



**SASB  
STANDARDS**

Now part of IFRS Foundation

# Building Products & Furnishings

## Sustainability Accounting Standard

---

CONSUMER GOODS SECTOR

**Sustainable Industry Classification System® (SICS®) CG-BF**

Under Stewardship of the International Sustainability Standards Board

**INDUSTRY STANDARD | VERSION 2023-12**



[sasb.org](https://sasb.org)

## ABOUT THE SASB STANDARDS

As of August 2022, the International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB) of the IFRS Foundation assumed responsibility for the SASB Standards. The ISSB has committed to maintain, enhance and evolve the SASB Standards and encourages preparers and investors to continue to use the SASB Standards.

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

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

### Effective Date

This version 2023-12 of the Standard is effective for all entities for annual periods beginning or after January 1, 2025. Early adoption is permitted for all entities.

# Table of Contents

- INTRODUCTION..... 4**
  - Overview of SASB Standards..... 4
  - Use of the Standards ..... 5
  - Industry Description ..... 5
- Sustainability Disclosure Topics & Metrics..... 6**
  - Energy Management in Manufacturing ..... 7
  - Management of Chemicals in Products ..... 9
  - Product Lifecycle Environmental Impacts ..... 12
  - Wood Supply Chain Management ..... 15

# INTRODUCTION

## Overview of SASB Standards

The SASB Standards are a set of 77 industry-specific sustainability accounting standards (“SASB Standards” or “Industry Standards”), categorised pursuant to the [Sustainable Industry Classification System<sup>®</sup> \(SICS<sup>®</sup>\)](#).

SASB Standards include:

1. **Industry descriptions** – which are intended to help entities identify applicable industry guidance by describing the business models, associated activities and other common features that characterise participation in the industry.
2. **Disclosure topics** – which describe specific sustainability-related risks or opportunities associated with the activities conducted by entities within a particular industry.
3. **Metrics** – which accompany disclosure topics and are designed to, either individually or as part of a set, provide useful information regarding an entity’s performance for a specific disclosure topic.
4. **Technical protocols** – which provide guidance on definitions, scope, implementation and presentation of associated metrics.
5. **Activity metrics** – which quantify the scale of specific activities or operations by an entity and are intended for use in conjunction with the metrics referred to in point 3 to normalise data and facilitate comparison.

Entities using the SASB Standards as part of their implementation of ISSB Standards should consider the relevant ISSB application guidance.

For entities using the SASB Standards independently from ISSB Standards, the [SASB Standards Application Guidance](#) establishes guidance applicable to the use of all Industry Standards and is considered part of the Standards. Unless otherwise specified in the technical protocols contained in the Industry Standards, the guidance in the SASB Standards Application Guidance applies to the definitions, scope, implementation, compilation and presentation of the metrics in the Industry Standards.

Historically, the [SASB Conceptual Framework](#) set out the basic concepts, principles, definitions and objectives that guided the SASB Standards Board in its approach to setting standards for sustainability accounting.

## Use of the Standards

SASB Standards are intended to aid entities in disclosing information about sustainability-related risks and opportunities that could reasonably be expected to affect the entity's cash flows, its access to finance or cost of capital over the short, medium or long term. An entity determines which Industry Standard(s) and which disclosure topics are relevant to its business, and which associated metrics to report. In general, an entity should use the SASB Standard specific to its primary industry as identified in [SICS<sup>®</sup>](#). However, companies with substantial business in multiple SICS<sup>®</sup> industries should refer to and consider the applicability of the disclosure topics and associated metrics in additional SASB Standards.

The disclosure topics and associated metrics contained in this Standard have been identified as those that are likely to be useful to investors. However, the responsibility for making materiality judgements and determinations rests with the reporting entity.

## Industry Description

Entities in the Building Products & Furnishings industry design and manufacture home improvement products, home and office furnishings, and structural wood building materials. The industry's products include flooring, ceiling tiles, home and office furniture and fixtures, wood trusses, plywood, panelling and lumber. Entities typically sell their products through distribution channels to retail stores or through independent or entity-owned dealerships.

