

F0. Introduction

F0.1

(F0.1) Give a general description of and introduction to your organization.

Tyson Foods Inc. (NYSE: TSN) is one of the world’s largest food companies and a recognized leader in protein. Founded in 1935 by John W. Tyson and grown under three generations of family leadership, the company has a broad portfolio of products and brands like Tyson®, Jimmy Dean®, Hillshire Farm®, Ball Park®, Wright®, Aidells®, IBP® and State Fair®. Tyson Foods innovates continually to make protein more sustainable, tailor food for everywhere it’s available and raise the world’s expectations for how much good food can do. Headquartered in Springdale, Arkansas, the company had approximately 142,000 employees (“team members”) on October 1, 2022. Through its Core Values, Tyson Foods strives to operate with integrity, create value for its shareholders, customers, communities and team members and serve as a steward of the animals, land and environment entrusted to it.

F0.2

(F0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data.

	Start Date	End Date
Reporting year	October 2 2021	October 1 2022

F0.3

(F0.3) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

USD

F0.4

(F0.4) Select the forest risk commodity(ies) that you are, or are not, disclosing on (including any that are sources for your processed ingredients or manufactured goods); and for each select the stages of the supply chain that best represents your organization’s area of operation.

Timber products

Commodity disclosure

Disclosing

Stage of the value chain

Retailing

Are you disclosing information on embedded commodities?

No, because we have no embedded commodities

Explanation if not disclosing

<Not Applicable>

Palm oil

Commodity disclosure

Disclosing

Stage of the value chain

Manufacturing

Are you disclosing information on embedded commodities?

No, but we do have embedded commodities

Explanation if not disclosing

<Not Applicable>

Cattle products

Commodity disclosure

Disclosing

Stage of the value chain

Trading
Manufacturing
Retailing

Are you disclosing information on embedded commodities?

No, because we have no embedded commodities

Explanation if not disclosing

<Not Applicable>

Soy

Commodity disclosure

Disclosing

Stage of the value chain

Manufacturing

Are you disclosing information on embedded commodities?

No, but we do have embedded commodities

Explanation if not disclosing

<Not Applicable>

Other - Rubber

Commodity disclosure

This commodity is not produced, sourced or used by our organization

Stage of the value chain

<Not Applicable>

Are you disclosing information on embedded commodities?

<Not Applicable>

Explanation if not disclosing

<Not Applicable>

Other - Cocoa

Commodity disclosure

This commodity is not produced, sourced or used by our organization

Stage of the value chain

<Not Applicable>

Are you disclosing information on embedded commodities?

<Not Applicable>

Explanation if not disclosing

<Not Applicable>

Other - Coffee

Commodity disclosure

This commodity is not produced, sourced or used by our organization

Stage of the value chain

<Not Applicable>

Are you disclosing information on embedded commodities?

<Not Applicable>

Explanation if not disclosing

<Not Applicable>

F0.5

(F0.5) Select the option that describes the reporting boundary for which forests-related impacts on your business are being reported

Operational control

F0.6

(F0.6) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

- Australia
- China
- India
- Malaysia
- Netherlands
- Thailand
- United States of America

F0.7

(F0.7) Are there any parts of your direct operations or supply chain that are not included in your disclosure?

No

F0.8

(F0.8) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.?)

Indicate whether you are able to provide a unique identifier for your organization	Provide your unique identifier
Yes, an ISIN code	US9024941034

F1. Current state

F1.1

(F1.1) How does your organization produce, use or sell your disclosed commodity(ies)?

Timber products

Activity

Distributing/packaging

Form of commodity

Primary packaging

Source

Contracted suppliers (processors)

Country/Area of origin

- Canada
- Chile
- China
- Italy
- Republic of Korea
- Russian Federation
- United States of America
- Unknown origin

% of procurement spend

1-5%

Comment

In FY2022 our procurement of packaging material using timber products, including corrugate, pallets, corndog sticks, etc., was approximately 1-5% percent of our total commodities and procurement spend (note that this estimate excludes our Prepared Foods and International business units).

Palm oil

Activity

Using as input into product manufacturing

Form of commodity

Crude palm oil (CPO)
Crude palm kernel oil (CPKO)
Palm oil derivatives

Source

Trader/broker/commodity market
Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

Country/Area of origin

Thailand
Unknown origin

% of procurement spend

<1%

Comment

In FY2022 our procurement of palm oil for use in our products was less than 1% of our total commodities and procurement spend (note that this estimate excludes our Prepared Foods and International business units).

Cattle products

Activity

Using as input into product manufacturing
Retailing/onward sale of commodity or product containing commodity
Slaughtering
Tanning for leather

Form of commodity

Tallow
Beef
By-products (e.g. glycerin, gelatin)
Hides/leather

Source

Other, please specify (Open commodity market)

Country/Area of origin

Australia
Brazil
Canada
Costa Rica
Mexico
New Zealand
Nicaragua
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United States of America
Uruguay
Unknown origin

% of procurement spend

41-50%

Comment

As we do not currently own or operate any feedlots, we purchase cattle from independent feeders and ranchers in the open commodity market with our own set of regionally based cattle buyers. We negotiate our purchases from qualifying cattle suppliers ranging in size from commercial feedlots that have thousands of head of cattle to small ranching operations with just a few head of cattle. In FY2022 approximately 40-50% of our commodities and procurement spend related to live cattle (note that this estimate excludes our Prepared Foods and International business units). In Australia, our beef is purchased by an external central buyer for the customer and delivered to our plant for processing. In 2022, we worked with the buyer and customer, using high-resolution satellite data from the National Carbon Accounting System (NCAS) forest mapping and the Queensland Statewide Land and Tree Study (SLATS) to verify that 97.7% of the beef is from non-deforested areas in Australia.

Soy

Activity

Using as input into product manufacturing

Form of commodity

Soy bean oil
Soy bean meal
Other, please specify (Processed soy)

Source

Multiple contracted producers
Trader/broker/commodity market

Country/Area of origin

Brazil
China
Netherlands
New Zealand
Republic of Korea
United States of America
Unknown origin

% of procurement spend

1-5%

Comment

In FY2022 our procurement of soybean meal for feeding chickens was approximately 1-5% percent of our total commodities and procurement spend (note that this estimate excludes our Prepared Foods and International business units).

F1.2

(F1.2) Indicate the percentage of your organization's revenue that was dependent on your disclosed forest risk commodity(ies) in the reporting year.

	% of revenue dependent on commodity	Comment
Timber products	100%	Some timber products sourced for use in Tyson's operations are verified under the Sustainable Forest Initiative (SFI), Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) and the umbrella certification organization known as the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC). Based on CDP's guidance that the reported figure should reflect the "percentage of revenue associated" with the commodity, we have selected 100% due to the prevalence of paper-based packaging (primary and non-primary) in our downstream value chain.
Palm oil	<1%	Tyson Foods is a member of the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil, a civil organization that works with palm oil industry stakeholders to develop global standards to define and certify sustainable palm oil. In 2022, 77% of the palm oil used in our own-brand and third-party branded products was certified either through RSPO Credits (Book and Claim), Mass Balance or Segregated certification models. The revenue dependent on this commodity is an estimate derived based on direct palm oil volumes used for cooking oil and ingredients compared to cost of sales in the reporting year.
Cattle products	31-40%	As we do not currently own or operate any feedlots, we purchase cattle from independent feeders and ranchers in the open commodity market with our own set of regionally based cattle buyers. We negotiate our purchases from qualifying cattle suppliers ranging in size from commercial feedlots that have thousands of head of cattle to small ranching operations with just a few head of cattle. The revenue dependent on this commodity is an estimate derived from cattle product revenue compared to cost of sales in the reporting year.
Soy	11-20%	As a vertically integrated poultry company, we operate feed mills to produce formulated feeds for our broiler chickens and turkeys. Corn and soybean meal are the primary raw materials used to produce feed. We procure corn and soybean meal on the commodity market. The revenue dependent on this commodity is an estimate derived based on soy embedded in beef, pork and poultry purchases.
Other - Rubber	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Cocoa	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Coffee	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

F1.5

(F1.5) Does your organization collect production and/or consumption data for your disclosed commodity(ies)?

	Data availability/Disclosure
Timber products	Consumption data available, disclosing
Palm oil	Consumption data available, disclosing
Cattle products	Consumption data available, disclosing
Soy	Consumption data available, disclosing
Other - Rubber	<Not Applicable>
Other - Cocoa	<Not Applicable>
Other - Coffee	<Not Applicable>

F1.5a

(F1.5a) Disclose your production and/or consumption figure, and the percentage of commodity volumes verified as deforestation- and/or conversion-free.

Forest risk commodity

Cattle products

Data type

Consumption data

Commodity production/ consumption volume

6175436

Metric for commodity production/ consumption volume

Other, please specify (Heads)

Data coverage

Partial commodity production/consumption

Have any of your reported commodity volumes been verified as deforestation- and/or conversion-free?

No, but we are planning to verify volumes as deforestation- and/or conversion-free in the next two years

% of reported volume verified as deforestation- and/or conversion-free

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Along our path to net-zero GHG emissions, our commitment to forest protection is an important step. In 2021, we announced a 2030 target to eliminate deforestation risk in our global value chain for direct and indirect sourcing of cattle and beef; palm oil (direct and embedded); soy (direct and embedded); and pulp, paper and packaging. Based on a deforestation risk assessment conducted with Proforest in 2019, Tyson was determined to have low or no risk of deforestation across nearly 94% of our company's land footprint (the assessment did not consider the deforestation free definitions being used in emerging EU and UK laws and only considered risks for select commodities (i.e., soy, palm, pulp fiber, and cattle). Further, the Assessment did not cover all current Tyson operations and activities and excluded entities that were acquired after 2019, joint ventures, and some Tyson subsidiaries). As part of the risk assessment the sourcing origins for cattle products were identified where available with 98% of beef sourced from low forest risk regions, predominantly the US and Europe. To proactively address the assessment's findings and remainder of our value chain, we developed a Forest Protection Standard, as well as country-specific commodity action plans (CAPs). In 2021, we addressed new goals for commodities from high-risk countries including using 100% verified deforestation- free beef from Australasia by the end of 2025 and from Latin America by the end of 2028. Tyson plans to conduct an updated Global Forest Risk Assessment, taking into account new legal requirements and definitions for deforestation-free, and review and update CAPs based on the assessment findings, so may adjust timebound targets due to certified product availability, new deforestation requirements, costs, and customer specifications.

Forest risk commodity

Cattle products

Data type

Consumption data

Commodity production/ consumption volume

4908872000

Metric for commodity production/ consumption volume

Other, please specify (Pounds)

Data coverage

Partial commodity production/consumption

Have any of your reported commodity volumes been verified as deforestation- and/or conversion-free?

No, but we are planning to verify volumes as deforestation- and/or conversion-free in the next two years

% of reported volume verified as deforestation- and/or conversion-free

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Along our path to net-zero GHG emissions, our commitment to forest protection is an important step. In 2021, we announced a 2030 target to make our global value chain for direct and indirect sourcing of cattle and beef; palm oil (direct and embedded); soy (direct and embedded); and pulp, paper and packaging deforestation-free. Based on a deforestation risk assessment conducted with Proforest in 2019, Tyson was determined to have low or no risk of deforestation across nearly 94% of our company's land footprint (the assessment did not consider the deforestation free definitions being used in emerging EU and UK laws and only considered risks for select commodities (i.e., soy, palm, pulp fiber, and cattle). Further, the Assessment did not cover all current Tyson operations and activities and excluded entities that were acquired after 2019, joint ventures, and some Tyson subsidiaries). As part of the risk assessment the sourcing origins for cattle products were identified where available with 98% of beef sourced from low forest risk regions, predominantly the US and Europe. To proactively address the assessment's findings and remainder of our value chain, we developed a Forest Protection Standard, as well as country-specific commodity action plans (CAPs). In 2021, we addressed new goals for commodities from high-risk countries including using 100% verified deforestation- free beef from Australasia by the end of 2025 and from Latin America by the end of 2028. Tyson plans to conduct an updated Global Forest Risk Assessment, taking into account new legal requirements and definitions for deforestation-free, and review and update CAPs based on the assessment findings, so may adjust timebound targets due to certified product availability, new deforestation requirements, costs, and customer specifications.

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Data type

Consumption data

Commodity production/ consumption volume

3303576

Metric for commodity production/ consumption volume

Metric tons

Data coverage

Partial commodity production/consumption

Have any of your reported commodity volumes been verified as deforestation- and/or conversion-free?

Yes

% of reported volume verified as deforestation- and/or conversion-free

0.01

Please explain

We are a member of the Roundtable for Sustainable Soy (RTRS). With our rapid global expansion, we recognize the differences in supply chains around the world and are committed to responsibly sourced soy. As a member of RTRS, we purchase credits for a portion of soybean meal used to feed chickens in our supply chain in global regions that may source from high-risk areas. Certain food ingredient purchases are covered by RTRS-certified soy credits purchased by a supplier. Once certified against the RTRS Standard for Responsible Soy Production, the producer is granted credits equivalent to the volume of certified soy production (1 ton of RTRS-certified soy is equivalent to 1 credit). Along our path to net-zero GHG emissions, our commitment to forest protection is an important step. In 2021, we announced a 2030 target to eliminate deforestation risk in our global value chain for direct and indirect sourcing of cattle and beef; palm oil (direct and embedded); soy (direct and embedded); and pulp, paper and packaging. Based on a deforestation risk assessment conducted with Proforest in 2019, Tyson was determined to have low or no risk of deforestation across nearly 94% of our company's land footprint (the assessment did not consider the deforestation free definitions being used in emerging EU and UK laws and only considered risks for select commodities (i.e., soy, palm, pulp fiber, and cattle). Further, the Assessment did not cover all current Tyson operations and activities and excluded entities that were acquired after 2019, joint ventures, and some Tyson subsidiaries). To proactively address the assessment's findings and remaining 6% of our value chain, we developed a Forest Protection Standard, as well as country-specific commodity action plans (CAPs). In 2021, we addressed new goals for commodities from high-risk countries including using 100% responsibly sourced direct soy by the end of 2025, and 100% responsibly sourced embedded soy by the end of 2030. Tyson plans to conduct an updated Global Forest Risk Assessment, taking into account new legal requirements and definitions for deforestation-free, and review and update CAPs based on the assessment findings, so may adjust timebound targets due to certified product availability, new deforestation requirements, costs, and customer specifications.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Data type

Consumption data

Commodity production/ consumption volume

15922

Metric for commodity production/ consumption volume

Metric tons

Data coverage

Partial commodity production/consumption

Have any of your reported commodity volumes been verified as deforestation- and/or conversion-free?

Yes

% of reported volume verified as deforestation- and/or conversion-free

77

Please explain

Tyson Foods has not yet fully assessed fractions and derivatives of palm oil. Tyson Foods is a member of the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil, a civil organization that works with palm oil industry stakeholders to develop global standards to define and certify sustainable palm oil. In 2022, 77% of the palm oil used in our own-brand and third-party branded products was certified either through RSPO Credits (Book and Claim), Mass Balance or Segregated certification models. Along our path to net zero GHG emissions, our commitment to forest protection is an important step. In 2021, we announced a 2030 target to eliminate deforestation risk in our global value chain for direct and indirect sourcing of cattle and beef; palm oil (direct and embedded); soy (direct and embedded); and pulp, paper and packaging. Based on a deforestation risk assessment conducted with Proforest in 2019, Tyson was determined to have low or no risk of deforestation across nearly 94% of our company's land footprint (the assessment did not consider the deforestation free definitions being used in emerging EU and UK laws and only considered risks for select commodities (i.e., soy, palm, pulp fiber, and cattle). Further, the Assessment did not cover all current Tyson operations and activities and excluded entities that were acquired after 2019, joint ventures, and some Tyson subsidiaries). To proactively address the remaining 6% of our value chain, we developed a Forest Protection Standard, as well as country-specific commodity action plans (CAPs). In 2021, we addressed new goals for commodities from high-risk countries including using 100% responsibly sourced direct palm oil by the end of 2025, and 100% responsibly sourced embedded palm oil by the end of 2030. Tyson plans to conduct an updated Global Forest Risk Assessment, taking into account new legal requirements and definitions for deforestation-free, and review and update CAPs based on the assessment findings, so may adjust timebound targets due to certified product availability, new deforestation requirements, costs, and customer specifications.

Forest risk commodity

Timber products

Data type

Consumption data

Commodity production/ consumption volume

929291

Metric for commodity production/ consumption volume

Metric tons

Data coverage

Partial commodity production/consumption

Have any of your reported commodity volumes been verified as deforestation- and/or conversion-free?

Yes

% of reported volume verified as deforestation- and/or conversion-free

53.6

Please explain

Tyson Foods has not fully assessed all pulp, paper and packaging uses. Some timber products sourced for use in Tyson's operations are verified under the Sustainable Forest Initiative (SFI), Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) and the umbrella certification organization known as the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC). As of FY2022, 53.6% of timber procured products for operations in the United States are certified under the FSC and SFI certification. Along our path to net-zero GHG emissions, our commitment to forest protection is an important step. In 2021, we announced a 2030 target to eliminate deforestation risk in our global value chain for direct and indirect sourcing of cattle and beef; palm oil (direct and embedded); soy (direct and embedded); and pulp, paper and packaging. Based on a deforestation risk assessment conducted with Proforest in 2019, Tyson was determined to have low or no risk of deforestation across nearly 94% of our company's land footprint (the assessment did not consider the deforestation free definitions being used in emerging EU and UK laws and only considered risks for select commodities (i.e., soy, palm, pulp fiber, and cattle). Further, the Assessment did not cover all current Tyson operations and activities and excluded entities that were acquired after 2019, joint ventures, and some Tyson subsidiaries). To proactively address the assessment's findings and remaining 6% of our value chain, we developed a Forest Protection Standard, as well as country-specific commodity action plans (CAPs). In 2021, we addressed new goals for commodities from high-risk countries including using 100% responsibly sourced pulp, paper and packaging by the end of 2025. Tyson plans to conduct an updated Global Forest Risk Assessment, taking into account new legal requirements and

F1.5b

(F1.5b) Provide a breakdown of your DCF and non-DCF volumes relevant to your stage in the supply chain according to how verification is achieved and the highest level of traceability, respectively.

