BIOLOGICAL ASSET MANAGEMENT: FAIR VALUE AND LIVESTOCK OF PSAK 69

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Abstract

Investigates the role of biological asset management in advancing Indonesia's strategic goal of food self-sufficiency. It emphasizes the livestock sector's contribution to agrarian economic growth and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), focusing on the implementation of PSAK 69. Employing a qualitative approach, the study utilizes case studies and financial data analysis to assess how PSAK 69 influences the valuation of biological assets, managerial decision-making, and financial performance in the livestock industry. Findings reveal that PSAK 69 significantly enhances financial transparency, enabling more accurate recognition and measurement of biological assets. This improvement supports better-informed managerial policies and strengthens both local industry performance and integration into global markets. The study offers original insights into the intersection of financial reporting standards and sustainable agricultural practices, highlighting PSAK 69's role in aligning asset management with food security and economic goals. However, limitations include the dynamic nature of livestock operations and limited long-term data on asset management outcomes. The implications are vital for policymakers and stakeholders seeking to enhance the strategic and economic resilience of Indonesia's livestock sector within a sustainable development framework

Keywords: *asset management; biological assets; PSAK 69; management accounting; finance behavioaur*

Abstrak

Kajian peran manajemen aset biologis mendukung tujuan strategis Indonesia berupa capaian swasembada pangan. Fokus utama terletak kontribusi sektor peternakan terhadap pertumbuhan ekonomi agraria, pencapaian tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan (SDGs), melalui implementasi PSAK 69. Riset pendekatan kualitatif berakar studi kasus, analisis data keuangan mengevaluasi penerapan PSAK 69 penilaian aset biologis, pengambilan keputusan manajerial, serta kinerja keuangan sektor peternakan. Riset menunjukkan pengimplementasian PSAK 69 meningkatkan transparansi keuangan melalui pengakuan, pengukuran, sajian aset biologis lebih akurat. Pengelolaan aset efektif berdampak positif pada kebijakan manajerial, memperkuat daya saing industri lokal, keterkaitannya pasar global. Kontribusi teoritis orisinal terhadap literatur mengenai penerapan PSAK 69 dalam manajemen aset biologis, serta menawarkan wawasan praktis mendukung kebijakan pertanian berkelanjutan, ketahanan pangan negara berkembang. Keterbatasan riset yakni sifat dinamis industri peternakan serta terbatasnya data jangka panjang. Implikasi riset pembuat kebijakan, pelaku industri peningkatkan kinerja ekonomi perumusan strategis sektor peternakan Indonesia secara berkelanjutan.

***Kata kunci**: manajemen asset; aset biologis; PSAK 69; akuntansi manajemen; perilaku keuangan*

INTRODUCTION

Management biological assets, particularly within agricultural sector, presents unique characteristics distinguish from management types assets, especially terms fair value measurement. Unlike fixed assets whose value generally depreciates over time, biological assets, such livestock crops, undergo biological transformation processes like growth, reproduction, production cause values change dynamically, both quantitatively, qualitatively (Gonçalves et al, 2017). Continuous transformation leads complex challenges asset management until financial reporting, making agricultural sector inherently different approaching valuations (Van Biljon & Scott, 2019). Mature biological assets, those ready harvest or those capable producing regular yields, key economic drivers especially agribusiness which central proper implementation of fair value accounting (Owen & Radianto, 2024). Accounting standards such PSAK 69, adopts principles from IAS 41, aim provide a framework for recognizing, measuring, presenting biological assets, terms ensuring these assets are valued at fair value less costs to sell at each reporting period's beginning, end (Ikatan Akuntan Indonesia, 2018). Standard classifies biological assets living animals or plants, acknowledging fluid, changing nature, seeks to improve consistency reporting practices across agricultural entities.

Agricultural sector, particularly livestock industry, plays strategic role in supporting Indonesia's goal of achieving food self-sufficiency and promoting sustainable economic development (Putra, 2022). Within context, management financial reporting of biological assets, such as livestock, have gained increasing relevance. Biological assets are unique nature due continuous transformation through biological processes, which significantly affect their valuation and disclosure (Bibiana et al., 2022). Implementation PSAK 69, Indonesia's financial accounting standard agriculture, aims addressing complexities by establishing fair value-based measurement and recognition assets (Yefni & Nurulita, 2018). However, PSAK 69 livestock sector remains limited inconsistent, particularly among entities varying levels of accounting capacity, asset intensity. Reseach motivated understanding how proper biological asset management, aligned with PSAK 69, transparency, support managerial decision-making, and enhance the financial performance of agricultural firms (Sa'diah et al., 2019).

