CORPORATE SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING DIRECTIVE

How to Prepare Your CSRD Report?

HANDBOOK FOR FOOD AND BEVERAGE COMPANIES

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Introduction

1. INTRODUCTION

The Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) is the EU's new mandatory sustainability reporting directive, which replaced the **Non-Financial Reporting Directive (NFRD)** on the 5th of January, 2023. It aims to strenghten and broaden the existing regulatory requirements by standardizing the disclosures of the **environmental, social and governance (ESG)** impact of companies' activities, including their value chains.

The CSRD is expanding the NFRD's scope from around **11,700 to 50,000** EU companies, and is applicable in different stages, as of January 2024. The new regulation will have a great impact on **many multinational food and beverage companies** owing to its focus on value chain accountability and the huge share of their environmental impact.

Under the CSRD, companies must report on their **material impact and risks throughout their value chain**, in a **standardized digital format**, as part of their annual reports.

The directive, that will gradually come into force from FY2024 until FY2028 and will impact not only EU based companies, but also non-EU companies with EU subsidiaries and multinational companies with a turnover of over 150 million euros in theEU .

The CSRD refers to 2 important sets of guidelines – the **EU taxonomy and the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS)**.

EU TAXONOMY	ESRS
A classification system for sustainable economic activities, encompassing **6 environmental objectives**: ✔ Climate change mitigation ✔ Climate change adaptation ✔ Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources ✔ Transition to a circular economy ✔ Pollution prevention and control ✔ Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	The ESRS requirements include 12 standards, encompassing the EU taxonomies environmental topics, as well as social, governance and cross-sectional standards, outlining both the issues to be included in the reporting and the manner in which they are to be reported.

In addition to the CSRD, the **US Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)** has recently issued its own mandatory guidelines for disclosing climate risks and impacts. The SEC's directives are anticipated to include the double materiality principle and focus on accountability throughout the value chain, and they will be applicable to publicly traded companies in the United States. Although the approval of the US measure is uncertain, and the CSRD implementation is scheduled for a period between FY2024 and FY2028, companies are strongly advised to **start preparing soon**.

With the clock ticking and the first batch of companies subject to CSRD obligated to start their reporting in 2024, it's high time to get started. But don't worry, this comprehensive handbook serves as a **step-by-step guide, equipping you with the necessary knowledge to navigate the CSRD reporting process**. It also offers you specialized assistance in adopting technology solutions that streamline data sourcing and reporting, making the entire process more manageable.

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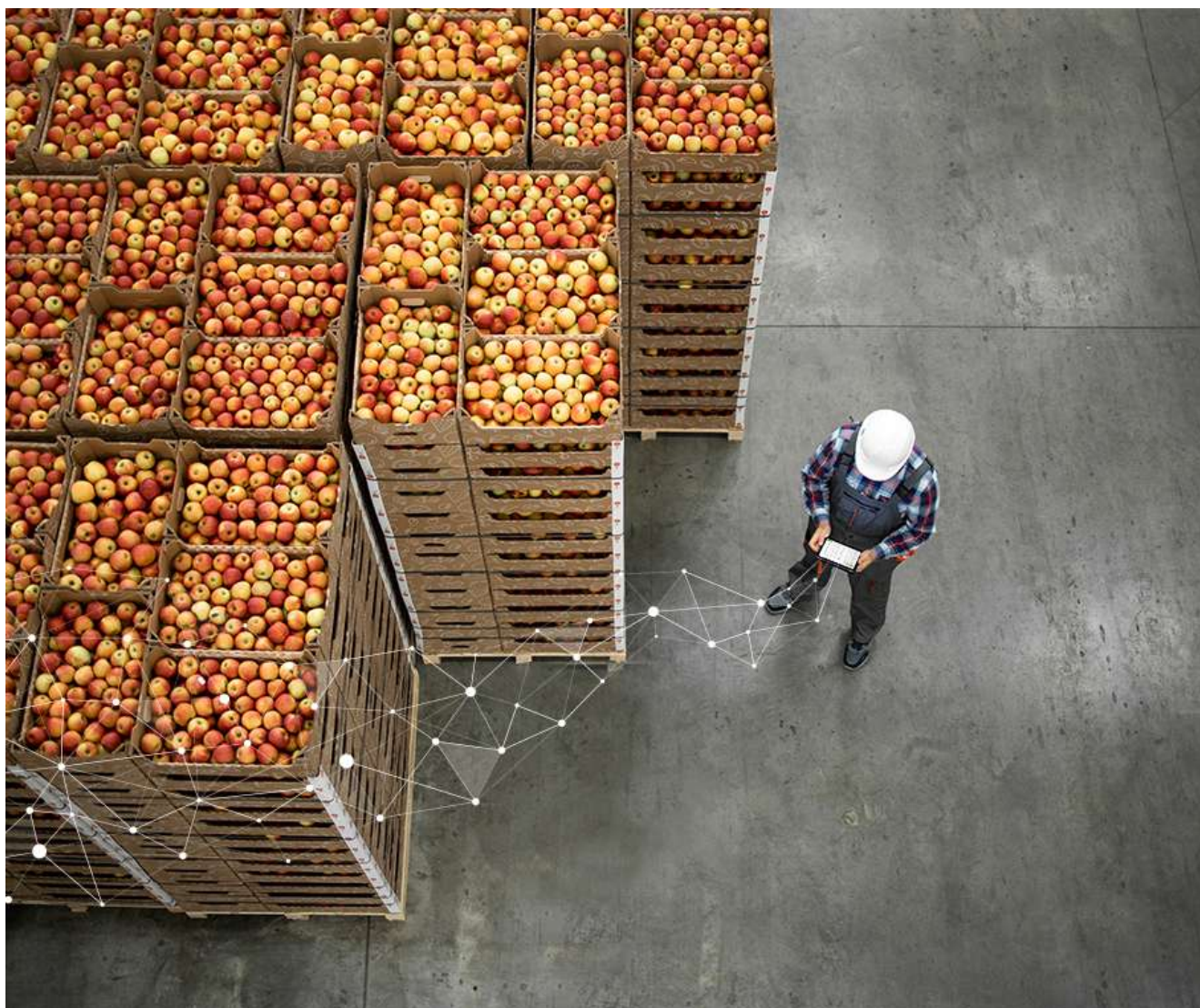
Six Things You Need to Know About CSRD

2. SIX THINGS YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT CSRD

As a new mandatory regulation, CSRD aims to provide investors and stakeholders with comparable, harmonized and comprehensive datasets on which to evaluate companies' sustainability performance and climate risks.

Here you can find a list of 6 key things you should know about new European Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive.

1. What Does CSRD Entail?

Beside setting detailed and standardized reporting requirements, the CSRD introduces some new fundamental principles to ESG reporting:

Double materiality

Companies must not only consider and report on the material impact they have on the environment and society, but also to disclose the risks posed to the company itself from climate change, geopolitical instability.

Value chain due diligence

Companies must set clear ESG goals and annually publish their progress. Sustainability considerations, therefore, must be incorporated into the companies' long-term strategies.

Long-term goals and policies

Under the CSRD, companies will be held accountable for the social and environmental impacts resulting in activities throughout their supply chain, and will be required to report on metrics such as resource use, GHG emissions, pollution and working conditions for both upstream and downstream activities, wherever they may be in the world.
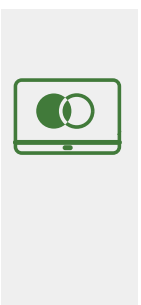
Integrated reporting, digitalization, and external audits

The information required by the CSRD must be included of the company's annual report, to be audited by an external party. Furthermore, the data must be presented in a standardized XHTML format in accordance with the European Single Electronic Format (ESEF) Regulation and to 'tag' reported sustainability information according to a digital categorization system. This is in order to enable easy comparisons and analysis across companies through the European single access point system.

2. How Should Companies Report?

The CSRD is underpinned by the **European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS)**, which define **how companies should report on sustainability issues**.

The ESRS state that companies must identify and assess **impacts, risks and opportunities** in problem-prone areas, based on the nature of the activities, geographies or other risk factors.

Companies must include material impacts and risks in their upstream and **downstream value chain based on their materiality assessment and due diligence activities and in accordance with sector-specific requirements**.

The ESRS consists of **two cross-cutting and ten topical standards on relevant ESG matters**.

The ESRS consists of **84** disclosure requirements and **1,144** quantitative and qualitative data points, which can be found in the **12** cross-cutting and topical standards.

ESRS 1 General Requirements		ESRS 2 General Disclosures
ENVIRONMENT	**SOCIAL**	**GOVERNANCE**
E1 Climate change	**S1** Own workforce	**G1** Business conduct
E2 Pollution	**S2** Workers in the value chain	
E3 Water & marine resources	**S3** Affected communities	
E4 Biodiversity & ecosystems	**S4** Consumers and end-users	
E5 Resource use & circular economy		

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3. Who is the Subject to CSRD

The CSRD applies to three primary groups of companies:

- all large companies in the EU
- small & medium enterprises listed on EU-regulated markets
- non-EU companies with substantial business in the EU

The CSRD requirements will apply to EU companies that meet two of the following 3 criteria:

- €40 million in net turnover
- €20 million in assets
- 250 or more employees

However, the directive also applies to global companies with EU-based subsidiaries, or companies with an annual turnover of over €150 million in the EU.

4. When Do Companies Have to Comply Their Reports?

Large companies already subject to the NFRD have to comply with the CSRD from the 1st of January 2024 onwards. The CSRD measuring and reporting requirements are obligatory in the annual reports over the financial year 2024. This 'first' CSRD-compliant annual report must be published in 2025.

