



Sustainable Agriculture: Key Principles

Setting the scene

At Pernod Ricard, we rely on well-functioning natural ecosystems to ensure we are resilient for the future, with our iconic brands dependent on agricultural raw materials to meet the demands of our business.

We recognise the increasing pressure placed on the global supply of natural ingredients and ecosystems, as well as the detrimental effects of climate change.

To tackle these challenges, we have embarked on a transition to a more resilient and sustainable production of raw materials, as part of our 2030 Sustainability & Responsibility (S&R) roadmap, Good Times from a Good Place.

The Sustainable Agriculture: Key Principles are a collection of practices which aim to codify important aspects of sustainability in farming and apply them to our priority terroirs. In collaboration with positive partnerships along our supply chain, this document will help to drive sustainable development and responsible sourcing practices, outlining our vision, scale of action, areas of impact and principles for more sustainable agriculture.

..... **Practical implementation**

Part of our 2030 S&R roadmap 'Good Times from a Good Place', our Nurturing Terroir strategy focuses on scaling sustainable agriculture and supply chains.

Our main commitments are to ensure:

- Traceability and transparency: 100% of terroirs with key raw materials assessed through risk mapping (1)
- Sustainable agriculture certifications: 100% of key raw materials are produced or sourced in line with selected sustainability standards (2)
- Regenerative agriculture and nature regeneration: 100% of affiliates involved in a programme (3)

This document may be used to guide your journey to achieve these targets by:

- Defining agricultural practices and their beneficial impact on the mitigation of certain risks throughout our supply chain (1)
- Benchmarking and selecting publicly available sustainability standards (2)
- Guiding the development of regenerative agriculture or biodiversity programmes by providing a list of recognised practices (3)

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Our ambition: Nurturing Terroir

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We believe in the strength of a **holistic and systemic approach** to sustainable agriculture. We aim to work closely with farmers, focusing on the entire farming system, to **source our ingredients sustainably, maximise positive impacts** and ensure **business resilience** by:

- Adopting a landscape approach, maximising positive interactions between agricultural and wild ecosystems
- Restoring soil health and its ability to nurture the whole ecosystem
- Protecting biodiversity by reducing pressure on ecosystems
- Saving and managing water resources sustainably
- Taking care of people and their livelihoods

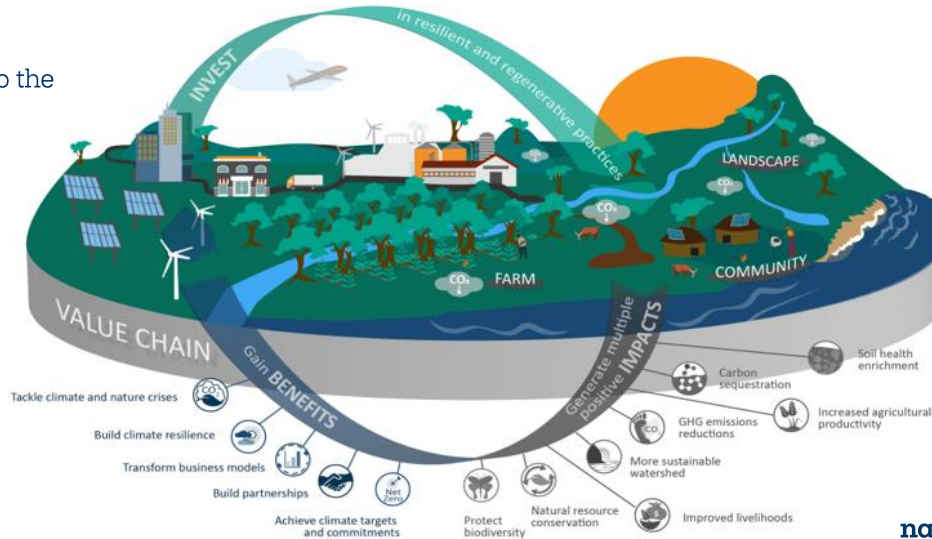
Farmers are our key partners on this journey.

We collaborate with them and all stakeholders to increase the diversity and resilience of their production and ensure economic benefits together.

Our scale of action: terroir

The term **“terroir”** refers to a **specific area where we source our ingredients.**

The land or region contributes to the unique characteristics of each of our products.