PSAK 69 on Agriculture introduces a fair value-based accounting framework recognizing and measuring biological assets. Standard functions as a instrument in reinforcing financial infrastructure agricultural sector, relevant food security, achieving agricultural sustainability, and aligning with broader economic-environmental objectives. Designed improve financial reporting quality through enhanced relevance, transparency, and comparability, economic decision-making, promotes accountability across agribusiness activities. Adoption of PSAK 69 remains limited among livestock enterprises in Indonesia, especially micro, small, and medium-sized entities (MSMEs) engaged in goat farming. Primary obstacles include lack of standardized valuation methods for biological assets, fair value volatility, insufficient technical capacity in financial reporting, inadequate systems for biological data monitoring and valuation. Ternakkambing.id serves as the focal entity of this study due position as a technologically adaptive MSME in livestock production. Early implementation of digital tools in biological asset management renders it a relevant case for examining PSAK 69 application and the systemic challenges faced by small-scale agribusinesses. This research assesses implementation level of PSAK 69 at Ternakkambing.id, identifies key barriers in recognition, measurement, and disclosure of biological assets, evaluates role in enhancing financial reporting quality and enterprise sustainability. Using a

qualitative case study approach, the study contributes to agricultural accounting literature and delivers practical recommendations for MSMEs navigating PSAK 69 compliance.

Indonesian remains underdeveloped, particularly livestock industry biological transformation more complexticity due to variability in breed, growth conditions, market cycles. Ownership biological assets has been identified significant determinant disclosure practices, as firms larger share of such assets tend more transparent reporting to stakeholders (Selahudin & Sfarhanaunitenedumy, 2018). Greater ownership encourages more open disclosure because reflects management's performance and accountability optimizing those resources (Sa'diah et al, 2019). Financial transparency not only enhances managerial decisions more supporting investors stakeholders assessing business sustainability and strategic alignment. Challenges persist, particularly valuation fair value assessments often rely subjective judgments vulnerable bias or manipulation (Bibiana et al., 2022). Agricultural companies lack consistent benchmarks, especially remote small-scale farming operations, making accurate application of PSAK 69 difficult. Some studies highlighingt issue inconsistent application between companies, complicates reliability financial statements (Setyowati et al., 2024).

Biological asset intensity, defined proportion companies asset invested biological resources which crucial role shaping disclosure behaviors. High biological asset intensity reflects central role assets firm's operation, encouraging detailed so frequent disclosures (Carolina et al, 2020). Additionally, intensity impacts company value directly, biological assets expected generate ongoing cash flows, contributing profit liquidity. Further attention must paid initial recognition, ongoing measurement, periodic reporting assets affect key financial indicators, net profit, equity value, ash flows (Bae, Masud, & Kim, 2018). Companies fail disclose biological asset information adequately risk misrepresenting financial condition, undermining stakeholder trust. Disclosure forward-looking information, particularly relating asset productivity until transformation potential essential convey operational realities to inform long-term investment decisions (Bravo & Alcaide-Ruiz, 2019). Ppenness not only supports legal compliance deeper strengthens company reputation, stakeholder confidence, competitiveness domestic however international markets.

Management biological assets, particularly livestock under PSAK 69 involves substantial changes accounting practices, emphasizing recognition, measurement, and disclosure. PSAK 69, which regulates agricultural activities, requires entities adopt fair value measurement for biological assets, directly affecting financial reporting asset valuation. Shifting from historical cost fair value introduced greater asset volatility due market fluctuations. Recognition and measurement under PSAK 69 mandate valuation biological assets at fair value less costs to sell, replacing previously used historical cost model. Change increased sensitivity asset values to market conditions, significant fluctuations asset valuations following implementation PSAK 69 (Lubis et al., 2024). Companies have successfully adopted standard measuring biological assets based air value reporting gains or losses financial statements (Marcella et al., 2024). Standard requires detailed disclosures regarding biological assets, distinguishing between bearer and consumable assets. Some firms, have encountered difficulties presenting detailed disclosures, impacting reliability their financial reports (Ardiana & Agustina, 2021). Adopted PSAK 69, indicating improvement needed disclosure practices, especially recognizing various stages of biological asset transformation (Damayanti et al., 2024). The adoption of PSAK 69 resulted addition of new accounts until adjustments in current asset values (Aisyah, 2023), reflecting broader impacts financial governance and reporting accuracy. PSAK 69 aims transparency and comparability in financial reporting, implementation presents several challenges, particularly accurate measurement fair value and provision comprehensive disclosures. Many organizations face difficulties fully adapting requirements, highlighting

ongoing need for continued professional education and the development supporting systems to ensure compliance.