Large companies that are not currently subject to the NFRD have to comply with the CSRD **from the 1st of January 2025 onwards**. The CSRD measuring and reporting requirements are obligatory in the annual reports over the financial year 2025. This 'first' CSRD-compliant annual report will have to be published in 2026.

Briefly:

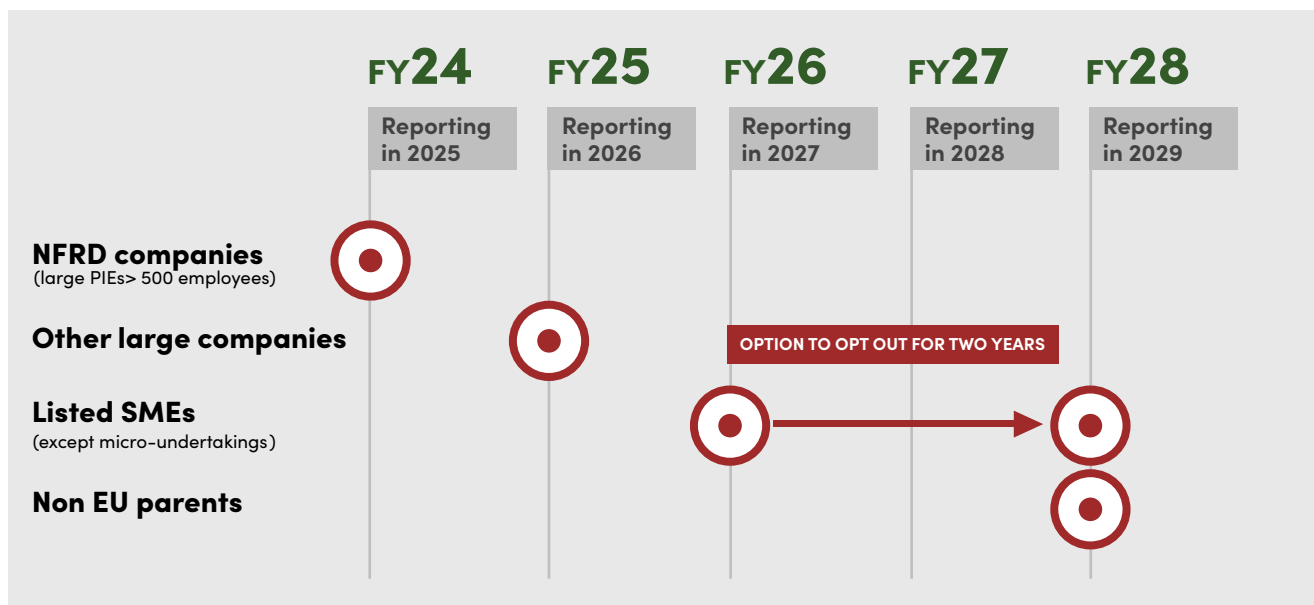**2025**: Businesses already subject to the NFRD will have to start reporting on the financial year 2024

2026: Large undertakings not currently subject to the NFRD will have to start reporting on the financial year 2025

2027: Small and medium enterprises and small and non-complex credit institutions and captive insurance undertakings will have to start reporting for the financial year 2026 - with

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a further possibility of voluntary opt-out until 2028

2029: Non-European companies that have branches or subsidiaries will have to start reporting

	FY**24** Reporting in 2025	FY**25** Reporting in 2026	FY**26** Reporting in 2027	FY**27** Reporting in 2028	FY**28** Reporting in 2029
NFRD companies (large PIEs> 500 employees)	●				
Other large companies		●			
Listed SMEs (except micro-undertakings)			● ──────────▶	OPTION TO OPT OUT FOR TWO YEARS	●
Non EU parents					●

5. What is the Role of Value Chains?

Having a (large) value chain means the company is not the only one contributing to its environmental footprint. Up to 80% of a company's environmental footprint can come from its value chain.

- **Upstream** in value chain, environmental impact can come from suppliers
  (e.g., the impact of producing the products/ingredients/materials they deliver)

- **Downstream** in value chain, the impact could come from consumers
  (e.g., the electricity required for using your companies' products)

SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT

Raw Materials · Suppliers · Manufacturing · Distributers · Consumers

UPSTREAM   **DOWNSTREAM**

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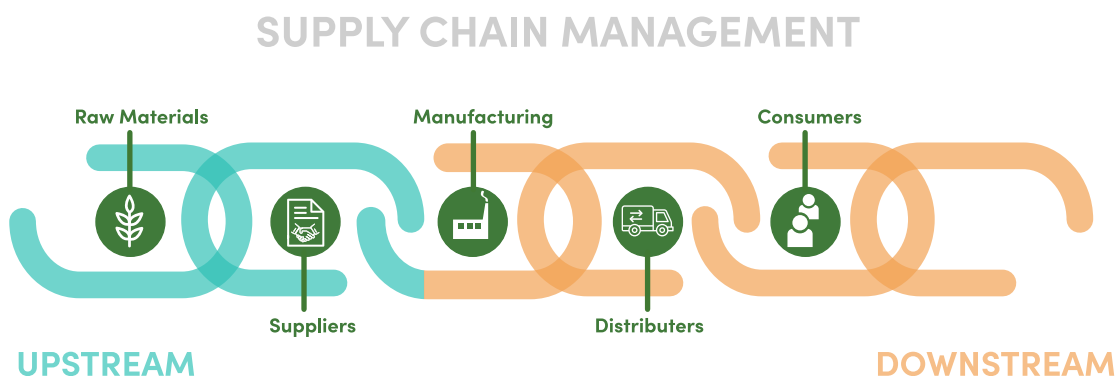
The proposed CSRD highly emphasizes this crucial role of value chains in measuring a company's carbon emissions and its complete company environmental footprint (all environmental impacts). They want this footprint information to be as **robust, transparent, and accurate as possible**. And not rely completely on average environmental impact outputs.

What does this mean to you? That you will need as much primary environmental data as you can find in your value chain. The biggest accessible source? Suppliers.

6. In What Format to Report?

The CSRD wants companies to prepare their report in XHTML format (ESEF Regulation). The reported information has to be easily accessible to investors and other stakeholders in the European Single Access Point (ESAP) database.

Therefore, companies have to 'tag' their reported sustainability information according to a new digital categorization system. This system is under development and will be announced together with the two sets of Reporting standards.

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CSRD Implications for Food and Beverage Companies

# 3. CSRD IMPLICATIONS FOR FOOD AND BEVERAGE COMPANIES

As the largest manufacturing sector in Europe, buying some **70% of all EU farm produce**, the food and beverage industry has an important role to play in the transition towards more sustainable food systems.

The European F&B industry is comprised of **99% small and medium-sized enterprises**, many of which are located in rural, agricultural areas – in some locations producing specialties that would disappear completely should farming in those locations no longer be viable.
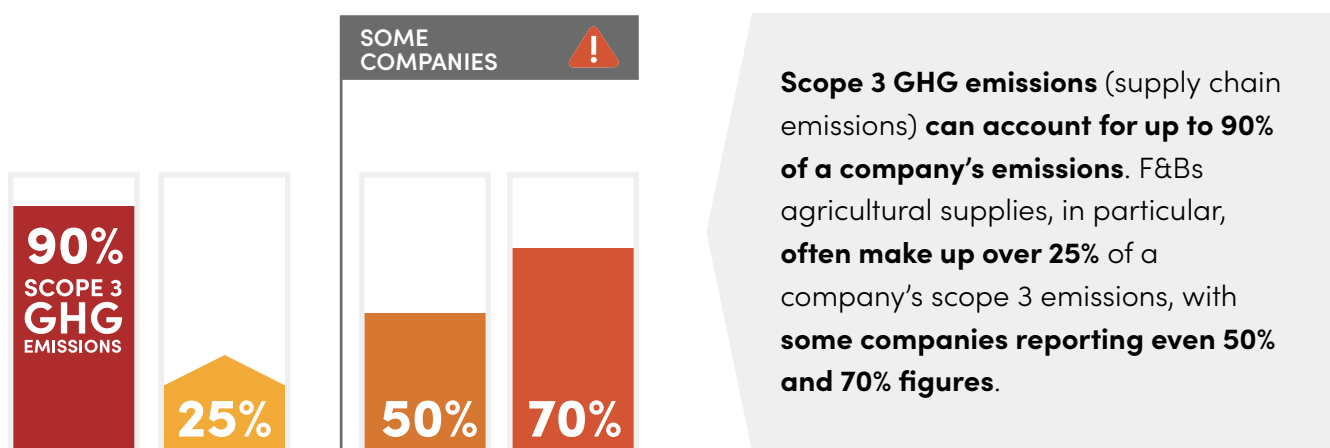
But food production faces a multitude of pressures ranging from environmental factors and climate change, as well as economic challenges such as inflation and heightened consumer demand for organic and natural products. Considering its substantial contribution to greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions it faces also significant **regulatory requirements.**

The food system emits about third of global greenhouse gas emissions

Source: McKinsey

34
FOOD

66
NONFOOD

Global greenhouse gas emissions, CO₂ equivalent, %
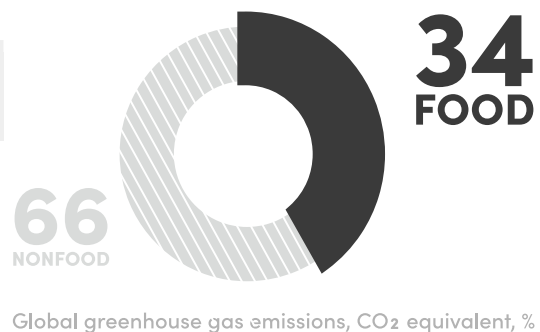
Thus, the CSRD regulation will have a great impact on F&B companies, who will need to demonstrate their efforts to collect data and promote sustainability across their supply chain. Namely, the food value chain is notoriously fragmented and often accounts for a huge share of F&Bs' environmental impact.

SOME COMPANIES ⚠️

90%
SCOPE 3 GHG EMISSIONS

25%

50%

70%

Scope 3 GHG emissions (supply chain emissions) **can account for up to 90% of a company's emissions**. F&Bs agricultural supplies, in particular, **often make up over 25%** of a company's scope 3 emissions, with **some companies reporting even 50% and 70% figures**.

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- **1**
  - direct emissions owned by company
  - company vehicels
  - company facilities

- **2**
  - indirect emissions
  - purchased electricity, steam, heating and cooling

- **3**
  - indirect emissions that occur in the companies value chain
  - upstream- emissions from products and services before they get to companies facility
  - downstream- emissions from the movement to finished goods from a business to its customers

However, GHG emissions are only a part of the picture. Farmers are essential to the food and beverage industry – they rely on farmers to produce **raw materials** and need to support them to be as **environmentally and economically sustainable** as possible.

How do Reporting Standards Apply for Value Chain

Regulators are well aware that some value chains are more complex than others and have detailed certain "discounts" corporations can expect in their reporting.

> *The ESRS does not require information on each and every entity in the value chain, but material value chain information. Links in the value chain that may prove problematic, however, will need to be assessed according to the double materiality principle to account for impacts and risks to the company.*

When exact measurements are not available, a company can refer to industry averages or proxies, putting companies that have already invested in sustainability initiatives at a disadvantage. Considering the weight of agricultural production in many food companies scope 3 emissions (and general resource use distribution), even small changes between actual measurements and industry averages may have a significant overall impact on the company's assessment.

Furthermore, in order to revert to industry averages, a company must demonstrate it had invested "reasonable efforts" in obtaining information directly from its value chain, including leveraging its influence within the value chain and reaching out to external solutions, if necessary.

Achieving CSRD Compliance Through Technology

According to the newest report from McKinsey & Company, agriculture must reduce its emissions **by nearly 80%** to stay on track for no more than 1.5° global warming. Unless these emissions are actively addressed, they will probably increase by **15% to 20% by 2050** as the Earth's population rises and the need for food continues to grow.

Farmers are central to the sustainability transition, but financial and other burdens stand in the way of wide-scale adoption of many of the technologies needed to decarbonize the sector. Emissions tracing and other actions require **new, innovative solutions to facilitate decarbonization.**

There is much room to grow in helping farmers overcome challenges in scaling their operations and maintaining profitability. With tailored and concentrated action, industry players, policy makers, and investors can accelerate the path to this future while enabling their own growth.

Adopting more environmentally friendly farming practices will help the entire food system move towards a more circular and sustainable economy. The food and beverage industry, with its intimate relationship with the farmers supplying it, will continue to support generations of farmers in their constant quest to become greener and to thrive.

Under the CSRD, companies will be held accountable for the social and environmental impacts resulting in activities throughout their supply chain. **Digitalization of agriculture** supply chains is **essential and prerequisite** to be able to measure the current state and track the progress of improvement goals.

Collecting the data from farmers in agriculture supply chain

Taking required optimizations and improvements toward implementing sustainable agriculture practices

Integrating data with ESG reporting platforms

AGRIVI data-driven Farm Management Software, helps companies to effectively monitor, validate and foster regenerative and sustainable practices, and report their adherence to ESG standards.

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4.

Prepare Your Report with

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4. PREPARE YOUR CSRD REPORT WITH AGRIVI

AGRIVI 360 Agriculture Supply Chain platform offers a set of comprehensive farm management solutions that support you **to meet each of the ESRS standards that define how you should prepare your report.**

AGRIVI FMS gives you a deep overview of the farm's activities in your value chain and enables you to:

✓ track, monitor, and optimize various agricultural practices and factors;
✓ access real-time analytics, and ready to send reports for corresponding data;
✓ to track improvements or mitigate potential risks if some are identified.

Below, you can find an **overview of the key benefits of AGRIVI FMS according to the specific ESRS standard** which gives you a clear overview of the true value of implementing AGRIVI Farm Management Software into your agriculture business.

Key Benefits of AGRIVI Farm Management Software

**ESRS E1
Climate Change**

MAIN REPORTING CRITERIA

Companies must assess GHG emissions throughout their value chain, including agricultural activity such as fertilization, tilling, or deforestation. In addition, they must address risks to the company posed by extreme weather events and disruption in agricultural production.

AGRIVI KEY BENEFITS

With AGRIVI FMS, you can **optimize the use of fertilizers, chemicals, fuel and other inputs that directly impact the % of GHG emissions** driven by farm production.

AGRIVI enables also to **monitor factors such as fuel, machinery, fertilizers, water** that are directly impacting CO_2 emissions, or CO_2 sequestration in soils (e.g. from fertilizers) or potentially increasing CO_2 emissions and soil health (e.g. flooding due to over watering). With AGRIVI, you have seamless access to **real-time analytics** for all managed parameters to track progress over time, as well as **ready to send reports** for corresponding data for regulatory purposes or carbon credits validation.

Moreover, with **best practices information** farmers in your value chain can gradually adopt virtuous models in their crop productions and directly impact their carbon footprint.

Companies should report on the use of agrochemicals such as insecticides and herbicides, which need to be quantified and addressed. Companies should also state how they intend to reduce the risk of soil pollution and chemicals runoffs, for example.

**ESRS E2
Pollution**

AGRIVI KEY BENEFITS

AGRIVI FMS enables you to **optimize the use of pesticides and chemicals** which directly impacts overall pesticide usage and generates **significant reductions and savings** that ultimately reduce the risk of soil health deterioration from not controlled/optimized practice.

In combination with **fertigation management features**, AGRIVI allows you to use **a single solution for planning, analyzing and executing fertigation/irrigation decisions** and get instant insights about water quality and impact on soil and crop health.

The **pesticide usage analysis** allows you to understand where the risk of over usage lies and to make timely decisions to prevent further negative impacts.

Monitoring factors (pesticides, herbicides and crop protection products usage) directly impacting on soil health and underground waters quality.

AGRIVI enables seamless access to real-time analytics for all managed parameters to track progress over time, and ready to send reports for corresponding data for regulatory purposes (e.g., country compliance reports to apply for EU subsidies).

**ESRS E3
Water**

MAIN REPORTING CRITERIA

For irrigated crops, the company needs to assess the amount of water being used and ask if it is being used efficiently and safely enough to prevent significant chemical runoffs.

AGRIVI KEY BENEFITS

Fertigation management features in combination with AGRIVI FMS allows you to seamlessly use a single solution for **planning, analyzing and executing fertigation/irrigation decisions** and get instant insights about water quality and impact on soil and crop health.

By monitoring key factors, you can directly impact the overall water consumption.

With AGRIVI, you have seamless access to real-time analytics for all managed parameters to track progress over time, which contributes to optimizing water use, as agriculture uses 70% of groundwater.

Ready to send reports for corresponding data for regulatory purposes or ESG corporate standards.

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MAIN REPORTING CRITERIA

Companies must report on climate change impacts, land-use change, pollution, land degradation. They need to report if their sourced crops are being grown in deforested areas or is the use of agrichemicals for crops such as coffee and cacao damaging wildlife and biodiversity.

ESRS E4
Biodiversity & Ecosystems

AGRIVI KEY BENEFITS

AGRIVI FMS enables you to access the **historical data analytics of land vegetations indices** that allows you to understand if the land was formerly in use for crop production, if it was left unexploited or if it has been created as the result of deforestation. Therefore, with AGRIVI you can decide not to contract farmers which crops were grown in deforested areas.

On top of that, excessive machinery use, tillage operations, intense fertilizer and pesticide use, and other unrecommended practices that can be fully tracked in AGRIVI FMS, **can directly impact the soil biodiversity**.

ESRS E5
Resource Use
& Circular Economy

MAIN REPORTING CRITERIA

Companies should specify the information regarding resource use and circular economy, and shall report on all measures taken to prevent, mitigate actual or potential negative impacts of resource use and circular economy and the results of these measures.

AGRIVI KEY BENEFITS

With AGRIVI FMS you have **transparent and continuous overview of all farm resources stocked, currently in use or already spent**.

This provides real actionable insights into farm operation practices and finance which is **directly related to the adherence to virtuous models and positive business conduct**. Particularly the direct insights related to fuel and machinery usage as well as crop protection products and fertilizers usage are directly related to ESRS E1, ESRS E2 and ESRS E3 as they provide the needed information to assess impact on Climate, Pollution and Soil/Water quality.

Moreover, AGRIVI FMS enables you also t**he continuous tracking of labor and workers operations within owned farms and through the value chain** which provides you the key data for farm resources analysis and is instrumental to comply with ESRS S1 and S2 to validate virtuous business practices.

AGRIVI FMS enables also a waste **monitoring and identification of all improvement areas and reduction of waste generated on farm** during the production process, at warehouse, and because of quality issues.

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Companies need to report on more than 30 people metrics, including the gender pay gap, diversity across levels of seniority, and adequate wages across a geographically dispersed workforce.

ESRS S1
Own Workforce

AGRIVI KEY BENEFITS

Through the regular use of **AGRIVI FMS work management modules like people management and work orders task allocation**, you can see and monitor the overall number of working hours spent per day per employee as well as their hourly rates. Administrators can also get access to workers birth dates and age.

