

The following metrics are to be used in the spring 2021 analysis:

Theme / Topic / Metric	No.	WBA equivalent	Product or Supply chain
Healthy & Sustainable Diets			
<i>Healthy & sustainable food sales</i>			
Company has a target for, and reports on, a sales-weighted % increase in healthy food, menu items or products quantified using a transparent and recognised approach.	N1	C1	P
Company has a target for, and reports on, an increase in fruit & veg as % of food procurement or sales.	N2	C1	P
Company has a target for, and reports on, a % shift in protein procurement or sales that come from animal vs plant-based protein sources.	N3	(Environment) B5	P
<i>Encouraging healthy & sustainable diets</i>			
Company has a target for, and reports on, the % of menu items or products with intuitive front-of-pack or (restaurants and caterers) consumer-facing nutrition labels (ideal 100%)	N4	C4	P
The company's marketing strategy prioritises healthy foods, especially when marketing to children.	N5	C5	
The company can evidence reducing food insecurity by improving the accessibility and affordability of healthy food via at least one major strategic or collaborative initiative.	N6	C2	

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Environment			
<i>Climate change</i>			
Company has a target for, and reports on, scope 1 & 2 emissions reduction (Science-based target)	E1	B1	
Company has a target for, and reports on, scope 3 emissions reduction (Science-based target), specifically food in supply chain	E2	B2	S
<i>Biodiversity</i>			
Company has a target for, and reports on, zero net land-use conversion through company's reliance on palm oil as a product or an ingredient.	E3	B3	S
Company has a target for, and reports on, zero net land-use conversion through company's reliance on soy as in animal feed.	E4	B3	S
Company has a target for, and reports on, zero net land-use conversion through company's reliance on beef.	E5	B3	S
<i>Sustainable food production practices</i>			
Company has a target for, and reports on, the % of wild-caught or farmed fish & seafood certified to higher sustainability standards	E6	B4	S
Company has a target for, and reports on, the % of products produced under sustainable production practices and recognised environmental management schemes.	E7	B6 & B7	S
<i>Water use</i>			
Company has a target for, and reports on, water use reduction in operations	E8	B8	
Company demonstrates it is working collaboratively on multiple projects (UK & overseas) to reduce water stress.	E9	B8	S
<i>Food waste</i>			
Company demonstrates strategies to engage with customers on food waste and contributes to collaborative initiatives (in UK: Food Waste Action Week).	E10	B9	P
Company has a target for, and reports on, a % reduction in food sold or handled and discloses volumes redistributed, sent to animal feed, anaerobic digestion, and land-fill.	E11	B9	P
Company demonstrates collaboration with its main suppliers to track, measure and act on food waste in its supply chain.	E12	B9	S
<i>Plastics</i>			
Company has a target for, and reports on, % plastics packaging that is recyclable.	E13	B10	P
Company has a target for, and reports on, reducing single-use plastics without creating a food waste risk	E14	B10	P
<i>Animal welfare & antibiotics</i>			
BBFAW tier position or Company has a target for % of animal products certified to high animal welfare standards.	E15	B11	S
Company has a target for, and reports on, zero supply chain use of antibiotics as a prophylactic or growth promoter and to reduce the total use of antibiotics classified as "medically important antimicrobials".	E16	B12	S

Theme / Topic / Metric	No.	WBA equivalent	Product or Supply chain

Social Inclusion			
<i>Human rights</i>			
Company recognises the need for a real liveable wage for all employees and reports on progress towards that.	S1	D21	
Company has a target for, and reports on, the % of major suppliers engaged to ensure human rights and labour rights, including and beyond tier one. Must include engagement on child and forced labour, and health and safety of workers.	S2	D19, D20, D22	S

The following scoring guidelines are to be used in the spring 2021 analysis:

2021 summary scoring guidelines:

For quantitative metrics with specific targets:

Company has a clear target and is reporting against the target .

Company reports performance data but not a target, or has a target but is not reporting against the target.

Company recognises the issue and has taken limited or isolated action.

No evidence is found that a company recognises the issue or is taking action.

For more qualitative metrics such as those referring to policies, strategies or collaborative actions:

Company can demonstrate outcomes from strategies or collaborative action relating to the issue.

Company has policies, strategies or participates in collaborative actions, but lacks clear outcomes from these.

