

F0. Introduction

F0.1

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

Associated British Foods (ABF) is a diversified international food, ingredients and retail group with sales of £13.9bn, 128,000 employees and operations in 53 countries across Europe, Africa, the Americas, Asia and Australia. Our purpose is to provide safe, nutritious, affordable food and clothing that is great value for money. With the breadth of our business, our brands and global reach, ABF aims to consistently deliver value to its stakeholders. We operate a devolved operating model across our five business segments of Grocery, Sugar, Agriculture, Ingredients and Retail and believe the best way to create enduring value involves setting objectives from the bottom up, rather than top down. We make operational decisions locally because they are most successful when made and owned by the people with the best understanding of their customers and markets. The Group provides a framework for sharing ideas and best practice, is in constant dialogue with the people who run our businesses, giving our corporate leaders a detailed understanding of their material opportunities and risks, and enabling us to collaborate when making material decisions.

Grocery comprises brands with leading positions in markets across the globe, including Twinings, Ovaltine, Patak's, Kingsmill, Jordans, Tip Top, Yumi's and Mazola. Our grocery businesses pursue independent strategies appropriate to their particular market position and stage of development. Twinings Ovaltine, Acetum, Jordans Dorset Ryvita and AB World Foods have had considerable success extending their reach into new and emerging markets whilst some are focused on developing brands in their core domestic markets.

AB Sugar is a leading producer of sugar and sugar-derived co-products in Africa, the UK, Spain and China, with 32,000 employees, operating 27 plants in 10 countries. We have capacity to produce 4.5million tonnes of sugar annually. Our products are sold into sectors including food and drink, pharmaceutical, industrial, agricultural, power and energy. Azucarera is the largest producer in Iberia and British Sugar is the sole processor of the UK beet sugar crop. Illovo Sugar Africa is the biggest sugar processor in Africa with operations across six countries. Our beet sugar business in northeast China is cost-competitive with sugar cane production. Whilst sugar is at the heart of what we do, the sugar production process provides opportunities to do more than manufacture an ingredient. We are an innovative and advanced manufacturer, producing a wide range of sugar and co-products. We are an energy and power supplier and, as part of the wider agri-business value chain, we are an important contributor to the economy across our locations.

AB Agri is a leading international agri-food business operating across the supply chain, producing and marketing animal feed, nutrition and technology-based products. With an expert understanding of agriculture and animal nutrition, our philosophy is to improve feed production so that nutritious and affordable food is produced safely and responsibly. Across the supply chain, our products, data insight and technological innovation enable our customers to produce and process high-yielding, safe and nutritious food in a responsible way, using fewer chemicals and antibiotics, safeguarding natural resources and creating less waste and lower emissions.

Our **Ingredients** businesses are leaders in yeast and bakery ingredients and supply specialty ingredients to the food, nutrition, feed and pharmaceutical industries. Ingredients comprises two specialty businesses, AB Mauri and ABF Ingredients. AB Mauri has a global presence in bakers' yeast with significant market positions in the Americas, Europe and Asia. We are a technology leader in bakery ingredients, supplying bread improvers, dough conditioners and bakery mixes to industrial and craft bakers across the globe. ABF Ingredients is a global leader in specialty ingredients, offering innovative, differentiated and value-added products to the food, nutrition, pharmaceutical, animal feed and industrial sectors.

Primark is an international fashion retail group with 16.8 million sq ft of selling space across over 400 stores in 14 countries and has more than 65,000 employees, serviced by a network of nine depots. We offer great value and pride ourselves on our selection of affordable products, from everyday essentials to the latest trends. Our business model is based on doing things differently, allowing us to keep prices low while offering the best value. We achieve this by doing very little advertising, only selling our products in-store and making savings on things like packaging. In 2021, Primark unveiled a wide-reaching new Primark Cares sustainability strategy aimed at minimising fashion waste, reducing our impact on the planet and improving the lives of the people who make our clothes.

ABF reports on data from countries where we have direct manufacturing, processing and retail operations.

F0.2

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

	Start Date	End Date
Reporting year	August 1 2020	July 31 2021

F0.3

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

GBP

F0.4

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

	Commodity disclosure	Stage of the value chain	Explanation if not disclosing
Timber products	Disclosing	Manufacturing Retailing	<Not Applicable>
Palm oil	Disclosing	Manufacturing Retailing	<Not Applicable>
Cattle products	Not disclosing	Retailing	Leather represents less than 1% of Primark's materials. Since joining the Leather Working Group in 2016, Primark has been working with suppliers to improve transparency and reduce the environmental impact of leather production. Under its Animal Welfare Policy, Primark has publicly committed to only source leather from domesticated animals that are a by-product of the meat industry. Primark is also a member of Eurofins BLC Leather Technology Centre Ltd and works closely with them on leather testing and sustainability matters.
Soy	Disclosing	Manufacturing	<Not Applicable>
Other - Rubber	This commodity is not produced, sourced or used by our organization	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Cocoa	Not disclosing	Manufacturing	Not a major consumer of this commodity, but where relevant, individual businesses have responsible sourcing approaches in place.
Other - Coffee	Not disclosing	Manufacturing	Not a major consumer of this commodity, but where relevant, individual businesses have responsible sourcing approaches in place.

F0.5

(F0.5) Are there any parts of your direct operations or supply chain that are not included in your disclosure?

Yes

F0.5a

(F0.5a) Identify the parts of your direct operations or supply chain that are not included in your disclosure.

Value chain stage	Exclusion	Description of exclusion	Potential for forests-related risk	Please explain
Supply chain	Other, please specify (Office supplies, POS, pallets, etc.)	Within our disclosure on timber, we exclude from scope items 1-4, and item 5 relates to exclusions on cattle products: (1) Small spend consumables such as head office stationery, one-off purchases such as head office furniture and some marketing point of sale material. (2) Timber consumed with pallet use (3) Consumables such as pallet labels (4) Information regarding man-made cellulosic fibres (MMCF) made from wood. (5) Information regarding leather.	Potential for forests-related risk but not evaluated	(1) Small spend consumables such as head office stationery, one-off purchases such as head office furniture and some marketing point of sale material. The percentage spend relating to these items is not material and is a small proportion of the total global packaging consumption and spend. (2) We do not capture timber consumed with pallet use (be it virgin/white pallets or re-used pallets used in pooling arrangements with recognised third party providers). (3) We cannot guarantee consumables such as pallet labels will be reported in their entirety though the percentage of spend relating to these items will be negligible as a percentage of total global packaging consumption and spend. (4) We are not yet disclosing information regarding man-made cellulosic fibres (MMCF) made from wood. For Primark, MMCF represents less than 5% of their materials mix. Primark are committed to buying materials and products from sustainable and traceable sources in its supply chain. As a full evaluation of MMCF has not been completed, we are not yet in a position to disclose any information. (5) Across the group, cattle products are restricted to the leather used by Primark. Leather represents less than 1% of Primark's materials. Since joining the Leather Working Group in 2016, Primark has been working with suppliers to improve transparency and reduce the environmental impact of leather production. Under its Animal Welfare Policy, Primark has publicly committed to only source leather from domesticated animals that are a by-product of the meat industry. Primark is also a member of Eurofins BLC Leather Technology Centre Ltd and works closely with them on leather testing and sustainability matters.

F0.6

(F0.6) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.?)

Indicate whether you are able to provide a unique identifier for your organization	Provide your unique identifier
Yes, an ISIN code	0006731235

F1. Current state

F1.1

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

Timber products

Activity

Using as input into product manufacturing
Distributing/packaging

Form of commodity

Paper
Primary packaging
Secondary packaging

Source

Multiple contracted producers
Contracted suppliers (processors)

Country/Area of origin

Argentina
Australia
Austria
Belgium
Brazil
Canada
Chile
China
Colombia
Czechia
Denmark
Ecuador
Eswatini
Finland
France
Germany
India
Ireland
Italy
Malawi
Malaysia
Mexico
Mozambique
Netherlands
New Zealand
Pakistan
Peru
Philippines
Poland
Portugal
Slovenia
South Africa
Spain
Sri Lanka
Sweden
Switzerland
Thailand
Turkey
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United Republic of Tanzania
United States of America
Uruguay
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
Viet Nam
Zambia

% of procurement spend

<1%

Comment

We believe these source locations cover the total consumption of our timber; a mixture of source origin and the markets where we purchase timber related products for primarily the packaging of finished goods for supply to business customers or end consumers via retailers.

Palm oil

Activity

Using as input into product manufacturing

Form of commodity

Refined palm oil
Palm oil derivatives
Palm kernel oil derivatives

Source

Multiple contracted producers
Trader/broker/commodity market
Contracted suppliers (processors)
Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

Country/Area of origin

Argentina
Australia
Brazil
Canada
Chile
China
Colombia
France
Germany
India
Indonesia
Ireland
Italy
Malaysia
Mexico
Netherlands
New Zealand
Pakistan
Papua New Guinea
Peru
Poland
South Africa
Spain
Sri Lanka
Switzerland
Thailand
Turkey
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United States of America
Viet Nam

% of procurement spend

<1%

Comment

We believe these source locations cover the total consumption of our palm oil; a mixture of source origin and the markets where we purchase derivatives. Our consumption of palm oil/palm kernel oil is the smaller percentage of our consumption at circa 27% of our annual consumption - compared with 73% of our volumes in more complex supply chain involving palm derivatives or products containing palm inputs.

Soy

Activity

Milling
Using as input into product manufacturing

Form of commodity

Whole soy beans
Soy bean oil
Soy bean meal
Soy derivatives

Source

Multiple contracted producers
Trader/broker/commodity market
Contracted suppliers (processors)
Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

Country/Area of origin

Argentina
Australia
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)
Brazil
Canada
Chile
China
France
Germany
India
Italy
Mexico
Netherlands
New Zealand
Paraguay
Poland
Spain
Switzerland
Thailand
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United States of America

% of procurement spend

1-5%

Comment

We believe these source locations cover the total consumption of our soy; a mixture of source origin and the markets where we purchase derivatives. The largest % of our soy consumption is linked to our animal feed operations - with our grocery businesses being the next largest industry consumer across soy beans, soy bean oil and soy derivatives.

F1.2

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

	% of revenue dependent on commodity	Comment
Timber products	21-30%	Our company’s Grocery division sells different products in various presentations, but a proportion of which are fibre-based packaged products. We use timber products in our primary, secondary and distribution packaging in the form of paper and carton board. Based on associated grocery revenues it is estimated that this makes up approximately 21-30% of our total revenue. It has been difficult to determine the % revenue of our retail revenue linked to this commodity, so should be considered out of scope at this time.
Palm oil	<1%	Our consumption of palm oil, palm kernel oil, palm related derivatives and products containing palm inputs are consumed around our five strategic business sectors. Our estimate of related revenue is <1% as we are a relative low consumer of this category versus other dedicated FMCG companies.
Cattle products	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Soy	1-5%	Our consumption of soy beans, soy meal, soy bean oil and other soy based derivatives across our grocery, ingredients and agriculture business segments is estimated to represent 1-5% of our total group revenue.
Other - Rubber	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Cocoa	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Coffee	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

F1.5

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

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

F1.5a

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

Forest risk commodity

Timber products

Data type

Consumption data

Commodity production/ consumption volume

71386

Metric for commodity production/ consumption volume

Metric tons

Data coverage

Partial commodity production/consumption

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

No, and we are not planning to verify volumes as deforestation- and/or conversion-free

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

In scope is all timber related packaging directly purchased by the various group companies to be subsequently used in our manufacturing process. Excluded from scope are small spend consumables such as head office stationery, one-off purchases such as head office furniture and some marketing point of sale material. It does not capture timber consumed with pallet use (be it virgin/white pallets or re-used pallets used in pooling arrangements with recognised third party providers). We cannot guarantee consumables such as pallet labels will be reported in their entirety though the % of spend relating to these items will be minimal/negligible as a percentage of total global packaging consumption and spend. We are not currently planning to verify volumes as deforestation-and/or conversion free as this is not a business priority.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Data type

Consumption data

Commodity production/ consumption volume

42624

Metric for commodity production/ consumption volume

Metric tons

Data coverage

Full commodity production/consumption

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

No, and we are not planning to verify volumes as deforestation- and/or conversion-free

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

We are not currently planning to verify volumes as deforestation-and/or conversion free as this is not a business priority.