This can be **monitored for each contracted farm within the platform throughout the whole client's supply chain** which can significantly help into monitoring of potential labor law breaches as well as fostering better working conditions within the whole organization.

The comprehensive labor management module allows you to assess the stickiness to diversity empowerment within the farm organization as well as its supplier value chain and assess the compliance with fair compensation practices towards workers and suppliers in the value chain.

The continuous monitoring of working hours combined with your employees' data provides transparent insights into workforce utilization which eventually prevents and controls potential unvirtuous practices like excessive overtime or child labor.

AGRIVI FMS enables you also a seamless access to real-time analytics for all managed parameters, as well as ready to send reports for corresponding data for regulatory purposes or auditing purposes (e.g. labor law).

MAIN REPORTING CRITERIA

Companies should report on working conditions such as adequate wages, health and safety of the workers in their value chains. Moreover, companies should conduct due diligence to ensure its supply chain is free of child labor or forced labor.

ESRS S2
Workers in the Value Chain

AGRIVI KEY BENEFITS

Through the regular use of **AGRIVI FMS work management modules like people management and work orders task allocation**, you can see and monitor the overall number of working hours spent per day per employee as well as their hourly rates. Administrators can also get access to workers birth dates and age.

AGRIVI FMS enables you to access the **historical data analytics of land vegetation indices** that allows you to understand if the land was formerly in use for crop production, if it was left unexploited or if it has been created as the result of deforestation. Therefore, with AGRIVI you can upfront decide

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not to contract farmers which crops were grown on deforested areas, which may have also cause **negative impacts on livelihood of local communities**.

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MAIN REPORTING CRITERIA

By operating in a certain region, among communities of smallholder farmers, companies have to assess the impact of its supply demands and practices on the health, safety and wellbeing of the community.

ESRS S3
Affected Communities

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The comprehensive set of **AGRIVI FMS traceability and compliance functionalities** allows you **a fully transparent tracking and analysis of crop productions including pesticides usages as well as compliance with regulatory standards** which ensure food safety for the locally impacted communities.

AGRIVI FMS enables you to access the **historical data analytics of land vegetations indices** that allows them to understand if the land was formerly in use for crop production, if it was left unexploited or if it has been created as the result of deforestation. Therefore, with AGRIVI you can upfront decide not to contract farmers which crops were grown on deforested areas, which may have also cause **negative impacts on livelihood of local communities**.

The continuous **monitoring of working hours combined with your employees' data** provides transparent insights into workforce utilization which eventually prevents and controls potential unvirtuous practices like unfair compensation of local communities.

Protecting biodiversity and soil health is a fundamental goal to be achieved which impact positively local communities. Therefore, by helping to abide by set of environment standards, AGRIVI helps your company to positively change local communities' livelihoods.

Mitigating climate change is a fundamental goal to be achieved which impact positively local communities. Therefore, by helping to abide by set of environment standards, AGRIVI helps your company to positively change local communities' livelihoods.

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MAIN REPORTING CRITERIA

Companies should report on the material impacts of its products and/or services on consumers and end-users, as well as associated material risks and opportunities, how they reduce negative impacts on consumers and end-users.

**ESRS S4
Consumers & End-Users**

AGRIVI KEY BENEFITS

AGRIVI FMS gives you a comprehensive set of **traceability and compliance functionalities** that allows a fully transparent tracking and analysis of crop productions including pesticides usages as well as compliance with regulatory standards which **ensure food safety for end consumers**.

MAIN REPORTING CRITERIA

Companies should disclose the corporate governance code, policy or practices, they should provide information on the nomination and selection processes, diversity policy, describe the process for evaluating the performance of its administrative, management and supervisory bodies.
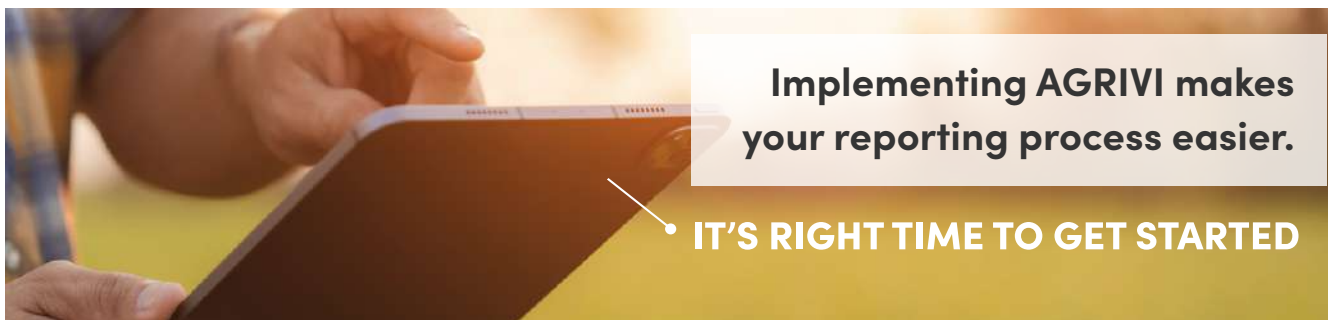
**G1
Governance, Risk
Management & Internal
Control**

AGRIVI KEY BENEFITS

AGRIVI FMS is instrumental platform for farm organizations in needs of a **comprehensive and transparent data management strategy** as well as for **validation of virtuous business conducts** related to labor utilization and to unlikely events as product recalls or presence of unwanted pesticide residues on crops.

