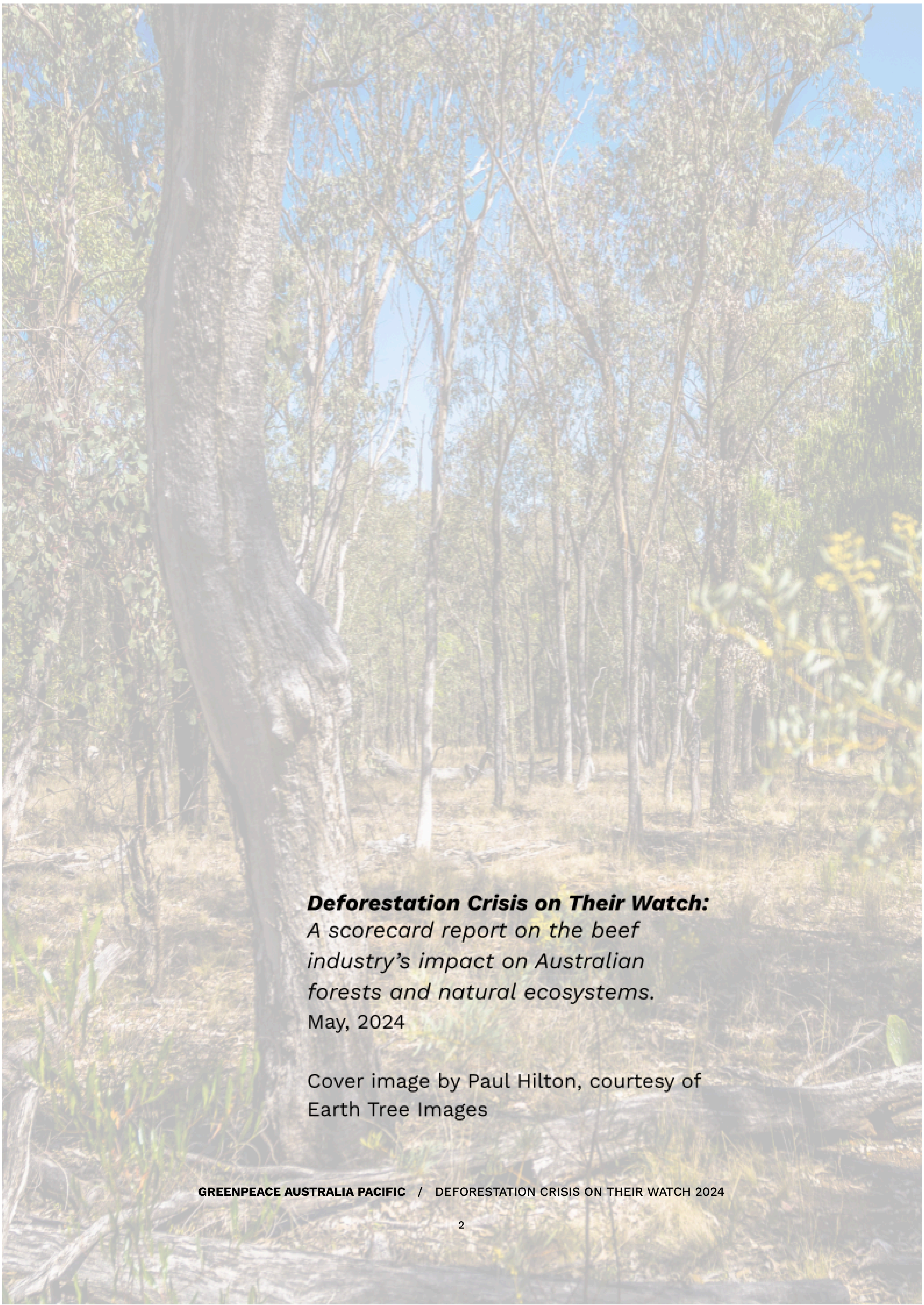
DEFORESTATION CRISIS ON THEIR WATCH

A scorecard report on the beef industry's impact on Australian forests and natural ecosystems

May 2024

GREENPEACE



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May, 2024

Cover image by Paul Hilton, courtesy of Earth Tree Images

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Australia is a global deforestation hotspot, driven primarily by the beef industry. About every two minutes, a large football field-sized area of forest and bushland is bulldozed, putting Australia alongside places like the Amazon, Congo and Borneo on the scale of destruction. This is killing tens of millions of native animals each year, including koalas, while harming the land, polluting rivers, making climate change worse and damaging the Great Barrier Reef.

Australia's largest beef buyers - the retailing and processing companies - have the ability to fix this problem by ensuring their supply chains are conversion and deforestation-free (meaning no destruction of *all* natural ecosystems) by 2025. Doing so would demonstrate strong environmental leadership and align with major international corporate sustainability target-setting initiatives such as the Science-Based Target Initiative (SBTi) and Science-Based Targets for Nature (SBTN). With the European Union implementing a tough new deforestation-free export and import law this year, this would also align with key international markets.