# SUSTAINABILITY DISCLOSURE TOPICS & METRICS

**Table 1. Sustainability Disclosure Topics & Metrics**

TOPIC	METRIC	CATEGORY	UNIT OF MEASURE	CODE
Energy Management in Manufacturing	(1) Total energy consumed, (2) percentage grid electricity and (3) percentage renewable	Quantitative	Gigajoules (GJ), Percentage (%)	CG-BF-130a.1
Management of Chemicals in Products	Discussion of processes to assess and manage risks or hazards associated with chemicals in products	Discussion and Analysis	n/a	CG-BF-250a.1
	Percentage of eligible products meeting volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions and content standards	Quantitative	Percentage (%) by revenue	CG-BF-250a.2
Product Lifecycle Environmental Impacts	Description of efforts to manage product lifecycle impacts and meet demand for sustainable products	Discussion and Analysis	n/a	CG-BF-410a.1
	(1) Weight of end-of-life material recovered, (2) percentage of recovered materials recycled	Quantitative	Metric tonnes (t), Percentage (%) by weight	CG-BF-410a.2
Wood Supply Chain Management	(1) Total weight of wood fibre materials purchased, (2) percentage from third-party certified forestlands, (3) percentage by standard and (4) percentage certified to other wood fibre standards, (5) percentage by standard <sup>1</sup>	Quantitative	Metric tonnes (t), Percentage (%) by weight	CG-BF-430a.1

**Table 2. Activity Metrics**

ACTIVITY METRIC	CATEGORY	UNIT OF MEASURE	CODE
Annual production <sup>2</sup>	Quantitative	See note	CG-BF-000.A
Area of manufacturing facilities <sup>3</sup>	Quantitative	Square metres (m <sup>2</sup> )	CG-BF-000.B

<sup>1</sup> Note to **CG-BF-430a.1** – The entity shall describe its practices for sourcing: (1) wood fibre materials from forestlands that are not certified to a third-party forest management standard, and (2) wood fibre materials not certified to other wood fibre certification standards.

<sup>2</sup> Note to **CG-BF-000.A** – Production shall be disclosed in typical units tracked by the entity such as number of units, weight or square metres.

<sup>3</sup> Note to **CG-BF-000.B** – The scope of disclosure shall be limited to the total area under roof, including manufacturing and administrative functions.

# Energy Management in Manufacturing

## Topic Summary

The Building Products & Furnishings industry creates value through energy-intensive manufacturing processes. Purchased electricity represents the largest share of energy consumption across the industry, while entities also may use fossil fuel energy on-site. The price of conventional grid electricity and volatility of fossil fuel prices may increase because of evolving climate change regulations and new incentives for energy efficiency and renewable energy, among other factors, while alternative energy sources become more cost-competitive. Decisions regarding energy sourcing and type, as well as the use of alternative energy, can create trade-offs related to the energy supply's cost and reliability for operations. Since the industry operates on relatively narrow profit margins, reductions in energy consumption may have a significant influence on financial performance. The way an entity manages energy efficiency, its reliance on different types of energy and their associated sustainability risks, and access alternative energy sources are likely to impact financial performance.

## Metrics

### **CG-BF-130a.1. (1) Total energy consumed, (2) percentage grid electricity and (3) percentage renewable**

- 1 The entity shall disclose (1) the total amount of energy it consumed as an aggregate figure, in gigajoules (GJ).
  - 1.1 The scope of energy consumption includes energy from all sources, including energy purchased from external sources and energy produced by the entity itself (self-generated). For example, direct fuel usage, purchased electricity, and heating, cooling and steam energy are all included within the scope of energy consumption.
  - 1.2 The scope of energy consumption includes only energy directly consumed by the entity during the reporting period.
  - 1.3 In calculating energy consumption from fuels and biofuels, the entity shall use higher heating values (HHV), also known as gross calorific values (GCV), which are measured directly or taken from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).
- 2 The entity shall disclose (2) the percentage of energy it consumed that was supplied from grid electricity.
  - 2.1 The percentage shall be calculated as purchased grid electricity consumption divided by total energy consumption.
- 3 The entity shall disclose (3) the percentage of energy it consumed that was renewable energy.
  - 3.1 Renewable energy is defined as energy from sources that are replenished at a rate greater than or equal to their rate of depletion, such as geothermal, wind, solar, hydro and biomass.
  - 3.2 The percentage shall be calculated as renewable energy consumption divided by total energy consumption.