F1.5b

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

Forest risk commodity

Timber products

Country/Area of origin

Please select

State or equivalent jurisdiction

<Not Applicable>

% of total production/consumption volume

100

Please explain

This information can be accessed from suppliers though is not necessarily embedded into a formally stipulated procedure. In many cases, details such as material country of origin are known due to the detail available from product specifications and vendor audit checks. In the case of paper, businesses may stipulate the brand they require as part of their buying specification in which case the Tier 2 supply chain is known.

In some circumstances, we have visibility to mill and forest level information but this is not available across all sources.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Thailand

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Not disclosing

% of total production/consumption volume

Please explain

This information can be accessed from suppliers though is not necessarily embedded into a formally stipulated procedure. In many cases, details such as material country and state of origin are known due to the detail available from product specifications and vendor audit checks.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Indonesia

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Not disclosing

% of total production/consumption volume

Please explain

This information can be accessed from suppliers though is not necessarily embedded into a formally stipulated procedure. In many cases, details such as material country and state of origin are known due to the detail available from product specifications and vendor audit checks.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Malaysia

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Not disclosing

% of total production/consumption volume

Please explain

This information can be accessed from suppliers though is not necessarily embedded into a formally stipulated procedure. In many cases, details such as material country and state of origin are known due to the detail available from product specifications and vendor audit checks.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Papua New Guinea

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Not disclosing

% of total production/consumption volume

Please explain

This information can be accessed from suppliers though is not necessarily embedded into a formally stipulated procedure. In many cases, details such as material country and state of origin are known due to the detail available from product specifications and vendor audit checks.

F1.5c

(F1.5c) Why is your organization not disclosing production and/or consumption data for your disclosed commodity(ies)?

	Primary reason	Please explain
Timber products	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Palm oil	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Cattle products	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Soy	Data considered confidential	<p>The majority of our soy consumption is within our animal feed business and the volumes consumed are deemed to be commercially sensitive information which is not disclosed by other industry participants. We do not expect this data to be publicly disclosed in the near future due to the commercial sensitivities.</p> <p>99% of AB Agri's soy consumption can be linked back to countries of origin (in some cases regions/states). The country breakdown is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brazil 39% Argentina 28% USA 22% Paraguay 6% Canada 5% Other countries <0.3% <p>Although we are not disclosing our soy consumption volume, AB Agri has committed to source 100% zero deforestation soy and palm by 2025. As an active member of the UK Roundtable on Sustainable Soya, the company supports its customers to meet the growing demands for livestock products produced using responsibly sourced ingredients. Its approach focuses on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Metrics: ensuring feed ingredient decisions are based on sound environmental evidence. AB Agri helped to create the EU Feed Product Environmental Footprint Category Rules (PEFCR), for which it conducted one of five pilot projects, and the European Feed Manufacturers' Federation (FEFAC) database of environmental impact data for ingredients, now being used by the European Commission; • Collaboration: actively working with suppliers, peers, customers and retailers to benchmark soya supplies, and use of more sustainably sourced materials; and • Innovation: developing cost-effective, responsibly produced alternatives to soya such as NovaPro, a rapeseed-based protein for dairy/beef livestock, and Protocell, a yeast-based protein derived from cereal processing. <p>Currently, 86% of the soya meal AB Agri buys in the UK for its ABN feed mills meets the FEFAC benchmark for responsibly sourced soya schemes, which AB Agri was instrumental in establishing.</p> <p>Other business segments sourcing soy include our Ingredients and Grocery segments. Within Ingredients, AB Mauri UK has BM Trada Responsibly Sourced accreditation ensuring sources are certified farms dedicated to soy production (currently Canada - Ontario & UK).</p> <p>Our Allied Bakeries business uses soya flour sourced from Europe & Canada - not purchased from growers using deforested land.</p>
Other - Rubber	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Cocoa	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Coffee	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

F1.5e

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

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

No

Data type

<Not Applicable>

Volume produced/consumed

<Not Applicable>

Metric

<Not Applicable>

Country/Area of origin

<Not Applicable>

State or equivalent jurisdiction

<Not Applicable>

% of total production/consumption volume

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Comment

F1.6

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

No

F1.7

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

Forest risk commodity

Timber products

Have you monitored or estimated your deforestation/conversion footprint?

No, and we do not plan to monitor or estimate our deforestation/conversion footprint in the next two years

Coverage

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Known or estimated deforestation/ conversion footprint (hectares)

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Have you monitored or estimated your deforestation/conversion footprint?

No, and we do not plan to monitor or estimate our deforestation/conversion footprint in the next two years

Coverage

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Known or estimated deforestation/ conversion footprint (hectares)

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Have you monitored or estimated your deforestation/conversion footprint?

No, and we do not plan to monitor or estimate our deforestation/conversion footprint in the next two years

Coverage

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Known or estimated deforestation/ conversion footprint (hectares)

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

F2. Procedures

F2.1

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

Yes, forests-related risks are assessed

F2.1a

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

Timber products

Value chain stage

Direct operations
Supply chain

Coverage

Partial

Risk assessment procedure

Assessed as part of other company-wide risk assessment system

Frequency of assessment

More than once a year

How far into the future are risks considered?

> 6 years

Tools and methods used

Internal company methods
External consultants

Issues considered

Availability of forest risk commodities
Quality of forests risk commodities
Impact of activity on the status of ecosystems and habitats
Regulation
Climate change
Tariffs or price increases
Brand damage related to forests risk commodities
Corruption
Social impacts

Stakeholders considered

Customers
Employees
Investors
Local communities
NGOs
Other forest risk commodity users/producers at a local level
Regulators
Suppliers

Please explain

Our process for identifying, assessing and responding to forests-related risks and opportunities is integrated in our group-wide approach to risk management. The delivery of our strategic objectives and the sustainable growth of ABF is dependent on effective risk management. We regularly face business uncertainties and it is through a structured approach to risk management that we are able to mitigate and manage these risks and embrace opportunities when they arise.

The board is accountable for effective risk management, for agreeing the principal risks facing the group and ensuring they are successfully managed. The board undertakes an annual assessment of the principal risks, including those that would threaten the business model, future performance, solvency or liquidity. The board also monitors the group's exposure to risks as part of the business-level performance reviews conducted at each board meeting. Each year, the Audit Committee on behalf of the board reviews the effectiveness of the group's approach to risk management including the internal control procedures and resources devoted to them.

Our decentralised business model empowers the management of our businesses to identify, evaluate and manage the risks they face, on a timely basis, to ensure compliance with relevant legislation, our business principles and group policies. Our businesses perform risk assessments which consider materiality, risk controls and specific local risks relevant to the markets in which they operate.

Risks assessments start at the asset level with each site taking responsibility for assessing their immediate environmental sensitivities and risks, often related to better understanding the supporting supply chain. These site level risks are mapped onto a risk and opportunities matrix, which considers stakeholder concern, potential financial impact and assesses likely level of impact. It is the responsibility of the business level CEO to embed assessments into their business and implement necessary response strategies. The business CEOs are supported by senior roles which are accountable for the short and long-term environmental performance of their business.

Palm oil

Value chain stage

Direct operations
Supply chain

Coverage

Full

Risk assessment procedure

Assessed as part of other company-wide risk assessment system

Frequency of assessment

More than once a year

How far into the future are risks considered?

> 6 years

Tools and methods used

Internal company methods
External consultants

Issues considered

Availability of forest risk commodities
Quality of forests risk commodities
Impact of activity on the status of ecosystems and habitats
Regulation
Climate change
Tariffs or price increases
Brand damage related to forests risk commodities
Corruption
Social impacts

Stakeholders considered

Customers
Employees
Investors
Local communities
NGOs
Other forest risk commodity users/producers at a local level
Regulators
Suppliers

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Soy

Value chain stage

Direct operations
Supply chain

Coverage

Full

Risk assessment procedure

Assessed as part of other company-wide risk assessment system

Frequency of assessment

More than once a year

How far into the future are risks considered?

> 6 years

Tools and methods used

Internal company methods
External consultants

Issues considered

Availability of forest risk commodities
Quality of forests risk commodities
Impact of activity on the status of ecosystems and habitats
Regulation
Climate change
Tariffs or price increases
Brand damage related to forests risk commodities
Corruption
Social impacts

Stakeholders considered

Customers
Employees
Investors
Local communities
NGOs
Other forest risk commodity users/producers at a local level
Regulators
Suppliers

Please explain

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F2.2

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

	Value chain mapping	Primary reason for not mapping your value chain	Explain why your organization does not map its value chain and outline any plans to introduce it
Timber products	Yes, we have partially mapped the value chain	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Palm oil	Yes, we have partially mapped the value chain	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Cattle products	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Soy	Yes, we have partially mapped the value chain	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Rubber	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Cocoa	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Coffee	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

F2.2a

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

Forest risk commodity

Timber products

Scope of value chain mapping

Please select

% of total suppliers covered within selected tier(s)

<Not Applicable>

Description of mapping process and coverage

<Not Applicable>

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

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

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Scope of value chain mapping

Please select

% of total suppliers covered within selected tier(s)

<Not Applicable>

Description of mapping process and coverage

<Not Applicable>

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

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

F3. Risks and opportunities

F3.1

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

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

F3.1a

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

The delivery of our strategic business objectives and long-term shareholder value are of paramount importance to ABF and are dependent on effective risk management.

An event, or series of events, resulting in the inability to deliver the strategic objectives of the business and long-term shareholder value would be considered an event that would have a substantive financial or strategic impact on our business.

As with any business, risks and uncertainties are inherent in our business activities. ABF regularly faces business uncertainties, and it is through a structured approach to risk management that it is able to mitigate and manage these risks and embrace opportunities when they arise.

The Board has identified £39 million as a material financial impact threshold for the group. An event or series of events that exceed this financial threshold could be considered to have a substantive financial or strategic impact as it would most likely impact the delivery of the group's strategic objectives or have a detrimental effect on the group's sustainable growth and long-term shareholder value.

The Board undertakes a robust annual assessment of the principal risks, including emerging risks, that would threaten the business model, future performance, solvency or liquidity. These are the principal risks of the group as a whole and the risks which could prevent ABF from delivering its strategic objectives. These are the principal risks which ABF believes are likely to have the greatest current or near-term impact on our strategic and operational plans and reputation.

In 2021, the Board identified "Our use of natural resources and managing our environmental impact" as one of the principal risks. Our businesses and their supply chains rely on a secure supply of finite natural resources, some of which are vulnerable to external factors such as natural disasters and climate change and others are vulnerable based on the operational choices we take. Our material environmental impacts come from fuel use, energy use and agricultural operations giving rise to greenhouse gas emissions, use of land related to agricultural operations, the abstraction and management of water in water stressed areas and waste which is not yet eliminated at source, reused or recycled, including single-use plastics.

