Financial institution
Assessment methodology
2021

How are the 150 financial institutions in the Forest 500 assessed and ranked?

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

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About Global Canopy:
Global Canopy is an innovative environmental organisation that targets the market forces destroying tropical forests. Since 2001, we have been testing new approaches to tackling deforestation, and guiding companies, investors and governments worldwide to think differently about our planet's forests. See:www.globalcanopy.org

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FINANCIAL INSTITUTION ASSESSMENTS

The financial institutions included within the Forest 500 have the power to influence the sustainability of forest risk commodity supply chains through their investments and lendings into the companies with the greatest influence on forest-risk commodity supply chains. By setting clear expectations and engaging with companies involved in agricultural commodity supply chains, financial institutions can help to accelerate the transition towards commodity production and procurement that is free from deforestation, conversion, and associated human rights abuses.

Forest 500 identifies and ranks the 150 financial institutions that have the greatest power to create an enabling framework where such supply chains are incentivised, and disincentives are in place to reduce unsustainable practices.

The 150 financial institutions are selected because they provide the largest amount of finance (through loans and underwritings, bondholdings, and shareholdings) to the 350 companies with the greatest influence on tropical deforestation through their forest-risk commodity supply chains. This methodology lays out the criteria which the 150 financial institutions are assessed against.

Financial institutions are assessed on the strength of their policies and their implementation for the four highest-risk forest-risk commodities – palm oil, soy, cattle products (including beef and leather), and timber products (including timber and pulp and paper). The financial institutions are assessed against the information which has been made publicly available on their websites. Wherever possible financial institutions are assessed in their native language to allow for subjectivities in language.

This methodology was created in 2014 and has been reviewed annually by Global Canopy and external experts working on these issues, to ensure that it continues to reflect best practice in financial institution action on deforestation. Scores are automatically calculated according to how answers are categorised by the assessor as per the methodology in this document.

SCORE BREAKDOWN

There are four categories of criteria against which financial institutions have been assessed.

Financial institutions are assessed against four categories. Their **Overall Approach** including information on the financial institution and its overarching approach to deforestation is collected once for the entire financial institution, then for each commodity the **Policy Strength** for both deforestation and **Social Considerations** including the scope and ambition of the policies is scored. The transparency of each financial institution in reporting progress against commodity commitments and implementation is scored in the **Reporting and Implementation** section. Financial institutions are scored out of 100 points, with the following point breakdown forming each score:

SECTION	POLICY AREA	MAXIMUM POINTS
1	Overall Approach	10
2	Policy Strength	31
3	Social Considerations	28
4	Reporting and Implementation	31
	TOTAL	**100**

Financial institutions receive both a **Total Score** and a **Commodity Score** for all four of the commodities they are assessed for. The **Commodity Score** is made up of the answers to sections 2-4 for a specific commodity and thus sections 2-4 are repeated for all four commodities the financial institution is assessed for. In addition to the answers to the indicators themselves, which produce the scores for each financial institution, we also collect additional information for each indicator which does not impact the financial institution's scores.

To calculate the total score for a financial institution, a financial institution's commodity scores (for sections 2-4) are averaged across all four commodities.

CHANGES TO THE METHODOLOGY

Forest 500 reviews all of our methodologies, including the financial institution assessment methodology, every year and updates it in line with best practice.

In 2021, the financial institution assessment methodology was aligned with the Forest 500 company assessment methodology, and therefore closely aligns with the Accountability Framework Initiative's Common Methodology. As a result of this, 12 indicators were either added or underwent significant change in the 2021 methodology review, as detailed in the table below.

Reporting and implementation now assessed once per commodity

Previously, the Forest 500 financial institution assessment methodology assessed financial institutions on how they report and implement their deforestation policies across all of the commodities. In 2021, the methodology was updated to assess financial institutions on their reporting and implementation of their deforestation policies once per commodity.

Changes in how certification is scored

The way that commitments to use certification schemes are scored was reviewed in 2021. Credible certification schemes are defined as those which are multi-stakeholder and which have requirements of deforestation-free or conversion-free production/sourcing. For financial institutions that have only made policy requirements for companies through the use of a credible certification scheme, their policy will be categorised as ‘credible certification scheme’, which is awarded fewer points than commitments to zero-net or zero-gross deforestation or conversion. This is aligned with the Accountability Framework guidance. Policies which require the use of non-credible certification schemes are categorised as 'sustainability commitment', as in previous years.