Timber products – DCF

% of DCF production/consumption volume from areas with no or negligible risk of deforestation/conversion

0

% of DCF production/consumption volume verified through monitoring systems

0

% of DCF production/consumption volume physically certified

100

% of non-DCF production/consumption volume from unknown origin

<Not Applicable>

% of non-DCF production/consumption volume traceable only as far as country level

<Not Applicable>

% of non-DCF production/consumption volume traceable only as far as sub-national area

<Not Applicable>

% of non-DCF production/consumption volume traceable only as far as processing facility level

<Not Applicable>

% of non-DCF production/consumption volume traceable to production unit level

<Not Applicable>

Total percentage of production/consumption volume reported (DCF) [auto-calculated]

100

Total percentage of production/consumption volume reported (non-DCF) [(auto-calculated)]

<Not Applicable>

Timber products – Non DCF

% of DCF production/consumption volume from areas with no or negligible risk of deforestation/conversion

<Not Applicable>

% of DCF production/consumption volume verified through monitoring systems

<Not Applicable>

% of DCF production/consumption volume physically certified

<Not Applicable>

% of non-DCF production/consumption volume from unknown origin

26.78

% of non-DCF production/consumption volume traceable only as far as country level

73.22

% of non-DCF production/consumption volume traceable only as far as sub-national area

0

% of non-DCF production/consumption volume traceable only as far as processing facility level

0

% of non-DCF production/consumption volume traceable to production unit level

0

Total percentage of production/consumption volume reported (DCF) [auto-calculated]

<Not Applicable>

Total percentage of production/consumption volume reported (non-DCF) [(auto-calculated)]

100

Palm oil – DCF

% of DCF production/consumption volume from areas with no or negligible risk of deforestation/conversion

0

% of DCF production/consumption volume verified through monitoring systems

0

% of DCF production/consumption volume physically certified

100

% of non-DCF production/consumption volume from unknown origin

<Not Applicable>

% of non-DCF production/consumption volume traceable only as far as country level

<Not Applicable>

% of non-DCF production/consumption volume traceable only as far as sub-national area

<Not Applicable>

% of non-DCF production/consumption volume traceable only as far as processing facility level

<Not Applicable>

% of non-DCF production/consumption volume traceable to production unit level

<Not Applicable>

Total percentage of production/consumption volume reported (DCF) [auto-calculated]

100

Total percentage of production/consumption volume reported (non-DCF) [(auto-calculated)]

<Not Applicable>

Palm oil – Non DCF

% of DCF production/consumption volume from areas with no or negligible risk of deforestation/conversion

<Not Applicable>

% of DCF production/consumption volume verified through monitoring systems

<Not Applicable>

% of DCF production/consumption volume physically certified

<Not Applicable>

% of non-DCF production/consumption volume from unknown origin

86.33

% of non-DCF production/consumption volume traceable only as far as country level

13.67

% of non-DCF production/consumption volume traceable only as far as sub-national area

0

% of non-DCF production/consumption volume traceable only as far as processing facility level

0

% of non-DCF production/consumption volume traceable to production unit level

0

Total percentage of production/consumption volume reported (DCF) [auto-calculated]

<Not Applicable>

Total percentage of production/consumption volume reported (non-DCF) [(auto-calculated)]

100

Cattle – DCF

% of DCF production/consumption volume from areas with no or negligible risk of deforestation/conversion

0

% of DCF production/consumption volume verified through monitoring systems

0

% of DCF production/consumption volume physically certified

0

% of non-DCF production/consumption volume from unknown origin

<Not Applicable>

% of non-DCF production/consumption volume traceable only as far as country level

<Not Applicable>

% of non-DCF production/consumption volume traceable only as far as sub-national area

<Not Applicable>

% of non-DCF production/consumption volume traceable only as far as processing facility level

<Not Applicable>

% of non-DCF production/consumption volume traceable to production unit level

<Not Applicable>

Total percentage of production/consumption volume reported (DCF) [auto-calculated]

0

Total percentage of production/consumption volume reported (non-DCF) [(auto-calculated)]

<Not Applicable>

Cattle – Non DCF

% of DCF production/consumption volume from areas with no or negligible risk of deforestation/conversion

<Not Applicable>

% of DCF production/consumption volume verified through monitoring systems

<Not Applicable>

% of DCF production/consumption volume physically certified

<Not Applicable>

% of non-DCF production/consumption volume from unknown origin

0

% of non-DCF production/consumption volume traceable only as far as country level

0

% of non-DCF production/consumption volume traceable only as far as sub-national area

0

% of non-DCF production/consumption volume traceable only as far as processing facility level

0

% of non-DCF production/consumption volume traceable to production unit level

0

Total percentage of production/consumption volume reported (DCF) [auto-calculated]

<Not Applicable>

Total percentage of production/consumption volume reported (non-DCF) [(auto-calculated)]

0

Soy – DCF

% of DCF production/consumption volume from areas with no or negligible risk of deforestation/conversion

0

% of DCF production/consumption volume verified through monitoring systems

0

% of DCF production/consumption volume physically certified

100

% of non-DCF production/consumption volume from unknown origin

<Not Applicable>

% of non-DCF production/consumption volume traceable only as far as country level

<Not Applicable>

% of non-DCF production/consumption volume traceable only as far as sub-national area

<Not Applicable>

% of non-DCF production/consumption volume traceable only as far as processing facility level

<Not Applicable>

% of non-DCF production/consumption volume traceable to production unit level

<Not Applicable>

Total percentage of production/consumption volume reported (DCF) [auto-calculated]

100

Total percentage of production/consumption volume reported (non-DCF) [(auto-calculated)]

<Not Applicable>

Soy – Non DCF

% of DCF production/consumption volume from areas with no or negligible risk of deforestation/conversion

<Not Applicable>

% of DCF production/consumption volume verified through monitoring systems

<Not Applicable>

% of DCF production/consumption volume physically certified

<Not Applicable>

% of non-DCF production/consumption volume from unknown origin

1.4

% of non-DCF production/consumption volume traceable only as far as country level

98.6

% of non-DCF production/consumption volume traceable only as far as sub-national area

0

% of non-DCF production/consumption volume traceable only as far as processing facility level

0

% of non-DCF production/consumption volume traceable to production unit level

0

Total percentage of production/consumption volume reported (DCF) [auto-calculated]

<Not Applicable>

Total percentage of production/consumption volume reported (non-DCF) [(auto-calculated)]

100

F1.5c

(F1.5c) For your disclosed commodity(ies), indicate the percentage of the production/consumption volume sourced by national and/or sub-national jurisdiction of origin.

Forest risk commodity

Cattle products

Country/Area of origin

Australia

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction (Queensland jurisdiction)

% of total production/consumption volume

4.19

Please explain

In our 2019 assessment, 4.19% of our global beef supply came from Australia and was all deemed 'unknown' for forest protection risk. Using a methodology developed in Australia, employing high-resolution satellite data from the National Carbon Accounting System (NCAS) forest mapping and the Queensland Statewide Land and Tree Study (SLATS) in 2022, 97.7% of our Australian beef has been determined as coming from non-deforested areas.

Forest risk commodity

Cattle products

Country/Area of origin

Brazil

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Not disclosing

% of total production/consumption volume

0.11

Please explain

In 2019, Tyson Foods engaged Proforest, an independent organization focused on sustainability in the forest and agricultural sectors and implementation of responsible sourcing practices, to conduct a deforestation risk assessment across our global agriculture supply chain (the assessment did not consider the deforestation free definitions being used in emerging EU and UK laws and only considered risks for select commodities (i.e., soy, palm, pulp fiber, and cattle). Further, the Assessment did not cover all current Tyson operations and activities and excluded entities that were acquired after 2019, joint ventures, and some Tyson subsidiaries). The assessment focused on commodities such as cattle, palm oil, soy, timber and pulp/paper & packaging. Risk was categorized largely at the country-level as low, high or unknown. As part of the risk assessment the sourcing origins for cattle products were identified where available. However, traceability was not readily available in all instances as indicated by the 0.36% that is classified as unknown. This risk assessment identified that Tyson's deforestation risk is largely attributable to procurement in our international operations. We are continuing to look for ways to improve cattle traceability across our operations and within the industry to further address areas of unknown risks.

Forest risk commodity

Cattle products

Country/Area of origin

Nicaragua

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Not disclosing

% of total production/consumption volume

0.01

Please explain

In 2019, Tyson Foods engaged Proforest, an independent organization focused on sustainability in the forest and agricultural sectors and implementation of responsible sourcing practices, to conduct a deforestation risk assessment across our global agriculture supply chain (the assessment did not consider the deforestation free definitions being used in emerging EU and UK laws and only considered risks for select commodities (i.e., soy, palm, pulp fiber, and cattle). Further, the Assessment did not cover all current Tyson operations and activities and excluded entities that were acquired after 2019, joint ventures, and some Tyson subsidiaries). The assessment focused on commodities such as cattle, palm oil, soy, timber and pulp/paper & packaging. Risk was categorized largely at the country-level as low, high or unknown. As part of the risk assessment the sourcing origins for cattle products were identified where available. However, traceability was not readily available in all instances as indicated by the 0.36% that is classified as unknown. This risk assessment identified that Tyson's deforestation risk is largely attributable to procurement in our international operations. We are continuing to look for ways to improve cattle traceability across our operations and within the industry to further address areas of unknown risks.

Forest risk commodity

Cattle products

Country/Area of origin

Mexico

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Not disclosing

% of total production/consumption volume

0.01

Please explain

In 2019, Tyson Foods engaged Proforest, an independent organization focused on sustainability in the forest and agricultural sectors and implementation of responsible sourcing practices, to conduct a deforestation risk assessment across our global agriculture supply chain (the assessment did not consider the deforestation free definitions being used in emerging EU and UK laws and only considered risks for select commodities (i.e., soy, palm, pulp fiber, and cattle). Further, the Assessment did not cover all current Tyson operations and activities and excluded entities that were acquired after 2019, joint ventures, and some Tyson subsidiaries). The assessment focused on commodities such as cattle, palm oil, soy, timber and pulp/paper & packaging. Risk was categorized largely at the country-level as low, high or unknown. As part of the risk assessment the sourcing origins for cattle products were identified where available. However, traceability was not readily available in all instances as indicated by the 0.36% that is classified as unknown. This risk assessment identified that Tyson's deforestation risk is largely attributable to procurement in our international operations. We are continuing to look for ways to improve cattle traceability across our operations and within the industry to further address areas of unknown risks.

Forest risk commodity

Cattle products

Country/Area of origin

Unknown origin

State or equivalent jurisdiction

<Not Applicable>

% of total production/consumption volume

0.36

Please explain

In 2019, Tyson Foods engaged Proforest, an independent organization focused on sustainability in the forest and agricultural sectors and implementation of responsible sourcing practices, to conduct a deforestation risk assessment across our global agriculture supply chain (the assessment did not consider the deforestation free definitions being used in emerging EU and UK laws and only considered risks for select commodities (i.e., soy, palm, pulp fiber, and cattle). Further, the Assessment did not cover all current Tyson operations and activities and excluded entities that were acquired after 2019, joint ventures, and some Tyson subsidiaries). The assessment focused on commodities such as cattle, palm oil, soy, timber and pulp/paper & packaging. Risk was categorized largely at the country-level as low, high or unknown. As part of the risk assessment the sourcing origins for cattle products were identified where available. However, traceability was not readily available in all instances as indicated by the 0.36% that is classified as unknown. This risk assessment identified that Tyson's deforestation risk is largely attributable to procurement in our international operations. We are continuing to look for ways to improve cattle traceability across our operations and within the industry to further address areas of unknown risks.

Forest risk commodity

Cattle products

Country/Area of origin

Any other countries/areas

State or equivalent jurisdiction

<Not Applicable>

% of total production/consumption volume

95.32

Please explain

In 2019, Tyson Foods engaged Proforest, an independent organization focused on sustainability in the forest and agricultural sectors and implementation of responsible sourcing practices, to conduct a deforestation risk assessment across our global agriculture supply chain (the assessment did not consider the deforestation free definitions being used in emerging EU and UK laws and only considered risks for select commodities (i.e., soy, palm, pulp fiber, and cattle). Further, the Assessment did not cover all current Tyson operations and activities and excluded entities that were acquired after 2019, joint ventures, and some Tyson subsidiaries). The assessment focused on commodities such as cattle, palm oil, soy, timber and pulp/paper & packaging. Risk was categorized largely at the country-level as low, high or unknown. As part of the risk assessment the sourcing origins for cattle products were identified where available, and we traced 95.32% to areas not classified by CDP as forest risk countries. However, traceability was not readily available in all instances as indicated by the 0.36% that is classified as unknown. This risk assessment identified that Tyson's deforestation risk is largely attributable to procurement in our international operations. We are continuing to look for ways to improve cattle traceability across our operations and within the industry to further address areas of unknown risks.

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Country/Area of origin

Brazil

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Not disclosing

% of total production/consumption volume

2.72

Please explain

In 2019, Tyson Foods engaged Proforest, an independent organization focused on sustainability in the forest and agricultural sectors and implementation of responsible sourcing practices, to conduct a deforestation risk assessment across our global agriculture supply chain (the assessment did not consider the deforestation free definitions being used in emerging EU and UK laws and only considered risks for select commodities (i.e., soy, palm, pulp fiber, and cattle). Further, the Assessment did not cover all current Tyson operations and activities and excluded entities that were acquired after 2019, joint ventures, and some Tyson subsidiaries). The assessment focused on commodities such as cattle, palm oil, soy, timber and pulp/paper & packaging. Risk was categorized largely at the country-level as low, high or unknown. This risk assessment identified that Tyson's deforestation risk is largely attributable to procurement in our international operations. As part of the Proforest risk assessment the sourcing origins for soy were identified where available, and we traced 2.72% to Brazil. However, traceability was not readily available in all instances as the assessment indicated 1.40% was classified as unknown. To proactively address these issues in our value chain, we developed a Forest Protection Standard, as well as country-specific commodity action plans (CAPs). Following the country specific CAPs developed for direct soy, our operations in Thailand were able to source 12.5% of direct soy from non-deforested areas. For this disclosure we are excluding information related to soy or soy derivatives contained in ingredients we procure from our supply partners. We will consider evaluating procurement practices and potential deforestation risks at our international operations in the future. Tyson plans to conduct an updated Global Forest Risk Assessment, taking into account new legal requirements and definitions for deforestation-free, and review and update CAPs based on the assessment findings, so may adjust timebound targets due to certified product availability, new deforestation requirements, costs, and customer specifications.

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Country/Area of origin

Unknown origin

State or equivalent jurisdiction

<Not Applicable>

% of total production/consumption volume

1.4

Please explain

In 2019, Tyson Foods engaged Proforest, an independent organization focused on sustainability in the forest and agricultural sectors and implementation of responsible sourcing practices, to conduct a deforestation risk assessment across our global agriculture supply chain (the assessment did not consider the deforestation free definitions being used in emerging EU and UK laws and only considered risks for select commodities (i.e., soy, palm, pulp fiber, and cattle). Further, the Assessment did not cover all current Tyson operations and activities and excluded entities that were acquired after 2019, joint ventures, and some Tyson subsidiaries). The assessment focused on commodities such as cattle, palm oil, soy, timber and pulp/paper & packaging. Risk was categorized largely at the country-level as low, high or unknown. As part of the risk assessment the sourcing origins for soy were identified where available. However, traceability was not readily available in all instances as the assessment indicated by the 1.40% was classified as unknown. This risk assessment identified that Tyson's deforestation risk is largely attributable to procurement in our international operations. For this disclosure we are excluding information related to soy or soy derivatives contained in ingredients we procure from our supply partners. We will consider evaluating procurement practices and potential deforestation risks at our international operations in the future.

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Country/Area of origin

Any other countries/areas

State or equivalent jurisdiction

<Not Applicable>

% of total production/consumption volume

95.88

Please explain

In 2019, Tyson Foods engaged Proforest, an independent organization focused on sustainability in the forest and agricultural sectors and implementation of responsible sourcing practices, to conduct a deforestation risk assessment across our global agriculture supply chain (the assessment did not consider the deforestation free definitions being used in emerging EU and UK laws and only considered risks for select commodities (i.e., soy, palm, pulp fiber, and cattle). Further, the Assessment did not cover all current Tyson operations and activities and excluded entities that were acquired after 2019, joint ventures, and some Tyson subsidiaries). The assessment focused on commodities such as cattle, palm oil, soy, timber and pulp/paper & packaging. Risk was categorized largely at the country-level as low, high or unknown. As part of the risk assessment the sourcing origins for soy were identified where available, and we traced 95.88% to areas not classified by CDP as forest risk countries. However, traceability was not readily available in all instances as the assessment indicated 1.40% was classified as unknown. This risk assessment identified that Tyson's deforestation risk is largely attributable to procurement in our international operations. For this disclosure we are excluding information related to soy or soy derivatives contained in ingredients we procure from our supply partners. We will consider evaluating procurement practices and potential deforestation risks at our international operations in the future.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Thailand

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Not disclosing

% of total production/consumption volume

13.67

Please explain

In 2019, Tyson Foods engaged Proforest, an independent organization focused on sustainability in the forest and agricultural sectors and implementation of responsible sourcing practices, to conduct a deforestation risk assessment across our global agriculture supply chain (the assessment did not consider the deforestation free definitions being used in emerging EU and UK laws and only considered risks for select commodities (i.e., soy, palm, pulp fiber, and cattle). Further, the Assessment did not cover all current Tyson operations and activities and excluded entities that were acquired after 2019, joint ventures, and some Tyson subsidiaries). The assessment focused on commodities such as cattle, palm oil, soy, timber and pulp/paper & packaging. Risk was categorized largely at the country-level as low, high or unknown. This risk assessment identified that Tyson's deforestation risk is largely attributable to procurement in our international operations. As part of the risk assessment the sourcing origins for Palm Oil were identified where available, and we traced 13.67% to Thailand. However, traceability was not readily available in all instances as the assessment indicated 86.33% was unknown. To proactively address these issues in our value chain, we developed a Forest Protection Standard, as well as country-specific commodity action plans (CAPs). Following the country specific CAPs developed for palm oil, our operations in Thailand were able to reach 100% usage of sustainable palm by segregation in 2020. For this disclosure we are excluding information related to palm or palm derivatives contained in ingredients we procure from our supply partners. We will consider evaluating procurement practices and potential deforestation risks at our international operations in the future. Tyson plans to conduct an updated Global Forest Risk Assessment, taking into account new legal requirements and definitions for deforestation-free, and review and update CAPs based on the assessment findings, so may adjust timebound targets due to certified product availability, new deforestation requirements, costs, and customer specifications.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Unknown origin

State or equivalent jurisdiction

<Not Applicable>

% of total production/consumption volume

86.33

Please explain

In 2019, Tyson Foods engaged Proforest, an independent organization focused on sustainability in the forest and agricultural sectors and implementation of responsible sourcing practices, to conduct a deforestation risk assessment across our global agriculture supply chain (the assessment did not consider the deforestation free definitions being used in emerging EU and UK laws and only considered risks for select commodities (i.e., soy, palm, pulp fiber, and cattle). Further, the Assessment did not cover all current Tyson operations and activities and excluded entities that were acquired after 2019, joint ventures, and some Tyson subsidiaries). The assessment focused on commodities such as cattle, palm oil, soy, timber and pulp/paper & packaging. Risk was categorized largely at the country-level as low, high or unknown. This risk assessment identified that Tyson's deforestation risk is largely attributable to procurement in our international operations. As part of the risk assessment the sourcing origins for Palm Oil were identified where available. However, traceability was not readily available in all instances as the assessment indicated 86.33% was classified as unknown. For this disclosure we are excluding information related to palm or palm derivatives contained in ingredients we procure from our supply partners. We will consider evaluating procurement practices and potential deforestation risks at our international operations in the future.

Forest risk commodity

Timber products

Country/Area of origin

Unknown origin

State or equivalent jurisdiction

<Not Applicable>

% of total production/consumption volume

26.78

Please explain

In 2019, Tyson Foods engaged Proforest, an independent organization focused on sustainability in the forest and agricultural sectors and implementation of responsible sourcing practices, to conduct a deforestation risk assessment across our global agriculture supply chain (the assessment did not consider the deforestation free definitions being used in emerging EU and UK laws and only considered risks for select commodities (i.e., soy, palm, pulp fiber, and cattle). Further, the Assessment did not cover all current Tyson operations and activities and excluded entities that were acquired after 2019, joint ventures, and some Tyson subsidiaries). The assessment focused on commodities such as cattle, palm oil, soy, timber and pulp/paper & packaging. Risk was categorized largely at the country-level as low, high or unknown. This risk assessment identified that Tyson's deforestation risk is largely attributable to procurement in our international operations. As part of the risk assessment the sourcing origins for Timber Products were identified where available. However, traceability was not readily available in all instances as the assessment indicated 26.78% was classified as unknown.

Forest risk commodity

Timber products

Country/Area of origin

Any other countries/areas

State or equivalent jurisdiction

<Not Applicable>

% of total production/consumption volume

73.22

Please explain

In 2019, Tyson Foods engaged Proforest, an independent organization focused on sustainability in the forest and agricultural sectors and implementation of responsible sourcing practices, to conduct a deforestation risk assessment across our global agriculture supply chain (the assessment did not consider the deforestation free definitions being used in emerging EU and UK laws and only considered risks for select commodities (i.e., soy, palm, pulp fiber, and cattle). Further, the Assessment did not cover all current Tyson operations and activities and excluded entities that were acquired after 2019, joint ventures, and some Tyson subsidiaries). The assessment focused on commodities such as cattle, palm oil, soy, timber and pulp/paper & packaging. Risk was categorized largely at the country-level as low, high or unknown. This risk assessment identified that Tyson's deforestation risk is largely attributable to procurement in our international operations. As part of the risk assessment the sourcing origins for Timber Products were identified where available, and we traced 73.22% to areas not classified by CDP as forest risk countries. However, traceability was not readily available in all instances as the assessment indicated 26.78% was classified as unknown.

