



# TURNING COLLECTIVE COMMITMENT INTO ACTION

Assessing progress by Consumer Goods Forum members  
towards achieving deforestation-free supply chains

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## About the Global Canopy Programme

The Global Canopy Programme is a tropical forest think tank working to demonstrate the scientific, political and business case for safeguarding forests as natural capital that underpins water, food, energy, health and climate security for all. Our vision is a world where rainforest destruction has ended. Our mission is to accelerate the transition to a deforestation free economy. To find out more about our work visit [www.globalcanopy.org](http://www.globalcanopy.org)

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## About CDP

CDP is an international NGO that provides the only global system through which more than 5,500 companies from more than 90 countries and 314 cities report, manage and share vital environmental information. CDP now holds the largest collection globally of primary corporate environmental information and puts these insights at the heart of strategic business, investment and policy decisions. Please visit [www.cdp.net](http://www.cdp.net) or follow us @CDP to find out more.

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# Executive Summary

In 2010, acting on behalf of its more than 400 member companies worldwide, the board of the Consumer Goods Forum agreed a resolution on deforestation with the aim of achieving zero net deforestation supply chains by 2020.

The size, influence, and geographical reach of its membership made this a truly remarkable milestone in the fight to tackle deforestation. Indicatively, just 55 of the CGF's members, assessed as part of the Forest 500, together control 37.3% of the cosmetics and personal care sector worldwide. Both their collective exposure to deforestation, and their capacity to drive transformative change on the ground, are unparalleled. And the ambition of their commitment to deforestation-free supply chains has helped catalyse pledges and supporting action by other companies, financial institutions and governments.

What is harder to assess, with less than four years to 2020, is the progress of individual CGF members towards fulfilling their collective commitment - a question that this short report addresses, drawing on data from two initiatives collaborating on addressing deforestation in supply chains: the Global Canopy Programme's Forest 500 and CDP's forests program. Assessing progress using a five-step framework, designed to help companies move from making high level commitments on deforestation to embedding and implementing these at the company level, the report finds that:

14 of the 55 CGF members assessed in the Forest 500 have already made valuable progress towards internalising the CGF commitment, through formulation of their own zero or zero net deforestation commitments across all commodities (step 1 in the framework). This is a greater proportion than for non-members assessed, but still leaves nearly three-quarters of CGF members assessed in the Forest 500 without their own overarching policy.

A larger number of CGF members than non-members are acknowledging deforestation-related risks in their supply chains (step 2). 89% of the 44 CGF members that disclosed to CDP's forests program in 2015 identify at least one reputational, operational or regulatory risk that has the potential to generate a substantive change in business operations, revenue or expenditure.

Particularly strong progress on commodity-specific policies has been made by CGF members in relation to their palm oil supply chains (step 3). 79% of the assessed CGF members that are exposed to palm oil have a relevant sustainability policy in place. Attention now needs to turn to other commodities - in particular, cattle products and soya, for which only one third of assessed CGF members have policies.

Greater engagement with, and auditing of, suppliers is needed (steps 4 and 5). Nearly 75% of CGF members that disclose to CDP's forests program and have a procurement standard state that their standard affects their supplier engagement strategy. However, relatively few CGF members are auditing their suppliers, particularly in relation to their soya and cattle supply chains. In order to become less reliant on certification credits and move towards more meaningful, direct sourcing of deforestation-free commodities, companies need to engage more actively with their suppliers and thoroughly audit their compliance.

CGF members are reporting more on their progress towards fulfilling their commitments on deforestation than non-members (step 5), with nearly half of the members requested to disclose by CDP's forests program responding. The expansion of this group to include the 46 CGF members that did not respond to CDP in 2015 would be a significant positive development.

These results show that, while CGF members are leading across all key steps in the process towards implementation, there are still significant gaps to be addressed in order for the CGF to be on course to realise its ambitious goal of deforestation-free supply chains amongst its members by 2020.

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# Introduction

This report describes the progress made by members<sup>1</sup> of the Consumer Goods Forum (CGF) towards the removal of deforestation from global commodity supply chains. It comes just over five years after the board of the CGF acknowledged the importance of achieving this goal, and committed to help do so by 2020. It aims to support the CGF and its members in taking stock of the extent to which individual members have taken some of the necessary steps towards removing deforestation from their own supply chains, and in identifying areas in need of attention.

The 400 members of the CGF have significant power over global markets and supplier practices. Collectively they have €2.5 trillion in annual sales, operate in more than 70 countries, and play important roles across a number of sectors, through which they are exposed to large volumes of raw and refined commodities often associated with deforestation and its concomitant environmental and social impacts (see Box 1).

These sectors include packaged food, cosmetics and personal care, apparel and footwear, and furniture and flooring<sup>ii</sup>. As an example of the scale of their influence, the 55 CGF members assessed in the Forest 500<sup>2</sup> control 37.3% of the cosmetics and personal care sector.

*“As the Board of The Consumer Goods Forum, we pledge to mobilise resources within our respective businesses to help achieve zero net deforestation by 2020.”*

CGF Board November 2010

With the majority of CGF members being downstream procurers, they can, collectively and individually, facilitate the transition by engaging with their own suppliers in order to procure deforestation-free commodities, thereby influencing the behaviour of producers and processors upstream.