Company recognises the issue through policies, strategies or collaborative actions, but no evidence is found that the company is making it a priority through policies, strategies or collaborative actions.

No evidence is found that a company recognises the issue as being important.

Specific scoring notes for different metrics:

Metric ID	Scoring notes
N1	There is currently no clear consensus on how to quantify “healthy” food in different sectors. As such the maximum score can be applied for a time-bound target and performance data as long as the methodology is provided by the company. Performance data without a target, or a target without performance data achieves a score of 2. Targets and performance data for single ingredients (eg sugar) or categories (eg HFSS products) achieve a score of 1.
N2	No specific notes.
N3	There is currently no clear consensus on the definition to be used for animal-based vs plant-based protein sources. As such the maximum score can be applied for a target and performance data as long as the methodology is provided by the company and both animal-based and plant-based data is included. Partial data (for example data that only refers to plant-based food sales) achieves a score of 2. Less specific data around increasing the product range or introducing new plant-based products achieves a score of 1.
N4	For supermarkets this relates to intuitive, front-of-pack nutrition labelling (in-store and online). For the out of home sector it relates to menus (onsite or online). For a maximum score transparency is required for the methodology used for the labelling.
N5	For a maximum score companies should disclose the proportion of marketing budget allocated to healthy products or menus. Evidence of strategic prioritisation of marketing of healthy food to children achieves a score of 2; evidence of initiatives such as individual price promotions, campaigns and a policy that adheres to international marketing guidelines achieves a score of 1.
N6	For a maximum score companies should evidence quantitative outcomes from at least one strategic (non-philanthropic) activity to increase affordability or accessibility of healthy food (for example in the UK by adding value to the healthy start scheme, ensuring nutritional quality of free school meals, pricing strategies of healthy options, providing free or discounted healthy options for vulnerable groups). Evidence of engaging with such activities (but without quantitative outcomes) achieves a score of 2; having commitments to make healthy food available for all but with no clear indication of strategic activity achieves a score of 1.

E1-E2	Maximum scores require time-bound targets and performance data, ideally science-based although it is recognised that this is challenging for scope 3 emissions. Lack of target or reported data but no target achieves a score of 2; individual activities that are shown to reduce emissions but without overall data or targets achieves a score of 1.
E3-E5	Maximum scores require time-bound targets and reporting data for at least some segregated certification (palm oil and soy) under RSPO, Pro Terra, RTRS or other recognised certifications. Reliance on mass balance or credits only achieves a score of 2. Initial steps such as having an appropriate policy or mapping risk on these commodities achieves a score of 1. For beef, evidence of not sourcing beef from South America replaces the reliance on certification.
E6	Maximum scores require time-bound targets and performance data either using disclosure on platforms such as Ocean Disclosure Project or via reported data using certifications including MSC, ASC, Global GAP Aquaculture Standard assured, Best Aquaculture Practices (BAP) certified, or RSPCA Assured. Partial data that covers only certain species achieves a score of 2 (unless that is the only species purchased).
E7	There is currently no clear consensus on the definition to be used for sustainable farming practices. As such this metric relies on certification schemes and recognised environmental management schemes (organic, LEAF, and the emerging ELMS work for on-farm metrics). Maximum scores require time-bound targets and performance data for % of food that is produced under these schemes. Partial data (for example focusing only on certain food categories or regions) achieves a score of 2; recognising the need for sustainable food production through policies (but with no clear data on performance) achieves a score of 1. Data on deforestation, seafood sustainability, animal welfare etc that is covered elsewhere in these metrics are not considered here.
E8	Maximum scores require time-bound targets and performance data for reducing water use within a companies' own operations. For companies who do not manage their own water use, this should be made clear and evidence provided that all contracts include water management reporting. Partial data and individual initiatives for these achieves a score of 1.
E9	There is currently no clear consensus on the best way to quantify sustainable water use in supply chains for stressed supply regions. However most impactful work in this has involved collaborative initiatives to tackle water issues in targeted water catchments. As such, maximum scores require the company to evidence it is actively engaged in collaborative initiatives in at least one such approach in the UK and abroad where water stress has been identified as a risk in their supply chain. Individual case studies or mapping water stress risk achieve a score of 2; recognising sustainable water use as an issues in supply chains achieves a score of 1.
E10	There is currently no clear consensus on the best way to quantify how a company can evidence it's achievements in helping customers to reduce food waste. As such maximum scores require both evidence that a company has strategies to engage with customers on food waste (eg clear use by dates, portion size control) and contributes to collaborative initiatives (in UK: Food Waste Action Week). Strategies to engage with customers and date on individual initiatives achieve a score of 2; recognising the company's role in helping customers to reduce food waste achieves a score of 1.
E11	This metric aligns with WRAP in the UK. Maximum scores require both a target and performance data for a % reduction in food sold or handled and that the company discloses volumes redistributed, sent to animal feed, anaerobic digestion, and land-fill. Reporting on food waste data, only having a target, or having partial data around this achieves a score of 2. Only disclosing "directional data" for food waste such as volumes redistributed, sent to animal feed, to anaerobic digestion, or zero land-fill targets achieves a score of 1.
E12	There is currently no clear consensus on the best way to quantify how a company can evidence outcomes in reducing food waste in its supply chain. As such maximum scores require evidence that a company is engaged with its main suppliers to track, monitor and act on food waste and has at least some reportable data on outcomes. Evidence of working with a limited number of suppliers achieves a score of 2; recognising the issue but not providing at least clear case studies achieves a score of 1.
E13	Maximum scores require a time-bound target and performance data for all plastic packaging that is easily recyclable, covering both own-brand and branded products for retailers and both purchased goods and take-away goods for the out of home sector. Partial data (eg own-brand only or limited to take-away goods) achieves a score of 2; recognising the issue (eg with a policy) but not providing data achieves a score of 1.
E14	Maximum scores require a time-bound target and performance data to eliminate single-use plastics, covering both own-brand and branded products for retailers and both purchased goods and take-away goods for the out of home sector. Partial data (eg own-brand only or limited to take-away goods) achieves a score of 2; recognising the issue (eg with a policy) but not providing data achieves a score of 1.
E15	This metrics uses the BBFAW tier ranking for companies as per 2020. For companies not included in BBFAW, maximum scores require a time-bound target and performance data for high standard animal welfare across all species, using RSPCA Assured or organic as the certifications. A target but no performance data or vice versa achieves a score of 2; partial data (either on limited species or lacking a target other initiatives and standards or focusing on only individual outcomes such as tail-docking) achieves as score of 1.
E16	Maximum scores require both targets and reporting for zero use of growth-promoting substances and prophylactic use, as well as target to reduce "medically important" antibiotics. Partial data (either only focusing on prophylactic but not overall reduction in "medically important") achieves a score of 2; companies with only a policy but no clear evidence of outcomes should score 1.
S1	Maximum scores require companies to be accredited by the Living Wage Foundation in the UK, or to provide evidence they are paying a wage at least in line with LWF requirements. Foodservice companies can also be aLWF Recognised Service Providers. Companies that disclose wage levels (but that are between national living wage and LWF level) achieve a score of 2. Companies providing evidence of employee wage reviews and increases and recognition of the importance of living wages can achieve a score of 1.
S2	Maximum scores require companies to disclose the % of main suppliers with engagement processes to monitor and respond to concerns about child labour, forced labour and health & safety. Partial information (eg case studies,

supply chain risk assessment, or focus on only one issue) achieve a score of 2; having a clear policy and supplier code of conduct that excludes child and forced labour and enforces health and safety achieves a score of 1.
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Scoring and weighting

Scoring on each topic and weighting between topics has not changed since 2020. Each metric is given equal weighting within a topic and we do not aggregate scores beyond the topic level.

Traffic light scoring for aggregated topic scores is as follows:

- Metric-based traffic lights are score 0-3 according to the colour (red = 0, green = 3).
- Metric-based scores are aggregated into topic scores and averaged to 2 decimal places for each topic
- Topic traffic lighting is scored as follows:
 - o Average score >2.4
 - o Average score 1.5 - 2.39
 - o Average score 0.7 - 1.49
 - o Average score <0.7

In order to improve the overall methodology and balance the number of metrics in each topic, the topics and metrics are now organised as follows:

Healthy & sustainable food sales: N1, N2, N3

Encouraging healthy diets: N4, N5, N6

Climate change: E1, E2

Landscape biodiversity: E3, E4, E5

Sustainable food production: E6, E7

Water: E8, E9

Food waste & loss: E10, E11, E12

Plastics: E13, E14

Animal welfare & antibiotics: E15, E16

Human rights: S1, S2