F1.5f

(F1.5f) How does your organization produce or consume biofuel derived from palm oil?

Does your organization produce or consume biofuel derived from palm oil?

No

Data type

<Not Applicable>

Volume produced/consumed

<Not Applicable>

Metric

<Not Applicable>

Country/Area of origin

<Not Applicable>

State or equivalent jurisdiction

<Not Applicable>

% of total production/consumption volume

<Not Applicable>

Does the source of your organization's biofuel material come from smallholders?

<Not Applicable>

Comment

F1.6

(F1.6) Has your organization experienced any detrimental forests-related impacts?

Yes

F1.6a

(F1.6a) Describe the forests-related detrimental impacts experienced by your organization, your response, and the total financial impact.

Forest risk commodity

Cattle products

Impact driver type

Reputational and markets

Primary impact driver

Availability of certified sustainable material

Primary impact

Constraint to growth

Description of impact

Tyson Foods recognizes the need for more sustainable beef production and is working to meet that need. While definitions, certifications and agreed metrics are still under development Tyson is working to develop and validate scientifically sound systems to accurately measure and trace environmental factors. This is in direct response to significant policy and market movements around forest risk, climate risk and land stewardship. At present the financial impact of availability of certified sustainable cattle products has not been financially significant but has the potential to be in the future if the metrics used are costly to implement. Tyson Foods has developed a Forest Protection Standard to proactively address deforestation risks for select commodities. While efforts are underway to validate and measure deforestation status of our beef, industry pressures, and lack of legally consistent and agreed upon definitions and metrics jurisdictionally and sector-wide limit our ability to get to 100% deforestation risk-

free at this time.

Primary response

Other, please specify (Establishment of new no-deforestation/no-conversion commitments)

Total financial impact

0

Description of response

In October 2019, we engaged Proforest to help conduct a deforestation risk assessment across our global agricultural supply chain, focusing on four commodities – cattle and beef; palm oil; soy; and pulp, paper and packaging. The assessment concluded that 94% of our land footprint is at no-to-low risk of being associated with deforestation (the assessment did not consider the deforestation free definitions being used in emerging EU and UK laws and only considered risks for select commodities (i.e., soy, palm, pulp fiber, and cattle). Further, the Assessment did not cover all current Tyson operations and activities and excluded entities that were acquired after 2019, joint ventures, and some Tyson subsidiaries). To proactively address the assessment's findings and 6% at risk, we developed and publicly released a Forest Protection Standard. We also developed and are implementing country-specific Commodity Action Plans (CAPs) for direct and indirect sourcing of cattle and beef; palm oil (direct and embedded); soy (direct and embedded); and pulp, paper and packaging. In 2021, we addressed new goals for commodities from high-risk countries including using 100% verified deforestation-free beef from Australasia by the end of 2025 and from Latin America by the end of 2028. The total estimated financial impact due to this risk is zero.

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Impact driver type

Reputational and markets

Primary impact driver

Increased cost of certified sustainable material

Primary impact

Increased production costs

Description of impact

Tyson Foods recognizes the need for more sustainable sourcing and works to minimize its deforestation risks through responsible sourcing strategies as detailed in country specific Commodity Action Plans (CAPs) for high-risk countries sourcing soy, palm oil and timber. Tyson Foods has developed and implemented a Forest Protection Standard to proactively address deforestation risks for select commodities. The increased production costs for sourcing of commodity products with reduced deforestation risks has not impacted Tyson Foods substantively at this time.

Primary response

Other, please specify (increased use of sustainably sourced materials and purchase of credits)

Total financial impact

9900000

Description of response

In October 2019, we engaged Proforest to help conduct a deforestation risk assessment across our global agricultural supply chain, focusing on four commodities – cattle and beef; palm oil; soy; and pulp, paper and packaging. The assessment concluded that 94% of our land footprint is at no-to-low risk of being associated with deforestation (the assessment did not consider the deforestation free definitions being used in emerging EU and UK laws and only considered risks for select commodities. Further, the Assessment did not cover all current Tyson operations and activities and excluded entities that were acquired after 2019, joint ventures, and some Tyson subsidiaries). In 2021, we addressed new goals for commodities from high- risk countries including using: 100% responsibly sourced embedded soy by the end of 2030. Tyson plans to conduct an updated Global Forest Risk Assessment, taking into account new legal requirements and definitions for deforestation-free, and review and update CAPs based on the assessment findings, so may adjust timebound targets due to certified product availability, new deforestation requirements, costs, and customer specifications. The estimated financial impact from this risk has been derived based on the costs incurred to certify our products as compliant with independent third-party certifying parties noted above.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Impact driver type

Reputational and markets

Primary impact driver

Increased cost of certified sustainable material

Primary impact

Increased production costs

Description of impact

Tyson Foods recognizes the need for more sustainable sourcing and works to minimize its deforestation risks through responsible sourcing strategies as detailed in country specific Commodity Action Plans (CAPs) for high-risk countries sourcing soy, palm oil and timber. Tyson Foods has developed and implemented a Forest Protection Standard to proactively address deforestation risks for select commodities. The increased production costs for sourcing of commodity products with reduced deforestation risks has not impacted Tyson Foods substantively at this time.

Primary response

Other, please specify (Increased use of sustainably sourced materials and purchase of credits)

Total financial impact

39000

Description of response

In October 2019 we engaged Proforest to conduct a deforestation risk assessment across our global ag. supply chain. The assessment found 94% of our land footprint is at no-to-low risk of being associated with deforestation (the assessment did not consider the deforestation free definitions being used in emerging EU and UK laws and only considered risks for select commodities. Further, the Assessment did not cover all current Tyson operations and activities and excluded entities that were acquired after 2019, joint ventures, and some Tyson subsidiaries). In 2021, we addressed new goals for commodities from high-risk countries including using 100% responsibly sourced embedded palm oil by the end of 2030. In 2022, Tyson Poultry Thailand, Tyson Thailand & Tyson Malaysia were all certified to the RSPO Supply Chain Certification Standard. Tyson plans to conduct an updated Global Forest Risk Assessment, taking into account new legal requirements and definitions for deforestation-free, and review and update CAPs based on the assessment findings, so may adjust timebound targets due to certified product availability, new deforestation requirements, costs, and customer specifications. The estimated financial impact from this risk has been derived based on the costs incurred to certify our products as compliant with independent third-party certifying parties noted above.

Forest risk commodity

Timber products

Impact driver type

Reputational and markets

Primary impact driver

Increased cost of certified sustainable material

Primary impact

Increased production costs

Description of impact

Tyson Foods recognizes the need for more sustainable sourcing and works to minimize its deforestation risks through responsible sourcing strategies as detailed in country specific Commodity Action Plans (CAPs) for high-risk countries sourcing soy, palm oil and timber. Tyson Foods has developed and implemented a Forest Protection Standard to proactively address deforestation risks for select commodities. The increased production costs for sourcing of commodity products with reduced deforestation risks has not impacted Tyson Foods substantively at this time.

Primary response

Increased use of sustainably sourced materials

Total financial impact

657000

Description of response

In October 2019, we engaged Proforest to help conduct a deforestation risk assessment across our global agricultural supply chain, focusing on four commodities. The assessment concluded that 94% of our land footprint is at no-to-low risk of being associated with deforestation (the assessment did not consider the deforestation free definitions being used in emerging EU and UK laws and only considered risks for select commodities. Further, the Assessment did not cover all current Tyson operations and activities and excluded entities that were acquired after 2019, joint ventures, and some Tyson subsidiaries). In 2021, we addressed new goals for commodities from high-risk countries including using: 100% responsibly sourced pulp, paper and packaging by the end of 2025. To be considered responsibly sourced and compliant with the Forest Protection Standard, suppliers will be expected to meet the principles and criteria of applicable leading deforestation standards and criteria. For example, suppliers of pulp, paper and packaging will be asked to certify all virgin content sourced from jurisdictions of concern to SFI®, FSC® and other standards. In the upcoming year, we will continue to evaluate our country-specific CAPs, implementation strategy and corresponding goals. The total estimated financial impact due to this risk has been derived based on the consultancy fees and staffing during our engagement with customers and our supply chain.

F1.7

(F1.7) Indicate whether you have assessed the deforestation or conversion footprint for your disclosed commodities over the past 5 years, or since a specified cutoff date, and provide details.

Forest risk commodity

Cattle products

Have you monitored or estimated your deforestation/conversion footprint?

Yes, we estimate deforestation/conversion footprint based on sourcing area

Coverage

Partial consumption volume

Reporting deforestation/conversion since a specified cutoff date or during the last five years?

During the last 5 years

Known or estimated deforestation/ conversion footprint (hectares)

19839200

Describe methods and data sources used to monitor or estimate deforestation/ conversion footprint

In October 2019, Tyson engaged Proforest to help conduct a deforestation risk assessment across our global agricultural supply chain focusing on four commodities cattle and beef; palm oil; soy; and pulp, paper and packaging (the assessment did not consider the deforestation free definitions being used in emerging EU and UK laws and only considered risks for select commodities (i.e., soy, palm, pulp fiber, and cattle). Further, the Assessment did not cover all current Tyson operations and activities and excluded entities that were acquired after 2019, joint ventures, and some Tyson subsidiaries). Tyson actively participates in multi-stakeholder organizations focussed on elimination of deforestation including global and country roundtables for sustainable beef. Tyson also engages with various NGOs and other industry and multi-sector groups to advance sustainable beef outcomes and is continue to seek partnership opportunities to identify and assess deforestation risk, and promote practices that optimize pasture management.

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Have you monitored or estimated your deforestation/conversion footprint?

Yes, we estimate deforestation/conversion footprint based on sourcing area

Coverage

Partial consumption volume

Reporting deforestation/conversion since a specified cutoff date or during the last five years?

During the last 5 years

Known or estimated deforestation/ conversion footprint (hectares)

2651100

Describe methods and data sources used to monitor or estimate deforestation/ conversion footprint

In October 2019, Tyson engaged Proforest to help conduct a deforestation risk assessment across our global agricultural supply chain focusing on four commodities cattle and beef; palm oil; soy; and pulp, paper and packaging (the assessment did not consider the deforestation free definitions being used in emerging EU and UK laws and only considered risks for select commodities (i.e., soy, palm, pulp fiber, and cattle). Further, the Assessment did not cover all current Tyson operations and activities and excluded entities that were acquired after 2019, joint ventures, and some Tyson subsidiaries). In 2019, Tyson became a member of the Roundtable on Responsible Soy

(RTRS). Joining RTRS is one step to improving the social, environmental, and economic sustainability of the soy sector as we expand globally. Tyson continues to collaborate with peers to develop soy calculators to ensure the allocation of embedded soy within supply chains is accurate, including providing input to the component of the Soy Toolkit.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Have you monitored or estimated your deforestation/conversion footprint?

Yes, we estimate deforestation/conversion footprint based on sourcing area

Coverage

Partial consumption volume

Reporting deforestation/conversion since a specified cutoff date or during the last five years?

During the last 5 years

Known or estimated deforestation/ conversion footprint (hectares)

6400

Describe methods and data sources used to monitor or estimate deforestation/ conversion footprint

In October 2019, Tyson engaged Proforest to help conduct a deforestation risk assessment across our global agricultural supply chain focusing on four commodities cattle and beef; palm oil; soy; and pulp, paper and packaging (the assessment did not consider the deforestation free definitions being used in emerging EU and UK laws and only considered risks for select commodities (i.e., soy, palm, pulp fiber, and cattle). Further, the Assessment did not cover all current Tyson operations and activities and excluded entities that were acquired after 2019, joint ventures, and some Tyson subsidiaries).

Forest risk commodity

Timber products

Have you monitored or estimated your deforestation/conversion footprint?

Yes, we estimate deforestation/conversion footprint based on sourcing area

Coverage

Partial consumption volume

Reporting deforestation/conversion since a specified cutoff date or during the last five years?

Since a specified cutoff date, please specify year (2020)

Known or estimated deforestation/ conversion footprint (hectares)

193400

Describe methods and data sources used to monitor or estimate deforestation/ conversion footprint

In October 2019, Tyson engaged Proforest to help conduct a deforestation risk assessment across our global agricultural supply chain focusing on four commodities cattle and beef; palm oil; soy; and pulp, paper and packaging (the assessment did not consider the deforestation free definitions being used in emerging EU and UK laws and only considered risks for select commodities (i.e., soy, palm, pulp fiber, and cattle). Further, the Assessment did not cover all current Tyson operations and activities and excluded entities that were acquired after 2019, joint ventures, and some Tyson subsidiaries). At Tyson, procurement teams work with suppliers to confirm all raw fiber originates from a third-party certified sustainably managed forest. Paper, pulp, and packaging materials must generally have Sustainable Forestry Initiative® (SFI®), Forest Stewardship Council® (FSC®), or the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC) chain of custody certification. Tyson will continue tracing unknown supply origins to confirm procurement of paper, pulp, and packaging is responsibly sourced and processed.

F2. Procedures

F2.1

(F2.1) Does your organization undertake a forests-related risk assessment?

Yes, forests-related risks are assessed

F2.1a

(F2.1a) Select the options that best describe your procedures for identifying and assessing forests-related risks.

Timber products

Value chain stage

Direct operations
Supply chain

Coverage

Full

Risk assessment procedure

Assessed as a standalone issue

Frequency of assessment

Every three years or more

How far into the future are risks considered?

> 6 years

Tools and methods used

Internal company methods
External consultants

Issues considered

Availability of forest risk commodities
Quality of forests risk commodities
Impact of activity on the status of ecosystems and habitats
Regulation
Climate change
Impact on water security
Tariffs or price increases
Loss of markets
Leakage markets
Brand damage related to forests risk commodities
Corruption
Social impacts
Other, please specify (Economic impact to producers)

Stakeholders considered

Customers
Employees
Investors
Local communities
NGOs
Other forest risk commodity users/producers at a local level
Regulators
Suppliers
Other, please specify (Producers/Farmers)

Please explain

In 2019, Tyson Foods engaged Proforest to conduct a deforestation risk assessment across our global agriculture supply chain (the assessment did not consider the deforestation free definitions being used in emerging EU and UK laws and only considered risks for select commodities (i.e., soy, palm, pulp fiber, and cattle). Further, the Assessment did not cover all current Tyson operations and activities and excluded entities that were acquired after 2019, joint ventures, and some Tyson subsidiaries). The findings of this assessment identified most of our pulp, paper & packaging procurement as low risk due to having Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI) certifications or being of U.S. origin. In addition to the assessment with Proforest, Tyson informally considers numerous issues related to supply chain management and sourcing. The collective output of this work has informed the development and implementation of Tyson Foods' Forest Protection Standard. Tyson Foods seeks supply partners who share the company's goal to protect forests and other natural ecosystems. Accordingly, the company will work to source from suppliers demonstrating adherence by the target dates included in this Forest Protection Standard and related country specific Commodity Action Plans:

- No supply from areas of deforestation (as referenced in this Standard) from the cutoff date specified for the applicable commodity.
- Work within credible forest protection frameworks.
- For countries and jurisdictions of concern, provide traceability to farm or plantation of origin such as certification, geospatial or other supply chain mapping, and blockchain.
- Adhere to Tyson Foods, Inc. Supplier Code of Conduct, which sets supplier expectations in the areas of labor and human rights, health and safety, the environment and ethical business practices.
- Meet AFI Core Principle 2, Respect for Human Rights.

Tyson plans to conduct an updated Global Forest Risk Assessment, taking into account new legal requirements and definitions for deforestation-free, and review and update CAPs based on the assessment findings, so may adjust timebound targets due to certified product availability, new deforestation requirements, costs, and customer specifications.

Palm oil

Value chain stage

Direct operations
Supply chain

Coverage

Full

Risk assessment procedure

Assessed as a standalone issue

Frequency of assessment

Every three years or more

How far into the future are risks considered?

> 6 years

Tools and methods used

Internal company methods
External consultants

Issues considered

Availability of forest risk commodities
Quality of forests risk commodities
Impact of activity on the status of ecosystems and habitats
Regulation
Climate change
Impact on water security
Tariffs or price increases
Loss of markets
Leakage markets
Brand damage related to forests risk commodities
Corruption
Social impacts
Other, please specify (Economic impact to producers)

Stakeholders considered

Customers
Employees
Investors
Local communities
NGOs
Other forest risk commodity users/producers at a local level
Regulators
Suppliers
Other, please specify (Producers/farmers)

Please explain

In 2019, Tyson Foods engaged Proforest to conduct a deforestation risk assessment across our global agriculture supply chain (the assessment did not consider the deforestation free definitions being used in emerging EU and UK laws and only considered risks for select commodities (i.e., soy, palm, pulp fiber, and cattle). Further, the Assessment did not cover all current Tyson operations and activities and excluded entities that were acquired after 2019, joint ventures, and some Tyson subsidiaries). The findings of this assessment identified that direct palm volumes, while dramatically smaller than the other commodities analyzed, were likely sourced from jurisdictions at risk for deforestation. In addition to the assessment with Proforest, Tyson informally considers numerous issues related to supply chain management and sourcing. The collective output of this work has informed the development and implementation of Tyson Foods' Forest Protection Standard. Tyson Foods seeks supply partners who share the company's goal to protect forests and other natural ecosystems. Accordingly, the company will work to source from suppliers demonstrating adherence by the target dates included in this Forest Protection Standard and related country specific Commodity Action Plans:

- No supply from areas of deforestation (as referenced in this Standard) from the cutoff date specified for the applicable commodity.
- Work within credible forest protection frameworks.
- For countries and jurisdictions of concern, provide traceability to farm or plantation of origin such as certification, geospatial or other supply chain mapping, and blockchain.
- Adhere to Tyson Foods, Inc. Supplier Code of Conduct, which sets supplier expectations in the areas of labor and human rights, health and safety, the environment and ethical business practices.
- Meet AFI Core Principle 2, Respect for Human Rights.

Tyson plans to conduct an updated Global Forest Risk Assessment, taking into account new legal requirements and definitions for deforestation-free, and review and update CAPs based on the assessment findings, so may adjust timebound targets due to certified product availability, new deforestation requirements, costs, and customer specifications.

Cattle products

Value chain stage

Direct operations
Supply chain

Coverage

Full

Risk assessment procedure

Assessed as a standalone issue

Frequency of assessment

Every three years or more

How far into the future are risks considered?

> 6 years

Tools and methods used

Internal company methods
External consultants

Issues considered

Availability of forest risk commodities
Quality of forests risk commodities
Impact of activity on the status of ecosystems and habitats
Regulation
Climate change
Impact on water security
Tariffs or price increases
Loss of markets
Leakage markets
Brand damage related to forests risk commodities
Corruption
Social impacts
Other, please specify (Economic impact to producers)

Stakeholders considered

Customers
Employees
Investors
Local communities
NGOs
Other forest risk commodity users/producers at a local level
Regulators
Suppliers
Other, please specify (Producers/farmers)

Please explain

In 2019, Tyson Foods engaged Proforest to conduct a deforestation risk assessment across our global agriculture supply chain (the assessment did not consider the deforestation free definitions being used in emerging EU and UK laws and only considered risks for select commodities (i.e., soy, palm, pulp fiber, and cattle). Further, the Assessment did not cover all current Tyson operations and activities and excluded entities that were acquired after 2019, joint ventures, and some Tyson subsidiaries). The findings of this assessment identified the overwhelming majority – more than 95% - of Tyson's beef/cattle and direct soy sourcing at a low risk for deforestation due to U.S. origin. In addition to the assessment with Proforest, Tyson informally considers numerous issues related to supply chain management and sourcing. The collective output of this work has informed the development and implementation of Tyson Foods' Forest Protection Standard. Tyson Foods seeks supply partners who share the company's goal to protect forests and other natural ecosystems. Accordingly, the company will work to source from suppliers demonstrating adherence by the target dates included in this Forest Protection Standard and related country specific Commodity Action Plans:

- No supply from areas of deforestation (as referenced in this Standard) from the cutoff date specified for the applicable commodity.
- Work within credible forest protection frameworks.
- For countries and jurisdictions of concern, provide traceability to farm or plantation of origin such as certification, geospatial or other supply chain mapping, and blockchain.
- Adhere to Tyson Foods, Inc. Supplier Code of Conduct, which sets supplier expectations in the areas of labor and human rights, health and safety, the environment and ethical business practices.
- Meet AFI Core Principle 2, Respect for Human Rights.