The analysis in the report draws upon two sources: 1) GCP’s Forest 500 database ([www.forest500.org](http://www.forest500.org)), which identifies and assesses the deforestation policies of the world’s 250 most influential companies - including 55 CGF members - in the transition to a deforestation-free economy; and 2) CDP’s forests program (<https://www.cdp.net/en-US/Programmes/Pages/forests.aspx>)<sup>3</sup>, which requests every year, on behalf of investors, companies to disclose their policies and measures to address deforestation in supply chains. Of the 180 companies that disclosed to CDP in 2015, 44 were CGF members.

In the report, progress is assessed for each of five steps in a framework designed to help companies move from making high level commitments on deforestation to embedding and implementing these at the company level (see Fig 1).

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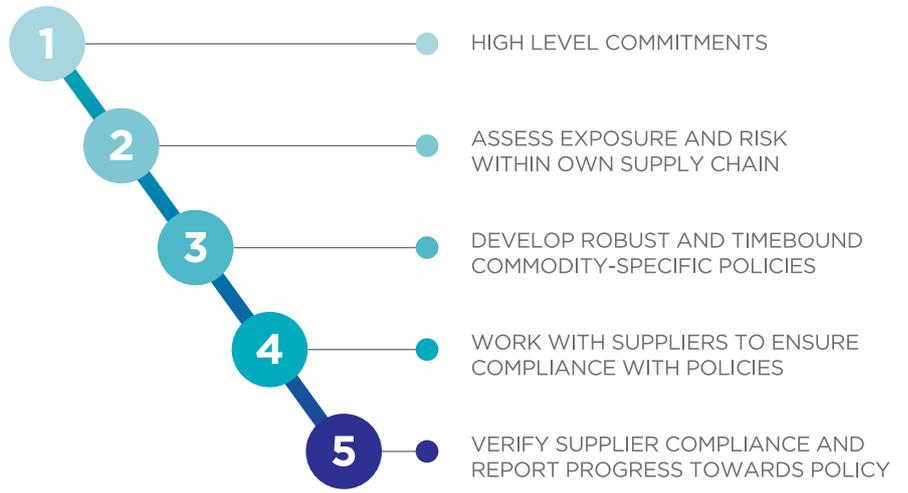
<sup>1</sup> A list of CGF members can be found: <http://www.theconsumergoodsforum.com/about-the-forum/our-members>

<sup>2</sup> The Forest 500 assesses the policies of 250 companies, 150 investors and lenders, 50 jurisdictions, and 50 other powerbrokers, each selected based on their exposure to forest risk commodity supply chains. Companies are scored from 0 to 100 (sometimes simplified as 0-5 based on 20 point bounds) based on the strength of their policies on deforestation.

<sup>3</sup> In 2015, CDP sent its disclosure request to 87 CGF members, of which 41 responded and 46 did not respond. Three additional CGF members disclosed voluntarily. This report covers all 90 disclosers and non-disclosers. CDP has analysed 2015 disclosure data in aggregate form for this report.

**Fig. 1**

Five-step process from high-level individual and collective commitments to actions that lead to deforestation-free supply chains.



## FOREST RISK COMMODITIES AND DEFORESTATION.

Over the last decade, some two thirds of global deforestation has been driven by the production of a small number of agricultural forest risk commodities including palm oil, timber and paper products, soya, beef and leather. Via complex and obscure supply chains, these commodities feed consumer markets worldwide (palm oil derivatives are in 50 per cent of packaged products in supermarkets<sup>4</sup>). While being central to the economies

of many producer countries, the c. US \$135 billion export trade in these forest risk commodities drives forest conversion for land, with uneven distribution of the benefits also contributing to inequity and conflict. The unsustainable production of agricultural commodities not only compromises ecosystem services but also contributes significantly to global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. The combined effects undermine climate, food, energy, water and livelihood security locally and regionally, and this in turn threatens supply chains globally.

Box 1

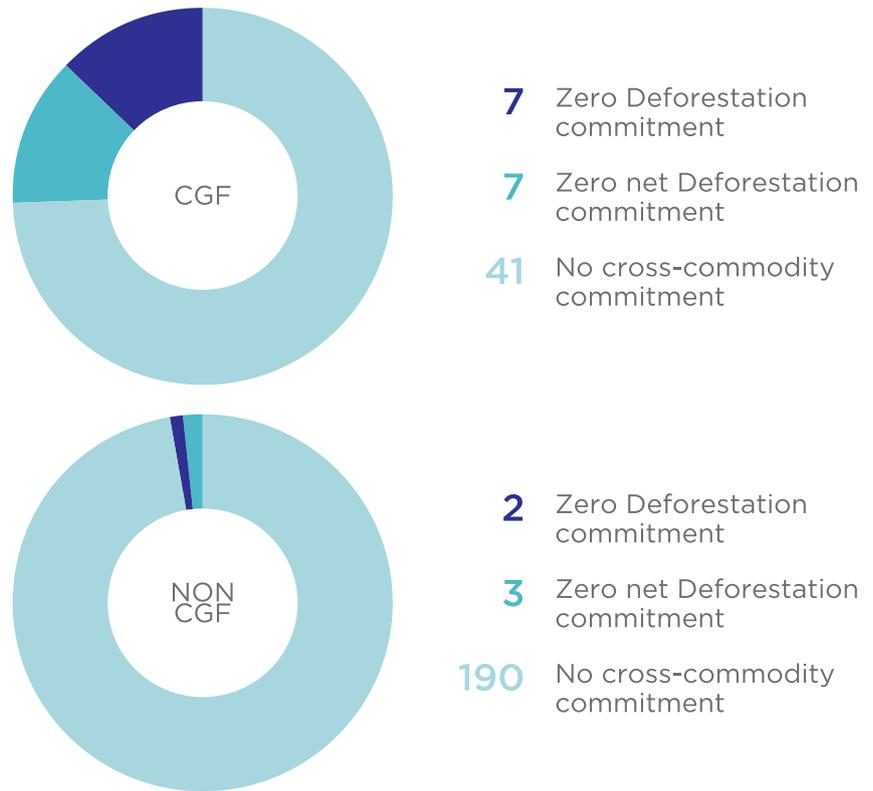
<sup>4</sup> See WWF (2013). Palm Oil Buyers Scorecard Measuring the Progress of Palm Oil Buyers. Available from [http://d2ouvy59p0dg6k.cloudfront.net/downloads/po\\_scorecard\\_2013\\_1.pdf](http://d2ouvy59p0dg6k.cloudfront.net/downloads/po_scorecard_2013_1.pdf).