Good accounting capabilities fundamental be improving quality biological asset disclosures. Better-trained personnel and more sophisticated accounting systems enable clearer more accurate financial reporting, which vitaling internal decision-making and investor assurance (Putra, 2024). Quality disclosure so deeply influenced by accounting expertise within company, directly affects strategic decisions made by management and board directors (Carolina et al., 2020). Higher levels disclosure, especially companies with strong accounting teams, correlate reduced information asymmetry hope better alignment between operational realities and financial statements. Studies consistently show intensity of biological assets within company positively significantly correlates with quality of disclosure (Selahudin & Sfarhanaunitenedumy, 2018; Sa'diah et al., 2019). Suggests biological assets core operational focus, companies more inclined to transparently report their value, changes, associated risks. Moreover, ownership high concentration, incentive to disclose information also increases, controlling shareholders seek clarity and accountability such critical resources managed (Maharani & Putra, 2024; Aurelliza & Imelda, 2024). Findings confirm relationship extends company's commitment annual reporting, function both the scale of biological asset ownership and the governance structure supporting (Yurniwati, Djunid, & Amelia, 2018). Ultimately, improving management disclosure about biological assets under PSAK 69 will be critical for advancing transparency, optimizing resource use, achieving Indonesia's broader economic and food security goals.

METHOD

Reseach descriptive qualitative approach investigate application of PSAK 69 goat farming a specific focus on dairy goat farming. Humans instruments directed researcher collecting data. Purpose research instrument as a data collection tool (Moleong, 2017). Explore how biological asset accounting practiced on the farm, particularly managing and reporting goats as biological assets. Identify gaps between theoretical accounting principles outlined PSAK 69 depend actual practices implemented farm level. Data collection involves three main techniques: interviews farm manager, financial staff who gaining detailed insights into operational, accounting processes; direct observations farm activities understand how biological assets managed daily; examination financial records, including reports, transaction documents, relevant paperwork associated farm goat management. Continue qualitative descriptive analysis which entails organizing information into thematic categories, extracting key findings, comparing PSAK 69 standards want identify consistencies or discrepancies. Measures variables related accounting practices, asset management, compliance with PSAK 69, qualitative scale based on thematic relevance, alignment with regulatory standards. Ultimate goal provide clearer understanding how PSAK 69 can be effectively implemented farming industry to improve financial reporting accuracy up promote farm's long-term sustainability.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Livestock activities operational activities carried entity to manage biological transformation and harvesting biological assets, subject special accounting treatment under PSAK 69 concerning livestock. According to PSAK 69, livestock activities include various types of operations, animal husbandry, Ternakkambing.id is an entity engaged in goat farming. Accounting treatment performed by Ternakkambing.id follow PSAK 69 on livestock. Treatment for livestock activities involves several stages: recognition, measurement, recording, presentation, disclosure. Recognition livestock activities includes classification items numbers, descriptions company's financial statements. Measurement calculation value of an item.

Recording involves documenting activities as costs based measured values. Presentation means displaying information from all financial components financial statements. Disclosure description and explanation components contained within the financial statements.

Treatment accounting livestock activities carried out by recognizing results activities, which may include productive animals, biological assets, and livestock products. Recognition livestock activities can be considered the initial stage that affects the value of biological assets.:

No.	Based on PSAK 69	Implementation at Ternakkambing.id
1	An entity can recognize a biological asset or livestock product if: it controls the biological asset as a result of past events; the future economic benefits associated with the biological asset will probably flow to the entity; and the fair value or cost of the biological asset can be measured reliably.	Ternakkambing.id recognize they own as biological assets, classified into immature (non-productive) and mature (productive) goats. However, Ternakkambing.id does not separately recognize livestock products such as milk or meat.
2	Biological assets are classified as either productive or immature biological assets. Productive biological assets are those that have reached harvest specifications or are capable of producing sustainable yields.	The goats at Ternakkambing.id are classified as immature (non-productive) and mature (productive). Mature goats are considered ready for harvest or able to produce sustainable products.