It's an area where **re-establishing natural balances** can help to **address impacts and dependencies.**

A terroir is also unique because of the **know-how of the people and the communities** who work and live there.

All these components give our ingredients their **unique flavours.**

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Our goals

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CLIMATE CHANGE

Adapting the terroir to the effects of climate change through the selection of crop varieties and agricultural models, while reducing carbon emissions and pressure on water resources and exploring potential carbon sinks.



COMMUNITIES

Working with communities and smallholder farmers is essential to improve farming practices, living standards and the economic empowerment of these communities.



ECOSYSTEMS & BIODIVERSITY

Preserving ecosystems and nature (wild or cultivated) and working on the balance of trophic chains, essential to the preservation of a resilient natural environment less dependent on synthetic inputs.

Our holistic approach

Recognising the complexity of our supply chain, our approach to sustainable agriculture needs to be **outcome-oriented**, and to some extent, we need to be “practice agnostic.”

We prefer to focus on **tracking improvement** on different **impact areas** rather than pushing mandatory actions. There are some **beneficial practices** we have identified that are widely recognised as helping to drive results that can be scaled. However, none of these interventions should be considered as compulsory regardless of the local context. In agriculture, one size does not fit all. A restricted number of appropriate practices, together with specific locally tailored solutions, will be most effective to achieve our objectives.

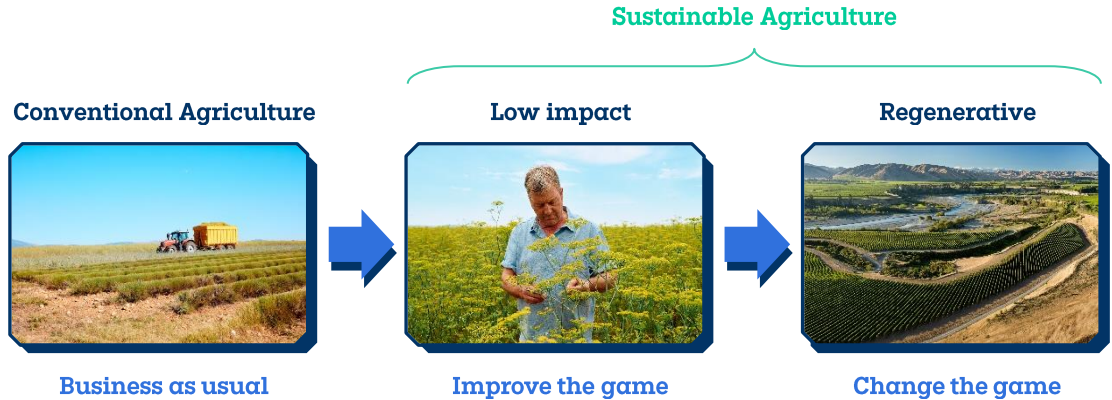
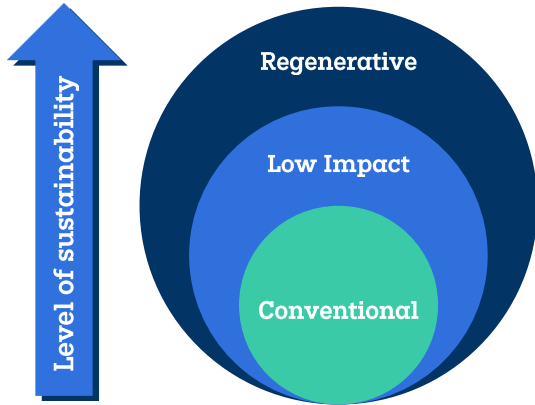
The next pages will provide detailed insights on:





Sustainable Agriculture: Key Principles

Understanding
our key principles



..... **Conventional agriculture**



We have developed a set of practices defined as “conventional agriculture”.

Despite not being considered sustainable, they are important to provide guidance on actions that could constitute a solid first step in the transition. By having the applicable conventional actions in place, a supply chain may be in a stronger position to begin its journey towards more sustainable agriculture.

