March 2026

Agricultural Products

SASB® Standard

FOOD & BEVERAGE SECTOR

Sustainable Industry Classification System® (SICS®) FB-AG

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

International Sustainability Standards Board

Proposed amendments to the *Agricultural Products* SASB Standard

ABOUT THIS DOCUMENT

This document is a supplemental material to the Exposure Draft *Proposed Amendments to the SASB Standards and the IFRS S2 Industry-based Guidance* published by the International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB) in March 2026. This document shows the ISSB's proposed amendments to the *Agricultural Products* SASB Standard without marked-up changes and is intended to assist stakeholders' review of the ISSB's proposals. This version of the proposed amendments has not been approved by the ISSB and does not supersede the Exposure Draft.

The ISSB's reasons for the proposed amendments are detailed in the *Basis for Conclusions on proposed amendments to the SASB Standards and the IFRS S2 Industry-based Guidance*.

The ISSB invites comments on the proposals in the Exposure Draft, particularly on the questions set out in the Invitation to Comment section of the Exposure Draft. Stakeholders can respond to the request for comment by submitting a survey (preferred) or a comment letter. More information regarding how to respond to the Exposure Draft can be found here.

ABOUT THE SASB STANDARDS

As of August 2022, the International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB) assumed responsibility for the SASB Standards. The ISSB has committed to maintain and enhance the SASB Standards.

IFRS S1 *General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information* requires entities to refer to and consider the applicability of disclosure topics in the SASB Standards when identifying sustainability-related risks and opportunities that could reasonably be expected to affect an entity's prospects. Similarly, IFRS S1 requires entities to refer to and consider the applicability of metrics in the SASB Standards when determining what information to disclose regarding sustainability-related risks and opportunities.

In June 2023, the ISSB amended climate-related topics and metrics in the SASB Standards to align them with the industry-based guidance accompanying IFRS S2 *Climate-related Disclosures*. In December 2023, the ISSB amended the non-climate-related topics and metrics as part of the International Applicability of SASB Standards project.

Effective Date

This version [20XX–XX] of the Standard is effective for all entities for reporting periods beginning or after [DATE]. Early application is permitted.

Table of Contents

INTRODUCTION

Overview of SASB Standards

The SASB Standards are a set of 77 industry-specific standards (‘SASB Standards’ or ‘Industry Standards’), categorised pursuant to the Sustainable Industry Classification System® (SICS®).

SASB Standards include:

1. **industry descriptions**—which are intended to help entities identify applicable industry guidance by describing the business models, associated activities and other common features that characterise participation in the industry;

2. **disclosure topics**—which describe specific sustainability-related risks or opportunities associated with the activities conducted by entities within a particular industry;

3. **metrics—**which accompany disclosure topics and are designed to, either individually or as part of a set, provide useful information regarding an entity’s performance for a specific disclosure topic;

4. **technical protocols**—which provide guidance on definitions, scope, implementation and presentation of associated metrics; and

5. **activity metrics**—which quantify the scale of specific activities or operations by an entity and are intended for use in conjunction with the metrics referred to in point 3 to normalise data and facilitate comparison.

Use of the SASB Standards

The SASB Standards serve as a source of guidance for entities to disclose information about sustainability-related risks and opportunities that could reasonably be expected to affect an entity's prospects.

Identifying applicable Industry Standards, disclosure topics and metrics

An entity determines which Industry Standard(s) and which disclosure topics are applicable to its business, and which associated metrics to report. Entities with substantial business activities in multiple industries should refer to and consider the applicability of the disclosure topics and associated metrics in multiple SASB Standards.

The disclosure topics and associated metrics in this Standard have been identified as those that are likely to be useful to users of general purpose financial reports. Thus the Standards assist entities to prepare sustainability-related financial disclosures that provide material information to users. However, materiality is an entity-specific assessment and the responsibility for determining what matters to provide information about and for assessing what disclosures constitute material information rests with the reporting entity.

The ISSB has published educational materials relevant to the application of SASB Standards:

(a) *Sustainability-related risks and opportunities and the disclosure of material information* (2024);

(b) *Using the SASB Standards to meet the requirements in IFRS S1* (2024); and

(c) *Using ISSB industry-based guidance when applying ISSB Standards* (2025).

Using the SASB Standards independently from ISSB Standards

While the SASB Standards serve as a source of guidance for applying IFRS S1, entities that are not applying IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Standards can still use the SASB Standards to disclose material information about their sustainability-related risks and opportunities.

Some metrics in the SASB Standards contain references to IFRS S1 and IFRS S2. Preparers that are not applying these Standards should treat these references as they would treat references to other standards and frameworks.

Industry Description

Entities in the Agricultural Products industry produce, trade, process and distribute vegetables, fruits, seeds, tea leaves and agricultural commodities such as coffee beans, sugar, consumable oils, maize, rice and soybeans. Entities in this industry supply products to both consumers and businesses for use in consumer goods and industrial applications. Entities may engage in direct crop production, act as intermediaries between farmers, processors, retailers and restaurants, or operate across multiple stages of the food value chain. Typically, they purchase agricultural products—directly or indirectly—from third-party growers around the world and perform value-adding activities such as processing, milling, trading, distributing and wholesaling.

SUSTAINABILITY DISCLOSURE TOPICS & METRICS

Table 1. Sustainability Disclosure Topics & Metrics

TOPIC	METRIC	UNIT OF MEASURE	CODE
Greenhouse Gas Emissions	(1) Gross Scope 1 emissions and (2) percentage subject to emissions-limiting regulations	Metric tonnes (t) CO_2-e, Percentage (%)	FB-AG-110a.1
	Description of Scope 1 greenhouse gas emissions targets and analysis of performance against those targets	n/a	FB-AG-110a.2
	(1) Total fleet fuel consumed and (2) renewable fuel consumed	Gigajoules (GJ)	FB-AG-110a.3
Energy Management	(1) Total energy consumed, (2) purchased electricity consumed and (3) renewable electricity consumed from (a) self-generation and (b) direct contracts	Gigajoules (GJ)	FB-AG-130a.1
Water Management	(1) Total water withdrawal, by source, (2) total water consumed; (3) percentages of water (a) withdrawn and (b) consumed from water-stressed locations	Megalitres (ML), Percentage (%)	FB-AG-140a.1
	Description of water-related risks and opportunities and strategies to manage them, including any targets set to monitor progress	n/a	FB-AG-140a.2
	Total water discharged by (1) destination and (2) level of treatment	Megalitres (ML)	FB-AG-140a.4
Food Loss & Food Waste	(1) Total food loss generated, (2) quantity diverted	Metric tonnes (t)	FB-AG-150a.1
	Description of strategies to address opportunities related to food loss and food waste throughout the value chain	n/a	FB-AG-150a.2

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TOPIC	METRIC	UNIT OF MEASURE	CODE
Land Use & Ecological Impacts	(1) Total spatial footprint of operations, (2) area disturbed and (3) area restored	Square kilometres (km^2)	FB-AG-160a.1
	Percentage of the total spatial footprint of operations in or near environmentally sensitive locations	Percentage (%)	FB-AG-160a.2
	Total area of land that is sustainably managed, by product	Square kilometres (km^2)	FB-AG-160a.3
	Percentages of agricultural products produced from direct farming operations determined to be deforestation- or conversion-free, including any targets set to monitor progress	Percentage, by weight	FB-AG-160a.4
	Priority products from direct farming operations that are sensitive to nature- and climate-related physical risks	n/a	FB-AG-160a.5
	Description of strategies to manage environmental resources and implement sustainable agriculture practices in direct farming operations	n/a	FB-AG-160a.6
Food Safety	(1) Description of recalls issued for food safety reasons and (2) total weight of products recalled	Metric tonnes (t)	FB-AG-250a.3
	Percentage of production volume from sites certified to internationally recognised food safety standards for (1) own operations and (2) intermediaries	Percentage (%) by weight	FB-AG-250a.4
	Processes, controls and procedures to ensure food safety throughout the value chain	n/a	FB-AG-250a.5
Labour Conditions	Processes, controls and procedures to manage labour conditions, including forced labour and child labour, in direct operations	n/a	FB-AG-310a.1
Workforce Health & Safety	(1) Number of fatalities and (2) total recordable incident rate for (a) employees and (b) non-employee workers	Number, Rate	FB-AG-320a.1
Environmental Supply Chain Management	Percentages of sourced agricultural products determined to be deforestation- or conversion-free, including any targets set to monitor progress	Percentage (%) by weight	FB-AG-430c.1
	Priority sourced agricultural products that are sensitive to nature- and climate-related physical risks in the supply chain	n/a	FB-AG-430c.2
	Description of strategies to manage environmental resources and implement sustainable agriculture practices in the supply chain	n/a	FB-AG-430c.3