Our businesses and supply chains operate in many areas subject to forest-related risks and opportunities. Our ongoing success depends on mitigating these risks and making the most of the opportunities. In our assessment of wider climate and environmental related business risks, we recognise that the cumulative impacts of changes in weather and water availability could affect our operations at a Group level. The diversified and decentralised nature of the Group means that mitigation or adaptation strategies are considered and implemented by individual businesses and divisions.

Climate change and environmental impacts, with its associated risks and opportunities, is not a new issue. It has long been important to us and our stakeholders. We have considered some of these issues for many years as part of normal commercial decision-making. It is not a separate and parallel discipline; it is already part of the ordinary course of business and we are working to understand and improve this further.

While the principal risks considered all have the potential to affect future performance, none of them are considered individually or collectively to be capable of exceeding this financial threshold resulting in a substantive financial or strategic impact on our business within a reporting year. The diversity of our businesses, in different sectors with different customers, products and markets removes the possibility of any single adverse event, or series of climate-related events, having a material impact.

F3.1c

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

	Primary reason	Please explain
Timber products	Risks exist, but no substantive impact anticipated	ABF's businesses are responsible for monitoring and complying with all relevant legislation. For example, the Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive and EU Timber Regulations for our businesses operating in Europe and the Australian Packaging Covenant which requires formal packaging data to be collected for all brands distributed in Australia. ABF requires all businesses to implement appropriate levels of risk management to ensure compliance with all local legislation, group policies and business principles taking into account local business needs and circumstances. The level of risk and policy to address will vary across the group depending on the exposure to and usage of these forest risk commodities. There is sufficient diversity in the group and across our supply chains, and continuous review of our procurement approaches, that forest-related risks associated with timber products are likely to be low and not substantive at the group level. Within ABF's 2021 Responsibility Update we detailed certain forest commodities as those with "potential" to cause damage to the environment which our businesses then are required to assess in a local business context.
Palm oil	Risks exist, but no substantive impact anticipated	ABF requires all businesses to implement appropriate levels of risk management to ensure compliance with all local legislation, group policies and business principles taking into account local business needs and circumstances. The level of risk and policy to address will vary across the group depending on the exposure to and usage of these forest risk commodities. There is sufficient diversity in the group and across our supply chains, and continuous review of our procurement approaches, that forest-related risks associated with palm oil are likely to be low and not substantive at the group level. Within ABF's 2021 Responsibility Update we detailed certain forest commodities as those with "potential" to cause damage to the environment which our businesses then are required to assess in a local business context.
Cattle products	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Soy	Risks exist, but no substantive impact anticipated	ABF requires all businesses to implement appropriate levels of risk management to ensure compliance with all local legislation, group policies and business principles taking into account local business needs and circumstances. The level of risk and policy to address will vary across the group depending on the exposure to and usage of these forest risk commodities. There is sufficient diversity in the group and across our supply chains, and continuous review of our procurement approaches, that forest-related risks associated with soy are likely to be low and not substantive at the group level. Within ABF's 2021 Responsibility Update we detailed certain forest commodities as those with "potential" to cause damage to the environment which our businesses then are required to assess in a local business context.
Other - Rubber	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Cocoa	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Coffee	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

F3.2

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

	Have you identified opportunities?
Timber products	Yes
Palm oil	Yes
Cattle products	<Not Applicable>
Soy	Yes
Other - Rubber	<Not Applicable>
Other - Cocoa	<Not Applicable>
Other - Coffee	<Not Applicable>

F3.2a

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

Forest risk commodity

Timber products

Type of opportunity

Other

Where in your value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operation
Supply chain

Primary forests-related opportunity

Other, please specify (Packaging Optimisation)

Company-specific description & strategy to realize opportunity

More than half of ABF's consumption for what we deem to be secondary or transit packaging (corrugated containers) is recycled material. We have a commitment to use more recycled material and less overall material when designing and sourcing packaging-both of which offer, in addition to the sustainability benefit, a cost saving benefit to the organisation.

Material and cost reduction targets are set each year as appropriate by individual businesses. Four questions that typically come into play within our category and source plans for packaging are (i) how can we reduce the overall content of packaging required, (ii) can we eliminate that requirement altogether, (iii) can we look at returnable forms of packaging, (iv) can we use lower impact or recycled materials.

A number of our businesses operate a full chain of custody for their packaging using initiatives like FSC certified packaging. For example, AB Mauri Mexico has this for corrugated packaging and our Silverspoon business in the UK has this for all flour and sugar paper bags. Logos are displayed on pack as evidence to consumers of our wider commitment to the environment.

Many ABF Grocery group businesses use OPR (On Pack Recycling Labels) which inform consumers how to dispose of packaging correctly to ensure closed loop recycling.

Primark's Packaging Optimisation Programme has contributed to a reduction in CO2 emissions across its whole supply chain as a result of less packaging being produced, transported and processed as waste. Primark, in partnership with the packaging optimisation company PAC-D, has developed a programme to train its suppliers' factories to accurately measure products and efficiently package them into shipping cartons. To make the most impact, Primark started by training its largest suppliers, whose factories products make up 75% of Primark's inbound carton volume. Primark is now planning on rolling this programme out to more suppliers over the next year. Since the programme was launched late in 2018, it has contributed to a 3.9% reduction (over 280,000 cubic metres) in packaging volume shipped and received, and has created a 4% reduction (6.79 million square metres) of corrugate material being produced, shipped and recycled.

Estimated timeframe for realization

1-3 years

Magnitude of potential impact

Unknown

Likelihood

Likely

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

Individual businesses lead this activity and commitments are not centrally consolidated for reporting purposes.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Type of opportunity

Other

Where in your value chain does the opportunity occur?

Supply chain

Primary forests-related opportunity

Other, please specify (Sustainable Sources)

Company-specific description & strategy to realize opportunity

ABF has been a member of the Roundtable for Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) since 2010, with some subsidiary companies holding membership from 2006. We have numerous businesses who have secured RSPO Supply Chain Certification for their facilities and are therefore using sustainably certified input materials.

The majority of palm related consumption within ABF comes through palm derivatives or products containing palm related products at 73% of our group consumption of all palm input. Where the consumption of these palm derivatives cannot be supplied with physically certified material, due to the complexity of the supply chains involved, ABF committed to cover such consumption by Book & Claim to support the production of sustainable palm oil. In 2015, ABF first covered 100% of non-physically certified material via the Book & Claim supply chain option. This has been repeated year on year for all palm related consumption since 2015.

We have gradually increased the percentage of physically certified sustainable palm over the years to 32% of our annual consumption now being supplied as RSPO segregated or RSPO mass balance

inputs. This progress has meant that 100% of the palm input used across Europe for all our Consumer Goods Manufacturing businesses is sourced via physically certified sustainable inputs. Our challenge remains in stimulating demand for physically certified palm inputs in our animal feed businesses and in particular geographies where sustainable credentials are not a defined requirement from our customer base.

In addition to the progress detailed above, ABF now has 22 individual facilities that has achieved RSPO Supply Chain Certification for the supply of physical certified sustainable palm products across numerous geographies from UK, Europe, Australia, Thailand, China and USA.

Estimated timeframe for realization

Current - up to 1 year

Magnitude of potential impact

Unknown

Likelihood

Likely

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

Individual businesses lead this activity and commitments are not centrally consolidated for reporting purposes.

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Type of opportunity

Other

Where in your value chain does the opportunity occur?

Supply chain

Primary forests-related opportunity

Other, please specify (Sustainable Sources)

Company-specific description & strategy to realize opportunity

AB Agri supports sustainable production of soya for use in animal feeding stuffs. AB Agri currently procures a significant volume of responsibly sourced soya meal and will endeavour to increase this volume whilst working with our suppliers and customers to ensure that the supply chain is viable. Of the soya meal consumed in the ABN feed mills (the largest share of AB Agri's usage) 86% is now responsibly sourced.

As a globally traded commodity the increased demand for soy has impacted both the environment and the communities in which the crop is grown. One of the first multi-stakeholder groups committed to increasing the availability of responsibly produced soy was the Round Table on Responsible Soy. AB Agri had been an active member of the RTRS since 2010, although more recently stepped away to acknowledge that there are a number of well-run schemes available. As a key member of both the Agricultural Industries Confederation (AIC) and the European Feed Compounders Association (FEFAC) we are directly involved in designing mass market solutions for sourcing responsible soy with the introduction of the FEFAC Soy Sourcing Guidelines. Launched in Brussels on March 2015 by Angela Booth of AB Agri, Chair of the FEFAC Sustainability Committee, the aim of these guidelines is to simplify procurement of sustainable soy. The FEFAC Guidelines offer an achievable model that encourages producers to continually improve and validate their sustainability credentials, thereby improving the understanding of sustainable soy imported into Europe. Through continued active membership of the FEFAC Sustainability Committee, AB Agri has contributed to the first revision of these FEFAC Soya Sourcing Guidelines where by some previous desired criteria have become required and new additional desired criteria have been introduced. There is now also transparency as to which schemes can be considered zero deforestation from stated cut off dates. AB Agri is also a member of the government backed multi-stakeholder UK Soya Round Table and its Steering Group. The work of this group has contributed to a significant increase in the requirement for responsibly sourced soya in the UK market which is still growing.

AB Mauri UK has maintained its 'BM Trada Responsibly Sourced' accreditation and have secured local sources of sustainable soy supply with a new source of soy supply in the UK.

Estimated timeframe for realization

Current - up to 1 year

Magnitude of potential impact

Unknown

Likelihood

Likely

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

Individual businesses lead this activity and commitments are not centrally consolidated for reporting purposes.

F4. Governance

F4.1

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

Yes

F4.1a

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

Position of individual	Please explain
Board-level committee	<p>The Board is responsible for overseeing forests-related issues. The Board receives an annual update from the Group Corporate Responsibility Director and the Chief People and Performance Officer on environmental issues, which includes forests-related topics. Specific and routine Board agenda items also address environmental issues. Each business also updates the Board regularly on key issues which may include forests-related matters:</p> <p>The Board is responsible for all risk related matters including forests-related risk - recognising the impact it may have on our business in the short, medium and long term (2025, 2030 and 2050, respectively).</p> <p>As forests-related risk is integrated into group wide risk assessments, the Board has ultimate responsibility for all risk related to forests. The directors of the board have a duty to act in a way which promotes the success of ABF with regards to, amongst other matters, the impact of the Group's operations on the environment.</p>
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	<p>The Group CEO receives and reviews a summary of risks, including environmental and forest risk, from each business segment at least annually. ABF's five business segments are Grocery, Agriculture, Sugar, Ingredients and Retail. Where environmental and forest risks are considered material and likely, it is the responsibility of the CEO to keep the other board of directors fully informed of how the risks are being managed.</p> <p>In addition, environmental risks that have a high and immediate likelihood are reported to the Group CEO via the Group Chief People and Performance Officer, and the Group Company Secretary. Otherwise, environmental and forest risks are incorporated into the group's standard risk processes.</p>
Chief Financial Officer (CFO)	<p>ABF has implemented an enterprise-wide risk management system for which the Group Finance Director is accountable to the board of directors. The Group Finance Director (equivalent title to Chief Risk Officer and Chief Financial Officer) is a member of the board. The CEO and Group Finance Director are accountable to the board for matters relating to risk. This includes keeping the board informed of forest commodity-related risks through the group's risk management procedures. Forest commodity-related issues and potential financial implications are reviewed, monitored and escalated to the board through this risk management system for which the Group Finance Director has responsibility.</p>
Other C-Suite Officer	<p>The Director of Legal Services and Company Secretary is accountable at board level for matters relating to corporate responsibility including forest-related risk management. The Director of Legal Services and Company Secretary position reports into the Chief Executive Officer and therefore has the ability to review, influence and monitor changes at a group level. Any environmental risks that have a high and immediate likelihood are reported to the Group CEO via the Group Chief People and Performance Officer and the Group Company Secretary. The Company Secretary acts as a focal point for communications to the board and with shareholders on responsibility matters.</p>