In 2021 Forest 500 identified RSPO, RTRS, FSC, and PEFC as meeting these requirements.

New indicators in 2021

Indicator ID	Indicator text	Changes
1.2	Does the financial institution recognise deforestation as a business risk?	New indicator
1.3	Does the financial institution have a climate target which includes at least the scope 1 and scope 2 emissions of the companies in their financial portfolios?	New indicator (non-scoring)
2.1	The financial institution has commodity-specific policies or explicitly states that their overarching policy applies to specific commodity supply chains	Change in scoring and answer options
2.3	The financial institutions requires companies to monitor their own operations or suppliers for compliance to ensure that commodities are sourced without impacting priority forests.	New indicator
2.4	Does the financial institution require the companies in its financial portfolio to conduct commodity-specific risk assessments related to forest risk OR ESIA assessments for new site development or land acquisition?	New indicator
2.5	Does the financial institution require the companies in its financial portfolios to have specified a company-wide cut-off date for deforestation, conversion that would be considered non-compliant with their deforestation or conversion-free commitment?	New indicator
2.11	Does the financial institution require the company to refrain from land acquisition or development until any existing land conflicts have been resolved?	New indicator (non-scoring)
4.3	Does the financial institution require the companies in its financial portfolios to disclose the locations of its production sites/land holdings/company-owned processing facilities and/or its suppliers?	New indicator
4.5	The financial institution has a clear public process to identify policy non-compliance.	Changed indicator to focus solely on non-compliance processes
4.6	The financial institution has a clear public process to engage with companies to manage policy non-compliance.	Changed indicator to focus solely on engagement processes
4.7	The financial institution annually reports the number or proportion of portfolio companies to which this policy applies, proportion which are compliant with their	Changed indicator to provide clearer guidance on what financial institutions should be reporting

	time-bound plans/in compliance with the financial institution’s policy, and the number of companies/clients which have been engaged on deforestation-risk.	
4.8	Does the financial institution have a green financing product with requirements on deforestation and/or conversion?	New indicator (non-scoring)

AWARENESS, UNDERSTANDING, INTENT

Indicators 1.1 through 1.4 are assessed once per financial institution.

NUMBER	INDICATOR	MAX. POINTS
1.1	The financial institution has an overarching commitment to remove or reduce the amount of deforestation and/or conversion of all natural ecosystems caused by companies in their portfolio, or a clear statement of intent to tackle deforestation/conversion, or an awareness of the impacts of deforestation/conversion.	*6 pts*
Guidance	*Overarching commitments must be financial institution-wide (i.e. must apply to all financing). Conversion-free is understood as no conversion of natural ecosystems anywhere (also referred to as zero/zero gross conversion), deforestation-free is understood as no loss of natural forests anywhere (also referred to as zero/zero gross deforestation), while zero net deforestation is understood as a commitment to offset forest loss through forest restoration.*	
Answer options	Conversion-free commitment or a deforestation-free commitment that explicitly includes all other natural ecosystems	6
	Deforestation-free commitment	4
	Zero net deforestation commitment	2
	No overarching commitment	0
1.2	Does the financial institution recognise deforestation as a business risk?	*2 pts*
Guidance	*The financial institution recognises that deforestation poses a risk to the financial institution itself. Business risk can be recognised in multiple ways, including but not limited to financial, operational, competition, or reputational risk.* *This risk can be identified using terms including 'risk', 'threat', and 'impact', as well as through language acknowledging the potential future impact of deforestation on the financial institution, including those suggesting that the financial institution is adapting its financing activities to respond to environmental issues caused by deforestation.*	
Answer options	Yes	2
	No policy	0
Extra details	Is this awareness shown through:	

	-Signatory to the BEI's Soft Commodity Compact or another finance sector initiative on deforestation -Statement on deforestation/conversion showing understanding of risks to the financial institution	
	Is the financial risk recognised by the financial institution reputational, financial, material, etc.?	
1.3	Does the financial institution have a climate target which includes at least the scope 1 and scope 2 emissions of the companies in their financial portfolios?	0
Guidance	*To score, the financial institution must have a target to reduce their impact on the climate, through greenhouse gas emissions, which explicitly includes the scope 1 and scope 2 emissions of the companies in their financial portfolios. To be considered a target, the commitment must have a numerical element, e.g. a measurable target or deadline.*	
Answer options	Yes	NA
	No	NA
Extra details	Is this climate target: -absolute zero emissions -net-zero emissions -other or unclear	NA
	What is the target date for the financial institution to achieve their climate target?	
1.4	Does the financial institution require the company to have an anti-corruption policy?	2 pts
Guidance	*To be awarded points, the financial institution must require that companies in their portfolios have an anti-corruption policy, as well as a policy prohibiting abusive tax arrangements.* *Requiring only one of these policies scores half points.*	
Answer options	Yes, both an anti-corruption policy and a policy on prohibiting abusive tax arrangements	2
	Yes, either an anti-corruption policy or a policy on prohibiting abusive tax arrangements	1
	No policy	0

POLICY STRENGTH

Financial institutions are assessed on the following indicators for all four commodities.

<table>
<tr><th>NUMBER</th><th>INDICATOR</th><th>MAX. POINTS</th></tr>
<tr><td>2.1</td><td>The financial institution has commodity-specific policies or explicitly states that their overarching policy applies to specific commodity supply chains</td><td>8 pts</td></tr>
<tr><td>Guidance</td><td colspan="2">Policies are categorised into:
- Conversion-free commitment/Zero conversion: commitment to commodity production or sourcing that prevents clearing or conversion of any native
vegetation, beyond just forests.
-Deforestation-free commitment/Zero deforestation
-Zero net deforestation commitment
-Commitment to the protection of priority forest types (Primary/natural/intact forests or high conservation value forests
-Commitment to credible certification schemes that protect one of more of the priority forest types (RTRS/RSPO/FSC/PEFC)
- Sustainability commitment: commitments to produce or procure ‘sustainably’ or ‘responsibly’ produced commodities. Or commitment to certification that is not listed as credible under this methodology.
Commitments under this indicator are classified under these categories to enable differentiation among financial institutions on the level of ambition of policies falling under this indicator. If a financial institution has multiple commitments under this indicator, only the strongest commitment is scored.

Certification schemes can score for this indicator, providing the company has committed to certification. Solely requiring companies to be a member of a certification scheme/body does not score for this indicator.

The financial institution must state the specific commodity by name. General statements will not score for this indicator.

Policies in place for funds or bonds cannot score.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="6">Answer options</td><td>Zero-gross conversion</td><td>8</td></tr>
<tr><td>Zero-net conversion</td><td>7</td></tr>
<tr><td>Zero-gross deforestation</td><td>6</td></tr>
<tr><td>Zero-net deforestation</td><td>5</td></tr>
<tr><td>Protects priority forests</td><td>4</td></tr>
<tr><td>Credible certification</td><td>4</td></tr>
</table>

	Protects globally important landscapes (including UNESCO World Heritage Sites, RAMSAR wetlands, IUCN category 1-4 areas, protected areas)	2
	Sustainability Commitment	2
	No commitment	0
2.2	The financial institution requires companies to provide proof that their operations and business practices comply with all applicable local, national, and international laws and regulations.	*3 pts*
Guidance	*To be awarded points, the financial institution must require that companies in their portfolios provide evidence that all commodities that they use are legally produced along the entire supply chain. Half points are awarded if the company is only required to provide evidence that their own business is legally operated. Fewer points are awarded if the financial institution does not require evidence but does encourage companies to comply.* *Policies in place for funds or bonds cannot score.*	
Answer options	Companies' entire supply chain - Required	3
	Companies' entire supply chain – Encouraged	2
	Companies' own operations – Required	1.5
	Companies' own operations – Encouraged	1
2.3	The financial institutions requires companies to monitor their own operations or suppliers for compliance to ensure that commodities are sourced without impacting priority forests.	*4 pts*
Guidance	*Full points are awarded if the financial institution requires companies in its financial portfolios to monitor their own operations or their suppliers for compliance with commitments on HCV/HCS/primary/intact/natural forests.* *It is also recorded whether financial institutions encourage or require companies to:* *-commit to monitoring and/or auditing their operations or suppliers* *-have an assurance mechanism either through a credible third party certification scheme* *-or have a system to track and monitor the origin of the commodity in order to be able to ascertain compliance (ask all companies to trace supplies back to plantation, or ask upstream companies (producers, processors, traders) to trace back to plantation and downstream companies (manufacturers and retailers) to trace back to at least first importer and conduct sufficient due diligence checks to ascertain that supplies from that importer are compliant with their commitment)* *Financial institutions must have scored for 2.1 to score for this indicator.*	

	Policies in place for funds or bonds cannot score.	
Answer options	Required	4
	Encouraged	2
Extra details	Type of policy: -commitment to monitor or audit operations or suppliers -assurance mechanism -traceability system	NA
	Certification scheme (if applicable)	
2.4	Does the financial institution require the companies in its financial portfolio to conduct commodity-specific risk assessments related to forest risk OR ESIA assessments for new site development or land acquisition?	4 pts
Guidance	*The financial institution must ask companies in its financial portfolio to commit to conducting risk-assessments for their operations (if upstream) or supply chains (if downstream), which explicitly includes forests or deforestation. This can include HCV/HCS assessments.* *Financial institutions must have scored for 2.1 to score for this indicator.* *Policies in place for funds or bonds cannot score.*	
Answer options	Required	4
	Encouraged	2
2.5	Does the financial institution require the companies in its financial portfolios to have specified a company-wide cut-off date for deforestation, conversion that would be considered non-compliant with their deforestation or conversion-free commitment?	4 pts
Guidance	*This indicator assesses whether the financial institution requires companies to set a specific cut-off date for deforestation or conversion in their supply chain. Clearance after the cut-off date would render a given area or production unit non-compliant with the company's deforestation commitment.* *Financial institutions must have scored for 2.1 to score for this indicator.* *Policies in place for funds or bonds cannot score.*	
Answer options	Required	4
	Encouraged	2
Extra details	What cut-off date is specified?	NA
	Is the cut-off date set by the financial institution?	

SOCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

Financial institutions are assessed on the following indicators for all four commodities.

NUMBER	INDICATOR	MAX. POINTS
2.6	The financial institution requires the company to ensure the Free, Prior and Informed Consent of indigenous and local communities	4 pts
Guidance	*Use of the term FPIC in reference to indigenous people and local communities is required to score points under this indicator. The policy should apply for at least one of the commodities for which there is a policy, for the overall sustainability policy or for general lending and investment criteria.* *Policies in place for funds or bonds cannot score.*	
Answer options	Required	4
	Encouraged	2
2.7	The financial institution requires companies to have thorough and transparent mechanisms for grievances in relation to their operations and supply chains to be reported	4 pts
Guidance	*To be awarded full points the bank must require companies to have grievance mechanisms in place to identify and remedy adverse social and/or environmental impacts linked to their operations.* *Policies in place for funds or bonds cannot score.*	

Answer options	Required	4
	Encouraged	2
2.8	**The financial institution has a policy that requires companies to ensure their business operations meet key labour standards**	**4 pts**
Guidance	*Key labour standards include those laid out in the United Nations (UN) Declaration of Human Rights, UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, IFC Performance Standard 2 and the ILO core conventions: ILO Convention 87 on Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize, ILO Convention 98 on the Right to Organize and Collective Bargaining, ILO Convention 29 on Forced Labor, ILO Convention 105 on the Abolition of Forced Labor, ILO Convention 138 on Minimum Age (of Employment), ILO Convention 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labor, ILO Convention 100 on Equal Remuneration, ILO Convention 111 on Discrimination (Employment and Occupation), UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, Article 32.1 UN Convention on the Protection of the Rights of all Migrant Workers and Members of their Families.* Financial institutions must require all four of the key labour standards, or explicitly commit to the ILO or UN Declaration of Human Rights in order to score here. *Policies in place for funds or bonds cannot score.*	
Answer options	Companies' entire supply chain – Required	4
	Companies' entire supply chain – Encouraged	3
	Companies' own operations – Required	2
	Companies' own operations – Encouraged	1
Extra detail	Does the financial institution ask the company to protect the health and safety of its own operations or its supply chain workers?	NA
	Type of policy: -ILO -UNGP -UN Declaration of HR -Discrimination -Forced Labour -Child Labour -Freedom of Association	
2.9	**The financial institution has a policy that requires companies to addresses gender equality issues in relation to their suppliers**	**4 pts**
Guidance	*Companies should be required to address gender inequality in commodity supply chains including addressing gender related worker & human rights and encouraging the inclusion of women in commodity supply chains on equal terms.*	

	Labour and worker's rights commitments should address different risks of women and men with particular attention to sexual and gender-based harassment, equal pay and remuneration, and gender-based discrimination *Commitments should encourage the inclusion of women in commodity supply chains on equal terms. This can include increasing sourcing of commodities from producers that are making an active effort to increase the participation of women in commodity supply chains, and addressing issues faced by women in agricultural supply chains including but not limited to securing land rights and increasing access to technology, financial services, training, and markets.* *Full points are awarded if the financial institution's policy addresses both gender related worker & human rights and encouraging the inclusion of women in commodity supply chains on equal terms. This can include an explicit commitment to apply the United Nations Women's Empowerment Principles.* *Half points are awarded if a financial institution has a commitment for addressing either gender related worker & human rights or encouraging the inclusion of women in commodity supply chains on equal terms.* *At Forest 500 we acknowledge that sex and gender are separate, and are not defined by the other. However, in the Forest 500 financial institution assessment methodology due to the global scope of the financial institutions we are assessing, we do accept references to either sex or gender for this indicator.* *Policies in place for funds or bonds cannot score.*	
Answer options	Companies must address gender related worker and labour rights AND the inclusion of women on equal terms across their whole supply chain - Required	4
	Companies must address gender related worker and labour rights AND the inclusion of women on equal terms across their whole supply chain – Encouraged	3
	Companies must address gender related worker and labour rights OR the inclusion of women on equal terms across whole SC – Required	3
	Companies must address gender related worker and labour rights OR the inclusion of women on equal terms across whole SC – Encouraged	2
	Companies must address gender related worker and labour rights only for own operations – Required	1
	Companies must address gender related worker and labour rights only for own operations - Encouraged	0.5
2.10	The financial institution has a policy that requires companies to encourage the inclusion of small-scale farmers in their supply chains	4 pts
Guidance	*Companies should be required to encourage and/or increase small-scale farmer participation in commodity supply chains and/or increasing investments and/or capacity in improving the yields and livelihoods of small-scale farmers in regions companies source from. This can include increasing the number of small-scale farmers they source from and providing training, financial, and/or technical support to increase the productivity and quality of small-scale farmer commodity production, encourage product diversification, and/or facilitate greater market access*	

	from small-scale farmers they source from. Commitments can also focus on developing long-term stable business partnerships with small-scale farmers and developing fair and transparent contracts that do not exploit small-scale farmers. *Policies in place for funds or bonds cannot score.*	
Answer options	Required	4
	Encouraged	2
2.11	Does the financial institution require the company to refrain from land acquisition or development until any existing land conflicts have been resolved?	NA
Guidance	*This is a non-scoring indicator.* *The financial institution should require the companies in its financial portfolio to refrain from any new land acquisition or new developments until any existing or potential land conflicts have been resolved.* *If financial institutions only encourage the companies in their financial portfolios to do so, then they receive half points.* *Policies in place for funds or bonds cannot count for this indicator.*	
Answer options	Required	NA
	Encouraged	NA

POLICY SCOPE

These indicators are asked once per policy strength and social considerations indicator (2.1-2.11).

NUMBER	INDICATOR	MAX. POINTS
3.1	The financial institution applies the policy to all of their operations and financial services provided.	4 pts
Guidance	*Policies that only apply to subsidiaries of the financial institution, or only apply to certain types of financing (e.g. corporate lending, project finance, asset management, advisory services), lose points for this indicator.*	
Answer options	All financing	4
	No	0
3.2	The financial institution applies the policy to all deals regardless of size.	4 pts
Guidance	*For financial institutions to be awarded full points, they must apply their policies to all companies that they lend or invest in. FIs that only apply policies to companies where deal size is above or below a threshold lose points for this indicator.*	
Answer options	All financing	4
	No	0
3.3	The financial institution applies the policy to companies regardless of their size.	4 pts
Guidance	*For full points, policies must apply to all companies regardless of their size. Policies that only apply to e.g. small-holders or to companies larger than a certain threshold lose points for this indicator.*	
Answer options	All financing	4
	No	0
3.4	The financial institution applies the policy to companies regardless of their position in soft commodity supply chains (producers, processors, traders, manufacturers, and retailers).	4 pts
Guidance	*For financial institutions to be awarded full points, they must apply their policies to companies in all segments of the supply chain, from producers to retailers. Policies that only apply to some segments receive fewer points.*	
Answer options	All financing	4
	Some supply chains segments	-0.8 pts per supply chain segment not covered under policy

REPORTING AND IMPLEMENTATION

Financial institutions are assessed on the following indicators for all four commodities.

NUMBER	INDICATOR	MAX. POINTS
4.1	Does the financial institution have a policy that requires companies' policies to be timebound?	5 pts
Guidance	*Financial institutions must either impose a deadline on their portfolio companies in their policy or ask companies to have time-bound policies in place to meet the requirements in indicator 2.1. Financial Institutions also score points here if their policies are prerequisites for financing, as these are interpreted as timebound, current policies.* *Financial institutions must have scored for 2.1 to score for this indicator.*	
Answer options	Required	5
	Encouraged	2.5
	No	0
Extra details	What is the deadline for the portfolio companies to become compliant with the policy?	NA
	What is the length of time the portfolio companies are given to meet their time-bound plans?	
4.2	Financial institutions require companies to disclose subsidiaries operating in soft commodity supply chains.	4 pts
Guidance	*Half points are awarded if subsidiaries need to only be reported privately to the financial institution.*	
Answer options	Public reporting	4
	Private reporting	2
	No	0
4.3	Does the financial institution require the companies in its financial portfolios to disclose the locations of its production sites/land holdings/company-owned processing facilities and/or its suppliers?	4 pts
Guidance	*Half points are awarded if subsidiaries need to only be reported privately to the financial institution.*	
Answer options	Public reporting	4
	Private reporting	2
	No	0
4.4	The financial institution has a clear, time-bound process for updating its policy.	2 pts
Guidance	*Half points are awarded if policies are not reviewed at least annually.*	

	Financial institutions must have scored for 2.1 to score for this indicator.	
Answer options	Annual or more frequent review	2
	Timeline for review unclear or review conducted less frequently than annually	1
	No	0
4.5	The financial institution has a clear public process to identify and deal with policy non-compliance.	5 pts
Guidance	*This indicator focuses on whether a financial institution has internal procedures to assess new investments or lending activities against their sustainability policies. Financial institutions can either specify details of a screening and monitoring process or make a time-bound non-compliance statement. If the non-compliance statement is not time-bound, then half-points are awarded.*	
Answer options	Screening and monitoring process	5
	Ad-hoc audits	2.5
	Check at time of onboarding	2.5
	No process	0
4.6	The financial institution has a clear public process to engage with companies to manage policy non-compliance.	5 pts
Guidance	The financial institution should have a clear public process detailing how they will engage with companies in their financial portfolios who have been found to be non-compliant with either the financial institution's deforestation policy (indicator 2.1) or their own time-bound plan. Engaging with non-compliant companies with a clearly stated risk of divestment within a set time-frame if progress is not made scores full points for this indicator. Committing to engage with non-compliant companies without a time-bound threat of divestment scores half points. Financial institutions must have scored for 2.1 to score for this indicator.	
Answer options	Engage with non-compliant companies, with a time-bound threat of divestment	5
	Engage with non-compliant companies, without a time-bound threat of divestment	2.5
	No process	0
4.7	The financial institution annually reports the number or proportion of portfolio companies to which this policy applies, proportion which are compliant with their time-bound plans/in compliance with the financial institution's policy, and the number of companies/clients which have been engaged on deforestation-risk.	6 pts

Guidance	*The financial institution should report progress against its policy. For example, how many companies assessed as part of their due diligence are classified as high/low risk or how many companies have been engaged on deforestation risks. This can be included in ESG reporting as long as the proportion compliant with the commodity or deforestation policy can be ascertained. This must have been reported in 2018/2019/2020 to sore for this indicator.*	
Answer options	Reports all three criteria	6
	Reports two criteria	4
	Reports one criteria	2
	No reporting	0
Extra details	The financial institution: -reports number/proportion of portfolio companies covered by the deforestation policy -reports number/proportion/outcome of portfolio companies which have been engaged with on deforestation-risk or compliance with the policy/time-bound plans -reports number/proportion of portfolio companies compliant with the deforestation policy or their own timebound plans	NA
	Type of reporting	
	Proportion of finance/portfolio covered by the policy:	
4.8	Does the financial institution have a green financing product with requirements on deforestation and/or conversion?	NA
Guidance	This is a non-scoring indicator. The financial institution must have a green financing product, e.g. a green bond, a specific fund, which has specific requirements on deforestation and/or conversion of natural ecosystems.	
Answer options	Yes	NA
	No	
Extra details	What does green finance product cover? e.g. financially, size of companies	NA

For more information visit: **www.forest500.org**

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