

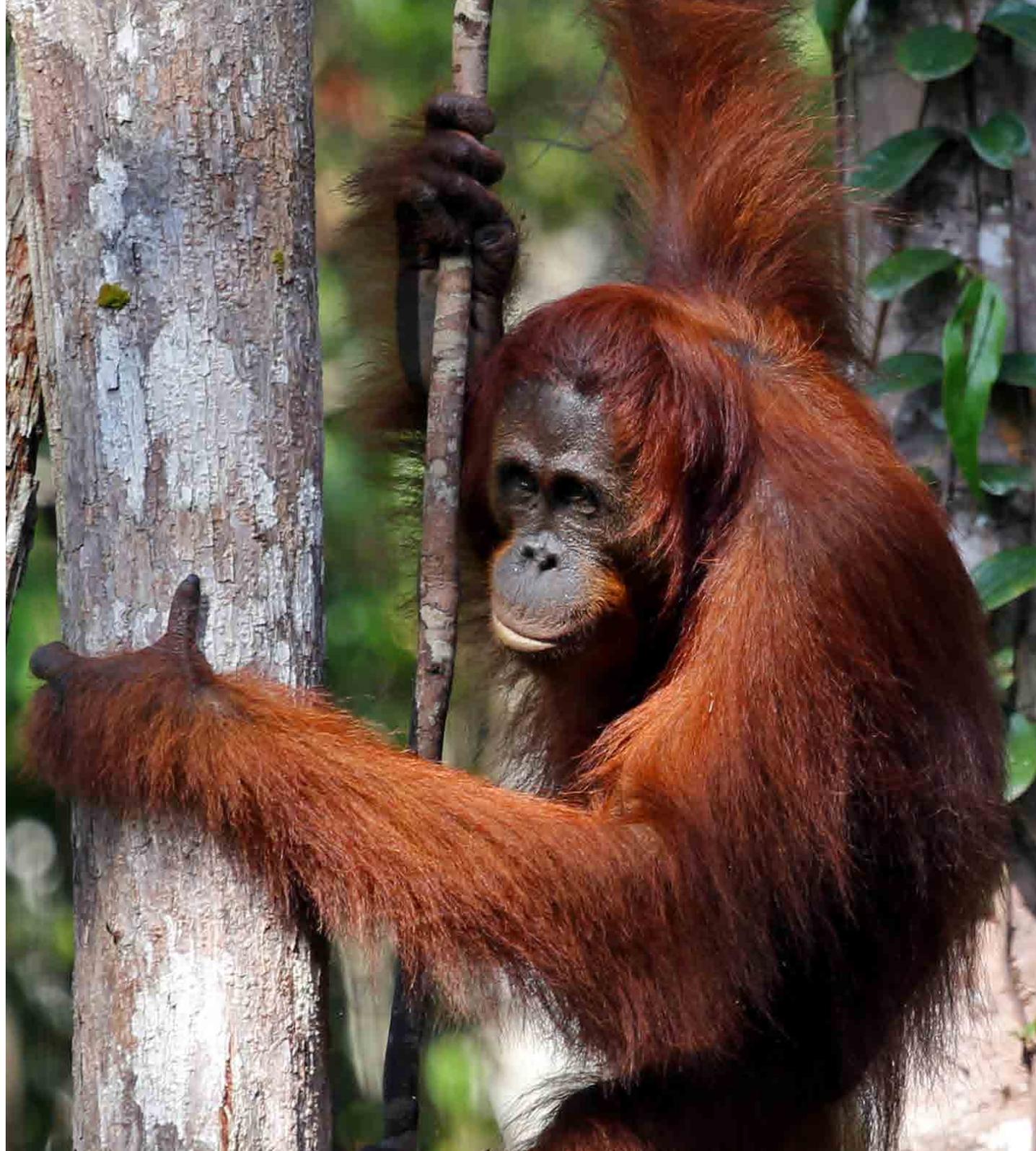


2023: A watershed year for action on deforestation

Annual Report 2023

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Executive summary

2023 is a watershed year for action on deforestation. It is now universally accepted that tackling deforestation is a critical step towards achieving the Paris climate goals. The UN-backed Race to Zero and world leaders have stepped up their rhetoric and demands, making it clear that net-zero policies that don't mention deforestation are incomplete. The Glasgow Financial Alliance on Net Zero (GFANZ), a group of powerful financial institutions representing assets worth over \$140 trillion, has included action on deforestation as a key pillar in its newly published transition guidance. Its high-profile leadership has stated in unequivocal terms that net zero goals will be missed unless action on deforestation is taken *now*.

The political landscape on deforestation has been transformed. But it is not just tackling climate change that depends on ending deforestation. Tackling the growing nature crisis is no less predicated on ending the destruction of tropical forests – home to over 80% of terrestrial biodiversity. The recently agreed Global Biodiversity Framework at COP15 underlines this connection, and adds yet another reason for companies and financial institutions to start taking action rather than putting off the inevitable.

It has long been clear that voluntary action by the private sector will never end deforestation. This was one of the key conclusions of our seventh Forest 500 report, after the high profile 2020 commitments on deforestation came to all but nothing. So it is of particular significance that the European Union, the world's largest market, has brought in a strong new law on due diligence

for deforestation, and the UK is close behind. We can expect a broadening and deepening of legal measures in support of international agreements on climate and nature across jurisdictions in the coming years. Companies and financial institutions still failing to take action are looking increasingly ill-prepared and at risk.

The case for urgent action has never been stronger.

For nine years, Global Canopy's Forest 500 has tracked the policies and performance of the 350 most influential companies and 150 financial institutions linked to deforestation in their supply chains and investments. Every two years we re-run this data to ensure we have the most up to date companies and financial institutions included. Our data highlights those that are taking action and those that are ignoring the problem altogether.

“The case for urgent action has never been stronger.”

Ending deforestation is an essential step in achieving urgent global goals on climate, nature and human rights.

We are three years past the 2020 deadline that many organisations set themselves to halt deforestation, and just two years away from the UN’s deadline of 2025 for companies and financial institutions to eliminate commodity-driven deforestation, conversion and the associated human rights abuses. A step that is essential to meeting our global net-zero targets and averting catastrophic climate change.

Yet, 201 (40%) of the companies and financial institutions with the most exposure to, and influence on tropical deforestation still haven’t set a single policy on deforestation.

Inaction on human rights particularly concerning

Deforestation is often inextricably linked to human rights abuses. Clearing land to capitalise on the growing demand for commodities can result in conflicts between companies and dispossessed communities. But action on the human rights abuses associated with deforestation is failing across the board.

This year Global Canopy updated our scoring on human rights to include additional assessment criteria, such as respecting the customary rights to land, resources and territory of Indigenous

“40% of the companies and financial institutions with the most exposure to, and influence on tropical deforestation still haven’t set a single policy on deforestation..”



peoples and local communities, and whether they have a zero-tolerance approach against threats and violence for forest, land, and human rights defenders.

Our assessments found that companies were not keeping up with the best practice for companies in forest-risk supply chains, and the average company’s

score on associated human rights fell by 7 percentage points with the addition of new indicators. Even companies that may be taking action on human rights issues in other areas are failing to recognise and act on the wide range of human rights abuses linked to deforestation they are helping to drive. Action on deforestation is inextricably linked to action on associated human rights abuses.

Partial action from companies putting net-zero commitments at risk

The 350 companies included in the Forest 500 are those most exposed to forest-risk commodities. This exposure also provides them with a huge opportunity and responsibility to drive change through forest-risk supply chains, the complexity and opacity of which have long stood as excuses for inaction.

While some companies are taking action and can be an example to others, our latest assessments show that not enough companies are acting. Even if they have policies in place, commitments without action are not worth the paper they are written on.

- 109 (31%) of the companies with the greatest influence on/exposure to tropical deforestation risk through their supply chains don't have a single deforestation commitment for any of the commodities to which they are exposed.
- Of the 100 companies with a deforestation commitment for every commodity to which they are exposed, only half (50%) are monitoring their suppliers or sourcing regions in line with their deforestation commitments for every commodity
- Many human rights abuses are linked to deforestation, but none of the companies assessed meet the requirements for all human rights commitments alongside their deforestation commitments for all of the commodities to which they are exposed.

An aerial photograph showing a deforested area. A yellow tractor is in the lower right, and a red truck is in the upper left. The ground is dark and muddy, with many tree stumps and debris scattered around. A large orange circle is overlaid on the left side of the image, containing the text '50%'.

50%

Only half the 100 companies with a deforestation commitment for every commodity to which they are exposed, monitor their suppliers or sourcing regions.

Action by finance sector far too slow given its high exposure and influence

The financial institutions identified as part of the Forest 500 provide US\$6.1 trillion in finance to companies in forest-risk supply chains. Yet only a small proportion of financial institutions most exposed to deforestation are addressing deforestation as a systemic risk. The finance sector has outsized impact and influence on the market, but has made comparably less progress than other sectors.

- Only 16 (11%) financial institutions most exposed to deforestation have policies for all four commodities that are assessed.
- 92 (61%) of the financial institutions that are most exposed to deforestation do not have a deforestation policy covering their lending and investments.

- In 2022, these 92 financial institutions with no deforestation policies provided US\$3.6 trillion in finance to the companies with the highest exposure to deforestation risk.
- Deforestation poses a systemic risk to the finance sector - financial, material and reputational - but still only 48 (32%) financial institutions have publicly recognised deforestation as a business risk.
- Financial institutions are doing far too little on human rights. Only 41 (27%) have a Free, Prior and Informed Consent policy for at least one commodity, and just nine (6%) have a policy to respect the customary rights of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities to land, resources, and territory.

Global Canopy has recently extended our finance sector assessments to beyond the 150 most exposed financial institutions in the Forest 500. Through our Deforestation Action Tracker, we undertake a further +500 assessments of financial institutions with significant climate commitments including those in Race to Zero and the Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero (GFANZ).

We released an initial assessment in November 2022, which showed that the baseline was very low, only a fifth (20%) of financial institutions have set a single commodity-specific deforestation policy. From 2023 to 2025, we will carry out a full assessment and ranking of progress of these financial institutions, assessing against the best practice for financial institutions exposed to deforestation risk.



11%
of financial institutions most exposed to deforestation have policies for all four commodities that are assessed.



61%
of the financial institutions that are most exposed to deforestation do not have a deforestation policy covering their lending and investments.



32%
of financial institutions have publicly recognised deforestation as a business risk.

Recommendations

Companies and Financial Institutions:

Companies and financial institutions should recognise deforestation as a risk to their business and set commitments and policies that achieve deforestation, conversion and associated human rights abuses-free supply chains and financing no later than 2025. It is long overdue for companies and financial institutions with exposure to deforestation to put this basic building block in place.

In parallel, they should convert promises into action by making and reporting on progress against best-practice guidance (like that available from the Accountability Framework Initiative, or according to Global Canopy's Finance Sector Roadmap).

Governments:

Governments should follow the lead of the EU in adopting strong due diligence legislation aligned with the commitments made by almost every country worldwide in the Glasgow Declaration on Forests and Land Use, the Paris Agreement, and the Global Biodiversity Framework. The EU and UK should further extend their lead by moving towards inclusion of the finance sector in its legislation.

Civil Society:

With only a short time to 2025, civil society organisations have a vital role to play in increasing pressure for private sector inaction on deforestation - recognising how pivotal this is for the climate, nature and human rights agendas – and maintaining (and where needed, strengthening) focus on those making no visible progress.

“Collaborative action, across supply chains and sectors is the only way to drive meaningful change on the ground.”

Introduction

“The world will not reach net zero by 2050 unless we halt and reverse deforestation within a decade... In our view, transition plans that lack objectives and clear targets to eliminate and reverse deforestation are incomplete.”

Michael R. Bloomberg (Co-Chair of GFANZ)

Mark Carney (Co-Chair of GFANZ)

Mary Schapiro (Vice Chair of GFANZ)

It is now universally accepted that ending deforestation and the conversion of natural ecosystems is the only way to achieve our climate and nature targets. There is no net zero without ending deforestation and conversion as soon as possible.

The transformation of the narrative around deforestation began at COP26 in 2021 with the Glasgow Leaders Declaration on Forests and Land Use, supported by over 100 national governments, which set a deadline for halting and reversing all deforestation and land conversion by 2030.

Subsequently the UK and the EU pushed forward plans for due diligence legislation that will demand action from companies to ensure their products are not part of the destruction. This has been supplemented by groups including the Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero (GFANZ) and the Race to Zero who've been clear that action on deforestation is an essential part of any climate target.

And while this isn't the first time that global deforestation targets have been set (the 2020 deadline set by the New York Declaration of Forests and the Consumer Goods Forum was roundly missed), it is the first time that targets have been established by so many world leaders from producer and consumer countries and backed by regulation. There is recognition that the goalposts for ending

commodity-driven deforestation and the associated human rights abuses cannot continue to be shifted.

At COP27 a UN High-Level Expert Group report demanded that “by 2025, businesses, cities and regions with significant land-use emissions must make sure that their operations and supply chains don't contribute to deforestation, peatland loss and the destruction of remaining natural ecosystems.” In addition, the report called on financial institutions not to invest in or finance businesses linked to deforestation, and should aim to eliminate agricultural commodity-driven deforestation from their portfolios by 2025.

At COP15, the landmark Global Biodiversity Framework was published, including Target 15 that states that governments take “legal, administrative or policy measures to encourage and enable business, and in particular to ensure that large and transnational companies and financial institutions - regularly monitor, assess, and transparently disclose their risks, dependencies and impacts on biodiversity.” And later this year, the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) will publish its final framework

to report and act on evolving nature-related risks, which will set the standard for risk management and disclosure to integrate nature into decision-making.

For the past nine years, Global Canopy’s Forest 500 has been assessing the most exposed companies and financial institutions on the strength and implementation of their deforestation commitments and associated human rights abuses.

These are companies not only with the greatest exposure, but the greatest opportunity to drive change through forest-risk supply chains. As a group, they have the potential to transform not only their own supply chains, but those of every company in the world - if they act, and act effectively.

And the financial institutions that provide the investment to these companies can exert powerful influence to change the behaviour of the companies being financed.

Unfortunately, our assessments over the years have shown very slow progress and to date, many companies and an even greater number of financial institutions still have no commitments or policies in place to stop the destruction. This year’s assessments demonstrate that there is still a significant way to go and financial institutions in particular, are operating on borrowed time.

There is some optimism to be found in stories of small progress, and examples of collective action by institutions, which demonstrates that

rapid change is possible. However, overall, most of the change is only partial at this stage, and the finance sector as a whole is still woefully behind.

Summary - in the numbers

This year’s assessments show that 100 (29%) of the 350 companies in the Forest 500 have a deforestation commitment in place for all of the commodities for which they are assessed.

An additional 141 (40%) companies have published a deforestation commitment for at least one but not all of the highest forest risk commodities to which they are exposed.

Yet on the other end, 38 companies, despite being included in the Forest 500 every year since 2014, still don’t have a single deforestation commitment in place.

It’s a far worse picture for financial institutions, where the movement is much too slow for a sector that yields so much power and ability to affect change through its investments.

US\$ 3.6 trillion from financial institutions without a single deforestation policy is being invested in Forest 500 companies.



241 of the 350 companies have published a deforestation commitment for at least one of the highest forest risk commodities to which they are exposed.



100 of the 350 companies in the Forest 500 have a deforestation commitment in place for all of the commodities for which they are assessed.



38 of the 350 companies, despite being included in the Forest 500 every year since 2014, still don’t have a single deforestation commitment in place.

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 year updates were made to both our company and financial institution assessment methodologies.
- Three new indicators were added to our company methodology, including two indicators on company commitments; whether the company has a commitment to a zero-tolerance approach to violence and threats against Forest, Land, and Human Rights Defenders, whether the company has adopted a jurisdictional approach for at least one high-risk sourcing region, and an indicator focused on the implementation of human rights commitments, including whether the company monitors its supply chains or facilities for compliance with a zero-tolerance approach to violence and threats against forest, land, and human rights defenders, and its commitments to respect the customary rights of IPs and LCs to land, resources, and territory. More information can be found on the methodology changes [here](#).
- Following the publication of the Finance Sector Roadmap at COP26, the Forest 500 financial institution methodology was aligned with the best practice defined by the Roadmap, and more closely aligned with the Forest 500 company methodology. Six new indicators were added to the financial institution methodology, including whether the financial institution is involved in any collaborative finance sector initiatives or legislative advocacy linked to deforestation, and whether the institutions had a publicly accessible grievance mechanism. More information on the methodology changes can be found [here](#).
- Across both of our methodologies, the total scores for companies and financial institutions have continued to be weighted towards implementation and reporting, focusing on rewarding companies for having the processes in place to implement their policies and drive change on the ground - for both deforestation and associated human rights abuses.

“Six new indicators were added to the financial institution methodology, including whether the financial institution is involved in any collaborative finance sector initiatives or legislative advocacy linked to deforestation, and whether the institutions had a publicly accessible grievance mechanism.”

Companies

Some progress but partial action is risking net-zero commitments

Companies have long-faced pressure to act on deforestation, but despite this many are not doing enough, or are still not doing anything at all. The 350 companies included in the Forest 500 are those most exposed to the forest-risk commodities driving over two thirds of tropical deforestation: beef, leather, soy, timber, pulp and paper, and palm oil. Thus they are also the most exposed to tropical deforestation risk through their supply chains, which includes production, processing, trading, manufacturing, or retailing of these commodities.

These are companies not only with the greatest exposure, but the greatest opportunity to drive

change through forest-risk supply chains. As a group, they have the potential to transform not only their own supply chains, but those of every company in the world - if they act, and act effectively.

The Forest 500 has been assessing companies for nine years, and the current state of action has much room for improvement. According to our data, only 2% of companies in the Forest 500 with net zero and 1.5C aligned commitments have scored sufficiently high enough to be on track to meet those commitments, due to the crucial role of deforestation in reducing emissions. This means that 98% of Forest 500 companies with climate commitments are likely to miss them due to insufficient progress on deforestation.

“As a group, companies have the potential to transform not only their own supply chains, but those of every company in the world - if they act, and act effectively.”



Companies with one or more deforestation commitments

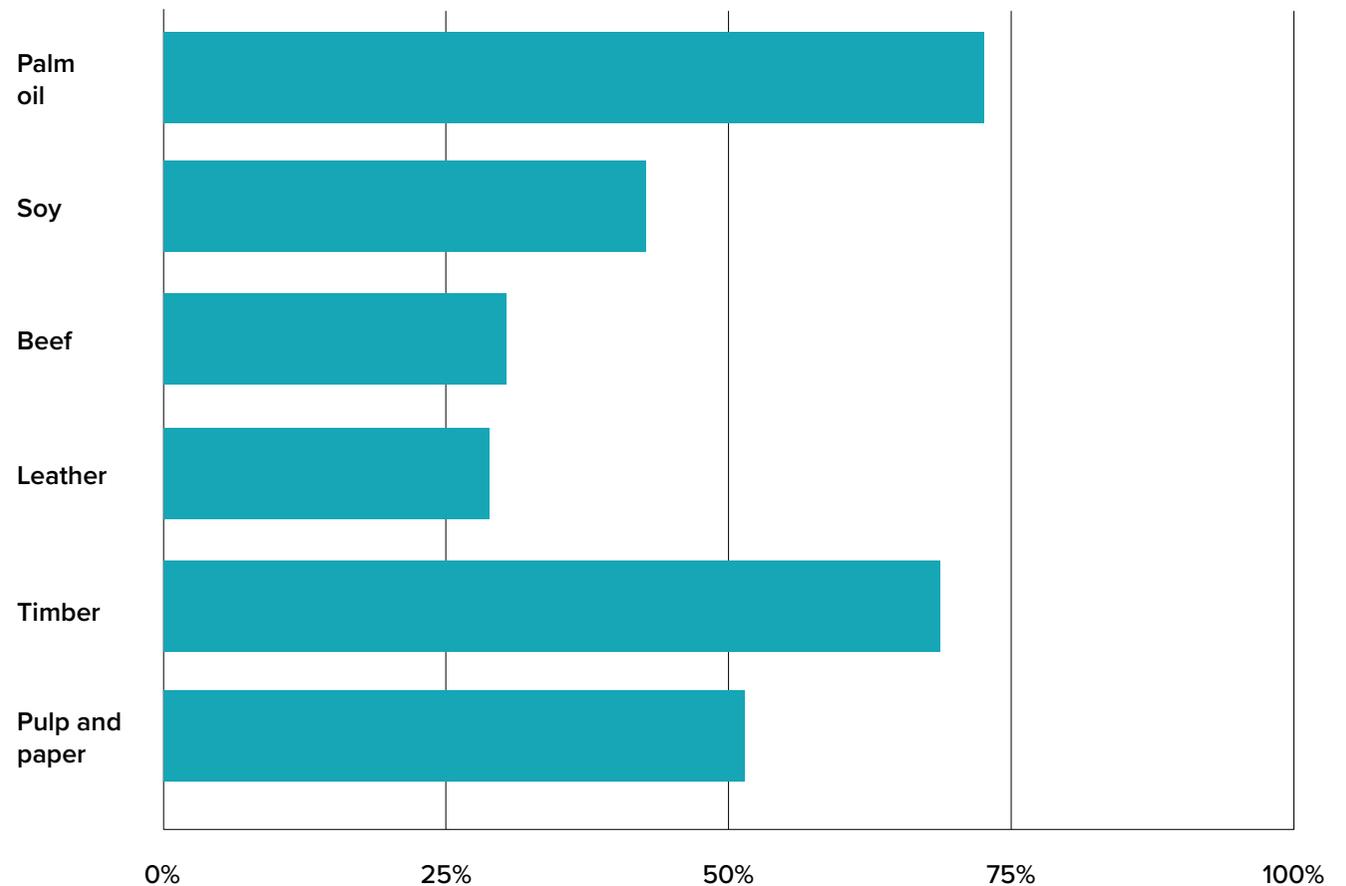
- 100 (29%) companies have a deforestation commitment in place for all of the commodities to which they are exposed
 - The percentage of companies with a deforestation commitment for all commodities has increased by 19% (tripled).
 - While this demonstrates progress, it is still too slow.
- An additional 141 (40%) companies have a deforestation commitment for at least one but not all of the highest forest risk commodities they are exposed to through their supply chains

It is vital for companies to have deforestation commitments for commodities across all of their supply chains. Without this, we will not be able to halt and reverse deforestation, and this will have a disastrous impact on our ability to meet our urgent climate goals.

However, commitments towards some commodities are lagging behind:

- Only 28% (20/71) of companies assessed for leather have a deforestation commitment for leather
- And only 30% (29/96) of companies assessed for beef have a deforestation commitment for beef

Graph 1: Commodity-specific deforestation commitments



- Soy isn't much further ahead, with less than half (43%) (83/192) of companies with a deforestation commitment in place
- Palm oil and timber are the commodities with the greatest number of deforestation commitments by companies assessed for them.

Target dates

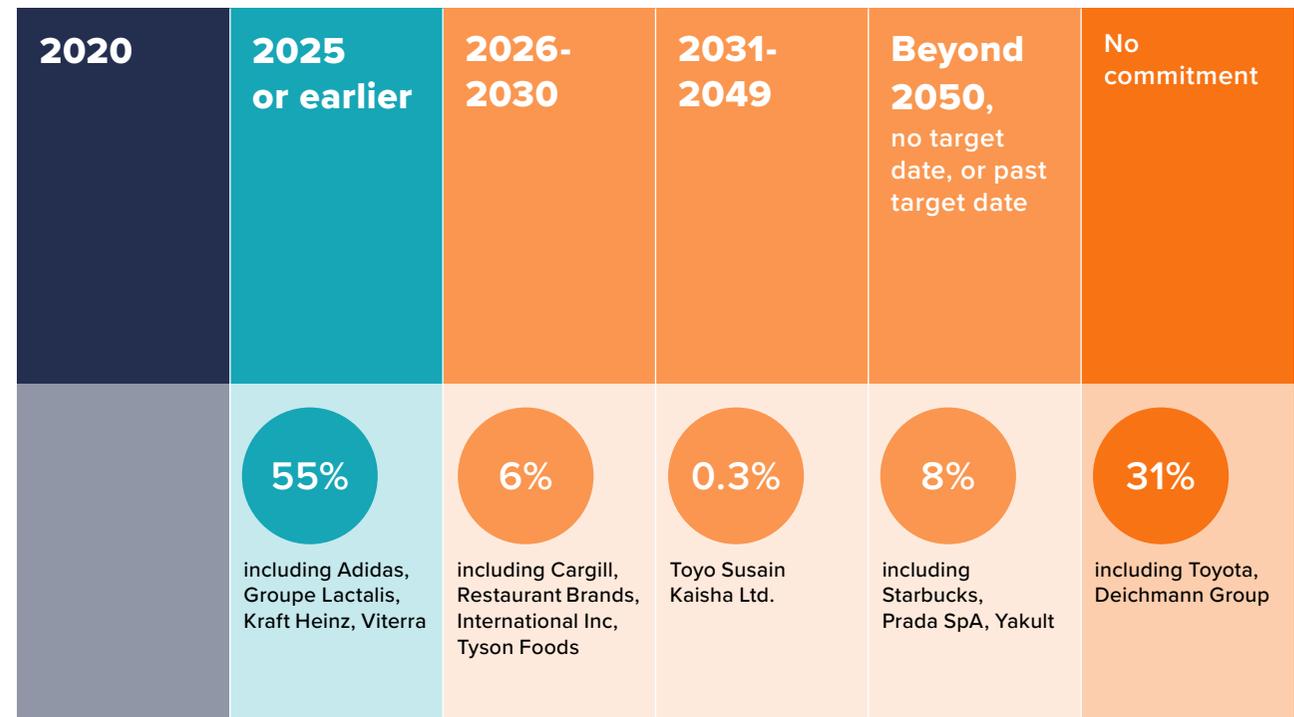
2025 is the consensus recommendation set by the Accountability Framework initiative (AFi) for companies to eliminate deforestation and ecosystem conversion from their supply chains. This date reflects the urgency of the intertwined climate and biodiversity crises and demonstrates the role of deforestation in emissions reduction targets.

Of the 350 companies assessed in the Forest 500, only 55% have set a target date of 2025 or earlier.

Of those 100 companies in the Forest 500 with a deforestation commitment for all the commodities they are exposed to, 57 have set a target date of 2025 or earlier for all of the commodities.

The companies without a 2025 or earlier target date are doing too little to address commodity-driven deforestation and run the risk of substantial business and regulatory risks in incoming legislation.

Graph 2: Company target dates for eliminating deforestation.



“The companies without a 2025 or earlier target date are doing too little to address commodity-driven deforestation and run the risk of substantial business and regulatory risks in incoming legislation.”

Associated human rights abuses

Deforestation is often inextricably linked to human rights abuses. Clearing land to capitalise on growing demand for commodities can result in conflicts between companies and dispossessed communities. There are also rights that extend to customary rights over land, resources and territory, the Free and Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) of communities, zero tolerance of violence and threats for forest, land, and human rights defenders, and labour rights of workers producing forest-risk commodities.

Any effective approach to ending deforestation must include comprehensive action on human rights, and deforestation cannot effectively be eliminated without also eliminating the associated human rights abuses. Companies need to ensure they are not responsible for, or complicit in, human rights abuses in their supply chains.

This year, companies' scores also included an assessment of their commitments on respecting the customary rights to land, resources, and territory of Indigenous peoples and local communities, and whether they have a zero-tolerance approach against threats and violence for forest, land, and human rights defenders. Two of the existing human rights indicators, on FPIC and remediation, were also strengthened.

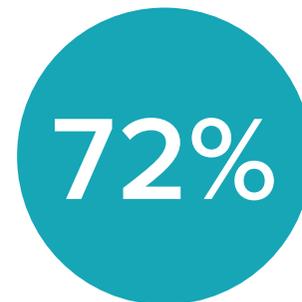
Our assessments found that companies were not keeping up with the best practice for companies in forest-risk supply chains, with the average

company's score on associated human rights falling by seven percentage points with the addition of new indicators.

None of the companies in the Forest 500 meet the requirements for all human rights commitments alongside their deforestation commitments for all commodities.

- Just two companies (Pepsi Co and Upfield Holdings) have a commitment for each of the associated human rights abuses included in the Forest 500 methodology for at least one of their commodities
- Just 53/241 (22%) companies with a deforestation commitment had an FPIC (Free and Prior Informed Consent) commitment for all of the commodities for which they are assessed, with 133 companies (55%) for at least one commodity

- 107 (72%) companies with a deforestation commitment for palm oil had an FPIC policy, compared to 13 (45%) for beef and only four (20%) assessed for leather
- Just four (3%) of the companies with an FPIC and deforestation commitment reported evidence of the implementation of their commitment - AmorePacific Corp, Harita Group, Hershey Co, and Precious Woods Holding
- 16 (7%) companies have a zero tolerance approach to threats and violence against forest, land, and human rights defenders for at least one commodity, the majority of which are for palm oil or pulp and paper - just two have made such a commitment for timber or leather
- And only two of those companies - Wilmar and Upfield Holdings - also monitor the implementation of their commitment.



of companies with a deforestation commitment for palm oil had an FPIC policy.



of companies with a deforestation commitment for beef had an FPIC policy.



of companies with a deforestation commitment for leather had an FPIC policy.

Implementation: Monitoring for compliance

Monitoring the actions and activities of their suppliers and sourcing regions must be a key principle for companies. They cannot meet their own commitments without doing so, yet many are not fulfilling this responsibility.

When the new EU due diligence law comes into effect in May/June 2023, EU based companies will have 18 months by which to verify that goods coming into the EU market, or exported from it, are not linked to deforestation and forest degradation anywhere in the world after 31 December 2020.

- Monitoring suppliers/sourcing regions
 - Only 50 companies are monitoring their suppliers/sourcing regions for every commodity they're assessed for. These include: Adecoagra, Amaggi, Dai Nippon, H&M, International Paper, Nike, Nestle, L'oreal, Kering
 - 161 companies with a deforestation commitment monitor their suppliers/ sourcing regions for compliance for at least one commodity.

A critical way companies can and must demonstrate their progress towards their deforestation commitments, is through reporting what percentage

Case study: Kering

Kering, whose brands include Gucci, Saint Laurent and Balenciaga have been included in the Forest 500 since 2014. The company has significant influence on tropical deforestation through their sourcing of leather and pulp and paper (both for packaging, and pulp-based fibres).

Between 2021 and 2022, Kering improved their score for Reporting and Implementation

by 17 percentage points, the largest increase of any company in the Forest 500.

Kering was able to do this by conducting assessments related to forest-risk for their leather, and pulp and paper, sourcing and reporting on deforestation occurring in their supply chains.

The company also strengthened its approach on engagement, from blacklisting non-compliant suppliers to engaging with suppliers with a time-bound threat of exclusion

from the supply chain (including working with suppliers to bring them into compliance and actually reduce deforestation).

In addition, Kering reported volumes of pulp and paper used in total, and the proportion of which is compliant with their deforestation commitment, they joined a collaborative initiative focused on pulp and paper (Canopy Planet), and strengthened their implementation of their commitment on labour rights.

of the commodities they're sourcing are compliant with their deforestation-free standards.

- Companies assessed for palm oil were the most likely to report the proportion of their total commodity volume was compliant with their deforestation commitment, with 69% (104/149) of those with a deforestation commitment doing so
 - 24% (36/149) of companies with a palm oil deforestation commitment reported that

100% of their palm oil sourcing was compliant with their deforestation commitment

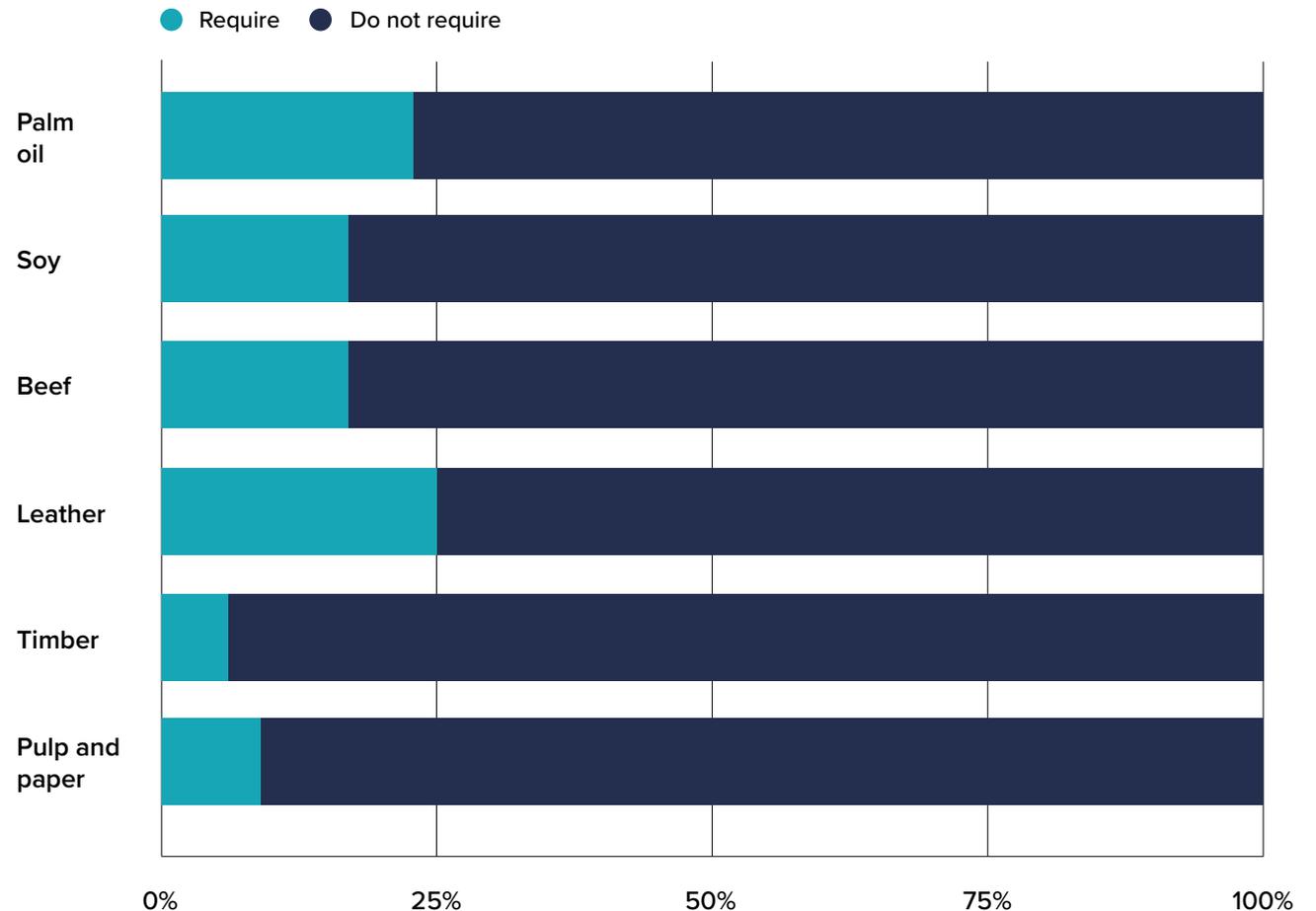
- Companies assessed for beef were the least likely to report the compliant volumes of commodities, with just 7% (2/29) of those with a deforestation commitment reporting this
 - Both companies reported that their beef sourcing was fully compliant with their deforestation commitment - Carrefour, McDonalds

Through effective implementation, companies can also drive change beyond their own supply chains. One way they can do this is by requiring their suppliers to not just provide deforestation-free commodities to them, but by requiring them to be deforestation-free across all of their operations - meaning also for the commodities they supply to other commodities.

But how many Forest 500 companies require their suppliers to also be deforestation or conversion-free throughout their supply chains?

While there has been some progress in companies exerting influence over their forest-risk commodity supply chains, we need to see more action on this as soon as possible.

Graph 3: Companies with deforestation commitment requiring suppliers to be deforestation or conversion-free across all sourcing.



The EU's shifting regulatory regime – “very welcome news for the world's forests”

In December 2022, the European Union finalised a law that will ban the trade of commodities associated with deforestation and forest degradation. Under the law, companies will be required to verify that the goods (including: palm oil, cattle, timber, coffee, soy, beef, printed paper) they import into the EU market don't come from deforested land and have not led to forest degradation anywhere in the world after 31 December 2020.

This legislation will require companies to have more oversight of their supply chains, raising the bar for the agricultural sector and providing greater opportunity for the wider sector to increase its efforts on deforestation and the associated human rights abuses.

Non-compliance will mean that companies could face fines of up to 4% of their turnover in an EU member state.



“Companies will be required to verify that the goods they import into the EU market don't come from deforested land.”