- 3.3 The scope of renewable energy includes renewable fuel the entity consumed, renewable energy the entity directly produced and renewable energy the entity purchased, if purchased through a renewable power purchase agreement (PPA) that explicitly includes renewable energy certificates (RECs) or Guarantees of Origin (GOs), a Green-e Energy Certified utility or supplier programme, or other green power products that explicitly include RECs or GOs, or for which Green-e Energy Certified RECs are paired with grid electricity.
- 3.3.1 For any renewable electricity generated on-site, any RECs and GOs shall be retained (not sold) and retired or cancelled on behalf of the entity for the entity to claim them as renewable energy.
- 3.3.2 For renewable PPAs and green power products, the agreement shall explicitly include and convey that RECs and GOs be retained or replaced and retired or cancelled on behalf of the entity for the entity to claim them as renewable energy.
- 3.3.3 The renewable portion of the electricity grid mix that is outside of the control or influence of the entity is excluded from the scope of renewable energy.
- 3.4 For the purposes of this disclosure, the scope of renewable energy from biomass sources is limited to materials certified to a third-party standard (for example, Forest Stewardship Council, Sustainable Forest Initiative, Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification or American Tree Farm System), materials considered eligible sources of supply according to the *Green-e Framework for Renewable Energy Certification, Version 1.0* (2017) or Green-e regional standards, or materials eligible for an applicable jurisdictional renewable portfolio standard.
- 4 The entity shall apply conversion factors consistently for all data reported under this disclosure, such as the use of HHVs for fuel usage (including biofuels) and conversion of kilowatt hours (kWh) to GJ (for energy data including electricity from solar or wind energy).



# Management of Chemicals in Products

## Topic Summary

The Building Products & Furnishings industry's products can contain substances that may harm human health, including volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and potential reproductive toxins, carcinogens and endocrine disruptors. In general, products contain these substances at low concentrations, if at all, and therefore are not expected to pose a health concern. Nonetheless, entities may be exposed to potentially significant regulatory and reputational risk associated with the use of substances of concern. Actual or perceived human health risks create the potential for future regulation of product chemical content and possible reputational consequences for entities, which can significantly affect demand for products. The industry has engaged in voluntary efforts to eliminate such potentially harmful chemicals from products and use alternative materials. The adoption of building certification standards, such as the Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) building rating system, has stimulated demand for products with reduced harmful chemical content. Entities that effectively manage harmful chemicals in their products may cultivate a long-term competitive advantage by increasing demand, reducing regulatory risk and improving brand value.

## Metrics

### **CG-BF-250a.1. Discussion of processes to assess and manage risks or hazards associated with chemicals in products**

- 1 The entity shall discuss the business and operational processes employed to assess and manage potential risks and hazards associated with the use of materials, chemicals and substances (hereafter 'chemicals') in its products.
  - 1.1 The entity may discuss its management of chemicals used during manufacturing and production of its products or chemicals associated with the production of raw materials or components of its products, but that are not present in finished products.
- 2 The entity shall describe whether its approach to chemicals management is characterised by a hazard-based, risk-based or other approach.
  - 2.1 A hazard-based approach to chemicals management is defined as the process of identifying and managing the use of chemicals based on the toxicological characteristics of chemical ingredients as they relate to human health and the environment, including specific exposure routes (for example, oral, dermal or inhalation) and dosages (quantities) of a substance required to cause an adverse effect.
  - 2.2 A risk-based approach to chemicals management is defined as the process of managing the use of chemicals by integrating chemical hazard information with an assessment of chemical exposure (route, frequency, duration and magnitude) to estimate the probability and magnitude of harm to a given population.
  - 2.3 Other approaches may include the mixed use of hazard- and risk-based approaches depending on the particular chemical, product category, business segment, operating jurisdiction or intended product user.