In this report we assess how the commitments and implementation efforts of ten of Australia's largest beef buyers stack up against a conversion and deforestation-free target by 2025. All of the companies assessed failed, with none scoring above 50%. While a small handful of companies had some form of deforestation-free commitment, none clearly articulated that their policy covers important regenerated forest. In addition, no companies were able to provide clear evidence of implementing their commitments. Crucially, this is due to a lack of full tracking of supply chains down to the property level where deforestation is occurring. Given deforestation has been a persistent issue in Australian beef supply chains for decades, this reflects very poorly on the environmental credentials of these companies.

The beef industry must address the destruction of forests and natural ecosystems happening on their watch. There must be no hiding behind greenwashing, minimalist targets and watered-down definitions. Instead the industry could and should be a leader in positive environmental change. This centres on setting a target and a clear implementation plan of conversion and deforestation-free by 2025, using global best-practice definitions set out by the Accountability Framework Initiative (AFI).

Major beef buyers deforestation scorecard

	Deforestation-free Commitment	Plan to Implement	Total (out of 10)
Aldi	4.50 / 5	0.25 / 5	4.75
Woolworths	3.25 / 5	0.75 / 5	4
McDonald's	2.50 / 5	1 / 5	3.5
JBS	1 / 5	1.5 / 5	2.5
Tyson	1.5 / 5	0.25 / 5	1.75
Coles	0.25 / 5	0.50 / 5	0.75
Hungry Jack's	0.5 / 5	0 / 5	0.5
Teys	0.5 / 5	0 / 5	0.5
Metcash/IGA	0 / 5	0.25 / 5	0.25
ComGroup	0 / 5	0 / 5	0

"CONVERSION-FREE" vs. "DEFORESTATION-FREE"

The best-practice goal for corporate supply chains is "conversion-free", which means no bulldozing or destruction of *any* natural ecosystems, not just forests.

While "conversion" is a poorly chosen euphemism, it is nonetheless widely recognised across global ethical supply chain frameworks and target setting initiatives.

"Deforestation-free" is a subset of conversion-free, which means no bulldozing or destruction of natural forests. Deforestation headlines this report as it is a readily understandable term in the public domain but we are clear that the commitment and implementation we are seeking is conversion-free by 2025, with deforestation-free a subset of that.

AUSTRALIA'S BEEF-DRIVEN DEFORESTATION CRISIS

Australia is undergoing a sustained, mostly hidden deforestation crisis of a globally concerning scale. WWF names eastern Australia among 24 global deforestation fronts, alongside places like the Amazon, the Congo and Borneo.[1] This is because currently an MCG-sized area of forest and bushland is bulldozed every two minutes.[2] This is killing tens of millions of native animals each year,[3] while harming the land, polluting rivers and damaging the Great Barrier Reef.[4] Australian deforestation also contributes considerably to Australia's greenhouse gas emissions.[5]

As Figure 1 shows, the vast majority of the forest and bushland bulldozed in Australia over many years has been centred in Queensland. Repeated studies by The Wilderness Society and Queensland Conservation demonstrate that in turn the overwhelming majority of deforestation in Queensland is driven by the beef industry. Between 2015-19, 73% of deforestation was for beef production.[6] For the 2019-20 period, this was 66%.[7] Much of this is valuable regenerating forest, with high biodiversity, climate and land health values. For example, almost 500,000 hectares of federally-mapped koala habitat was bulldozed for beef between 2015-19,[8] and koala habitat continues to be destroyed each year.

This deforestation is occurring without state or Federal Government controls. In Queensland this is largely, but not exclusively, due to a loophole in the *Vegetation Management Act 1999* that makes large areas of land previously cleared as exempt "Category X" land, even if the forest has regenerated to a healthy state and is home to threatened species. Meanwhile researchers have demonstrated that over the course of nearly 20 years the Federal Government has only assessed less than 10% of all deforestation under the national environment law.[9]