# 1.

## CGF members are making their own commitments on deforestation

A number of CGF members have internalised their collective commitment and put in place cross-commodity zero or zero net deforestation commitments. Fourteen of the 55 CGF members assessed in the Forest 500 have made an individual cross-commodity zero or zero net deforestation commitment that applies to their own commodity procurement (Fig. 2). While this represents a small number of CGF members assessed, a far smaller proportion of non-members have made these cross-commodity commitments.

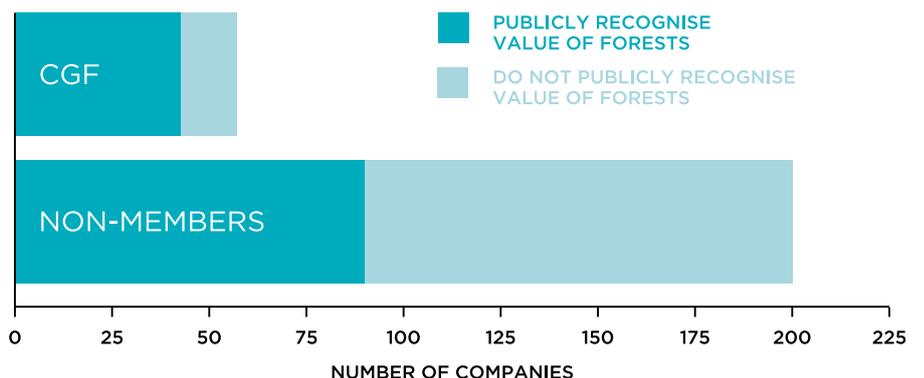
**Fig. 2**  
Number of companies assessed in the Forest 500 that have made zero or zero net deforestation commitments.



Furthermore, other CGF members have made zero deforestation commitments that apply to many, but not all, of the commodities that they procure.

In addition, of the 55 CGF members assessed by the Forest 500, 82% publicly recognise the value of forests in maintaining biodiversity, mitigating climate change, or preserving other ecosystem services; only 45% of non-members do so (Fig.3).

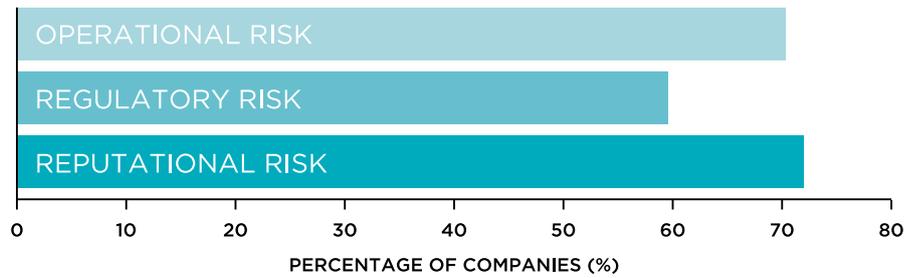
**Fig. 3**  
Number of companies assessed in the Forest 500 that publicly recognise the value of forests for maintaining ecosystem services.



## 2.

### CGF members are recognising risks and opportunities

**Fig. 4**  
Percentage of CGF companies disclosing to CDP's forests program that recognise significant risks in their supply chains.

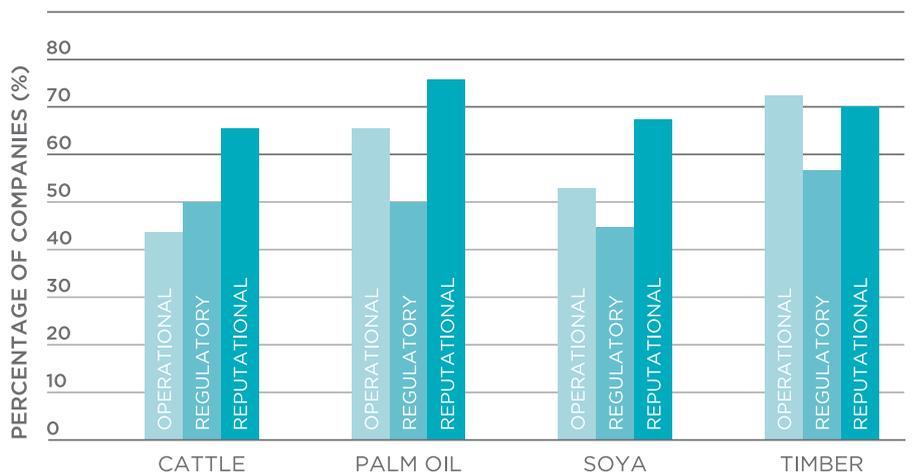


A greater number of companies acknowledge reputational and operational risks than regulatory risks in their supply chains: 73% of CGF companies disclosing to CDP's forests program recognised at least one reputational risk associated with their supply chains while less than 60% recognised regulatory risks. When considering all commodities together, companies identified reputational and operational risks more frequently than regulatory risks (Fig. 4). Similarly, for three out of four individual supply chains (timber, palm oil and soya), regulatory risks were identified least often (Fig. 5).