F4.1b

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

	Frequency that forests-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which forests-related issues are integrated	Please explain
Row 1	Scheduled - some meetings	<p>Monitoring implementation and performance</p> <p>Reviewing and guiding business plans</p> <p>Reviewing and guiding corporate responsibility strategy</p> <p>Reviewing and guiding risk management policies</p> <p>Reviewing and guiding strategy</p>	<p>ABF's Board of directors is responsible to shareholders for the direction and oversight of the group to ensure its long-term success. The Board met regularly throughout the year, either in person or virtually, to approve the Group's strategic objectives, to lead the Group within a framework of effective controls which enable risk to be assessed and managed, and to ensure that sufficient resources are available to meet the objectives set.</p> <p>The Board is accountable for effective risk management; for agreeing the principal risks facing the Group and ensuring they are successfully managed. The Board undertakes a robust annual assessment of the principal risks, including emerging risks, that would threaten the business model, future performance, solvency or liquidity. The Board also monitors the Group's exposure to risks as part of the performance reviews conducted at each Board meeting.</p> <p>During the year, key activities of the Board relating to ESG matters and climate included supporting the enhanced reporting activity on ESG matters; receiving regular management reports as well as annual presentations on environmental issues; and receiving an update in June 2021 on Primark's carbon reduction plans.</p> <p>The Board receives a formal update from the Group Corporate Responsibility Director, the Chief People and Performance Officer and the Group Safety and Environment Manager on environmental issues are addressed as part of both specific and routine Board agenda items.</p>

F4.1d

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

Row 1

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

Yes

Criteria used to assess competence on forests-related issues

We believe that members of the Board should collectively possess a diverse range of skills, expertise, industry knowledge, business and other experience necessary for the effective oversight of the Group. In our 2021 Annual Report and Accounts we published a director skill sets matrix which seeks to provide a snapshot of the range of skills including Board members with environmental skills. Board members are appropriately informed, skilled and with a range of experiences from other roles to make informed decisions to create long-term value for our shareholders, business partners, employees and the communities and environments in which we operate.

As demonstrated through our series of ESG investor events in 2021, members of our board possess knowledge and skills related to environmental and forest-related risks and opportunities relevant to our businesses. The first event was held in March 2021, with presentations by the Chairman, Chief Executive, Finance Director, Director of Legal Services and Company Secretary, Group Corporate Responsibility Director and Chief People and Performance Officer. Investors had the opportunity to ask questions and three subsequent events were held for banks, insurers and employees respectively, giving them the opportunity to ask questions which included those relating to a environmental issues.

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

F4.2

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

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)	Responsibility	Frequency of reporting to the board on forests-related issues	Please explain
Other C-Suite Officer, please specify (Director of Legal Services and Company Secretary)	Both assessing and managing forests-related risks and opportunities	As important matters arise	The Director of Legal Services and Company Secretary has overall accountability to the Chief Executive for corporate responsibility issues, including forests-related issues, and acts as the focal point for communications to the Board and with shareholders on corporate responsibility matters. Responsibility lies here because The Director of Legal Services and Company Secretary reports to the CEO and therefore has the ability to review, influence and monitor climate activities at a group level.
Other C-Suite Officer, please specify (Director of Financial Control)	Both assessing and managing forests-related risks and opportunities	As important matters arise	The Group's Director of Financial Control receives annual risk assessments from the group and reviews the key risks with the Board. Responsibility for monitoring forests-related risks is integrated into the group's risk management procedures. In addition, an aggregated summary of risks, including environment and climate, is reviewed by the Director of Financial Control, Group Finance Director, CEO and ABF's board at least annually.
Other C-Suite Officer, please specify (Group Chief Procurement Officer)	Managing forests-related risks and opportunities	As important matters arise	The Group Chief Procurement Officer supports the businesses with their procurement performance and reporting; working with the Heads of Procurement in the businesses. This role reports to the Group Chief People and Performance Officer who reports to the CEO. This role chairs the Procurement Leadership Team which addresses a range of procurement and sourcing issues including sharing best practice when tracking the performance of responsible sourcing programmes across the Group.
Business unit manager	Both assessing and managing forests-related risks and opportunities	Annually	Business unit managers are the equivalent role of the chief executive officers of each ABF business. ABF's business model entrusts the CEOs of the businesses to make the right decisions for their customers and their market. The CEOs are held to account to the standards expected by ABF and to operate in the spirit of our values which include progressing through collaboration and respecting everyone's dignity.
Corporate responsibility committee	Both assessing and managing forests-related risks and opportunities	More frequently than quarterly	The CR Leaders Group has representatives from the businesses and group-level finance, procurement, risk and communications. This leadership group meet throughout the year to discuss group wide and business- or geographic-specific issues such as climate change, water stewardship and deforestation.
Other, please specify (Group Corporate Responsibility Director)	Assessing forests-related risks and opportunities	As important matters arise	The Group Corporate Responsibility Director, who reports to the Director of Legal Services and Company Secretary, is responsible for monitoring forests-related activities across the Group and for reviewing the robustness of external non-financial targets set by our businesses. This role leads the Corporate Responsibility Hub, which supports all our businesses on environmental and human rights issues and brings together all the professionals in our businesses working in these areas to share knowledge and best practice. The Group Corporate Responsibility Director chairs the CR Leaders Group has representatives from the businesses and group-level finance, procurement, risk and communications. This leadership group meets throughout the year to discuss and address group-wide and business- or geographic-specific issues such as climate change, water stewardship and deforestation.
Other C-Suite Officer, please specify (Chief People and Performance Officer)	Both assessing and managing forests-related risks and opportunities	Annually	The Chief People and Performance Officer, who reports to the Chief Executive, is responsible for overseeing the measurement and reporting of our environmental performance including GHG emissions.

F4.3

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

	Provide incentives for management of forests-related issues	Comment
Row 1	Yes	The group takes a long-term approach to investment and is committed to increasing shareholder value to deliver steady growth in earnings and dividends. The personal performance element of the Short-Term Incentive Plan for executive remuneration was modified in 2019 to include in-year execution of multi-year priorities related to environmental, social and governance (ESG) measures. As reported in our 2021 Annual Report and Accounts, personal performance for executive directors is aligned with key business health and business performance goals, including ESG measures. In 2021, these included new structures and ways of working to support the ESG agenda and significant preparatory work to put the Group in a strong position for the first year of TCFD reporting in 2022 with extensive research on scenario impacts across the Group and development of approaches to climate-related measurement and wider environmental considerations.

F4.3a

(F4.3a) What incentives are provided to C-Suite employees or board members for the management of forests-related issues (do not include the names of individuals)?

	Role(s) entitled to incentive?	Performance indicator	Please explain
Monetary reward	Chief Executive Officer (CEO) Chief Financial Officer (CFO) Other, please specify (Business Unit Managers)	Other, please specify (ESG Matters)	As reported in the 2021 Annual Report and Accounts, the personal performance element of the short-term incentive plan includes in-year execution of multi-year priorities related to environmental, social and governance (ESG) measures and business health and business performance.
Non-monetary reward	No one is entitled to these incentives	Please select	

F4.4

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

Yes (you may attach the report – this is optional)

ar2021.pdf.downloadasset.pdf

abf responsibility update 2021.pdf.downloadasset.pdf

F4.5

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

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

F4.5a

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

	Scope	Content	Please explain
Row 1	Company-wide	Other, please specify (Environmental Policy)	The environmental performance of our businesses is reported regularly to, and reviewed by, the board. The responsibility for achieving compliance with this policy is devolved to the chief executive or managing director of each of our businesses. Each business has nominated a director with specific responsibility for environmental matters.

F4.5b

(F4.5b) Do you have commodity specific sustainability policy(ies)? If yes, select the options that best describe their scope and content.

	Do you have a commodity specific sustainability policy?	Scope	Content	Please explain
Timber products	Yes	Selected facilities, businesses or geographies only	Commitment to eliminate deforestation Commitment to align with the SDGs Recognition of the overall importance of forests and other natural ecosystems Recognition of potential business impact on forests and other natural ecosystems Description of forest risk commodities, parts of the business, and stages of value-chain covered by the policy List of timebound commitments and targets Description of forests-related standards for procurement	Our Grocery Group businesses have deforestation commitments in place that also detail their specific approaches to certain commodities (i.e. timber, palm, soy) including timebound commitments where relevant. We have attached an example of one of the Grocery Group businesses' deforestation policy that details their approach to each commodity (timber, palm and soy). Primark joined forces with not-for-profit environmental organisation Canopy as part of our ambition to protect the planet and conserve the world's most vital forests through more responsible sourcing of fibres and sustainable manufacturing. The new partnership will see Primark work with Canopy and other fashion brands through the CanopyStyle initiative, which aims to transform fashion supply chains away from forests and bring lower impact fabric alternatives to customers. Primark have also joined Canopy's Pack4Good initiative, which is working to ensure companies move away from forests to use more sustainable, low impact paper packaging options. As part of our commitment to reduce our environmental impact and protect our planet, Primark recently published its policy for the responsible sourcing of wood and wood-derived fibre. This commits Primark to protect the world's forests by applying circular design principles, procuring responsibly and prioritizing Next Generation Solutions. The new policy also requires the business to purchase man-made cellulosic fibre products made from innovative fibre sources and to develop a 2030 sourcing target. Primark will also reduce its reliance on 'virgin' paper and packaging and improve efficiencies to reduce paper waste.
Palm oil	Yes	Company-wide	List of timebound commitments and targets Description of forests-related performance standards for direct operations Description of forests-related standards for procurement Other, please specify (Commitment to source 100% palm inputs via any of the four recognised RSPO Supply Chain Routes (IP, SG, MB or Book & Claim))	ABF's palm consumption across its global operations has been supported through the four recognised RSPO sustainable supply chain routes since the end of 2015. 100% of all palm inputs sourced have been via Identity Preserved, Segregated, Mass Balance of Book & Claim routes each year from the end of 2015. In the response above, you will see an example of one of the Grocery Group businesses' deforestation policy that details their approach to each commodity (timber, palm and soy). We have also attached AB Agri's deforestation statement related to their forest-commodities. https://www.abagri.com/ab-agri-position-statement-deforestation
Cattle products	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Soy	Yes	Selected facilities, businesses or geographies only	Commitment to eliminate deforestation Commitment to align with the SDGs Recognition of the overall importance of forests and other natural ecosystems Recognition of potential business impact on forests and other natural ecosystems Description of forest risk commodities, parts of the business, and stages of value-chain covered by the policy Description of forests-related standards for procurement	Our Grocery Group businesses have deforestation commitments in place that also detail their specific approaches to certain commodities (i.e. timber, palm, soy) including timebound commitments where relevant (see attached example from one of the businesses). AB Agri supports sustainable production of soya for use in animal feeding stuffs. AB Agri currently procures a significant volume of responsibly sourced soya meal and will endeavour to increase this volume whilst working with our suppliers and customers to ensure that the supply chain is viable. Of the soya meal consumed in the ABN feed mills (the largest share of AB Agri's usage) 80% is now responsibly sourced. AB Agri has been instrumental in the publication and revision of the Soy Sourcing Guidelines by European Feed Compounders Association (FEFAC) as an important step in encouraging the use of responsibly produced soy in mainstream European supply chains. AB Agri has a 2025 ambition to source 100% of soy from responsibly sourced soya schemes. We have also attached AB Agri's deforestation statement related to their forest-commodities. https://www.abagri.com/ab-agri-position-statement-deforestation
Other - Rubber	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Cocoa	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Coffee	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

Deforestation Policy - Westmill.pdf
Primark-Wood-and-Wood-Fibre-Policy-2022.pdf

F4.6

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

Yes

F4.6a

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

New York Declaration on Forests

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

Timber products

Criteria

Avoidance of negative impacts on threatened and protected species and habitats
 No conversion of High Conservation Value areas
 Adoption of the UN International Labour Organization principles
 No sourcing of illegally produced and/or traded forest risk commodities
 No sourcing of forest risk commodities from unknown/controversial sources
 Restricting the sourcing and/or trade of forest risk commodities to credible certified sources

Operational coverage

Selected facilities, businesses or geographies only

% of total production/ consumption covered by commitment

<1%

Cutoff date

No cutoff date

Commitment target date

2021-25

Please explain

Our Grocery Group businesses support the principles of the New York Declaration on Forests and of SDG 15 (Life on Land) and recognises that deforestation and the loss of High Conservation Value Areas (HCVA) caused by human activities and climate change presents real challenges both now and into the future.

