Organization Sectorial Rules

AGRICULTURAL AND AGRIBUSINESS SECTOR

Developed by: Carbon Footprint Italy in collaboration with:



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Organization Sectorial Rules AGRICULTURAL AND **AGRIBUSINESS SECTOR**

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This includes all companies that carry out production or processing activities or those that carry out activities within the value chain of the "agricultural and agribusiness industry" with relevant stakeholders (sorting, collection, and distribution).

				SIGNIFICANT		
			RELEV	/ANCE	EXCLUDED	
		ISO 14064-1:2018	PRIORITY 1	PRIORITY 2		
	2.1	Indirect emissions from imported electricity	\checkmark			
	2.2	Indirect emissions from imported energy other than electricity	\checkmark			
CATEGORY 3	3.1	Indirect emissions from upstream transport and distribution for goods	~			
	3.2	Indirect emissions from downstream transport and distribution for goods	\checkmark			
	3.3	Indirect emissions from employee commuting	\checkmark			
	3.4	Indirect emissions from client and visitor transport		\checkmark		
	3.5	Indirect emissions from business travel	\checkmark			
CATEGORY 4						
	4.1	Indirect emissions from purchased goods	\checkmark			
	4.2	Indirect emissions from capital goods	\checkmark			
	4.3	Indirect emissions from the disposal of solid and liquid wastes	\checkmark			
	4.4	Indirect emissions from the use of assets		\checkmark		
	4.5	Indirect emissions from the use of other services		\checkmark		
CATEGORY 5						
CATEGORYS	5.1	Indirect emissions or removals from the use stage of the product	\checkmark			
	5.2	Indirect emissions from downstream leased assets			\checkmark	
	5.3	Indirect emissions from end of life stage of the product	\checkmark			
	5.4	Indirect emissions from investments			\checkmark	
CATEGORY 6	6	Indirect GHG emissions from other sources				
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This OSR has been developed with the involvement of: - COOP. AGR. AUVERGNE-RHÔ-NE-ALPES - OXYANE

- ADEME

- GERBE SAVOYARDE
- CAVE DE CLAIRMONT FOREZIA SNACKING
- ALPINA SAVOIE
- COOPÉRATIVE AGAMY
- SUPERMARCHÉ MATCH

GHG PROTOCOL				
SCOPE 2 (INDIRECT)	Generation of consumed energy			
SCOPE 2 (INDIRECT)	Generation of consumed energy			
SCOPE 3	Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution			
SCOPE 3	Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution			
SCOPE 3	Category 7: Employee Commuting			
N/A	N/A			
SCOPE 3	Category 6: Business travel			
SCOPE 3	Category 1: Purchased goods and services & Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel- and energy-related activities			
SCOPE 3	Category 2: Capitol goods			
SCOPE 3	Category 5: Waste generated in operations			
SCOPE 3	Category 8: Upstream leased assets			
SCOPE 3	Category 1: Purchased goods and services			
SCOPE 3	Category 10: Processing of sold products &, Category 11: Use of sold products			
SCOPE 3	PE 3 Category 13: Downstream leased assets			
SCOPE 3	PE 3 Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products			
SCOPE 3	Category 15: Investments			

N/A

N/A





The value of OSRs

One of the most important differences between ISO 14064-1 and the GHG Protocol is the requirement to include all the "significant" indirect GHG emissions in the GHG inventory of the organization, often called Carbon Footprint of Organization, or CFO. The purpose of this requirement is to develop CFOs able to represent in a more transparent and reliable way the GHG exposure and impact on climate change of any organization.

The identification of the significant GHG emissions requires the establishment by the organization of a specific assessment methodology. This implies the possibility to adopt a multitude of approaches within the same sector and the risk of creating inconsistent boundaries that would threaten any comparability between CFOs.

For this reason, ADEME, the French Environmental Agency, involved several interested parties to develop a common approach on the indirect GHG significance in many sectors.

OSRs also provide support to companies of a specific business sector to get aligned with UN HLEG recommendations by identifying the significant GHG categories to be included in their annual GHG disclosures. It shall be noted that most of the transition plans disclosure frameworks – such as ISSB, EFRAG, ESRS E1, UK TPT and GFANZ – require Scope 1, 2 AND 3 disclosure.

OSR use within other programme operators

Carbon Footprint Italy believes in the importance of sharing experiences for accelerating the climate transition, and considers the different Programme Operators as organizations that shall cooperate in this direction.

For this reason CFI makes this OSR freely available to any organization for their CFO quantification, and openly invites other Programme Operators to adopt it in their rules programme, quoting the original source of the knowhow (namely: "OSR Agricultural and Agribusiness Sector, Rev. 00, date of issue 11/04/2025, developed by Carbon Footprint Italy in collaboration with ADEME").