Conventional

SCALE	PRACTICE	DEFINITION	APPLICABILITY
Field	Soil management plan	A soil management and conservation plan is implemented on the farm. Records are kept.	All cultivated crops
Field	Adapt operation to conditions	Practices are implemented that where possible minimize, isolate or eliminate soil compaction and erosion on the farm. For example, avoiding entering the field with heavy machinery after rainfall.	All cultivated crops
Field	Crop protection plan	A crop protection plan is implemented on the farm. Records are kept, including the volumes of agrochemicals applied.	All cultivated crops
Field	Control and monitoring	A system is in place for monitoring and recording pests (including vertebrates), disease, weed levels and beneficial predatory species.	All cultivated crops
Field	Nutrient management plan	A nutrient management plan is implemented on the farm. Records are kept, including the volumes of agrochemicals applied.	All cultivated crops
Field	Water management plan	A water protection and management plan is implemented on the farm. Records are kept, including the volumes of water withdrawn from surface, network and below ground resources.	All cultivated crops
Farm	Waste management	Maintenance and application of a procedure that ensures the treatment of waste according to the local regulations to avoid their discharge in the environment.	All cultivated crops
Farm	Bookkeeping	Registration and collection of data and information on all the relevant actions performed in the fields. This includes operations in the fields, application of agrochemicals, yields, etc.	All cultivated crops
Landscape	Traceability	A system to track movement of products, materials and crops is maintained and updated at sourcing location level (applicable, for example, for a group of smallholder farmers or cooperatives).	All crops
Landscape	Protection of threatened or endangered species	The hunting, fishing or gathering of rare, threatened or endangered species is prohibited. The list of species can be found at https://www.iucnredlist.org/ .	All crops
Landscape	Risk mapping/assessment	The terroir is assessed every 3-4 years to identify major potential threats.	All crops
Landscape	No land use change (and deforestation)	Applicable only when land use change is being practised. The avoidance of modifying natural landscapes (e.g. deforesting forests/woods) in order to create new fields/parcels to be cultivated. See the 'no deforestation policy' for more details.	All cultivated crops
Landscape	Sustainable wild collection	The quantity and intensity of species collection is calibrated to ensure constant regeneration over time. The list of species can be found at https://www.iucnredlist.org/ .	Wild collection

Conventional

SCALE	PRACTICE	DEFINITION	APPLICABILITY
Community	No land grabbing	<i>Applicable only when this practice is in place.</i> The avoidance of the acquisition of new parcels and pieces of land from local communities.	All crops
Individuals	Application equipment maintained and calibrated	Application equipment is maintained in good working order, well calibrated and safe to use.	All crops
Individuals	Safe storage of hazardous chemicals	Agrochemicals, oils, lubricants, batteries, medical waste and other chemicals are safely stored, access is restricted to the sole users, the storage area is ventilated and allows for spillage management (such as a retention pond, etc). The operator must ensure that these are stored securely on its supplying farms and in a manner that prevents unauthorised access and protects the environment in the event of spillage. The operator ensures that these materials are safely managed and disposed of.	All crops
Individuals	Health and Safety measures	Correct safety measures and the appropriate protective equipment are applied when carrying out any operation at the farm. This includes the safe handling of farm chemicals, fuel and hazardous materials and the use of personal protection equipment.	All crops
Individuals	No child labor	With the exception of the operator's family members, no children aged below 15, the national legal age, or age of compulsory schooling are employed. Children under 18 do not perform work that jeopardises health, safety, education, and emotional or physical development.	All crops
Individuals	Working hours	Operators do not require workers to work more than their regular hours and overtime hours allowed by the law of the country where the workers are employed.	All crops
Individuals	Fresh water	Workers have access to potable water.	All crops
Individuals	Legal employment contract	Employment contracts are developed based on local regulations. The operation does not utilise atypical employment contracts in order to avoid workers' full or partial rights to social benefits and statutory entitlements, or as a way of limiting workers' ability to freely associate and collectively bargain.	All crops