They understand that without meaningful changes in the way that organisations source raw materials it will negatively impact the lives and livelihoods of millions of people. Forests are vitally important for sustaining life and livelihoods and play a major role in the fight against climate change. We are committed to sustainable sourcing of our key commodities and where possible, we will use our influence to drive positive change.

As an example, specifically on Paper & Board for our Westmill Foods business, these will be sourced from suppliers that meet the requirements provided by the Forestry Stewardship Council (FSC), and where this is not available, the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC). 95% of our Paper & Board is either FSC certified or from other sustainable practices is currently sourced this way and we will make this 100% 2025. For FSC product, we are working with our packaging suppliers to ensure that recycled content is included in the paper and board we buy wherever possible. All virgin paper and board materials certified or uncertified will be sourced from sustainably managed temperate forests, with chain of custody proof provided by the supplier.

Primark joined forces with not-for-profit environmental organisation Canopy as part of our ambition to protect the planet and conserve the world's most vital forests through more responsible sourcing of fibres and sustainable manufacturing. The new partnership will see Primark work with Canopy and other fashion brands through the CanopyStyle initiative, which aims to transform fashion supply chains away from forests and bring lower impact fabric alternatives to customers. Primark have also joined Canopy's Pack4Good initiative, which is working to ensure companies move away from forests to use more sustainable, low impact paper packaging options. As part of our commitment to reduce our environmental impact and protect our planet, Primark recently published its policy for the responsible sourcing of wood and wood-derived fibre. This commits Primark to protect the world's forests by applying circular design principles, procuring responsibly and prioritizing Next Generation Solutions. The new policy also requires the business to purchase man-made cellulosic fibre products made from innovative fibre sources and to develop a 2030 sourcing target. Primark will also reduce its reliance on 'virgin' paper and packaging and improve efficiencies to reduce paper waste.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Criteria

No conversion of High Conservation Value areas
 Secure Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) of indigenous people and local communities
 Adoption of the UN International Labour Organization principles
 No sourcing of illegally produced and/or traded forest risk commodities
 No sourcing of forest risk commodities from unknown/controversial sources
 Restricting the sourcing and/or trade of forest risk commodities to credible certified sources

Operational coverage

Selected facilities, businesses or geographies only

% of total production/ consumption covered by commitment

<1%

Cutoff date

No cutoff date

Commitment target date

<2017

Please explain

Our Grocery Group businesses support the principles of the New York Declaration on Forests and of SDG 15 (Life on Land) and recognises that deforestation and the loss of High Conservation Value Areas (HCVA) caused by human activities and climate change presents real challenges both now and into the future.

They understand that without meaningful changes in the way that organisations source raw materials it will negatively impact the lives and livelihoods of millions of people. Forests are vitally important for sustaining life and livelihoods and play a major role in the fight against climate change. We are committed to sustainable sourcing of our key commodities and where possible, we will use our influence to drive positive change.

Specifically on palm oil, our Jordans Dorset Ryvita business commit that palm oil used as a manufacturing ingredient is sourced sustainably and responsibly using RSPO

segregated certification. The segregation supply chain model (SG) assures that RSPO certified oil palm products delivered to the end user comes only from RSPO certified sources. All manufacturing sites will be audited and certified to RSPO standards.

AB Agri are committed to playing their part in collaborating across their industry to enable it to achieve zero deforestation for its soy and palm usage. They will eliminate deforestation from the soy and palm supply chains by 2025. AB Agri will work across areas of its business, within all geographies, and establish implementation plans to achieve this aspiration. AB Agri's deforestation statement related to their forest-commodities is available via the link below:
<https://www.abagri.com/ab-agri-position-statement-deforestation>

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Criteria

- No conversion of High Conservation Value areas
- Secure Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) of indigenous people and local communities
- Adoption of the UN International Labour Organization principles
- No sourcing of illegally produced and/or traded forest risk commodities
- No sourcing of forest risk commodities from unknown/controversial sources
- Restricting the sourcing and/or trade of forest risk commodities to credible certified sources

Operational coverage

Selected facilities, businesses or geographies only

% of total production/ consumption covered by commitment

<1%

Cutoff date

No cutoff date

Commitment target date

No target date

Please explain

Our Grocery Group businesses support the principles of the New York Declaration on Forests and of SDG 15 (Life on Land) and recognises that deforestation and the loss of High Conservation Value Areas (HCVA) caused by human activities and climate change presents real challenges both now and into the future.

They understand that without meaningful changes in the way that organisations source raw materials it will negatively impact the lives and livelihoods of millions of people. Forests are vitally important for sustaining life and livelihoods and play a major role in the fight against climate change. We are committed to sustainable sourcing of our key commodities and where possible, we will use our influence to drive positive change.

AB Agri are committed to playing their part in collaborating across their industry to enable it to achieve zero deforestation for its soy and palm usage. They will eliminate deforestation from the soy and palm supply chains by 2025. AB Agri will work across areas of its business, within all geographies, and establish implementation plans to achieve this aspiration. AB Agri's deforestation statement related to their forest-commodities is available via the link below:
<https://www.abagri.com/ab-agri-position-statement-deforestation>

F5. Business strategy

F5.1

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

	Are forests-related issues integrated?	Long-term time horizon (years)	Please explain
Long-term business objectives	No, forests-related related issues were reviewed but not considered as strategically relevant/significant	21-30	We are a company which thinks long term, invests consistently in its assets and finances itself conservatively. Long-term horizons are harder to predict and therefore manage but nonetheless, our businesses consider the long-term future sustainability of their business model for example, availability of raw ingredients, availability of natural resources and changes in consumer behaviour so they are prepared to adapt and react to these changes if necessary.
Strategy for long-term objectives	No, forests-related related issues were reviewed but not considered as strategically relevant/significant	21-30	We are a company which thinks long term, invests consistently in its assets and finances itself conservatively. Long-term horizons are harder to predict and therefore manage but nonetheless, our businesses consider the long-term future sustainability of their business model for example, availability of raw ingredients, availability of natural resources and changes in consumer behaviour so they are prepared to adapt and react to these changes if necessary.
Financial planning	No, forests-related related issues were reviewed but not considered as strategically relevant/significant	21-30	We are a company which thinks long term, invests consistently in its assets and finances itself conservatively. Long-term horizons are harder to predict and therefore manage but nonetheless, our businesses consider the long-term future sustainability of their business model for example, availability of raw ingredients, availability of natural resources and changes in consumer behaviour so they are prepared to adapt and react to these changes if necessary.

F6. Implementation

F6.1

(F6.1) Did you have any timebound and quantifiable targets for increasing sustainable production and/or consumption of your disclosed commodity(ies) that were active during the reporting year?

Yes

F6.1a

(F6.1a) Provide details of your timebound and quantifiable target(s) for increasing sustainable production and/or consumption of the disclosed commodity(ies), and progress made.

Target reference number

Target 1

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Type of target

Third-party certification

Description of target

Linked commitment

Not linked to specific commitment

Traceability point

<Not Applicable>

Third-party certification scheme

RSPO Identity Preserved

RSPO Segregated

RSPO Mass Balance

RSPO Book and Claim

Start year

2006

Target year

2021

Quantitative metric

<Not Applicable>

Target (number)

<Not Applicable>

Target (%)

100

% of target achieved

100

Please explain

ABF has been a member of the Roundtable for Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) since 2010, with some subsidiary companies holding membership from 2006. We have numerous businesses who have secured RSPO Supply Chain Certification for their facilities and are therefore using sustainably certified input materials.

The majority of palm related consumption within ABF comes through palm derivatives or products containing palm related products at 73% of our group consumption of all palm input. Where the consumption of these palm derivatives cannot be supplied with physically certified material, due to the complexity of the supply chains involved, ABF committed to cover such consumption by Book & Claim to support the production of sustainable palm oil. In 2015, ABF first covered 100% of non-physically certified material via the Book & Claim supply chain option. This has been repeated year on year for all palm related consumption since 2015, including the most recent full calendar year (2020) as reported to the RSPO in our Annual Communication of Progress (ACOP) 2021.

We have gradually increased the percentage of physically certified sustainable palm over the years to 32% of our annual consumption now being supplied as RSPO segregated or RSPO mass balance

inputs. This progress has meant that 100% of the palm input used across Europe for all our Consumer Goods Manufacturing businesses is sourced via physically certified sustainable inputs. Our challenge remains in stimulating demand for physically certified palm inputs in our animal feed businesses and in particular geographies where sustainable credentials are not a defined requirement from our customer base.

In addition to the progress detailed above, ABF now has 22 individual facilities that has achieved RSPO Supply Chain Certification for the supply of physical certified sustainable palm products across numerous geographies from UK, Europe, Australia, Thailand, China and USA.

F6.2

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

	Do you have system(s) in place?	Description of traceability system	Exclusions	Description of exclusion
Timber products	Yes	This information can be accessed from suppliers though is not necessarily embedded into a formally stipulated procedure and maintained across the ABF group. In many cases, details such as material country of origin are known due to the detail available from product specifications and vendor audit checks. In the case of paper, businesses may stipulate the brand they require as part of their buying specification in which case the Tier 2 supply chain is known. In some circumstances and for certain supply chains, we have visibility to mill and forest level information but this is not available across all sources.	Not applicable	<Not Applicable>
Palm oil	Yes	This information can be accessed from suppliers though is not necessarily embedded into a formally stipulated procedure and maintained across the ABF group. In many cases, details such as material country of origin are known due to the detail available from product specifications and vendor audit checks.	Not applicable	<Not Applicable>
Cattle products	<Not Applicable >	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Soy	Yes	This information can be accessed from suppliers though is not necessarily embedded into a formally stipulated procedure and maintained across the ABF group. In many cases, details such as material country of origin are known due to the detail available from product specifications and vendor audit checks. In some circumstances, we have visibility to farm level information but this is not available across all sources.	Country/geographical area	99% of AB Agri's soy consumption can be linked back to countries of origin (in some cases regions/states). The country breakdown is as follows: Brazil 39% Argentina 28% USA 22% Paraguay 6% Canada 5% Other countries <0.3% Although we are not disclosing our soy consumption volume, AB Agri has committed to responsibly sourcing all its major feed ingredients, including soya, by 2025. As an active member of the UK Roundtable on Sustainable Soya, the company supports its customers to meet the growing demands for livestock products produced using responsibly sourced ingredients. Currently, 86% of the soya meal AB Agri buys in the UK for its ABN feed mills meets the FEFAC benchmark for responsibly sourced soya schemes, which AB Agri was instrumental in establishing. Other business segments sourcing soy include our Ingredients and Grocery segments. Within Ingredients, AB Mauri UK has BM Trada Responsibly Sourced accreditation ensuring sources are certified farms dedicated to soy production (currently Canada - Ontario & UK). Our Allied Bakeries business uses soya flour sourced from Europe & Canada - not purchased from growers using deforested land.
Other - Rubber	<Not Applicable >	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Cocoa	<Not Applicable >	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Coffee	<Not Applicable >	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

F6.2a

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

Forest risk commodity	Point to which commodity is traceable	% of total production/consumption volume traceable
Timber products	Country	50
Palm oil	Country	90
Soy	Country	97

F6.3

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

	Third-party certification scheme adopted?	% of total production and/or consumption volume certified
Timber products	Yes	
Palm oil	Yes	100
Cattle products	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Soy	Yes	
Other - Rubber	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Cocoa	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Coffee	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

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

Timber products

Third-party certification scheme

FSC Chain of Custody

Chain-of-custody model used

<Not Applicable>

% of total production/consumption volume certified**Form of commodity**

Primary packaging

Volume of production/ consumption certified**Metric for volume**

Please select

Is this certified by more than one scheme?