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TOPIC	METRIC	UNIT OF MEASURE	CODE
Social Supply Chain Management	Processes, controls and procedures for managing labour conditions and impacts on local communities in the supply chain, including human rights due diligence	n/a	FB-AG-430d.1
	Percentages of sourced agricultural products certified to internationally recognised standards that trace the path of products through the supply chain	Percentage (%) by weight	FB-AG-430d.2
	Percentage of high-risk suppliers subject to an independent third-party audit or verification in the previous three years, with description of non-conformances and corrective actions	Percentage (%)	FB-AG-430d.3

Table 2. Activity Metrics

ACTIVITY METRIC	UNIT OF MEASURE	CODE
Agricultural products (a) produced from direct farming operations and (b) sourced from third parties, by priority product[1]	Metric tonnes (t)	FB-AG-000.A
Number of processing facilities[2]	Number	FB-AG-000.B
Total number of (1) employees and (2) non-employee workers	Number	FB-AG-000.E
Total hours worked disaggregated by (1) employees and (2) non-employee workers	Hours	FB-AG-000.F

[1] Note to **FB-AG-000.A** – Priority products are products that constitute the largest sources of the entity's revenue or products identified by the entity as essential to its business model.

[2] Note to **FB-AG-000.B** – Processing facilities include facilities that are involved in the manufacturing, processing, packing or holding of agricultural products, and exclude administrative offices.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Topic Summary

Entities in the Agricultural Products industry generate direct greenhouse gas emissions from soil-management practices (such as fertiliser application), land-use change (including deforestation and land conversion), processing and transporting goods by land and sea. Emissions regulations may increase the cost of capital and operational costs and affect the operational efficiency of entities without strategies to manage greenhouse gas emissions. To mitigate these risks, entities can adopt innovative technologies that improve fuel efficiency, utilise alternative energy sources, including biomass waste generated from internal processes, and can apply other innovative farming techniques such as low-carbon fertilisers, crop rotation and cover crops. These approaches can help reduce exposure to volatile fuel prices, supply disruptions, future regulatory costs and other potential consequences of greenhouse gas emissions.

Metrics

FB-AG-110a.1. (1) Gross Scope 1 emissions and (2) percentage subject to emissions-limiting regulations

1 An entity shall disclose (1) its gross Scope 1 greenhouse gas emissions in metric tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalents ($CO_{2\text{-}e}$).

1.1 In preparing this disclosure, the entity shall apply the measurement and disclosure requirements in paragraph 29(a) of IFRS S2 that are applicable to Scope 1 greenhouse gas emissions.

2 An entity shall disclose (2) the percentage of its gross Scope 1 greenhouse gas emissions subject to applicable jurisdictional greenhouse gas laws, regulations or programmes intended to limit or reduce greenhouse gas emissions directly, such as cap-and-trade schemes, carbon tax or fee systems, and other emissions control (for example, command-and-control approach) and permit-based mechanisms.

2.1 The percentage shall be calculated as the total quantity of gross Scope 1 greenhouse gas emissions subject to greenhouse gas emissions-limiting laws, regulations or programmes divided by the total quantity of gross Scope 1 greenhouse gas emissions.

2.1.1 For emissions subject to more than one emissions-limiting framework, the entity shall not account for those emissions more than once.

2.2 The scope of applicable jurisdictional greenhouse gas emissions-limiting laws, regulations or programmes excludes emissions only subject to voluntary emissions-limiting frameworks (for example, voluntary trading systems), as well as reporting-based regulations.

FB-AG-110a.2. Description of Scope 1 greenhouse gas emissions targets and analysis of performance against those targets

1 An entity shall disclose:

1.1 the qualitative and quantitative Scope 1 greenhouse gas emissions targets it has set for itself, and any targets it is required to meet by law or regulation;

1.2 information about its approach to setting and reviewing each target and how it monitors progress towards them; and

1.3 information about its performance towards each target and an analysis of trends or changes in the entity's performance.

2 In preparing this disclosure, the entity shall apply the requirements in paragraphs 33–36 of IFRS S2 which relate to Scope 1 greenhouse gas emissions.

3 An entity shall disclose the activities and investments required to achieve its targets, and any risks or limiting factors that might affect achievement of those targets.

FB-AG-110a.3. (1) Total fleet fuel consumed and (2) renewable fuel consumed

1 An entity shall disclose (1) the total quantity of fuel consumed by its fleet vehicles, in gigajoules (GJ).

1.1 The calculation method for fuel consumed is based on actual fuel consumed as opposed to design parameters.

1.2 The entity can calculate fuel consumed by:

1.2.1 adding fuel purchases made during the reporting period to beginning inventory at the start of the reporting period, and deducting any fuel inventory at the end of the reporting period;

1.2.2 tracking fuel consumed by vehicles; or

1.2.3 tracking fuel expenses.

2 An entity shall disclose (2) the quantity of renewable fuel consumed (in GJ) by its fleet vehicles included in the quantity disclosed as total fuel consumed.

2.1 Renewable fuel is defined as fuel derived from biomass.

2.2 The entity shall disclose the third-party standard or jurisdictional requirement used to determine if a fuel is renewable for the purposes of this disclosure.

3 An entity shall include fuel consumed by vehicles it owns or operates.

4 An entity shall exclude fuel consumed in the transportation of the entity's products by third parties.

Energy Management

Topic Summary

Processing and milling agricultural products both require substantial energy input. While some agricultural products entities generate energy on-site through the direct combustion of fossil fuels or biomass, most energy is procured from the electrical grid. Energy consumption contributes to environmental impacts, including climate change and pollution. Energy management affects current and future costs of operation. Climate regulation and other sustainability factors could result in higher or more volatile electricity and fuel prices, increasing operating costs for agricultural products entities. Therefore, energy efficiency gained through process improvements can lower operating costs. The trade-off between on-site versus grid-sourced electricity as well as the use of alternative energy can play important roles in influencing both the long-term cost and reliability of an entity's energy supply and the extent of regulatory risk from direct versus indirect emissions.

Metrics

FB-AG-130a.1. (1) Total energy consumed, (2) purchased electricity consumed and (3) renewable electricity consumed from (a) self-generation and (b) direct contracts

1 An entity shall disclose (1) the total quantity of energy it consumed in gigajoules (GJ).

1.1 Total energy consumed includes all forms of energy used by the entity, including fuel, electricity, heating, cooling and steam.

1.2 Total energy consumed includes purchased or acquired energy and self-generated energy used by the entity.

1.2.1 Purchased and acquired energy is energy that is purchased or otherwise brought into the entity's boundary.

1.2.2 Purchased energy includes energy from owned or operated generation facilities where energy attributes, such as certificates, have been sold or transferred.

1.2.3 Self-generated energy is generation owned or operated by the entity that consumes the energy.

1.2.4 In preparing this disclosure, the entity shall determine ownership or control using the same measurement approach that it uses to determine greenhouse gas emissions.

1.2.5 Total energy consumed excludes any energy the entity generates using fuel it has already consumed—that is, self-generated electricity consumed from fuel is counted only once as fuel consumed. For example, if the entity has a co-generator that uses fuel to produce electricity and then consumes the generated electricity, that energy would be counted only once as fuel consumed.

1.2.6 If the entity stores any energy, that energy is counted only once when the entity has consumed the energy and it is no longer stored.

1.3 An entity shall use lower heating values (LHV), also known as net calorific values, to calculate energy consumed from fuels and biofuels. The entity shall measure these values directly or use the default net calorific values in the 2006 IPCC *Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories* (Table 1.2 Default Net Calorific Values (NCVs) and Lower and Upper Limit of the 95% Confidence Intervals, Volume 2: Energy, Chapter 1).

1.3.1 The requirement to use such heating values applies unless the entity is required, in whole or in part, by a jurisdictional authority or an exchange on which it is listed to use different heating values for converting fuels into GJ. In such a case, the entity is permitted to instead use the heating values required by such a jurisdictional authority or exchange for the part of the entity to which that requirement applies, for as long as that requirement applies to that part of the entity.

1.3.2 If the entity uses heating values other than LHV for converting fuels into GJ, the entity shall disclose information about the heating values used.

2 An entity shall disclose (2) the quantity of purchased or acquired electricity it consumed (in GJ) included in the quantity disclosed as total energy consumed.

2.1 Purchased electricity includes electricity, heating, cooling or steam.

3 An entity shall disclose the quantity of electricity from renewable energy sources it consumed (in GJ), disaggregated between (3a) self-generation and (3b) direct contracts.

3.1 Renewable energy sources are defined as sources capable of being replenished in a short time through ecological cycles or agricultural processes, such as geothermal, wind, solar, hydro and biomass.

3.2 Renewable electricity includes electricity, heating, cooling or steam.

3.3 Renewable electricity from self-generation is limited to that consumed from owned or operated equipment, where the electricity is produced and consumed by the same entity.

3.4 For the purposes of this disclosure, renewable electricity from self-generation excludes electricity associated with contractual instruments entered into by the entity if the contractual instrument has been sold by the entity.

3.5 Direct contracts include renewable electricity consumed that comes from a direct line transfer, such as when electricity production is fed directly and exclusively to a single entity. Direct contracts also include renewable electricity consumed related to contracts where the entity has negotiated with a specific electricity generator to supply renewable electricity to the entity with no grid transfers.

3.6 If the entity purchases or acquires renewable electricity through other contractual instruments, the entity shall provide information about any of these instruments that is necessary to inform the understanding of users of general purpose financial reports of the procurement decisions made by the entity regarding various energy sources to manage energy consumption-related risks and opportunities, including those associated with Scope 2 emissions.

3.6.1 If the entity purchases renewable electricity through a contractual instrument, the entity shall apply the Scope 2 Quality Criteria as defined in the Greenhouse Gas Protocol's *GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance: An amendment to the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard* (2015).

3.7 If the entity consumes renewable electricity from biomass sources, it shall disclose the quantity (in GJ) separately.

3.7.1 Renewable electricity from biomass sources includes only materials certified to a third-party standard.

3.7.2 An entity shall disclose the third-party standard to which the materials are certified.

Water Management

Topic Summary

The Agricultural Products industry relies on water for farming and processing activities. Entities in the industry also typically generate wastewater or effluents. The industry's ability to operate farms or run processing facilities efficiently depends on water availability, which can be restricted by physical availability or regulatory access. Entities in the industry increasingly are exposed to water-related physical and regulatory risks, which may increase capital expenditures, operating costs, remediation costs or potential fines. Entities can manage water-related risks and opportunities and mitigate long-term costs through capital investments and assessment of facility or farming locations relative to water scarcity risks, improvements to operational efficiency, and work with regulators and communities on issues related to water access and effluents discharge. A separate disclosure topic, Environmental Supply Chain Management, addresses the risks related to crop production in the supply chain driven by water availability and access.

Metrics

FB-AG-140a.1. (1) Total water withdrawal, by source, (2) total water consumed; (3) percentages of water (a) withdrawn and (b) consumed from water-stressed locations

1 An entity shall disclose (1) the quantity of water, in megalitres, withdrawn from all sources, disaggregated by source.

1.1 Water withdrawal is defined as the sum of all water drawn from surface water, groundwater, seawater, produced water, or a third party for any use during the reporting period.

1.2 Water sources include:

1.2.1 surface water, defined as water that occurs naturally on the Earth's surface in ice sheets, ice caps, glaciers, bogs, ponds, lakes, rivers and streams;

1.2.2 groundwater, defined as water held in and recoverable from an underground formation;

1.2.3 seawater, defined as water in a sea or ocean;

1.2.4 produced water, defined as water that enters an entity's boundary by extraction (for example, crude oil), processing (for example, sugar cane processing), or by use of any raw material, and which must be managed by the entity; and

1.2.5 third-party water, defined as water supplied by municipal water suppliers, wastewater treatment plants, public or private utilities, and other organisations involved in the provision, transport, treatment, disposal, or use of water and effluent.

2 An entity shall disclose (2) the volume of water, in megalitres, consumed in its direct operations.

2.1 Water consumption is defined as the sum of all water withdrawn and integrated into products, used in the production of crops or generated as waste, that has evaporated, transpired, or been consumed by humans or livestock, or is polluted to the point of being unusable by other users, and is not discharged back to surface water, groundwater, seawater or a third party.

2.1.1 Water consumption includes water that has been stored during the reporting period for use or discharge in a subsequent reporting period.

3 An entity shall disclose (3a) the volume of water withdrawn, in megalitres, from water-stressed locations as a percentage of the total water withdrawn.

3.1 Water stress is defined as the ability, or lack thereof, to meet human or ecological demand for water and can refer to the availability, quality or accessibility of water.

3.2 The entity shall disclose how it identifies water-stressed locations, for example:

3.2.1 using the World Resources Institute's *Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas* to evaluate whether the ratio of total annual water withdrawal to total available annual renewable water supply (baseline water stress) is high (40–80%) or extremely high (more than 80%); or

3.2.2 using the World Wildlife Fund's *Water Risk Filter* to evaluate whether the ratio of water consumption to water availability (water depletion) is moderate (dry-year depletion, where for at least 10% of the time, the monthly depletion ratio is more than 75%), high (seasonal depletion, where for at least an average of one month of the year, the depletion ratio is more than 75%), or very high (ongoing depletion, where the depletion ratio on average is more than 75%).

3.3 The entity shall disclose information about the internal assessments it uses to identify water-stressed locations, for example, whether the entity considers more granular local-level data.

4 An entity shall disclose (3b) the volume of water consumed from water-stressed locations as a percentage of the total water consumed.

5 If information for this disclosure is estimated or modelled, rather than sourced from direct measurements, the entity shall explain its estimation methods.

FB-AG-140a.2. Description of water-related risks and opportunities and strategies to manage them, including any targets set to monitor progress

1 An entity shall describe its risks associated with water withdrawals, water consumption and discharge of water or wastewater.

1.1 Risks associated with water withdrawals and water consumption include risks to the availability and quality of water resources, which include:

1.1.1 environmental constraints—such as operating in water-stressed regions, drought, floods, concerns of aquatic impingement or entrainment, interannual or seasonal variability, water quality that requires additional treatment at the point of input, and risks from the impact of climate change; and

1.1.2 regulatory and financial constraints—such as water price volatility, stakeholder perceptions and concerns related to water withdrawals (for example, those involving local communities, non-governmental organisations and regulatory agencies), direct competition with other users (for example, commercial and municipal users), restrictions to withdrawals because of regulations, and constraints on the entity's ability to obtain and retain water rights or permits.

1.2 Risks associated with discharged water or wastewater include the ability to obtain or retain rights or permits related to discharges, regulatory compliance related to discharges, restrictions on discharges, temperature control of discharges and risks stemming from impacts on local ecosystems and communities.

2 An entity shall describe how its water-related risks vary by:

2.1 withdrawal source;

2.2 discharge destinations, including surface water, groundwater, seawater or wastewater utilities;

2.3 local regulations, including emerging regulations; and

2.4 location of operating facilities.

3 An entity shall disclose the locations of operating facilities where water-related risks are concentrated.

4 An entity shall disclose quantitative and qualitative information about how water-related risks and opportunities have affected, and are anticipated to affect, the entity's financial position, financial performance and cash flows both for the reporting period and over the short, medium and long term.

5 The entity shall disclose any targets it has set, and any targets it is required to meet by law or regulation, to mitigate or adapt to water-related risks or take advantage of water-related opportunities.

5.1 In preparing this disclosure, the entity shall apply the requirements in paragraphs 51–53 of IFRS S1 that are applicable to the entity's water-related targets.

6 The entity shall disclose its strategies for managing water-related risks and opportunities, and achieving water-related targets, including:

6.1 efficiency efforts (for example, using water recycling or closed-loop systems);

6.2 product innovations (for example redesigning products or services to require less water);

6.3 process and equipment innovations (for example, reducing aquatic impingements or entrainment);

6.4 use of tools and technologies (for example, the World Wildlife Fund Water Risk Filter) to analyse water use, risks and opportunities; and

6.5 collaborations or programmes with communities or other organisations.

7 An entity shall disclose whether its water management practices resulted in any lifecycle impacts or trade-offs in its organisation, including trade-offs in land use, energy production and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, and why the entity chose these practices despite such trade-offs.

FB-AG-140a.4. Total water discharged by (1) destination and (2) level of treatment

1 An entity shall disclose the (1) total volume of water discharged, in megalitres, disaggregated by destination.

1.1 Water discharge is defined as the sum of effluents, used water, and unused water released to surface water, groundwater, seawater or a third party, for which the organisation has no further use.

1.1.1 Surface water is defined as water that occurs naturally on the Earth's surface in ice sheets, ice caps, glaciers, bogs, ponds, lakes, rivers and streams.

1.1.2 Groundwater is defined as water held in and recoverable from an underground formation.

1.1.3 Seawater is defined as water in a sea or ocean.

1.1.4 Third-party water is defined as water discharged by municipal water suppliers and municipal wastewater treatment plants, public or private utilities, and other organisations involved in the provision, transport, treatment, disposal, or use of water and effluent.

1.2 The scope of disclosure includes water released into a receiving waterbody at either a defined discharge point (point-source discharge) or dispersed over land in an undefined manner (non-point-source discharge).

2 An entity shall disclose (2) the total volume of water discharged, in megalitres, disaggregated by level of treatment.

2.1 Water treatment is defined as the physical, chemical or biological processes that improve water quality by removing solids, pollutants, and organic matter from water and effluents.

2.2 Treatment levels include:

2.2.1 primary treatment, which aims to remove solid substances that settle or float on the water surface;

2.2.2 secondary treatment, which aims to remove substances and materials that have remained in the water, or are dissolved or suspended in it; and

2.2.3 tertiary treatment, which aims to upgrade water to a higher level or quality before it is discharged, for example, removing heavy metals, nitrogen, and phosphorus.

2.3 If the entity discharges water that it determines does not require treatment, it shall disclose the associated volume in megalitres.

2.4 The level of treatment shall be reported for any water or effluents at the point of discharge, whether treated by the entity on-site or sent to a third party for treatment.

2.5 The entity shall disclose how it determines the appropriate level of treatment for water discharges.

Food Loss & Food Waste

Topic Summary

Food loss and food waste directly affect global food security and the operational efficiency and climate-related risks and opportunities of entities in the Agricultural Products industry. Food can be lost during harvesting, storage, transport, or processing. Food waste can happen because of spoilage, aesthetics or mislabelling, usually at the retail or consumer level. Entities that address food loss and food waste can access opportunities to improve operational efficiency, reduce costs, increase brand value and innovate, gaining competitive advantage. Entities manage food loss by upcycling, repurposing the material for animal feed or fertiliser production, or redistributing the products into the value chain. Developing a clear strategy to measure, manage and reduce food loss and food waste helps entities align with expectations from regulators, investors, customers downstream in the value chain and end consumers. Proactive management of food loss and food waste supports resilience across the value chain and may contribute to the entity's broader strategic objectives, including reducing greenhouse gas emissions and related risks.

Metrics

FB-AG-150a.1. (1) Total food loss generated, (2) quantity diverted

1 An entity shall disclose (1) the total mass of food loss it generated during the reporting period, in metric tonnes.

1.1 Food loss is defined by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) *Food Waste Index Report 2024* as human-edible agricultural products that 'directly or indirectly completely exit the post-harvest or the supply chain by being discarded, incinerated or otherwise disposed of, up to and excluding the retail level. Losses that occur during storage, transport and processing, also of imported quantities, are therefore all included. Losses include the commodity as a whole with its non-edible parts'.

1.2 The disclosure is limited to activities owned or controlled by the entity. For example, food loss excludes losses generated during harvesting on farms not owned or controlled by the entity.

2 An entity shall disclose (2) the total mass of food loss it diverted from landfill during the reporting period, in metric tonnes.

2.1 Diversion is the process of reducing food loss that would otherwise be discarded, not harvested, or sent to landfills or sewers, through efforts such as reuse, recycling or other recovery operations.

FB-AG-150a.2. Description of strategies to address opportunities related to food loss and food waste throughout the value chain

1 An entity shall disclose information about its strategy to respond to opportunities related to reducing food loss and food waste throughout the value chain.

1.1 The entity shall describe the primary activities and investments involved in its strategy, such as upcycling, repurposing materials for animal feed or fertiliser production and redistributing the products into the value chain.

2 An entity shall disclose information about the governance processes, controls and procedures it uses to monitor, manage and oversee food loss and food waste throughout the value chain.

3 An entity shall disclose information about any targets it has set to monitor progress towards achieving its strategic goals related to reducing food loss and food waste, and any targets it is required to meet by law or regulation.

3.1 In preparing this disclosure, the entity shall apply the requirements in paragraphs 51–53 of IFRS S1.

Land Use & Ecological Impacts

Topic Summary

Entities in the Agricultural Products industry that own and operate farms depend on land and ecosystems for their business. Entities are facing challenges raising land productivity to meet increasing demand. Entities with direct farming operations therefore need to manage land productivity and maintain high yields to meet this rising demand. At the same time, pressures on ecosystems and climate change are creating physical risks with the potential to affect soil health, land productivity and crop yields in the short, medium and long term. Environmental impacts from farming activities—for example, extensive use of fertilisers and pesticides, monoculture cultivation, forest fragmentation and land clearing—could exacerbate impacts and contribute to the degradation of land, natural resources and ecosystem services on which agricultural products entities depend. These impacts can result in decreased crop yields, land devaluation and increased operational costs, in addition to direct regulatory and reputational risks. Sustainable agricultural practices and innovative approaches and technologies can help entities manage these risks. Entities can capitalise on opportunities to operate efficiently, maintain or improve yields and generate revenue by meeting consumer expectations.

NOTE: The metrics associated with this topic are intended to capture information regarding direct farming operations. The metrics associated with the Environmental Supply Chain Management and Social Supply Chain Management disclosure topic are intended to capture information about how entities in this industry address similar risks and opportunities in the supply chain.

Metrics

FB-AG-160a.1. (1) Total spatial footprint of operations, (2) area disturbed and (3) area restored

1 An entity shall disclose (1) the total spatial footprint (area) of its operations in square kilometres (km^2) at the reporting date.

1.1 The total spatial footprint of the entity's operations includes the cumulative area disturbed during the current and prior periods by its operations that has not been restored.

1.2 The area disturbed is defined as the aggregate geographical area that has been subject to human activity that has changed the condition of the area, relative to an original reference state.

1.2.1 Human activity is defined as the entity's activities and operations that have physically disrupted, modified, covered, compacted, moved or otherwise altered the characteristics of terrestrial, freshwater aquatic or marine ecosystems from before such activity.

1.2.2 The entity's total spatial footprint of operations includes the area disturbed during the current period and continues to be the area disturbed in all subsequent reporting periods unless the area disturbed is restored.

1.2.3 For bodies of water, the disturbed area includes the bottom or seabed beneath the water's surface.

1.3 The disclosure includes information about the aggregate measured area of the entity's spatial footprint in terrestrial, freshwater aquatic or marine ecosystems (land, wetlands, riverine, navigable waterways, littoral or ocean) on any leasehold, concession or property that the entity leases, manages or owns, and any rights of way or easements associated with them.

1.4 This disclosure includes all active sites, recently decommissioned sites awaiting restoration and sites being restored.

1.5 Area restored is defined as a previously disturbed area that has been restored according to applicable jurisdictional law or regulation.

1.6 If the jurisdiction in which the entity operates has no applicable law or regulation to define a previously disturbed area that has been restored, a restored area is defined as the cumulative geographical area that has been subject to human intervention to return a degraded, damaged or destroyed area or ecosystem to an approximation of an original reference state.

1.6.1 Ecological restoration is defined as re-establishing the ecosystem's composition, structure and function, usually bringing it back to its original (pre-disturbance) state or to a healthy state close to the original. Ecological restoration focuses on biodiversity conservation and ecological integrity.

1.6.2 Ecosystem restoration is defined as a restored area that demonstrates resilience to normal ranges of environmental stress and disturbance and interacts with contiguous ecosystems in terms of biotic and abiotic flows and cultural interactions. An ecosystem is restored when it contains sufficient biotic and abiotic resources to sustain itself structurally and functionally and can continue its development without further assistance or subsidy.

2 An entity shall disclose (2) the area disturbed by the entity's operations, in km^2, during the current reporting period.

3 An entity shall disclose (3) the area previously disturbed by operations that has been restored (in km^2) during the reporting period.

3.1 An area is no longer part of the entity's spatial footprint of operations once post-closure restoration and remediation efforts are complete as defined by applicable jurisdictional law or regulation (even if after-monitoring is necessary).

4 The disclosure includes information about any adjustments to the entity's total spatial footprint of operations, area disturbed or area restored resulting from acquisitions, mergers and divestments or disposals completed during the reporting period.

FB-AG-160a.2. Percentage of the total spatial footprint of operations in or near environmentally sensitive locations

1 An entity shall disclose the percentage of its total spatial footprint (area) of operations located in or near environmentally sensitive locations at the reporting date.

1.1 The percentage is calculated as the area of the entity's spatial footprint of operation located in or near environmentally sensitive locations divided by the entity's total spatial footprint of operations.

1.1.1 The entity's spatial footprint of operations is defined as the measured area of its operational physical footprint in terrestrial, freshwater and marine ecosystems.

1.2 The disclosure includes land and bodies of water, such as wetlands, streams, rivers, lakes, navigable waterways and littoral or ocean environments, on any leasehold, concession or property that the entity leases, manages or owns and any rights of way or easements associated with them.

2 Environmentally sensitive locations are defined as areas where an entity's assets or activities interface with nature in areas deemed to be ecologically sensitive. Such locations are defined as:

2.1 being important for biodiversity;

2.2 having high ecosystem integrity;

2.3 exhibiting rapidly declining ecosystem integrity; or

2.4 being important for ecosystem service provision.

3 Environmentally sensitive locations include:

3.1 International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) protected areas (categories I–VI);

3.2 Ramsar Wetlands of International Importance;

3.3 United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) World Heritage Sites;

3.4 UNESCO's Man and the Biosphere Programme's biosphere reserves 'core areas';

3.5 Nature 2000 sites;

3.6 Ocean+ Habitats 'Protected Areas' (marine and coastal);

3.7 a clearly defined geographical area, recognised, dedicated and managed, through legal or other effective means by applicable jurisdictional authorities, to achieve the long-term conservation of nature with associated ecosystem services and cultural values (such as the protected areas listed in the World Database of Protected Areas and mapped on the Protected Planet website); or

3.8 an endangered species habitat where species on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species that are classified as Critically Endangered or Endangered are known to reside.

3.8.1 Species reside in an area if they are resident, present during breeding or non-breeding season, or if they use the area for passage.

3.8.2 For the purposes of disclosure, 'passage' is defined as all areas of land or water that a migratory species inhabits, stays in temporarily, crosses or overflies at any time on its normal migration route.

4 An entity's operational facilities are defined as being 'in or near' an environmentally sensitive location if any part of the facility's spatial footprint of operations is in or within five kilometres of the boundary of an environmentally sensitive location.

4.1 The disclosure includes information about operations for which future operations have been formally announced and planned changes to operational boundaries are included in approved expansion plans.

FB-AG-160a.3. Total area of land that is sustainably managed, by product

1 An entity shall disclose the total area of land directly owned or controlled by the entity that is sustainably managed, in square kilometres (km^2).

1.1 'Sustainably managed' refers to areas that sustain plant productivity, promote plant and animal health, and maintain or enhance water and air quality. Such practices include:

1.1.1 management frameworks like agricultural management practice systems, soil management plans and integrated pest-management systems;

1.1.2 precision agriculture and the adoption of innovations and technology to improve resource management;

1.1.3 holistic approaches like regenerative agriculture and agroecology; and

1.1.4 other efforts focused on areas such as greenhouse gas emissions; soil health; management of the use of fertilisers, pesticides and other chemicals; maintenance of surface water and groundwater quality; water conservation; land use efficiency; and conservation of biodiversity, ecosystems and ecosystem services.

2 The entity shall disclose information about its methodology for calculating this metric, including the sustainable management practices.

3 The entity shall disaggregate the information by agricultural product.

FB-AG-160a.4. Percentages of agricultural products produced from direct farming operations determined to be deforestation- or conversion-free, including any targets set to monitor progress

1 An entity shall disclose the percentages of its agricultural products produced from its direct farming operations, by weight, that it has determined to be deforestation- or conversion-free.

1.1 Deforestation is defined as the temporary or permanent human-induced conversion of forested land to non-forested land.

1.2 Conversion is defined as changing a natural ecosystem to another use or a profound change in a natural ecosystem's species composition, structure or function.

1.3 The entity shall disaggregate the information by product.

1.4 Disclosure is limited to products that have been found to contribute to deforestation or conversion and are important to the entity's business. Relevant products might include palm oil, soy, coffee and cocoa.

2 An entity shall describe the assessment methods used to determine that its production is deforestation- or conversion-free. Assessment methods include monitoring, certification or operating in low-risk jurisdictions with no or negligible recent conversion.

2.1 The entity shall disclose its reason for choosing the assessment method(s) and identify limitations in its methodology.

3 An entity shall disclose information about any targets it has set to monitor progress towards achieving its strategic goals related to deforestation or conversion, and any targets it is required to meet by law or regulation.

3.1 In preparing this disclosure, the entity shall apply the requirements in paragraphs 51–53 of IFRS S1 that are applicable to the entity's deforestation or conversion targets.

3.2 The entity shall disclose information about any changes in its practices that are required to meet its targets.

FB-AG-160a.5. Priority products from direct farming operations that are sensitive to nature- and climate-related physical risks

1 An entity shall disclose its priority products from direct farming operations that are sensitive to nature- and climate-related physical risks and describe how its production of these products could reasonably be expected to be affected by such risks.

1.1 Priority products are products that constitute the largest sources of the entity's revenue or products identified by the entity as essential to its business model.

1.2 Products are sensitive to nature- and climate-related physical risks if those risks could reasonably be expected to affect the entity's ability to produce and sell products at desired price points or in desired quantities over the short, medium or long term.

1.3 Relevant nature- and climate-related physical risks might include climate change, extreme weather, droughts, floods, water stress, storms, degradation of soil health, ecosystem change or biodiversity loss.

2 For each nature- and climate-related physical risk, the entity shall specify the time horizon—short, medium or long term—over which the effects of the nature- and climate-related physical risk could reasonably be expected to occur.

2.1 The entity shall explain how it defines 'short term', 'medium term' and 'long term' and how these definitions are linked to the planning horizons it uses for strategic decision-making.

3 An entity shall describe the resilience of its strategy, business model and supply chain to environmental-related changes, developments and uncertainties, taking into consideration the entity's identified nature- and climate-related physical risks.

4 An entity shall describe the strategies it uses to mitigate nature- and climate-related physical risks, which might include diversifying its suppliers, investing in research and development for alternative and substitute crops, and developing alternative products or product formulas.

FB-AG-160a.6. Description of strategies to manage environmental resources and implement sustainable agriculture practices in direct farming operations

1 An entity shall disclose information about its strategies to manage environmental resources and implement sustainable agriculture practices in its direct farming operations.

1.1 Environmental resources include land, soil, water, biodiversity, ecosystems and ecosystem services.

1.2 Sustainable agriculture practices are practices that sustain plant productivity, promote plant and animal health, and maintain or enhance water and air quality. Such practices include:

1.2.1 management frameworks like agricultural management practice systems, soil management plans and integrated pest-management systems;

1.2.2 precision agriculture and the adoption of innovations and technology to improve resource management;

1.2.3 holistic approaches like regenerative agriculture and agroecology; and

1.2.4 other efforts focused on areas such as: greenhouse gas emissions; soil health; management of the use of fertilisers, pesticides and other chemicals; maintenance of surface water and groundwater quality; water conservation; land use efficiency; and conservation of biodiversity, ecosystems and ecosystem services.

2 An entity shall disclose information about its activities and investments related to sustainable agriculture practices.

2.1 The entity shall disclose the amount that it has invested in its important actions and initiatives related to sustainable agriculture practices.

2.2 The entity shall describe any programmes or partnerships related to implementation of sustainable agricultural practices.

3 An entity shall disclose the amount and percentage of assets or business activities sensitive to the risks it aims to manage through its promotion of sustainable agriculture practices.

4 An entity shall disclose the amount and percentage of assets or business activities aligned with opportunities related to its promotion of sustainable agriculture practices.

5 An entity shall disclose information about trade-offs between risks and opportunities related to managing environmental resources and implementing sustainable agriculture practices that it has considered.

6 Relevant risks and opportunities might relate to price volatility, consumer demand, market capture, management of legal and regulatory risks, reputation management, threats to the entity's social licence to operate, and goodwill of local communities.

Food Safety

Topic Summary

Agricultural products are either sold directly to consumers in raw form or are processed beforehand. Maintaining product quality and safety is critical because contamination by pathogens, chemicals, spoilage or allergen mislabelling has the potential to significantly affect the prospects of entities in this industry through the serious health risks they pose to humans and animals. Contamination may result from poor farming, transport, storage or handling practices. Food quality and safety issues can result in changes in demand and regulatory action. Food safety recalls can happen for many reasons, including packaging defects, food contamination, spoilage and mislabelling. Product recalls can harm brand reputation, reduce revenues and involve costly fines. Obtaining food safety certifications and ensuring suppliers and distributors meet food safety guidelines can help entities safeguard against product safety risks and improve consumers' perceived quality of their products.

Metrics

FB-AG-250a.3. (1) Description of recalls issued for food safety reasons and (2) total weight of products recalled

1 An entity shall (1) describe each of the food-safety-related recalls it issued during the reporting period, including voluntary and involuntary recalls.

1.1 A food-safety-related recall is defined as the removal of a marketed product that occurs if a food may reasonably be believed to cause harm to consumers.

1.2 The description of each recall shall include the cause of the recall issue and whether the recall was voluntary or mandatory.

1.2.1 Mandatory recalls are those requested by applicable jurisdictional legal or regulatory authorities, and they are issued when a product does not comply with regulatory food safety standards, when a food safety-related defect in a product is identified or during instances of import refusal.

1.2.2 Voluntary recalls are those initiated by the entity to remove products from the market for food safety-related concerns.

1.3 The entity shall disclose information about any corrective actions initiated as a result of each recall.

1.4 The entity shall disclose information about any other significant outcomes from the recall (for example, legal proceedings or fatalities).

1.5 The entity shall provide a digital link to the recall notice.

2 An entity shall disclose (2) the total weight, in metric tonnes, of food product recalled.

FB-AG-250a.4. Percentage of production volume from sites certified to internationally recognised food safety standards for (1) own operations and (2) intermediaries

1 An entity shall disclose the percentage of its production volume, by weight, from facilities certified to an internationally recognised food safety certification standard for (1) its own operations and (2) intermediaries.

1.1 Relevant standards include the Global Food Safety Initiative (GFSI) and standards benchmarked by the GFSI, such as FSSC 22000 and the BRCGS Global Standard Food Safety.

1.2 The entity shall disclose the standard or standards used.

1.3 Intermediaries are entities that facilitate the connection between producers (farmers) and end users (consumers), including distributors, cooperatives, traders and wholesalers.

2 The scope of the disclosure excludes packaging materials or other goods and inputs that are not food or ingredients.

3 If the entity certifies sites using food safety standards that are not benchmarked by the GFSI, it shall disclose information about its use of these standards.

FB-AG-250a.5. Processes, controls and procedures to ensure food safety throughout the value chain

1 An entity shall describe the processes, controls and procedures it uses to monitor, manage and oversee food safety throughout its value chain.

2 An entity shall describe its approach to evaluating food safety in the operations of its Tier 1 suppliers, including disclosing:

2.1 whether it conducts audits or verifications on its Tier 1 suppliers;

2.2 whether its Tier 1 suppliers are certified to an internationally recognised food safety standard (GFSI or equivalent), and whether they are contractually required to have such a certification by the entity; and

2.3 whether it conducts engagement or training programmes with its Tier 1 suppliers.

2.4 Tier 1 suppliers are defined as suppliers that transact directly with the entity.

3 An entity shall disclose whether it has an approach to evaluating food safety in the operations of its suppliers beyond Tier 1 or in the operations of its distributors and, if so, describe these approaches.

Labour Conditions

Topic Summary

Working conditions associated with producing agricultural products can be physically demanding, hazardous and geographically isolated. Agricultural workers face high risks of labour rights violations, particularly forced labour, because their work is characterised by informality, seasonality and insecurity. Agriculture also accounts for a large share of child labourers globally. The risk of forced and child labour varies by region and crop type. Entities that effectively manage labour conditions in their direct operations often do so by implementing robust processes, controls and procedures, such as human rights due diligence. If instances of forced or child labour are identified in the production of goods, entities may face compliance risks, such as import bans, or reputational risks. Conversely, entities with robust due diligence may increase operational efficiency and resiliency of important resources and can benefit from growth in customer demand associated with upholding internationally recognised labour standards.

NOTE: The metrics associated with this topic are intended to capture information regarding direct operations. The metrics associated with the Social Supply Chain Management disclosure topic are intended to capture information about how entities in this industry address similar risks and opportunities in the supply chain.

Metrics

FB-AG-310a.1. Processes, controls and procedures to manage labour conditions, including forced labour and child labour, in direct operations

1 An entity shall disclose information about the processes, controls and procedures it uses, such as human rights due diligence, to manage labour conditions, including forced labour and child labour, in its direct operations.

1.1 Forced labour is defined by the International Labour Organization (ILO) *Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No.29)* as 'all work or service that is exacted from any person under the menace of any penalty and for which the said person has not offered himself voluntarily'.

1.2 Child labour is defined on the ILO website as 'work that deprives children of their childhood, their potential and their dignity, and that is harmful to physical and mental development, including by interfering with their education'. The ILO *Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No.138)* specifies that a minimum age for admission to employment or work 'shall not be less than the age of completion of compulsory schooling and, in any case, shall not be less than 15 years'. The ILO convention adds that jurisdictions in which the 'economy and educational facilities are insufficiently developed may … initially specify a minimum age of 14 years'.

1.2.1 The minimum age for hazardous work is 18 years for all jurisdictions. Hazardous child labour is defined by the ILO *Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No.182)* as 'work which, by its nature or the circumstance in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children'.

2 Processes, controls and procedures to monitor, manage and oversee labour conditions in the entity's direct operations include those that:

2.1 embed responsible business conduct and respect for internationally recognised rights and norms into policies and management systems;

2.2 identify and assess potential or actual adverse impacts on workers;

2.3 stop, prevent or mitigate potential or actual adverse effects on workers;

2.4 track implementation and results;

2.5 communicate the ways in which adverse effects on workers are being addressed; and

2.6 provide for, or cooperate in, remediation when appropriate.

3 An entity shall disclose information about the agricultural products in its direct farming operations where it has identified a heightened level of risk of forced labour or child labour, other violations of internationally recognised labour rights and norms, or serious violations of local law or the entity's policies.

3.1 The entity shall disclose which agricultural products with a heightened level of such risk have been identified in its direct operations.

3.1.1 The entity shall disclose information about how it identifies high-risk agricultural products.

4 An entity shall describe whether and how its processes, controls and procedures to manage labour conditions in its direct operations vary by:

4.1 location; and

4.2 agricultural product.

5 An entity shall identify, for its direct operations:

5.1 the governance body(ies) or individual(s) responsible for oversight over labour conditions; and

5.2 management's role in the governance processes, controls and procedures, including information about whether the role is delegated to a specific management-level position or management-level committee and how oversight is exercised.

5.3 In preparing this disclosure, the entity shall apply the requirements in paragraphs 26–27 of IFRS S1 that relate to the governance of labour conditions in its direct operations.

Workforce Health & Safety

Topic Summary

Some entities in the Agricultural Products industry use industrial processes that present significant occupational hazards. Employees may be engaged in labour-intensive activities involving common hazards such as falls, transportation accidents, equipment-related accidents, chemical-related and heat-related illness or injury, among others. Violations of health and safety standards could result in regulatory penalties and costs for corrective actions. High injury and fatality rates may suggest that an entity has a weak governance structure and a weak workplace safety culture and could result in significant reputational harm. Strong performance on managing workforce health and safety can help build brand image and promote worker morale, which may result in increased productivity, reduced worker turnover and enhanced community relations.

Metrics

FB-AG-320a.1. (1) Number of fatalities and (2) total recordable incident rate for (a) employees and (b) non-employee workers

1 An entity shall separately disclose (1) the number of fatalities resulting from work-related injuries and work-related illnesses for (a) employees and (b) non-employee workers.

1.1 Employees are defined as individuals who render personal services to the entity and are regarded as employees for legal or tax purposes. They are in an employment relationship with the entity according to applicable jurisdictional law or regulation using indicators such as economic dependency.

1.1.1 Employees include full-time employees, permanent employees, temporary employees, non-guaranteed hours employees and part-time employees.

1.2 Non-employee workers are defined as individuals who render personal services to the entity and work under the entity's direction in the same way as individuals who are regarded as employees for legal or tax purposes. They perform work controlled by the entity but are not in an employment relationship with the entity according to applicable jurisdictional law or regulation.

1.2.1 The entity is defined as having 'control' of work performed by non-employee workers if it directs the work, controls the means or methods of doing the work or controls the workplace where the work is performed. The type of contractual relationship between the entity and the worker (for example, an employment agency or contractor) does not necessarily determine whether the entity controls the work.

1.2.2 Non-employee workers whose work is controlled by the organisation include agency workers, apprentices, contractors, interns, self-employed persons, subcontractors and volunteers.

1.3 Together, employees and non-employee workers are defined as the entity's 'workforce' or 'workers'.

2 An entity shall separately disclose (2) its total recordable incident rate (TRIR) for work-related injuries and illnesses for (a) employees and (b) non-employee workers.

2.1 The entity shall use applicable jurisdictional criteria to define recordable and non-recordable incidents.

2.1.1 If the entity is subject to more than one jurisdictional law or regulation that defines recordable and non-recordable incidents, the entity shall disclose whether and how variations between these frameworks affect the reported data.

2.1.2 An injury or illness is typically defined as a recordable incident if it results in death, days away from work, restricted work or transfer to another job, medical treatment beyond first aid, or loss of consciousness. Additionally, a significant injury or illness diagnosed by a physician or other licensed healthcare professional is considered a recordable incident, even if it does not result in death, days away from work, restricted work or job transfer, medical treatment beyond first aid, or loss of consciousness.

2.1.3 First aid is typically defined as emergency care or treatment for an ill or injured person before regular medical treatment can be provided, but jurisdictional definitions may vary.

2.2 The TRIR is defined as: (number of recordable incidents × 1,000,000) / total number of hours worked.

2.2.1 If the entity cannot directly calculate the number of hours worked, it shall estimate this information using normal or standard hours of work and accounting for entitlements to periods of paid leave of absence from work (paid vacations, paid sick leave, public holidays) and explain this method in the disclosure.

2.2.2 If the entity cannot directly calculate or estimate the number of hours worked, it shall disclose the reason.

3 The disclosure includes all workers regardless of their location or type of employment.

4 The disclosure is limited to fatalities, work-related incidents and work-related illnesses.

4.1 Work-related incidents are defined as workforce injuries and illnesses resulting from events or exposures in the work environment.

4.1.1 The work environment is the establishment and other locations where one or more workers are working or are present as a condition of their employment.

4.1.2 The work environment includes not only physical locations, but also the equipment or materials used during work.

4.2 Incidents that occur while a worker is travelling are work-related if, at the time of the injury or illness, the worker was engaged in work activities in the interest of the employer.

4.3 A work-related incident must be a new case, not a previously recorded injury or illness being updated.

5 If the total workforce varied significantly during the reporting period, an entity shall explain those variations.

Environmental Supply Chain Management

Topic Summary

Entities in the Agricultural Products industry produce and supply a wide range of crops and agricultural commodities. An entity's capacity to sustain production volumes and meet price expectations depends on resource availability, which can be affected by environmental factors such as climate change, water stress, soil health, biodiversity, and availability of ecosystem services. Some of these risks exist independently from operations in an entity's supply chain because they are global or regional in nature, while others are directly linked to impacts from local farming practices. Environmental impacts, particularly those associated with high-profile issues like deforestation, or soil degradation from intensive monocropping, can lead to regulatory action or damage a company's reputation and social licence to operate. Broader nature-related physical risks can also create volatility in crop yields and commodity prices, affecting profitability. In the long term, resource constraints and changing weather patterns might lead to entities encountering challenges in producing essential crops. Entities that collaborate with suppliers and local communities, including Indigenous Peoples, to adopt sustainable farming practices—including crop rotation, cover cropping, integrated pest management, precision agriculture and agroforestry—can improve their resilience and adaptability to these risks.

Metrics

FB-AG-430c.1. Percentages of sourced agricultural products determined to be deforestation- or conversion-free, including any targets set to monitor progress

1 An entity shall disclose the percentages of the sourced agricultural products that it has determined to be deforestation- or conversion-free, by weight.

1.1 Deforestation is defined as the temporary or permanent human-induced conversion of forested land to non-forested land.

1.2 Conversion is defined as changing a natural ecosystem to another use or a profound change in a natural ecosystem's species composition, structure or function.

1.3 The entity shall disaggregate the information by sourced agricultural product.

1.4 Disclosure is limited to sourced agricultural products that have been found to contribute to deforestation or conversion and constitute the largest food ingredient expenses or are essential to the entity's products. Relevant products might include timber products, palm oil, soy, coffee, cocoa and cattle products.

2 An entity shall describe the assessment methods used to determine that a sourced agricultural product is deforestation- or conversion-free. Assessment methods include monitoring, certification, sourcing from low-risk jurisdictions with no or negligible recent conversion, and sourcing from verified suppliers.

2.1 The entity shall disclose its reason for choosing the assessment method(s) and identify limitations in its methodology.

3 An entity shall disclose the level of traceability in place for its assessment: national, regional, local, or at a specific point of origin.

4 An entity shall disclose information about any targets it has set to monitor progress towards achieving its strategic goals related to deforestation or conversion, and any targets it is required to meet by law or regulation.

4.1 In preparing this disclosure, the entity shall apply the requirements in paragraphs 51–53 of IFRS S1 that are applicable to the entity's deforestation or conversion targets.

4.2 The entity shall disclose information about any changes in its sourcing or assessment practices that are required to meet its targets.

FB-AG-430c.2. Priority sourced agricultural products that are sensitive to nature- and climate-related physical risks in the supply chain

1 An entity shall disclose its priority sourced agricultural products that are sensitive to nature- and climate-related physical risks, and describe how its sourcing of these products could reasonably be expected to be affected by such risks.

1.1 Priority sourced agricultural products are products purchased from third parties that constitute the entity's largest expenses or that are otherwise identified by the entity as essential to its business model.