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Conventional
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SCALE	PRACTICE	DEFINITION	APPLICABILITY
Individuals	No harassment or abuse	No harassment or abuse including, but not limited to: physical, verbal , or psychological abuse such as threats, foul language towards workers, or intimidation; demoralizing or overly harsh treatment or disciplinary action or monetary fines.	All crops
Individuals	Equity	The same rights shall be equally granted to all workers without consideration of the person's ethnicity, gender, pregnancy, sexual orientation, disability, marital status, age, religion, political opinion, country of origin, social origin, or other personal characteristics.	All crops
Individuals	Transparency and social dialogue	Processes are in place to listen and address worker complaints in a transparent way; moreover, negotiations between producers and buyers include transparent communication of pricing and contracting terms.	All crops
Individuals	Fair price	Price between buyers and producers is mutually agreed by all through dialogue and participation by both to provide fair pay to producers. As often as possible, variation from market prices should be as close as possible to the real production costs of the various links in the chain. A fair payment is usually sufficient to cover cost of production including living wages for any workers and equivalent income to farmers, plus reinvestment in the farm. A fair price reflects the cost related to the implementation of sustainable agricultural practices by remuneration mechanisms (e.g. bonus, guaranteed minimum price).	All crops
Individuals	Adequate facilities and housing	The employer provides workers with areas for resting, having meals and sanitary facilities. When seasonal workers are involved and they are provided with housing, housing should meet local rental requirements, with rent values at or below market value, and the conditions and infrastructure of the housing should ensure a reasonable level of comfort, including sanitation, safety, ventilation, reasonable protection from heat and cold, privacy, and security.	All crops

..... **Low impact agriculture**



Low impact agriculture covers a range of practices seeking to **limit environmental and social impacts**. This can include **reducing the use of chemical pesticides** known to destroy biodiversity and pose risks to human health.

Alternative solutions or **precision farming technologies** are used to minimise chemical inputs or reduce water use.

The goal is to be **economically viable and to not harm the environment or human health** (safe for users, healthy food, quality water, jobs and quality of life for farmers).

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Low impact
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SCALE	PRACTICE	DEFINITION	APPLICABILITY
Field	Crop diversity	Cultivation of different crops in the same farm/at the same time but in different plots.	All cultivated crops
Field	Integrated Pest and Weed Management	Application of biological, cultural, physical and chemical tools to identify, manage and reduce risk from pests and pest management tools and strategies that minimise economic, health and environmental risks. Under IPM, actions are taken to control pests only when their numbers are likely to exceed acceptable levels. Any action taken is designed to target the troublesome pest and limit the impact on other organisms and the environment. Physical methods and biocontrol are the preferred actions. Application of pesticides is always the last resort in an IPM programme.	All cultivated crops
Field	4R nutrient management	Managing the application of fertilisers, manure, amendments, and organic byproducts to agricultural land in accordance with the 4R nutrient management approach: - Right rate - matching amount of fertiliser type to crop needs, for example by using soil sampling to determine fertiliser rates, or using variable-rate applications based on grid sampling. - Right source - matching fertiliser type to crop needs, including the use of controlled, slow-release or stabilised nitrogen blends and micronutrients based on soil and tissue types. - Right place - keeping nutrients where crops can use them, including using precision guidance technology for accurate application, managing fields based on zone maps, and using the appropriate method for application. - Right time - Making nutrients available when crops need them, including split application of nitrogen to increase availability, applying nitrogen when soil temperatures are favourable.	All cultivated crops
Field	Soil analysis	Soil analysis is regularly performed on different parcels to monitor different parameters of the soil health. This shall be done every 5 years as a minimum.	All cultivated crops
Field	Harmful agrochemicals use prevention	The most hazardous agrochemicals are not used. The list can be consulted at https://uebt.org/resource-pages/uebt-list-prohibited-agrochemicals .	All cultivated crops

Low impact

SCALE	PRACTICE	DEFINITION	APPLICABILITY
Field	Precision irrigation	Managing irrigation in accordance with the 4R approach: Right rate - matching amount of water to crop needs, for example by using soil sampling to determine water consumption rates or using variable-rate applications based on grid sampling Right source - matching water to crop needs Right place - keeping water where crops can use them. Includes using precision guidance technology for accurate application, managing fields based on zone maps, and using the appropriate method for application Right time - Making water available when crops need them	All cultivated crops
Farm	Drain management	Construction of drains where soil erosion is minimised during drainage (for example, by running across slopes or lining with vegetation or hard surfaces).	All cultivated crops
Farm	Area for biodiversity	The preservation of certain areas of the farm by not using them for production and use them as a mean to foster biodiversity.	All cultivated crops
Farm	No use of fire	Fire is not used for land preparation or burning of harvest residues. If used, there must be no practical alternatives and indicated by a recognised authority.	All cultivated crops
Farm	Biodiversity map	The farmer knows the protected and key biodiversity areas present on or in the surrounding areas of the farm. Moreover, the farmer is aware of possible threats to biodiversity.	All crops
Landscape	No damage to local ecosystems	Avoids damaging and/or acquiring new land from natural reserves, riverbanks, etc. to be used as an arable area.	All cultivated crops
Individuals	Training/Continuous improvement	All personnel (including but not limited to employees, self-employed and family members) are trained and competent in carrying out the required activities on farm/sites. Training shall be repeated and updated regularly.	All crops

