JPN	●○○○○	Wells Fargo	USA	●○○○○
Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group	JPN	●●○○○	Kasikornbank	THA	●○○○○	Yayasan Pelaburan Bumiputra	MYS	●○○○○
Sumitomo Mitsui Trust	JPN	●●○○○	Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.	IND	●○○○○	3G Capital	USA	○○○○○
UBS	CHE	●●○○○	Krung Thai Bank	THA	●○○○○	Allstate	USA	○○○○○
			Landesbank Baden-Württemberg	DEU	●○○○○	American Century Investments	USA	○○○○○
			Legal & General	GBR	●○○○○	American Equity	USA	○○○○○
			Legg Mason	USA	●○○○○			

Financial Institution	FI HQ	Score	Financial Institution	FI HQ	Score
American International Group (AIG)	USA	○○○○○	KKR	USA	○○○○○
Ameriprise Financial	USA	○○○○○	Kumpulan Wang Persaraan	MYS	○○○○○
AMMB Holdings Bhd.	MYS	○○○○○	Lazard Ltd.	BMU	○○○○○
AQR Capital Management LLC	USA	○○○○○	Life Insurance Corp of India	IND	○○○○○
Atmos Capital Gestao de Recursos Ltda	BRA	○○○○○	Lincoln National Corp.	USA	○○○○○
Bank of China	CHN	○○○○○	MassMutual Financial	USA	○○○○○
Bank of Communications	CHN	○○○○○	MetLife	USA	○○○○○
Bank of New York Mellon	USA	○○○○○	Nationwide Mutual Insurance	USA	○○○○○
Berkshire Hathaway	USA	○○○○○	New York Life Insurance	USA	○○○○○
Bradesco	BRA	○○○○○	Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance	USA	○○○○○
Capital Group	USA	○○○○○	PNC Financial Services	USA	○○○○○
Charles Schwab	USA	○○○○○	Power Corp. of Canada	CAN	○○○○○
Crédit Mutuel CIC Group	FRA	○○○○○	Principal Financial Group	USA	○○○○○
Dynamo - Administração de Recursos	BRA	○○○○○	Prudential Financial (US)	USA	○○○○○
East West Banking Corporation	PHL	○○○○○	Prudential (UK)	GBR	○○○○○
Employees Provident Fund	IND	○○○○○	Public Bank Bhd.	MYS	○○○○○
Equitable Holdings, Inc.	FRA	○○○○○	Schweizerische Nationalbank	CHE	○○○○○
Export Import Bank of Thailand	THA	○○○○○	State Bank of India	IND	○○○○○
Farm Credit Services Commercial Finance Group	USA	○○○○○	State Farm	USA	○○○○○
Fifth Third Bancorp	USA	○○○○○	Sun Life Financial	CAN	○○○○○
Fisher Investments	USA	○○○○○	Temasek	SGP	○○○○○
Franklin Resources	USA	○○○○○	Travelers	USA	○○○○○
Geode Capital Management	USA	○○○○○	T. Rowe Price	USA	○○○○○
Government Savings Bank	THA	○○○○○	Truist Financial Corp.	USA	○○○○○
Guggenheim Capital	USA	○○○○○	United Services Automobile Association	USA	○○○○○
ICICI Bank	IND	○○○○○	Vanguard	USA	○○○○○
Indonesia Eximbank	IDN	○○○○○	Venerable Holdings, Inc.	USA	○○○○○
Industrial and Commercial Bank of China	CHN	○○○○○	Wellington Management	USA	○○○○○
Jefferies Financial Group, Inc.	USA	○○○○○	Western & Southern Mutual Holding Company, Inc.	USA	○○○○○