This pattern was particularly striking for risks identified in palm oil supply chains, for which three quarters of CGF companies identified at least one reputational risk, while only about half identified regulatory risks (Fig. 5).

Operational risks were identified least often for commodities produced in South America: Despite the link between deforestation and changing water dynamics in the Amazon<sup>iii</sup>, relatively few CGF members acknowledged operational risks in soya and cattle supply chains, two commodities typically sourced from South America. Given that droughts are predicted to worsen and become more frequent, it is important that CGF members engage with suppliers in the region to fully understand and respond to the risks.

**Fig. 5**  
Percentage of companies disclosing to CDP's forests program that recognise significant risks in specific commodity supply chains.



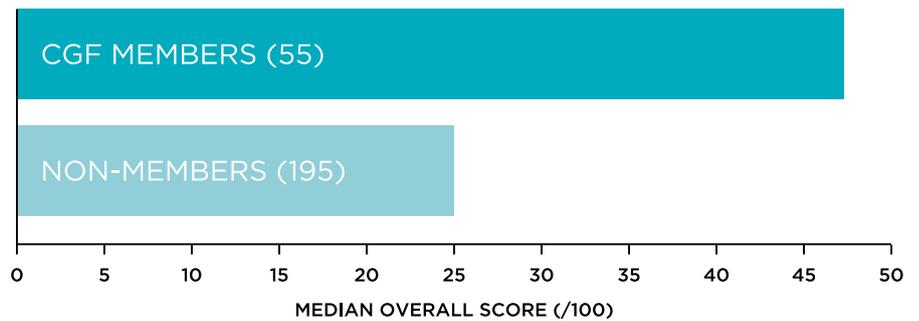
### 3.

## Many CGF members with significant exposure to deforestation have commodity-specific procurements policies

Many CGF members assessed in the Forest 500 have detailed policies on deforestation: In the Forest 500 ranking, CGF members score twice as many points as non-members (Fig. 6) for their overarching policies on deforestation. Furthermore, half of the 40 companies scoring over 60 points out of 100 belong to the pool of 55 CGF members assessed by the Forest 500 (i.e. the other 20 companies scoring over 60 were from among the larger pool of 175 non-members assessed). Furthermore, all six companies that score more than 80 points are CGF members.

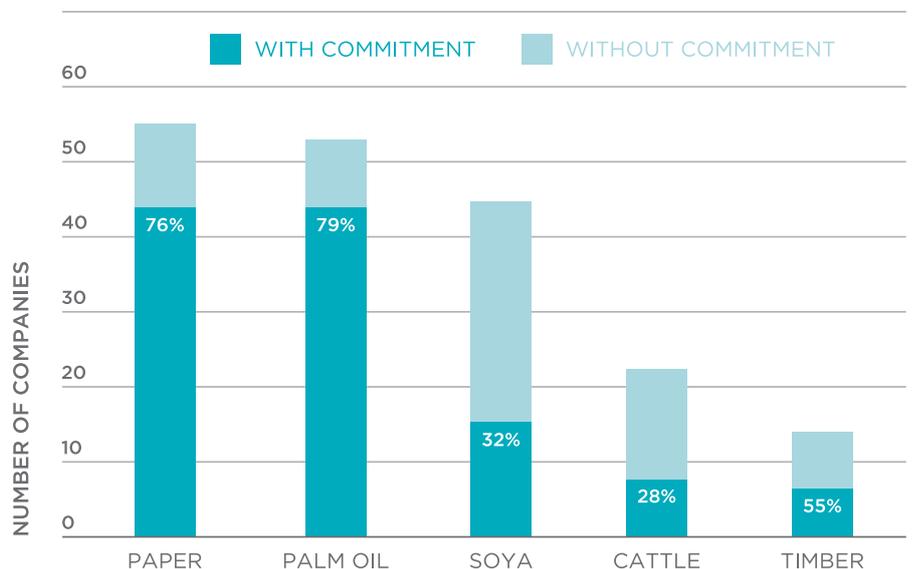
Yet, many CGF members still lack commodity-specific policies, particularly for the procurement of cattle products and soya: One third of the 55 CGF members assessed in the Forest 500 score fewer than 40 points out of 100, reflecting the fact that they are yet to make robust public commitments that ensure that their procurement of specific commodities is not contributing to deforestation. Specifically, only one third of assessed CGF members that are exposed to cattle or soya have a commodity-specific commitment to ensure that they procure sustainable cattle or soya (Fig. 7) and even fewer have policies that ensure their procurement of these commodities does not lead to the loss of intact or high conservation value forests.

**Fig. 6**  
Average Forest 500 score for CGF and non-members



CGF members headquartered in Asia-Pacific are lagging behind: Of the 55 CGF members assessed in the Forest 500, 16 are headquartered in Asia-Pacific. Out of these, only 4 score more than 40 out of 100 and 11 of the remaining 12 score less than 20 points. Such low scores indicate that they are yet to internalise the collective CGF commitment and generally have not put in place robust commodity-specific commitments.