Source: Processed data (2025)

PSAK 69 establishes accounting framework recognition biological assets and livestock products entities that exercise management assets, derive economic benefits can reliably measure their fair value or cost. In accordance with PSAK 69, Ternakkambing.id has implemented asset recognition by identifying and recording the goats under management biological assets (Permana, 2023). Categorized into immature (non-productive) and mature (productive) biological assets. Remains partial as livestock derivatives such as goat milk and meat are not yet formally recognized as agricultural products within the entity's accounting records.

One notable limitation scope regarding treatment products such as milk and meat, which intrinsically linking management of biological assets in livestock-based enterprises. These products economically significant, present inherent challenges recognition and measurement under PSAK 69. Immediate sale or consumption often precludes inclusion in end-period inventories, complicating efforts to establish standardized fair value estimates. Current research primarily focuses valuation of core biological assets (e.g., live animals), excluding dynamic financial reporting implications of related by-products. Further research recommended to develop more robust and contextually appropriate measurement agricultural models especially products, particularly short economic cycles. Incorporating provide a more comprehensive understanding biological asset valuation, both theoretical framework more practical application PSAK 69 agribusiness sector. Recognition livestock products like milk and meat, it lacks explicit directives on the recognition and measurement methodologies for these outputs, which hinders practical implementation (Aisyah, 2023). Conversely, mature goats are accounted for under PSAK 16, which classifies them as non-current assets, reflecting their role as productive biological assets capable of generating ongoing economic benefits (e.g., milk production). PSAK 69 advises entities to classify biological assets into mature and immature categories based on their developmental stages. Consistent guidance, Ternakkambing.id differentiates biological assets accordingly, treating immature goats as immature biological assets and mature goats as mature biological assets in its financial statements.

Measurement of livestock activities is carried out after the recognition of these activities. These two aspects are interconnected because recognition requires an assessment of the value of the recognized biological assets. The measurement of livestock activities is conducted by evaluating costs incurred such as purchasing goat baby, maintenance, care, and managing the livestock until they are ready for production or harvesting (e.g., goat milk or meat).

No.	Based on PSAK 69	Implementation at Ternakkambing.id
1.	Biological assets are measured at initial recognition and at the end of each reporting period at fair value less costs to sell	Biological assets in the form of goats are measured at fair value less costs to sell. Both productive and immature goats are classified and measured accordingly.
2.	Livestock products harvested from biological assets are measured at fair value less costs to sell at the point of harvest	Ternakkambing.id has not formally measured livestock products such as goat milk or meat because these products are typically sold or consumed immediately and not held as inventory.

Source: Processed data (2025)

Ternakkambing.id has implemented measurements in accordance with PSAK 69, as evidenced by measuring its biological assets at fair value less costs to sell. nventory due to their perishable nature and the practice of immediate sale or consumption. Consequently, these outputs are typically recognized as revenue at the point of sale rather than being measured and reported as part of biological assets. This common treatment reflects the operational realities of livestock businesses, where maintaining such items in inventory is impractical. However, PSAK 69 does not provide detailed guidance on how to measure or present these products prior to sale, resulting in inconsistencies in financial reporting (Aisyah, 2023). While PSAK 69 has shown a positive impact on firm value through increased transparency and fair value disclosures, it does not yet establish a robust methodology for valuing these immediate-consumption outputs (Hutabarat et al., 2024). Comprehensive measurement frameworks for non-inventory biological outputs like milk and meat represents limitation practical implementation o standard. Gap hinder strategic decision-making, particularly in areas performance evaluation and sustainability assessments.

Moreover, fair value introduces sensitivity to market fluctuations, making value biological assets company valuationsmore volatile. Overly reactive managerial decisions during periods of market decline (Lubis et al., 2024). A balanced valuation considers both market responsiveness and operational stability is therefore essential livestock enterprises (Stiefania, 2021). Without balance, potential benefits of PSAK 69 promoting long-term strategic planning and sustainability may not be fully realized. Address issues, further research should focus on establishing standardized models for recognizing and measuring livestock outputs not retained as inventory. Comparative analysis with international livestock reporting practices under IFRS or other national standards offer valuable insights for improving PSAK 69's applicability and relevance in Indonesia's agricultural and livestock sectors.