- 3 The entity shall discuss the operational processes employed for chemicals management, such that:
- 3.1 relevant operational processes that characterise hazard-based approaches include limiting or restricting specific chemicals in its finished products because the chemicals may be prohibited by a regulation or because they have known toxicity levels at or below amounts detectable in the entity's finished products (for example, the use of a restricted substances list (RSL) for banned chemicals where the entity operates or for chemicals the entity has chosen to limit or eliminate);
  - 3.2 relevant operational processes that characterise risk-based management include evaluating chemical hazard data, conducting assessments of exposure pathways and identifying potential corresponding health risks using screening methods and chemical risk framework tools, such as the World Health Organization's (WHO) *Human Health Risk Assessment Toolkit*, *Chemical Hazards* and the International Council of Chemical Associations' (ICCA) *Guidance on Chemical Risk Assessment*; and
  - 3.3 additional frameworks for hazard- and risk-based chemical assessments include those compiled by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).
- 4 The entity shall describe its approach to chemicals management in the context of each stage in its products' lifecycles, such as product design and planning, materials and chemicals procurement, manufacturing, finished-goods testing, and product labelling and marketing.
- 5 The entity shall describe how it prioritises chemicals for reduction or elimination from its products, and how it integrates alternative chemicals into product formulation and design, including through materials substitution assessments such as GreenScreen® For Safer Chemicals.
- 6 The entity shall disclose if it conducts testing or pursues third-party certification to verify the chemical content of its finished products, including which certifications apply to which products.
- 6.1 The scope of the disclosure excludes discussion of mandatory product certifications.
  - 6.2 The scope of the disclosure excludes product testing and certifications disclosed in CG-BF-250a.2.
- 7 If chemicals management policies and practices vary significantly by business unit, product category or region, the entity shall describe those variations.
- 8 The entity may identify chemicals in its finished products for which it has a policy to reduce, eliminate or assess, such as:
- 8.1 incomplete or insufficient toxicity information such that the entity cannot determine if the chemical is safe for use;
  - 8.2 pending or anticipated regulations that may limit or restrict the use of the chemical in the future;
  - 8.3 potential for environmental harm, but not harm to human health, the entity wishes to limit; and
  - 8.4 being 'of concern' to consumers, customers, regulators or others (for example, non-governmental organisations, scientific researchers) even if the specific chemical or class of chemicals is unregulated.

8.4.1 Specific chemicals to discuss may include those found on the Chemical Footprint Project's *Chemicals of High Concern List*.

- 9 If the entity has identified specific chemicals for elimination or substitution, it may discuss the time line to achieve its goals, identify which products or product lines will be affected by the elimination or substitution, and provide an analysis of progress towards achieving its goals.
- 10 The entity may discuss its use of chemicals classified as Group 1 carcinogens by the International Agency for Research on Cancer's (IARC) *Monographs on the Evaluation of Carcinogenic Risks to Humans* and other listed substances under applicable jurisdictional laws or regulations.

### **CG-BF-250a.2. Percentage of eligible products meeting volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions and content standards**

- 1 The entity shall disclose the percentage of its eligible products, by revenue, which meet volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions and content standards under applicable jurisdictional laws or regulations.
  - 1.1 A product is considered eligible if it is in a product category generally used within an enclosed indoor environment that can be tested as a whole or by representative sample in environmental chambers, such as finishes, wall coverings, floor coverings, acoustical ceilings, wood panelling, and wall and ceiling insulation used in public and commercial office buildings, schools, residences and other building types.
    - 1.1.1 Freestanding furniture used in schools and offices and open-plan office furniture are also considered applicable products.
  - 1.2 The entity shall calculate the percentage as the revenue from products that meet VOC emissions and content standards divided by the total revenue from eligible products.