..... **Regenerative agriculture**



Regenerative agriculture is a holistic approach aimed at maximising positive impacts on **climate, ecosystems and biodiversity** as well as **communities' wellbeing**.

The combination of (agro)ecological practices at field, farm and landscape level aims to improve **soil health** and its **natural fertility** and restore ecosystem, as well as **water retention** capacity and water **stress resistance**. In the long-term, this model also aims to **reduce GHG emissions** and **increase carbon storage** and **biodiversity**.

Regenerative agriculture is people-centric and ensures the **health and life balance** of farming **communities** as well as long-term **economic viability**.

As a result, it improves the overall resilience of the terroir, secure yields and the quality of ingredients.

Low impact or regenerative
Depending on advancement level

SCALE	PRACTICE	DEFINITION	APPLICABILITY	LOW IMPACT IF	REGENERATIVE IF
Field	Crop rotation	Different crops are planted sequentially (one after the other) on the same plot of land.	Annual crops	Minimum of three crops in each rotation, including at least one nitrogen fixing cover crop.	Minimum of five crops in each rotation, including at least one nitrogen fixing cover crop.
Field	Reduced tillage	Reduced tillage is a farming system in which soil tillage is reduced to its absolute minimum in order to minimize soil disturbances. In one of its most advanced forms, a cash crop is sown directly under the cover crop in place and the seeds are directly deposited into a soil that has not been ploughed or intensively tilled. Conservation tillage practices include: ridge tillage, whereby crop rows are planted on top of ridges that are scraped off for planting and rebuilt during the growing season; strip tillage, whereby only the seed row zone is prepared; mulch tillage, a form of reduced tillage in which plant residue is retained and spread out but the soil is tilled just prior to planting; and tillage along contours of a slope to prevent soil erosion.	All cultivated crops	Reduction of 50% of tillage intensity	Reduction of 100% of tillage intensity
Field	Cover crops	Cover crops are the plants in place to reduce soil erosion and prevent desiccation of soil microbial communities. These can be created by maintaining a living vegetative cover year-round (ideal) or keeping the cover as long as possible on the field, depending on the needs of the cash crop.	All cultivated crops	Maintain year-round vegetative cover on 70% of all cultivated land	Maintain year-round vegetative cover on 100% of all cultivated land
Field	Organic fertilization	The use of material of natural origin to supply one or more elements essential for the growth of the crop.	All cultivated crops	Organic fertiliser accounts for at least 30% of the total application of the farm	Organic fertiliser accounts for at least 50% of the total application of the farm
Farm	Area for biodiversity	The preservation of certain areas of the farm by not using them for production and using them as a mean to foster biodiversity.	All cultivated crops	At least 10% of the farmland	At least 15% of the farmland

..... **Regenerative agriculture**

SCALE	PRACTICE	DEFINITION	APPLICABILITY
Field	Intercropping	Crops are grown in the period between two cash crops, when fields would otherwise lie fallow (intercrop in time). Depending on the crop sown, additional benefits can be achieved. For example, when nitrogen fixing crops are sown, additional nitrogen will be made available for the next crop. Alternatively, when deep-rooting crops (like asparagus, alfalfa, etc.) are sown, different benefits may be achieved (e.g. penetrate compacted soil layers, increase soil aeration and water infiltration).	All cultivated crops
Field	Crop association	Cultivation of different crops in the same field at the same time. This can be done by mixing the seeds of different crops. It can also be achieved by growing them apart in different rows, thus protecting the soil in between the rows, enhancing the root systems and sequestering carbon in the soil.	All cultivated crops
Field	Variety diversity	For a given planted crop, the practice of sowing different varieties of the same crop by prioritising the most suitable to demand and local situation.	All cultivated crops
Field	Biocontrol	Control and reduction of pest populations by introducing and using natural enemies.	All cultivated crops
Field	Compost, mulching, (green and animal) manure and crop residues	The use of different types of natural elements to fertilise and protect the soil while the crop is not grown.	All cultivated crops
Field	No GMO crops	<i>Applicable only when GMO crops are currently sown.</i> The avoidance of sowing crops of GMO origin.	All cultivated crops
Field	Integrated pasture and grazing management	Integration of grazing animals in arable farming systems. Grazing is the action whereby livestock feed freely on a pasture. This can be done in partnership with neighbouring farmers.	All cultivated crops
Field	Agroforestry and silvo-pastoral systems	System of practices where woody perennial plants are deliberately used on the same land-management area as agricultural crops. These can be further integrated by the presence of grazing animals when applicable (silvo-pastoral systems).	All cultivated crops
Farm	Waterways	Construction of specific waterways to manage the timing and limit the amount of water discharges into and from surface and/or subsurface agricultural drainage systems.	All cultivated crops

Regenerative agriculture

SCALE	PRACTICE	DEFINITION	APPLICABILITY
Farm	Riparian corridors and buffer zones	Plantation of strips of land along waterways or water bodies. They should feature permanent vegetation cover.	All cultivated crops
Farm	Hedgerows	Plantation of woody vegetation (like shrubs, tall grasses, trees) in a linear design, adjacent to production fields.	All cultivated crops
Farm	Foster natural biodiversity	The farm has in place a set of practices aimed at improving the natural biodiversity present in the farm (for example, by attracting beneficial organisms, etc.).	All crops
Landscape	Permanent meadows	Installation of permanent pastures on dedicated areas of the farm.	All cultivated crops
Landscape	Landscape management (territorial mosaic)	Management of ecosystems by designing a mix between productive and nonproductive spaces (e.g. natural corridors). This involves the integration or initiation of alliances and synergies between various stakeholders (public organisations, farmer associations, industry, etc.). This may include wetland and peatland restoration and afforestation projects.	All cultivated crops
Landscape	Landscape management (water points)	Management and development of water points in order to improve biodiversity and water availability. This involves the integration or initiation of alliances and synergies between various stakeholders (public organisations, farmer associations, industry, etc.) and may include the opportunity to design a hydraulic system at terroir scale (collective equipment for capture, transfer, storage and irrigation).	All cultivated crops
Landscape	Adaptation plan and climate scenario	Climate scenario analysis conducted for this terroir to project climate change impacts and adaptation pathways at local level (temperatures, precipitation, wind, hail, etc.).	All crops
Individuals	Living wage	All workers are paid a living wage. The living wage consists of the remuneration received for a standard work week by a worker in a particular place sufficient to afford a decent standard of living for the worker and her or his family. Elements of a decent standard of living include food, water, housing, education, healthcare, transport, clothing, and other essential needs including provision for unexpected events.	All crops
Individuals	Direct and fair contract	When possible, direct contracts are offered to the farmers (or tri-partite with cooperatives) for full transparency. These contracts are agreed through transparent negotiations and include long-term commitments (on minimum volumes and prices).	All crops
Community	Pre-financing funds	Support of local projects that benefit the local community through financial investments.	All crops

GOOD TIMES
FROM A
GOOD PLACE


Pernod Ricard
Créateurs de convivialité



Our Impact Areas

Climate



The climate approach aims to rethink the resilience of agricultural models by, as a first step, understanding the local context and pressure on local resources.

Every piece of a terroir is interlinked with the others. Any disruption to one component (soil, water, wild ecosystem, etc.) has an impact on natural balances.

Designing a landscape mosaic between agricultural and non-agricultural areas is a way to maximise positive interactions, ensure climate change **mitigation and adaptation** and improve crop resilience in the long-term, as well as reducing carbon emissions and enhancing sequestration.

Partnerships and collaboration between stakeholders are key to identify common solutions, secure investment and implement new models.

Climate
Examples



Land artificialisation



Monocropping



Deforestation



Territorial mosaic
Mix between productive and
nonproductive areas



Biodiversity



Agricultural systems are characterised by a wide variety of organisms, living both **above** and **below ground**. This biodiversity tends to create a natural balance within an ecosystem. Nevertheless, it can be damaged by certain farming practices.

Protecting and improving biodiversity is an important way to increase the resilience of an agricultural landscape.

Pernod Ricard aims to maximise wild biodiversity by maintaining and/or (re)establishing natural areas, ecological regulation areas and using sustainable agricultural practices.

Specific attention is paid to foster genetic diversity (annual and perennial crops + livestock) in terms of species and varieties.

Biodiversity

Examples of beneficial practices



Riparian corridors



Hedgerows



Permanent meadows



Agroforestry with cereals



Agroforestry with vineyard



Integrated grazing systems

Soil health



Soil ecosystems are the engine of the entire plant cycle and, consequently, a fundamental asset for crop production. Intensive agricultural practices may deplete its quality.

The revitalisation of soil can be considered as the starting point of more resilient agriculture and an important step in moving towards more natural balances.

Maximising soil health and ensuring an optimum soil/plant nutrient balance is essential for growing crops that are more vigorous, more resistant to pests, and have better yields.

In addition, the ability of the soil to store carbon can contribute to the fight against global warming.

Soil health

Examples of beneficial practices



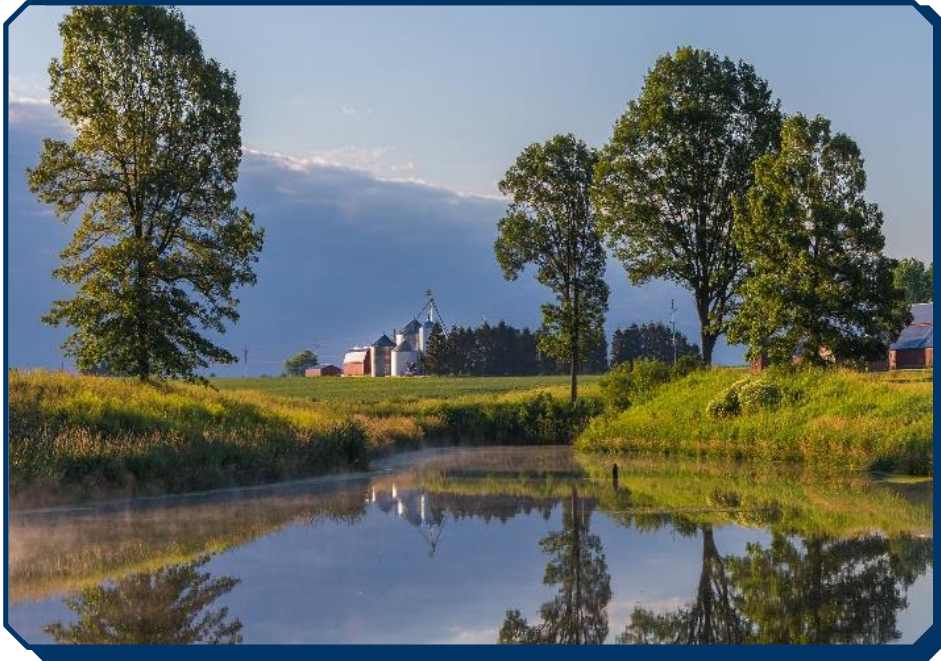
Cover crops



Crop association



Water



Water is a critical input for agricultural production. Crops require a steady and safe quantity for their health and wellbeing.

Climate change is impacting the water cycle by influencing when, where, and how much precipitation falls. In the future, extreme events (droughts and floodings) are expected to become more frequent.

To create an environment less susceptible to extreme events, maximising in-field water infiltration and soil holding capacity are key elements, as well as the creation of hydraulic systems at landscape level.

In addition, due to the leaching of substances, agriculture is also responsible for the quality loss of water resources and their ecosystems. Cautious chemical applications can limit or eliminate this negative effect.