After agricultural (livestock) activities carried out recognition and measurement, next step record measured values journal entries. Values come from tlivestock activities performed, include recording of biological assets and livestock products. Recording includes reclassifications made any gains or losses arising from using fair value measurement method for biological assets. Recording process starts from the time costs incurred for carrying out livestock activities, such as purchasing goat, maintenance, care, until goats are productive.

No.	Type of Operational Activity	PSAK 69 Recommended Journal	Journal at Ternakkambing.id
1.	Livestock preparation purchase	Livestock preparation costs xxx Cash / Payable xxx	Livestock preparation costs xxx Cash / Payable xxx
2.	When the cost of biological assets equals fair value	Biological assets (immmature) xxx Cash / Payable xxx	Recorded based purchase cost
3.	Payment of direct labor costs	Direct labor costs xxx Cash / Payable xxx	Direct labor costs xxx Cash / Payable xxx
4.	Purchase of equipment	Equipment costs xxx Cash / Payable xxx	Equipment costs xxx Cash / Payable xxx
5.	Routine maintenance costs before goats are productive	Maintenance costs xxx Cash / Payable xxx	Maintenance costs xxx Cash / Payable xxx
6.	Loss due to death or defect of young goats	Loss on death livestock xxx Cash / Payable xxx	Loss on death livestock xxx Cash / Payable xxx
7.	Reclassification of immature goats to mature	Mature biological assets xxx Other deferred costs xxx Mature goats xxx Immature goats xxx	Reclassification of imm to mature goats xxx
8.	Recording of depreciation expenses	Dep. exp. biological assets xxx Accum. dep biological assets xxx	Dep. exp. biological assets xxx Accum. dep biological assets xxx

Source: Processed data (2025)

These livestock assets are considered productive biological assets and are recorded in the farm's financial records in alignment with fair value measurement principles as suggested by PSAK 69. Goats offer notable advantages and economic potential due to their small body size, rapid maturity, and ease of care. Goat farming requires minimal land, low capital investment, quick business turnover, and easy market access (Maesya & Rusdiana, 2018). Historically, goats have been an integral part of rural households and are considered the most popular ruminant animals. Additionally, PSAK No. 69 paragraph 43 recommends that financial statements provide qualitative descriptions for each group of biological assets to differentiate between mature and immature assets, depending on their condition. This is intended to provide relevant information and assist in assessing future cash flows. This approach aligns with the accounting treatment implemented at Ternakkambing.id, where mature biological assets are recognized as non-current assets, while immature biological assets are classified as current assets (Ardiana & Agustina, 2021)

According to PSAK 69, presentation and disclosure of biological assets and related agricultural activities financial statements must comprehensively reflect carrying amounts and changes therein. Disclosing value biological assets and productive livestock must represent entity's ongoing agricultural operations aimed generating future economic benefits. Associated costs incurred during agricultural process are capitalized allocated carrying value of biological assets and productive animals.

No.	PSAK 69 Requirement	Implementation at Ternakkambing.id
1.	Entities are required to provide detailed disclosures for each category of biological assets, which may be presented either narratively or quantitatively.	Biological assets are disclosed based on age classification or maintenance stage of the goats.
2.	Entities must present a reconciliation of changes in the carrying amount of biological assets from the beginning to the end of the reporting period.	Ternakkambing.id discloses the movement in biological assets, showing changes in the total carrying amount between the start and end of the reporting period.
3.	Gains or losses arising from the initial recognition of biological assets at fair value less costs to sell, as well as subsequent fair value changes, shall be recognized in profit or loss within the period they occur.	Gains and losses resulting from fair value fluctuations are reported within the income statement under other operating income (expenses).