1.2 Agricultural products are sensitive to nature- and climate-related physical risks if those risks could reasonably be expected to affect the entity's ability to source the product at desired price points or in desired quantities over the short, medium or long term.

1.3 Relevant nature- and climate-related physical risks might include climate change, extreme weather, droughts, floods, water stress, storms, degradation of soil health, ecosystem change or biodiversity loss.

2 For each nature- and climate-related physical risk, the entity shall specify the time horizon—short, medium or long term—over which the effects of the risk could reasonably be expected to occur.

2.1 The entity shall explain how it defines 'short term', 'medium term' and 'long term' and how these definitions are linked to the planning horizons it uses for strategic decision-making.

3 An entity shall describe the resilience of its strategy, business model and supply chain to environmental-related changes, developments and uncertainties, taking into consideration the entity's identified environmental risks.

4 An entity shall describe the strategies it uses to mitigate nature- and climate-related physical risks, which might include diversifying its suppliers, investing in research and development for alternative and substitute crops, and developing alternative products or product formulas.

FB-AG-430c.3. Description of strategies to manage environmental resources and implement sustainable agriculture practices in the supply chain

1 An entity shall disclose information about its strategies to manage environmental resources and implement sustainable agriculture practices in its supply chain.

1.1 Environmental resources include land, soil, water, biodiversity, ecosystems and ecosystem services.

1.2 Sustainable agriculture practices include regenerative agriculture, precision agriculture, agroecology and similar efforts focused on areas such as greenhouse gas emissions; soil health; management of the use of fertilisers, pesticides and other chemicals; maintenance of surface water and groundwater quality; water conservation; land use efficiency; and conservation of biodiversity, ecosystems and ecosystem services.

2 An entity shall disclose information about its activities and investments related to sustainable agriculture practices, such as grants, programmes and partnerships with farmers, co-investment and partnerships with other companies, and engagements with local communities such as Indigenous Peoples.

2.1 The entity shall disclose the amount that it has invested in its important actions and initiatives related to sustainable agriculture practices.

3 An entity shall disclose the amount and percentage of assets or business activities sensitive to the risks it aims to manage through its promotion of sustainable agriculture practices among its suppliers.

4 An entity shall disclose the amount and percentage of assets or business activities aligned with opportunities related to its promotion of sustainable agriculture practices among its suppliers.

5 An entity shall disclose information about trade-offs between risks and opportunities related to managing environmental resources and implementing sustainable agriculture practices in the supply chain that it has considered.

6 Relevant risks and opportunities might relate to supplier relationships, supply chain resilience, reputation management, price volatility, consumer demand, market capture, management of legal and regulatory risks, threats to the entity's social licence to operate, and goodwill of local communities.

Social Supply Chain Management

Topic Summary

Entities in the Agricultural Products industry manage extensive supply chains to source crops and commodities. How entities screen, monitor and engage with suppliers on social issues—including labour conditions, worker safety, ethics and engagement with local communities, including Indigenous Peoples—affects the stability of prices and production. Supply chain management issues related to forced or child labour, or to land disputes, can undermine a company's social licence to operate and lead to regulatory penalties or increased operational costs. Some social risks are specific to a particular crop or region, while others are more general. Local regulations and enforcement vary widely by jurisdiction, creating additional governance challenges for entities and their suppliers. Because of the complexity of agricultural supply chains, entities often invest in traceability systems to identify and assess these risks. Entities can also gain certifications to capture new market opportunities. Entities can engage with suppliers and farming communities to improve labour practices, strengthen supply chain resilience and mitigate reputational risks.

Metrics

FB-AG-430d.1. Processes, controls and procedures for managing labour conditions and impacts on local communities in the supply chain, including human rights due diligence

1 An entity shall disclose information about the processes, controls and procedures it uses, such as human rights and environmental due diligence, to monitor, manage and oversee issues in the supply chain related to:

1.1 labour conditions, workplace safety, labour rights, forced labour, modern slavery and child labour;

1.2 negative impacts on local communities, including Indigenous Peoples—such as pollution, displacement and resource deprivation or depletion;

1.3 corruption and compliance with applicable jurisdictional laws or regulations; and

1.4 rights and norms set forth in internationally recognised frameworks.

2 Processes, controls and procedures to monitor, manage and oversee labour conditions and impacts on local communities in the supply chain include those that:

2.1 embed responsible business conduct and respect for internationally recognised rights and norms into policies and management systems;

2.2 identify and assess adverse impacts to workers, stakeholders and local communities stemming from supply chain operations and business relationships;

2.3 cease, prevent or mitigate potential or actual adverse impacts on workers and communities in the supply chain;

2.4 track implementation and results;

2.5 communicate how impacts are being addressed;

2.6 provide for or cooperate in remediation when appropriate; and

2.7 promote the use of free, prior and informed consent (or consultation) processes when engaging with Indigenous Peoples.

3 An entity shall disclose whether suppliers are incentivised and rewarded for the prevention, mitigation, and remediation of potential or actual adverse impacts on workers and communities in the supply chain.

4 An entity shall disclose whether it has a policy forbidding the payment of recruitment fees by workers in the supply chain and, if so, describe the mechanisms by which that policy is enforced.

5 An entity shall identify:

5.1 the governance body(ies) or individual(s) responsible for oversight over labour conditions and impacts on local communities in the supply chain; and

5.2 management's role in the governance processes, controls and procedures, including information about whether the role is delegated to a specific management-level position or management-level committee and how oversight is exercised.

5.3 In preparing this disclosure, the entity shall apply the requirements in paragraphs 26–27 of IFRS S1 that relate to the governance of labour conditions and impacts on local communities in its value chain.

FB-AG-430d.2. Percentages of sourced agricultural products certified to internationally recognised standards that trace the path of products through the supply chain

1 An entity shall disclose the percentages of its sourced agricultural products, by weight, certified to an internationally recognised standard that traces the path of the commodity through the supply chain.

1.1 In each case, the entity shall identify the standard used and the type of certification if there is more than one type related to that standard.

1.2 The entity shall disaggregate the information by product.

2 An entity shall explain its rationale for selecting the certification standards it uses.

3 Examples of internationally recognised standards include:

3.1 Bonsucro;

3.2 Fairtrade International;

3.3 Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO);

3.4 Roundtable on Responsible Soy (RTRS);

3.5 Rainforest Alliance; and

3.6 SA8000.

4 An entity shall describe improvement projects to get suppliers certified to internationally recognised standards that trace the path of products through the supply chain.

FB-AG-430d.3. Percentage of high-risk suppliers subject to an independent third-party audit or verification in the previous three years, with description of non-conformances and corrective actions

1 An entity shall disclose the percentage of its high-risk suppliers that have been subject to an independent third-party audit or verification at least once in the three years before the reporting date.

1.1 High-risk suppliers are defined as suppliers throughout the value chain where the entity has determined a heightened level of risk of forced labour or modern slavery, child labour, other violations of internationally recognised rights and norms, negative impacts on local communities including Indigenous Peoples or serious violations of local law or the entity's supplier code of conduct.

1.1.1 The entity shall disclose information about how it identifies high-risk suppliers.

1.2 An independent third-party audit or verification is defined as a visit to a supplier's facility and review of records conducted by an independent external organisation to determine that the supplier facility complies with relevant principles, policies and regulations.

2 An entity shall disclose its audit or verification methodology and criteria (for example, management system investigation, worker interviews, management interviews, document review and visual observations).

3 An entity shall disclose the standards or codes of conduct to which it has measured audit or verification compliance.

4 An entity shall disclose information regarding non-conformances and corrective actions, which might include description of the levels in the supply chain in which the non-conformances occurred (Tier 1, Tier 2 or other, or by region), timelines to resolve priority non-conformances, assessment of whether corrective actions were successful and efforts to increase supply chain transparency and build supplier capacity.

4.1 A priority non-conformance is defined as the highest severity of non-conformance and requires escalation by auditors or investigators. Priority non-conformances confirm the presence of underage workers, forced labour or modern slavery, health and safety issues that can cause immediate danger to life or serious injury, or environmental practices that can cause serious and immediate harm to the community. Priority non-conformance includes material breach or systemic breaking of code requirement or law.

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