**Fig. 7**  
Number of companies with commodity-specific procurement commitments. Percentages (%) indicate the companies that have a commodity-specific policy in place for each commodity.



## 4.

### Many CGF members have begun implementation through supplier engagement

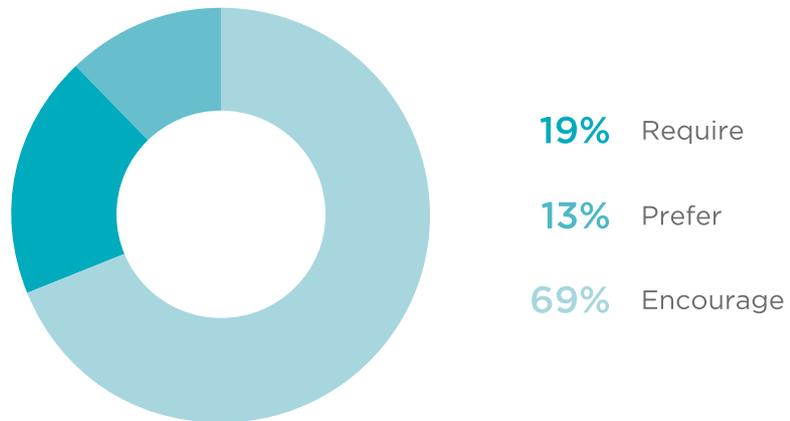
CGF members actively use their procurement standards when choosing and engaging with suppliers: For example, over three quarters of CGF retailers and manufacturers that disclose to CDP's forests program and have a procurement standard assess compliance with their procurement standard during supplier selection. Of those members with a procurement standard, nearly three quarters also disclosed that their standard impacted the way in which they interacted with their suppliers.

The extent to which procurement standards impact supplier engagement varies by commodity: A greater number of companies with a procurement standard disclosed that their palm oil procurement standards impacted their supplier engagement compared to other commodities. For example, 85% of disclosing companies disclosed that their palm oil standards impacted their supplier engagement while only 67% said the same of their soya procurement standards.

A large proportion of disclosing CGF companies use certification to ensure security of their palm oil supply: In total, 36% of CGF members disclosing to CDP's forests program use certification to ensure the security of their palm oil supply. However 69% of these companies only "encourage" their suppliers to provide certified products. Of those companies that use certification to ensure security of their supply, only 19% "require" their suppliers to provide certified products while a further 13% "prefer" suppliers that provide certified palm oil (Fig. 8).

**Fig. 8**

Percentage of CGF companies disclosing to CDP's forest program that use certification to ensure security/continuity of their palm oil supply that encourage, prefer, or require suppliers to provide certified palm oil.



## 5.

### CGF members are auditing their suppliers and disclosing

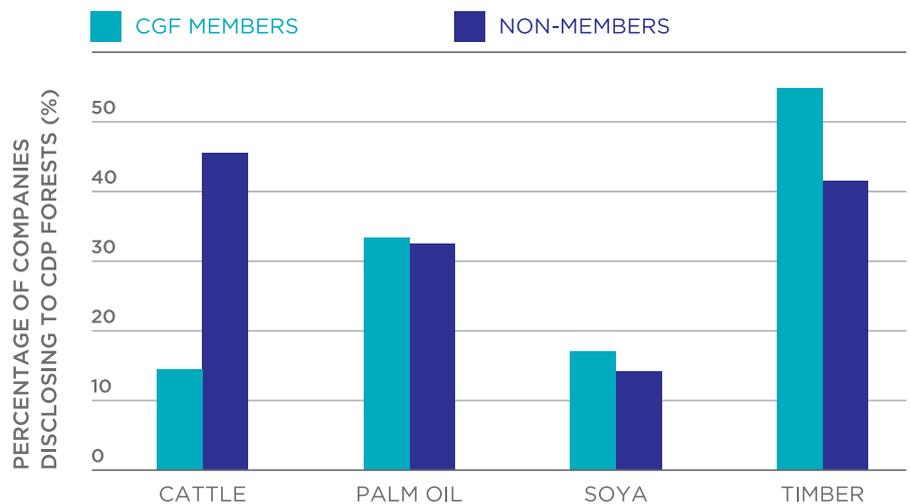
Encouragingly, 56% of disclosing CGF manufacturers and retailers disclosing to CDP's forests program audit suppliers in their timber supply chain and 33% of manufacturers and retailers state the same for their palm oil supply chains.

However, few CGF members audit suppliers in their cattle and soya supply chains. For example, under 20% of CGF manufacturers and retailers audit suppliers in these two supply chains (Fig. 9).

Also, despite having stated that certification is useful in securing commodity supply, **relatively few CGF members are directly sourcing certified commodities** (as opposed to purchasing virtual credits). Just 46% of companies reported that they sourced some certified soya in 2015 while only 14% of CGF companies sourced some third party certified cattle products. More encouragingly, 94% of disclosing CGF members reported sourcing certified palm oil although only 67% reported that they sourced some segregated or mass balance palm oil.

**CGF members are leading the way in disclosing progress towards their commitments:** Nearly 50% of CGF companies that were requested to respond to CDP's forests program disclosed in 2015 with a further 3 disclosing voluntarily. This is significantly better than the 15% response rate for non-CGF companies, yet means there were still 46 CGF members exposed to deforestation that did not disclose in 2015 on progress towards the sustainable procurement of agricultural commodity supply chains.