Water

Examples of beneficial practices



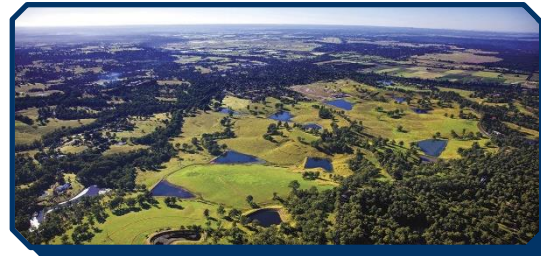
Underground drip irrigation



Overground drip irrigation



Measurement of crop water need



Territorial mosaic mixing crop production, water resources and natural areas

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Livelihoods

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Improving working and living conditions for agricultural workers, especially in developing countries, has the potential to impact the lives of farmers, farm workers and their families and create a more resilient agriculture sector.

Beyond championing and ensuring compliance with **human rights**, we initiate ethical relationships with our suppliers and farming communities, both in terms of decent **working conditions** and fair **remuneration**.

Livelihoods

Examples



Child labour

Land grabbing



Safe storage and handling of chemical products

Training to workers



REGENERATIVE PRACTICE	IMPACT AREAS				
	BIODIVERSITY	SOIL HEALTH	CLIMATE	WATER	LIVELIHOODS
Reduced tillage	Direct	Direct	Direct	Direct	No Impact
Cover crops	Direct	Direct	Direct	Direct	No Impact
Intercropping	Direct	Direct	Direct	Direct	No Impact
Crop rotation	Direct	Direct	Direct	Indirect	No Impact
Crop association	Direct	Direct	Direct	No Impact	No Impact
Variety diversity	Direct	Direct	Direct	No Impact	No Impact
Biocontrol	Direct	Direct	Direct	Indirect	No Impact
Organic fertilization	Direct	Direct	Direct	Direct	No Impact
Compost, mulching, (green and animal) manure and crop residues	No Impact	Direct	Indirect	Indirect	No Impact
No GMO crops	Indirect	Indirect	Indirect	No Impact	No Impact
Integrated pasture and grazing management	Direct	Direct	Direct	No Impact	No Impact
Agroforestry and silvo-pastoral systems	Direct	Direct	Direct	Direct	No Impact
Waterways	No Impact	No Impact	Direct	Direct	Indirect
Area for biodiversity	Direct	Direct	Direct	No Impact	No Impact
Riparian corridors and buffer zones	Direct	No Impact	Direct	Direct	No Impact
Hedgerows	Direct	No Impact	Direct	Direct	No Impact
Foster natural biodiversity	Direct	Indirect	Direct	No Impact	No Impact
Permanent meadows	Direct	No Impact	Direct	No Impact	No Impact
Adaptation plan and climate scenario	Indirect	Indirect	Indirect	Indirect	Indirect
Landscape management (territorial mosaic)	Direct	No Impact	Direct	Indirect	Indirect
Landscape management (water points)	Indirect	No Impact	Direct	Direct	Indirect
Pre-financing funds	No Impact	No Impact	No Impact	No Impact	Direct
Living wage	No Impact	No Impact	No Impact	No Impact	Direct
Direct and fair contract	No Impact	No Impact	No Impact	No Impact	Direct



Sustainable Agriculture: Key Principles

END

Low impact practices

- Reduced tillage (intensity reduction of at least 50%)
- Cover crops on 70% available land
- Crop rotation of at least 3 different crops
- Crop diversity
- Soil analysis
- Organic fertilization (when it accounts for at least 30% of the total applications)
- Integrated Pest and Weed Management
- 4R nutrient management
- Area for biodiversity (at least 10% of the farm area)
- Harmful agrochemicals use prevention
- Biodiversity map
- Protection of threatened or endangered species
- No damage to local ecosystems
- No use of fire
- Precision irrigation
- Drain management
- Training/Continuous improvement

Regenerative practices

- No tillage
- Cover crop on 100% available land
- Intercropping
- Crop rotation of at least 5 different crops
- Crop association
- Variety diversity
- Biocontrol
- Organic fertilization (when it accounts for at least 80% of the total applications)
- Compost, mulching, (green and animal) manure and crop residues
- No GMO crops
- Area for biodiversity (at least 15% of the farm area)
- Permanent meadows
- Integrated pasture and grazing management
- Agroforestry and silvo-pastoral systems
- Riparian corridors and buffer zones
- Hedgerows
- Foster natural biodiversity
- Adaptation plan and climate scenario
- Landscape management (territorial mosaic)
- Landscape management (water points)
- Waterways
- Pre-financing funds
- Adequate facilities and housing
- Living wage
- Direct and fair contract