Source: Processed data (2025)

Ternakkambing.id has adhered to the PSAK 69 requirements providing both qualitative and quantitative disclosures of its biological assets, categorized by goat maturity. Entity systematically presents reconciliations reflecting changescarrying amounts over reporting period, enhancing transparency, comparability, consistent with PSAK 69's guidance, gains and losses from initial recognition and subsequent fair value adjustments are recognized profit or loss statement, ensuring financial performance accurately reflects biological transformation of livestock assets. Disclosed within notes Financial statements under other operating expenses, include wages supporting comprehensive financial reporting and facilitating stakeholder understanding (Putra et al, 2025). PSAK 69 prescribes any gains or losses arising from recognition of biological assets at fair value less costs to sell, as well as subsequent changes fair value, must be recognized in profit or loss in the period occur. Consistent standards, Ternakkambing.id recognizes both initial and subsequent fair value gains or losses related biological assets.

The application of PSAK 69 without differentiation of the biological asset types and their production cycles may adversely. mplementation of PSAK 69 has a significant strategic influence on managerial decision-making in the livestock sector, particularly in promoting sustainability and ensuring long-term business growth. This accounting standard not only governs the recognition and fair value measurement of biological assets but also requires comprehensive financial disclosures that enhance transparency and accountability. The obligation to disclose the fair value of biological assets, as mandated by PSAK 69, strengthens corporate financial reporting, attracting investors and improving market credibility (Hutabarat et al., 2024). This is reflected in the agricultural sector's increased contribution to Indonesia's GDP, which rose by 12.4% in 2022, partly due to the adoption of more transparent financial reporting practices.

From a strategic perspective, PSAK 69 serves as a managerial tool to support informed decisions regarding resource allocation and investment planning, which are critical to long-term growth (Aisyah, 2023). Evidence demonstrates that the application of PSAK 69 significantly impacted their financial reporting processes, thereby enhancing their capacity for strategic planning (Aisyah, 2023). Furthermore, the standard provides a framework for evaluating operational sustainability, aligning business activities with broader environmental and economic development goals. Adopting PSAK 69 encourages livestock enterprises to implement environmentally efficient and socially responsible practices, both of which are vital for long-term industry resilience (Anggraini, 2022). Nevertheless, resistance to adoption remains in some companies, where preference is given to legacy standards perceived as simpler. This reluctance may hinder their ability to adapt to evolving market demands and

sustainability expectations, ultimately reducing their competitiveness in the long run (Nasirwan & Anggriyani, 2023).

Specifically, applying PSAK 69 to biological assets that are not yet harvested can diminish the relevance and reliability of profit information (Noviari et al., 2021). Management of biological assets presents complex challenges to financial reporting, making the agricultural sector inherently distinct asset valuation (Van Biljon & Scott, 2019). Mature biological assets capable of producing regular yields key economic drivers, particularly in agribusiness, fair value accounting essential (Owen & Radianto, 2024). Conversely, the fair value measurement approach under PSAK 69, when applied to biological assets that are harvested and have longer production cycles, tends to enhance the quality and usefulness of reported earnings. This differentiation is crucial for providing accurate financial information that reflects the economic realities of biological asset management.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Implementation PSAK 69 at Ternakkambing.id, identify challenges recognizing, measuring, and disclosing biological assets, and evaluate contribution to financial transparency and sustainability in a small-scale livestock enterprise. Findings demonstrate Ternakkambing.id made initial efforts to apply PSAK 69 particularly basic digital documentation and fair value estimation several limitations persist. Include lack of standard valuation models, insufficient understanding of financial reporting standards among operational staff, and the absence of integrated biological asset information systems. Empirical evidence highlights that biological by products, such as milk and meat, are typically not inventoried due to immediate consumption or sale, thus posing challenges for recognition under PSAK 69. This affects the completeness of biological asset reporting and limits managerial decision-making. Furthermore, the application of PSAK 69 has not yet been fully integrated into strategic planning or long-term sustainability initiatives, although the potential is evident.

In summary, while PSAK 69 provides a relevant framework for enhancing transparency and accountability in agribusiness, its practical adoption in MSMEs remains constrained by technical, operational, and systemic factors. This study underscores the need for capacity building, simplified measurement tools, and digital integration to support effective and sustainable implementation. Future research could focus on developing improved measurement models for livestock products and exploring implications different valuation methods on agricultural entities' financial performance and stakeholder decision-making. Existing literature that applying uniform fair value accounting across all biological assets without considering production cycles and asset types may reduce financial reporting quality. Mature biological assets with longer production cycles benefit more from fair value accounting relevance and reliability brings to earnings reports. Conversely, for non-harvested or immature assets, alternative valuation methods may be warranted to ensure financial statements provide a true and fair view.

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