**Fig. 9**  
Percentage of manufacturers and retailers disclosing to CDP's forest program that audit suppliers in their agricultural commodity supply chains.



### MOVING BEYOND HIGH LEVEL COMMITMENTS – NESTLÉ S.A.

One CGF member that has made significant progress along the journey outlined in this report is Nestlé. Driven by an array of reputational and operational risks<sup>v</sup>, the company has committed to achieving zero deforestation in its supply chains by 2020<sup>v</sup>. The company has decided to focus initially on commodities that present the greatest exposure to deforestation risks in its supply chain (i.e. palm oil, soya, beef, timber products, coffee, and cocoa) and have laid out a clear process by which it works with two NGOs, TFT and Proforest, to ensure suppliers comply with, and are audited against, Nestlé's

policy<sup>vi</sup>. Nestlé's focus on increasing transparency has meant that significant volumes of its priority commodities are now responsibly sourced and traceable back to at least mill (or equivalent) level<sup>vi</sup>. For example, 90% of its palm oil is now traceable back to mill and 74% of its pulp and paper is traceable back to the forest of origin. While Nestlé has a long way to go in realising its ambitious 2020 commitment, it has made important progress and, by reporting transparently, is helping to accelerate momentum towards zero deforestation in agricultural commodity supply chains. Lessons learnt from Nestlé's supply chain work will be invaluable in helping other CGF members put in place and implement robust, context appropriate policies.

Box 2

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## Conclusions: Progress and next steps towards fulfilling the CGF commitment

Data from the Forest 500 and CDP's forests program show that a greater proportion of CGF members, compared to non-members, assessed in the Forest 500, are making their own overarching commitments to address deforestation risk across their supply chains (step 1 – see Fig 1). However, more than half of members have not made such commitments, revealing a need for attention at this initial step in the process towards implementation.

It is important to note that the realisation of the CGF commitment depends as much upon action amongst those CGF members that have yet to internalise the commitment as it does on improvement among members that are already advanced in their efforts to address deforestation. Those lagging behind include the 18 CGF members that scored below 40 out of 100 overall in the 2015 Forest 500 ranking. An important first step for these companies will be the design and publication of robust, geography-specific policies on their procurement of high risk agricultural commodities including palm oil, soya, timber, paper, beef, and leather. It is important that these policies include time-bound goals that can be monitored, allowing the mitigation approach to be altered if sufficient progress is not being made.

Many CGF members are also acknowledging risks specifically associated with their own agricultural commodity supply chains (step 2), with CGF members disclosing to CDP's forests program acknowledging risks in their supply chains more than non-members – particularly for their palm oil and timber supply chains – and with more members having put in place robust policies for the sustainable sourcing of forest risk commodities (step 3). However, far fewer CGF members have robust policies to ensure their procurement of cattle products and soya is deforestation-free than have such policies for timber products and palm oil.

Many CGF members have also made valuable progress towards responding to these risks and implementing their deforestation policies, including by improving traceability of their commodities and procuring certified sustainable commodities, sending strong signals to the market. However, the analysis shows that there is still much progress to be made before the transition to deforestation-free supply chains can be realised. It will be important for those companies already making progress to deepen their engagement with, and auditing of, suppliers (step 4), starting with first-tier suppliers and then expanding to all companies in the supply chain. This can include independent verification of suppliers' progress towards compliance with policies, carried out through site visits and by requesting details on volume of commodities that are certified.

Public reporting (step 5) by CGF members on progress in fulfilling their commitments, assessed based on the disclosure response<sup>5</sup> rate to CDP's forests program, is significantly better than for non-members. The expansion of this group to include the 46 CGF members that did not disclose to CDP in 2015 would be a significant positive development.

In addition, while many CGF members are auditing suppliers in their timber and palm oil supply chains, auditing of cattle and soya suppliers is lagging behind. Overall, particular attention is due in these two supply chains, which are linked to environmental and

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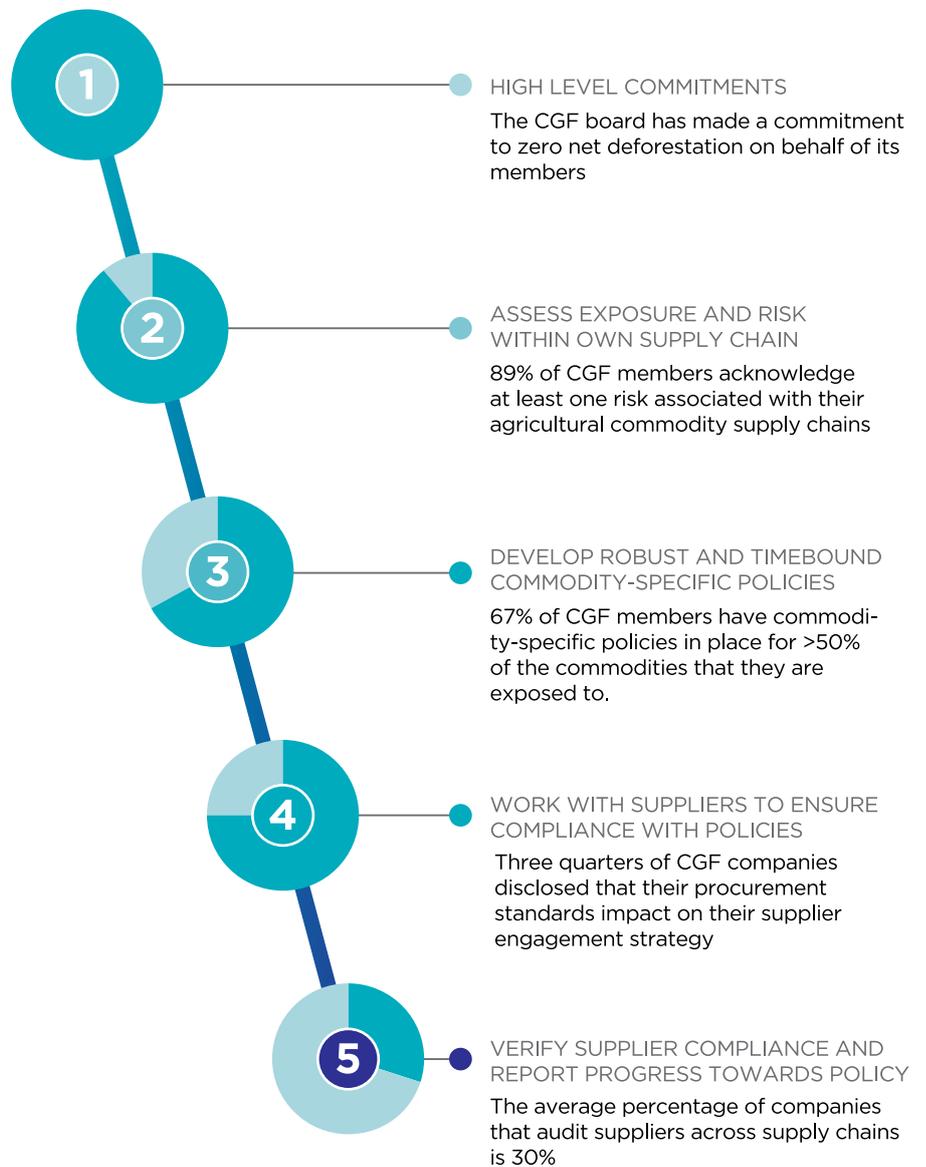
<sup>5</sup> CDP (2015). CDP's forests program report 2015: Realizing zero-deforestation: Transforming supply chains for the future. Available from: <https://www.cdp.net/CDPResults/CDP-global-forests-report-2015.pdf> the structured disclosure questionnaire distributed by CDP's forests program ensures that reporting is comprehensive and comparable.

social impacts across South America. So far, these commodities have received less attention from CGF members, despite their association with significant reputational, operational, and regulatory risks.

The CGF can drive progress by facilitating lesson-sharing across commodities, and between members on areas in which some companies excel.

**Fig. 10**

Progress of members of the Consumer Goods Forum, assessed in the Forest 500 or disclosing to CDP Forests, towards achieving zero net deforestation



<sup>5</sup>To read the latest report on the disclosure response to CDP, please see CDP (2015). CDP's forests program report 2015: Realizing zero-deforestation: Transforming supply chains for the future. Available from: [www.cdp.net/CDPResults/CDP-global-forests-report-2015.pdf](http://www.cdp.net/CDPResults/CDP-global-forests-report-2015.pdf).

COMPANY NAME	HEADQUARTERS REGION	SECTOR							OVERALL FOREST 500 SCORE OUT OF 5	DISCLOSED TO CDP'S FORESTS PROGRAM IN 2015	RISKS IN THE SUPPLY CHAIN ACKNOWLEDGED?
Groupe Danone	Europe	Dairy, Packaged food							●●●●●	Yes	Regulatory, Reputational
Kao Corp.	Asia Pacific	Cosmetics & personal care, Home care							●●●●●	Yes	Operational, Regulatory, Reputational
Nestlé S.A.	Europe	Packaged food							●●●●●	Yes	Operational, Reputational
Procter & Gamble Co.	North America	Cosmetics & personal care, Home care							●●●●●	No	N/A
Reckitt Benckiser Group PLC	Europe	Cosmetics & personal care, Home care							●●●●●	Yes	Private response
Unilever PLC	Europe	Cosmetics & personal care, Home care, Packaged food							●●●●●	Yes	Operational, Regulatory, Reputational
Cargill	North America	Agri commodities, Animal feed, Ingredients							●●●●○	Yes	Regulatory, Reputational
Carrefour S.A.	Europe	Food retail							●●●●○	Yes	Private response
Colgate-Palmolive Co.	North America	Cosmetics & personal care, Home care							●●●●○	Yes	Operational, Regulatory, Reputational
Ferrero Group	Europe	Packaged Food							●●●●○	Not requested	N/A
General Mills Inc.	North America	Packaged food							●●●●○	Yes	Private response
Henkel AG & Co. KGaA	Europe	Cosmetics & personal care, Home care							●●●●○	Yes	Private response
Johnson & Johnson	North America	Cosmetics & personal care							●●●●○	Yes	Private response
Kellogg Co.	North America	Packaged food							●●●●○	Yes	Operational, Regulatory, Reputational
Kimberly-Clark Group	North America	Cosmetics & personal care, Paper & packaging							●●●●○	Yes	Operational
L'Oreal S.A.	Europe	Cosmetics & personal care							●●●●○	Yes	Operational, Regulatory, Reputational
Marks & Spencer Group PLC	Europe	Accessories & luggage, Apparel & footwear, Food retail							●●●●○	Yes	Operational, Regulatory, Reputational
Mars Inc.	North America	Packaged food							●●●●○	Yes	Reputational

PALM OIL   
 SOYA   
 LEATHER   
 BEEF   
 PAPER   
 TIMBER

ORGANISATION EXPOSED TO COMMODITY                      ORGANISATION NOT EXPOSED TO COMMODITY

COMPANY NAME	HEADQUARTERS REGION	SECTOR							OVERALL FOREST 500 SCORE OUT OF 5	DISCLOSED TO CDP'S FORESTS PROGRAM IN 2015	RISKS IN THE SUPPLY CHAIN ACKNOWLEDGED?
Nike Inc.	North America	Apparel & footwear							●●●●○	Yes	Private response
PepsiCo Inc.	North America	Packaged food							●●●●○	Yes	Operational, Regulatory, Reputational
Ajinomoto Co. Inc.	Asia-Pacific	Packaged food							●●●○○	No	N/A
Barilla Holding SpA	Europe	Packaged food							●●●○○	Not requested	N/A
Beiersdorf AG	Europe	Cosmetics & personal care							●●●○○	No	N/A
Campbell Soup Co.	North America	Packaged food							●●●○○	No	N/A
Casino Guichard Perrachon S.A.	Europe	Food retail, Furniture & flooring							●●●○○	No	N/A
Delhaize Group	Europe	Food retail, Furniture & flooring							●●●○○	Yes	Private response
Grupo Bimbo SAB de CV	Latin America	Packaged food							●●●○○	Yes	Private response
Hershey Co.	North America	Packaged food							●●●○○	Yes	No risks identified
Hormel Foods Corp.	North America	Packaged food							●●●○○	No	N/A
Lindt & Sprungli AG	Europe	Packaged food							●●●○○	Yes	Private response
Metro AG	Europe	Food retail							●●●○○	No	N/A
Mondelez International Inc.	North America	Packaged food							●●●○○	No	N/A
Oetker-Gruppe	Europe	Packaged food							●●●○○	Not requested	N/A
REWE Group	Europe	Food retail, Furniture & flooring							●●●○○	Not requested	N/A
Shiseido Co. Ltd.	Asia-Pacific	Cosmetics & personal care							●●●○○	Yes	Operational
Tesco	Europe	Food retail, Furniture & flooring							●●●○○	Yes	Operational, Regulatory, Reputational
Woolworths Ltd.	Asia-Pacific	Food retail, Furniture & flooring							●●●○○	No	N/A
Association Familiale Mulliez (AFM)	Europe	Food retail, Furniture & flooring, Home improvement							●●○○○	No*	N/A

PALM OIL   
 SOYA   
 LEATHER   
 BEEF   
 PAPER   
 TIMBER

ORGANISATION EXPOSED TO COMMODITY:

ORGANISATION NOT EXPOSED TO COMMODITY:

COMPANY NAME	HEADQUARTERS REGION	SECTOR							OVERALL FOREST 500 SCORE OUT OF 5	DISCLOSED TO CDP'S FORESTS PROGRAM IN 2015	RISKS IN THE SUPPLY CHAIN ACKNOWLEDGED?
Mitsubishi Corp.	Asia-Pacific	Agri commodities, Packaged food, Construction							●●○○○○	Yes	Private response
The Kroger Co.	North America	Food retail, Furniture & flooring							●●○○○○	No	N/A
Wal-Mart Stores Inc.	North America	Food retail, Furniture & flooring							●●○○○○	No	N/A
AEON Co. Ltd.	Asia-Pacific	Food retail							●○○○○○	No	N/A
Cencosud	Asia Pacific	Food retail, Furniture & flooring, Home improvement							●○○○○○	No	N/A
China Resources National Corp.	Asia-Pacific	Food retail, Packaged food							●○○○○○	No**	N/A
COFCO	North America	Agri commodities, Forestry, Packaged Food							●○○○○○	Not requested	N/A
IFFCO	Asia-Pacific	Oils & fats, Agri commodities, Packaged food							●○○○○○	Not requested	N/A
Kikkoman Corp.	Asia-Pacific	Packaged food							●○○○○○	No	N/A
Lotte Co. Ltd.	Asia-Pacific	Food retail, Packaged food							●○○○○○	No	N/A
Meiji Holdings Co. Ltd.	Asia-Pacific	Packaged food, Dairy							●○○○○○	No	N/A
Nisshin Oillio Group Ltd.	Asia-Pacific	Agri commodities, Oils & fats							●○○○○○	Not requested	N/A
QP Corp.	Asia-Pacific	Packaged food							●○○○○○	No	N/A
Savencia SA	Europe	Dairy, Ingredients							●○○○○○	Not requested	N/A
Toyo Suisan Kaisha Ltd.	Asia-Pacific	Packaged food							●○○○○○	No	N/A
X5 Retail Group N.V.	Europe	Food retail							●○○○○○	Not requested	N/A
Yamazaki Baking Co.	Asia-Pacific	Packaged food							●○○○○○	No	N/A

PALM OIL   
 SOYA   
 LEATHER   
 BEEF   
 PAPER   
 TIMBER

ORGANISATION EXPOSED TO COMMODITY                      ORGANISATION NOT EXPOSED TO COMMODITY

\*CDP requested disclosure from Group Auchan which is a subsidiary of Association Familiale Mulliez (AFM).  
 \*\* CDP requested disclosure from China Resources Enterprise, which is a subsidiary of China Resources National Corp.

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