Tyson plans to conduct an updated Global Forest Risk Assessment, taking into account new legal requirements and definitions for deforestation-free, and review and update CAPs based on the assessment findings, so may adjust timebound targets due to certified product availability, new deforestation requirements, costs, and customer specifications.

Soy

Value chain stage

Direct operations
Supply chain

Coverage

Full

Risk assessment procedure

Assessed as a standalone issue

Frequency of assessment

Every three years or more

How far into the future are risks considered?

> 6 years

Tools and methods used

Internal company methods
External consultants

Issues considered

Availability of forest risk commodities
Quality of forests risk commodities
Impact of activity on the status of ecosystems and habitats
Regulation
Climate change
Impact on water security
Tariffs or price increases
Loss of markets
Leakage markets
Brand damage related to forests risk commodities
Corruption
Social impacts
Other, please specify (Economic impact to producers)

Stakeholders considered

Customers
Employees
Investors
Local communities
NGOs
Other forest risk commodity users/producers at a local level
Regulators
Suppliers
Other, please specify (Producers/farmers)

Please explain

In 2019, Tyson Foods engaged Proforest to conduct a deforestation risk assessment across our global agriculture supply chain (the assessment did not consider the deforestation free definitions being used in emerging EU and UK laws and only considered risks for select commodities (i.e., soy, palm, pulp fiber, and cattle). Further, the Assessment did not cover all current Tyson operations and activities and excluded entities that were acquired after 2019, joint ventures, and some Tyson subsidiaries). The findings of this assessment identified the overwhelming majority – more than 95% - of Tyson's beef/cattle and direct soy sourcing at a low risk for deforestation due to U.S. origin. In addition to the assessment with Proforest, Tyson informally considers numerous issues related to supply chain management and sourcing. The collective output of this work has informed the development and implementation of Tyson Foods' Forest Protection Standard. Tyson Foods seeks supply partners who share the company's goal to protect forests and other natural ecosystems. Accordingly, the company will work to source from suppliers demonstrating adherence by the target dates included in this Forest Protection Standard and related country specific Commodity Action Plans:

- No supply from areas of deforestation (as referenced in this Standard) from the cutoff date specified for the applicable commodity.
- Work within credible forest protection frameworks.
- For countries and jurisdictions of concern, provide traceability to farm or plantation of origin such as certification, geospatial or other supply chain mapping, and blockchain.
- Adhere to Tyson Foods, Inc. Supplier Code of Conduct, which sets supplier expectations in the areas of labor and human rights, health and safety, the environment and ethical business practices.
- Meet AFI Core Principle 2, Respect for Human Rights.

Tyson plans to conduct an updated Global Forest Risk Assessment, taking into account new legal requirements and definitions for deforestation-free, and review and update CAPs based on the assessment findings, so may adjust timebound targets due to certified product availability, new deforestation requirements, costs, and customer specifications.

F2.2

(F2.2) For each of your disclosed commodity(ies), has your organization mapped its value chains?

	Value chain mapping	Primary reason for not mapping your value chain	Explain why your organization does not map its value chain and outline any plans to introduce it
Timber products	No, but we plan to map the value chain within the next two years	Other, please specify (Our Forest risk is relatively low)	In 2019, Tyson Foods engaged Proforest, an independent organization focused on sustainability in the forest and agricultural sectors and implementation of responsible sourcing practices, to conduct a deforestation risk assessment across our global agriculture supply chain. The findings of this assessment revealed that most of our pulp, paper & packaging procurement assessed is identified as low risk (the assessment did not consider the deforestation free definitions being used in emerging EU and UK laws and only considered risks for select commodities (i.e., soy, palm, pulp fiber, and cattle). Further, the Assessment did not cover all current Tyson operations and activities and excluded entities that were acquired after 2019, joint ventures, and some Tyson subsidiaries). To proactively address the assessment's findings and remaining risk in our value chain, we developed a Forest Protection Standard, as well as country-specific commodity action plans (CAPs). In 2021, we addressed new goals for commodities from high-risk countries a goal of 100% responsibly sourced pulp, paper and packaging by the end of 2025. Tyson plans to conduct an updated Global Forest Risk Assessment, taking into account new legal requirements and definitions for deforestation-free, and review and update CAPs based on the assessment findings, so may adjust timebound targets due to certified product availability, new deforestation requirements, costs, and customer specifications.
Palm oil	Yes, we have partially mapped the value chain	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Cattle products	No, but we plan to map the value chain within the next two years	Other, please specify (Our Forest risk is relatively low and only identified two years ago.)	In 2019, Tyson Foods engaged Proforest, an independent organization focused on sustainability in the forest and agricultural sectors and implementation of responsible sourcing practices, to conduct a deforestation risk assessment across our global agriculture supply chain. The findings of this assessment identified the overwhelming majority – more than 95% - of Tyson's beef/cattle and direct soy sourcing at a low risk for deforestation due to U.S. origin (the assessment did not consider the deforestation free definitions being used in emerging EU and UK laws and only considered risks for select commodities (i.e., soy, palm, pulp fiber, and cattle). Further, the Assessment did not cover all current Tyson operations and activities and excluded entities that were acquired after 2019, joint ventures, and some Tyson subsidiaries). To proactively address the assessment's findings and remaining risk in our value chain, we developed a Forest Protection Standard, as well as country-specific commodity action plans (CAPs). Tyson plans to conduct an updated Global Forest Risk Assessment, taking into account new legal requirements and definitions for deforestation-free, and review and update CAPs based on the assessment findings, so may adjust timebound targets due to certified product availability, new deforestation requirements, costs, and customer specifications.
Soy	No, but we plan to map the value chain within the next two years	Other, please specify (Our Forest risk is relatively low)	In 2019, Tyson Foods engaged Proforest, an independent organization focused on sustainability in the forest and agricultural sectors and implementation of responsible sourcing practices, to conduct a deforestation risk assessment across our global agriculture supply chain. The findings of this assessment identified the overwhelming majority – more than 95% - of Tyson's beef/cattle and direct soy sourcing at a low risk for deforestation due to U.S. origin (the assessment did not consider the deforestation free definitions being used in emerging EU and UK laws and only considered risks for select commodities (i.e., soy, palm, pulp fiber, and cattle). Further, the Assessment did not cover all current Tyson operations and activities and excluded entities that were acquired after 2019, joint ventures, and some Tyson subsidiaries). To proactively address the assessment's findings and remaining risk, we developed a Forest Protection Standard, as well as country-specific commodity action plans (CAPs). In 2021, we addressed new goals for commodities from high-risk countries, including a goal of 100% responsibly sourced direct soy by the end of 2025 and 100% responsibly sourced embedded soy by the end of 2030. Tyson plans to conduct an updated Global Forest Risk Assessment and review and update CAPs based on the assessment findings, so may adjust timebound targets due to certified product availability, new deforestation requirements, costs, and customer specifications.
Other - Rubber	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Cocoa	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Coffee	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

F2.2a

(F2.2a) Provide details of your organization's value chain mapping for its disclosed commodity(ies).

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Scope of value chain mapping

Own operations

% of total suppliers covered within selected tier(s)

<Not Applicable>

Description of mapping process and coverage

<Not Applicable>

Your own production and primary processing sites: attach a list of facility names and locations (optional)

Your suppliers' production and primary processing sites: attach a list of names and locations (optional)

F2.3

(F2.3) Do you use a classification system to determine risk of deforestation and/or conversion of other ecosystems for your sourcing areas, and if yes, what methodology is used, and what is the classification used for?

	Use of a classification system to determine deforestation and/or conversion risk of sourcing areas	Methodology used for classifying levels of risk	Use of risk classification	Attachment indicating risk classification for each sourcing area (optional)
1	Please select	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

F3. Risks and opportunities

F3.1

(F3.1) Have you identified any inherent forests-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

	Risk identified?
Timber products	No
Palm oil	No
Cattle products	Yes
Soy	Yes
Other - Rubber	<Not Applicable>
Other - Cocoa	<Not Applicable>
Other - Coffee	<Not Applicable>

F3.1a

(F3.1a) How does your organization define substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Tyson Foods, Inc. does not have a comprehensive definition of “substantive impact,” though, as a publicly traded company, Tyson Foods, Inc. is subject to various regulatory and contractual standards related to the measurement, reporting, and disclosure of impacts to the company’s business. Many of these standards are financial- and/or risk based and are publicly available.

F3.1b

(F3.1b) For your disclosed forest risk commodity(ies), provide details of risks identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business, and your response to those risks.

Forest risk commodity

Cattle products

Type of risk

Reputational and markets

Geographical scale

Global

Where in your value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operation

Primary risk driver

Increased stakeholder concern or negative stakeholder feedback

Primary potential impact

Disruption to sales

Company-specific description

Tyson Foods, Inc. does not have a comprehensive definition of “substantive financial” or “strategic impact,” though, as a publicly traded company, Tyson Foods, Inc. is subject to various regulatory and contractual standards related to the measurement, reporting, and disclosure of financial and strategic impacts to the company’s business. Many of these standards are financial- and/or risk- based and are publicly available. The food industry in general is subject to changing consumer trends, demands and preferences.

Trends within the food industry change often, and failure to identify and react to changes in these trends could lead to, among other things, reduced demand and price reductions for our brands and products. We strive to respond to consumer preferences and social expectations, but we may not be successful in our efforts. We could be adversely affected if consumers lose confidence in the safety and quality of certain food products or ingredients, or the food safety system generally. Prolonged negative perceptions concerning the health implications of certain food products or ingredients or loss of confidence in the food safety system generally could influence consumer preferences and acceptance of some of our products and marketing programs. Continued negative perceptions and failure to satisfy consumer preferences could materially and adversely affect our product sales, financial condition and results of operations.

Timeframe

>6 years

Magnitude of potential impact

Medium-high

Likelihood

Unlikely

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact (currency)

9431000000

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact

The potential financial impact has been estimated as the annual loss of revenue from the loss of one of our largest customers in its entirety due to shifting market demands.

Primary response to risk

Promotion of best practice and awareness

Description of response

As a world-leading protein provider, Tyson Foods collaborates with a large network of independent ranchers and farmers, who care for and cultivate the land. A key area of our value chain is row crops, which feed Tyson-owned chickens and support our suppliers' cattle and hogs. Four years ago, we announced a goal to support climate-smart practices on 2 million acres of row crop by 2025—the largest land stewardship commitment ever made by a U.S. protein company. Over the last several years, we've worked with various partners, including Farmers Business Network and Environmental Defense Fund to execute pilot projects—including on almost 370,000 acres of farmland in 2021—relying on their expertise and thoughtful approach as we've navigated opportunities and challenges to advance our land stewardship goals. We are evaluating and using the learnings from these pilot initiatives to help inform our path forward as we look to have a continued collaborative approach in land stewardship across the supply chain.

Cost of response

0

Explanation of cost of response

We are uncertain of the financial impact at this time.

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Type of risk

Reputational and markets

Geographical scale

Global

Where in your value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operation

Primary risk driver

Increased commodity prices

Primary potential impact

Increased production costs

Company-specific description

Fluctuations in commodity prices and in the availability of raw materials, especially feed grains, live cattle, live swine and other inputs could negatively impact our earnings. Our results of operations and financial condition, as well as the selling prices for our products, are dependent upon the cost and supply of commodities and raw materials such as beef, pork, poultry, corn, soybean meal, packaging materials and energy and, to a lesser extent, cheese, fruit, seasoning blends, flour, corn syrup, corn oils, butter and sugar. Corn, soybean meal and other feed ingredients, for instance, represent approximately 2/3 of our live poultry production cost.

Timeframe

>6 years

Magnitude of potential impact

Medium-low

Likelihood

More likely than not

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)

4960000

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)

9920000

Explanation of financial impact

The potential financial impact has been estimated as the approximate range of cost in premiums for the RTRS certification of soy.

Primary response to risk

Engagement with suppliers

Description of response

The goal of Tyson Foods' Local Grain Services program is to build strong and lasting relationships with the farmers who sell their grain to us. With our mission to keep local grain local and a farmers' commitment to provide the best grain possible, together we'll help feed the world. Additionally, by utilizing local services, there is a lower risk of interference with supplied raw materials.

Additionally, certain food ingredient purchases are covered by RTRS-certified soy credits purchased by a supplier. Once certified against the RTRS Standard for Responsible Soy Production, the producer is granted credits equivalent to the volume of certified soy production (1 ton of RTRS-certified soy is equivalent to 1 credit).

Cost of response

0

Explanation of cost of response

We are uncertain of the financial impact at this time.

F3.1c

(F3.1c) Why does your organization not consider itself to be exposed to forests-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact?

	Primary reason	Please explain
Timber products	Risks exist, but no substantive impact anticipated	<p>In October 2019, Tyson Foods engaged Proforest, an independent organization focused on sustainability in the forest and agricultural sectors and implementation of responsible sourcing practices. The purpose of the engagement was to help the company assess and identify potential deforestation risks in the company's global sourcing origins relative to cattle, palm oil, soy, timber, pulp and paper. The assessment was finalized in the winter of 2020 and was used to inform the development of the Tyson Foods Forest Protection Standard in 2020. The assessment concluded nearly 94 percent of Tyson Food's land footprint was at no to low risk of deforestation (the assessment did not consider the deforestation free definitions being used in emerging EU and UK laws and only considered risks for select commodities (i.e., soy, palm, pulp fiber, and cattle). Further, the Assessment did not cover all current Tyson operations and activities and excluded entities that were acquired after 2019, joint ventures, and some Tyson subsidiaries). Further, the risk assessment concluded deforestation risk was attributed to procurement by the company's international operations.</p> <p>As Tyson Foods identifies unknown sourcing origins for these key commodities, the company anticipates its deforestation risk will be less than six percent. Additionally, more than 70 percent of the company's pulp, paper and packaging procurement assessed was identified as low risk due to being of U.S. origin and accompanied by Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI) certification. As such, Tyson does not consider itself to be exposed to forest-related risks for Timber that have the potential for a substantive financial or strategic impact.</p> <p>To proactively address the assessment's findings and remaining risk, we developed a Forest Protection Standard, as well as country-specific commodity action plans (CAPs). In 2021, we addressed new goals for commodities from high-risk countries a goal of 100% responsibly sourced pulp, paper and packaging by the end of 2025. Tyson plans to conduct an updated Global Forest Risk Assessment, taking into account new legal requirements and definitions for deforestation-free, and review and update CAPs based on the assessment findings, so may adjust timebound targets due to certified product availability, new deforestation requirements, costs, and customer specifications.</p>
Palm oil	Risks exist, but no substantive impact anticipated	<p>In October 2019, Tyson Foods engaged Proforest, an independent organization focused on sustainability in the forest and agricultural sectors and implementation of responsible sourcing practices. The purpose of the engagement was to help the company assess and identify potential deforestation risks in the company's global sourcing origins relative to cattle, palm oil, soy, timber, pulp and paper. The assessment was finalized in the winter of 2020 and was used to inform the development of the Tyson Foods Forest Protection Standard in 2020. The assessment concluded nearly 94 percent of Tyson Food's land footprint was at no to low risk of deforestation (the assessment did not consider the deforestation free definitions being used in emerging EU and UK laws and only considered risks for select commodities (i.e., soy, palm, pulp fiber, and cattle). Further, the Assessment did not cover all current Tyson operations and activities and excluded entities that were acquired after 2019, joint ventures, and some Tyson subsidiaries). Further, the risk assessment concluded deforestation risk was attributed to procurement by the company's international operations. As Tyson Foods identifies unknown sourcing origins for these key commodities, the company anticipates its deforestation risk will be less than six percent. As part of our Forest Protection Standard, we ask all suppliers of Palm oil to comply with the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) Supply Chain Certification (SCC) standard audit. Tyson Thailand has also been approved as an RSPO-certified company after a successful RSPO SCC standards audit on March 25, 2022. In 2022, Tyson Poultry Thailand, Tyson Thailand & Tyson Malaysia were all certified to the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) Supply Chain Certification Standard, demonstrating they have systems in place for control of RSPO-certified palm oil products. As such, Tyson does not consider itself to be exposed to forest-related risks for Palm oil that have the potential for a substantive financial or strategic impact.</p>
Cattle products	<Not Applicable >	<Not Applicable>
Soy	<Not Applicable >	<Not Applicable>
Other - Rubber	<Not Applicable >	<Not Applicable>
Other - Cocoa	<Not Applicable >	<Not Applicable>
Other - Coffee	<Not Applicable >	<Not Applicable>

F3.2

(F3.2) Have you identified any forests-related opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

	Have you identified opportunities?
Timber products	No
Palm oil	No
Cattle products	Yes
Soy	Yes
Other - Rubber	<Not Applicable>
Other - Cocoa	<Not Applicable>
Other - Coffee	<Not Applicable>

F3.2a

(F3.2a) For your selected forest risk commodity(ies), provide details of the identified opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Forest risk commodity

Cattle products

Type of opportunity

Products & services

Where in your value chain does the opportunity occur?

Supply chain

Primary forests-related opportunity

Increased supply chain transparency

Company-specific description

Tyson recognizes that we could increase our supply chain transparency to better identify our sourcing. International acquisitions in FY 2019 prompted the company to reassess forest risk. Tyson Food selected PROFOREST to assess forest risk for direct and indirect sourcing of cattle and beef; palm oil (direct and embedded); soy (direct and embedded); and pulp, paper and packaging. The assessment concluded nearly 94 percent of Tyson Food's land footprint was at no to low risk of deforestation (the assessment did not consider the deforestation free definitions being used in emerging EU and UK laws and only considered risks for select commodities (i.e., soy, palm, pulp fiber, and cattle). Further, the Assessment did not cover all current Tyson operations and activities and excluded entities that were acquired after 2019, joint ventures, and some Tyson subsidiaries). Further, the risk assessment concluded deforestation risk was attributed to procurement by the company's international operations. Additionally, we identified the majority more than 95 percent – of the company's cattle and beef and direct soy sourcing was at low risk for deforestation due to the scale of and U.S. sourcing for domestic operations. To proactively address the assessment's findings and remaining risk in our value chain, we developed a Forest Protection Standard, as well as country- specific commodity action plans (CAPs). In 2021, we addressed new goals for commodities from high-risk countries. For example, our international operations have begun sourcing beef from suppliers that can verify beef is deforestation free. In 2021, we addressed new goals for commodities from high-risk countries, including using: 100% verified deforestation-free beef from Australasia by the end of 2025 and from Latin America by the end of 2028. Tyson plans to conduct an updated Global Forest Risk Assessment, taking into account new legal requirements and definitions for deforestation-free, and review and update CAPs based on the assessment findings, so may adjust timebound targets due to certified product availability, new deforestation requirements, costs, and customer specifications.

Estimated timeframe for realization

>6 years

Magnitude of potential impact

Medium

Likelihood

Likely

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

We are uncertain of the financial impact at this time.

Cost to realize opportunity**Strategy to realize opportunity****Forest risk commodity**

Soy

Type of opportunity

Products & services

Where in your value chain does the opportunity occur?