Please select

Please explain

A number of our businesses buy FSC certified packaging. No specific engagement activity beyond this. However, this is managed at a business unit level and volumes are not reported or collated centrally.

As an example, our business The Silver Spoon Company uses FSC for their bagged products - Silver Spoon Sugar and Allinson flour come in FSC certified packaging, amounting to 1200 tonnes of paper each year. They have committed to sourcing all the paper packaging for their granulated and caster sugar from FSC certified sources. Silver Spoon uses 700 tonnes of paper packaging for their sugar every year, and their sister company Allinson Flour uses 500 tonnes of paper packaging, also all certified. This equates over 2 million bags of sugar and 600,000 bags of flour. At their Bury St. Edmunds factory, one of these sugar bags is processed every 0.5 seconds. Every company that makes the commitment to sustainable forestry is making progress against deforestation and illegal logging. FSC certified forests are managed using strict environmental and social criteria including regulations on diverse impacts such as soil protection, consultation of local people, and wildlife protection. Over 80% of the paper for Silver Spoon and Allinson Flour comes from forests in Sweden, the rest from other countries in the Scandinavian and Baltic regions. These forests are vast and are home to unique wildlife and are carefully managed to FSC standards.

Our Westmill Foods business reports using FSC certified inputs for 95% of its paper packaging requirements, with the goal of realising 100% FSC input by the end of 2025.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Third-party certification scheme

RSPO (any type)

Chain-of-custody model used

Mass balance

% of total production/consumption volume certified

100

Form of commodity

Refined palm oil

Palm oil derivatives

Palm kernel oil derivatives

Volume of production/ consumption certified

42624

Metric for volume

Metric tons

Is this certified by more than one scheme?

No

Please explain

ABF has been a member of the Roundtable for Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) since 2010, with some subsidiary companies holding membership from 2006. We have numerous businesses who have secured RSPO Supply Chain Certification for their facilities and are therefore using sustainably certified input materials.

The majority of palm related consumption within ABF comes through palm derivatives or products containing palm related products at 73% of our group consumption of all palm input. Where the consumption of these palm derivatives cannot be supplied with physically certified material, due to the complexity of the supply chains involved, ABF

committed to cover such consumption by Book & Claim to support the production of sustainable palm oil. In 2015, ABF first covered 100% of non-physically certified material via the Book & Claim supply chain option. This has been repeated year on year for all palm related consumption since 2015.

We have gradually increased the percentage of physically certified sustainable palm over the years to 32% of our annual consumption now being supplied as RSPO segregated or RSPO mass balance

inputs. This progress has meant that 100% of the palm input used across Europe for all our Consumer Goods Manufacturing businesses is sourced via physically certified sustainable inputs. Our challenge remains in stimulating demand for physically certified palm inputs in our animal feed businesses and in particular geographies where sustainable credentials are not a defined requirement from our customer base.

In addition to the progress detailed above, ABF now has 22 individual facilities that has achieved RSPO Supply Chain Certification for the supply of physical certified sustainable palm products across numerous geographies from UK, Europe, Australia, Thailand, China and USA.

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Third-party certification scheme

Other, please specify (FEFAC Soy Sourcing Guidelines & BM Trada Sustainable Soy)

Chain-of-custody model used

Not applicable

% of total production/consumption volume certified**Form of commodity**

Soy bean meal

Soy derivatives

Volume of production/ consumption certified**Metric for volume**

Please select

Is this certified by more than one scheme?

Yes

Please explain

AB Agri supports sustainable production of soya for use in animal feeding stuffs. AB Agri currently procures a significant volume of responsibly sourced soya meal and will endeavour to increase this volume whilst working with our suppliers and customers to ensure that the supply chain is viable. Of the soya meal consumed in the ABN feed mills (the largest share of AB Agri's usage) 86% is now responsibly sourced.

As a globally traded commodity the increased demand for soy has impacted both the environment and the communities in which the crop is grown. One of the first multi-stakeholder groups committed to increasing the availability of responsibly produced soy was the Round Table on Responsible Soy. AB Agri had been an active member of the RTRS since 2010, although more recently stepped away to acknowledge that there are a number of well-run schemes available. As a key member of both the Agricultural Industries Confederation (AIC) and the European Feed Compounders Association (FEFAC) we are directly involved in designing mass market solutions for sourcing responsible soy with the introduction of the FEFAC Soy Sourcing Guidelines. The FEFAC Guidelines offer an achievable model that encourages producers to continually improve and validate their sustainability credentials, thereby improving the understanding of sustainable soy imported into Europe. . Through continued active membership of the FEFAC Sustainability Committee, AB Agri has contributed to the first revision of these FEFAC Soya Sourcing Guidelines whereby some previous desired criteria have become required and new additional desired criteria have been introduced. There is now also transparency as to which schemes can be considered zero deforestation from stated cut off dates. AB Agri is also a member of the government backed multi-stakeholder UK Soya Round Table and its Steering Group. The work of this group has contributed to a significant increase in the requirement for responsibly sourced soya in the UK market which is still growing.

AB Mauri UK has maintained its 'BM Trada Responsibly Sourced' accreditation and worked to explore local sources of sustainable soy supply - including a new source of soy supply in the UK.

Forest risk commodity

Timber products

Third-party certification scheme

PEFC (any type)

Chain-of-custody model used

<Not Applicable>

% of total production/consumption volume certified**Form of commodity**

Paper

Primary packaging

Secondary packaging

Volume of production/ consumption certified**Metric for volume**

Please select

Is this certified by more than one scheme?

Yes

Please explain

A number of our businesses buy PEFC certified packaging. No specific engagement activity beyond this. However, this is managed at a business unit level and volumes are not reported or collated centrally.

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

	A system to control, monitor or verify compliance	Comment
Timber products	Yes, we have a system in place, but for other commitments	<Not Applicable>
Palm oil	Yes, we have a system in place, but for other commitments	<Not Applicable>
Cattle products	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Soy	Yes, we have a system in place, but for other commitments	<Not Applicable>
Other - Rubber	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Cocoa	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Coffee	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

F6.6

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

	Assess legal compliance with forest regulations	Comment
Timber products	Yes, from suppliers	<Not Applicable>
Palm oil	Yes, from suppliers	<Not Applicable>
Cattle products	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Soy	Yes, from suppliers	<Not Applicable>
Other - Rubber	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Cocoa	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Coffee	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

F6.6a

(F6.6a) For your disclosed commodity(ies), indicate how you ensure legal compliance with forest regulations and/or mandatory standards.

Timber products

Procedure to ensure legal compliance

We expect and commit our suppliers to meet all local legislation requirements as key to ongoing supply.

Country/Area of origin

Law and/or mandatory standard(s)

General assessment of legal compliance

Comment

In the case of timber or paper packaging, some of our businesses have formal sourcing policies in place incorporating full chain of custody while others have as yet no formal policies in place specific to this particular commodity due to risk perception and/or assessment. In the latter however, tier one suppliers are audited and approved in line with company supplier approval guidelines including acceptance to ABF's Supplier Code of Conduct which promotes responsible stewardship for the environment. Our Supplier Code of Conduct is designed to ensure suppliers, representatives and all with whom we deal, adhere to our values and standards. ABF encourages operating practices, farming practices and agricultural production systems that are sustainable. Our expectations are for supplier and representatives to continually strive towards improving the efficiency and sustainability of their operations. Where supply chains are at risk, our businesses work directly with them to implement programmes and procedures to strengthen them.

Palm oil

Procedure to ensure legal compliance

We expect and commit our suppliers to meet all local legislation requirements as key to ongoing supply.

Country/Area of origin

Law and/or mandatory standard(s)

General assessment of legal compliance

Comment

Our Supplier Code of Conduct is designed to ensure suppliers, representatives and all with whom we deal, adhere to our values and standards. ABF encourages operating practices, farming practices and agricultural production systems that are sustainable. Our expectations are for supplier and representatives to continually strive towards improving the efficiency and sustainability of their operations. Where supply chains are at risk, our businesses work directly with them to implement programmes and procedures to strengthen them.

Soy

Procedure to ensure legal compliance

We expect and commit our suppliers to meet all local legislation requirements as key to ongoing supply.

Country/Area of origin

Law and/or mandatory standard(s)

General assessment of legal compliance

Comment

Our Supplier Code of Conduct is designed to ensure suppliers, representatives and all with whom we deal, adhere to our values and standards. ABF encourages operating practices, farming practices and agricultural production systems that are sustainable. Our expectations are for supplier and representatives to continually strive towards improving the efficiency and sustainability of their operations. Where supply chains are at risk, our businesses work directly with them to implement programmes and procedures to strengthen them.

F6.7

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

	Are you working with smallholders?	Type of smallholder engagement approach	Smallholder engagement approach	Number of smallholders engaged	Please explain
Timber products	Not applicable	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	The nature of our supply chain for paper packaging is that our relationships are with converters and selected mills. We are not operating or interacting with smallholders managing forest resources due to low level of materiality and impact we have within the global timber product supply chain.
Palm oil	Not applicable	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	The nature of our supply chain for palm products is our relationships are with processors or ingredient manufacturers. We are not operating or interacting with smallholders who own small concessions or land on which palm is cultivated due to low level of materiality and impact we have within the global palm supply chain.
Cattle products	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Soy	Not applicable	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	The nature of our supply chain for soy products is our relationships are with primarily processors or ingredient manufacturers due to low level of materiality and impact we have within the global soy supply chain. Although we deal in isolated cases with farmers, this is a very small proportion of consumption and is centred in North America and the United Kingdom.
Other - Rubber	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Cocoa	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Coffee	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

F6.8

(F6.8) Are you working with your direct suppliers to support and improve their capacity to comply with your forests-related policies, commitments, and other requirements?