Figure 1: Australian deforestation 2001-2021

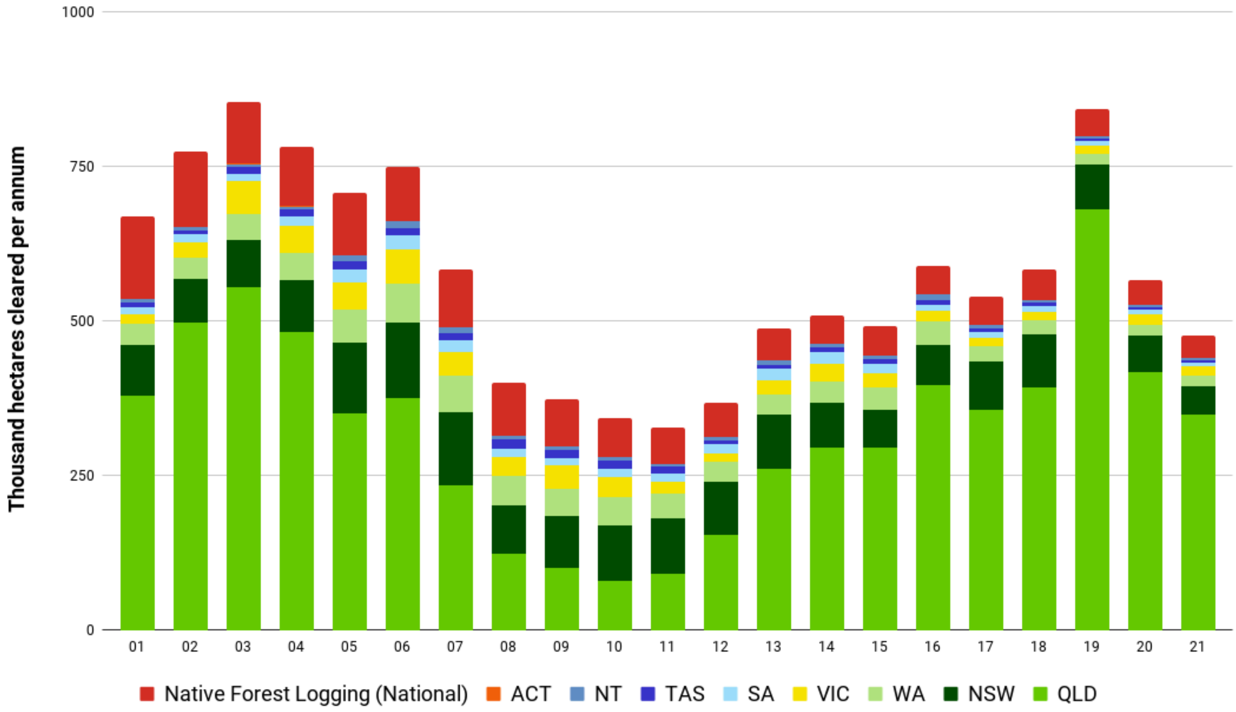
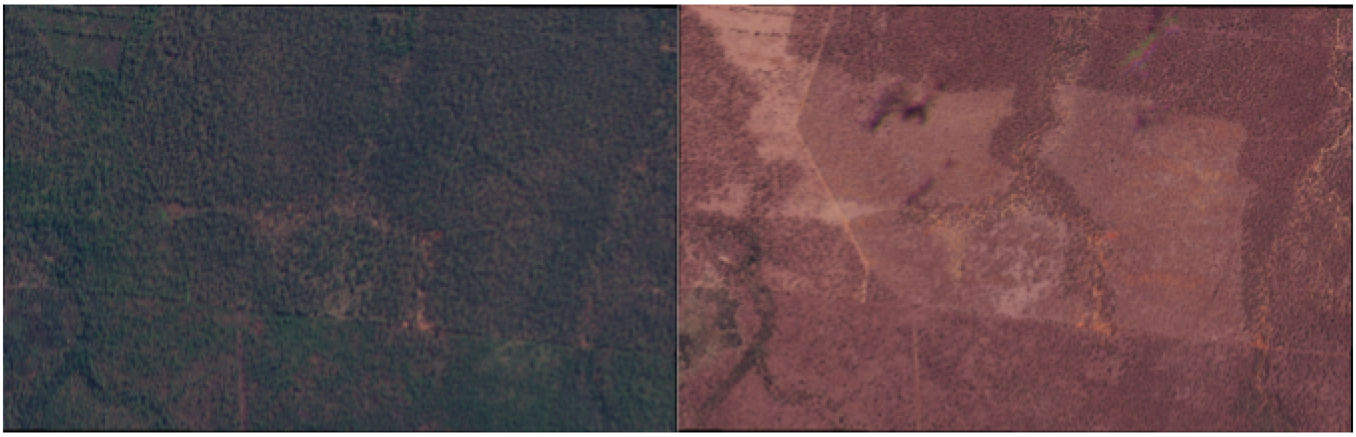


Figure 1: Forest and bushland bulldozed in Australia from 2001-2021 (the latest available year of full data).[10] The dip and then upsurge accounts for the tightening and then weakening of Queensland's deforestation laws.



Satellite imagery of land in Wyoming, Queensland before and after deforestation. Image 1: July 2022
Image 2: September 2023

THE AUSTRALIAN BEEF INDUSTRY

Australia is a major global producer of beef, and is the second largest beef exporter in the world behind Brazil.[11] There are officially about 23 million head of beef cattle currently,[12] with the majority raised in Queensland and New South Wales.[13] Beef cattle farming covers about 50% of Australia's landmass, which explains the disproportionate impact of the industry on Australia's forests and natural ecosystems.[14]

Australia's primary beef export destinations are China (22%), Japan (21%), United States (17%) and South Korea (17%),[15] with $17b worth of beef exported in 2023.[16] This makes it Australia's ninth largest export industry.[17] However, the Australian domestic market is the largest single market for Australian beef consuming about 30% of the beef produced.[18] This includes beef for supermarkets (50%) as well as restaurants (including fast-food chains) and butchers.[19] Australians are the third largest consumers of beef per capita in the world.[20]

The Australian beef supply chain contains a number of actors spanning producers (small to large agricultural businesses), processors (abattoirs and secondary processors) and retailers (supermarkets, fast-food outlets, other consumer-facing businesses such as restaurants).