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AGRIVI Key Features: Monitoring, Reporting and Fostering Compliant Practices to CSRD

	ENVIRONMENT					SOCIAL				GOVERNANCE
	ESRS E1 Climate Change	ESRS E2 Pollution	ESRS E3 Water	ESRS E4 Biodiversity & Ecosystems	ESRS E5 Resource Use & Circular Economy	ESRS S1 Own Workforce	ESRS S2 Workers in the Value Chain	ESRS S3 Affected Communities	ESRS S4 Consumers & End-Users	ESRS G1 Governance, Risk Management & Internal Control
Soil Management	●	●	●	●				●	●	●
Plant Nutrition Management & Recommendations	●	●	●	●	●			●	●	●
Crop Protection Management & Recommendations	●	●		●	●			●	●	●
Water Management	●		●	●	●			●		●
Harvest Management				●	●	●	●	●	●	
Farm Finance						●	●	●		●
Labor Management					●	●	●	●		●
Machinery Management	●	●		●	●	●	●	●		●
Traceability & Compliance	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Supply Chain Management	●	●	●	●	●		●	●	●	●
Farm Administration					●	●				●
Weather, Pest & Vegetation Insights	●	●	●	●	●					
Advanced Scouting	●	●	●	●	●			●		
Reporting & Analytics	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		●	●

Implementing AGRIVI makes your reporting process easier.

IT'S RIGHT TIME TO GET STARTED

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5.

Next Steps to Get Prepared for CSRD Reporting

5. NEXT STEPS TO GET PREPARED FOR CSRD REPORTING

Five Steps for F&B Companies to Get Prepared for CSRD Reporting

01 Map the Value Chain

A good way to start is to outline your upstream and downstream value chain and identify important stakeholders that may help in data aggregation and in leveraging your influence over other supply chain participants.

02 Identify Problem-Prone Links in the Value Chain

Based on your internal assessments, detect and focus on the parts of the value chain that may prove troublesome in the future – either due to their social fragility, environmental footprint, or climate volatility – and seek systematic documentation and remediation.

03 Get Familiar with the ESRS

The ESRS states that only part of the value chain must be reported on. This means that not every requirement will apply to every part of the value chain. It is though good to identify the areas and start assessing double materiality.

04 Ensure Qualified Data & Reliability of your Data-Collecting Processes

Meeting the CSRD's means managing substantial amounts of information from multiple suppliers, operators, and business partners, which must be verified with data and well-documented methodologies. It is thus crucial to start collecting data now in order to get it in order and prepared.

05 Identify Technologies & Partners

The most efficient way to organize big data is to digitalize and automatize the process. Getting an efficient digital platform can save time and resources, and enable you to get better insights, and quickly access all the data in one place.

AGRIVI is here to support you.

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AGRIVI 360
Agriculture Supply Chain

Market-leading Farm Management Software tailor-made to support food companies in creating a sustainable and efficient supply chain using crop sourcing management, contract farming, and out-grower management features to secure premium quality, sustainability, and traceability.

INTEGRATE YOUR SUPPLY CHAIN

Organize your supply chain by crop, region and farmer. Gather all your data in one place and collaborate with farmers directly.

TRACK PRODUCTION PROGRESS AND PROVIDE ADVISORY

Track production progress, and provide farmers with real-time insights into crop health, risk and climate conditions. Identify risks and share best agronomic practices.

TRACK CONTRACTS TRANSPARENTLY

Manage contracting transparently with quantities per crop, inputs and service provided, tracking contract execution in real-time.

ENSURE HIGHEST QUALITY STANDARDS

Monitor agronomic practices and the use of agrochemicals to ensure compliance with food safety standards. Reduce food waste and losses and mitigate the risk of product recalls.

ACHIEVE SUSTAINABILITY

Monitor contractors' climate footprint, resource and water use, and impact on environment. Ensure the adoption of climate-smart, resource-efficient and sustainable practices.

MEET CSRD REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Generate reports that can be customized to meet specific ESG reporting requirements, ensuring transparency and accountability in reporting sustainability to stakeholders, investors, and regulatory bodies.

Digitalize Your Supply Chain with AGRIVI

CONTACT US

sales@agrivi.com

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