Supply chain

Primary forests-related opportunity

Increased supply chain transparency

Company-specific description

Tyson recognizes that we could increase our supply chain transparency to better identify our sourcing. International acquisitions in FY 2019 prompted the company to reassess forest risk. Tyson Food selected PROFOREST to assess forest risk for direct and indirect sourcing of cattle and beef; palm oil (direct and embedded); soy (direct and embedded); and pulp, paper and packaging. The assessment concluded nearly 94 percent of Tyson Food's land footprint was at no to low risk of deforestation (the assessment did not consider the deforestation free definitions being used in emerging EU and UK laws and only considered risks for select commodities (i.e., soy, palm, pulp fiber, and cattle). Further, the Assessment did not cover all current Tyson operations and activities and excluded entities that were acquired after 2019, joint ventures, and some Tyson subsidiaries). Further, the risk assessment concluded deforestation risk was attributed to procurement by the company's international operations. Additionally, we identified the majority more than 95 percent – of the company's cattle and beef and direct soy sourcing was at low risk for deforestation due to the scale of and U.S. sourcing for domestic operations. To proactively address the assessment's findings and remaining risk in our value chain, we developed a Forest Protection Standard, as well as country- specific commodity action plans (CAPs). In 2021, we addressed new goals for commodities from high-risk countries. We have a target sourcing date for embedded soy by December 31, 2030 and direct soy by December 31, 2025. Finally, further work on embedded soy and embedded palm (i.e., when soy, palm or their derivatives are an ingredient in products Tyson procures) is needed to identify the volumes involved and their sourcing origins. Tyson plans to conduct an updated Global Forest Risk Assessment, taking into account new legal requirements and definitions for deforestation-free, and review and update CAPs based on the assessment findings, so may adjust timebound targets due to certified product availability, new deforestation requirements, costs, and customer specifications.

Estimated timeframe for realization

>6 years

Magnitude of potential impact

Medium

Likelihood

Likely

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

We are uncertain of the financial impact at this time.

Cost to realize opportunity

Strategy to realize opportunity

F3.2b

(F3.2b) Why does your organization not consider itself to have forests-related opportunities?

Timber products

Primary reason

Opportunities exist, but none with potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on business

Please explain

In October 2019, Tyson Foods engaged Proforest, an independent organization focused on sustainability in the forest and agricultural sectors and implementation of responsible sourcing practices. The purpose of the engagement was to help the company assess and identify potential deforestation risks in the company's global sourcing origins relative to cattle, palm oil, soy, timber, pulp and paper. The assessment was finalized in the winter of 2020 and was used to inform the development of the Tyson Foods Forest Protection Standard in 2020. The assessment concluded nearly 94% of Tyson Food's land footprint was at no to low risk of deforestation (the assessment did not consider the deforestation free definitions being used in emerging EU and UK laws and only considered risks for select commodities (i.e., soy, palm, pulp fiber, and cattle). Further, the Assessment did not cover all current Tyson operations and activities and excluded entities that were acquired after 2019, joint ventures, and some Tyson subsidiaries). Further, the risk assessment concluded deforestation risk was attributed to procurement by the company's international operations. Of the remaining 6%, approximately 3% is at medium to medium-to-high risk, and the sourcing origin could not be identified for the other 3%. Additionally, more than 70 percent of the company's pulp, paper and packaging procurement assessed was identified as low risk due to being of U.S. origin and accompanied by Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI) certification. To proactively address the assessment's findings and remaining risk, we developed a Forest Protection Standard, as well as country-specific commodity action plans (CAPs). In 2021, we addressed new goals for commodities from high-risk countries. Tyson will continue tracing unknown supply origins to confirm procurement of paper, pulp, and packaging is responsibly sourced and processed. Our teams will engage with direct suppliers for the unknown supply origins and work together to meet a global deforestation-free supply chain. Progress will be reported on an annual basis in Tyson's Sustainability Report. Tyson plans to conduct an updated Global Forest Risk Assessment and review and update CAPs based on the assessment findings, so may adjust timebound targets due to certified product availability, new deforestation requirements, costs, and customer specifications.

Palm oil

Primary reason

Opportunities exist, but none with potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on business

Please explain

In October 2019, Tyson Foods engaged Proforest to help the company assess and identify potential deforestation risks in the company's global sourcing origins relative to cattle, palm oil, soy, timber, pulp and paper. The assessment was finalized in 2020 and was used to inform the development of the Tyson Foods Forest Protection Standard. The assessment concluded nearly 94% of Tyson Food's land footprint was at no to low risk of deforestation (the assessment did not consider the deforestation free definitions being used in emerging EU and UK laws and only considered risks for select commodities. Further, the Assessment did not cover all current Tyson operations and activities and excluded entities that were acquired after 2019, joint ventures, and some Tyson subsidiaries). The risk assessment concluded deforestation risk was attributed to procurement by the company's international operations. Of the remaining 6%, approximately 3% is at medium to -high risk, and the sourcing origin could not be identified for the other 3%. To proactively address the assessment's findings and remaining risk in our value chain, we developed a Forest Protection Standard, as well as country-specific commodity action plans (CAPs). In 2021, we addressed new goals for commodities from high-risk countries. Tyson's aim is to use 100-percent responsibly sourced direct palm oil by December 31, 2025 and 100-percent responsibly sourced embedded palm oil by December 31, 2030. To help achieve this goal, Tyson will use RSPO's PalmTrace system to procure RSPO credits for each ton of direct palm oil, not otherwise RSPO certified, used in its food products. A RSPO credit is proof that one ton of certified palm oil was produced by an RSPO certified company or independent producer and has entered the global palm oil supply chain. Tyson assesses the opportunities associated with sustainably sourced Palm Oil on an annual basis as part of maintaining an active membership with the RSPO and will publicly report its progress against these commitments annually. Tyson plans to conduct an updated Global Forest Risk Assessment and review and update CAPs based on the assessment findings, so may adjust timebound targets due to certified product availability, new deforestation requirements, costs, and customer specifications.

F4. Governance

F4.1

(F4.1) Is there board-level oversight of forests-related issues within your organization?

Yes

F4.1a

(F4.1a) Identify the position(s) of the individual(s) (do not include any names) on the board with responsibility for forests-related issues.

Position of individual or committee	Responsibilities for forest-related issues
Board-level committee	In early 2021, the Governance and Nominating Committee was formally assigned the responsibility to assist the Board on matters relating to corporate responsibility and sustainability, including environmental, social and governance matters affecting the company. Oversight of ESG activities is reflected in the Governance and Nominating Committee's Charter. The committee takes an active role in the oversight of our company's ESG strategy and public reporting, and receives regular progress updates from our Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer, and Chief Sustainability Officer (EVP-CFO, CSO). An example of forest-related leadership made in the last two years was setting targets to eliminate deforestation risk from direct and indirect sourcing of cattle and beef; palm oil (direct and embedded); soy (direct and embedded); and pulp, paper and packaging throughout our global supply chain by 2030.
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	With oversight from our Board, our president & CEO leads Tyson's ESG approach. The Executive Vice President, and Chief Financial Officer, and Chief Sustainability Officer (EVP-CFO, CSO) leads our sustainability strategy teams. Our chief sustainability officer (CSO) reports to our CEO and shares regular progress updates with our CEO and of the Board of Directors with the Governance and Nominating Committee of the Board of Directors. The EVP-CFO, CSO is supported by a team of professionals who facilitate progress toward our goals. This includes managing or mitigating risks & pursuing opportunities for continuous improvement. Our CEO and EVP-CFO, CSO work with Tyson's Enterprise Leadership Team & senior leadership to oversee our ESG strategy, including communications, disclosures & reporting.

F4.1b

(F4.1b) Provide further details on the board's oversight of forests-related issues.

	Frequency that forests-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which forests-related issues are integrated	Please explain
Row 1	Scheduled - some meetings	Reviewing and guiding business plans Reviewing and guiding corporate responsibility strategy Reviewing and guiding major plans of action Reviewing and guiding risk management policies Reviewing and guiding strategy	Our Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer, and Chief Sustainability Officer (EVP-CFO, CSO) reports regularly to our CEO and the Governance and Nominating Committee of our Board of Directors. In early 2021, the Governance and Nominating Committee was formally assigned the responsibility to assist the Board on matters relating to corporate responsibility and sustainability, including environmental, social and governance matters affecting the company. The EVP-CFO, CSO is supported by a team of professionals who facilitate progress toward our goals. This includes managing or mitigating risks and pursuing opportunities for continuous improvement. Our CEO and EVP-CFO, CSO work with Tyson's Enterprise Leadership Team and senior leadership to oversee our ESG strategy, including communications, disclosures and reporting.

F4.1d

(F4.1d) Does your organization have at least one board member with competence on forests-related issues?

Row 1

Board member(s) have competence on forests-related issues

Yes

Criteria used to assess competence on forests-related issues

Our Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer, and Chief Sustainability Officer (EVP-CFO, CSO) reports regularly to our CEO and the Governance and Nominating Committee of our Board of Directors. In early 2021, the Governance and Nominating Committee was formally assigned the responsibility to assist the Board on matters relating to corporate responsibility and sustainability, including environmental, social and governance matters affecting the company. The EVP-CFO, CSO is supported by a team of professionals who facilitate progress toward our goals. This includes managing or mitigating risks and pursuing opportunities for continuous improvement. Our CEO and EVP-CFO, CSO work with Tyson's Enterprise Leadership Team and senior leadership to oversee our ESG strategy, including communications, disclosures and reporting.

Primary reason for no board-level competence on forests-related issues

<Not Applicable>

Explain why your organization does not have at least one board member with competence on forests-related issues and any plans to address board-level competence in the future

<Not Applicable>

F4.2

(F4.2) Provide the highest management-level position(s) or committee(s) with responsibility for forests-related issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)	Forests-related responsibilities of this position	Frequency of reporting to the board on forests-related issues	Please explain
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	Integrating forests-related issues into business strategy Monitoring progress against forests-related corporate targets Assessing forests-related risks and opportunities Assessing future trends in forest risk commodity demand	Quarterly	With oversight from our Board, our president and chief executive officer leads Tyson's ESG approach. Our Enterprise Leadership Team ("ELT") conducts periodic reviews of the Formula to Feed the Future strategy, data and progress against our commitments and goals and emerging ESG risks, challenges and opportunities. Our Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer, and Chief Sustainability Officer (EVP-CFO, CSO) collectively with our Chief Executive Officer and other members of the ELT, oversees the development and implementation of ESG strategy, communications, disclosures and reporting, and reports to our Chief Executive Officer.
Chief Financial Officer (CFO)	Managing annual budgets relating to the implementation of forest-related policies and commitments Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures, related to low-impact forest products or services (including R&D) Setting forests-related corporate targets Managing public policy engagement that may impact forests	Annually	Our executive vice president and chief financial officer (EVP-CFO) reports regularly to our CEO and the Governance and Nominating Committee of our Board of Directors. In early 2021, the Governance and Nominating Committee was formally assigned the responsibility to assist the Board on matters relating to corporate responsibility and sustainability, including environmental, social and governance matters affecting the company. The EVP-CFO, CSO is supported by a team of professionals who facilitate progress toward our goals. This includes managing or mitigating risks and pursuing opportunities for continuous improvement. Our CEO and EVP-CFO, CSO work with Tyson's Enterprise Leadership Team and senior leadership to oversee our ESG strategy, including communications, disclosures and reporting.

F4.3

(F4.3) Do you provide incentives to C-suite employees or board members for the management of forests-related issues?

	Provide incentives for management of forests-related issues	Comment
Row 1	No, and we do not plan to introduce them in the next two years	

F4.4

(F4.4) Did your organization include information about its response to forests-related risks in its most recent mainstream financial report?

No, and we have no plans to do so

F4.5

(F4.5) Does your organization have a policy that includes forests-related issues?

Yes, we have a documented forests policy that is publicly available

F4.5a

(F4.5a) Select the options to describe the scope and content of your policy.

Row 1

Scope

Company-wide

Commodity coverage

Content

- Commitment to eliminate deforestation
- Commitment to transparency
- Commitment to stakeholder awareness and engagement
- Description of business dependency on forests
- Recognition of potential business impact on forests and other natural ecosystems
- Description of forest risk commodities, parts of the business, and stages of value-chain covered by the policy
- List of timebound milestones and targets

Document attachment

Tyson_Foods_Forest_Protection_Standard[1].pdf

Please explain

Protecting forest resources aligns with our purpose – raising the world’s expectations for how much good food can do. Through the company’s Core Values, we strive to create value for our shareholders, customers, communities, and team members, while serving as a steward of the animals, land and environment entrusted to us. As noted, Tyson has sourced commodities with potential risk related to deforestation in certain global jurisdictions. Accordingly, Tyson recognizes the need to protect forests and biodiversity, reduce our climate footprint, and conserve natural resources. For more information, please review our Forest Protection Standard, available here: https://www.tysonustainability.com/downloads/Tyson_Foods_Forest_Protection_Standard.pdf.

F4.6

(F4.6) Has your organization made a public commitment to reduce or remove deforestation and/or forest degradation from its direct operations and/or supply chain?

Forest risk commodity	Public commitments made
Soy	Yes
Timber products	Yes
Cattle products	Yes
Palm oil	Yes

F4.6a

(F4.6a) Has your organization endorsed any of the following initiatives as part of its public commitment to reduce or remove deforestation and/or forest degradation?

Other, please specify (Global Roundtable for Sustainable Beef; Roundtable for Sustainable Palm Oil; Roundtable on Responsible Soy Association)

Other: Global Roundtable for Sustainable Beef, Roundtable for Sustainable Palm Oil, Roundtable on Responsible Soy Association

F4.6b

(F4.6b) Provide details on your public commitment(s), including the description of specific criteria, coverage, and actions.

Forest risk commodity

Cattle products

Criteria

Zero gross deforestation/ no deforestation

Operational coverage

Direct operations and supply chain

% of total production/ consumption covered by commitment

100%

Cutoff date

2020

Forest risk countries/areas that the cutoff date applies to

Please select

Reason for selecting cutoff date

Please select

Commitment target date

2026-2030

Please explain

Protecting forest resources aligns with our purpose – raising the world’s expectations for how much good food can do. Through our Core Values, we strive to create value for our shareholders, customers, communities and team members, while serving as a steward of the animals, land and environment entrusted to us. Tyson Foods has

sourced commodities with potential risk related to deforestation in certain global jurisdictions. Accordingly, Tyson Foods recognizes the need to protect forests and biodiversity, reduce our carbon footprint, and conserve natural resources. In addition, to proactively address the assessment's findings and remaining risk in our value chain, we developed a Forest Protection Standard, as well as country-specific commodity action plans (CAPs). In 2021, we addressed new goals for commodities from high-risk countries. For example, our international operations have begun sourcing beef from suppliers that can verify beef is deforestation free. In 2021, we addressed new goals for commodities from high-risk countries, including using: 100% verified deforestation-free beef from Australasia by the end of 2025 and from Latin America by the end of 2028. By 2030, we plan to eliminate deforestation risk from our global value chain for direct and indirect sourcing of cattle and beef; palm oil (direct and embedded); soy (direct and embedded); and pulp, paper, and packaging. Tyson plans to conduct an updated Global Forest Risk Assessment, taking into account new legal requirements and definitions for deforestation-free, and review and update CAPs based on the assessment findings, so may adjust timebound targets due to certified product availability, new deforestation requirements, costs, and customer specifications.

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Criteria

No conversion of natural ecosystems
Zero gross deforestation/ no deforestation
Avoidance of negative impacts on threatened and protected species and habitats
Promotion of gender equality and women's empowerment
Resolution of complaints and conflicts through an open, transparent and consultative process
Facilitate the inclusion of smallholders into the supply chain
No sourcing of illegally produced and/or traded forest risk commodities

Operational coverage

Direct operations and supply chain

% of total production/ consumption covered by commitment

100%

Cutoff date

2020

Forest risk countries/areas that the cutoff date applies to

Please select

Reason for selecting cutoff date

Please select

Commitment target date

2026-2030

Please explain

Protecting forest resources aligns with our purpose – raising the world's expectations for how much good food can do. Through our Core Values, we strive to create value for our shareholders, customers, communities and team members, while serving as a steward of the animals, land and environment entrusted to us. Tyson Foods has sourced commodities with potential risk related to deforestation in certain global jurisdictions. Accordingly, Tyson Foods recognizes the need to protect forests and biodiversity, reduce our carbon footprint, and conserve natural resources. In addition, to proactively address forest risks in our value chain, we developed a Forest Protection Standard, as well as country-specific commodity action plans (CAPs). In 2021, we addressed new goals for commodities from high-risk countries. We have a target sourcing date for embedded soy by December 31, 2030 and direct soy by December 31, 2025. Finally, further work on embedded soy and embedded palm (i.e., when soy, palm or their derivatives are an ingredient in products Tyson procures) is needed to identify the volumes involved and their sourcing origins. By 2030, we plan to eliminate deforestation risk from our global value chain for direct and indirect sourcing of cattle and beef; palm oil (direct and embedded); soy (direct and embedded); and pulp, paper, and packaging. Tyson plans to conduct an updated Global Forest Risk Assessment, taking into account new legal requirements and definitions for deforestation-free, and review and update CAPs based on the assessment findings, so may adjust timebound targets due to certified product availability, new deforestation requirements, costs, and customer specifications.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Criteria

No conversion of natural ecosystems
Zero gross deforestation/ no deforestation
No new development on peat regardless of depth
Best management practices for existing cultivation on peat
No land clearance by burning or clearcutting
No conversion of High Conservation Value areas
No conversion of High Carbon Stock forests
Secure Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) of indigenous people and local communities
Promotion of gender equality and women's empowerment
Resolution of complaints and conflicts through an open, transparent and consultative process
Facilitate the inclusion of smallholders into the supply chain
No sourcing of illegally produced and/or traded forest risk commodities
Recognition of legal and customary land tenure rights

Operational coverage

Direct operations

% of total production/ consumption covered by commitment

100%

Cutoff date

2020

Forest risk countries/areas that the cutoff date applies to

Please select

Reason for selecting cutoff date

Please select

Commitment target date

2026-2030

Please explain

Protecting forest resources aligns with our purpose – raising the world’s expectations for how much good food can do. Through our Core Values, we strive to create value for our shareholders, customers, communities and team members, while serving as a steward of the animals, land and environment entrusted to us. Tyson Foods has sourced commodities with potential risk related to deforestation in certain global jurisdictions. Accordingly, Tyson Foods recognizes the need to protect forests and biodiversity, reduce our carbon footprint, and conserve natural resources. The completion of our Proforest risk assessment* and development of our Forest Protection Standard, embodies the company’s initial and continuing efforts to address deforestation. Tyson Foods has established the following cutoff and target sourcing dates as follows: Target sourcing verified deforestation free embedded palm oil by December 31, 2030 and direct palm oil by December 31, 2025, respectively.

By 2030, we plan to eliminate deforestation risk from our global value chain for direct and indirect sourcing of cattle and beef; palm oil (direct and embedded); soy (direct and embedded); and pulp, paper, and packaging.

* the assessment did not consider the deforestation free definitions being used in emerging EU and UK laws and only considered risks for select commodities (i.e., soy, palm, pulp fiber, and cattle). Further, the Assessment did not cover all current Tyson operations and activities and excluded entities that were acquired after 2019, joint ventures, and some Tyson subsidiaries. Tyson plans to conduct an updated Global Forest Risk Assessment, taking into account new legal requirements and definitions for deforestation-free, and review and update CAPs based on the assessment findings, so may adjust timebound targets due to certified product availability, new deforestation requirements, costs, and customer specifications.