Deforestation and destruction of natural ecosystems occurs at the property level by hundreds of small to large businesses raising cattle,[21] but is driven by a lack of policies and controls from processors and retailers to ensure supply chains are conversion and deforestation-free. These much larger companies have the ability to send clear market signals that only sustainably produced beef can enter the supply chains.

THE BIGGEST BUYERS OF AUSTRALIAN BEEF

Approximately 30% of Australian beef is consumed domestically, with consumers purchasing their beef through two main channels; supermarkets and butchers or the food service sector (including fast food chains).[22]

This scorecard report examines 10 of the biggest buyers of Australian beef, which have been split into two groups, *retailers* and *processors*. Retailers include supermarkets and fast food chains who sell steaks, beef patties and other beef products to their customers. The majority of fresh meat is sold through one of the two largest supermarkets in Australia, Coles or Woolworths.[23] The processors either buy cattle and slaughter them in abattoirs or turn beef into patties and other products. The processing sector is highly concentrated in Australia, with two companies - JBS and Teys - accounting for approximately 40% of all beef processing.[24]

Retailers

Aldi

German-based retailer Aldi opened in Australia in 2001 and now operates Aldi supermarkets in 594 locations across the country. Their market share of grocery retail is rapidly growing and they represent 12% of beef sales in supermarkets.[25]

Coles

Coles operates over 800 supermarkets Australia wide. It is estimated that Coles accounts for 16% of Australia's domestic beef sales.[26]

Hungry Jack's

Hungry Jack's is the Australian owned franchise of the Burger King Corporation. They operate over 440 restaurants Australia wide and claim to sell 125 million beef patties every year.[27]

McDonald's

With over 1000 fast restaurants across the country and restaurants all around the world, McDonald's is one of largest purchasers of Australian beef.[28] In 2022, McDonald's reported that they purchased 38 million kilograms of Aussie beef for Aussie restaurants. The same year, McDonald's also exported more than 26 million kilograms of Australian beef to restaurants across the world.[29]

Metcash / Independent Grocers of Australia (IGA)

Metcash is a major wholesale distribution and marketing company which owns a number of well-known brands in Australia including IGA.[30] IGA supermarkets sell approximately 2% of grocery retailed beef in Australia.[31]

Woolworths

Woolworths is Australia's largest supermarket chain, making up the largest market share of grocery retail sales for beef in Australia.[32] In 2023 Woolworths Group reported purchasing 144 million kilograms of beef.[33]

Processors

JBS

With a weekly processing capacity of over 50,000 cattle,[34] JBS Australia is the largest beef processor in the country accounting for roughly 23% of Australia's beef processing capacity.[35] Founded in Brazil in 1953, today JBS is the largest processor of beef globally. JBS Australia operates two divisions; their northern division includes five processing facilities and five feedlots across Queensland and New South Wales. Their southern division operates four beef and lamb processing facilities and one feedlot across New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania and South Australia. In 2017 JBS were fined $US8 million over links to illegal deforestation in Brazil.[36]

Teys

Teys Australia is a 50/50 joint venture with Cargill and the second largest beef processor in the country. It's estimated that Teys accounts for roughly 16% of Australia's beef processing capacity.[37] Teys operate 14 facilities along the eastern seaboard including three feedlots and six beef processing plants[38] where they process over 32,000 head of cattle weekly.[39]

Tyson

Tyson Foods Australia is owned by US-based meat processor Tyson Foods Inc[40] the world's second largest animal protein producer. They operate a beef patty manufacturing facility in Queensland servicing fast food restaurants including Mcdonald's.[41]

ComGroup Supplies

ComGroup Supplies operates three beef manufacturing facilities in Australia and New Zealand. They currently produce burger patties and pizza mince toppings for Hungry Jacks, Burger King and Dominos.[42]

GLOBAL CONVERSION- AND DEFORESTATION-FREE MOMENTUM

International momentum for conversion and deforestation-free supply chains in key agricultural commodities is gaining rapidly. While there are two key global deforestation-free pledges - the Glasgow Leaders Declaration on Forests and Land Use (signed by 148 nations)[43] and the New York Declaration of Forests (endorsed by over 200 government, corporate and non-government entities)[44] - the EU's new deforestation-free regulations and the Science-Based Target Initiative (SBTi) are the two initiatives that appear to really be driving faster momentum in the short-term.

The EU's new deforestation-free regulations, commencing at the end of 2024, will mean that any Australian beef (and other agricultural commodities) exported into the EU will have to meet new deforestation-free standards.[45] Companies exporting to that market will have to prove that the beef has not been derived from a cattle station where forest was bulldozed from January 1, 2021 onwards. An expansion of the regulations is being considered that would extend the scope to cover "other wooded lands", in other words other woody ecosystems that don't quite meet the definition of forest. This puts the onus on global beef exporters to clean up their supply chains, including those in Australia if they want to supply into the EU.

The SBTi is a global climate target setting standard now being adopted widely in the corporate sector.[46] Within the standard is a Forest, Land and Agriculture (FLAG) framework, which requires deforestation-free commitments be set by 2025 and strongly encourages accompanying conversion-free commitments.[47] The framework adopts definitions contained in the Accountability Framework Initiative (AFI), the world's leading global ethical supply chain roadmap.[48] The AFI is clear that a deforestation-free commitment encompasses both intact and regenerating natural forest. This means that any Australian company aiming to comply with the SBTi must exclude bulldozing of many types of ecosystems in their supply chains, including regenerating forests.

The Science-Based Targets for Nature (SBTN), also rapidly gaining traction within the corporate sector, refers to the AFI definitions as well and goes a step further in outlining an interim target of zero deforestation and conversion from 2020.[49] With the Taskforce for Nature-related Financial Disclosure (TNFD) set to become another major corporate disclosure tool, transparently reporting against such targets will quickly become a requirement for all companies.[50]

GLOBAL BEST PRACTICE: CONVERSION-FREE BY 2025

Drawing together the above guidance, the commitment and action of Australian beef industry companies to achieve best practice must be to:

Eliminate the conversion of all natural ecosystems, including no deforestation, by 31 December 2025, for all beef value chains the company sources from directly or indirectly, with a cut-off date of 31 December 2020.

Important guidance:

- **Alignment:** This aligns directly with the Science-Based Target Initiative (SBTi) and Science-Based Targets for Nature (SBTN) - it is global best-practice. The cut-off date aligns with the EU's deforestation-free regulations.

- **Definitions:** Definitions should be drawn from the Accountability Framework Initiative (AFI),[51] which means regenerating natural forest and natural ecosystems *must* be captured. At a bare minimum, regenerating forests above 15 years of age must be captured, as this aligns the definition of “high value regrowth” under Queensland’s *Vegetation Management Act 1999* and is easily measured. The destructive practice of “thinning” a forest or bushland must also be classified as deforestation or conversion.

- **Forest threshold:** Either the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the UN (FAO)[52] or Australian Kyoto threshold[53] for forest can be used, as per guidelines from the AFI.

- **“Primary forest”:** This is a redundant and outdated term referring to “undisturbed” forests that is now embedded in a more appropriate “natural forest” definition by the AFI, reflecting the critically important values of regenerating or fully regenerated forests. Commitments that only focus on primary forest are not credible nor aligned with the SBTi and SBTN.

- **Cut-off date:** The cut-off date of 31 December 2020 means that any conversion or deforestation that has occurred on a cattle property after this date is captured by the policy and should not be or end up in the supply chain of a company.

Successful implementation must include the following:

- **Resourcing:** A commitment to invest in the team and financial resources required.

- **Traceability:** Implementing a robust traceability system through the beef supply chain, including geolocation. Cattle movement information is available through the National Livestock Identification System (NLIS) - it is incumbent on beef industry companies to ensure this data is no longer held in secret by Meat and Livestock Australia.

- **Monitoring:** Monitoring for conversion and deforestation across the beef supply chain. It is incumbent on beef industry companies to ensure they have either a private monitoring tool or advocate for a comprehensive national system run by the Federal Government.

- **Transparency:** Regular public reporting on progress and the publishing of full supplier lists.

- **Processes:** Processes in place to ensure suppliers are delivering against targets.

SCORECARD OF MAJOR BEEF BUYERS

Greenpeace frequently compiles corporate scorecards to provide public transparency and interrogate glossy marketing from companies in a variety of industries. In this case we assessed how the commitments and implementation efforts of ten of Australia's largest beef buyers stack up against a conservation and deforestation-free target by 2025.

Each company was scored out of 10, with 5 points each for the strength of the commitment and the strength of the implementation efforts. All companies were initially contacted requesting a response to a survey and offered a meeting to discuss their information. All companies were also sent their draft score to allow for further information to be provided or to challenge the fairness of the score. See Appendix A for more on the methodology and detailed scoring.

All of the companies assessed failed, with none scoring above 50%. While a small handful of companies had some form of deforestation-free commitment, none were able to provide clear evidence of implementing their commitments. Crucially, this is due to a lack of full tracking of supply chains down to the property level. Given deforestation has been a persistent issue in Australian beef supply chains for decades, this reflects very poorly on the environmental credentials of these companies.

MAJOR BEEF BUYERS DEFORESTATION SCORECARD

	Deforestation-free Commitment	Plan to Implement	Total (out of 10)
Aldi	4.50 / 5	0.25 / 5	4.75
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Tyson	1.5 / 5	0.25 / 5	1.75
Coles	0.25 / 5	0.50 / 5	0.75
Hungry Jacks	0.5 / 5	0 / 5	0.5
Teys	0.5 / 5	0 / 5	0.5
Metcash/IGA	0 / 5	0.25 / 5	0.25
ComGroup	0 / 5	0 / 5	0

Summary of commitments and implementation

Aldi: Aldi has a relatively strong commitment but was unable to provide any information verifying how this is being implemented.

McDonald's: McDonald's has a minimal deforestation-free commitment. Greenpeace considers McDonalds' claims that it is virtually deforestation-free in Australia cannot be verified. McDonald's was unable to provide information demonstrating it tracks its supply chain down to the property level - it relies heavily on regional information which is inadequate for tracking deforestation.

Woolworths: Woolworths has a conservative commitment to achieving *net zero* deforestation by the end of 2025 but provides little information on how this will be done. Woolworths states it is looking into the practicalities of transitioning to a stronger target to align with global best-practice.

JBS: JBS has a very weak commitment for a company that processes more beef than any other, with an implementation deadline of 2035. While JBS discusses how cattle are traced, it's unclear if it is using this system to address deforestation and conversion in its supply chain.

Tyson: Tyson has a commitment to be deforestation-free by 2025 however, there is no information about the traceability or origin of its beef and therefore no implementation plan.

Coles: Coles has no commitment to eliminate deforestation or conversion. While it has a system of lifetime supply chain traceability for cattle, this does not appear to be used for deforestation or conversion monitoring.

Hungry Jacks: While Hungry Jacks mentions a commitment to responsible sourcing and eliminating deforestation, it provides no details of when or how this is or will be done.

Teys: Teys Australia has no commitment to eliminate deforestation and conversion. Its joint partner Cargill does have a commitment to be free of deforestation in agricultural supply chains by 2030, however, it's unclear if this commitment applies to its Australian operations.

Metcash/IGA: Metcash has no deforestation commitment. It scored some points for mentioning 'responsibly sourced beef' but provided no details of what this means.

ComGroup Supplies: ComGroup has not articulated a commitment to eliminate deforestation and conversion.

Appendix A - Full scorecard methodology

Criteria	Detail	Weight	Considerations
Commitment. Have they made a strong commitment?	1.1. Commitment to protect forests (deforestation-free)?	2	2 points only if AFI-aligned and there is explicit commitment to protect regenerated or regenerating forests at least 15 years of age, including on land where livestock is currently present; 1.5 points if explicitly AFI-aligned; 1 point if commitment only covers "primary" and/or HCV forest; 0.5 if mentions ending deforestation.
	1.2. Commitment to protect all natural ecosystems (conversion-free)?	1	1 point only if conversion-free stated; 0 points if not
	1.3. Clear timeline of full implementation by at least 2025, with a cut-off date of December 2020?	1	1 point only if targets are aligned; 0.5 points if partially aligned or the targets are for a minimalist commitment (i.e. only "primary forest"); 0 points if no target set or beyond 2030.
	1.4. commitment covers beef plus all other relevant primary commodities in the supply chain?	1	1 point only if all commodities relevant included in commitment; 0.5 if just beef.
		5	
Implementation. Does it appear they will meet their commitment?	2.1. Clear and transparent sourcing policy and traceability system in place that is able to identify conversion and deforestation in the supply chain at a property level?	2	2 points only if able to demonstrate full traceability to property-level across the entire supply chain; 1 point if able to demonstrate traceability in deforestation hotspots at property-level; 0.5 points if only able to demonstrate this occurs at a regional or sub-regional level.
	2.2. Active monitoring of conversion and deforestation at a property level, including using	1	1 point only if able to demonstrate this occurs at a property level; 0.25 point if only able to demonstrate this occurs

	Queensland's SLATS data in that state?		at a regional or sub-regional level.
	2.3. Able to disclose full exposure to conversion and deforestation-risk commodities?	1	1 point only if disclosure is public, accurate and transparent; 0 point if public statements are potentially misleading (e.g. claiming to be "deforestation-free" when this does not include regenerated forest or other threatened species habitat) or no attempt has been made.
	2.4. Actively working with producers and processors that need assistance to stop conversion and deforestation and ending relations with those that don't want to stop?	1	1 point if actively addressing deforestation and conversion and ending relations with some. 0.25 if mentioning working with suppliers to address deforestation in their supply chain.
		5	
		10	

ALDI

Criteria	Detail	Weighting	Score
Commitment. Have they made a strong commitment?	1.1. Commitment to protect forests (deforestation-free)?	2	1.5
	1.2. Commitment to protect all natural ecosystems (conversion-free)?	1	1
	1.3. Clear timeline of full implementation by at least 2025, with a cut-off date of December 2020?	1	1
	1.4. commitment covers beef plus all other relevant primary commodities in the value chain?	1	1
		5	4.5
Implementation. Does it appear they will meet their commitment?	2.1. Clear and transparent sourcing policy and traceability system in place that is able to identify conversion and deforestation in the value chain at a property level?	2	0.25
	2.2. Active monitoring of conversion and deforestation at a property level, including using Queensland's SLATS data in that state?	1	0
	2.3. Able to disclose full exposure to conversion and deforestation-risk commodities?	1	0
	2.4. Actively working with producers and processors that need assistance to stop conversion and deforestation and ending relations with those that don't want to stop?	1	0
		5	0.25
		10	4.75

Woolworths

Criteria	Detail	Weight	Score
Commitment. Have they made a strong commitment?	1.1. Commitment to protect forests (deforestation-free)?	2	1
	1.2. Commitment to protect all natural ecosystems (conversion-free)?	1	0.25
	1.3. Clear timeline of full implementation by at least 2025, with a cut-off date of December 2020?	1	1
	1.4. commitment covers beef plus all other relevant primary commodities in the value chain?	1	1
		5	3.25
Implementation. Does it appear they will meet their commitment?	2.1. Clear and transparent sourcing policy and traceability system in place that is able to identify conversion and deforestation in the value chain at a property level?	2	0.5
	2.2. Active monitoring of conversion and deforestation at a property level, including using Queensland's SLATS data in that state?	1	0.25
	2.3. Able to disclose full exposure to conversion and deforestation-risk commodities?	1	0
	2.4. Actively working with producers and processors that need assistance to stop conversion and deforestation and ending relations with those that don't want to stop?	1	0
		5	0.75
		10	4

McDonald's

Criteria	Detail	Weight	Score
Commitment. Have they made a strong commitment?	1.1. Commitment to protect forests (deforestation-free)?	2	1
	1.2. Commitment to protect all natural ecosystems (conversion-free)?	1	0
	1.3. Clear timeline of full implementation by at least 2025, with a cut-off date of December 2020?	1	0.5
	1.4. commitment covers beef plus all other relevant primary commodities in the value chain?	1	1
		5	2.5
Implementation. Does it appear they will meet their commitment?	2.1. Clear and transparent sourcing policy and traceability system in place that is able to identify conversion and deforestation in the value chain at a property level?	2	0.5
	2.2. Active monitoring of conversion and deforestation at a property level, including using Queensland's SLATS data in that state?	1	0.25
	2.3. Able to disclose full exposure to conversion and deforestation-risk commodities?	1	0
	2.4. Actively working with producers and processors that need assistance to stop conversion and deforestation and ending relations with those that don't want to stop?	1	0.25
		5	1
		10	3.5

JBS

Criteria	Detail	Weight	Score
Commitment. Have they made a strong commitment?	1.1. Commitment to protect forests (deforestation-free)?	2	1
	1.2. Commitment to protect all natural ecosystems (conversion-free)?	1	0
	1.3. Clear timeline of full implementation by at least 2025, with a cut-off date of December 2020?	1	0
	1.4. commitment covers beef plus all other relevant primary commodities in the value chain?	1	0
		5	1
Implementation. Does it appear they will meet their commitment?	2.1. Clear and transparent sourcing policy and traceability system in place that is able to identify conversion and deforestation in the value chain at a property level?	2	1
	2.2. Active monitoring of conversion and deforestation at a property level, including using Queensland's SLATS data in that state?	1	0.25
	2.3. Able to disclose full exposure to conversion and deforestation-risk commodities?	1	0
	2.4. Actively working with producers and processors that need assistance to stop conversion and deforestation and ending relations with those that don't want to stop?	1	0.25
		5	1.5
		10	2.5

Tyson

Criteria	Detail	Weighting	Score
Commitment. Have they made a strong commitment?	1.1. Commitment to protect forests (deforestation-free)?	2	1
	1.2. Commitment to protect all natural ecosystems (conversion-free)?	1	0
	1.3. Clear timeline of full implementation by at least 2025, with a cut-off date of December 2020?	1	0.5
	1.4. commitment covers beef plus all other relevant primary commodities in the value chain?	1	0
		5	1.5
Implementation. Does it appear they will meet their commitment?	2.1. Clear and transparent sourcing policy and traceability system in place that is able to identify conversion and deforestation in the value chain at a property level?	2	0.25
	2.2. Active monitoring of conversion and deforestation at a property level, including using Queensland's SLATS data in that state?	1	0
	2.3. Able to disclose full exposure to conversion and deforestation-risk commodities?	1	0
	2.4. Actively working with producers and processors that need assistance to stop conversion and deforestation and ending relations with those that don't want to stop?	1	0
		5	0.25
		10	1.75

Coles

Criteria	Detail	Weighting	Score
Commitment. Have they made a strong commitment?	1.1. Commitment to protect forests (deforestation-free)?	2	0.25
	1.2. Commitment to protect all natural ecosystems (conversion-free)?	1	0
	1.3. Clear timeline of full implementation by at least 2025, with a cut-off date of December 2020?	1	0
	1.4. commitment covers beef plus all other relevant primary commodities in the value chain?	1	0
		5	0.25
Implementation. Does it appear they will meet their commitment?	2.1. Clear and transparent sourcing policy and traceability system in place that is able to identify conversion and deforestation in the value chain at a property level?	2	0.25
	2.2. Active monitoring of conversion and deforestation at a property level, including using Queensland's SLATS data in that state?	1	0
	2.3. Able to disclose full exposure to conversion and deforestation-risk commodities?	1	0.25
	2.4. Actively working with producers and processors that need assistance to stop conversion and deforestation and ending relations with those that don't want to stop?	1	0
		5	0.5
		10	0.75

Hungry Jack's

Criteria	Detail	Weighting	Score
Commitment. Have they made a strong commitment?	1.1. Commitment to protect forests (deforestation-free)?	2	0.5
	1.2. Commitment to protect all natural ecosystems (conversion-free)?	1	0
	1.3. Clear timeline of full implementation by at least 2025, with a cut-off date of December 2020?	1	0
	1.4. commitment covers beef plus all other relevant primary commodities in the value chain?	1	0
		5	0.5
Implementation. Does it appear they will meet their commitment?	2.1. Clear and transparent sourcing policy and traceability system in place that is able to identify conversion and deforestation in the value chain at a property level?	2	0
	2.2. Active monitoring of conversion and deforestation at a property level, including using Queensland's SLATS data in that state?	1	0
	2.3. Able to disclose full exposure to conversion and deforestation-risk commodities?	1	0
	2.4. Actively working with producers and processors that need assistance to stop conversion and deforestation and ending relations with those that don't want to stop?	1	0
		5	0
		10	0.5

Teys

Criteria	Detail	Weighting	Score
Commitment. Have they made a strong commitment?	1.1. Commitment to protect forests (deforestation-free)?	2	0.5
	1.2. Commitment to protect all natural ecosystems (conversion-free)?	1	0
	1.3. Clear timeline of full implementation by at least 2025, with a cut-off date of December 2020?	1	0
	1.4. commitment covers beef plus all other relevant primary commodities in the value chain?	1	0
		5	0.5
Implementation. Does it appear they will meet their commitment?	2.1. Clear and transparent sourcing policy and traceability system in place that is able to identify conversion and deforestation in the value chain at a property level?	2	0
	2.2. Active monitoring of conversion and deforestation at a property level, including using Queensland's SLATS data in that state?	1	0
	2.3. Able to disclose full exposure to conversion and deforestation-risk commodities?	1	0
	2.4. Actively working with producers and processors that need assistance to stop conversion and deforestation and ending relations with those that don't want to stop?	1	0
		5	0
		10	0.5

Metcash / IGA

Criteria	Detail	Weighting	Score
Commitment. Have they made a strong commitment?	1.1. Commitment to protect forests (deforestation-free)?	2	0
	1.2. Commitment to protect all natural ecosystems (conversion-free)?	1	0
	1.3. Clear timeline of full implementation by at least 2025, with a cut-off date of December 2020?	1	0
	1.4. commitment covers beef plus all other relevant primary commodities in the value chain?	1	0
		5	0
Implementation. Does it appear they will meet their commitment?	2.1. Clear and transparent sourcing policy and traceability system in place that is able to identify conversion and deforestation in the value chain at a property level?	2	0.25
	2.2. Active monitoring of conversion and deforestation at a property level, including using Queensland's SLATS data in that state?	1	0
	2.3. Able to disclose full exposure to conversion and deforestation-risk commodities?	1	0
	2.4. Actively working with producers and processors that need assistance to stop conversion and deforestation and ending relations with those that don't want to stop?	1	0
		5	0.25
		10	0.25

ComGroup Supplies

Criteria	Detail	Weighting	Score
Commitment. Have they made a strong commitment?	1.1. Commitment to protect forests (deforestation-free)?	2	0
	1.2. Commitment to protect all natural ecosystems (conversion-free)?	1	0
	1.3. Clear timeline of full implementation by at least 2025, with a cut-off date of December 2020?	1	0
	1.4. commitment covers beef plus all other relevant primary commodities in the value chain?	1	0
		5	0
Implementation. Does it appear they will meet their commitment?	2.1. Clear and transparent sourcing policy and traceability system in place that is able to identify conversion and deforestation in the value chain at a property level?	2	0
	2.2. Active monitoring of conversion and deforestation at a property level, including using Queensland's SLATS data in that state?	1	0
	2.3. Able to disclose full exposure to conversion and deforestation-risk commodities?	1	0
	2.4. Actively working with producers and processors that need assistance to stop conversion and deforestation and ending relations with those that don't want to stop?	1	0
		5	0
		10	0

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