	Are you working with direct suppliers?	Type of direct supplier engagement approach	Direct supplier engagement approach	% of suppliers engaged	Please explain
Timber products	Yes, working with direct suppliers	Other	Other, please specify (Encouraging certification)	Please select	In the case of timber or paper packaging, some of our businesses have formal sourcing policies in place incorporating full chain of custody while others have as yet no formal policies in place specific to this particular commodity due to risk perception and/or assessment. In the latter however, tier one suppliers are approved in line with company supplier approval guidelines including acceptance to ABF's Supplier Code of Conduct which promotes responsible stewardship for the environment.
Palm oil	Yes, working with direct suppliers	Other	Other, please specify (Encouraging certification)	Please select	ABF has been a member of the Roundtable for Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) since 2010, with some subsidiary companies holding membership from 2006. We have numerous businesses who have secured RSPO Supply Chain Certification for their facilities and are therefore using sustainably certified input materials. The majority of palm related consumption within ABF comes through palm derivatives or products containing palm related products at 73% of our group consumption of all palm input. Where the consumption of these palm derivatives cannot be supplied with physically certified material, due to the complexity of the supply chains involved, ABF committed to cover such consumption by Book & Claim to support the production of sustainable palm oil. In 2015, ABF first covered 100% of non-physically certified material via the Book & Claim supply chain option. This has been repeated year on year for all palm related consumption since 2015. We have gradually increased the percentage of physically certified sustainable palm over the years to 32% of our annual consumption now being supplied as RSPO segregated or RSPO mass balance inputs. This progress has meant that 100% of the palm input used across Europe for all our Consumer Goods Manufacturing businesses is sourced via physically certified sustainable inputs. Our challenge remains in stimulating demand for physically certified palm inputs in our animal feed businesses and in particular geographies where sustainable credentials are not a defined requirement from our customer base. In addition to the progress detailed above, ABF now has 22 individual facilities that has achieved RSPO Supply Chain Certification for the supply of physical certified sustainable palm products across numerous geographies from UK, Europe, Australia, Thailand, China and USA.
Cattle products	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Soy	Yes, working with direct suppliers	Other	Other, please specify (Encouraging certification)	Please select	AB Agri supports sustainable production of soya for use in animal feeding stuffs. AB Agri currently procures a significant volume of responsibly sourced soya meal and will endeavour to increase this volume whilst working with our suppliers and customers to ensure that the supply chain is viable. Of the soya meal consumed in the ABN feed mills (the largest share of AB Agri's usage) 86% is now responsibly sourced.
Other - Rubber	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Cocoa	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Coffee	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

F6.9

(F6.9) Are you working beyond your first-tier supplier(s) to manage and mitigate deforestation risks?

	Are you working beyond first tier?	Type of engagement approach with indirect suppliers	Indirect supplier engagement approach	Please explain
Timber products	Yes, working beyond first tier	Supply chain mapping	On-site meetings with indirect suppliers	In some businesses, ABF maintains direct commercial relationships with paper mills which offers us ongoing security of supply and insight into our supply chain. Some mills manage their own forests and re-use 100% of their waste products
Palm oil	Not applicable	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	ABF is not a large consumer of palm-based input - with the vast majority of our consumption coming from palm derivatives or products containing palm as an ingredient. Therefore, our scale and influence up the supply chain is limited by the small volumes consumed.
Cattle products	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Soy	Yes, working beyond first tier	Capacity building	Other, please specify (Developing new sustainable supply sources)	<p>AB Agri supports sustainable production of soya for use in animal feeding stuffs. AB Agri currently procures a significant volume of responsibly sourced soya meal and will endeavour to increase this volume whilst working with our suppliers and customers to ensure that the supply chain is viable. Of the soya meal consumed in the ABN feed mills (the largest share of AB Agri's usage) 86% is now responsibly sourced.</p> <p>As a globally traded commodity the increased demand for soy has impacted both the environment and the communities in which the crop is grown. One of the first multi-stakeholder groups committed to increasing the availability of responsibly produced soy was the Round Table on Responsible Soy. AB Agri had been an active member of the RTRS since 2010, although more recently stepped away to acknowledge that there are a number of well-run schemes available. As a key member of both the Agricultural Industries Confederation (AIC) and the European Feed Compounders Association (FEFAC) we are directly involved in designing mass market solutions for sourcing responsible soy with the introduction of the FEFAC Soy Sourcing Guidelines. The FEFAC Guidelines offer an achievable model that encourages producers to continually improve and validate their sustainability credentials, thereby improving the understanding of sustainable soy imported into Europe. Through continued active membership of the FEFAC Sustainability Committee, AB Agri has contributed to the first revision of these FEFAC Soya Sourcing Guidelines whereby some previous desired criteria have become required and new additional desired criteria have been introduced. There is now also transparency as to which schemes can be considered zero deforestation from stated cut off dates. AB Agri is also a member of the government backed multi-stakeholder UK Soya Round Table and its Steering Group. The work of this group has contributed to a significant increase in the requirement for responsibly sourced soya in the UK market which is still growing.</p> <p>AB Mauri UK has maintained its 'BM Trada Responsibly Sourced' accreditation and worked to explore local sources of sustainable soy supply - including a new source of soy supply in the UK.</p>
Other - Rubber	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Cocoa	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Coffee	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

F6.10

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

	Do you engage in landscape/jurisdictional approaches?	Primary reason for not engaging in landscape and/or jurisdictional approaches	Please explain why your organization does not engage in landscape/jurisdictional approaches, and describe plans to engage in the future
Row 1	No	Important, but not an immediate priority	While landscape and jurisdictional level approaches are considered important, this is not a current business priority. We recognise this will require significant resource to collaborate with other stakeholders and will need careful planning.

F6.11

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

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Do you participate in activities/initiatives?

Yes

Activities

Involved in multi-partnership or stakeholder initiatives

Country/Area

Please select

Subnational area

Please select

Initiatives

Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO)

Please explain

ABF has been a member of the Roundtable for Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) since 2010, with some subsidiary companies holding membership from 2006. We have numerous businesses who have secured RSPO Supply Chain Certification for their facilities and are therefore using sustainably certified input materials.

The majority of palm related consumption within ABF comes through palm derivatives or products containing palm related products at 73% of our group consumption of all palm input. Where the consumption of these palm derivatives cannot be supplied with physically certified material, due to the complexity of the supply chains involved, ABF committed to cover such consumption by Book & Claim to support the production of sustainable palm oil. In 2015, ABF first covered 100% of non-physically certified material via the Book & Claim supply chain option. This has been repeated year on year for all palm related consumption since 2015.

We have gradually increased the percentage of physically certified sustainable palm over the years to 32% of our annual consumption now being supplied as RSPO segregated or RSPO mass balance

inputs. This progress has meant that 100% of the palm input used across Europe for all our Consumer Goods Manufacturing businesses is sourced via physically certified sustainable inputs. Our challenge remains in stimulating demand for physically certified palm inputs in our animal feed businesses and in particular geographies where sustainable credentials are not a defined requirement from our customer base.

In addition to the progress detailed above, ABF now has 22 individual facilities that has achieved RSPO Supply Chain Certification for the supply of physical certified sustainable palm products across numerous geographies from UK, Europe, Australia, Thailand, China and USA.

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Do you participate in activities/initiatives?

Yes

Activities

Involved in multi-partnership or stakeholder initiatives

Country/Area

Please select

Subnational area

Please select

Initiatives

UK Roundtable on Sustainable Soy

Other, please specify (FEFAC & BM Trada Sustainably Sourced Soy)

Please explain

AB Agri supports sustainable production of soya for use in animal feeding stuffs. AB Agri currently procures a significant volume of responsibly sourced soya meal and will endeavour to increase this volume whilst working with our suppliers and customers to ensure that the supply chain is viable. Of the soya meal consumed in the ABN feed mills (the largest share of AB Agri's usage) 86% is now responsibly sourced.

As a globally traded commodity the increased demand for soy has impacted both the environment and the communities in which the crop is grown. One of the first multi-stakeholder groups committed to increasing the availability of responsibly produced soy was the Round Table on Responsible Soy. AB Agri had been an active member of the RTRS since 2010, although more recently stepped away to acknowledge that there are a number of well-run schemes available. As a key member of both the Agricultural Industries Confederation (AIC) and the European Feed Compounders Association (FEFAC) we are directly involved in designing mass market solutions for sourcing responsible soy with the introduction of the FEFAC Soy Sourcing Guidelines. The FEFAC Guidelines offer an achievable model that encourages producers to continually improve and validate their sustainability credentials, thereby improving the understanding of sustainable soy imported into Europe. Through continued active membership of the FEFAC Sustainability Committee, AB Agri has contributed to the first revision of these FEFAC Soya Sourcing Guidelines whereby some previous desired criteria have become required and new additional desired criteria have been introduced. There is now also transparency as to which schemes can be considered zero deforestation from stated cut off dates. AB Agri is also a member of the government backed multi-stakeholder UK Soya Round Table and its Steering Group. The work of this group has contributed to a significant increase in the requirement for responsibly sourced soya in the UK market which is still growing.

AB Mauri UK has maintained its 'BM Trada Responsibly Sourced' accreditation and worked to explore local sources of sustainable soy supply - including a new source of soy supply in the UK.

F6.12

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

Yes

F6.12a

(F6.12a) Provide details on your project(s), including the extent, duration, and monitoring frequency. Please specify any measured outcome(s).

Project reference

Project 1

Project type

Other ecosystem restoration

Primary motivation

Voluntary

Description of project

The Jordans Farm Partnership (JFP) was created in 2016 and represents a unique collaboration between The Wildlife Trusts, Linking Environment and Farming (LEAF), The Prince's Countryside Fund and 37 British farms supplying oats, wheat and barley. Each farm has dedicated at least 10% of its land to supporting biodiversity, half of which is aimed at attracting pollinators through wildflower areas. Working closely with their local Wildlife Trust Farm Advisor the farmers are encouraging bees and other pollinators by:

- Creating 476ha flower rich field margins to help provide reliable and abundant supplies of pollen and nectar,
- Establishing grassy margins along field boundaries which are ideal shelter and nest sites for some species of bee and other insects,
- Maintaining 897ha woodland and 138km waterways; and
- Allowing 722km hedgerows to grow and spill over which, as well as providing shelter, deliver a wonderful source of nectar and pollen when the hedgerows are flowering.

Managing land for bees and pollinators can also help support a whole host of other wildlife. Increased numbers of insects will provide a food source for farmland birds; grassy field margins provide ideal habitat for voles which in turn provide the food source for larger animals like barn owls; 120 in-field ponds, enhanced by buffering with grassy margins, reduce run off into rivers and streams and can provide a healthier water source. By recreating habitat and connecting areas of habitats on their farms with the wider countryside, the farmers in the JFP are helping establish a mix of connected habitats.

To give confidence that Jordans' oat growers are carrying out the biodiversity measures as required by the JFP wildlife standard, the farms are independently assessed by wildlife consultants. The second round of independent assessments was undertaken in 2019/20 when six farms were assessed. The third round of independent assessments was undertaken in 2020/21 when a random sample of six farms was assessed. All were found to be managing an area for wildlife equal to at least 10% of their farmed land, with most achieving far beyond that. Furthermore, half of this area provides year-round food and habitat for birds and pollinators in line with the standard. The JFP will continue to undertake independent assessments of a sample of the farms in the partnership each year.

Start year

2016

Target year

Indefinitely

Project area to date (Hectares)

4200

Project area in the target year (Hectares)

4200

Country/Area

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Latitude

Longitude

Monitoring frequency

Annually

Measured outcomes to date

Biodiversity

Please explain

Through the Jordans Farm Partnership, Jordans pays 37 British farmers a premium for their oats, wheat and barley, in return for committing at least 10% of their land to support biodiversity. Jordans has worked with its farmers to promote biodiversity on their land since 1985. The latest iteration of their farm biodiversity standard was launched in 2016 and, through the initiative, farmers now work directly with experts from The Wildlife Trusts to develop bespoke wildlife plans for their farms. They are also independently audited and certified against the Linking Environment And Farming (LEAF) Marque Standard who are aligned with the post-2020 biodiversity framework. The standards are now applied across over 15,000 hectares of UK farmland, of which c.17% is managed to create habitat for wildlife biodiversity.