Remediation

All Forest 500 companies are still working on eliminating commodity-driven deforestation from their supply chains, despite the original 2020 target date set by many of them.

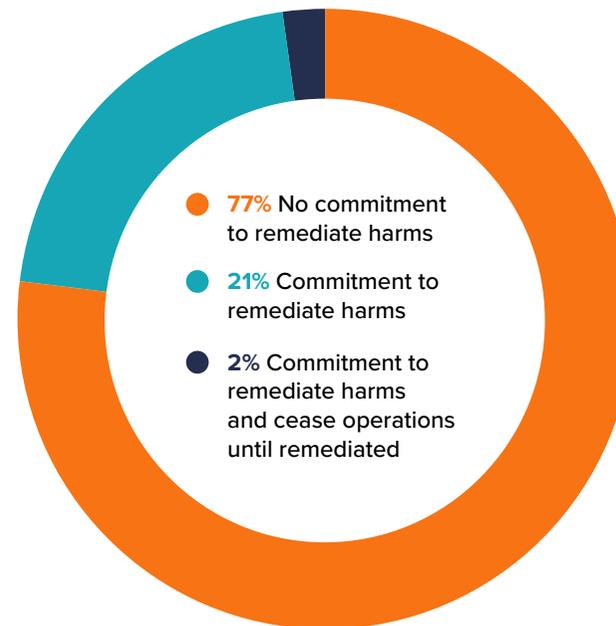
Best practice is for companies and financial institutions to eliminate commodity-driven deforestation, conversion and the associated human rights abuses by 2025 **at the latest**, with a cut off date of 2020, in line with the EU due diligence legislation.

According to the Accountability Framework Initiative, any deforestation, conversion, or associated human rights abuses that occur in supply chains or portfolios after that cut off date of 2020 must result in fair and just remediation.

- 80 (23%) of the 350 companies in the Forest 500 have committed to taking measures to provide remediation where it has caused or contributed to social or environmental harm related to deforestation or conversion
- Only seven (2%) have committed to also ceasing operations until those harms have been remediated.

We need to see greater action from companies to remediate harms linked to their operations or supply chains. There is substantial guidance available to companies to enable them to do this, including from the [Accountability Framework Initiative](#) (AFi).

Graph 4: Companies committing to remediate for harms



What does fair and just remediation look like?

The AFi [defines](#) fair and just remediation as:

- Remedy should place the aggrieved parties in the same position as they were prior to the adverse impact.
- A combination of remedies—redressive, preventive, and deterrent—may be warranted.
- Among those harmed, different redress may be needed.
- Compensation will not be sufficient in all cases.

Laggards

Deforestation commitments

- 109 (31%) of the companies with the greatest influence on/exposure to tropical deforestation risk through their supply chains don't have a single deforestation commitment for any of the commodities they're exposed to. These include: VW Group, Total Enterprise, Weltra, Groupe Savencia, Deichmann Group, Toyota Group.



83% of the companies without a single deforestation commitment also don't have a single policy on associated human rights abuses.

Associated human rights abuses

Deforestation is often associated with human rights abuses, including land grabbing, threats and violence, and failure to respect international human rights.

- Just two (3%) of the companies (Pertamina Persero and Compania Industrial Aceitera Coto Cincuenta y Cuatro S.A.) without a deforestation commitment have an FPIC (Free, Prior and Informed Consent) commitment for at least one of the forest risk commodities they're exposed to.

Since 2014, Global Canopy's Forest 500 has been annually assessing companies on the strength and implementation of their commitments on deforestation and associated human rights. Every two years we reselect the companies for the Forest 500 list.

There are 38 companies that have been included in the Forest 500 continually since 2014, that still have yet to set a single deforestation commitment.

Amul	Gruppo Mastrotto Spa
Aokang Group Co.	Guangdong Wens Foodstuff Group Co.
Ashley Furniture Industries Inc.	Htoo Group
BATA Ltd	JA Group
Behshahr Industrial Development Corp.	Japfa Ltd
Beidahuang Group	Land O'Lakes Inc.
Belle International Holdings	Li Ning Company
Bright Food (Group) Co.	New Hope Group
China Resources Company	Nice Group
China State Construction Engineering Corp.	Nitori Holdings Co.
Coamo Agroindustrial Coop.	Parker-Migliorini International
Dalian Huafeng Furniture Co.	Pertamina Persero PT
Darmex Agro	Pou chen
Deichmann Group	Rezervnaja Prodovol'stvennaja Kompanija TD
East Hope Group	ZAO
Emami Ltd.	Shanghai Construction Group
Granol	WH Group
Groupe Blattner Elwyn	X5 Group
Groupe Savencia S.A.	Yamazaki Baking Co.
Grupo Jari	

List of companies that don't have a single deforestation commitment despite being in the Forest 500 since 2014

- 90 (83%) of the companies without a single deforestation commitment also don't have a single policy on associated human rights abuses

These companies are increasingly at risk of being left behind with incoming legislation and may fall foul of laws with non-compliance, not to mention additional business risks if the impacts from climate change worsen. As consumers become ever wiser to the lack of action by companies on deforestation and climate change, they will leave companies out in the cold.

The financiers too - those investing in these companies with little to no commitments to end deforestation and the associated human rights abuses - will increasingly be called out for financing nature and climate destruction, and their role in failing to engage with the companies they invest in will be ever more visible.

JP Morgan Chase, Bank of America, Mitsubishi UFJ Financial, BNP Paribas, and Credit Agricole are the five financial institutions providing the most finance to these companies without a single deforestation commitment (totaling nearly USD\$112 billion).

“As consumers become ever wiser to the lack of action by companies on deforestation and climate change, they will leave companies out in the cold.”



Financial institutions

“Financial institutions should be ‘encouraged and enabled to regularly monitor, assess, and transparently disclose their risks, dependencies and impacts on biodiversity’”

Target 15 of the Global Biodiversity Framework

The connection between financial institutions and deforestation, conversion, and associated human rights abuses is clear, and it is becoming ever more difficult for the finance sector to ignore the role they play.

Tackling the USD\$6.1 trillion driving deforestation is critical to our global climate goals, and high profile net zero commitments can’t be achieved without action on deforestation and nature. Target 15 of the Global Biodiversity Framework agreed at COP15 in Montreal states that financial institutions should be “encouraged and enabled to regularly monitor, assess, and transparently disclose their risks, dependencies and impacts on biodiversity”.

Ahead of our assessments this year, Global Canopy’s Forest 500 methodology was updated to align with the best practice defined by the Finance Sector Roadmap endorsed by the Accountability Framework Initiative (AFI).

This included:

- increasing the score for reporting and implementation, reflecting the importance of effective implementation and transparent reporting on that implementation in achieving deforestation-free commodity supply chains and portfolios

- the addition of six new indicators that cover collaborative initiatives, nature- and people-positive investments, zero tolerance to violence against Forest, Land and Human Rights defenders, grievance mechanisms and remediation
- the significant updating of four indicators, including if the financial institution recognises deforestation, conversion, and associated human rights abuses as a business risk, monitoring compliance, having and enforcing target dates for policies, and disclosure by suppliers.

Download a comprehensive overview of the 2022 [Financial Institution assessment methodology](#).

Over the past year, there have been small pockets of progress in the sector, with the FSDA (Finance Sector Deforestation Action) initiative bringing on new members during COP27 that commit to deforestation-free portfolios by 2025, including the first African-based member, SouthBridge Group. In addition, GFANZ and Race to Zero have made it clear that action on deforestation needs to be part of any climate target.

Finance Sector Deforestation Action (FSDA)

FSDA is the group of financial institutions, all signatories to the Commitment on Eliminating Commodity-Driven Deforestation, working to accelerate action to tackle deforestation whilst increasing investment in nature-based solutions.

FSDA members have the support of the Finance and Deforestation Advisory Group (includes: Global Canopy, High Level Champions for Climate Action Team, Nature4Climate Coalition Conservation International, Global Optimism and WEF Tropical Forest Alliance) who are focused on helping signatories to meet the Commitment. The Group provides ongoing advice and support on data, tools and best practice.

In 2022 a total of US\$ 6.1 trillion was going into the 350 companies most at risk for driving tropical deforestation. This includes:

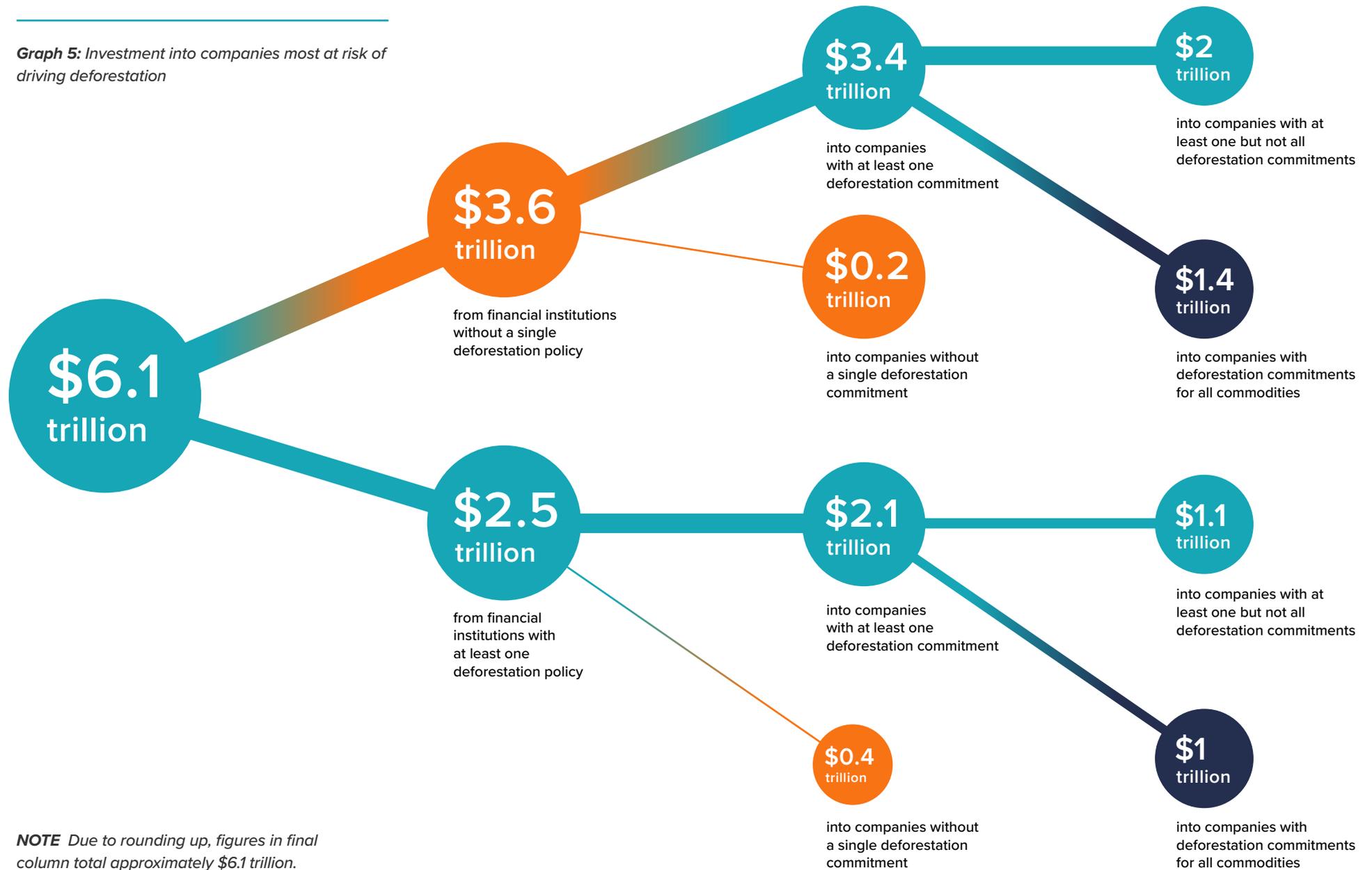
- US\$ 3.6 trillion from financial institutions without a single deforestation policy
- US\$ 527 billion invested in companies without a single deforestation commitment.

US\$6.1
trillion

into the 350 companies
most at risk for driving
tropical deforestation
in 2022.



Graph 5: Investment into companies most at risk of driving deforestation



NOTE Due to rounding up, figures in final column total approximately \$6.1 trillion.

Deforestation as a risk to the finance sector

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. These risks can be reputational, regulatory, and physical. Financial institutions need to take steps to address their exposure to deforestation to minimise these risks and engage and pressure the companies they invest in to reduce their deforestation impacts.

A [report](#) from the UN Climate Change High-Level Champions published in September 2022, found that some of the world's most valuable food and agriculture companies could lose up to 26% of their value by 2030 if they didn't eliminate deforestation and show progress by 2025.

- But still only 48 (32%) of financial institutions in the Forest 500 publicly recognised deforestation as a business risk
- The majority of financial institutions in the Forest 500 see deforestation as a reputational risk (24), then financial risk (22) then material risk (18).

Financial institutions need to commit to addressing nature losses in their value chains and improve their capabilities to identify and disclose their impacts and dependencies on nature, and ultimately develop and implement risk mitigation strategies.



Number of financial institutions that publicly recognised deforestation as a:

24

reputational risk

22

financial risk

18

material risk

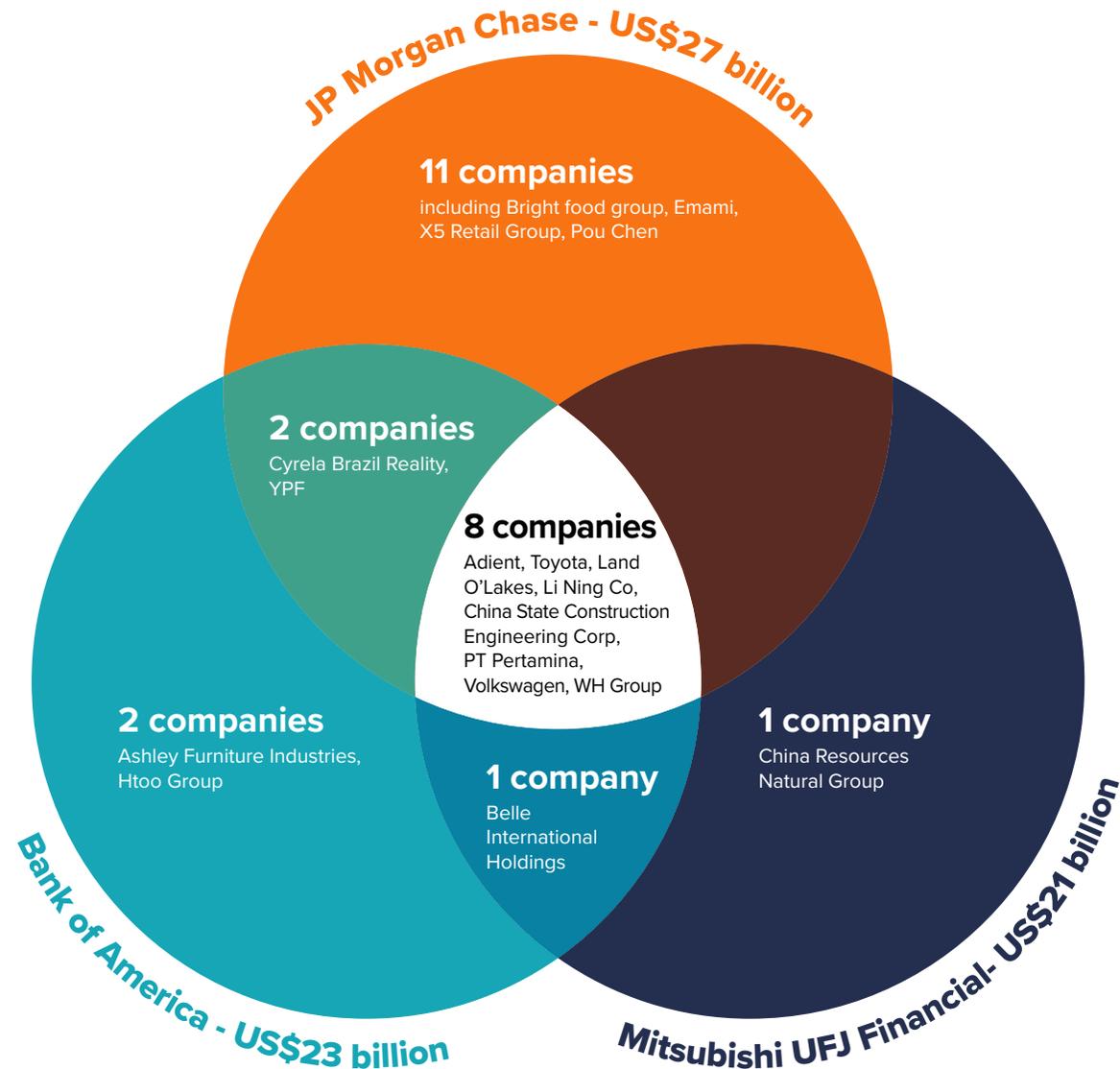
There are a suite of tools and data available to help financial institutions assess their deforestation risk, including from upstream and downstream companies. This includes the newly launched beta version of Forest IQ <https://forest-iq.com/>, which provides market-leading data about corporate performance on deforestation, conversion of natural ecosystems and associated human rights abuses.

Overall, financial institutions are woefully behind in eliminating deforestation from their portfolios, like companies, they also missed the 2020 deadline set by the New York Declaration of Forests and the Consumer Goods Forum. They are also lagging behind Forest 500 companies, despite their significant influence on multiple companies.

- Collectively, just three financial institutions provide US\$72 billion of financing to Forest 500 companies that don't have a single deforestation commitment: JP Morgan Chase, Bank of America, and Mitsubishi UFJ Financial.

By financing companies without deforestation commitments, these financial institutions are exposing themselves to significantly increased financial risks. But through engagement, these financial institutions could help to drive positive change.

Graph 7: Three financial institutions provide US\$72 billion of financing to Forest 500 companies without a single deforestation commitment



**Finance Sector Roadmap:
Eliminating Commodity-Driven Deforestation**

The **Finance Sector Roadmap**, launched in November 2021, is designed to provide a broad range of financial institutions, including asset owners, asset managers, insurers and banks with guidance on eliminating deforestation, conversion, and associated human rights abuses from their portfolios, with a target date of 2025. The Forest 500 financial institution methodology is aligned with the best practice of the Finance Sector Roadmap.

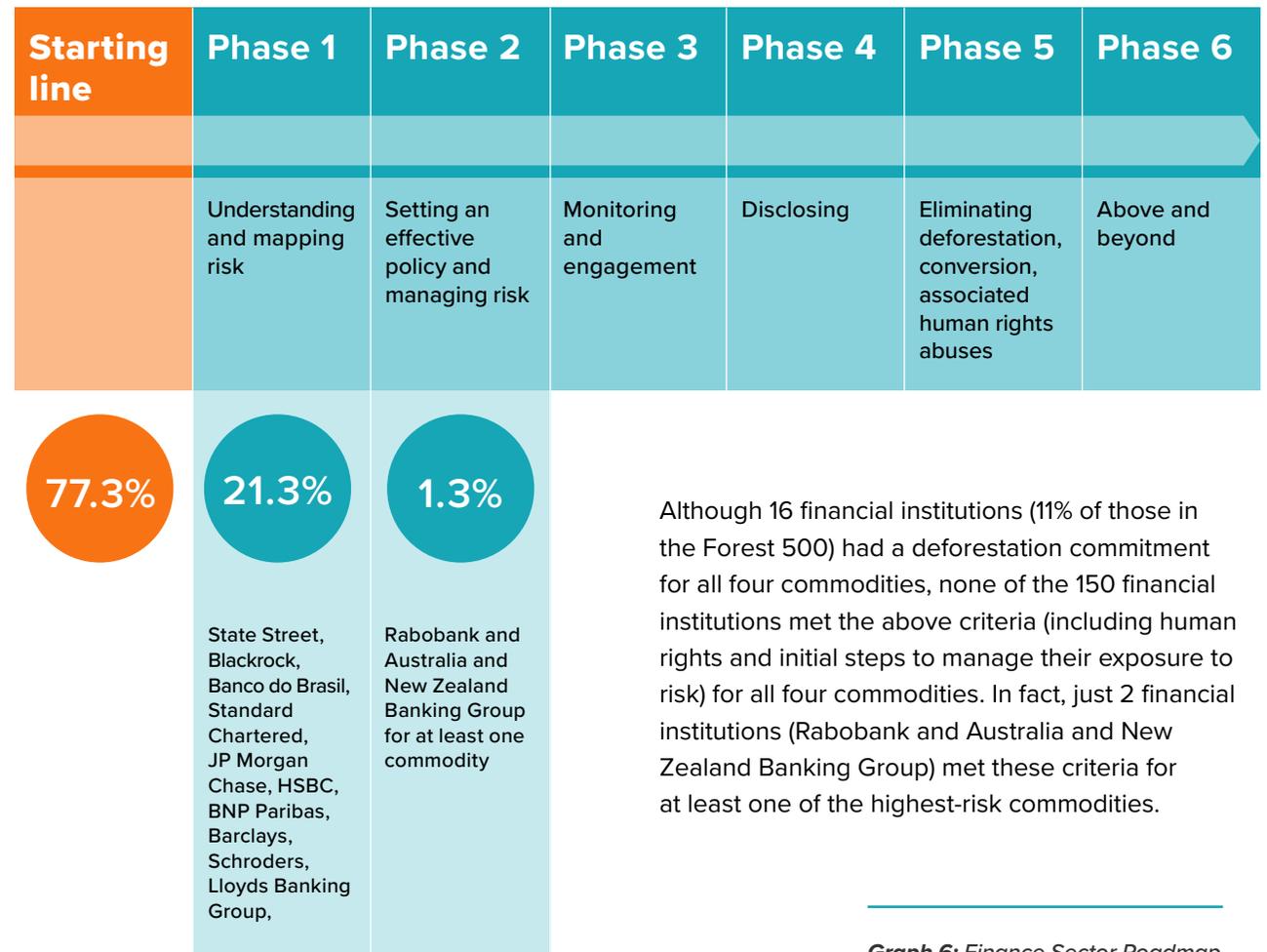
Despite having the greatest exposure to tropical deforestation, none of the financial institutions in the Forest 500 are aligned with Phase 3 of the Roadmap, are aligned with Phase 3 of the Roadmap (monitoring and engagement), and almost 80% are still at the starting line.

To be mapped to Phase 1, financial institutions needed to publicly recognise deforestation as a business risk, and be involved in a collaborative finance-sector initiative focused on deforestation. 21% of the financial institutions included in the Forest 500 had met these criteria, including State Street, Blackrock, and Banco do Brasil.

To be aligned with Phase 2 of the Roadmap (Setting an effective policy and managing risk), financial institutions need to have set a strong and effective deforestation policy for each of the highest-risk commodities. Crucially, this policy must also include

policies on four associated human rights - labour rights, Free prior and informed consent of IPs and LCs, a zero tolerance approach to violence and threats against forest, land, and human rights defenders, and a commitment to respect the

customary rights of IPs and LCs to land, resources, and territory. Further, to be managing their risk, financial institutions must have also demonstrated that they were assessing the exposure of clients/holdings to deforestation risk prior to onboarding, and have published a clear non-compliance policy.



Although 16 financial institutions (11% of those in the Forest 500) had a deforestation commitment for all four commodities, none of the 150 financial institutions met the above criteria (including human rights and initial steps to manage their exposure to risk) for all four commodities. In fact, just 2 financial institutions (Rabobank and Australia and New Zealand Banking Group) met these criteria for at least one of the highest-risk commodities.

Graph 6: Finance Sector Roadmap

Financial institutions with at least one deforestation policy

Our 2022 assessments show that just 16 financial institutions (11% of those in the Forest 500) have a deforestation policy for all four commodities (these are: ABN Amro, Nordea, Santander, HSBC, Standard Chartered, BNP Paribas, NatWest Group, Credit Suisse, Legal and General, Fidelity International, Schroders, BBVA, Commerzbank, Deutsche Bank, Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation, Societe Generale).

Only 39% (58 financial institutions) have at least one deforestation policy for any of the forest-risk commodities they are exposed to in their portfolios.



11% have a deforestation policy for all four commodities.

Case study: Schroders

Asset management company, Schroders, has been in the Forest 500 every year since 2014, so has consistently been one of the financial institutions with the greatest ability to influence deforestation. In 2021, Schroders scored 4% for its action to eliminate deforestation from its portfolio.

At the end of 2021, Schroders joined the Finance Sector Deforestation Action and committed to use their 'best efforts' to eliminate

commodity-driven deforestation from their portfolios by 2025. In the 2022 Forest 500 assessments, Schroders increased their Forest 500 score to 50% - an increase of 46% over 12 months.

In October 2022, within Global Canopy's Forest 500 assessment period, Schroders published a **new policy**, which featured a strong commitment to "eliminate forest-risk agricultural commodity-driven deforestation in the companies held in their investment portfolios by 2025. This policy covers all new and existing financing

activities, of all company and deal sizes and also seeks to address human rights abuses associated with commodity-driven deforestation. Commodities covered include palm oil, soy, cattle products, and timber.

The policy covers both illegal and legal commodity-driven deforestation given the prevalence of inadequate legal protection for forests in numerous countries and the challenges associated with distinguishing between legal and illegal deforestation.

Associated human rights abuses

Too few financial institutions are taking the necessary action to ensure they are not financing human rights abuses linked to deforestation.

Land defenders and Indigenous leaders can face threats of violence and even death, while workers' rights are also at risk with bonded and child labour common across forest-risk commodity supply chains. Too often the companies in these supply chains are not doing enough to prevent human rights abuses.

Financial institutions can exercise leverage over the companies they finance, using policies to set clear expectations and engaging companies to ensure their supply chains are free from deforestation, conversion and associated human rights abuses.

- Of the 58 financial institutions with a deforestation policy, 34 (59%) had a policy on free prior and informed consent (FPIC)
- Of the 58 financial institutions with a deforestation policy, 23 (40%) had a policy on labour rights
- Of the 58 financial institutions with a deforestation policy, 9 (16%) had a policy on respecting the customary rights of IPs and LCs to land, resources, and territory



- Of the 58 financial institutions with a deforestation policy, 2 (3%) had a policy on adopting a zero tolerance approach to violence and threats against forest, land and human rights defenders.

Financial institutions need to use their leverage to require their clients/holdings to address [human rights](#) linked to deforestation and conversion by setting their own policies on human rights, and

engaging the companies they finance to check they are taking action to eliminate human rights abuses.

It will be impossible for financial institutions to deliver on climate goals, including net zero, without addressing the deforestation risks in their portfolios. And any effective approach on deforestation must include comprehensive action on associated human rights abuses.

Target dates

International efforts are narrowing in on financial institutions to eliminate commodity-driven deforestation as soon as possible. In two years the EU will review their law to consider adding requirements for financial institutions.

- 30 (52%) of the 58 financial institutions with at least one deforestation policy have a 2025 or earlier target date to eliminate deforestation for at least one commodity
- seven of which (Fidelity International, Schroders, Legal&General, Société Générale, Standard Chartered, BNP Paribas, Deutsche Bank) have a target date of 2025 or earlier for all commodities
- 13 (22%) of the 58 financial institutions with deforestation policies haven't set any form of time-bound target for the full implementation of the policies.



of the financial institutions with at least one deforestation policy have a 2025 or earlier target date for at least one commodity.



Turning policy into action

There is a wealth of guidance and support to help financial institutions to manage their exposure to risk once they've set their deforestation policies.

The Deforestation Free Finance Roadmap builds on the Accountability Framework Initiative's principles and guidance for companies, and has been endorsed by the Accountability Framework Initiative as a means to help financial institutions to act to address these risks.

[The Roadmap](#) recommends five key steps needed for financial institutions to eliminate commodity-driven deforestation, conversion, and associated human rights abuses from their portfolios by 2025. Moving from Phase 1, assessing risk, through to setting a policy, monitoring and engagement, disclosing and ultimately Phase 5, eliminating deforestation.

In addition to the Roadmap, there is [bespoke guidance for pension funds](#) and a commodity-driven deforestation, conversion and associated human rights abuse free [investment mandate](#) for family offices and foundations.



of financial institutions with a deforestation policy have a commitment to engage with non-compliant clients/holdings to bring them into compliance for all commodities.

Implementation

Financial institutions' policies are only meaningful if they are implemented through engagement to influence the behaviour of the companies being financed.

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

- 11 (19%) of the 58 financial institutions with a deforestation policy monitor compliance with their deforestation policy for all commodities (these are: ABN Amro, BBVA, Commerzbank, Credit Suisse, Deutsche Bank, HSBC, Legal & General, NatWest Group, Nordea, Schroders, Standard Chartered)
- 42 (72%) of the 58 financial institutions monitor compliance with their deforestation policy for at least one commodity

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.

- Just seven (12%) of the 58 financial institutions with a deforestation policy have a commitment to engage with non-compliant clients/holdings to bring them into compliance for all commodities (these are: ABN Amro, BBVA, HSBC, NatWest Group, Nordea, Schroders, Standard Chartered)
- 30 (52%) of the 58 financial institutions have this for at least one commodity

Reporting progress towards their goals is a necessary step and just five (9%) of the 58 financial institutions reported at least one piece of required information for all commodities (these are: Credit Suisse, Legal&General, NatWest Group, Nordea, Standard Chartered).

Financial institutions should require or encourage the client/holding to remediate any present or past environmental or social harms related to deforestation, conversion, or associated human rights abuses.

- However, only two financial institutions, Schroders and Standard Chartered have a remediation policy in place for all four commodities

Financial institutions should have grievance mechanisms available, but just seven financial institutions currently have a grievance mechanism for all commodities (Commerzbank, Credit Suisse, Deutsche Bank, Fidelity International, Nordea, Santander, Standard Chartered).

Laggards

Our assessments show that 92 (61%) financial institutions still do not have a commodity specific policy on deforestation for any of the forest-risk commodities they are exposed to in their portfolios, compared with 95 last year.

A clear commodity-specific policy covering the highest forest-risk 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.

US\$3.6 trillion from financial institutions without a single deforestation policy is funding Forest 500 companies.

Overall, more action is urgently needed from financial institutions on deforestation.



9% of financial institutions without a deforestation policy have a policy to protect labour rights for at least one of the highest forest risk commodities.

Financial Institutions that still haven't set a single deforestation policy despite being in the Forest 500 since 2014

Algemeen Burgerlijk	Geode Capital Management	Schweizerische Nationalbank
American International Group (AIG)	Groupe BPCE	State Farm
American Century Companies	Industrial and Commercial Bank of China	State Street
Bank of China	Bank of China	Sun Life Financial
Bank of New York Mellon	Janus Henderson	Vanguard
BlackRock	Macquarie Group	TIAA
BNDES	Magellan Financial Group	T. Rowe Price
Capital Group	Northern Trust	Toronto-Dominion Bank
Charles Schwab	Pensioenfond (ABP)	Wellington Management
Dimensional Fund Advisors	PNC Financial Services	Wells Fargo
Employees Provident Fund	Principal Financial Group	
Franklin Resources	Prudential Financial (US)	
	Royal Bank of Canada	

2014, 33 financial institutions have been continually included yet still do not have a single deforestation policy.

Associated human rights abuses

Global Canopy's Forest 500 assesses financial institutions on their policies on Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC), land conflicts, labour rights, gender equality and smallholder inclusion in commodity supply chains.

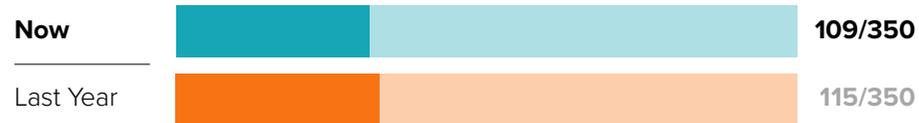
- Our 2022 assessments found that only 8 of the 92 (9%) financial institutions without a deforestation policy have a policy to protect labour rights for at least one of the highest forest risk commodities.
- Only six (7%) of the financial institutions without a deforestation policy have a policy to encourage or require their clients/holdings to ensure the free prior and informed consent (FPIC) of IPs and LCs.

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

Total without any deforestation commitments



Companies without any deforestation commitments



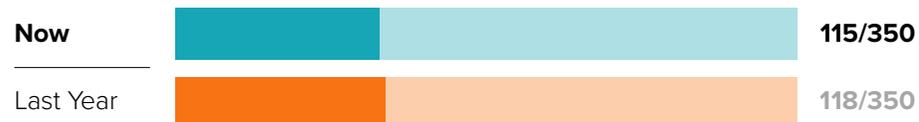
FIs without any deforestation policies



Companies with at least one 2025 target date



Companies without any human rights commitments



FIs without any human rights policies



Companies without a published process for monitoring compliance in their supply chains



FIs without a published process for identifying non-compliance in their portfolios



Companies not reporting proportion of commodity compliant with deforestation commitments



FIs not reporting on implementation



Conclusion

It is no longer possible to keep shifting target dates for an end to tropical deforestation. That’s because they are not just a target, but a deadline for a liveable planet. The latest Forest 500 report shows companies and financial institutions are already operating on borrowed time.

Ending deforestation is an essential step in achieving urgent global goals on climate, nature and human rights. Deforestation impacts global temperatures, emissions, biodiversity, rainfall, displacement and food security. Inaction is a risk to finance, a risk to business and risk to life.

While there have been pockets of progress, companies and financial institutions are not moving quickly enough and they are putting net-zero targets and global climate and nature goals at risk.

2023 must be a watershed year for progress. Strong commitments and policies are essential, transparent reporting and accountability are integral to progress and past harms must be remediated. Across the board, improvement on associated human rights abuses is paramount and increased recognition of the rights of Indigenous peoples and Local Communities.

More than ever before, the global architecture, with the UK and EU legislation, Global Biodiversity Framework and TNFD, is pushing in the same direction, and the tools, guidance and data are

available. Companies and financial institutions that don’t act are increasingly putting their businesses at risk.



companies without any deforestation commitments in 2023.



companies without any deforestation commitments in 2022.

“Ending deforestation is an essential step in achieving urgent global goals on climate, nature and human rights.”

“2023 must be a watershed year for progress. Strong commitments and policies are essential, transparent reporting and accountability are integral to progress and past harms must be remediated.”



Recommendations

Tackling deforestation, conversion and associated human rights abuses requires collaboration. All key stakeholders have a role to play, companies and financial institutions, governments and civil society.

“All key stakeholders have a role to play, companies and financial institutions, governments and civil society.”

Companies

Laggards

- Must recognise the risks of continued inaction (legislative, financial, operational)
- Set deforestation commitments, including conversion and associated human rights abuses, with a target date of 2025 at the latest and begin implementation
- Include remediation for any deforestation and human rights abuses post 2020 in line with AFi guidance
- Seek out others who are on the same journey, connect and collaborate

Those taking action

- Ensure commitments apply to all forest-risk commodities exposed to, including ambitious target dates of 2025 or earlier
- Implement the commitments and crucially report on them transparently
- Include remediation for any deforestation and human rights abuses post 2020 in line with AFi guidance
- Collaborate within and across supply chains and sectors to drive broader change

- Speak up and use influence to invite others to join collective action

Financial institutions

- Follow the guidance and roadmap and start from where you are
- Set deforestation policies with ambitious target dates of no later than 2025 including conversion and associated human rights abuses
- Acknowledge the risks posed through continued inaction
- Start engaging with exposed clients and holdings and report on progress
 - Enough data and resources are available to help
- Join collective action to shift the sector

Governments

- Enable progress from companies and financial institutions - this is the only way to reach our climate change and biodiversity loss targets
- Due diligence legislation for companies is a huge step in the right direction, but this needs to be strengthened and include financial institutions.

Company	HQ	Score	Company	HQ	Score	Company	HQ	Score
Amaggi	BRA	●●●●○	Neste Corp.	FIN	●●●●○	Bestseller A/S	DNK	●●○○○
Harita Group	IDN	●●●●○	Nippon Paper Industries Co. Ltd.	JPN	●●●●○	Bio-Pappel	MEX	●●○○○
Nestlé S.A.	CHE	●●●●○	Orkla Group	NOR	●●●●○	BRF Brasil Foods S.A.	BRA	●●○○○
Unilever PLC	GBR	●●●●○	PepsiCo Inc	USA	●●●●○	Campbell Soup Co	USA	●●○○○
Aditya Birla Group	IND	●●●○○	Precious Woods Holding AG	CHE	●●●○○	Capri Holdings	USA	●●○○○
Archer Daniels Midland Co.	USA	●●●○○	Procter & Gamble Co, The	USA	●●●○○	Carrefour Group	FRA	●●○○○
Barry Callebaut AG	CHE	●●●○○	PT Astra International TBK	IDN	●●●○○	Casino Guichard Perrachon S.A.	FRA	●●○○○
Bunge Ltd	PRY	●●●○○	PT Rajawali Corp.	IDN	●●●○○	Charoen Pokphand Group	THA	●●○○○
Cargill Inc	IDN	●●●○○	Reckitt Benckiser Group PLC.	GBR	●●●○○	C & J Clark International Ltd.	GBR	●●○○○
Colgate-Palmolive Co.	USA	●●●○○	Sampoerna Agri Resources Pte. Ltd	IDN	●●●○○	Clariant	CHE	●●○○○
ConAgra Brands Inc	USA	●●●○○	Sime Darby Bhd.	MYS	●●●○○	COFCO	CHN	●●○○○
Danone, Groupe	FRA	●●●○○	Sipef Group	BEL	●●●○○	Costco Wholesale Corporation	USA	●●○○○
Felda Global Ventures Holdings Bhd.	MYS	●●●○○	Socfin Group	LUX	●●●○○	Daio Paper Corporation	JPN	●●○○○
Genting Bhd.	MYS	●●●○○	Stora Enso	FIN	●●●○○	Daiwa House Group		●●○○○
Grupo Ligna	BRA	●●●○○	Sumitomo Forestry	JPN	●●●○○	Danzer Group	AUT	●●○○○
Hershey Co.	USA	●●●○○	Suzano SA	BRA	●●●○○	DLG Denmark	DNK	●●○○○
IOI Corporation Bhd.	MYS	●●●○○	The Clorox Company	USA	●●●○○	Eight Capital Inc.	SGP	●●○○○
Johnson & Johnson	USA	●●●○○	Upfield Holdings BV	NLD	●●●○○	Essity	SWE	●●○○○
J Sainsbury's PLC	GBR	●●●○○	VF Corp.	USA	●●●○○	Fast Retailing	JPN	●●○○○
Kao Corp.	JPN	●●●○○	Yum! Brands Inc	USA	●●●○○	Ferrero Group	ITA	●●○○○
Kering S.A.	FRA	●●●○○	AAK AB	CHE	●●○○○	General Mills Inc.	USA	●●○○○
Kimberly-Clark Group	USA	●●●○○	Adecoagro S.A.	ARG	●●○○○	GlaxoSmithKline Plc	USA	●●○○○
Koninklijke FrieslandCampina N.V.	NLD	●●●○○	Ahold Delhaize	NLD	●●○○○	Groupe Avril	FRA	●●○○○
Korindo Group PT	IDN	●●●○○	Ajinomoto Co Inc	JPN	●●○○○	Grupo Bimbo SAB de CV	MEX	●●○○○
L'Oréal Groupe	FRA	●●●○○	Aldi group (North)	DEU	●●○○○	Grupo SLC	BRQA	●●○○○
Louis Dreyfus Company	NLD	●●●○○	AmorePacific Corp	KOR	●●○○○	Hengan International	HKG	●●○○○
Mars Inc	USA	●●●○○	Arla Foods Amba	DNK	●●○○○	Henkel AG & Co	DEU	●●○○○
McDonald's Corporation	USA	●●●○○	Associated British Foods Plc	GBR	●●○○○	H & M Hennes & Mauritz AB	SWE	●●○○○
Mondi Group	AUT	●●●○○	BASF SE	DEU	●●○○○	HOFER KG dba ALDI SOUTH Group	DEU	●●○○○
Musim Mas	IDN	●●●○○	Bertelsmann SE & Co. KGaA	DEU	●●○○○	H. Schmidt Holding GmbH	AUT	●●○○○

Company	HQ	Score	Company	HQ	Score	Company	HQ	Score
IFFCO	ARE	●●○○○	Perum Perhutani	IDN	●●○○○	Adidas Group	USA	●●○○○
IKEA	SWE	●●○○○	Prada SpA	ITA	●●○○○	Adient	USA	●○○○○
Inditex S.A.	ESP	●●○○○	RELX Group	GBR	●●○○○	AEON Co. Ltd.	JPN	●○○○○
International Flavors & Fragrances, Inc (IFF)	USA	●●○○○	Restaurant Brands International Inc	USA	●●○○○	AFA (Agric. Federados Args.)	ARG	●○○○○
International Paper	USA	●●○○○	REWE Group	DEU	●●○○○	Agrifirm	NLD	●○○○○
JBS	BRA	●●○○○	Royal Golden Eagle	SGP	●●○○○	Alicorp	PER	●○○○○
JM Smucker	USA	●●○○○	Saint Gobain S.A.	FRA	●●○○○	Allanasons Pvt Ltd.	IND	●○○○○
Kellogg Co.	USA	●●○○○	Salim Group	IDN	●●○○○	Amazon.com	USA	●○○○○
Kencana Agri Ltd	SGP	●●○○○	Samling Group	MYS	●●○○○	Ameropa Ltd.	CHE	●○○○○
Kingfisher	GBR	●●○○○	Schwarz Group	DEU	●●○○○	Angelini Group	CHL	●○○○○
Koninklijke DSM N.V.	NLD	●●○○○	SC Johnson & Son Inc	USA	●●○○○	Arcor SAIC	ARG	●○○○○
Kraft Heinz Co.	USA	●●○○○	Shiseido Co. Ltd.	JPN	●●○○○	Arre Beef S.A.	ARG	●○○○○
Kuala Lumpur Kepong Bhd.	MYS	●●○○○	Sinar Mas Group Co. Ltd.	IDN	●●○○○	Ashley Furniture Industries Inc.	USA	●○○○○
Lear Corp.	USA	●●○○○	Starbucks Corp.	USA	●●○○○	Asics Corp.	JPN	●○○○○
Lindt & Sprungli AG	CHE	●●○○○	Tapestry	USA	●●○○○	Association Familiale Mulliez (AFM)	FRA	●○○○○
LVMH Moët Hennessy Louis Vuitton S.A.	FRA	●●○○○	Target Corp	USA	●●○○○	Beidahuang Group	CHN	●○○○○
Marfrig Global Foods	BRA	●●○○○	Tesco PLC	GBR	●●○○○	BioMar	DNK	●○○○○
Marubeni Corp.	JPN	●●○○○	Tetra Laval	CHE	●●○○○	Blondeau Group	FRA	●○○○○
Matte Group	CHL	●●○○○	The Kroger Co.	USA	●●○○○	Boparan Holdings	GBR	●○○○○
Maxingvest AG	DEU	●●○○○	Triputra Group	IDN	●●○○○	Bricapar S.A.	PRY	●○○○○
Metro AG	DEU	●●○○○	Tyson Foods Inc.	USA	●●○○○	Calbee Inc.	JPN	●○○○○
Mewah International Inc.	SGP	●●○○○	Unicharm Corporation	JPN	●●○○○	Caramuru Alimentos	BRA	●○○○○
Minerva S.A	BRA	●●○○○	Unigra	ITA	●●○○○	Cencoprod Ltda	PRY	●○○○○
Mitsui & Co. Ltd	JPN	●●○○○	UPM	FIN	●●○○○	Cencosud	CHL	●○○○○
Natura&Co	BRA	●●○○○	Viterra	NLD	●●○○○	China Resources Company Limited	HKG	●○○○○
Nike Inc.	USA	●●○○○	Walmart Inc	USA	●●○○○	C.I.V. Superunie B.A	NLD	●○○○○
Oji Holdings Corp	JPN	●●○○○	Westrock	USA	●●○○○	CJ Cheiljedang Corporation	KOR	●○○○○
Olam International	SGP	●●○○○	Wilmar International Ltd	SGP	●●○○○	CK Hutchison Holdings	HKG	●○○○○
Perkebunan Nusantara	IDN	●●○○○	WM Morrison Supermarkets PLC	GBR	●●○○○	Coamo Agroindustrial Coop	BRA	●○○○○
Permata Hijau Group	IDN	●●○○○	Aceitera General Deheza SA	ARG	●●○○○			

Company	HQ	Score	Company	HQ	Score	Company	HQ	Score
Compañía Industrial Aceitera Coto Cincuenta y Cuatro S.A	CRI	●○○○○	Groupe Lactalis	FRA	●○○○○	Mizkan Holdings	JPN	●○○○○
Corpovex - Corporacion Venezolana De Com. Exterior	VEN	●○○○○	Groupe Savencia S.A.	FRA	●○○○○	MRV Engenharia e Participacoes S.A.	BRA	●○○○○
Coty Inc	USA	●○○○○	Grupo Nueva	CHL	●○○○○	Natuzzi	ITA	●○○○○
Cresud S.A.	ARG	●○○○○	GRUPO PILAR S A	ARG	●○○○○	New Balance Athletic Shoe Inc.	USA	●○○○○
Cyrela Brazil Realty	BRA	●○○○○	Grupo Viz	MEX	●○○○○	New Hope Group	CHN	●○○○○
Dai Nippon Printing	JPN	●○○○○	Gruppo Mastrotto Spa	ITA	●○○○○	Nice Group	CHN	●○○○○
Danish Agro	DNK	●○○○○	Gruppo Veronesi	ITA	●○○○○	Nine Dragons Paper Holdings	HKG	●○○○○
De Heus	NLD	●○○○○	Guangzhou Liby Enterprise Group Co Ltd	CHN	●○○○○	Nisshin Oillio Group Ltd.	JPN	●○○○○
Deichmann Group	DEU	●○○○○	Hain Celestial Group, Inc.	USA	●○○○○	Nitori Holdings Co. Ltd.	JPN	●○○○○
Dekel Agri-Vision PLC	CIV	●○○○○	Hamlet Protein	DNK	●○○○○	Nomad Foods Ltd	GBR	●○○○○
DENDE DO TAUA S/A - DENTAUA	BRA	●○○○○	Hayel Saeed Anam Group	ARE	●○○○○	NordSud Timber	LIE	●○○○○
Doctor's Associates Inc.	USA	●○○○○	Hormel Foods Corp.	USA	●○○○○	Oetker-Gruppe	DEU	●○○○○
Domino's Pizza Inc	USA	●○○○○	Htoo Group	MMR	●○○○○	Pentland Group	GBR	●○○○○
Donto	ARG	●○○○○	Imcopa Food Ingredients	BRA	●○○○○	Perez Companc Family Group	ARG	●○○○○
Ebro Foods	ESP	●○○○○	Industrias Frigorificos Recreo SAIC	ARG	●○○○○	Pertamina Persero PT	IDN	●○○○○
Emami Ltd.	IND	●○○○○	Inner Mongolia Yili Industrial Group Co. Ltd.	CHN	●○○○○	PHW Group	DEU	●○○○○
Fleury Michon, Groupe	FRA	●○○○○	Inspire Brands	USA	●○○○○	Plukon Food Group	NLD	●○○○○
Fonterra Cooperative Group Ltd	NZL	●○○○○	Intersnack Group GmbH & Co KG	DEU	●○○○○	Pou chen	TWN	●○○○○
ForFarmers B.V.	NLD	●○○○○	Japfa Ltd	IND	●○○○○	Rimbunan Hijau Group	MYS	●○○○○
Frialto	BRA	●○○○○	JB INVESTIMENTOS	BRA	●○○○○	Rougier SA	FRA	●○○○○
F.R.I.A.R. S.A.	ARG	●○○○○	Kewpie Corp.	JPN	●○○○○	Royal Dutch Shell	NLD	●○○○○
Frigorifico Concepcion S.A.	PRY	●○○○○	Kikkoman Corp.	JPN	●○○○○	Sadesa	ARG	●○○○○
Frigorifico Gorina S.A.	ARG	●○○○○	Land O'Lakes Inc.	USA	●○○○○	Samko Timber Ltd.	SGP	●○○○○
Fuga Couros S/A	BRA	●○○○○	Le Gouessant	FRA	●○○○○	Samsonite International S.A.	HKG	●○○○○
Gap Inc.	USA	●○○○○	Li Ning Company Ltd.	CHN	●○○○○	Sekisui House Ltd.	JPN	●○○○○
Godrej Group	IND	●○○○○	Lotte Co. Ltd	JPN	●○○○○	Seven & I Holdings Co Ltd	JPN	●○○○○
Gold Best Holdings	VGB	●○○○○	Magnit Group	RUS	●○○○○	Shandong Chenming Paper Holdings Co.ltd.	CHN	●○○○○
Granol	BRA	●○○○○	Lowe's Companies, Inc.	USA	●○○○○	SHV holdings	NLD	●○○○○
			Meiji Holdings Co. Ltd.	JPN	●○○○○	SIFCA Group	CIV	●○○○○
			Mitsubishi Corp.	JPN	●○○○○	Sinograin	CHN	●○○○○

Company	HQ	Score	Company	HQ	Score	Company	HQ	Score
Skechers USA Inc.	USA	●○○○○	Amul	IND	○○○○○	Guangdong Wens Foodstuff Group Co., Ltd	CHN	○○○○○
Sociedad Cooperativa Colonizadora Chortitzer Komitee Ltda	PRY	●○○○○	Aokang Group Co. Ltd.	CHN	○○○○○	Guangzhou Highest Industrial Co. Ltd.	CHN	○○○○○
Sodrugestvo Group S.A	BRA	●○○○○	Bata Corp	CHE	○○○○○	Haid Group	CHN	○○○○○
Staples inc.	USA	●○○○○	Behshahr Industrial Development Corp.	IRN	○○○○○	Haoyue Group	CHN	○○○○○
Sysco	USA	●○○○○	Belle International Holdings Ltd.	CHN	○○○○○	Irmãos Gonçalves Comercio e Industria Ltda	BRA	○○○○○
Tangshan sanyou	CHN	●○○○○	Best Group	IDN	○○○○○	JA Group	JPN	○○○○○
The Home Depot	USA	●○○○○	BF Logistics	BRA	○○○○○	Kai Bo Foods Supermarket	HKG	○○○○○
The Woodbridge Company Ltd	CAN	●○○○○	Bhartiya International Ltd	IND	○○○○○	Makin Group	IDN	○○○○○
Toyo Suisan Kaisha Ltd.	JPN	●○○○○	Bright Food (Group) Co. Ltd.	CHN	○○○○○	MAR.VI SPED SRL	ITA	○○○○○
Toyota Group	JPN	●○○○○	Camera Agroalimentos S.A.	BRA	○○○○○	Mercúrio Alimentos S/A	BRA	○○○○○
Tradewinds (M) Berhad	MYS	●○○○○	CATTER MEAT SA	ARG	○○○○○	Offal Exp S.A.	ARG	○○○○○
Uni-President Enterprises Corp.	TWN	●○○○○	China State Construction Engineering Corp.	CHN	○○○○○	Parker-Migliorini International	CHE	○○○○○
Vancouros Indústria e Comércio de Couros LTDA	BRA	●○○○○	Compañía Bernal S.A.	ARG	○○○○○	Patanjali Ayurved	IND	○○○○○
Vicentin S.A.I.C.	ARG	●○○○○	COMPANIA PARAGUAYA DE GRANOS S.A.	PRY	○○○○○	Rezervnaja Prodovol'stvennaja Kompanija TD ZAO	RUS	○○○○○
Vicwood Group	HKG	●○○○○	COOP FREIGHT LOGISTICS LTD	TWN	○○○○○	Rioverde OOO	RUS	○○○○○
VW Group	DEU	●○○○○	Corporación De Abastecimiento Y Servicios Agrícolas S	VEN	○○○○○	Shanghai Construction Group	CHN	○○○○○
Walgreens Boots Alliance	USA	●○○○○	CUTRALE TRADING BRASIL LTDA	CHN	○○○○○	Shuangbaotai Group (Twins Group)	CHN	○○○○○
Want Want	TWA	●○○○○	Dalian Huafeng Furniture Co. Ltd.	CHN	○○○○○	Soyuz Corporation	RUS	○○○○○
WH Group	HKG	●○○○○	Darmex Agro	IDN	○○○○○	Strong OOO	RUS	○○○○○
Wings Corp	IDN	●○○○○	Directa Line	BRA	○○○○○	Suguna Foods	IND	○○○○○
X5 Group	RUS	●○○○○	East Hope Group	CHN	○○○○○	Tangrenshen Group (TRS)	CHN	○○○○○
Yakult Honsha Co. Ltd.	JPN	●○○○○	EURO AMERICA	BRA	○○○○○	Tong Hong Tannery	CHN	○○○○○
Yamazaki Baking Co.	JPN	●○○○○	Evershining Ingredient	THA	○○○○○	Total Enterprise Limited	HKG	○○○○○
Yihua Group	CHN	●○○○○	FAPCEN	BRA	○○○○○	Unifood Industrial Group	CHN	○○○○○
Yildiz Holding	TUR	●○○○○	Feihe International Inc.	CHN	○○○○○	Weltra	ITA	○○○○○
Yomiuri Group, The	JPN	●○○○○	Granja Tres Arroyos S.A.	ARG	○○○○○	Zhejiang Tongtianxing Group Joint-Stock Co Ltd	CHN	○○○○○
YPF	ARG	●○○○○	Groupe Blattner Elwyn	COD	○○○○○			
AFG BRASIL SA	BRA	○○○○○	Grupo Bom Retiro	BRA	○○○○○			
			Grupo Jari	BRA	○○○○○			

Financial Institution	FI HQ	Score	Financial Institution	FI HQ	Score	Financial Institution	FI HQ	Score
BNP Paribas	FRA	●●●○○	UBS	CHE	●●○○○○	Daiwa Securities	JPN	●○○○○
Rabobank	NLD	●●●○○	Abrdn	GBR	●○○○○	Deka Group	DEU	●○○○○
Schroders	GBR	●●●○○	Affiliated Managers Group	USA	●○○○○	DZ Bank	DEU	●○○○○
SMBC Group	JPN	●●●○○	ABP	NLD	●○○○○	Fifth Third Bancorp	USA	●○○○○
Standard Chartered	GBR	●●●○○	Affiliated Managers Group	USA	●○○○○	Fundsmith	GBR	●○○○○
ABN Amro	NLD	●●○○○○	Agricultural Bank of China	CHN	●○○○○	Geode Capital Management	USA	●○○○○
Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited (ANZ)	AUS	●●○○○○	Algemeen Burgerlijk Pensioenfonds (ABP)	CHE	●○○○○	Goldman Sachs	USA	●○○○○
Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria (BBVA)	ESP	●●○○○○	Allianz	DEU	●○○○○	Intesa Sanpaolo	ITA	●○○○○
Banco do Brasil	BRA	●●○○○○	American Century Companies	USA	●○○○○	Invesco	USA	●○○○○
Barclays	GBR	●●○○○○	Baillie Gifford	UK	●○○○○	Itaú Unibanco	BRA	●○○○○
BMO Financial Group	CAN	●●○○○○	Bangkok Bank	THA	●○○○○	Janus Henderson	GBR	●○○○○
CIMB Group	MYS	●●○○○○	Bank Central Asia	IDN	●○○○○	JBIC	JPN	●○○○○
Citigroup	USA	●●○○○○	Bank Mandiri	IDN	●○○○○	Kasikornbank	THA	●○○○○
Commerzbank	DEU	●●○○○○	Bank Negara Indonesia	IDN	●○○○○	Kotak Mahindra Finance Ltd	IND	●○○○○
Credit Suisse	CHE	●●○○○○	Bank of America	USA	●○○○○	Krung Thai Bank	THA	●○○○○
DBS	SGP	●●○○○○	Bank of Philippine Islands	PHL	●○○○○	KWAP Retirement Fund	MYS	●○○○○
Deutsche Bank	DEU	●●○○○○	Bank Rakyat Indonesia	IDN	●○○○○	Lazard Ltd.	BMU	●○○○○
Fidelity International	BMU	●●○○○○	Bank Rakyat Indonesia	USA	●○○○○	Lloyds Banking Group	GBR	●○○○○
HSBC	GBR	●●○○○○	BNDES	BRA	●○○○○	Macquarie Group	AUS	●○○○○
ING Group	NLD	●●○○○○	Bradesco	BRA	●○○○○	Magellan Financial Group	AUS	●○○○○
J.P. Morgan Chase Bank	USA	●●○○○○	BTG Pactual	BRA	●○○○○	Malayan Banking	MYS	●○○○○
Legal & General	GBR	●●○○○○	California Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS)	USA	●○○○○	Manulife Financial	CAN	●○○○○
Mitsubishi UFJ Financial	JPN	●●○○○○	California State Teachers' Retirement System (CalSTRS)	USA	●○○○○	Morgan Stanley	USA	●○○○○
Mizuho Financial Group Inc.	JPN	●●○○○○	Capital Group	USA	●○○○○	Neuberger Berman Group LLC	USA	●○○○○
NatWest Group	GBR	●●○○○○	China Construction Bank	CHN	●○○○○	New York State Common Retirement Fund	USA	●○○○○
Nordea	FIN	●●○○○○	CIBC	CAN	●○○○○	Nomura	JPN	●○○○○
Norges Bank Investment Management	NOR	●●○○○○	CPP Investment Board	CAN	●○○○○	Norinchukin Bank	JPN	●○○○○
Société Générale	FRA	●●○○○○	Crédit Agricole	FRA	●○○○○	Northern Trust	USA	●○○○○
Sumitomo Mitsui Trust	JPN	●●○○○○	Crédit Mutuel CIC Group.	FRA	●○○○○	Orix Corporation	JPN	●○○○○
						Pictet	CHE	●○○○○

Financial Institution	FI HQ	Score	Financial Institution	FI HQ	Score	Financial Institution	FI HQ	Score
PNC Financial Services	USA	●○○○○	Charles Schwab	USA	○○○○○	Principal Financial Group	USA	○○○○○
Power Corp. of Canada	CAN	●○○○○	CITIC	CHN	○○○○○	Public Bank Bhd.	MYS	○○○○○
Prudential Financial (US)	USA	●○○○○	Dimensional Fund Advisors	USA	○○○○○	Raymond James Financial	USA	○○○○○
Qatar Investment Authority	QAT	●○○○○	Dynamo - Administração de Recursos	BRA	○○○○○	Schweizerische Nationalbank	CHE	○○○○○
RHB Banking	MYS	●○○○○	Employees Provident Fund	MYS	○○○○○	State Bank of India	IND	○○○○○
Royal Bank of Canada	CAN	●○○○○	Equitable Holdings, Inc.	USA	○○○○○	State Farm	USA	○○○○○
Safra Group	BRA	●○○○○	Farm Credit Services Commercial Finance Group	USA	○○○○○	Sun Life Financial	CAN	○○○○○
Santander	ESP	●○○○○	Fidelity Investments	USA	○○○○○			
Scotiabank	CAN	●○○○○	Fisher Investments	USA	○○○○○			
Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken	SWE	●○○○○	Florida State Board of Administration (FSBA)	USA	○○○○○			
State Street	USA	●○○○○	Flossbach & von Storch	DEU	○○○○○			
Swedbank Robur Fonder AB	SWE	●○○○○	Franklin Resources	USA	○○○○○			
TIAA	USA	●○○○○	Government Pension Investment Fund (GPIF)	JPN	○○○○○			
Toronto-Dominion Bank	CAN	●○○○○	Groupe BPCE	FRA	○○○○○			
T. Rowe Price	USA	●○○○○	Grupo XP	BRA	○○○○○			
Truist Financial Corp.	USA	●○○○○	Guggenheim Capital	USA	○○○○○			
UniCredit	ITA	●○○○○	HDFC Bank	IND	○○○○○			
US Bancorp	USA	●○○○○	ICICI Bank	IND	○○○○○			
Vanguard	USA	●○○○○	Industrial and Commercial Bank of China	CHN	○○○○○			
Wellington Management	USA	●○○○○	Japan Mutual Aid Association of Public School Teacher	JPN	○○○○○			
Wells Fargo	USA	●○○○○	Kapitalo Investimentos	BRA	○○○○○			
Yayasan Pelaburan Bumiputra	MYS	●○○○○	National Pension Service	ROK	○○○○○			
3G Capital	BRA	○○○○○	New York Life Insurance	USA	○○○○○			
American International Group (AIG)	USA	○○○○○	Nippon Life Insurance	JPN	○○○○○			
Ameriprise Financial	USA	○○○○○	Northwestern Mutual	USA	○○○○○			
Bank DKI	IDN	○○○○○	Pensioenfonds Zorg en Welzijn (PFZW)	NLD	○○○○○			
Bank of China	CHN	○○○○○	Pension Fund Association for Local Government Officials	JPN	○○○○○			
Bank of Communications	CHN	○○○○○						
Bank of New York Mellon	USA	○○○○○						
Caixa Econômica Federal	BRA	○○○○○						

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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.

See: www.globalcanopy.org

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