# Product Lifecycle Environmental Impacts

## Topic Summary

Depending on the specific building product or furnishing, significant environmental impacts can arise during raw material sourcing, transportation, manufacturing, use-phase or end-of-life. Increasing consumer and regulatory preference for less impactful products has spawned the development of more sustainable products, broadly termed 'green building materials'. In addition, product lifecycle certification has arisen as a tool for entities and their customers to assess and improve a product's lifecycle impact. Certification programmes typically examine specific sustainability characteristics of a product category and include the use of closed-loop materials that minimise a product's end-of-life environmental impacts and reduce the need for extracting or producing virgin materials. Through product innovation and design that facilitates end-of-life product recovery and the use of less impactful materials, the adoption of product certification programmes, and partnerships with customers, manufacturers of building products can improve lifecycle impacts, reduce regulatory risk, meet growing customer demand and realise cost savings.

## Metrics

### **CG-BF-410a.1. Description of efforts to manage product lifecycle impacts and meet demand for sustainable products**

- 1 The entity shall discuss strategies to assess and manage the environmental impact of products throughout their lifecycle.
  - 1.1 Relevant strategies and efforts to assess product lifecycle impacts include the use of environmentally focused design principles, and the use of sustainability performance standards, screening tools and sampling methods, among others, including the operational processes used for these assessments.
  - 1.2 Relevant strategies and efforts to manage product lifecycle impacts include changes in materials selection, assessment of upstream environmental impacts, changes in manufacturing (resource intensity), recycled and renewable materials use, optimisation of packaging, design for consolidated shipping, design of low-energy-consumption products, design for product take-back and labelling for recycling, among others.
- 2 The entity shall discuss factors that drive demand for its sustainable building and furnishings products, including green building certification programmes, jurisdictional procurement criteria, demand from retailers or retail consumer demand.
- 3 The entity shall describe the scope of its efforts including to which product categories, business segments or operating regions they relate.
- 4 The entity may discuss its use of Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) and Environmental Product Declarations (EPD) in the context of its approach to reducing environmental impact and maximising product resource efficiency.
  - 4.1 Improvements to the environmental efficiency of products should be discussed in terms of LCA functional unit service parameters (time, extent and quality of function).

- 4.2 LCA should be based on ISO 14040 and ISO 14044. EPD should be based on ISO 14025 and ISO 21930:2017 for construction products.
- 5 The entity may disclose the percentage of its products certified to third-party multi-attribute or single-attribute sustainability standards.
- 6 The entity may describe its extended producer responsibility (EPR) efforts, including:
  - 6.1 How end-of-life considerations are incorporated into product design, including using materials that are easily and commonly recyclable in existing recycling infrastructure
  - 6.2 Designing products for disassembly (designing products so they can be easily, rapidly and cost-effectively disassembled with commonly available tools)
  - 6.3 Proper labelling of products and their component materials to facilitate disassembly and recycling.

## **CG-BF-410a.2. (1) Weight of end-of-life material recovered, (2) percentage of recovered materials recycled**

- 1 The entity shall disclose the weight, in metric tonnes, of materials recovered, including those recovered through recycling services, product take-back programmes and refurbishment services.
  - 1.1 The scope of disclosure shall include products, materials and parts at the end of their useful life that would have otherwise been discarded as waste or used for energy recovery, but have instead been collected.
  - 1.2 The scope of disclosure shall include both materials physically handled by the entity and materials of which the entity does not take physical possession, but for which it has contracted with a third party the task of collection for the express purpose of reuse, recycling or refurbishment.
  - 1.3 The scope of disclosure excludes products and parts that are under warranty and have been collected for repairs.
- 2 The entity shall disclose the percentage of end-of-life materials recovered that were recycled or remanufactured.
  - 2.1 Recycled and remanufactured materials are defined as waste materials reprocessed or treated by means of production or manufacturing processes and made into a final product or a component for incorporation into a product.
  - 2.2 The scope of recycled materials includes materials used, reused or reclaimed.
    - 2.2.1 Reused materials are defined as those recovered products or components of products used for the same purpose for which they were conceived.
    - 2.2.2 Reclaimed materials are defined as those processed to recover or regenerate a usable product.
  - 2.3 The scope of recycled materials includes materials sent for further recycling through the transfer to a third party for the express purpose of reuse, recycling or refurbishment.