Forest risk commodity

Timber products

Criteria

Zero gross deforestation/ no deforestation

Operational coverage

Direct operations

% of total production/ consumption covered by commitment

100%

Cutoff date

2020

Forest risk countries/areas that the cutoff date applies to

Please select

Reason for selecting cutoff date

Please select

Commitment target date

2026-2030

Please explain

Protecting forest resources aligns with our purpose – raising the world’s expectations for how much good food can do. Through our Core Values, we strive to create value for our shareholders, customers, communities and team members, while serving as a steward of the animals, land and environment entrusted to us. Tyson Foods has sourced commodities with potential risk related to deforestation in certain global jurisdictions. Accordingly, Tyson Foods recognizes the need to protect forests and biodiversity, reduce our carbon footprint, and conserve natural resources. The completion of our Proforest risk assessment* and development of our Forest Protection Standard, embodies the company’s initial and continuing efforts to address deforestation. Tyson Foods has established the following cutoff and target sourcing dates as follows: Target sourcing verified deforestation free pulp, paper and packaging by December 31, 2025.

By 2030, we plan to eliminate deforestation risk from our global value chain for direct and indirect sourcing of cattle and beef; palm oil (direct and embedded); soy (direct and embedded); and pulp, paper, and packaging.

* the assessment did not consider the deforestation-free definitions being used in emerging EU and UK laws and only considered risks for select commodities (i.e., soy, palm, pulp fiber, and cattle). Further, the Assessment did not cover all current Tyson operations and activities and excluded entities that were acquired after 2019, joint ventures, and some Tyson subsidiaries. Tyson plans to conduct an updated Global Forest Risk Assessment, taking into account new legal requirements and definitions for deforestation-free, and review and update CAPs based on the assessment findings, so may adjust timebound targets due to certified product availability, new deforestation requirements, costs, and customer specifications.

F5. Business strategy**F5.1**

(F5.1) Are forests-related issues integrated into any aspects of your long-term strategic business plan, and if so how?

	Are forests-related issues integrated?	Long-term time horizon (years)	Please explain
Long-term business objectives	Yes, forests-related issues are integrated	5-10	As we grow and expand our operations internationally, we recognize there is potential for deforestation forest-related risks associated with our direct operations and supply chain. To provide a case study, in support of our goals in 2018 we joined the UN Global Compact and identified ways we are taking action on the Sustainable Development Goals in support of our long-term business objectives. Specifically, we have found alignment with SDG 12 and 13 to help set our strategy. In October 2019, we engaged Proforest to help conduct a deforestation risk assessment across our global agricultural supply chain, focusing on four commodities—cattle and beef; palm oil; soy; and pulp, paper and packaging. The assessment concluded that 94% of our land footprint is at no-to-low risk of being associated with deforestation (the assessment did not consider the deforestation free definitions being used in emerging EU and UK laws and only considered risks for select commodities (i.e., soy, palm, pulp fiber, and cattle). Further, the Assessment did not cover all current Tyson operations and activities and excluded entities that were acquired after 2019, joint ventures, and some Tyson subsidiaries). To proactively address the assessment's findings and 6% at risk, we developed and publicly released a Forest Protection Standard, as well as country-specific commodity action plans (CAPs), which outline steps we will take to continue minimizing deforestation risk and protect the forests in the geographies where we source, which would factor into our business objectives. In 2021, we addressed new goals for commodities from high-risk countries, including using: 100% verified deforestation-free beef from Australasia by the end of 2025 and from Latin America by the end of 2028. 100% responsibly sourced pulp, paper and packaging by the end of 2025. 100% responsibly sourced direct soy by the end of 2025. 100% responsibly sourced embedded soy by the end of 2030. 100% responsibly sourced direct palm oil by the end of 2025. 100% responsibly sourced embedded palm oil by the end of 2030. Tyson plans to conduct an updated Global Forest Risk Assessment and review and update CAPs based on the assessment findings, so may adjust timebound targets due to certified product availability, new deforestation requirements, costs, and customer specifications.
Strategy for long-term objectives	Yes, forests-related issues are integrated	5-10	As we grow and expand our operations internationally, we recognize there is potential for deforestation forest-related risks associated with our direct operations and supply chain. To provide a case study, in support of our goals in 2018 we joined the UN Global Compact and identified ways we are taking action on the Sustainable Development Goals in support of our long term business objectives. Specifically, we have found alignment with SDG 12 and 13 to help set our strategy. In October 2019, we engaged Proforest to help conduct a deforestation risk assessment across our global agricultural supply chain, focusing on four commodities—cattle and beef; palm oil; soy; and pulp, paper and packaging. The assessment concluded that 94% of our land footprint is at no-to-low risk of being associated with deforestation (the assessment did not consider the deforestation free definitions being used in emerging EU and UK laws and only considered risks for select commodities (i.e., soy, palm, pulp fiber, and cattle). Further, the Assessment did not cover all current Tyson operations and activities and excluded entities that were acquired after 2019, joint ventures, and some Tyson subsidiaries). To proactively address the assessment's findings and 6% at risk, we developed and publicly released a Forest Protection Standard, which outlines steps we will take to continue minimizing deforestation risk and protect the forests in the geographies where we source, which would factor into our strategy for achieving long term objectives.
Financial planning	Yes, forests-related issues are integrated	5-10	As we grow and expand our operations internationally, we recognize there is potential for deforestation forest-related risks associated with our direct operations and supply chain. To provide a case study, in support of our goals in 2018 we joined the UN Global Compact and identified ways we are taking action on the Sustainable Development Goals in support of our long term business objectives. Specifically, we have found alignment with SDG 12 and 13 to help set our strategy. In October 2019, we engaged Proforest to help conduct a deforestation risk assessment across our global agricultural supply chain, focusing on four commodities—cattle and beef; palm oil; soy; and pulp, paper and packaging. The assessment concluded that 94% of our land footprint is at no-to-low risk of being associated with deforestation (the assessment did not consider the deforestation free definitions being used in emerging EU and UK laws and only considered risks for select commodities (i.e., soy, palm, pulp fiber, and cattle). Further, the Assessment did not cover all current Tyson operations and activities and excluded entities that were acquired after 2019, joint ventures, and some Tyson subsidiaries). To proactively address the assessment's findings and 6% at risk, we developed and publicly released a Forest Protection Standard, which outlines steps we will take to continue minimizing deforestation risk and protect the forests in the geographies where we source, which would factor into our financial planning.

F6. Implementation

F6.1

(F6.1) Did you have any forests-related timebound and quantifiable targets that were active during the reporting year?

Yes

F6.1a

(F6.1a) Provide details of your forests-related timebound and quantifiable target(s) and progress made.

Target reference number

Target 1

Forest risk commodity

Cattle products

Year target was set

Target coverage

Company-wide

Target category

Third-party certification

Metric

% of volume third-party certified

Traceability point

<Not Applicable>

Third-party certification scheme

Other, please specify (Progressive Beef™ and BeefCARE™- verified beef producers. Progressive Beef™ and BeefCARE™ are third- party environmental management and animal welfare verification programs for cattle ranchers, although they are not deforestation standards.)

Base year

2020

Base year figure

Target year

2025

Target year figure**Reporting year figure**

45

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

<Calculated field>

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this target linked to a commitment?

Other environmental commitments

Please explain

As a world-leading protein provider, Tyson Foods collaborates with a large network of independent ranchers and farmers, who care for and cultivate the land. We became the first beef processor to purchase cattle under the Progressive Beef™ program, a comprehensive quality management system designed for cattle feeding operations, which covers 45% of our cattle purchases by head. Additionally, a key area of our value chain is row crops, which feed Tyson-owned chickens and support our suppliers' cattle and hogs. We work with U.S. corn growers to implement climate-smart row crop practices that reduce GHG emissions, enhance natural carbon sink of agricultural soils, improve soil health and minimize downstream water quality impairments due to agriculture and reduce overall costs. Over the last several years, we've worked with various strategic partners, including Farmers Business Network and Environmental Defense Fund to execute pilot projects—including on almost 370,000 acres of farmland in 2021—relying on their expertise and thoughtful approach as we've navigated opportunities and challenges to advance our land stewardship goals and created the Local Grain Service (LGS) program to support direct sourcing of corn from farmers in the communities where we operate. LGS offers resources to farmers to adopt climate-smart practices—such as reduced tilling and cover cropping—on their row crop land. To ensure it works, we aim to launch LGS Sustain as a farmer-focused, farmer-driven program—drawing on supplier insights to understand what support they need and want to be more sustainable. Similarly, we expanded our current target to verify sustainable beef production practices on grazing lands beyond 5-million-acre by 2025. To begin to achieve the target, we are sourcing cattle from ranchers through our BeefCARE™ program that is verified by an independent third-party auditor to ensure that farmers and ranchers are using best practices in caring for animals, the environment and the people and communities who support them. Meanwhile, we are working to further scale our impact through our Climate-Smart Beef program, using Science-Based Targets and first-hand rancher experience to drive climate-smart agricultural practices, with a goal of 30% carbon intensity reduction by 2030.

Target reference number

Target 2

Forest risk commodity

Timber products

Year target was set**Target coverage**

Company-wide

Target category

Third-party certification

Metric

% of volume third-party certified

Traceability point

<Not Applicable>

Third-party certification scheme

FSC (any type)

SFI Forest Management standard

Base year

2020

Base year figure**Target year**

2025

Target year figure**Reporting year figure**

53.6

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

<Calculated field>

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this target linked to a commitment?

Other environmental commitments

Please explain

In support of Tyson Foods Forest Protection Standard and aligned to our broader sustainability goals Tyson is working to eliminate deforestation from its global pulp, paper and packaging supply chains by December 31st, 2025. In order to achieve this goal, Tyson developed a Forest Protection Standard, as well as country-specific commodity action plans (CAPs) for high-risk countries. Our CAP for pulp, paper and packaging sets a target sourcing date of 100% responsibly sourced pulp, paper and packaging by the end of 2025. Tyson plans to conduct an updated Global Forest Risk Assessment, taking into account new legal requirements and definitions for deforestation-free, and review and update CAPs based on the assessment findings, so may adjust timebound targets due to certified product availability, new deforestation requirements, costs, and customer specifications.

Target reference number

Target 3

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Year target was set

Target coverage

Company-wide

Target category

Third-party certification

Metric

% of volume third-party certified

Traceability point

<Not Applicable>

Third-party certification scheme

RTRS (any type)

Base year

2020

Base year figure

Target year

2025

Target year figure

Reporting year figure

0

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

<Calculated field>

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this target linked to a commitment?

Other environmental commitments

Please explain

In support of Tyson Foods' Forest Protection Standard, the company's goal is to use 100 percent responsibly sourced direct soy by December 31, 2025 and embedded soy by December 31, 2030. To achieve these goals, Tyson developed country-specific commodity action plans (CAPs) for high-risk countries. Our CAP for soy sets a 100% responsibly sourced direct soy date by the end of 2025 and a 100% responsibly sourced embedded soy by the end of 2030. Tyson plans to conduct an updated Global Forest Risk Assessment, taking into account new legal requirements and definitions for deforestation-free, and review and update CAPs based on the assessment findings, so may adjust timebound targets due to certified product availability, new deforestation requirements, costs, and customer specifications.

Target reference number

Target 4

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Year target was set

Target coverage

Company-wide

Target category

Third-party certification

Metric

% of volume third-party certified

Traceability point

<Not Applicable>

Third-party certification scheme

RSPO (any type)

Base year

2020

Base year figure

Target year

2025

Target year figure

Reporting year figure

77

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

<Calculated field>

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this target linked to a commitment?

Other environmental commitments

Please explain

In support of Tyson Foods' Forest Protection Standard, the company's goal is to use 100 percent responsibly sourced palm oil by December 31, 2025 and embedded palm by December 31, 2030. To achieve these goals, Tyson developed country-specific commodity action plans (CAPs) for high-risk countries. Our CAP for palm oil sets target sourcing dates and requires responsible sourcing. To be considered responsibly sourced and compliant with the Forest Protection Standard, suppliers will be expected to meet the principles and criteria of applicable leading deforestation standards and criteria. For example, suppliers of palm oil will be asked to comply with the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) Supply Chain Certification (SCC) standard audit. In 2022, Tyson Poultry Thailand, Tyson Thailand & Tyson Malaysia were all certified to the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) Supply Chain Certification Standard, demonstrating they have systems in place for control of RSPO-certified palm oil products. Tyson plans to conduct an updated Global Forest Risk Assessment, taking into account new legal requirements and definitions for deforestation-free, and review and update CAPs based on the assessment findings, so may adjust timebound targets due to certified product availability, new deforestation requirements, costs, and customer specifications.

F6.2

(F6.2) Do you have traceability system(s) in place to track and monitor the origin of your disclosed commodity(ies)?

	Do you have system(s) in place?	Supply chain coverage	Description of traceability system	Exclusions	Description of exclusion
Timber products	No	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Palm oil	No	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Cattle products	Yes	Volume from direct suppliers only	Our tracking and monitoring system for live cattle is capable of tracking each individual group purchased, up to 1000 head. Each group is harvested at the time, and our source of origin data is reported to market news reporting services. Additionally, through some of our premium beef programs, we have full traceability back to the cattle's origin of birth.	Not applicable	<Not Applicable>
Soy	Yes	Volume from direct suppliers only	For our purchases of soybeans in the U.S., we have full system coverage because we can track our soybean purchases back to the original crushing facilities. All beans are grown in the U.S. However, at this time, we do not have insight into the domestic region a specific soybean was grown. Crushing facilities often buy their soybeans locally; but if local production is maxed out, they may have to source from other regions of the country. Additionally, crushers may not be willing or likely able to share the location where the soybean was actually produced. We face the same challenges with respect to our soy buys outside the U.S. and our procurement of ingredients containing soy and soy embedded in meat we buy.	Not applicable	<Not Applicable>
Other - Rubber	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Cocoa	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Coffee	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

F6.2a

(F6.2a) Provide details on the level of traceability your organization has for its disclosed commodity(ies).

Forest risk commodity	Point to which commodity is traceable	Countries/areas to which this traceability point applies	% of total production/consumption volume traceable
Cattle products	Slaughterhouse	United States of America	100
Soy	Crushing facility	United States of America	100

F6.2b

(F6.2b) Why do you not have system(s) in place to track and monitor the origin of your disclosed commodity(ies) and what are your plans to develop these in the future?

Forest risk commodity

Timber products

Primary reason

We are planning to track and monitor the origin of forest risk commodities within the next two years

Please explain

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Primary reason

We are planning to track and monitor the origin of forest risk commodities within the next two years

Please explain

F6.3

(F6.3) Have you adopted any third-party certification scheme(s) for your disclosed commodity(ies)?

	Third-party certification scheme adopted?	% of total production and/or consumption volume certified
Timber products	Yes	53.6
Palm oil	Yes	77
Cattle products	Yes	45
Soy	Yes	0.01
Other - Rubber	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Cocoa	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Coffee	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

F6.3a

(F6.3a) Provide a detailed breakdown of the volume and percentage of your production and/or consumption by certification scheme.

Forest risk commodity

Cattle products

Third-party certification scheme

Other, please specify (Leather Working Group Audit Protocol)

Chain-of-custody model used

Segregation

% of total production/consumption volume certified

100

Form of commodity

Other, please specify (tanned hides)

Volume of production/ consumption certified

91306

Metric for volume

Metric tons

Is this certified by more than one scheme?

No

Is embedded soy certified through this scheme?

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Tyson is a founding member (since 2008) of the environmentally focused non- government organization, the Leather Working Group (LWG), that works to advance traceability back to hide facilities for their 400+ members, which include leather manufacturers, suppliers and brands. The LWG has separately audited Tyson's tanneries in Amarillo, Texas; Dakota City, Nebraska; Finney County, Kansas; and Joslin, Illinois, covering 100% of Tyson's production of tanned hides (raw hides are not covered). Tyson has received and maintained the organization's Gold Medal Award since 2008 in Amarillo, Texas; 2010 in Dakota City, Nebraska; 2011 in Garden City, Kansas; and 2018 in Joslin, Illinois. The LWG auditing protocol requires us to meet a stringent set of environmental controls in our tanneries, including the evaluation of energy use, water use and effluent treatment. While it is primarily an environmental audit, certified tanneries are expected to demonstrate reputable practices in all areas of business. For instance, the latest version will evaluate worker and equipment safety in our tannery operations moving forward. In addition, Tyson has been an active participant of the organization's leadership, previously holding a seat on the LWG board of the executive committee for three consecutive years.

Forest risk commodity

Cattle products

Third-party certification scheme

Other, please specify (Progressive Beef™)

Chain-of-custody model used

Segregation

% of total production/consumption volume certified

45

Form of commodity

Beef

Volume of production/ consumption certified

2761943

Metric for volume

Other, please specify (Heads of cattle)

Is this certified by more than one scheme?

No

Is embedded soy certified through this scheme?

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

We became the first beef processor to purchase cattle under the Progressive Beef™ program, a comprehensive quality management system designed for cattle feeding

operations. The Progressive Beef™ program covers all aspects of day-to-day cattle care, but does not cover deforestation. Cattle feeding operators certified in the program follow best practices for animal welfare, food safety, responsible antibiotic use and environmental sustainability. All of these practices are verified twice per year by Progressive Beef™ auditors. Each audit is a report card, and the metrics involved help ranchers improve their operations. Additionally, we are working to expand our current target to verify sustainable beef production practices on grazing lands. We met our initial 5-million-acre target through sourcing cattle from ranchers verified by an independent third-party auditor through our BeefCARE™ program, to verify that farmers and ranchers are using best practices in caring for animals, the environment and the people and communities who support them. While not a deforestation-free verification standard, The BeefCARE™ program is an industry-leading sustainability verification program that includes standard criteria for animal care, environmental stewardship, and people and community, which are verified through annual on-site, third-party audits. 224 ranches are currently enrolled in the Where Food Comes From BeefCARE™ program, with plans to expand. Meanwhile, we are working to further scale our impact through our Climate-Smart Beef program, using Science-Based Targets and first-hand rancher experience to drive climate-smart agricultural practices, with a goal of 30% carbon intensity reduction by 2030.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Third-party certification scheme

RSPO (any type)

Chain-of-custody model used

Mass balance

% of total production/consumption volume certified

77.14

Form of commodity

Crude palm oil (CPO)

Crude palm kernel oil (CPKO)

Palm oil derivatives

Volume of production/ consumption certified

15922

Metric for volume

Metric tons

Is this certified by more than one scheme?

No

Is embedded soy certified through this scheme?

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Tyson Foods is a member of the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil, a civil organization that works with palm oil industry stakeholders to develop global standards to define and certify sustainable palm oil. In 2022, 77% of the palm oil used in our own brand and third party branded products was certified either through RSPO Credits (Book and Claim) or the Mass Balance or Segregated certification models.

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Third-party certification scheme

RTRS Credits

Chain-of-custody model used

<Not Applicable>

% of total production/consumption volume certified

0.01

Form of commodity

Soy bean meal

Volume of production/ consumption certified

52.61

Metric for volume

Metric tons

Is this certified by more than one scheme?

No

Is embedded soy certified through this scheme?

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

We are a member of the Roundtable for Sustainable Soy (RTRS). With our rapid global expansion, we recognize the differences in supply chains around the world and are committed to responsibly sourced soy. Certain food ingredient purchases are covered by RTRS-certified soy credits purchased by a supplier. Once certified against the RTRS Standard for Responsible Soy Production, the producer is granted credits equivalent to the volume of certified soy production (1 ton of RTRS-certified soy is equivalent to 1 credit).

Forest risk commodity

Timber products

Third-party certification scheme

SFI Chain of Custody

Chain-of-custody model used

<Not Applicable>

% of total production/consumption volume certified

53.6

Form of commodity

Primary packaging

Other, please specify (raw timber, finished goods, paper board cartons)

Volume of production/ consumption certified

929291.28

Metric for volume

Metric tons

Is this certified by more than one scheme?

Yes

Is embedded soy certified through this scheme?

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Tyson Foods has not fully assessed all pulp, paper and packaging uses. Some timber products sourced for use in Tyson's operations are verified under the Sustainable Forest Initiative (SFI), Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) and the umbrella certification organization known as the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC). As of FY2022, 53.6% of timber procured products for operations in the United States are certified under the FSC and SFI certification.

F6.4

(F6.4) For your disclosed commodity(ies), do you have a system to control, monitor, or verify compliance with no conversion and/or no deforestation commitments?

	A system to control, monitor or verify compliance	Comment
Timber products	Yes, we have a system in place for our no conversion and/or deforestation commitments	<Not Applicable>
Palm oil	Yes, we have a system in place for our no conversion and/or deforestation commitments	<Not Applicable>
Cattle products	Yes, we have a system in place for our no conversion and/or deforestation commitments	<Not Applicable>
Soy	Yes, we have a system in place for our no conversion and/or deforestation commitments	<Not Applicable>
Other - Rubber	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Cocoa	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Coffee	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

F6.4a

(F6.4a) Provide details on the system, the approaches used to monitor compliance, the quantitative progress, and the non-compliance protocols, to implement your no conversion and/or deforestation commitment(s).

Forest risk commodity

Cattle products

Operational coverage

Supply chain

Description of control systems

Supplier Code of Conduct processes and Procurement processes.

Monitoring and verification approach

First-party verification

% of total volume in compliance

100%

% of total suppliers in compliance

Don't know

Response to supplier non-compliance

No response

% of non-compliant suppliers engaged

<Not Applicable>

Procedures to address and resolve non-compliance with suppliers

Other, please specify (N/A)

Please explain

Tyson Foods maintains an approved supplier list and maintains our Supplier Code of Conduct processes as well as FSQ and Procurement processes to gather information on source of origin indicators and documentation to combat deforestation and/or other sustainable or responsible sourcing.

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Operational coverage

Supply chain

Description of control systems

Supplier Code of Conduct processes and Procurement processes

Monitoring and verification approach

First-party verification

% of total volume in compliance

100%

% of total suppliers in compliance

Don't know

Response to supplier non-compliance

No response

% of non-compliant suppliers engaged

<Not Applicable>

Procedures to address and resolve non-compliance with suppliers

Other, please specify (N/A)

Please explain

Tyson Foods maintains an approved supplier list and maintains our Supplier Code of Conduct processes as well as FSQ and Procurement processes to gather information on source of origin indicators and documentation to combat deforestation and/or other sustainable or responsible sourcing.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Operational coverage

Supply chain

Description of control systems

Supplier Code of Conduct processes and Procurement processes.

Monitoring and verification approach

First-party verification

% of total volume in compliance

100%

% of total suppliers in compliance

Don't know

Response to supplier non-compliance

No response

% of non-compliant suppliers engaged

<Not Applicable>

Procedures to address and resolve non-compliance with suppliers

Other, please specify (N/A)

Please explain

Tyson Foods maintains an approved supplier list and maintains our Supplier Code of Conduct processes as well as FSQ and Procurement processes to gather information on source of origin indicators and documentation to combat deforestation and/or other sustainable or responsible sourcing.

Forest risk commodity

Timber products

Operational coverage

Supply chain

Description of control systems

Supplier Code of Conduct processes and Procurement processes

Monitoring and verification approach

First-party verification

% of total volume in compliance

100%

% of total suppliers in compliance

Don't know

Response to supplier non-compliance

No response

% of non-compliant suppliers engaged

<Not Applicable>

Procedures to address and resolve non-compliance with suppliers

Other, please specify (N/A)

Please explain

Tyson Foods maintains an approved supplier list and maintains our Supplier Code of Conduct processes as well as FSQ and Procurement processes to gather information on source of origin indicators and documentation to combat deforestation and/or other sustainable or responsible sourcing.

Forest risk commodity

Cattle products

Operational coverage

Supply chain

Description of control systems

In our 2019 assessment, 4.19% of our global beef supply came from Australia and was all deemed 'unknown' for forest protection risk. Using a methodology developed in Australia, employing high-resolution satellite data from the National Carbon Accounting System (NCAS) forest mapping and the Queensland Statewide Land and Tree Study (SLATS) in 2022, 97.7% of our Australian beef has been determined as coming from non-deforested areas.

Monitoring and verification approach

Geospatial monitoring tool

% of total volume in compliance

<10%

% of total suppliers in compliance

<10%

Response to supplier non-compliance

No response

% of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Please select

Procedures to address and resolve non-compliance with suppliers

Other, please specify (N/A)

Please explain

We continue to work to enhance risk mapping and traceability in our supply chain.

F6.5

(F6.5) Indicate if you collect data regarding your own compliance and/or the compliance of your suppliers with the Brazilian Forest Code, and provide details of your methods and progress.

	Do you collect data on this indicator?	Percentage compliance with indicator	Method(s) for collecting data	Frequency of collecting data
% of owned and/or managed properties registered on the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR) database, with active status	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
% of owned and/or managed properties with Legal Reserve (RL) and/or Permanent Protected Area (APP) deficit	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
% of owned and/or managed properties with signed Terms of Commitment of the Environmental Regularization Program (PRA)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
% of owned and/or managed properties with no gross deforestation after July 2008	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
% of suppliers registered on the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR) database, with active status	No, and we do not plan to collect data on this indicator within the next two years	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
% of suppliers with Legal Reserve (RL) and/or Permanent Protected Area (APP) deficit	No, and we do not plan to collect data on this indicator within the next two years	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
% of suppliers with signed Terms of Commitment of the Environmental Regularization Program (PRA)	No, and we do not plan to collect data on this indicator within the next two years	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
% of suppliers with no gross deforestation after July 2008	No, and we do not plan to collect data on this indicator within the next two years	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

F6.6

(F6.6) For your disclosed commodity(ies), indicate if you assess your own compliance and/or the compliance of your suppliers with forest regulations and/or mandatory standards.

	Assess legal compliance with forest regulations	Comment
Timber products	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Palm oil	No, we do not assess legal compliance	Tyson Foods does not currently assess supplier compliance in these forest-risk geographies.
Cattle products	No, we do not assess legal compliance	Tyson Foods does not currently assess supplier compliance in these forest-risk geographies.
Soy	No, we do not assess legal compliance	Tyson Foods does not currently assess supplier compliance in these forest-risk geographies.
Other - Rubber	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Cocoa	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Coffee	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

F6.7

(F6.7) Are you working with smallholders to support good agricultural practices and reduce deforestation and/or conversion of natural ecosystems?

	Are you working with smallholders?	Type of smallholder engagement approach	Smallholder engagement approach	Number of smallholders engaged	Please explain
Timber products	No, not working with smallholders	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	Not applicable
Palm oil	No, not working with smallholders	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	Not applicable
Cattle products	Yes, working with smallholders	Financial and commercial incentives	Financial incentives for certified products	224	We became the first beef processor to purchase cattle under the Progressive Beef™ program, a comprehensive quality management system designed for cattle feeding operations. The Progressive Beef™ program covers all aspects of day-to-day cattle care, but does not cover deforestation. Cattle feeding operators certified in the program follow best practices for animal welfare, food safety, responsible antibiotic use and environmental sustainability. All of these practices are verified twice per year by Progressive Beef™ auditors. Each audit is a report card, and the metrics involved help ranchers improve their operations. Additionally, we are working to expand our current target to verify sustainable beef production practices on grazing lands. We met our initial 5-million-acre target through sourcing cattle from ranchers verified by an independent third-party auditor through our BeefCARE™ program, to verify that farmers and ranchers are using best practices in caring for animals, the environment and the people and communities who support them. While not a deforestation-free verification standard, The BeefCARE™ program is an industry-leading sustainability verification program that includes standard criteria for animal care, environmental stewardship, and people and community, which are verified through annual on-site, third-party audits. 224 ranches are currently enrolled in the Where Food Comes From BeefCARE™ program, with plans to expand. Meanwhile, we are working to further scale our impact through our Climate-Smart Beef program, using Science-Based Targets and first-hand rancher experience to drive climate-smart agricultural practices, with a goal of 30% carbon intensity reduction by 2030.
Soy	Not applicable	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	Not applicable
Other - Rubber	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Cocoa	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Coffee	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

F6.8

(F6.8) Indicate if you are working with your direct suppliers to drive action on forests-related issues and if so, provide details of the engagement.

Forest risk commodity

Timber products

Are you working with direct suppliers?

No, not working with direct suppliers

Action(s) on forests-related issues driven by engagement

<Not Applicable>

Type of engagement

<Not Applicable>

Details of engagement

<Not Applicable>

Description of engagement

% of suppliers engaged by procurement spend covered by engagement

<Not Applicable>

Explain the impact of your engagement on the selected action

<Not Applicable>

Is this engagement helping your suppliers engage with their suppliers on the selected action?

<Not Applicable>

Does this engagement contribute to achieving a reported target?

<Not Applicable>

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Are you working with direct suppliers?

No, not working with direct suppliers

Action(s) on forests-related issues driven by engagement

<Not Applicable>

Type of engagement

<Not Applicable>

Details of engagement

<Not Applicable>

Description of engagement

% of suppliers engaged by procurement spend covered by engagement

<Not Applicable>

Explain the impact of your engagement on the selected action

<Not Applicable>

Is this engagement helping your suppliers engage with their suppliers on the selected action?

<Not Applicable>

Does this engagement contribute to achieving a reported target?

<Not Applicable>

Forest risk commodity

Cattle products

Are you working with direct suppliers?

Yes, working with direct suppliers

Action(s) on forests-related issues driven by engagement

Ending deforestation and/or conversion of other ecosystems

Type of engagement

Supply chain mapping

Details of engagement

Developing or distributing supply chain mapping tool

Description of engagement

In Australia, the area we have identified with the highest forest risk, our beef is purchased by an external central buyer for the customer and delivered to our plant for processing. In 2022, we worked with the buyer and customer, using high-resolution satellite data from the National Carbon Accounting System (NCAS) forest mapping and the Queensland Statewide Land and Tree Study (SLATS) to verify that 97.7% of the beef is from non-deforested areas in Australia.

Meanwhile, in the U.S., we are working to further scale our impact through our Climate-Smart Beef program, using Science-Based Targets and first-hand rancher experience to drive climate-smart agricultural practices, with a goal of 30% carbon intensity reduction by 2030. Throughout FY22, we developed a dynamic model that enables per-head assessments of carbon intensity for cattle, exploring the impact of activities such as farming processes, feed choices and grazing practices. Our feedlot partner, Adams Land & Cattle, was critical to this, supplying key data to inform our assessment model. They also worked with us to trial our model, integrating it into their existing cattle performance management system to calculate carbon emission for animals at their feedlot, as well as when they go to harvest. We engaged Deloitte to refine and automate our data collection model to drive efficiency, accuracy and real-time, on-site emissions monitoring. Now, we are working with consultants, SCS Global Services, to verify our methodology and model, ensuring they align with relevant ISO standards.

% of suppliers engaged by procurement spend covered by engagement

1

Explain the impact of your engagement on the selected action

In addition to being members of the Global Roundtable for Sustainable Beef (GRSB) and the U.S. Roundtable for Sustainable Beef (USRSB), in 2019, Tyson Foods engaged Proforest, an independent organization focused on sustainability in the forest and agricultural sectors and implementation of responsible sourcing practices, to conduct a deforestation risk assessment across our global agriculture supply chain. The findings of this assessment identified the overwhelming majority – more than 95% - of Tyson's beef/cattle and direct soy sourcing at a low risk for deforestation due to U.S. origin (the assessment did not consider the deforestation free definitions being used in emerging EU and UK laws and only considered risks for select commodities (i.e., soy, palm, pulp fiber, and cattle). Further, the Assessment did not cover all current Tyson operations and activities and excluded entities that were acquired after 2019, joint ventures, and some Tyson subsidiaries). To proactively address the assessment's findings and remaining risk in our value chain, we developed a Forest Protection Standard, as well as country-specific commodity action plans (CAPs). Tyson plans to conduct an updated Global Forest Risk Assessment, taking into account new legal requirements and definitions for deforestation-free, and review and update CAPs based on the assessment findings, so may adjust timebound targets due to certified product availability, new deforestation requirements, costs, and customer specifications.

Is this engagement helping your suppliers engage with their suppliers on the selected action?

Please select

Does this engagement contribute to achieving a reported target?

Please select

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Are you working with direct suppliers?

No, not working with direct suppliers

Action(s) on forests-related issues driven by engagement

<Not Applicable>

Type of engagement

<Not Applicable>

Details of engagement

<Not Applicable>

Description of engagement

% of suppliers engaged by procurement spend covered by engagement

<Not Applicable>

Explain the impact of your engagement on the selected action

<Not Applicable>

Is this engagement helping your suppliers engage with their suppliers on the selected action?

<Not Applicable>

Does this engagement contribute to achieving a reported target?

<Not Applicable>

(F6.9) Indicate if you are working beyond your first-tier supplier(s) to drive action on forests-related issues, and if so, provide details of the engagement.

Forest risk commodity

Timber products

Are you working beyond first tier?

No, not working beyond the first tier

Action(s) on forest-related issues driven by engagement

<Not Applicable>

Type of engagement

<Not Applicable>

Details of engagement

<Not Applicable>

Description of engagement

In 2019, Tyson Foods engaged Proforest, an independent organization focused on sustainability in the forest and agricultural sectors and implementation of responsible sourcing practices, to conduct a deforestation risk assessment across our global agriculture supply chain. The assessment concluded nearly 94 percent of Tyson's land footprint was at no to low risk of deforestation (the assessment did not consider the deforestation free definitions being used in emerging EU and UK laws and only considered risks for select commodities (i.e., soy, palm, pulp fiber, and cattle). Further, the Assessment did not cover all current Tyson operations and activities and excluded entities that were acquired after 2019, joint ventures, and some Tyson subsidiaries). Additionally, more than 70 percent of the company's pulp, paper and packaging procurement assessed was identified as low risk due to being of U.S. origin and accompanied by Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI) certification. The output of this work informed the development of Tyson Foods' Forest Protection Standard, which has been shared with NGOs, customers and other relevant stakeholders. As a result of the assessment and Forest Protection Standard, we are developing commodity action plans for cattle products, timber products, soy, and palm. In FY 2021, the action plans specifically addressed targets/goals associated with sustainable sourcing of each commodity. Tyson Foods has established the following cutoff and target sourcing dates as follows: Target sourcing verified deforestation free pulp, paper and packaging by December 31, 2025. Tyson plans to conduct an updated Global Forest Risk Assessment, taking into account new legal requirements and definitions for deforestation-free, and review and update CAPs based on the assessment findings, so may adjust timebound targets due to certified product availability, new deforestation requirements, costs, and customer specifications.

Explain the impact of your engagement on the selected action

<Not Applicable>

Does this engagement contribute to achieving a reported target?

<Not Applicable>

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Are you working beyond first tier?

No, not working beyond the first tier

Action(s) on forest-related issues driven by engagement

<Not Applicable>

Type of engagement

<Not Applicable>

Details of engagement

<Not Applicable>

Description of engagement

In addition to being members of the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO), in 2019 Tyson Foods engaged Proforest, an independent organization focused on sustainability in the forest and agricultural sectors and implementation of responsible sourcing practices, to conduct a deforestation risk assessment across our global agriculture supply chain. The assessment concluded nearly 94 percent of Tyson's land footprint was at no to low risk of deforestation (the assessment did not consider the deforestation free definitions being used in emerging EU and UK laws and only considered risks for select commodities (i.e., soy, palm, pulp fiber, and cattle). Further, the Assessment did not cover all current Tyson operations and activities and excluded entities that were acquired after 2019, joint ventures, and some Tyson subsidiaries). Additionally, direct palm oil volumes, while significantly lower than the other commodities analyzed, are likely sourced from countries or jurisdictions of concern for deforestation risk including Indonesia and Malaysia. Finally, further work on embedded soy and embedded palm (i.e., when soy, palm or their derivatives are an ingredient in products Tyson procures) is needed to identify the volumes involved and their sourcing origins. The output of this work informed the development of Tyson Foods' Forest Protection Standard, which has been shared with NGOs, customers and other relevant stakeholders. As a result of the assessment and Forest Protection Standard, we are developing commodity action plans for cattle products, timber products, soy, and palm oil. In FY 2021, the action plans specifically addressed targets/goals associated with sustainable sourcing of each commodity. Tyson Foods has established the following cut-off and target sourcing dates as follows: Begin sourcing verified deforestation free embedded and direct palm by December 31, 2030 and December 31, 2025, respectively. Tyson plans to conduct an updated Global Forest Risk Assessment, taking into account new legal requirements and definitions for deforestation-free, and review and update CAPs based on the assessment findings, so may adjust timebound targets due to certified product availability, new deforestation requirements, costs, and customer specifications.

Explain the impact of your engagement on the selected action

<Not Applicable>

Does this engagement contribute to achieving a reported target?

<Not Applicable>

Forest risk commodity

Cattle products

Are you working beyond first tier?

Yes, working beyond first tier

Action(s) on forest-related issues driven by engagement

Ending deforestation and/or conversion of other ecosystems

Type of engagement

Capacity building

Details of engagement

Offering on-site training and technical assistance
Disseminating technical materials

Description of engagement

In addition to being members of the Global Roundtable for Sustainable Beef (GRSB) & the U.S. Roundtable for Sustainable Beef (USRSB), in 2019 Tyson Foods engaged Proforest, an independent org. focused on the forest and agricultural sectors & implementation of responsible sourcing practices, to conduct a deforestation risk assessment across our global agriculture supply chain. The assessment concluded nearly 94% of Tyson’s land footprint was at no to low risk of deforestation. Additionally, the majority – more than 95 percent – of the company’s cattle and beef and direct soy sourcing was at low risk for deforestation due to the scale of and U.S. sourcing for domestic operations (the assessment did not consider the deforestation free definitions being used in emerging EU and UK laws and only considered risks for select commodities (i.e., soy, palm, pulp fiber, and cattle). Further, the Assessment did not cover all current Tyson operations and activities and excluded entities that were acquired after 2019, joint ventures, and some Tyson subsidiaries). The output of this work informed the development of Tyson Foods’ Forest Protection Standard, which has been shared with NGOs, customers and other relevant stakeholders. As a result of the assessment and Forest Protection Standard, we are developing commodity action plans for cattle, timber, soy, & palm. In FY 2021, the action plans specifically addressed targets/goals associated with sustainable sourcing of each commodity. Tyson has established the following cut- off & target sourcing dates as follows: Begin sourcing verified deforestation free beef by end of calendar year 2021, with complete transition of our Australasia sourcing by December 31, 2025, & begin sourcing from Latin Am. by Dec. 31, 2028. Tyson plans to conduct an updated Global Forest Risk Assessment, taking into account new legal requirements and definitions for deforestation-free, and review and update CAPs based on the assessment findings, so may adjust timebound targets due to certified product availability, new deforestation requirements, costs, and customer specifications.

Explain the impact of your engagement on the selected action

Does this engagement contribute to achieving a reported target?

Yes, please specify target ID(s) (Target 1)

F6.10

(F6.10) Do you engage in landscape (including jurisdictional) approaches to progress shared sustainable land use goals?

	Do you engage in landscape/jurisdictional approaches?	Primary reason for not engaging in landscape and/or jurisdictional approaches	Explain why your organization does not engage in landscape/jurisdictional approaches, and describe plans to engage in the future
Row 1	No, we do not engage in landscape/jurisdictional approaches, and we do not plan to within the next two years	Important, but not an immediate priority	As a world-leading protein provider, Tyson Foods collaborates with a large network of independent ranchers and farmers, who care for and cultivate the land. A key area of our value chain is row crops, which feed Tyson-owned chickens and support our suppliers’ cattle and hogs. We work with U.S. corn growers to implement climate-smart row crop practices that reduce GHG emissions, enhance natural carbon sink of agricultural soils, improve soil health and minimize downstream water quality impairments due to agriculture and reduce overall costs. Over the last several years, we’ve worked with various strategic partners, including Farmers Business Network and Environmental Defense Fund to execute pilot projects—including on almost 370,000 acres of farmland in 2021—relying on their expertise and thoughtful approach as we’ve navigated opportunities and challenges to advance our land stewardship goals. Similarly, we expanded our current target to verify sustainable beef production practices on grazing lands beyond 5-million- acre by 2025. We are working to further scale our impact through our Climate-Smart Beef program, using Science-Based Targets and first-hand rancher experience to drive climate-smart agricultural practices, with a goal of 30% carbon intensity reduction by 2030.

F6.11

(F6.11) Do you participate in any other external activities and/or initiatives to promote the implementation of your forests-related policies and commitments?

Forest risk commodity

Cattle products

Do you participate in activities/initiatives?

Yes

Activities

Involved in multi-partnership or stakeholder initiatives

Country/Area

United States of America

Subnational area

Not applicable

Initiatives

UN Global Compact

Global Roundtable for Sustainable Beef (GRSB)

Other, please specify (U.S. Roundtable for Sustainable Beef (USRSB))

Please explain

In addition to chairing the Global Roundtable for Sustainable Beef, we are also a founding member of and actively engaged with the U.S Roundtable for Sustainable Beef (USRSB). The U.S Roundtable for Sustainable Beef (USRSB) is a multi- stakeholder initiative developed to advance, support and communicate continuous improvement in sustainability of the U.S. beef value chain. The U.S Roundtable for Sustainable Beef (USRSB) achieves this through leadership, innovation, multi-stakeholder engagement, and collaboration. The U.S Roundtable for Sustainable Beef (USRSB) encourages and promotes continuous improvement in the U.S. beef value chain through several actions, including identifying sustainability indicators; establishing verification methodologies; generating field project data to test sustainability concepts; providing a forum for open discussion, information exchange and program development; and offering stakeholders an equal opportunity through membership participation. We have employees serving as our representative on the Roundtable that are actively engaged in identifying, setting, and testing standards, metrics, and indicators associated with the sustainable production of beef. As a leading global food company, our scale positions us to work to expand the scope of our Climate-Smart Beef Program and promote the expansion of climate-smart agricultural practices. However, the reality is that we can’t do it alone. Along with our value chain partners, we also work outside our industry with NGOs and other climate experts. In fact, our Climate-Smart Beef Program was developed with the help of environmental scientists and experts at Environmental

Defense Fund and The Nature Conservancy. Our relationship with climate experts is key to meeting our goals. And we believe that to do so, we must also continually collaborate with our independent supply partners, such as ranchers and feedlots, and our customers. We aim to better understand their respective needs and enable long-term sustainable practice adoption throughout the beef value chain.

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Do you participate in activities/initiatives?

Yes

Activities

Involved in multi-partnership or stakeholder initiatives

Country/Area

United States of America

Subnational area

Not applicable

Initiatives

UN Global Compact

Roundtable on Sustainable Soy (RTRS)

Other, please specify (Proforest)

Please explain

To further our participation in external initiatives, in 2018, we joined the UN Global Compact to further the implementation of responsible consumption and production. In 2019, we became a member of the Roundtable for Responsible Soy (RTRS). Certain food ingredient purchases are covered by RTRS-certified soy credits purchased by a supplier. Once certified against the RTRS Standard for Responsible Soy Production, the producer is granted credits equivalent to the volume of certified soy production (1 ton of RTRS-certified soy is equivalent to 1 credit). In October 2019, Tyson Foods engaged Proforest, an independent organization focused on sustainability in the forest and agricultural sectors and implementation of responsible sourcing practices. The purpose of the engagement was to help the company assess and identify potential deforestation risks in the company's global sourcing origins relative to cattle, palm oil, soy, timber, pulp and paper. The assessment concluded nearly 94 percent of Tyson's land footprint was at no to low risk of deforestation (the assessment did not consider the deforestation free definitions being used in emerging EU and UK laws and only considered risks for select commodities (i.e., soy, palm, pulp fiber, and cattle). Further, the Assessment did not cover all current Tyson operations and activities and excluded entities that were acquired after 2019, joint ventures, and some Tyson subsidiaries). To proactively address the assessment's findings and remaining risk in our value chain, we developed a Forest Protection Standard, as well as country-specific commodity action plans (CAPs). In 2021, we addressed new goals for commodities from high-risk countries. We have a target sourcing date for embedded soy by December 31, 2030 and direct soy by December 31, 2025. Tyson plans to conduct an updated Global Forest Risk Assessment, taking into account new legal requirements and definitions for deforestation-free, and review and update CAPs based on the assessment findings, so may adjust timebound targets due to certified product availability, new deforestation requirements, costs, and customer specifications.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Do you participate in activities/initiatives?

Yes

Activities

Involved in multi-partnership or stakeholder initiatives

Country/Area

Other, please specify (Thailand, Malaysia, China, USA)

Subnational area

Not applicable

Initiatives

UN Global Compact

Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO)

Other, please specify (Proforest)

Please explain

To further our participation in external initiatives, in 2018, we joined the UN Global Compact to further the implementation of responsible consumption and production. In 2018, we became a member of the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO). In October 2019, Tyson Foods engaged Proforest to help the company assess and identify potential deforestation risks in the company's global sourcing origins relative to cattle, palm oil, soy, timber, pulp and paper. The assessment concluded nearly 94 percent of Tyson's land footprint was at no to low risk of deforestation (the assessment did not consider the deforestation free definitions being used in emerging EU and UK laws and only considered risks for select commodities (i.e., soy, palm, pulp fiber, and cattle). Further, the Assessment did not cover all current Tyson operations and activities and excluded entities that were acquired after 2019, joint ventures, and some Tyson subsidiaries). To proactively address the assessment's findings and remaining risk in our value chain, we developed a Forest Protection Standard, as well as country-specific commodity action plans (CAPs). In 2021, we addressed new goals for commodities from high-risk countries. As part of current CAPs for palm oil, Tyson's aim is to use 100-percent responsibly sourced direct palm oil by December 31, 2025 and 100-percent responsibly sourced embedded palm oil by December 31, 2030. To help achieve this goal, Tyson will use RSPO's PalmTrace system to procure RSPO credits for each ton of direct palm oil, not otherwise RSPO certified, used in its food products. A RSPO credit is proof that one ton of certified palm oil was produced by an RSPO certified company or independent producer and has entered the global palm oil supply chain. Tyson assesses the opportunities associated with sustainably sourced Palm Oil on an annual basis as part of maintaining an active membership with the RSPO and will publicly report its progress against these commitments annually. Tyson plans to conduct an updated Global Forest Risk Assessment, taking into account new legal requirements and definitions for deforestation-free, and review and update CAPs based on the assessment findings, so may adjust timebound targets due to certified product availability, new deforestation requirements, costs, and customer specifications.

Forest risk commodity

Timber products

Do you participate in activities/initiatives?

Yes

Activities

Involved in multi-partnership or stakeholder initiatives

Country/Area

Other, please specify (USA, Thailand Malaysia Europe China)

Subnational area

Not applicable

Initiatives

Other, please specify (Proforest, AMERIPEN, SPC)

Please explain

The Tyson Foods Packaging Development group is a member of two significant sustainability organizations: the American Institute for Packaging and the Environment (AMERIPEN) and the Sustainable Packaging Coalition® (SPC®). AMERIPEN is a leading North American packaging advisory group and gives us insight and participation into legislative initiatives around packaging materials and formats. SPC® is a membership-based collaborative that provides a platform to discuss, partner and engage in packaging technologies, materials and specification developments. SPC® also possesses a comprehensive training and on-package communication tool, How-2-Recycle, that Tyson Foods and our customers are adopting to educate consumers on how packaging can be recycled or reused with current infrastructure capabilities. Though we are approaching the theoretical maximum use of post-consumer recycled (PCR) and post-industrial recycled (PIR) content possible in our corrugated packaging, while maintaining product integrity requirements, we continue to innovate ways both types of content can be used. In 20221, the average recycled content for one of our suppliers the prior year was 35.5%%, with 29.8% PCR content and 6.3% PIR content. The actual percentage of recycled content in packaging is highly dependent on box volume, box mix, acquisitions, divestitures, and specification changes that can continually fluctuate from year to year. In addition, this average is close to the theoretical industry max. of 40% for our industry class (refrigerated/frozen products, products that provide no internal load support, and relatively heavy weight selling units).

F6.12

(F6.12) Is your organization supporting or implementing project(s) focused on ecosystem restoration and long-term protection?

No, and we do not plan to implement project(s) within the next two years

F7. Verification

F7.1

(F7.1) Do you verify any forests information reported in your CDP disclosure?

No, but we are actively considering verifying in the next two years

F8. Barriers and challenges

F8.1

(F8.1) Describe the key barriers or challenges to eliminating deforestation and/or conversion of other natural ecosystems from your direct operations or from other parts of your value chain.

Forest risk commodity

Cattle products

Coverage

Supply chain

Primary barrier/challenge type

Lack of adequate traceability systems

Comment

Tyson Foods is on a journey to better understand and manage our deforestation risk. To date we have had limited supply chain engagement around forest risks as we initially assessed the risk of deforestation in our supply chain in 2017 and found low to no risk of deforestation for select commodities based on sourcing countries' forest risks. However, due to the international growth of our business we decided to reassess in 2019. Tyson Foods engaged Proforest in 2019, an independent organization focused on sustainability in the forest and agricultural sectors and implementation of responsible sourcing practices, to conduct a deforestation risk assessment across our global agriculture supply chain (the assessment did not consider the deforestation free definitions being used in emerging EU and UK laws and only considered risks for select commodities (i.e., soy, palm, pulp fiber, and cattle). Further, the Assessment did not cover all current Tyson operations and activities and excluded entities that were acquired after 2019, joint ventures, and some Tyson subsidiaries).

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Coverage

Supply chain

Primary barrier/challenge type

Lack of adequate and/or consolidated monitoring

Comment

Tyson Foods is on a journey to better understand and manage our deforestation risk. To date we have had limited supply chain engagement around forest risks as we initially assessed the risk of deforestation in our supply chain in 2017 and found low to no risk of deforestation for select commodities based on sourcing countries' forest risks. However, due to the international growth of our business we decided to reassess in 2019. Tyson Foods engaged Proforest in 2019, an independent organization focused on sustainability in the forest and agricultural sectors and implementation of responsible sourcing practices, to conduct a deforestation risk assessment across our global agriculture supply chain (the assessment did not consider the deforestation free definitions being used in emerging EU and UK laws and only considered risks for select commodities (i.e., soy, palm, pulp fiber, and cattle). Further, the Assessment did not cover all current Tyson operations and activities and excluded entities that were acquired after 2019, joint ventures, and some Tyson subsidiaries).

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Coverage

Supply chain

Primary barrier/challenge type

Cost of sustainably produced/certified products

Comment

Tyson Foods is on a journey to better understand and manage our deforestation risk. To date we have had limited supply chain engagement around forest risks as we initially assessed the risk of deforestation in our supply chain in 2017 and found low to no risk of deforestation for select commodities based on sourcing countries' forest risks. However, due to the international growth of our business we decided to reassess in 2019. Tyson Foods engaged Proforest in 2019, an independent organization focused on sustainability in the forest and agricultural sectors and implementation of responsible sourcing practices, to conduct a deforestation risk assessment across our global agriculture supply chain (the assessment did not consider the deforestation free definitions being used in emerging EU and UK laws and only considered risks for select commodities (i.e., soy, palm, pulp fiber, and cattle). Further, the Assessment did not cover all current Tyson operations and activities and excluded entities that were acquired after 2019, joint ventures, and some Tyson subsidiaries).

Forest risk commodity

Timber products

Coverage

Supply chain

Primary barrier/challenge type

Lack of adequate traceability systems

Comment

Tyson Foods is on a journey to better understand and manage our deforestation risk. To date we have had limited supply chain engagement around forest risks as we initially assessed the risk of deforestation in our supply chain in 2017 and found low to no risk of deforestation for select commodities based on sourcing countries' forest risks. However, due to the international growth of our business we decided to reassess in 2019. Tyson Foods engaged Proforest in 2019, an independent organization focused on sustainability in the forest and agricultural sectors and implementation of responsible sourcing practices, to conduct a deforestation risk assessment across our global agriculture supply chain (the assessment did not consider the deforestation free definitions being used in emerging EU and UK laws and only considered risks for select commodities (i.e., soy, palm, pulp fiber, and cattle). Further, the Assessment did not cover all current Tyson operations and activities and excluded entities that were acquired after 2019, joint ventures, and some Tyson subsidiaries).

F8.2

(F8.2) Describe the main measures that would improve your organization's ability to manage its exposure to deforestation and/or conversion of other natural ecosystems.

Forest risk commodity

Cattle products

Coverage

Supply chain

Main measure

Investment in monitoring tools and traceability systems

Comment

Along our path to net-zero GHG emissions, our commitment to forest protection is an important step. In 2021, we announced a 2030 target to eliminate deforestation risk our global value chain for direct and indirect sourcing of cattle and beef; palm oil (direct and embedded); soy (direct and embedded); and pulp, paper and packaging. Based on a deforestation risk assessment conducted with Proforest in 2019, Tyson was determined to have low or no risk of deforestation across nearly 94% of our company's land footprint (the assessment did not consider the deforestation free definitions being used in emerging EU and UK laws and only considered risks for select commodities (i.e., soy, palm, pulp fiber, and cattle). Further, the Assessment did not cover all current Tyson operations and activities and excluded entities that were acquired after 2019, joint ventures, and some Tyson subsidiaries). To proactively address the remaining 6% of our value chain, we developed a Forest Protection Standard, as well as country-specific commodity action plans (CAPs). To be considered responsibly sourced and compliant with the Forest Protection Standard, suppliers will be expected to meet the principles and criteria of applicable leading deforestation standards and criteria. In our 2019 assessment, 4.19% of our global beef supply came from Australia and was all deemed 'unknown' for forest protection risk. Using a methodology developed in Australia, employing high-resolution satellite data from the National Carbon Accounting System (NCAS) forest mapping and the Queensland Statewide Land and Tree Study (SLATS) in 2022, 97.7% of our Australian beef has been determined as coming from non-deforested areas. Tyson plans to conduct an updated Global Forest Risk Assessment, taking into account new legal requirements and definitions for deforestation-free, and review and update CAPs based on the assessment findings, so may adjust timebound targets due to certified product availability, new deforestation requirements, costs, and customer specifications.

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Coverage

Supply chain

Main measure

Investment in monitoring tools and traceability systems

Comment

Along our path to net-zero GHG emissions, our commitment to forest protection is an important step. In 2021, we announced a 2030 target to eliminate deforestation risk our global value chain for direct and indirect sourcing of cattle and beef; palm oil (direct and embedded); soy (direct and embedded); and pulp, paper and packaging. Based on a deforestation risk assessment conducted with Proforest in 2019, Tyson was determined to have low or no risk of deforestation across nearly 94% of our company's land footprint (the assessment did not consider the deforestation free definitions being used in emerging EU and UK laws and only considered risks for select commodities (i.e., soy, palm, pulp fiber, and cattle). Further, the Assessment did not cover all current Tyson operations and activities and excluded entities that were acquired after 2019, joint ventures, and some Tyson subsidiaries). To proactively address the remaining 6% of our value chain, we developed a Forest Protection Standard, as well as country-specific commodity action plans (CAPs). To be considered responsibly sourced and compliant with the Forest Protection Standard, suppliers will be expected to meet the principles and criteria of applicable leading deforestation standards and criteria. For example, suppliers of pulp, paper and packaging will be asked to certify all virgin content sourced from jurisdictions of concern to Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI®), Forest Stewardship Council (FSC®) and other standards. Suppliers of palm oil will be asked to comply with the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) Supply Chain Certification (SCC) standard audit. In 2022, Tyson Poultry Thailand, Tyson Thailand & Tyson Malaysia were all certified to the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) Supply Chain Certification Standard, demonstrating they have systems in place for control of RSPO-certified palm oil products. Tyson plans to conduct an updated Global Forest Risk Assessment, taking into account new legal requirements and definitions for deforestation-free, and review and update CAPs based on the assessment findings, so may adjust timebound targets due to certified product availability, new deforestation requirements, costs, and customer specifications.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Coverage

Supply chain

Main measure

Greater supplier awareness/engagement

Comment

Along our path to net-zero GHG emissions, our commitment to forest protection is an important step. In 2021, we announced a 2030 target to eliminate deforestation risk our global value chain for direct and indirect sourcing of cattle and beef; palm oil (direct and embedded); soy (direct and embedded); and pulp, paper and packaging. Based on a deforestation risk assessment conducted with Proforest in 2019, Tyson was determined to have low or no risk of deforestation across nearly 94% of our company's land footprint (the assessment did not consider the deforestation free definitions being used in emerging EU and UK laws and only considered risks for select commodities (i.e., soy, palm, pulp fiber, and cattle). Further, the Assessment did not cover all current Tyson operations and activities and excluded entities that were acquired after 2019, joint ventures, and some Tyson subsidiaries). To proactively address the remaining 6% of our value chain, we developed a Forest Protection Standard, as well as country-specific commodity action plans (CAPs). To be considered responsibly sourced and compliant with the Forest Protection Standard, suppliers will be expected to meet the principles and criteria of applicable leading deforestation standards and criteria. For example, suppliers of pulp, paper and packaging will be asked to certify all virgin content sourced from jurisdictions of concern to Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI®), Forest Stewardship Council (FSC®) and other standards. Suppliers of palm oil will be asked to comply with the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) Supply Chain Certification (SCC) standard audit. In 2022, Tyson Poultry Thailand, Tyson Thailand & Tyson Malaysia were all certified to the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) Supply Chain Certification Standard, demonstrating they have systems in place for control of RSPO-certified palm oil products. Tyson plans to conduct an updated Global Forest Risk Assessment, taking into account new legal requirements and definitions for deforestation-free, and review and update CAPs based on the assessment findings, so may adjust timebound targets due to certified product availability, new deforestation requirements, costs, and customer specifications.

Forest risk commodity

Timber products

Coverage

Supply chain

Main measure

Increased demand for certified products

Comment

Along our path to net-zero GHG emissions, our commitment to forest protection is an important step. In 2021, we announced a 2030 target to eliminate deforestation risk our global value chain for direct and indirect sourcing of cattle and beef; palm oil (direct and embedded); soy (direct and embedded); and pulp, paper and packaging. Based on a deforestation risk assessment conducted with Proforest in 2019, Tyson was determined to have low or no risk of deforestation across nearly 94% of our company's

land footprint (the assessment did not consider the deforestation free definitions being used in emerging EU and UK laws and only considered risks for select commodities (i.e., soy, palm, pulp fiber, and cattle). Further, the Assessment did not cover all current Tyson operations and activities and excluded entities that were acquired after 2019, joint ventures, and some Tyson subsidiaries). To proactively address the remaining 6% of our value chain, we developed a Forest Protection Standard, as well as country-specific commodity action plans (CAPs). To be considered responsibly sourced and compliant with the Forest Protection Standard, suppliers will be expected to meet the principles and criteria of applicable leading deforestation standards and criteria. For example, suppliers of pulp, paper and packaging will be asked to certify all virgin content sourced from jurisdictions of concern to Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI®), Forest Stewardship Council (FSC®) and other standards. Suppliers of palm oil will be asked to comply with the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) Supply Chain Certification (SCC) standard audit. In 2022, Tyson Poultry Thailand, Tyson Thailand & Tyson Malaysia were all certified to the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) Supply Chain Certification Standard, demonstrating they have systems in place for control of RSPO-certified palm oil products. Tyson plans to conduct an updated Global Forest Risk Assessment, taking into account new legal requirements and definitions for deforestation-free, and review and update CAPs based on the assessment findings, so may adjust timebound targets due to certified product availability, new deforestation requirements, costs, and customer specifications.

F17 Signoff

F-FI

(F-FI) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

F17.1

(F17.1) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP forests response.

	Job Title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Executive Vice President, and Chief Financial Officer, and Chief Sustainability Officer (EVP-CFO, CSO)	Chief Financial Officer (CFO)