Company	HQ	Score	Company	HQ	Score	Company	HQ	Score
Amaggi	BRA	●●●●○	GlaxoSmithKline Plc	GBR	●●●○○	Olam International	SGP	●●●○○
Cargill	USA	●●●●○	Henkel AG & Co. KGaA	DEU	●●●○○	Orkla Group	NOR	●●●○○
Colgate-Palmolive Co.	USA	●●●●○	Hershey Co.	USA	●●●○○	Pearson PLC	GBR	●●●○○
Genting Bhd.	MYS	●●●●○	IKEA Group	NLD	●●●○○	Permata Hijau Group	IDN	●●●○○
Harita Group	IDN	●●●●○	JBS	BRA	●●●○○	Procter & Gamble Co.	USA	●●●○○
IOI Corporation Bhd.	MYS	●●●●○	Johnson & Johnson	USA	●●●○○	PT Astra International TBK	IDN	●●●○○
Mars Inc.	USA	●●●●○	J Sainsbury's PLC	GBR	●●●○○	Reckitt Benckiser Group PLC	GBR	●●●○○
Neste Corp.	FIN	●●●●○	Kao Corp.	JPN	●●●○○	Rewe Group	DEU	●●●○○
Nestlé S.A.	CHE	●●●●○	Kellogg Co.	USA	●●●○○	Salim Group	IDN	●●●○○
PepsiCo Inc.	USA	●●●●○	Kencana Agri Ltd	SGP	●●●○○	Sampoerna Agri Resources Pte. Ltd	SGP	●●●○○
Precious Woods Holding AG	CHE	●●●●○	Kering S.A.	FRA	●●●○○	SC Johnson & Son Inc	USA	●●●○○
PT Rajawali Corp.	IDN	●●●●○	Kimberly-Clark Group	USA	●●●○○	Schwarz Group	DEU	●●●○○
Sipef Group	BEL	●●●●○	Kingfisher Plc	GBR	●●●○○	Sime Darby Bhd.	MYS	●●●○○
Suzano Group	BRA	●●●●○	Koninklijke FrieslandCampina N.V.	NLD	●●●○○	Socfin Group	LUX	●●●○○
Unilever PLC	GBR	●●●●○	Korindo Group PT	IDN	●●●○○	Stora Enso	FIN	●●●○○
3M Company	USA	●●●○○	Kuala Lumpur Kepong Bhd.	MYS	●●●○○	Sumitomo Forestry	JPN	●●●○○
AAK AB	SWE	●●●○○	L'Oreal S.A.	FRA	●●●○○	Tesco plc	GBR	●●●○○
Aditya Birla Group	IND	●●●○○	LOUIS DREYFUS	NLD	●●●○○	Tetra Laval	CHE	●●●○○
Archer Daniels Midland Co.	USA	●●●○○	LVMH Moët Hennessy Louis Vuitton S.A.	FRA	●●●○○	Triputra Group	IDN	●●●○○
BASF SE	DEU	●●●○○	Marks & Spencer Group PLC	GBR	●●●○○	Unicharm Corporation	UPM	●●●○○
Bunge Ltd.	USA	●●●○○	Maxingvest AG	DEU	●●●○○	UPM	FIN	●●●○○
Carrefour S.A.	FRA	●●●○○	McDonald's Corp.	USA	●●●○○	VF Corp.	USA	●●●○○
Charoen Pokphand Group	THA	●●●○○	Mewah International Inc.	SGP	●●●○○	Wal-Mart Stores Inc.	USA	●●●○○
Clorox Co, The	USA	●●●○○	Mondelez International Inc.	USA	●●●○○	Wm Morrison Supermarkets PLC	GBR	●●●○○
ConAgra Brands Inc	USA	●●●○○	Mondi Group	AUT	●●●○○	Yum! Brands Inc.	USA	●●●○○
Danone	FRA	●●●○○	MUSIM MAS	IDN	●●●○○	Adidas Group	DEU	●●○○○○
Empresas CMPC S.A.	CHL	●●●○○	News Corp.	USA	●●●○○	Agrifirm	NLD	●●○○○○
Estée Lauder Companies Inc.	USA	●●●○○	Nippon Paper Industries Co. Ltd.	JPN	●●●○○	Ahold Delhaize	NLD	●●○○○○
Felda Global Ventures Holdings Bhd.	MYS	●●●○○	Oji Holdings Corp.	JPN	●●●○○	Aldi Group	DEU	●●○○○○
Ferrero Group	ITA	●●●○○						
General Mills Inc.	USA	●●●○○						

Company	HQ	Score	Company	HQ	Score	Company	HQ	Score
Amazon	USA	●●○○○	Eight Capital Inc.	SGP	●●○○○	New Balance Athletic Shoe Inc.	USA	●●○○○
AmorePacific Corp	KOR	●●○○○	Essity	SWE	●●○○○	Nike Inc.	USA	●●○○○
Angelini Group	CHL	●●○○○	Fast Retailing	JPN	●●○○○	Nisshin Oillio Group Ltd.	JPN	●●○○○
Arla Foods	DNK	●●○○○	ForFarmers B.V.	NLD	●●○○○	Oetker-Gruppe	DEU	●●○○○
Asics Corp.	JPN	●●○○○	Gap Inc.	USA	●●○○○	Perkebunan Nusantara	IDN	●●○○○
Associated British Foods Plc	GBR	●●○○○	Groupe Avril	FRA	●●○○○	Perum Perhutani	IDN	●●○○○
Association Familiale Mulliez (AFM)	FRA	●●○○○	Grupo Bimbo SAB de CV	MEX	●●○○○	R. R. Donnelley & Sons Co.	USA	●●○○○
Bertelsmann SE & Co. KGaA	DEU	●●○○○	Grupo SLC	BRA	●●○○○	RELX Group	GBR	●●○○○
BioMar	DNK	●●○○○	Hayel Saeed Anam Group	ARE	●●○○○	Restaurant Brands International	CAN	●●○○○
Boparan Holdings	GBR	●●○○○	Hengan International	CHN	●●○○○	Royal Dutch Shell	NLD	●●○○○
BRF Brasil Foods S.A.	BRA	●●○○○	Home Depot	USA	●●○○○	Royal Golden Eagle	SGP	●●○○○
C & J Clark International Ltd.	GBR	●●○○○	Hormel Foods Corp.	USA	●●○○○	Saint Gobain S.A.	FRA	●●○○○
Campbell Soup Co.	USA	●●○○○	IFFCO	ARE	●●○○○	Samling Group	MYS	●●○○○
Caramuru Alimentos	BRA	●●○○○	Inditex S.A.	ESP	●●○○○	Sekisui House Ltd.	JPN	●●○○○
Casino Guichard Perrachon S.A.	FRA	●●○○○	International Paper	USA	●●○○○	Shiseido Co. Ltd.	JPN	●●○○○
CJ Cheiljedang Corporation	KOR	●●○○○	JBJ Investimentos	BRA	●●○○○	SHV holdings	NLD	●●○○○
Clariant	CHE	●●○○○	JM Smucker	USA	●●○○○	SIFCA Group	CIV	●●○○○
Coamo Agroindustrial Coop.	BRA	●●○○○	Kewpie Corp.	JPN	●●○○○	Sinar Mas Group Co. Ltd.	IDN	●●○○○
COFCO	CHN	●●○○○	Koninklijke DSM N.V.	NLD	●●○○○	Staples Inc.	USA	●●○○○
Costco Wholesale Corporation	USA	●●○○○	Kraft Heinz Co.	USA	●●○○○	Starbucks Corp.	USA	●●○○○
Coty Inc	USA	●●○○○	Kroger Co.	CAN	●●○○○	Tapestry	USA	●●○○○
Dai Nippon Printing	JPN	●●○○○	Lear Corp.	USA	●●○○○	Target Corp.	USA	●●○○○
Daio Paper Corporation	JPN	●●○○○	Lindt & Sprungli AG	CHE	●●○○○	Toppa Printing Co. Ltd.	JPN	●●○○○
Daiwa House Group	JPN	●●○○○	Lowe's Companies Inc.	USA	●●○○○	Tyson Foods Inc.	USA	●●○○○
Danzer Group	CHE	●●○○○	Marfrig Global Foods	BRA	●●○○○	Unigra	ITA	●●○○○
Deckers Outdoor Corp	USA	●●○○○	Metro AG	DEU	●●○○○	Viterra	CHE	●●○○○
DLG Denmark	DNK	●●○○○	Minerva S.A.	BRA	●●○○○	Westrock	USA	●●○○○
Doctor's Associates Inc.	USA	●●○○○	Mitsubishi Corp.	JPN	●●○○○	Wilmar International Ltd.	SGP	●●○○○
DuPont	USA	●●○○○	Mitsui & Co. Ltd	JPN	●●○○○	Wolverine World Wide Inc.	USA	●●○○○
			MRV Engenharia e Participacoes S.A.	BRA	●●○○○			

Company	HQ	Score	Company	HQ	Score	Company	HQ	Score
Woolworths Group Ltd.	AUS	●●○○○○	Emami Ltd.	IND	●○○○○○	Lotte Co. Ltd.	JPN	●○○○○○
Aceitera General Deheza SA	ARG	●○○○○○	F.R.I.A.R. S.A.	ARG	●○○○○○	Magnit Group	RUS	●○○○○○
Adecoagro S.A.	LUX	●○○○○○	Frigorifico Concepcion S.A.	PRY	●○○○○○	Meiji Holdings Co. Ltd.	JPN	●○○○○○
Adient	USA	●○○○○○	Fuga Couros S/A	BRA	●○○○○○	Mizkan Holdings	JPN	●○○○○○
Advance Publications Inc.	USA	●○○○○○	Godrej Group	IND	●○○○○○	Natura&Co	BRA	●○○○○○
AEON Co. Ltd.	JPN	●○○○○○	Gold Best Holdings	VGB	●○○○○○	Natuzzi	ITA	●○○○○○
AFA (Agric. Federados Args.)	ARG	●○○○○○	Granol	BRA	●○○○○○	New Hope Group	CHN	●○○○○○
Alpargatas SA	BRA	●○○○○○	Groupe Blattner Elwyn	COD	●○○○○○	Nice Group	CHN	●○○○○○
Arcor SAIC	ARG	●○○○○○	Groupe Lactalis	FRA	●○○○○○	Nine Dragons Paper Holdings	HKG	●○○○○○
Ashley Furniture Industries Inc.	USA	●○○○○○	Groupe Savencia S.A.	FRA	●○○○○○	Nitori Holdings Co. Ltd.	JPN	●○○○○○
Bata Ltd.	CHE	●○○○○○	Grupo Nueva	CHL	●○○○○○	NordSud Timber	COD	●○○○○○
Bestseller A/S	DNK	●○○○○○	Grupo Viz	MEX	●○○○○○	Perez Companc Family Group	ARG	●○○○○○
Blondeau Group	DEU	●○○○○○	Gruppo Mastrotto Spa	ITA	●○○○○○	Pertamina Persero PT	IDN	●○○○○○
Calbee Inc.	JPN	●○○○○○	Gruppo Veronesi	ITA	●○○○○○	PHW Group	DEU	●○○○○○
Capri Holdings	USA	●○○○○○	Guangzhou Liby Enterprise Group Co Ltd	CHN	●○○○○○	Plukon Food Group	NLD	●○○○○○
Cencoprod Ltda	PRY	●○○○○○	Hain Celestial Group, Inc.	USA	●○○○○○	Pou chen	TWN	●○○○○○
Cencosud	CHL	●○○○○○	Hamlet Protein	DNK	●○○○○○	Prada SpA	ITA	●○○○○○
China Mengniu Dairy Co. Ltd.	HKG	●○○○○○	H & M Hennes & Mauritz AB	SWE	●○○○○○	Rimbunan Hijau Group	MYS	●○○○○○
China Resources National Corp.	HKG	●○○○○○	Htoo Group	MMR	●○○○○○	Rougier Group	FRA	●○○○○○
CK Hutchison Holdings	HKG	●○○○○○	ICA Gruppen AB	SWE	●○○○○○	Samko Timber Ltd.	SGP	●○○○○○
Cofra	CHE	●○○○○○	Imcopa Food Ingredients	BRA	●○○○○○	Samsonite International S.A.	HKG	●○○○○○
Coop Col Multiactiva Fernheim Ltda	PRY	●○○○○○	Inner Mongolia Yili Industrial Group Co. Ltd.	CHN	●○○○○○	Seven & I Holdings Co. Ltd.	JPN	●○○○○○
Cresud S.A.	ARG	●○○○○○	Inspire Brands	USA	●○○○○○	Shandong Chenming Paper Holdings Co. Ltd.	CHN	●○○○○○
Cyrela Brazil Realty	BRA	●○○○○○	InVivo	FRA	●○○○○○	Sinograin	CHN	●○○○○○
Danish Agro	DNK	●○○○○○	JA Group	JPN	●○○○○○	Skechers USA Inc.	USA	●○○○○○
De Heus	NLD	●○○○○○	Japfa Ltd	IDN	●○○○○○	Sociedad Cooperativa Colonizadora Chortitzer Komitee Ltda	PRY	●○○○○○
Deichmann Group	DEU	●○○○○○	Kikkoman Corp.	JPN	●○○○○○	Sodrugestvo Group S.A	LUX	●○○○○○
Dekel Agri-Vision PLC	CIV	●○○○○○	Land O'Lakes Inc.	USA	●○○○○○	Soyuz Corporation	RUS	●○○○○○
Domino's Pizza Inc.	USA	●○○○○○	Le Gouessant	FRA	●○○○○○			
Ebro Foods	ESP	●○○○○○	Li Ning Company Ltd.	CHN	●○○○○○			

Company	HQ	Score	Company	HQ	Score	Company	HQ	Score
SPAR International B.V.	NLD	●○○○○	Beidahuang Group	CHN	○○○○○	Future Group	IND	○○○○○
Steve Madden Ltd	USA	●○○○○	Belle International Holdings Ltd.	HKG	○○○○○	Granja Tres Arroyos S.A.	ARG	○○○○○
Tangshan sanyou	CHN	●○○○○	Best Group	IDN	○○○○○	Grupo Bom Retiro	BRA	○○○○○
The Woodbridge Company Ltd	CAN	●○○○○	BF Logistics	BRA	○○○○○	Grupo Jari	BRA	○○○○○
Ting Hsin International Group	TWN	●○○○○	Bhartiya International Ltd	IND	○○○○○	GRUPO PILAR S A	ARG	○○○○○
TJX Companies	USA	●○○○○	Bricapar S.A.	PRY	○○○○○	Guangdong Wens Foodstuff Group Co., Ltd	CHN	○○○○○
Toyo Suisan Kaisha Ltd.	JPN	●○○○○	Bright Food (Group) Co. Ltd.	CHN	○○○○○	Guangzhou Highest Industrial Co. Ltd.	CHN	○○○○○
Tradewinds (M) Berhad	MYS	●○○○○	Camera Agroalimentos S.A.	BRA	○○○○○	Haid Group	CHN	○○○○○
Uni-President Enterprises Corp.	TWN	●○○○○	CATTER MEAT SA	ARG	○○○○○	Industrias Frigorificos Recreo SAIC	ARG	○○○○○
Vancouros Industria E Comercio De Couros LTDA	BRA	●○○○○	China State Construction Engineering Corp.	CHN	○○○○○	Irmaos Goncalves Comercio e Industria Ltda	BRA	○○○○○
Vicentin S.A.I.C.	ARG	●○○○○	Compañía Bernal S.A.	ARG	○○○○○	Kai Bo Food Supermarket	HKG	○○○○○
Vicwood Group	HKG	●○○○○	Compañía Industrial Aceitera Coto Cincuenta y Cuatro S.A	CRI	○○○○○	Lenta OOO	RUS	○○○○○
Want Want	TWN	●○○○○	Compania Paraguaya de Granos S.A.	PRY	○○○○○	Makin Group	IDN	○○○○○
Wendy's Co.	USA	●○○○○	COOP FREIGHT LOGISTICS LTD	TWN	○○○○○	MAR.VI SPED SRL	ITA	○○○○○
WH Group	HKG	●○○○○	Corporación de Abastecimientos y Servicios Agrícolas (CASA)	VEN	○○○○○	Nanyang Hoo's Furniture Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	CHN	○○○○○
Wings Corp	IDN	●○○○○	Corpovex - Corporacion Venezolana De Com. Exterior	VEN	○○○○○	Offal Exp S.A.	ARG	○○○○○
X5 Retail Group N.V.	RUS	●○○○○	Dalian Huafeng Furniture Co. Ltd.	CHN	○○○○○	Parker-Migliorini International	CHE	○○○○○
Yakult Honsha Co. Ltd.	JPN	●○○○○	Darmex Agro	IDN	○○○○○	Patanjali Ayurved	IND	○○○○○
Yamazaki Baking Co.	JPN	●○○○○	Directa Line	BRA	○○○○○	Rezervnaja Prodovol'stvennaja Kompanija TD ZAO	RUS	○○○○○
Yihua Group	CHN	●○○○○	Donto	ARG	○○○○○	Rioverde OOO	RUS	○○○○○
Yildiz Holding	TUR	●○○○○	East Hope Group	CHN	○○○○○	Sadesa	ARG	○○○○○
Yomiuri Group, The	JPN	●○○○○	EURO AMERICA	BRA	○○○○○	Shanghai Construction Group	CHN	○○○○○
YPF	ARG	●○○○○	Evershining Ingredient	THA	○○○○○	Shuangbaotai Group (Twins Group)	CHN	○○○○○
Allanasons Pvt Ltd.	IND	○○○○○	Foshan Saturday Shoes Co. Ltd.	CHN	○○○○○	Strong OOO	RUS	○○○○○
Ameropa Ltd.	CHE	○○○○○	Frigorifico Gorina S.A.	ARG	○○○○○	Suguna Foods	IND	○○○○○
Amul	IND	○○○○○						
Aokang Group Co. Ltd.	CHN	○○○○○						
Arre Beef S.A.	ARG	○○○○○						
Behshahr Industrial Development Corp.	IRA	○○○○○						

Company	HQ	Score
Tangrenshen Group (TRS)	CHN	○○○○○
Total Enterprise Limited	HKG	○○○○○
Weltra	ITA	○○○○○
Zhejiang Tongtianxing Group Joint-Stock Co Ltd	CHN	○○○○○

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About the Forest 500:

Forest 500, a Global Canopy project, identifies and ranks the most influential companies and financial institutions in the race towards a deforestation-free global economy.

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About Global Canopy:

Global Canopy is a data driven not for profit targeting the market forces destroying nature. Since 2001, we have been testing new approaches to tackling deforestation, and guiding companies, investors and governments worldwide to think differently about our planet's forests.

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