- 2.4 The scope of recycled and remanufactured products includes primary recycled materials, co-products (outputs of equal value to primary recycled materials), and by-products (outputs of lesser value than primary recycled materials).
- 2.5 The entity shall calculate the percentage as the weight of incoming recovered material recycled or remanufactured divided by the total weight of incoming recovered material.
- 2.6 Portions of products and materials discarded in landfills are not considered recycled. Only the portions of products directly incorporated into new products, co-products or by-products shall be included in the percentage recycled.
- 2.7 Materials incinerated, including for energy recovery, are not considered reused, recycled or reclaimed.
  - 2.7.1 Energy recovery is defined as the use of combustible waste to generate energy through direct incineration, with or without other waste, but with recovery of the heat.

3 The entity may disclose:

- 3.1 Whether it directly conducts product take-back, recovery and recycling or if it contracts with a third party the task of collection for the express purpose of reuse, recycling or refurbishment
- 3.2 If it supports infrastructure for product recovery and recycling through joint ventures, partnerships or by funding research into recycling technologies
- 3.3 Whether its product take-back, recovery and recycling efforts are voluntary or mandatory
- 3.4 Relevant performance measures or targets for its product take-back, recovery and recycling efforts such as the total amount of material recovered and the total amount of material recycled

# Wood Supply Chain Management

## Topic Summary

The Building Products & Furnishings industry uses large amounts of wood sourced from forests worldwide. Unsustainable production and timber harvesting can result in adverse environmental and social impacts, including biodiversity loss and harm to the livelihoods of forest-dependent communities. Entities inadvertently may source wood from areas susceptible to unsustainable forestry practices. Reports of illegal logging, environmental pollution or adverse impacts on communities can result in reputational repercussions that can damage an entity's brand value, affecting demand for their products. In addition, regulations banning the importation of illegally produced wood can result in supply constraints, penalties and further damage to brand value. To mitigate these risks, entities increasingly are adopting third-party certifications verifying wood is grown and harvested in a sustainable manner. Obtaining wood sourcing certifications also can provide entities with a potential growth channel because they can satisfy customer demand for certified products.

## Metrics

### **CG-BF-430a.1. (1) Total weight of wood fibre materials purchased, (2) percentage from third-party certified forestlands, (3) percentage by standard and (4) percentage certified to other wood fibre standards, (5) percentage by standard**

- 1 The entity shall disclose the total amount of wood fibre materials (in air-dried metric tonnes) purchased during the reporting period.
  - 1.1 Wood fibre materials include wood-fibre-based raw materials, components, and semi-finished and finished goods.
  - 1.2 The scope of wood-fibre-based materials includes all inputs processed to be sold as finished goods, including recycled raw materials, virgin raw materials and goods consumed directly in the production process, excluding biomass for energy.
  - 1.3 If wood fibre comprises a portion of a material, component or product, the entity shall include the portion in the total amount.
- 2 The entity shall disclose the percentage of its total wood fibre materials purchased that have been sourced from forestlands certified to a third-party forest management standard.
  - 2.1 Third-party forest management standards are those certifying forests are harvested in a sustainable manner and ensuring adherence to environmental and social criteria including legal compliance, land rights, community and worker relations, environmental impact and biodiversity, forest management plans and practices, land use, wildlife habitat conservation and water conservation, among others.
  - 2.2 Third-party forest management standards include:
    - 2.2.1 American Tree Farm (ATFS)

- 2.2.2 Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) (Forest Management and Chain of Custody certifications)
- 2.2.3 Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC) Chain of Custody certifications
- 2.2.4 Forest certification systems endorsed by the PEFC
- 2.2.5 Sustainable Forest Initiative (SFI) Forest Management and Chain of Custody certifications
- 2.3 The percentage shall be calculated as the weight (in air-dried metric tonnes) of the entity's wood fibre materials purchased during the reporting period sourced from forestlands certified to one or more of the third-party forest management standards divided by the total weight (in air-dried metric tonnes) of wood fibre materials purchased during the reporting period.
  - 2.3.1 Wood fibre certified to more than one third-party forest management standard shall be accounted for by the entity only once.
- 3 The entity shall disclose the percentage of its total wood fibre materials sourced from forestlands certified to each applicable third-party forest management standard, separately by standard.
  - 3.1 The percentage shall be calculated as the weight (in air-dried metric tonnes) of the entity's wood fibre materials purchased during the reporting period sourced from forestlands certified to each applicable third-party forest management standard divided by the total weight (in air-dried metric tonnes) of wood fibre materials purchased during the reporting period.
    - 3.1.1 Wood-fibre certified to more than one third-party forest management standard shall be accounted for by the entity in its calculations for each applicable standard.
- 4 The entity shall disclose the percentage of total wood fibre materials purchased that have been certified to wood fibre standards.
  - 4.1 Wood fibre standards exclude third-party forest management standards.
  - 4.2 Wood fibre standards include:
    - 4.2.1 SFI Certified Fibre Sourcing Standard
    - 4.2.2 FSC Controlled Wood Standard
    - 4.2.3 PEFC Controlled Wood Standard
    - 4.2.4 Recycled wood fibre standards that include post- and pre-consumer reclaimed material (for example, PEFC Recycled Label and FSC Recycled Label)
    - 4.2.5 Any other due diligence standards related to wood fibre sourcing requirements for wood fibre from non-certified forestlands



4.3 The percentage shall be calculated as the weight (in air-dried metric tonnes) of the entity's wood fibre materials purchased during the reporting period certified to wood fibre standards divided by the total weight (in air-dried metric tonnes) of wood fibre materials purchased during the reporting period.

4.3.1 Wood-fibre certified to more than one wood fibre standard shall be accounted for by the entity only once.

5 The entity shall disclose the percentage of its wood fibre materials purchased that have been certified to wood fibre standards, separately by standard.

5.1 The percentage shall be calculated as the weight (in air-dried metric tonnes) of the entity's wood fibre materials purchased during the reporting period certified to each applicable wood fibre standard divided by the total weight (in air-dried metric tonnes) of wood fibre materials purchased during the reporting period.

5.1.1 Wood-fibre certified to more than one third-party wood fibre standard shall be accounted for by the entity in its calculations for each applicable standard.

Note to **CG-BF-430a.1**

1 The entity shall describe its practices for sourcing wood fibre materials from forestlands not certified to a third-party forest management standard and for sourcing wood fibre materials not certified to other wood fibre certification standards.

2 The entity shall describe its policies to verify the forestry management and harvesting practices of suppliers, which include codes of conduct, audits or contracts.

3 The scope of disclosure shall include how the entity's sourcing practices and policies consider the following criteria:

3.1 Wood legality and compliance with applicable jurisdictional laws or regulations

3.2 Wood sourced from areas of protected conservation status or high biodiversity value

3.3 Logging in or near areas of endangered species habitat

3.4 Logging in or near areas of indigenous peoples' land

3.5 The forestry management and harvesting practices of suppliers, including environmental impact assessments or forestry management plans

3.6 The use of genetically modified organisms (GMOs), pesticides or other chemicals in forests

3.7 Criteria outlined in the definition of SFI 'controversial sources', the definition of FSC 'controlled wood' or the equivalent

4 The entity also may disclose its wood fibre sources (for example, from corporate, private or government owned forestlands and whether fibre is grown domestically or internationally) and the potential risks associated with procuring fibre from these sources.



**SASB  
STANDARDS**

Now part of IFRS Foundation