Farmers who operate under this scheme are required to dedicate at least 10% of their land to wildlife preservation. 5% of this land must be comprised of options equivalent to those listed in the Countryside Stewardship Wild Pollinator and Farm Wildlife Package (WPFWP) to provide year-round habitat (food, nest sites and shelter). The remaining 5% is managed according to a bespoke landscape plan with habitat regeneration initiatives specific to that farm, this activity is completed in collaboration with The Wildlife Trust farm advisors. The standard also stipulates criteria for the management of field boundaries, ponds, watercourses and woodland. The farmers are also required to cut hedges only once every two years to protect nesting habitats, essential shelter and food sources, such as wild berries.

In 2021, farmers growing oats for Jordans Cereals provided more than 4,200 hectares (PY 4,060ha) of land for farmland wildlife including barn owls, brown hares, bats and vital pollinating insects like bees. In addition, the participating farms are measured on the efficiency of their production processes and required to meet the general sustainable farm management criteria specified under the LEAF Marque, Integrated Farm Management, protocol. This includes specific provision for the management of soil quality and agrochemicals.

Project reference

Project 2

Project type

Other ecosystem restoration

Primary motivation

Voluntary

Description of project

In Pakistan, where Westmill Foods source basmati rice, water has become scarcer over the past 20 years as the result of farming methods and climate change. Water has become an increasingly contentious issue because agriculture uses more than 90% of the country's fresh water. Traditional rice-growing methods are particularly water-intensive and release a significant amount of GHGs into the atmosphere. Traditional rice cultivation is estimated to be responsible for 10% of the world's methane emissions.

Westmill Foods sources 12% of their current rice supply derived from farms operating within the programme. The business has committed to further increase this volume to more than 20% by 2024. In 2021, Westmill purchased 6,500 tonnes of the sustainable rice and plans to increase the proportion of rice it sources through the project in future years.

Together with their partners, the Swiss Development Corporation (SDC), Helvetas and Galaxy Rice, Westmill Foods is encouraging positive change in the Punjab region by promoting the standards of the Sustainable Rice Platform protocol (SRP), – a multi-stakeholder partnership set up by the United Nations. Helvetas and Galaxy Rice provide training in SRP techniques and has trained 600 basmati rice farmers since 2018 with the aim to reach 1,200 by 2025.

The training is wide-ranging and benefits both farmers and their communities. It covers the use of water-saving technologies including land laser levelling and alternate wetting and drying, as well as other interconnected topics such as pesticide management and agribusiness techniques.

Start year

2018

Target year

Indefinitely

Project area to date (Hectares)

Project area in the target year (Hectares)

Country/Area

Pakistan

Latitude

Longitude

Monitoring frequency

Annually

Measured outcomes to date

Water

Financial

Please explain

By the end of the 2020/21 reporting year impressive results had been achieved:

- 25% reduction in water use
- 20% increase in yields
- 38% increase in net incomes
- 48% reduction in GHG emissions

After starting out with 600 farmers, the project has been expanded for another four years until 2025 to reach 1,200 farmers. Westmill Foods are now exploring the potential of replicating this approach in Thailand.

Project reference

Project 3

Project type

Other ecosystem restoration

Primary motivation

Voluntary

Description of project

Primark's long-term ambition is for all the cotton in its supply chain to be sourced sustainably. By 2027, Primark has committed to ensure that all the cotton in their clothes will be organic, recycled or sourced from the Primark Sustainable Cotton Programme (PSCP). Through the PSCP, Primark is committed to cotton which is grown by farmers who are trained through the bespoke programme on reducing environmental impacts such as reducing water, chemical pesticide and fertilizer use whilst improving their livelihoods through better yields and lowering their input costs.

Primark's Sustainable Cotton Programme (PSCP) started with female farmers in India in 2013, was expanded into Pakistan in 2018 and was more recently launched in Bangladesh. Primark developed the programme and launched the first pilot in India in 2013 in collaboration with agronomic experts, Cotton Connect, and the grassroots organisation, the Self-Employed Women's Association, with the aim of reducing its impact on the environment, changing the way the business sources its cotton and improving the livelihoods of farmers.

By the end of 2023, the business aims to have trained more than 275,000 independent cotton farmers in sustainable farming methods, including using fewer chemical pesticides and fertilisers as well as less water. Moving forward, the programme will be focused on restoring biodiversity, committing that it will adopt more regenerative practices by 2030. PSCP affords a high degree of supply chain transparency, enabling the cotton to be directly traced from farming community through manufacture to store.

Start year

2013

Target year

<2019

Project area to date (Hectares)

Project area in the target year (Hectares)

Country/Area

India

Latitude

Longitude

Monitoring frequency

Please select

Measured outcomes to date

Water

Financial

Please explain

Equipping smallholder farmers with the knowledge and means to grow cotton using more sustainable farming methods has resulted in improved cotton yields. On average, farmers in the programme use 40% less chemical pesticides and fertilisers and 10% less water used by acre, with a 14% increase in yield and growth in profits by 200%. Percentages are in comparison to control farmers. Average results from the Primark Sustainable Cotton Programme in India, 2013-2019, based on results from 6,274 programme farmers and 363 control farmers over the same period.

Project reference

Project 4

Project type

Other ecosystem restoration

Primary motivation

Voluntary

Description of project

Almonds are a key ingredient in a number of Jordans products, and California accounts for around 80% of total global volumes. The large majority of all the plants we eat depend on pollinators to grow. Insects and birds cannot live without abundant access to forage close to their nests. Farm management techniques focused solely upon crop yields have inadvertently placed enormous strain upon these vital habitats.

Our Grocery business, Jordans, is working with the Project Apis M honeybee research organisation to support its Seeds for Bees programme in the US. The programme provides wildflower seeds for ground cover in orchards, farms, and vineyards across California. The seed mix is selected to bloom at times of year when natural forage is scarce and pollinators are most at risk. The ground cover also boosts soil health and water infiltration to improve crop resilience.

Start year

2014

Target year

Please select

Project area to date (Hectares)

20000

Project area in the target year (Hectares)

Country/Area

United States of America

Latitude

Longitude

Monitoring frequency

Please select

Measured outcomes to date

Biodiversity

Other, please specify (Crop resilience)

Please explain

In 2021, Jordans supported the growth of over 700 acres (283 hectares) of foraging ground cover.

F7. Verification

F7.1

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

No, we do not verify any forests-related information reported in our CDP disclosure, and there are no plans to do so

F8. Barriers and challenges

F8.1

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

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Coverage

Supply chain

Primary barrier/challenge type

Limited public awareness and/or market demand

Comment

A key challenge is driving awareness of these issues in particular geographies, such as India and China, where consumption of such commodities is significant. In addition, whilst end consumers may be aware of the issues, their buying behaviours at the point of purchase do not necessarily reflect their stated beliefs when engaged on sustainability themes away from the grocery shelf. Away from the business-to-consumer world, we face challenges within the business-to-business environment where we spend time supporting and educating our customers on these issues. In the commodity world, and with the majority of our consumption of derivatives, segregated supply chains are physically challenging and even if they do exist, then become commercially challenging when the next supply chain player has low awareness of the issues in play.

Furthermore, in the animal feed industry, we have taken a leading position by covering uncertified consumption by RSPO Book & Claim approaches as far back as 2014, and commenced the purchase of physical certified inputs in recent years. The use of Book & Claim to cover our remaining non-physically certified volume is a leading position in the animal feed industry, where the trade body - Agricultural Industries Confederation (AIC) introduced the coordination of the purchase of Palm Trace credits back in 2019 for members. We will continue to follow our sustainable palm approach - purchasing some physical certified materials and covering the remainder with Book & Claim to support the ongoing production of certified sustainable palm.

Forest risk commodity

Timber products

Coverage

Supply chain

Primary barrier/challenge type

Limited public awareness and/or market demand

Comment

A key challenge is driving awareness of these issues in all geographies where consumption of such commodities is significant. In addition, whilst end consumers may be aware of the issues, their buying behaviours at the point of purchase do not necessarily reflect their stated beliefs when engaged on sustainability themes away from the grocery shelf. Away from the business-to-consumer world, we face challenges within the business-to-business environment where we spend time supporting and educating our customers on these issues.

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Coverage

Supply chain

Primary barrier/challenge type

Limited public awareness and/or market demand

Comment

A key challenge is driving awareness of these issues in all geographies where consumption of such commodities is significant. In addition, whilst end consumers may be aware of the issues, their buying behaviours at the point of purchase do not necessarily reflect their stated beliefs when engaged on sustainability themes away from the grocery shelf. Away from the business-to-consumer world, we face challenges within the business-to-business environment where we spend time supporting and educating our customers on these issues.

F8.2

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

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Coverage

Other parts of the value chain

Main measure

Greater customer awareness

Comment

The further support of multi-stakeholder groups and NGO communities to maintain the education and raising of awareness of the issues relating to these key commodities would help support ABF's related activities.

Forest risk commodity

Timber products

Coverage

Other parts of the value chain

Main measure

Greater customer awareness

Comment

The further support of multi-stakeholder groups and NGO communities to maintain the education and raising of awareness of the issues relating to these key commodities would help support ABF's related activities.

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Coverage

Other parts of the value chain

Main measure

Greater customer awareness

Comment

The further support of multi-stakeholder groups and NGO communities to maintain the education and raising of awareness of the issues relating to these key commodities would help support ABF's related activities.

F17 Signoff

F-FI

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

F17.1

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

	Job Title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Finance Director	Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

SF. Supply chain module

SF0.1

(SF0.1) What is your organization's annual revenue for the reporting period?

	Annual revenue
Row 1	13884000000

SF1.1

(SF1.1) In F6.3 you were asked "Have you adopted any third-party certification scheme(s) for your disclosed commodity(ies)? Indicate the volume and percentage of your certified production and/or consumption". Can you also indicate, for each of your disclosed commodity(ies), the percentage of certified volume sold to each requesting CDP supply chain member?

No

SF1.1b

(SF1.1b) Why can you not indicate the percentage of certified volume sold to each of your requesting CDP supply chain members? Describe any future plans for adopting and communicating levels of certification to requesting members.

Requesting member

J Sainsbury Plc

Forest risk commodity

Please select

Primary reason

Insufficient data on what is sold to requesting member

Please explain

Local business representatives would hold this data.

Requesting member

Walmart, Inc.

Forest risk commodity

Please select

Primary reason

Insufficient data on what is sold to requesting member

Please explain

Local business representatives would hold this data.

SF2.1

(SF2.1) Please propose any mutually beneficial forests-related projects you could collaborate on with specific CDP supply chain members.

SF2.2

(SF2.2) Have requests or initiatives by CDP supply chain members prompted your organization to take organizational-level action to reduce or remove deforestation/forest degradation from your operations or your supply chain?

No

SF3.1

(SF3.1) For your disclosed commodity(ies), do you estimate the GHG emission reductions and/or removals from land use and land use change that have occurred in your direct operations and/or supply chain?

Timber products

Estimate GHG emissions and removals from land use and land use change

No, but plan to do so in the next two years

Please explain

An exercise to understand Scope 3 emissions within our businesses supply chains has commenced. This will allow us to understand key material commodities and enable our businesses to prioritise upstream engagement with supply actors to address associated GHG emissions.

Palm oil

Estimate GHG emissions and removals from land use and land use change

No

Please explain

An exercise to understand Scope 3 emissions within our businesses supply chains has commenced. This will allow us to understand key material commodities and enable our businesses to prioritise upstream engagement with supply actors to address associated GHG emissions.

Soy

Estimate GHG emissions and removals from land use and land use change

No

Please explain

An exercise to understand Scope 3 emissions within our businesses supply chains has commenced. This will allow us to understand key material commodities and enable our businesses to prioritise upstream engagement with supply actors to address associated GHG emissions.

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

	I understand that my response will be shared with all requesting stakeholders	Response permission
Please select your submission options	Yes	Public

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms