

The top half of the cover features a background image of a forest fire. Bright orange and red flames are visible through the dark, skeletal remains of trees, creating a somber and urgent atmosphere.

PALM OIL BUYERS SCORECARD

JANUARY 2020 EDITION: SUMMARY

MEASURING THE PROGRESS OF PALM OIL BUYERS

As we enter a new decade, are companies finally committed to sustainable palm oil that respects both people and nature?



WWF

WWF is one of the world’s largest and most respected independent conservation organizations with a mission to stop the degradation of the earth’s natural environment and to build a future in which humans live in harmony with nature.

panda.org
panda.org/palm_oil

THE WWF PALM OIL BUYERS SCORECARD

The scorecard assesses manufacturer, food service provider and retailer commitments and actions for sustainable palm oil and helps build a culture of transparency around palm oil use.
palmoilscorecard.panda.org/

DISCLAIMER

The information captured in this PDF reflects data on the scorecard as of 17 January 2020. Please refer to the online scorecard for the most up-to-date data.

To compile the scorecard, we asked all the companies to complete a questionnaire. We used information that companies provided directly to us, on their websites or in their annual reports to RSPO. We have verified this information where possible, but have relied on the companies to be transparent, truthful and accurate in their reporting. WWF urges users of the Scorecard to check the data and share any errors found with both WWF and the relevant company.

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An aerial photograph showing a dense green tropical forest on the left, which transitions into a cleared area on the right. The cleared area features a network of winding dirt roads and terraced land, indicating recent deforestation and land conversion for palm oil cultivation. The contrast between the lush green forest and the brown, cleared land is stark.

TEN YEARS AFTER THE FIRST SCORECARD,
AND AS WE ENTER A NEW DECADE,
THIS FIFTH SCORECARD REVEALS THAT
THERE IS STILL MUCH MORE THAT CAN
AND SHOULD BE DONE TO SUPPORT A
DEFORESTATION- AND CONVERSION-FREE
PALM OIL INDUSTRY.

MUCH MORE MUST BE DONE TO SUPPORT A SUSTAINABLE, DEFORESTATION-FREE PALM OIL INDUSTRY

PALM OIL BUYERS SCORECARD: SUMMARY

The WWF Palm Oil Buyers Scorecard shows that while some companies are leading the way to promote sustainability along and beyond their palm oil supply chains, many others are lagging behind, having done little or nothing at all – or hiding from responsibility completely.

Palm oil is the world's most traded vegetable oil, widely used as a cooking oil and in the manufacturing of many products. But irresponsible production can cause deforestation and peatland degradation, leading to the loss of vital habitats, unique biodiversity and key ecosystem functions, while generating large amounts of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and violating the rights of indigenous people and local communities. Given the immediate urgency of the issues facing the planet, companies must step up to act immediately to stop illegal and irresponsible practices and ensure that palm oil is produced sustainably.

Since the last scorecard was published in 2016, there has been an encouraging increase in the number of companies joining the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) as well as committing to source 100% sustainable palm oil. However, the speed of uptake in commitments and their implementation falls short of what is needed to counteract the damage caused by irresponsible production. Oil palm expansion within the last 10 years has been far greater than that of the previous decade – Asia alone added nearly 4 million hectares of plantations between 2010 and 2017, accounting for nearly 90% of global expansion during this period. The events of 2019 show that the pervasive burning of both dryland forests and peatlands for palm oil expansion continues. Many companies are still not doing enough to support the transition towards a sustainable palm oil industry. To match the urgency and the actions available to the most responsible companies, in this scorecard companies were asked a broader range of questions about the actions they are taking within and beyond their own supply chains to purchase and support sustainable palm oil. With 2020 already upon us, not one of the companies that pledged to achieve a deforestation- and conversion-free supply chain has achieved full marks in the scorecard. Hence, this year's WWF Palm Oil Buyers Scorecard serves as a powerful indicator of how far companies still need to go to meet their targets.

HOW WE MEASURED COMPANY PERFORMANCE

This edition of the scorecard assessed 173 retailers, manufacturers and food service companies from Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Malaysia, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Singapore, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom (UK) and the United States (USA).

The scorecard looks at the basic actions that companies can and should be taking to show commitment and support for a responsible palm oil industry. These include:

- Join the RSPO and other action-oriented sustainable palm oil platforms, such as the Palm Oil Innovation Group (POIG).
- Make an ambitious time-bound commitment to only purchase 100% RSPO Certified Sustainable Palm Oil (CSPO) and ideally POIG-verified oil, which ensures it meets the most responsible production standards.
- Increase uptake of RSPO CSPO, transition to physical supply chains with segregated (SG) or identity preserved (IP) oil and support independent smallholders (IS) through the purchase of IS credits.
- Ensure commitments and actions cover the entire corporate group, apply to all countries where the group operates and covers all the types of palm oil that they use.
- Understand the supply chain with traceability to the palm oil mill and, where necessary, plantation level.
- Expect suppliers to have a commitment to natural habitat conversion-free (including deforestation-free) palm oil.
- Support on-the-ground action in palm oil producing landscapes, such as conservation and restoration projects and smallholder farmer sustainability.

We also asked companies to support policy action to tackle deforestation and conversion, and undertake public communication and outreach on sustainable palm oil.

NO EXCUSES: BEING PRO-ENVIRONMENT AND PRO-PEOPLE

Actions from companies need to be pro-environment and pro-people, and move beyond minimizing risk of exposure to deforestation within the supply chain. There are many actions that companies can take, and this year's scorecard has selected some of the core commitments WWF expects to see from companies sourcing palm oil, whilst recognizing that more can and should be done.

Help is on hand for responsible companies. Since the last scorecard in 2016, more guidance and advice has emerged. This includes the Accountability Framework¹, a set of common norms and guidance for establishing, implementing and demonstrating progress on ethical supply chain commitments in the agriculture and forestry sectors.

The questions in this scorecard align with this Framework, and companies are encouraged to refer to the Framework for guidance on their pathway to sustainability.

HOW DID COMPANIES PERFORM?

The scorecard reveals that while some companies are making commendable progress on sustainable palm oil, others, including brands whose products we consume daily, are doing little or nothing at all.

Encouragingly, RSPO membership is becoming the norm. Of the 173 companies in the scorecard, all but 32 are RSPO members – a sign that the RSPO has been instrumental in getting the industry to be more open and more involved in finding practical solutions. A further 47 companies were involved in other action-oriented platforms such as the POIG. But simply joining the RSPO isn't enough – companies also need to commit to taking action, and then deliver on their commitments.

COMPANIES CAN TAKE A RANGE OF ACTIONS TO SUPPORT SUSTAINABLE PALM OIL



© Jürgen Freund

The vast majority of companies are also aligning themselves towards sustainable sourcing expectations – 131 out of 173 companies assessed told us that they had some sort of public commitment to use RSPO CSPO. Fewer, however, have made commitments which compel immediate and meaningful action, as only 117 companies had committed to use 100 per cent CSPO by 2020. The Consumer Goods Forum (CGF), a group representing many of the biggest and most influential global companies, has committed to achieve zero net deforestation by 2020. Yet this commitment does not appear to have translated in to individual company commitments for palm oil. Of the 53 CGF members featured in the scorecard, only 44 had a public commitment to source 100% RSPO CSPO by 2020 or earlier, revealing a lack of alignment between collective and individual efforts. Furthermore, only 41 members covered 75% or more of their palm oil purchases with CSPO.

While most companies have taken actions to implement their sustainable sourcing policies, 33% are falling short of fully implementing their commitments. While 135 companies reported that they had purchased some CSPO, only 72 of the 117 who said they would only purchase CSPO by 2020 have fulfilled their pledge. Whilst the supply chain data used in the scorecard is from 2018, this shortfall is an alarming sign, and one that the scorecard will monitor. Overall, the results are disappointing as all companies in established sustainability markets should have 100 per cent certified sustainable palm oil supply chains.

Failure to implement is inexcusable given the immediate availability of CSPO credits as a temporary backstop during the transition of supply chains to physical CSPO. Twenty-two of 173 companies using CSPO have gone all the way in sourcing identity preserved or segregated CSPO and should be commended for doing so.

The report highlights companies that are demonstrating global responsibility and commitment to sustainability and are utilizing CSPO across their entire global operations. Ninety-three out of 173 companies are ensuring CSPO is used in all operating markets. The remaining companies are inconsistently applying policies to selective operating countries.

The scorecard also revealed that very few companies are extending their influence over their supply chain by holding their suppliers accountable. Only 50 out of 173 companies require their suppliers to have traceability at least to the palm oil mill, and only 46 out of 173 require a deforestation-free policy. Fewer still, 14, hit the benchmark requiring the policy to be conversion-free, protecting all natural ecosystems inclusive of forests.

**41 OUT OF 173 COMPANIES DID NOT
EVEN RESPOND TO OUR REQUESTS
FOR INFORMATION, SUGGESTING
A LACK OF WILLINGNESS FOR
TRANSPARENCY AND ENGAGEMENT
ON SUSTAINABILITY**

The scorecard reviewed global citizenship, recognizing actions companies are taking beyond their supply chain. Encouragingly, 64 companies are taking such steps, with 48 undertaking investments in on-the-ground interventions in palm oil producing landscapes. This sends a strong signal to the palm oil industry and to governments that companies are committed not just to removing deforestation from their supply chains, but also to ensuring the sustainability of the industry.

Whilst no company scored full marks, a company that deserves commendation is Ferrero, the only company to score more than 20 out of 22. EDEKA, Kaufland Stiftung, L'Oréal and IKEA all score more than 19. These companies have ensured that only certified sustainable and traceable palm oil is used in their supply chains and have gone further to ensure deforestation- and conversion-free supply chains while supporting on-the-ground investments to promote sustainability of the industry.

Despite this promising trend, a worrying finding of the scorecard is the lack of transparency of some companies. Forty-one out of 173 companies either wrote back to state that they were unwilling to provide information or did not respond to our requests at all. This signals a lack of commitment to ensuring the sustainability of the industry. The absence of information also makes it difficult to accurately assess the demand for certified sustainable palm oil and subsequently convince producers that there is demand for palm oil that is produced according to the standards of the RSPO.



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A NEW DECADE: WHAT CAN BE DONE?

There is an urgent need to stop conversion of forest and other natural ecosystems and to end wildlife loss and the abuse of human rights in palm oil production. It is now 2020, and time is running out to take action before irrecoverable losses occur. Rather than switch to alternative oils, which could cause even greater environmental and social impacts than unsustainable palm oil, responsible companies should make commitments and take actions that are pro-environment, pro-people and support sustainable palm oil. The questions asked in the scorecard are key actions that responsible companies can and should be taking, and more comprehensive guidance and support for companies now exists

in the form of the Accountability Framework and a number of tools that are available to implement commitments. Even so, whilst the scorecard reveals that some companies are clearly making progress and showing the way as we enter a new decade, many others are far behind.

Companies headquartered in well-established sustainability markets, such as Europe and North America, should have by now eliminated all palm oil within their supply chains that continues to contribute towards deforestation and conversion of other natural ecosystems. Although companies located in emergent sustainability markets – namely Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore – may have only just started this journey, it is paramount that they take urgent action, with over half of the world's

traded palm oil consumed in Asia. The availability of several supply chain options, the ready supply of CSPO, and the emergence of high quality guidance and support tools for responsible actions, means that there are no longer any excuses for not making time-bound commitments to sustainable supply chains and for supporting sustainable production.

Whilst palm oil is often perceived as an “invisible ingredient” in countless products, consumers can also show their support by demanding sustainable palm oil. Consumers can:

- Purchase products from companies that have committed to purchasing only RSPO CSPO.
- Look out for the RSPO trademark on products.
- Demand that retailers (such as supermarkets),

manufacturers (such as favourite household brands) and food service providers (such as restaurants and hotels) use RSPO CSPO in everything they sell – not just their own brands – and commit to sustainable, deforestation- and conversion-free palm oil.



PALM OIL: AN INTRODUCTION

*A valuable commodity
that doesn't have to be destructive*

A WONDER CROP?

From margarine to lipstick, biscuits to candles, chocolate to laundry detergent, palm oil is found in an incredible range of everyday household products. Manufacturers prefer it as it blends well with other oils and can be processed to form products of varying consistencies and characteristics. Beyond the food industry and in household products, palm oil is increasingly used as a biofuel in vehicles and as animal feed.

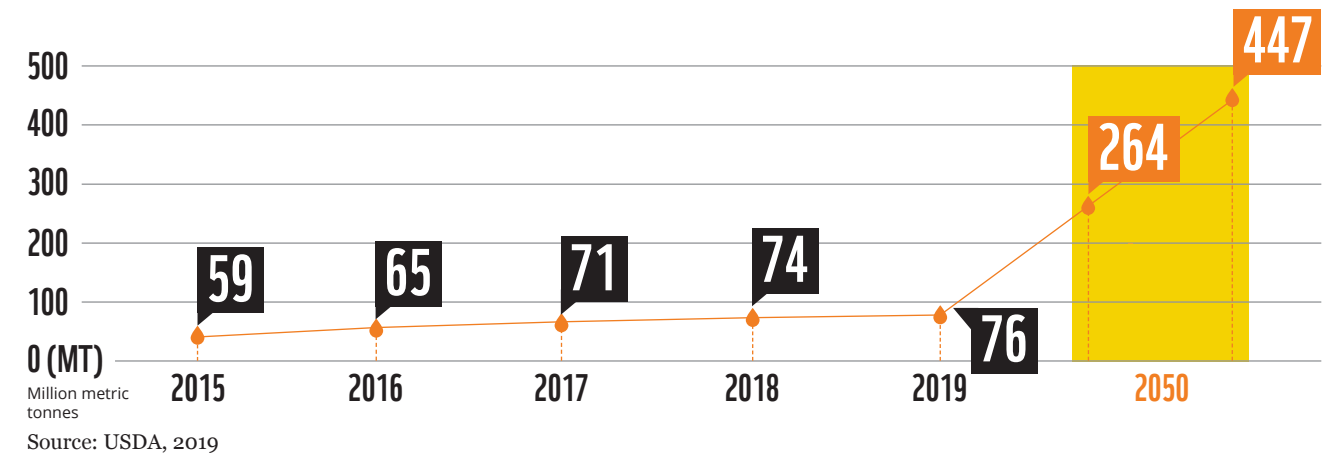
Palm oil's wide range of uses and relative affordability has thus earned it the title of the world's most consumed and traded vegetable oil, making up 40% of global vegetable oil consumption and over

60% of the vegetable oil traded each year.

Palm oil is not only extremely versatile – it's also very productive, with a yield far greater than that of other vegetable oils, from a far smaller land area. The industry has also helped to create a huge number of jobs, and is an important contribution to many local and national economies.

The problems associated with palm oil are therefore not with the crop itself, but with the way it is produced. There is a choice: it can be produced responsibly, with no deforestation and no conversion of natural ecosystems. In order for this "sustainable palm oil" to become the norm, companies purchasing palm oil must support it.

Increase in global palm oil production (2015-2019)

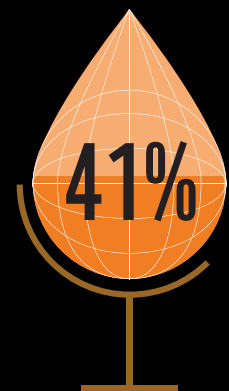


PALM OIL IS HERE TO STAY

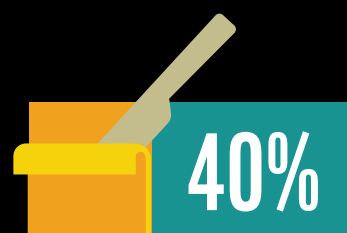
To help feed the world's ever-growing population, as well as the increased affluence of emerging economies like China and India, global demand for palm oil is forecast to increase from 76 million tonnes in 2019² to 264–447 million tonnes by 2050³. Consequently, palm oil development is now increasing in Central and Eastern parts of Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, Central and West Africa and Central and South America.

PALM OIL IS NOT ONLY EXTREMELY VERSATILE - IT'S ALSO VERY PRODUCTIVE. THE INDUSTRY CREATES A HUGE NUMBER OF JOBS AND IS AN IMPORTANT CONTRIBUTOR TO MANY LOCAL AND NATIONAL ECONOMIES.

Palm oil is the world's most produced, consumed and traded vegetable oil



OF GLOBAL VEGETABLE OIL PRODUCTION



OF GLOBAL VEGETABLE OIL CONSUMPTION



OF GLOBAL VEGETABLE OIL TRADE EACH YEAR

(Source: USDA, January 2020)





SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

The predicted growth in demand for palm oil has raised concern that the scenario for potential biodiversity loss and carbon emissions attributed to palm oil production will mirror those that have already been experienced to date. Oil palms grow best in low-lying, hot, wet, tropical areas, which coincides with the range of more than two-thirds of the world's biodiversity. Clearing for oil palm plantations

has led to widespread destruction of rainforests, causing the loss of habitats of threatened and endangered species including orangutans, elephants and tigers. In addition, the conversion from forests to oil palm plantations can also negatively impact adjacent habitats through fragmentation, edge effects and pollution, which can also result in a dramatic reduction in both biodiversity⁴ and ecosystem services. Irresponsible expansion has also threatened freshwater ecosystems and caused soil and air pollution.

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**IRRESPONSIBLE PALM OIL PRODUCTION
HAS LED TO WIDESPREAD DESTRUCTION
OF RAINFORESTS AND WILDLIFE LOSS,
AND HAS OFTEN COME AT THE EXPENSE
OF THE WELL-BEING OF LOCAL COMMUNITIES.**

The conversion of forests and peatland to palm oil plantations releases large quantities of carbon dioxide that, in turn, accelerates climate change. The industry practice of draining and converting peatland forests is especially damaging to climate mitigation efforts, as these “carbon sinks” store more carbon per unit area than any other ecosystem in the world. Fires used to clear forest have created air pollution across Southeast Asia on numerous occasions. The 2015 Indonesian fires contributed roughly 1.75 billion metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e) to global emissions⁵. This is almost equal to Indonesia's annual economy-wide emissions. The United Nations warned that forest fires in Indonesia were putting nearly 10 million children at risk from air pollution. In addition to

babies being at risk of being born prematurely and with low birth weights, millions of children are expected to miss school, resulting in lifelong physical and cognitive damage⁶.

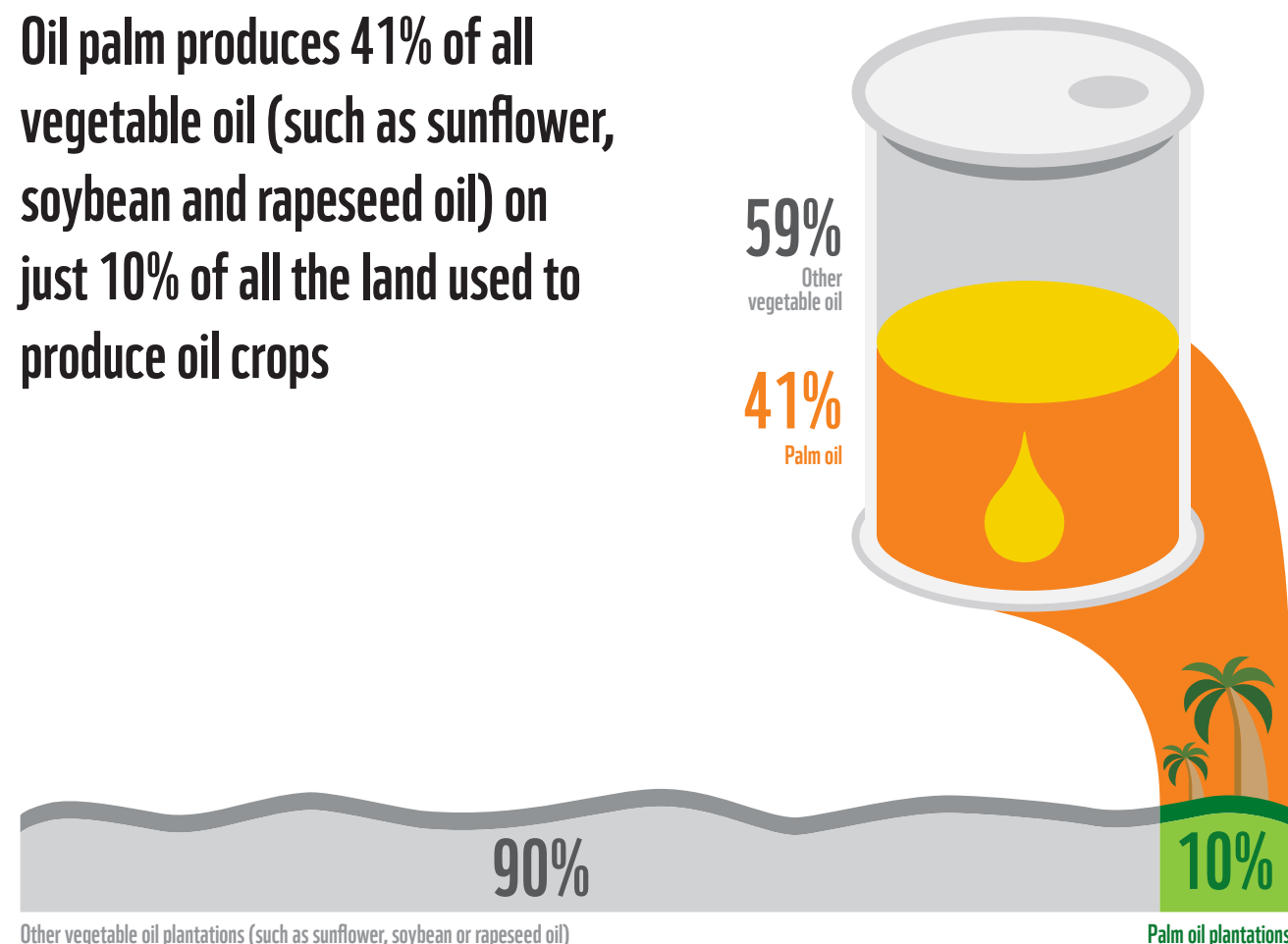
The expansion of oil palm production areas has also often been at the expense of the rights and interests of local communities and indigenous peoples^{7,8}. This often takes the form of land grabs, forced displacement, harassment, criminalization and the loss of land that would otherwise have been used for food, medicine and provision of other local services⁹. Conflicts arising from the employment conditions of plantation workers and discrimination against smallholders have also cast shadows on the sector¹⁰.

ARE THERE REALLY NO SUBSTITUTES FOR PALM OIL?

The projections of increased global demand for vegetable oil and what this means for land use are alarming, and there needs to be a careful assessment on global vegetable oil reliance in general. However, switching between vegetable oils is not a long-term solution to the challenges faced. Oil palm is by far the most productive vegetable oil presently produced at an industrial scale, producing about 41% of all vegetable oil (such as sunflower, soybean or rapeseed oil) on just over 10% of all the land used to produce oil crops¹¹. Hence, replacing palm oil with other types of vegetable oil would mean that much larger amounts of land would need to be used. This could unintentionally displace the effects of both deforestation and habitat conversion to other parts of the world. Moreover, the properties of palm oil

Land use of oil crops relative to yield

Oil palm produces 41% of all vegetable oil (such as sunflower, soybean and rapeseed oil) on just 10% of all the land used to produce oil crops



Source: USDA, January 2020

means that it is not always possible to switch it for an alternative without compromising the product quality. For companies to be responsible, in the long term it is better to work with the palm oil industry (and other vegetable oil sectors) to shift them to sustainability rather than to try to boycott the use of their products.

REPLACING PALM OIL WITH OTHER TYPES OF VEGETABLE OIL WOULD MEAN THAT LARGER AMOUNTS OF LAND WOULD NEED TO BE USED, RISKING THE CONVERSION OF MORE FORESTS INTO AGRICULTURAL LAND.

RSPO | Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil

 **4,420**
RSPO members

 **19%** 
of global palm-oil production is RSPO certified

SUSTAINABLE PALM OIL - AN ACHIEVABLE REALITY OR AN OXYMORON?

When palm oil is produced, traded and consumed responsibly, this is commonly referred to as “sustainable”. It is possible for the palm oil industry to be sustainable by halting conversion of natural ecosystems including forests, protecting and restoring landscapes, and ensuring production benefits both people and nature. How?

WWF believes that one of the most important ways is for companies to join the RSPO and for those who produce palm oil to follow the RSPO standard and guidance.

WWF co-founded the RSPO in 2004 to bring the whole palm oil industry – from growers, through to traders, refiners, manufacturers and retailers – together with NGOs and the finance sector to collaborate to make palm oil more sustainable. RSPO certification is the easiest way for companies in the global palm oil industry, whatever their size or resources, to show that they are acting responsibly. WWF strongly urges the industry to produce RSPO-certified sustainable palm oil – and retailers and brands to buy it. In 2018, the RSPO strengthened its Principles and Criteria (P&C) to include the prohibition of new plantings on peat, a ban on the use of fire within RSPO certified units, a requirement

that new plantings do not cause deforestation and instead protect and maintain both High Carbon Stock (HCS) and High Conservation Value (HCV) areas, among many other commitments¹². Today the organization has more than 4,400 members from around the world. By August 2019, nearly 15 million tonnes of CSPO was being produced each year – about 19% of global production¹³.

However, certification on its own cannot solve all the environmental and social problems caused by irresponsible palm oil production. For palm oil to be truly sustainable, it needs to be grounded in a supportive and enabling policy framework, with responsible land use planning and a sustainable landscape approach.

For this to be a reality, companies can and should cover 100% of their palm oil purchasing with RSPO CSPO; commit and take action to ensure that their supply chains are free from deforestation and conversion of natural ecosystems, free from peatland degradation and free from exploitation; and take actions to support a sustainable industry. They should participate in action-oriented sustainability initiatives and strive to invest projects on the ground such as supporting smallholders to adopt responsible practices and implementing conservation and reforestation in affected production areas. It is important that those purchasing palm oil, and those who have benefited from the production of palm oil, embrace their ‘shared responsibility’ for ensuring the industry is sustainable.

Companies should also use the Accountability Framework (AFi) as a reference for best practice. Additionally, companies need to collaborate and share best practices – not just keep them to themselves. They also need to support government policies that enable sustainable production and 100% sustainable imports. For more information on the vital role of governance, see **page 40**.

**PALM OIL DOESN'T HAVE TO BE
DESTRUCTIVE - IT CAN BE GROWN
RESPONSIBLY, PROTECTING NATURE
AND BENEFITING PEOPLE**

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HOW DID WE ASSESS COMPANIES?

The scorecard assesses 173 companies on the commitments they have made, and the actions they have taken, to:

- ensure their supply chains are sustainable and free from the conversion of natural ecosystems including forests, and
- support a responsible and sustainable palm oil industry beyond their own supply chain

This includes actions such as joining the RSPO and action-oriented industry sustainability platforms; sourcing RSPO CSPO; taking responsibility for sustainability at the group level and for all global operations; committing suppliers to deforestation- and conversion-free sourcing and a supply chain that is traceable to known source; and investing in sustainability actions on-the-ground in palm oil producing landscapes.

The scorecard looks at some of the basic actions that companies can and should be taking to show commitment and support for a responsible, conversion- and deforestation-free palm oil industry. The list of questions we have used in this scorecard is inclusive but not exhaustive, with a focus on deforestation- and conversion-free. Further guidance on commitments and actions can be found in the Accountability Framework. With no company scoring full marks, there is room for improvement for all in 2020.

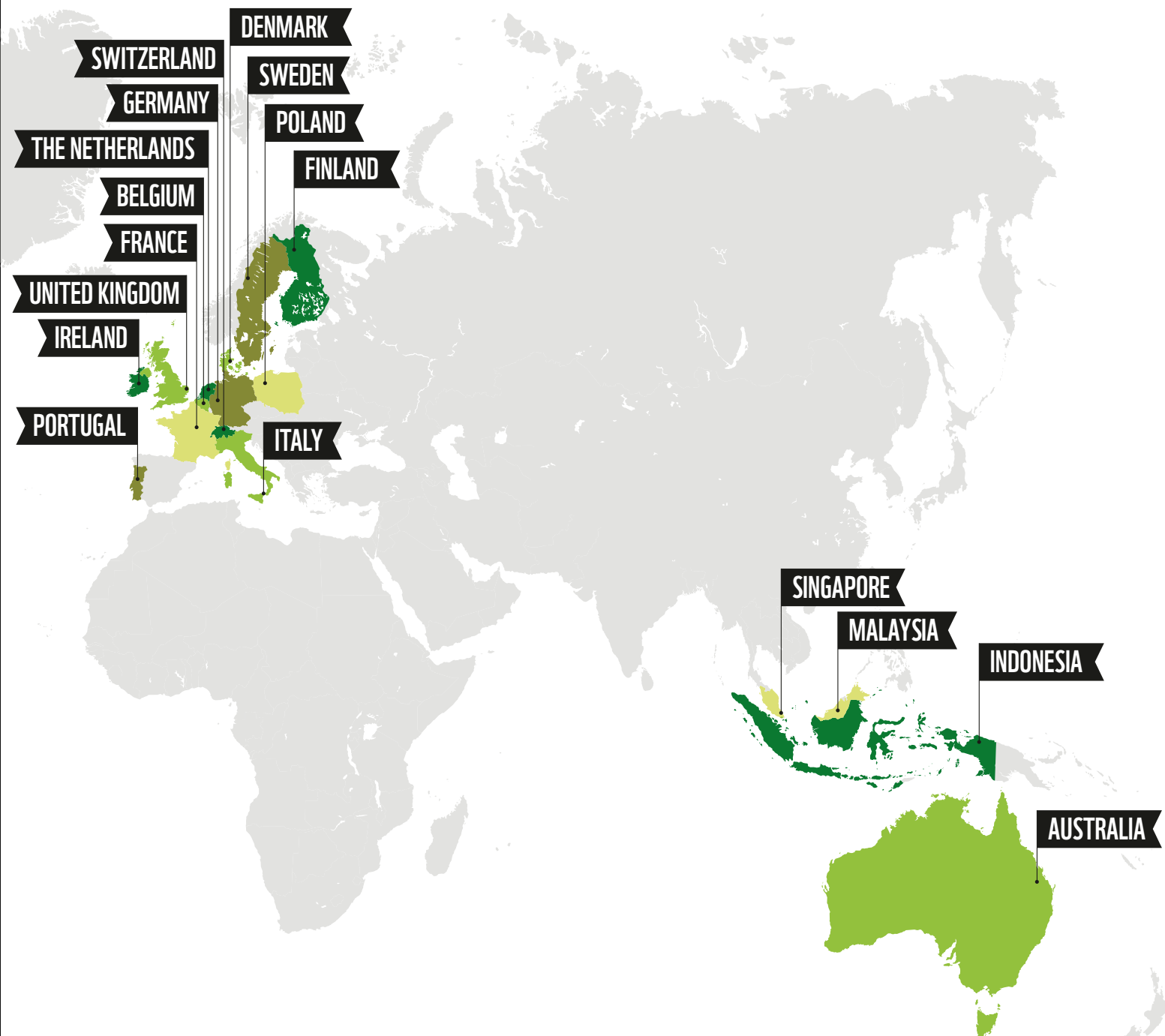
The scorecard includes companies headquartered in Asian markets – namely Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore – which are considered to be emergent sustainability markets where demand and action on sustainability has to date been very low. In order to support “first movers” in these emergent

markets, the scoring system made allowances for the transition to a physical supply chain model by awarding points for any supply chain model including RSPO Book and Claim “credits”.

THE SCORECARD ASSESSES

1. COMPANY COMMITMENTS AND ACTIONS TAKEN TO ENSURE THEIR OWN PALM OIL SUPPLY CHAIN IS SUSTAINABLE AND FREE FROM DEFORESTATION AND NATURAL ECOSYSTEM CONVERSION

2. COMPLEMENTARY ACTIONS TAKEN TO PROMOTE SUSTAINABILITY BEYOND THE COMPANY'S OWN SUPPLY CHAIN



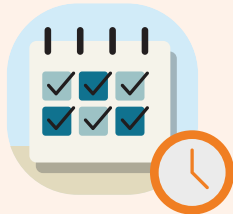
Companies were assessed using data collected by the RSPO, submitted by its member companies through its 2019 Annual Communication of Progress (ACOP) process that covers CSPO purchases made in 2018. A questionnaire was pre-populated with information from the RSPO ACOP (where available), RSPO membership records and company websites,

and sent to all companies. Companies were asked to provide supporting evidence for other relevant information that they might include and were expected to be transparent, truthful and accurate in their reporting.

WHAT WERE THE SCORING CRITERIA?

All 173 companies were scored out of a possible total of 22 points, based on the performance indicators below. The first 16 points relate to actions the company has taken in relation to its own supply chain, and the remaining six points relate to actions that support sustainable palm oil beyond the company’s own supply chain.

OWN SUPPLY CHAIN TOTAL 16 POINTS



Commitments to buying RSPO certified sustainable palm oil (CSPO)

Purchasing RSPO CSPO is the simplest action a company can take towards cleaning its own supply chain and incentivizing more sustainable production. There is still not enough demand to meet the supply of CSPO. Companies should be 100% RSPO certified for all palm oil purchased and for the entire group (inclusive of subsidiaries, affiliates, joint ventures and majority holdings).



How much CSPO companies actually use for each type of palm oil (CPO, PKO, POD)

Shifting supply chains¹⁴ to physical supplies of CSPO brings greater transparency to that supply chain and it requires companies along the supply chain to build a relationship with suppliers. Segregated and identity preserved CSPO also allow brands to show that the actual palm oil they use in their products is from sustainable sources. Therefore physical supply chain models are awarded more points than Book & Claim, with an exception for purchasing Independent Smallholder credits to support smallholders who may be unable or may struggle to connect to physical supply chains, and for companies headquartered in Asia where markets for sustainability are less mature.

Some types of palm oil (such as complex derivatives or palm oil that is produced by independent smallholders) are more difficult to source from physical supplies of CSPO. This is a reason why there remains a need to have a Book & Claim system. The Book & Claim system is also valuable to ‘kick start’ transformation by making it easy and cheap for brands to support growers that are RSPO certified. For derivatives (POD), we therefore use a scoring system that is more lenient towards Mass Balance and more inclusive of Book & Claim.

Total is calculated by:
Total supply chain model score * (3 types of palm / number of palm oil types used)
+1 bonus point for 100% RSPO CSPO coverage of all palm oil, if applicable
-1 transparency penalty for reporting percentages and not volumes, if applicable

3 POINTS

TOTAL OF 22 POINTS:
16 POINTS FOR OWN SUPPLY CHAIN,
6 POINTS FOR BEYOND OWN SUPPLY CHAINS

- 0.5 points for making a public commitment to buy only CSPO
- 0.5 points for making a commitment to achieve this by 2020 or earlier [1 point in total]
- 0.25 points if commitment covers each type of palm oil:
(a) Crude and refined palm oil (CPO) (b) Palm kernel oil (PKO) (c) Palm kernel expeller (PKE) (d) Palm oil derivatives (POD)
[1 point in total] (if only 1-3 of these 4 categories are applicable the score is weighted)
- 1 point if commitment applies to all countries in which a company operates, or (if applicable) to the entire corporate group

For crude and refined palm oil (CPO) and palm kernel oil (PKO):

SEGREGATED (SG) OIL + IDENTITY PRESERVED (IP) OIL + INDEPENDENT SMALLHOLDER CREDITS	
1 point for >0-24.9%	
2 points for 25-74.9%	
2.5 points for 75-99.9%	
3 points for 100%	

MASS BALANCE (MB) OIL	BOOK & CLAIM (CREDITS)
0.25 points for >0-49.9%	0 points
0.5 points for 50-99.9%	
1.5 points for 100%	

10 POINTS

For palm oil derivatives (POD):

SEGREGATED (SG) OIL + IDENTITY PRESERVED (IP) OIL + INDEPENDENT SMALLHOLDER CREDITS	
1 point for >0-24.9%	
2 points for 25-74.9%	
2.5 points for 75-99.9%	
3 points for 100%	

MASS BALANCE (MB) OIL	BOOK & CLAIM (CREDITS)
0.25 points for >0-49.9%	0 points for >0-49.9%
0.5 points for 50-99.9%	0.25 points for 50-99.9%
1.75 points for 100%	1.25 points for 100%

For companies headquartered in Asia, irrespective of supply chain model:	For all companies:
For each type of palm oil: 1 point for >0-24.9% 2 points for 25-74.9% 2.5 points for 75-99.9% 3 points for 100%	+1 point if 100% of all purchased palm oil is certified, by any supply chain system -1 point if the company only reported percentages and not quantities

OWN SUPPLY CHAIN

*Continued



Scope to which the quantities of CSPO relate

Multi-national companies and groups have an obligation to ensure that they act on their sustainability commitments wherever they use palm oil.

1
POINT

0 points if only some of the countries in which a company or (if applicable) group operates
0.5 points if a group exists but the scope only relates to all countries in which the company operates
1 point if the scope relates to all countries in which the group (or company, if not part of a group) operates

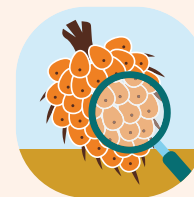


Whether or not suppliers are expected to have a no deforestation, no conversion commitment

Companies serious about ensuring supply chain sustainability must extend their commitments to their suppliers. In so doing, they also build greater influence for sustainability over their own supply chain and beyond.

1
POINT

0.5 points if supplier commitment is deforestation-free but does not meet the Accountability Framework definition for conversion*-free
1 point if supplier commitment is deforestation- and conversion-free
*Conversion is a change of a natural ecosystem to another land use or profound change in a natural ecosystem's species composition, structure or function. Deforestation is one form of conversion (the conversion of natural forests).



Whether or not suppliers are required to purchase only palm oil that is traceable

Whilst traceability alone does not guarantee sustainability, by understanding their own supply chain, companies can confirm whether it is sustainable and/or provide influence and support to this end, and can extend support for sustainability beyond their own supply chain.

1
POINT

1 point if suppliers are required to be traceable to mills or plantation

BEYOND OWN SUPPLY CHAIN

TOTAL 6 POINTS



Membership of action-oriented sustainable palm oil platforms

These “platforms” need to be complementary to the RSPO and go beyond just membership and commitments for a company’s own supply chain, by requiring company participation with demonstrable action intended to reach beyond their own supply chains to support a responsible, sustainable palm oil industry

2
POINTS

1 point for being an RSPO member
1 point for being a member of the POIG or other* action-oriented sustainable palm oil platforms
*For example: Acceptable groups include, but are not limited to, RSPO committees and working groups, the Palm Oil Transparency Coalition (POTC), and the High Carbon Stock Approach (HCSA).



On-the-ground investment in palm oil producing landscapes with pro-sustainability measures

Companies should move their commitments beyond mitigation of deforestation and sustainability risk, to an approach that addresses past, current and potential future deforestation and conversion caused by perverse market signals, and promotes sustainable production.

4
POINTS

4 points for any of the following actions:
(a) supporting smallholder producers
(b) protecting and restoring forests
(c) supporting landscape/jurisdiction approaches
(d) conservation projects

ANALYSIS

HOW ARE COMPANIES PERFORMING AS A WHOLE?

At the start of 2020, the deadline year by which many companies pledged for their supply chains to be deforestation-free, this scorecard reveals that while some companies are making commendable progress on sustainable palm oil, others – including brands whose products we consume daily – are doing little or nothing or at all.

WHAT SETS THE MARKET LEADERS APART FROM THE LAGGARDS?

Whilst no company scored full marks, companies that deserve commendation include Ferrero, EDEKA, Kaufland, L'Oréal and IKEA as the only companies to score 19 or more out of 22. These market leaders at the top of the scorecard rankings have placed sustainable palm oil at the top of their business agenda, by making and following through on public commitments to embed sustainable palm oil in their supply chains, as well as investing time and resources beyond their own supply chain to support a responsible industry.

At the other end of the scale, the scorecard revealed a large number of companies that have done little or nothing at all to ensure the sustainability of their own supply chain or to promote sustainability within the palm oil industry.

HOW ARE COMPANIES PERFORMING ON FUNDAMENTAL ACTION AREAS?

Whilst the average score for scorecard respondents was 12.6 points out of 22, encouragingly companies were found to be taking actions both in their own supply chain and beyond their own supply chain, developing the overall industry for sustainable palm oil. On average, companies who responded scored 9.3 out of 16 for their own supply chain and 2.7 out of 6 for actions beyond their own supply chain.

Transparency

A worrying finding of the scorecard is the lack of transparency of some companies. About a quarter of the companies we contacted did not even engage with us to provide information for the scorecard. Formal public commitments and transparency creates accountability for companies and provides them with the impetus needed to examine their supply chains and put in place actions and policies that promote the sustainability of the palm oil industry as a whole. It also allows customers and other stakeholders to see how well companies are doing and to understand how quickly the industry is progressing.

Commitments to Sustainable Palm Oil

Only three-quarters of companies had a public commitment to source 100% RSPO CSPO; this is a basic commitment that all can take to motivate producers to move towards sustainable methods of production. This year is a crunch year by which many have committed to be deforestation-free, yet disappointingly only two-thirds of companies committed to 2020 as their deadline to be 100% certified.

Uptake of Sustainable Palm Oil

Despite 10 years of asking companies to buy RSPO CSPO, and whilst there has been commendable progress made by many, overall it is highly disappointing that many companies are still not 100% covered for all their purchases. In our review of 2018 purchasing data for this scorecard, less than half of companies declared that 100% of palm oil purchases are RSPO certified. The lack of urgency to set a target date by 2020 is reflected by the modest uptake of RSPO CSPO. For instance, just 58% of the 9 million tonnes of palm oil declared cumulatively by the companies is certified.

RSPO Membership

Of the 173 companies, all but 32 are RSPO members. While this is a key indicator that the RSPO has been instrumental in getting the industry to be more open, 50 companies did not submit their ACOP report – a basic RSPO membership requirement – and are thus still lacking transparency in their efforts to progress towards 100% RSPO CSPO and support the wider vision of the RSPO and its members to “make sustainable palm oil the norm”.

Supplier Accountability

The scorecard also revealed that less than a third of companies are extending their influence over their supply chain by holding their suppliers accountable. Forty-six of the 173 assessed companies require a deforestation-free policy of their suppliers. Even fewer – 14 – required the policy to be conversion-free, protecting all natural ecosystems inclusive of forests. Only 50 out of the assessed companies require traceability at least to the palm oil mill, and only 18 companies are tracing their palm oil to both the mill and plantation.

Beyond Supply Chain Investments

Over a quarter of companies are undertaking investments in on-the-ground actions in palm oil producing landscapes, and over a quarter are involved in action-oriented platforms (besides RSPO membership alone) to support a responsible industry. It is encouraging that these companies are starting to take actions beyond their own supply chain to share responsibility for a sustainable industry, and an example that other companies can follow.

Over the past three scorecards, the total reported volume that is RSPO CSPO for assessed companies has increased steadily from 29% (2013) to 39% (2016) to 58% (this scorecard): an encouraging albeit slow uptake trend. Nevertheless, there needs to be a large concerted effort by companies if they are to achieve 100% RSPO CSPO by 2020.

ONLY 58% OF THE 9 MILLION TONNES OF PALM OIL DECLARED CUMULATIVELY BY THE COMPANIES IS CERTIFIED, AND APPROXIMATELY HALF OF THE COMPANIES COMMITTED TO 100% RSPO CSPO BY 2020 HAD ACHIEVED THIS IN 2018.

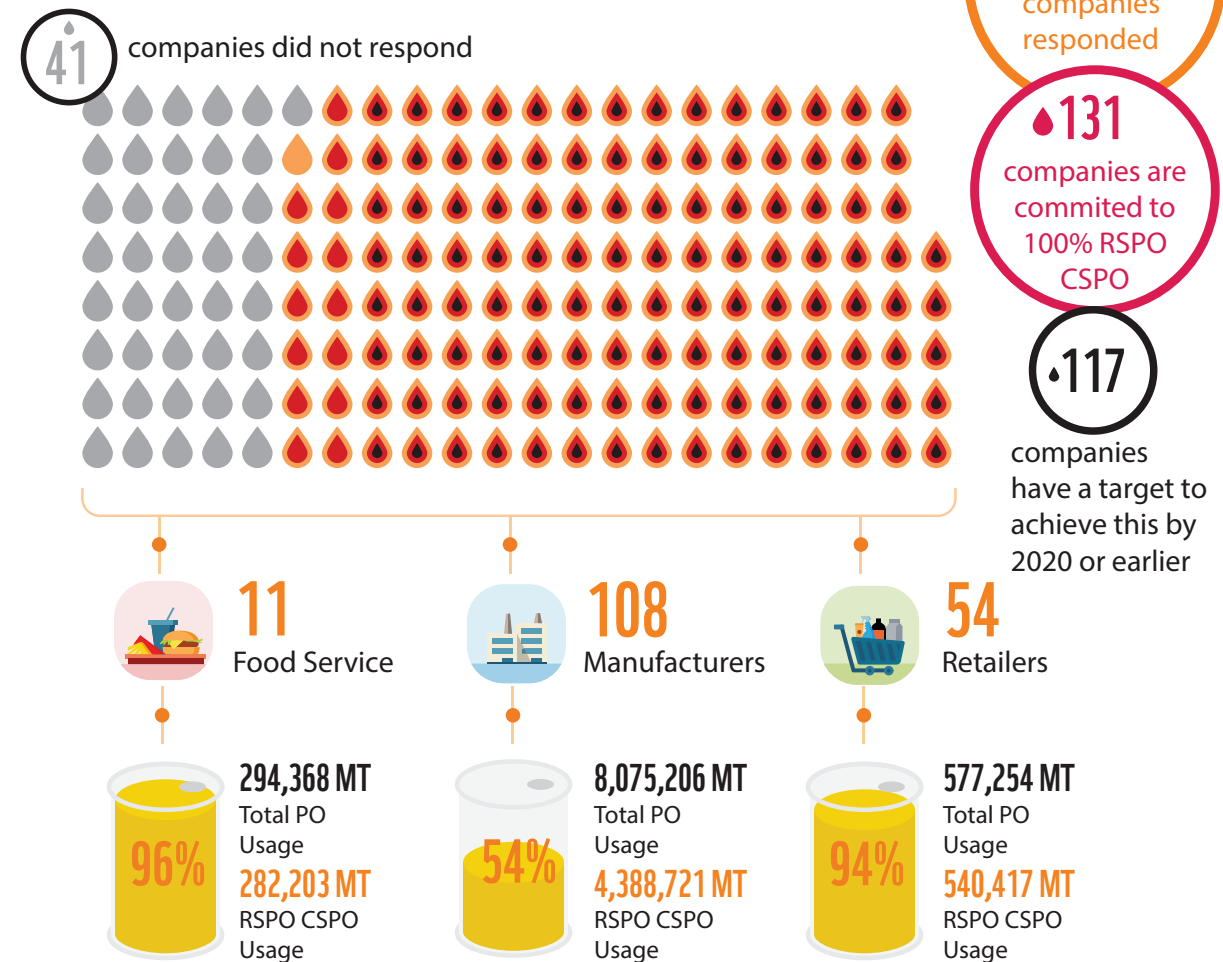
HOW ARE COMPANIES PROGRESSING TOWARD SEGREGATED CSPO?

Beyond this pessimistic story there are companies that are progressing well on the journey to sustainable palm oil.

Commendably, a total of 14 companies including Bahlsen and Migros have proven that it is possible to source 100% RSPO segregated (SG) CSPO for all their purchasing of CPO.

Our analysis of the scores also found that there was very little variation in average scores across large and small palm oil buyers. Companies purchasing less than a thousand tonnes of palm oil displayed average scores of 12, with Ayam Brand the highest ranking at 15.5 points. This is comparable to some of the largest palm oil purchasers, those buying greater than 1 million tonnes, who achieved average scores of 14, including Unilever, the top scorer for the category with a score of 14.75.

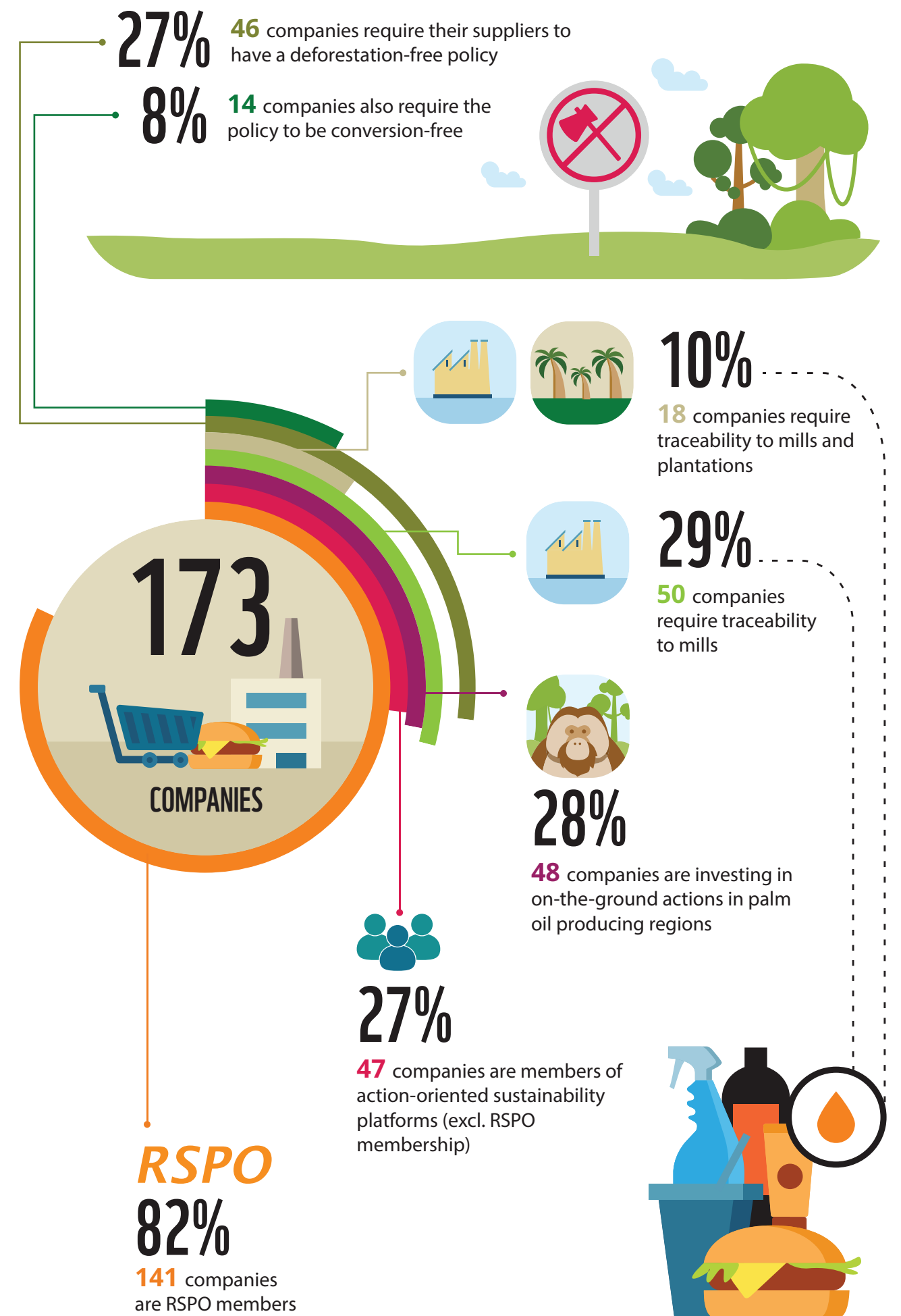
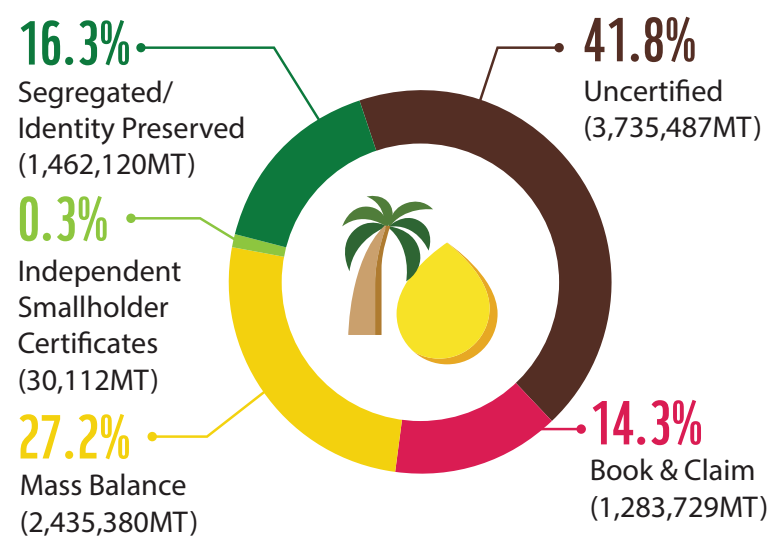
HOW DID COMPANIES PERFORM OVERALL?



Score distribution:



Total PO used by supply chain model:



HOW DID THE INDIVIDUAL SECTORS AND COMPANIES PERFORM OVERALL?

Retailers Score Table

COMPANY	SECTOR	COUNTRY OF HQ	RSPO MEMBER	COMMITMENT TO 100% RSPO CSPO BY 2020	COMMITMENT APPLIES TO	TOTAL PO USED (TONNES)	100% COVERED BY RSPO CSPO FOR ALL PALM OIL USED	DEFORESTATION- & CONVERSION-FREE SUPPLIER POLICY	TOTAL SCORE OUT OF 22
EDEKA Zentrale AG & Co. KG	Retailers	Germany	✓	✓	✓ Company ✓ Entire Corporate Group	22,974	✓	✗	19.8
Kaufland Stiftung & Co. KG	Retailers	Germany	✓	✓	✓ Company ✗ Entire Corporate Group	3,625	✓	✗	19.3
IKEA	Retailers	Sweden	✓	✓	✓ Company ✓ Entire Corporate Group	31,826	✓	✗	19
Marks & Spencer	Retailers	United Kingdom	✓	✓	✓ Company ✓ Entire Corporate Group	4,722	✓	✓	18.8
ALDI SOUTH Group (HOFER KG)	Retailers	Germany	✓	✓	✓ Company ✓ Entire Corporate Group	66,337	✓	✗	18.3
dm-drogerie markt GmbH+Co. KG	Retailers	Germany	✗	✓	✓ Company ✗ Entire Corporate Group	11,270	✓	✗	18
The Co-operative Group UK	Retailers	United Kingdom	✓	✓	✓ Company ✗ Entire Corporate Group	6,205	✓	✓	18
Rewe Group	Retailers	Germany	✓	✓	✗ Company ✗ Entire Corporate Group	6,134.86	✓	✗	17.8
Rossmann	Retailers	Germany	✓	✗ 2021	✓ Company ✗ Entire Corporate Group	4,901.19	✓	✗	17
Coop Switzerland	Retailers	Switzerland	✓	✓	✓ Company ✗ Entire Corporate Group	2,634	✓	✗	16.9
TESCO PLC	Retailers	UK	✓	✓	✓ Company ✓ Entire Corporate Group	59,136.75	✗	✗	16
ALDI (Nord) Einkauf GmbH & Co. OHG	Retailers	Germany	✓	✓	✓ Company ✓ Entire Corporate Group	26,353	✗	✗	15.5
Asda	Retailers	United Kingdom	✓	✓	✓ Company ✓ Entire Corporate Group	16,705	✓	✓	15
Sainsbury's PLC	Retailers	United Kingdom	✓	✓	✓ Company ✓ Entire Corporate Group	15,249.5	✗	✓	14.5
Waitrose & Partners	Retailers	United Kingdom	✓	✓	✓ Company ✓ Entire Corporate Group	2,052	✓	✓	14.3

*Continued

The ICA Group (ICA AB)	Retailers	Sweden	✓	✓	✗ Company ✗ Entire Corporate Group	2,102	✓	✗	14
Rema 1000 Denmark A/S	Retailers	Denmark	✓	✓	✓ Company ✗ Entire Corporate Group	1,625	✓	✗	13.8
Migros	Retailers	Switzerland	✓	✓	✓ Company ✓ Entire Corporate Group	5,938	✓	✗	13.3
Walmart Inc.	Retailers	USA	✓	✓	✓ Company ✓ Entire Corporate Group	103,730	✓	✗	13.3
Costco Wholesale Corporation	Retailers	USA	✓	✗ 2021	✓ Company ✓ Entire Corporate Group	27,972	✗	✗	13
Carrefour	Retailers	France	✓	✓	✓ Company ✗ Entire Corporate Group	11,321	✓	✗	12.8
S Group	Retailers	Finland	✓	✗ 2021	✓ Company ✗ Entire Corporate Group	1,033	✗	✗	12.8
Lidl Dienstleistung GmbH & Co. KG	Retailers	Germany	✓	✓	✓ Company ✗ Entire Corporate Group	17,137	✓	✗	12.5
Coop Danmark A/S	Retailers	Denmark	✓	✓	✓ Company ✗ Entire Corporate Group	983.11	✓	✗	12.3
Ahold Delhaize	Retailers	Netherlands	✓	✓	✓ Company ✗ Entire Corporate Group	11,996	✓	✗	12
WM Morrison Supermarkets PLC	Retailers	United Kingdom	✓	✓	✓ Company ✓ Entire Corporate Group	8,224.89	✓	✗	12
Casino	Retailers	France	✓	✓	✗ Company ✗ Entire Corporate Group	2,944.3	✗	✓	11.8
Boots UK	Retailers	UK	✓	✓	✓ Company ✗ Entire Corporate Group	1,695	✓	✗	11.5
Superunie	Retailers	Netherlands	✓	✓	✓ Company ✗ Entire Corporate Group	2,500	✗	✗	11.5
Woolworths	Retailers	Australia	✓	✓	✓ Company ✓ Entire Corporate Group	8,968.83	✗	✗	11.4
Colruyt Group	Retailers	Belgium	✓	✓	✓ Company ✗ Entire Corporate Group	5,549.38	✓	✗	11.3
E.Leclerc	Retailers	France	✓	✓	✗ Company ✗ Entire Corporate Group	6,333	✓	✗	11.3
Kesko Corporation	Retailers	Finland	✓	✓	✓ Company ✗ Entire Corporate Group	1,025	✗	✗	11.3

*Continued

NTUC Fairprice Co-operative Ltd	Retailers	Singapore	✔	—	✘ Company ✘ Entire Corporate Group	500	✔	✘	11
Système U	Retailers	France	✘	✔	✔ Company — Entire Corporate Group	2,634.814	✔	✘	11
Loblaws Companies Ltd	Retailers	Canada	✔	✔	✔ Company ✔ Entire Corporate Group	3,831	✔	✘	10.3
Jerónimo Martins SGPS, SA	Retailers	Portugal	✔	✔	✔ Company ✔ Entire Corporate Group	23,776.74	✘	✘	9.5
Kroger	Retailers	USA	✘	✔	✔ Company ✔ Entire Corporate Group	4,994	✔	✘	9.5
Jumbo	Retailers	Netherlands	✔	✔	✔ Company ✔ Entire Corporate Group	3,895.8	✘	✘	9
Target Corporation	Retailers	USA	✔	✔	✔ Company ✘ Entire Corporate Group	2,214	✔	✘	9
Coles	Retailers	Australia	✔	✔	✔ Company ✘ Entire Corporate Group	8,617.9	✔	✘	8.8
METRO Wholesale	Retailers	Germany	✔	✔	✔ Company ✔ Entire Corporate Group	24,830	✘	✘	8.3
Whole Foods Market	Retailers	USA	✘	✔	✔ Company — Entire Corporate Group	0	✔	✘	8.3
Restaurant Brands International Inc.	Retailers	Canada	✔	✔	— Company — Entire Corporate Group	0	✘	✔	3
Salling Group	Retailers	Denmark	✘	✔	✔ Company ✘ Entire Corporate Group	0	✘	✘	2.8
Auchan	Retailers	France	✘	NR	NR	734	NR	NR	NR
BreadTalk	Retailers	Singapore	✘	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Dino Market	Retailers	Poland	✘	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Emperia Holding, Stokrotka	Retailers	Poland	✘	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Indomaret	Retailers	Indonesia	✘	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Louis Delhaize Group	Retailers	Belgium	✘	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR

*Continued

Metcash	Retailers	Australia	✔	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
POLOmarket	Retailers	Poland	✘	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Wilko Retail Limited	Retailers	United Kingdom	✘	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR

LEADING THE WAY

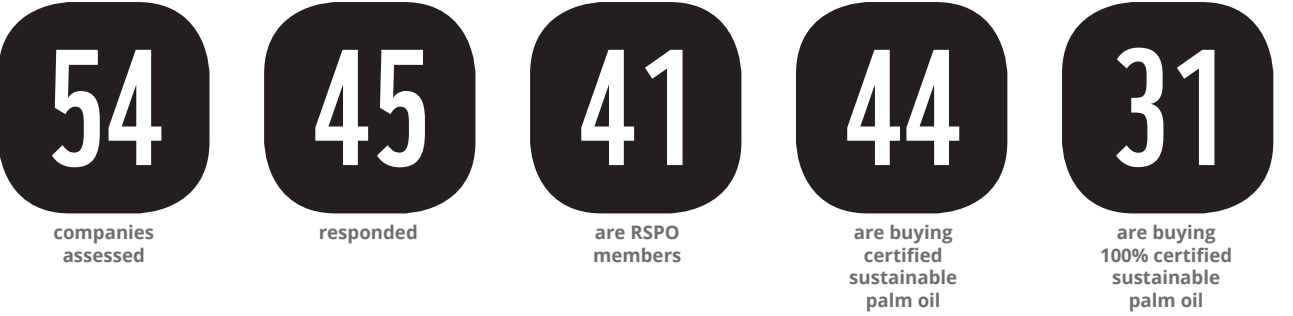
WELL ON THE PATH

MIDDLE OF THE PACK

LAGGING BEHIND

NON-RESPONDENT

HOW DID THE RETAILERS PERFORM?



Retailers made up 31% of all those assessed under the scorecard with a response rate of 83% which was the highest of any sector. The average score for all retailers that participated in the survey was 12.9 with retailers scoring higher overall than other sectors. The top retailers, all scoring over 18 points, were EDEKA, Kaufland, IKEA, Marks and Spencer and ALDI South. Of the 16 points available under the own supply chain section, respondent retailers scored an average of ten points. Retailers again outperformed other sectors with commitments to purchase 100% RSPO CSPO with 85% having commitments and 80% having 2020 commitments.

A total of 577,254 tonnes of palm oil has been captured by the scorecard that is attributable to the retail sector, representing just 6% of the total captured under the scorecard. In line with overall trends, retailers did not perform as well in meeting their commitments; 80% of retailers declared that they were using some RSPO CSPO but only just over half of those with a commitment were using 100% RSPO CSPO.

Perhaps unsurprisingly, given the large number of suppliers managed by retailers, only seven retailers required suppliers to have a zero deforestation policy. This was by far the worst performing sector of all with only 13% meeting this requirement compared to the average of 27%. The retail sector performed similarly poorly with requiring traceability, with 15% requiring traceability to mills, and none requiring traceability to plantations. However, the fact that some of the retailers have made these commitments is an encouraging example that others in the sector can follow.

Retailers scored above average in terms of their actions beyond their own supply chain with 44% of those assessed claiming to have taken some actions. 76% of retailers were members of the RSPO and 35% were members of some other platform, again in line with overall averages. Retailers also followed the average in terms of those investing in on-the-ground initiatives with just under a third reporting that they do so.

Manufacturers Score Table

COMPANY	SECTOR	COUNTRY OF HQ	RSPO MEMBER	COMMITMENT TO 100% RSPO CSPO BY 2020	COMMITMENT APPLIES TO	TOTAL PO USED (TONNES)	100% COVERED BY RSPO CSPO FOR ALL PALM OIL USED	DEFORESTATION- & CONVERSION-FREE SUPPLIER POLICY	TOTAL SCORE OUT OF 22
Ferrero	Manufacturers	Italy	✓	✓	✓ Company ✓ Entire Corporate Group	204,200	✓	✓	21.5
L'Oréal	Manufacturers	France	✓	✓	✓ Company ✓ Entire Corporate Group	71,727	✓	✓	19.3
Bahlsen GmbH & Co. KG	Manufacturers	Germany	✓	✓	✓ Company ✓ Entire Corporate Group	13,958	✓	✗	18.5
Mars, Incorporated	Manufacturers	USA	✓	✓	✓ Company ✓ Entire Corporate Group	80,067	✓	✓	17.3
FrieslandCampina	Manufacturers	Netherlands	✓	✓	✓ Company ✓ Entire Corporate Group	137,691	✓	✗	17
Nestlé	Manufacturers	Switzerland	✓	✗ 2023	✓ Company ✗ Entire Corporate Group	425,514	✗	✓	17
BASF Personal Care and Nutrition GmbH	Manufacturers	Germany	✓	✓	✓ Company ✓ Entire Corporate Group	420,759	✗	✓	16.8
Cérélia	Manufacturers	France	✓	✓	✓ Company ✓ Entire Corporate Group	22,736.29	✗	✗	16.8
The Hershey Company	Manufacturers	USA	✓	✓	✓ Company ✓ Entire Corporate Group	31,235	✓	✓	16.5
Vandemoortele NV	Manufacturers	Belgium	✓	✓	✓ Company ✓ Entire Corporate Group	43,264	✓	✓	16.5
Danone	Manufacturers	France	✓	✓	✓ Company ✗ Entire Corporate Group	71,302	✗	✓	16.1
Kerry Group, Kerry Foods division, Ireland	Manufacturers	Ireland	✓	✓	✓ Company ✗ Entire Corporate Group	13,343	✓	✓	16
Lotus Bakeries NV	Manufacturers	Belgium	✓	✓	✓ Company ✓ Entire Corporate Group	15,310	✓	✗	15.6
Denis Asia Pacific Pte Ltd (Ayam Brand)	Manufacturers	Singapore	✓	✓	✓ Company ✓ Entire Corporate Group	815	✓	✓	15.5
Barry Callebaut	Manufacturers	Switzerland	✓	✗ 2022	✓ Company ✓ Entire Corporate Group	71,853	✗	✓	15.3
Goodman Fielder	Manufacturers	Australia	✓	✓	✓ Company ✗ Entire Corporate Group	11,530	✓	✓	15.3
Saputo Dairy UK	Manufacturers	United Kingdom	✓	✗ 2022	✓ Company ✗ Entire Corporate Group	16,049	✓	✓	15.3
DuPont	Manufacturers	USA	✓	✓	✓ Company ✗ Entire Corporate Group	86,222	✓	✗	15.1
Snack Brands	Manufacturers	Australia	✓	✓	✓ Company ✗ Entire Corporate Group	8,560	✓	✗	15
PepsiCo Inc.	Manufacturers	USA	✓	✓	✓ Company ✓ Entire Corporate Group	506,341	✓	✓	14.9

*Continued

Colgate-Palmolive Company	Manufacturers	USA	✓	✓	✓ Company ✓ Entire Corporate Group	138,490	✗	✓	14.8
Unilever	Manufacturers	Netherlands	✓	✓	✓ Company ✓ Entire Corporate Group	1,038,177	✗	✓	14.8
Toms Gruppen A/S	Manufacturers	Denmark	✓	✓	✓ Company ✓ Entire Corporate Group	438	✓	✗	14.6
Johnson & Johnson	Manufacturers	USA	✓	✓	✓ Company ✗ Entire Corporate Group	84,296	✗	✓	14.5
2 Sisters Food Group	Manufacturers	United Kingdom	✓	✓	✓ Company ✓ Entire Corporate Group	18,061.15	✓	✗	14.3
The Procter & Gamble Company, P&G	Manufacturers	USA	✓	✓	✓ Company ✓ Entire Corporate Group	463,295.31	✗	✓	14.3
Lutosa SA	Manufacturers	Belgium	✓	✓	✓ Company ✗ Entire Corporate Group	9,381.93	✓	✗	14.1
AKK AB	Manufacturers	Sweden	✓	✗	✓ Company ✗ Entire Corporate Group	1,361,499	✗	✓	14
The Estee Lauder Companies Inc.	Manufacturers	USA	✓	✓	✓ Company ✗ Entire Corporate Group	4,577.5	✓	✗	14
Bayer AG	Manufacturers	Germany	✓	✓	✓ Company ✓ Entire Corporate Group	16,286	✓	✗	13.8
Lantmännen ek for	Manufacturers	Sweden	✓	✓	✓ Company ✗ Entire Corporate Group	10,353	✓	✗	13.8
Zeelandia	Manufacturers	Netherlands	✓	✓	✓ Company ✓ Entire Corporate Group	4,542	✓	✗	13.8
Karl Fazer	Manufacturers	Finland	✓	✓	✓ Company ✓ Entire Corporate Group	4,424	✓	✗	13.5
Premier Foods Group Limited	Manufacturers	United Kingdom	✓	✓	✓ Company ✓ Entire Corporate Group	13,948	✓	✓	13.5
Chocoladefabriken Lindt & Sprüngli AG	Manufacturers	Switzerland	✓	✓	✓ Company ✓ Entire Corporate Group	5,839	✓	✗	13.3
Farm Frites	Manufacturers	Netherlands	✓	✓	✓ Company ✓ Entire Corporate Group	16,218	✓	✗	13.3
Samworth Brothers Ltd	Manufacturers	United Kingdom	✓	✓	✓ Company ✓ Entire Corporate Group	5,762.8	✓	✗	13.3
Campbell Soup Company	Manufacturers	USA	✓	✓	✓ Company ✗ Entire Corporate Group	26,857	✓	✓	13.1
Avril	Manufacturers	France	✓	✓	✓ Company ✓ Entire Corporate Group	ND	✗	✓	13
Beiersdorf AG	Manufacturers	Germany	✓	✓	✓ Company ✓ Entire Corporate Group	37,032	✓	✗	13
Fraser and Neave, Limited	Manufacturers	Singapore	✓	✓	✗ Company ✗ Entire Corporate Group	30,570	✗	✗	13
Kellogg Company	Manufacturers	USA	✓	✓	✓ Company ✓ Entire Corporate Group	79,330	✓	✓	13

*Continued

Warburtons Ltd.	Manufacturers	UK	✓	✓	✓ Company ✓ Entire Corporate Group	1,491	✓	✗	12.8
Mondelez International, Inc	Manufacturers	USA	✓	✓	✓ Company ✗ Entire Corporate Group	294,726	✗	✓	12.6
Henkel AG & Co. KGaA	Manufacturers	Germany	✓	✓	✓ Company ✓ Entire Corporate Group	100,309	✗	✗	12.5
Oriflame Cosmetics	Manufacturers	Switzerland	✓	✓	✓ Company ✓ Entire Corporate Group	3,292	✓	✗	12.5
Young's Seafood Limited	Manufacturers	United Kingdom	✓	✓	✓ Company ✗ Entire Corporate Group	574.66	✓	✗	12.3
Royale Lacroix	Manufacturers	Belgium	✓	✓	✓ Company ✗ Entire Corporate Group	12,050	✗	✓	12
The J.M. Smucker Company	Manufacturers	USA	✓	✓	✓ Company ✓ Entire Corporate Group	11,232	✓	✓	12
Dragsbaek A/S	Manufacturers	Denmark	✓	✓	✗ Company ✗ Entire Corporate Group	29,020	✓	✓	11.8
s.a. Aigremont n.v.	Manufacturers	Belgium	✓	✓	✗ Company ✗ Entire Corporate Group	25,118	✗	✗	11.8
General Mills	Manufacturers	USA	✓	✓	✓ Company ✓ Entire Corporate Group	78,978	✓	✓	11.5
Arla Foods a.m.b.a	Manufacturers	Denmark	✓	✓	✓ Company ✓ Entire Corporate Group	36,955	✗	✓	11.4
Dr. August Oetker Nahrungsmittel KG	Manufacturers	Germany	✓	✓	✓ Company ✗ Entire Corporate Group	7,942.8	✓	✗	11
Associated British Foods PLC	Manufacturers	United Kingdom	✓	✓	✓ Company ✗ Entire Corporate Group	63,435	✓	✗	10.8
Nomad Foods Limited	Manufacturers	United Kingdom	✓	✓	✓ Company ✗ Entire Corporate Group	2,050	✗	✗	10.8
The Kraft Heinz Foods Company	Manufacturers	USA	✓	✗	✓ Company ✓ Entire Corporate Group	6,567	✓	✓	10.8
Unigra	Manufacturers	Italy	✓	✓	✓ Company ✓ Entire Corporate Group	262,699	✗	✓	10.5
Froneri	Manufacturers	United Kingdom	✓	✗ 2022	✓ Company ✓ Entire Corporate Group	12,581	✗	✗	10
Tayto Group Limited	Manufacturers	UK	✓	✓	✓ Company ✓ Entire Corporate Group	44.04	✓	✗	9.8
Conagra Brands, Inc.	Manufacturers	USA	✓	✓	✓ Company ✗ Entire Corporate Group	46,200	✓	✓	9
Yildiz Holding Anonim Sirketi	Manufacturers	UK	✓	✓	✗ Company ✗ Entire Corporate Group	309,627.2	✗	✗	9
Puratos NV	Manufacturers	Belgium	✓	✓	✓ Company ✓ Entire Corporate Group	69,000	✗	✗	8.8
Raisio plc.	Manufacturers	Finland	✓	✓	✓ Company ✓ Entire Corporate Group	410	✓	✗	8.6

*Continued

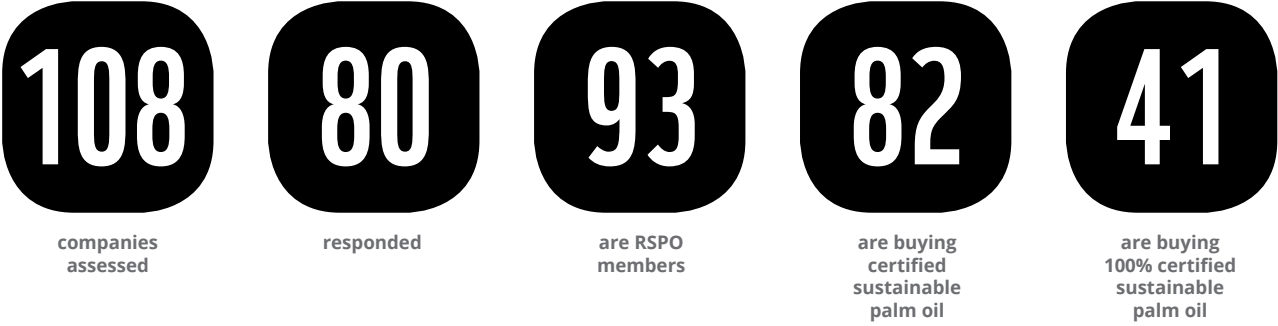
DMK (Deutsches Milchkontor GmbH)	Manufacturers	Germany	✓	✓	✗ Company ✗ Entire Corporate Group	704	✗	✗	8.5
Smilde	Manufacturers	Netherlands	✓	✓	✗ Company ✗ Entire Corporate Group	13,880	✓	✗	8.4
La Lorraine Bakery Group	Manufacturers	Belgium	✓	✓	✗ Company ✗ Entire Corporate Group	4,477	✓	✗	7.5
Wouters N.V.	Manufacturers	Belgium	✓	✗ 2022	✗ Company N/A Entire Corporate Group	6,775	✗	✗	6.9
Clariant	Manufacturers	Switzerland	✓	✗	N/A Company N/A Entire Corporate Group	132,258	✗	✗	6.8
Reckitt Benckiser Group PLC (RB)	Manufacturers	United Kingdom	✓	✗	✗ Company ✗ Entire Corporate Group	172,428	✗	✓	6.8
Lotte Wedel	Manufacturers	Poland	✗	✗ 2023	✓ Company ✗ Entire Corporate Group	1,611.17	✗	✗	5.8
ZT Kruszwica S.A.	Manufacturers	Poland	✓	✗	✗ Company ✗ Entire Corporate Group	59,537.92	✗	✓	5.8
Aviko	Manufacturers	Netherlands	✓	✓	✓ Company ✗ Entire Corporate Group	20,671	✓	✗	5.5
Lam Soon Cannery Ptd. Ltd.	Manufacturers	Singapore	✓	✗	✗ Company ✗ Entire Corporate Group	312,759	✗	✗	5
Colian	Manufacturers	Poland	✓	✗	✗ Company ✗ Entire Corporate Group	6,345	✗	✗	3.3
Peerless Foods	Manufacturers	Australia	✓	✗ 2025	✗ Company ✗ Entire Corporate Group	ND	✗	✗	2
Jacobs Douwe Egberts	Manufacturers	Netherlands	✗	✗ 2025	✓ Company ✓ Entire Corporate Group	9,657	✗	✗	1.8
Mamee Double Decker Sdn Bhd	Manufacturers	Malaysia	✓	✗	✗ Company ✗ Entire Corporate Group	0	✗	✗	1
YEO HIAP SENG LIMITED	Manufacturers	Singapore	✗	✗	✗ Company ✗ Entire Corporate Group	757.1	✗	✗	1
AGRAVIS Raiffeisen AG	Manufacturers	Germany	✗	✗	✗ Company ✗ Entire Corporate Group	0	✗	N/A	0
Albright and Wilson	Manufacturers	Australia	✓	NR	NR	6,163	NR	NR	NR
Arnett's	Manufacturers	Australia	✓	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Brioche Pasquier	Manufacturers	France	✓	NR	NR	751	NR	NR	NR
CANADA BREAD	Manufacturers	Canada	✗	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Delfi Limited	Manufacturers	Singapore	✗	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Delic-Pol	Manufacturers	Poland	✓	NR	NR	11,436	NR	NR	NR

*Continued

Delifrance	Manufacturers	France		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Deutsche Tiernahrung Cremer GmbH & Co. KG	Manufacturers	Germany		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Dewina Food Industries Sdn Bhd	Manufacturers	Malaysia		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Hillshire Brands	Manufacturers	USA		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Inter Europol S.A.	Manufacturers	Poland		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Jacquet Brossard	Manufacturers	France		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Julie's Manufacturing Sdn Bhd	Manufacturers	Malaysia		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
KHONG GUAN BISCUIT FACTORY	Manufacturers	Singapore		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Lactalis	Manufacturers	France		NR	NR	3,323	NR	NR	NR
Manildra Group	Manufacturers	Australia		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Maspex	Manufacturers	Poland		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Mlekovita	Manufacturers	Poland		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Mokate	Manufacturers	Poland		NR	NR	5,241	NR	NR	NR
OLD CHANG KEE LTD.	Manufacturers	Singapore		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
PPL Koral	Manufacturers	Poland		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
PT Indofood Sukses Makmur	Manufacturers	Indonesia		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Remia	Manufacturers	Netherlands		NR	NR	20,340	NR	NR	NR
Sante	Manufacturers	Poland		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Sofina	Manufacturers	Canada		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Tago	Manufacturers	Poland		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
TAT HUI FOODS PTE LTD	Manufacturers	Singapore		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Ziaja	Manufacturers	Poland		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR

LEADING THE WAY WELL ON THE PATH MIDDLE OF THE PACK LAGGING BEHIND NON-RESPONDENT

HOW DID THE MANUFACTURERS PERFORM?



Consumer goods manufacturers (CGM) represent the majority sector in the scorecard, comprising 62% of the assessed companies. 74% of the manufacturers we contacted responded to our questionnaire, a response rate in line with the other sectors.

The average score for all manufacturers was 11.9, which is aligned with the average score of the other sectors. Leading the pack in the manufacturing sector are Ferrero, L’Oréal, Bahlsen, Mars and FrieslandCampina, which all scored over 17 points.

Of the 16 points available under the “own supply chain” section of the scorecard, respondent manufacturers scored nine points on average. In relation to commitments to purchase 100% RSPO CSPO, manufacturers performed below average. Only 70% of the assessed CGMs have commitments to source 100% CSPO while only 63% have commitments to source 100% CSPO by 2020.

The CGM companies in the scorecard claimed they use a total of 8,075,206 tonnes of palm oil, which is 90% of the total volume of palm oil captured by the scorecard. Similarly, 84% of the total 5,211,341 tonnes of CSPO captured under the scorecard were purchased by this sector. 76% of the manufacturers assessed in the scorecard declared that they use some RSPO, but only 38% use 100% RSPO CSPO. This rate of 100% CSPO usage by manufacturers is far lower than that of the retailers and food service companies and represents a drop since our 2016 scorecard which had revealed that 42% of manufacturers were using 100% RSPO CSPO. Conversely, the other sectors reported an increase

in RSPO CSPO usage relative to 2016. Given the volume of palm oil captured by the manufacturing sector, this is a very disappointing finding. Some manufacturers anecdotally commented that their investment has been strategically switched to on-the-ground actions with their suppliers, which may in turn have affected supply chain investment choices particularly for physical, segregated volumes.

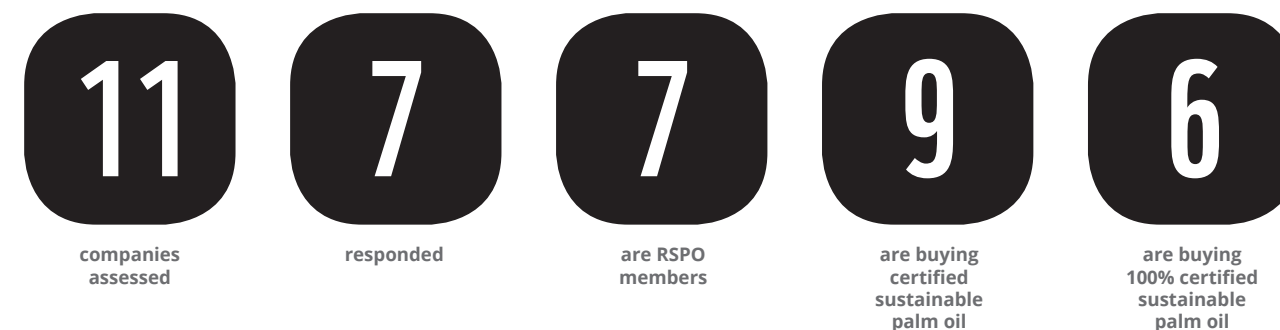
In more encouraging news, manufacturers are the top performers in taking action to secure their own supply chains with 32% of companies requiring suppliers to have zero deforestation policies (versus the scorecard average of 27%). CGMs also outperform the average on traceability, with 35% requiring traceability of their palm oil supply chain to at least mills. Meanwhile, out of the 18 scorecard companies that require traceability to plantations, 16 of those are from the manufacturing sector. This could reflect the sector’s closer relationship with the production and trade end of the supply chain, and thus their ability to effect positive change on-the-ground. Manufacturers scored in line with the scorecard average related to actions “beyond their own supply chain” with 36% of those in the scorecard claiming to have taken some actions in that regard. The manufacturing sector has the highest proportion of RSPO membership in the scorecard, with 93 of the 108 scorecard CGMs (86%) being RSPO members. Additionally, 25% of the CGMs are members of some other action-oriented platform, slightly below the scorecard average. Manufacturers followed the average again in terms of those investing in on-the-ground initiatives with just under a third reporting doing so.

Food Services Score Table

COMPANY	SECTOR	COUNTRY OF HQ	RSPO MEMBER	COMMITMENT TO 100% RSPO CSPO BY 2020	COMMITMENT APPLIES TO	TOTAL PO USED (TONNES)	100% COVERED BY RSPO CSPO FOR ALL PALM OIL USED	DEFORESTATION- & CONVERSION-FREE SUPPLIER POLICY	TOTAL SCORE OUT OF 22
McDonald's Corporation	Food Service	USA	✓	✓	✓ Company ✓ Entire Corporate Group	90,474.17056	✓	✓	13.8
YUM! Brands, Inc.	Food Service	USA	✓	✓	✓ Company ✓ Entire Corporate Group	157,776	✗	✓	12.3
Sodexo	Food Service	France	✓	✗ 2025	✓ Company ✓ Entire Corporate Group	3,634.7	✓	✗	10
Greggs PLC	Food Service	United Kingdom	✗	✓	✓ Company ✓ Entire Corporate Group	6,594.5	✓	✗	9.5
Compass Group PLC	Food Service	United Kingdom	✓	✗ 2022	✓ Company ✗ Entire Corporate Group	3,468	✓	✗	9
Whitbread PLC	Food Service	United Kingdom	✗	✓	✓ Company ✓ Entire Corporate Group	92.60	✗	✓	6
Wendy's International, LLC	Food Service	USA	✓	✗ 2022	✗ Company ✗ Entire Corporate Group	3,037.965	✗	✗	2.8
Culinor	Food Service	Belgium	✗	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
IXOM	Food Service	Australia	✓	NR	NR	9,091	NR	NR	NR
Krispy Kreme Doughnut Corporation	Food Service	USA	✓	NR	NR	20,199	NR	NR	NR
Pizza Pizza	Food Service	Canada	✗	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR

■ LEADING THE WAY
■ WELL ON THE PATH
■ MIDDLE OF THE PACK
■ LAGGING BEHIND
■ NON-RESPONDENT

HOW DID THE FOOD SERVICE COMPANIES PERFORM?



Food service companies represent just 6% of all the companies in the scorecard and comprise just eleven companies in total. Less than two-thirds of the food service companies responded to our questionnaire, which is the lowest response rate of the three sectors assessed.

With an average score of 9 for respondent companies (7.3 if including non-respondents), the food service companies scored the lowest of the sectors and is the only sector to pick up less than half of the points available. McDonald's leads the food service companies with a score of 13.75, placing it in the middle of the pack in terms of rankings. Yum! Brands and Sodexo trail further behind the pack as the next two highest scoring food service companies. Restaurant Brands International only scored 3 points, and – whilst classified as a retailer in the scorecard, it is worth mentioning alongside this sector as they are a large operator of fast food restaurants including Burger King and Tim Hortons.

Of the 16 points available under the “own supply chain” scoring section, respondent food service companies scored an average of eight points. Over three quarters of the food service companies have commitments to source 100% RSPO CSPO, and over half have commitments to source 100% CSPO by 2020.

Food service companies assessed in the scorecard claim to use 294,368 tonnes of palm oil - this represents just 3% of the total palm oil usage captured under the scorecard. In relation to the proportion of this palm oil that is certified, 82% of food service companies declared that they were using some RSPO CSPO. Meanwhile, 55% of companies say they have achieved 100% RSPO

CSPO for their palm oil supply chains. While this is an overall disappointing finding that is in line with other sectors, it should be noted that this represents a significant step forward by the food service sector since 2016, when our scorecard revealed that only 25% were fully covering their purchases with sustainable palm oil. However, there are questions regarding how accurately this sector – and to a certain extent all the sectors – have been at quantifying their actual dependence on palm oil via their declared volumes.

Only four of the food service companies assessed in the scorecard require their suppliers to have a zero deforestation policy. The food service sector performed similarly poorly in the area of traceability. Of the 11 companies included in the sector, only four companies require traceability to mills and only two require traceability to plantations.

Food service companies scored poorly compared to others in terms of their commitments to taking action “beyond their own supply chains” with only one of those assessed claiming to have done so. The average score for respondent food service companies in this section was 1.4 compared to the overall average of 2.7. Two-thirds of food service companies are members of the RSPO, but only one, Yum! Brands, is a member of another action-oriented platform or is investing in on-the-ground initiatives.

RECOMMENDATIONS

WHAT SHOULD COMPANIES DO?

All companies that use palm products must ensure that their own supply chain is sustainable and free from deforestation and conversion of natural ecosystems. They also have a responsibility and a role to play in supporting a responsible, sustainable industry that is free from deforestation and conversion. Companies need to transition from simply de-risking their own supply chain, towards a pro-environment pro-people approach.

Companies should:

- Join the RSPO and actively contribute to its vision of making sustainable palm oil the norm
- Make an ambitious public time-bound commitment to buy only RSPO CSPO and ideally POIG-verified oil
- Increase uptake of RSPO CSPO including transitioning to physical supply chains with segregated (SG) or identity preserved (IP) oil and supporting independent smallholders (IS) through the purchase of IS credits
- Source only from suppliers that adopt and implement a deforestation- and conversion-free policy
- Understand the supply chain, requiring suppliers to have traceability to the palm oil mill – and where necessary the plantation level – to monitor and manage environmental and social risk
- Ensure transparency by reporting on palm oil sources and usage, as well as progress and actions at least annually

- Ensure commitments and actions cover the entire corporate group, apply to all countries where the group operates and cover all the types of palm oil that they use
- Participate in other action-oriented initiatives and platforms for sustainable palm oil that complement the RSPO. Cooperate and share information and ideas to speed up progress for all
- Support on-the-ground action in palm oil producing landscapes, such as conservation and forest restoration projects and smallholder farmer sustainability
- Support policy action in producer and consumer countries to tackle deforestation and conversion and to create and enforce legislation requiring legal and sustainable palm oil production
- Undertake public communication and outreach on sustainable palm oil
- Use the Accountability Framework to ensure adherence to the above
- Voice support for a global push for a New Deal for Nature and People in 2020. Companies can promote it by communicating relevant commitments and actions they are undertaking in relevant fora and by joining Business for Nature and engaging in its events

THE SUPPLY OF CSPO HAS GROWN BY OVER 20% SINCE THE LAST SCORECARD WAS PUBLISHED IN 2016, MEANING THAT THERE ARE CERTIFIED SUSTAINABLE OPTIONS AVAILABLE FOR ANY COMPANY. HENCE, THERE IS NO EXCUSE FOR ANY BRAND TO NOT BE USING 100% CSPO TODAY.

WHAT SHOULD CONSUMERS DO?

Customer advocacy is the best way to instigate long-term change. Brands care about what their customers think, so we need to ask what they source and where they source from to make sure they commit to credibly certified sustainable palm that doesn't cause deforestation or conversion, or harm wildlife or communities. You can:

- Use this scorecard to see how well your favourite supermarkets, manufacturers and food service companies are doing on palm oil
- Contact the brands through their social media channels and ask them to make commitments, join RSPO and purchase 100% physical certified sustainable palm oil
- Share the scorecard on social media
- Add your voice to the 2020 voice of the planet calling for urgent action and make a palm oil pledge

WHAT SHOULD GOVERNMENTS DO?

Governments have an important role to play in halting deforestation, both in producer countries and consumer countries.

What should governments in producer countries do?

- Create laws and policies that will end deforestation and ecosystem conversion and ensure the sustainability of the palm oil industry
- Support public-private partnerships aimed at ending deforestation and ecosystem conversion
- Sign and implement the New York Declaration on Forests

- Adhere to Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) agriculture guidance
- Be an active advocate globally for deforestation- and conversion-free commodities, as one element to implement the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, the Sustainable Development Goals and the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
- Work together with the industry to forge national alliances and draft country-level initiatives towards CSPO commitments that prevent deforestation and ecosystem conversion

What should governments in consumer countries do?

- Make laws and policies that will mean that only independently verified sustainable palm oil – that meets the standard set by RSPO, POIG, ISCC and/or Rainforest Alliance – is entering their markets by 2020 at the latest
- Review policies, subsidies and overseas development aid to promote sustainable palm oil and remove harmful incentives that may promote irresponsible or even illegal palm oil
- Establish public procurement policies that require consumer goods companies and retailers to buy identity preserved certified palm oil, which can be traced back to the mill – and, where necessary, the plantation – to monitor and manage environmental and social risk, and set ambitious targets for doing so
- Be more active in advocating for deforestation- and conversion- free supply chains (following on EU work on Deforestation Free Supply Chains, the Amsterdam Declaration and New York Declaration on Forests)

EU countries specifically should:

- 1. Support the development of measures to halt deforestation and forest degradation, as well as conversion of other ecosystems, and address the EU's impact beyond its borders. This includes the proper implementation of EU communication (2019) 'Stepping up EU action to protect and restore the world's forests', and the development of new legislation to this end ensuring products placed on the EU market are not linked to deforestation, forest degradation or the destruction of ecosystems
- 2. Sign and implement the Amsterdam Declaration Towards Eliminating Deforestation from Agricultural Commodity Chains with European countries, and on sustainable palm oil, support the Amsterdam Declaration Partnership

WHAT SHOULD THE FINANCE SECTOR DO?

All financial institutions involved in financing or providing financial services to companies in the palm oil sector should:

- Implement the Recommendations of the Taskforce on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) and commit to setting Science-Based Targets
- Join RSPO, participate proactively in its Financial Institutions Task Force (FITF), and make public commitments and report via the RSPO's ACOP regarding their actions to promote and deliver the 2018 RSPO standard for sustainable palm oil production

Banks

- Develop and disclose a palm oil sector policy that requires:
 - 1. All clients to commit to an NDPE (No Deforestation, Peat, Exploitation) policy
 - 2. Grower, processor and trader clients to make ambitious time-bound commitments and action plans for achieving 100% RSPO certification and supply chain traceability to the plantation level, for own operations and third-party sources verified as legal and deforestation-free
 - 3. Downstream clients to procure from palm oil suppliers with due diligence procedures in place to ensure full legality of sourced fresh fruit bunches and to achieve 100% supply chain traceability, including publishing up-to-date lists of sources (to the mill); downstream clients should be recommended to set time-bound targets for achieving 100% RSPO-certified sustainable palm oil
 - 4. All clients to implement the TCFD Recommendations and to commit to setting Science-Based Targets
- Disclose the percentage of:
 - 1. Grower, processor and trader clients with all of their operations covered by a time-bound action plan to achieve 100% RSPO certification and traceability to the plantation level
 - 2. Downstream clients that procure from palm oil suppliers with due diligence systems in place to ensure full legality



- Disclose processes for monitoring client compliance and progress on time-bound action plans, as well as steps taken in case of non-compliance or failure to make satisfactory progress towards achieving these action plans
- Commit to only distributing investment products offered by asset managers with exposure to palm oil in any of their funds if these asset managers are 1) RSPO members or 2) signatories to the Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI) that actively participate in the PRI Investor Working Group on Sustainable Palm Oil
- Commit to smallholder inclusivity and supporting clients, in particular small and medium-sized enterprises, to work towards RSPO certification through organizing client outreach, education and capacity-building programmes

Institutional investors (including internal fund managers at insurers and banks):

- Become a PRI signatory and participate actively in the PRI Investor Working Group on Sustainable Palm Oil to engage palm oil supply chain companies and their financiers over environmental and social risks in the palm oil sector, including deforestation, peat degradation and abuses of human, community and labour rights

- Develop and disclose an investor expectation statement that covers criteria for palm oil sector portfolio companies pertaining to their commitments, transparency and safeguards against the environmental and social risks identified above, including:
 - 1. For all portfolio companies, to commit to an NDPE policy
 - 2. For growers, processors and traders, obtaining 100% RSPO certification and achieving traceability to plantation for own operations and third-party sources verified as legal and deforestation-free
 - 3. For downstream companies, sourcing 100% RSPO-certified sustainable palm oil, with a goal to move towards segregated or identity preserved sourcing, and to achieve 100% supply chain traceability, including publishing up-to-date lists of sources (to the mill)
 - 4. For banks, to make commitments and disclosures in line with WWF's expectations of banks, as outlined above
 - 5. For all portfolio companies, to implement the TCFD Recommendations and to commit to setting Science-Based Targets

ALL EYES ON 2020 AND A NEW DECADE

As we stand on the threshold of a new decade, the urgent issues facing our planet are clearly documented and tangible. From deforestation to biodiversity loss to the climate crisis, irresponsible practices by parts of the palm oil industry have contributed to these planetary ills. A decade of WWF Palm Oil Buyers Scorecards has shown which brands sourcing and profiting from palm oil have started to tackle their responsibility for these problems and which have not. Despite stellar efforts by some leading companies, the slow action by much of the industry, alongside the acceleration of deforestation, species loss and climate change, has resulted in the need for bigger, bolder and faster action by all companies that manufacture, sell or trade products containing palm oil.

With no company getting the top score of 22, and only one company achieving over 20 points, the new Palm Oil Buyers Scorecard reveals that there is still significant room for improvement for most companies to prove they have removed deforestation and conversion from their palm oil supply chains. The good news is that help is available through the Accountability Framework as well as other tools and initiatives which aim to support companies on sustainable palm oil.

It's a new decade and a new opportunity. By tackling not only their own supply chain risks but also acting as global citizens and contributing to solutions on the ground, companies can take momentous strides on sustainable palm oil by taking action now. WWF challenges companies to prove to their

customers that they are truly serious about removing unsustainable palm oil from their supply chain by improving their score during the course of this year. WWF will continue to monitor company progress throughout 2020 and beyond.

WWF calls on companies to step up their efforts on sustainable palm oil as part of the New Deal for Nature and People, an ambitious new global deal which aims to restore nature for the prosperity, security, stability and well being of humanity. This New Deal, which involves world leaders, key players from business, civil society, and indigenous groups, includes the goal of massively scaling up sustainable production and consumption of agricultural products, including palm oil.

**LEARN MORE ON HOW COMPANIES
CAN CONTRIBUTE TO THE NEW DEAL
FOR NATURE AND PEOPLE [HERE](#).¹⁴**



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