

F0. Introduction

F0.1

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

Headquartered in Zurich, Switzerland, the Barry Callebaut Group is the world's leading manufacturer of high-quality chocolate and cocoa products, mastering every step in the value chain from the sourcing of raw materials to the production of the finest chocolates. We are the heart and engine of the chocolate industry and our mission is to be number one in all attractive customer segments. We are a business-to-business company, fully vertically integrated with a strong position in cocoa-origin countries and a unique global footprint.

At Barry Callebaut:

- We employ more than 12,500 people operating out of more than 40 countries
- We operate 64 production facilities and 25 CHOCOLATE ACADEMY Centers across the globe
- We generated annual sales of about CHF 7.2 billion (USD 7.9 billion) in fiscal year 2020/21
- We have comprehensive competencies in the art of making chocolate and cocoa products - from sourcing and processing cocoa beans to producing the finest chocolates, including chocolate fillings, decorations and compounds.
- With more than 175 years of chocolate heritage, the Barry Callebaut Group has an unparalleled blend of expertise in cocoa and chocolate.
- With a comprehensive portfolio of brands & products, we are serving three main customer audiences:
 - Food & Beverages Manufacturers: Global, regional and local food manufacturers use Barry Callebaut's chocolate and cocoa products as ingredients in their consumer products.
 - Artisans & Chefs: Professional users such as chocolatiers, pastry chefs, bakeries, hotels, restaurants and caterers rely on Barry Callebaut's premium chocolate products and on its convenient, ready-to-use and ready-to-sell products offered under a variety of gourmet brands.
 - Vending: Barry Callebaut's various beverage brands offer a rich variety of chocolate, cocoa and cappuccino vending mixes to its global customer base in the vending sector.

Barry Callebaut is a company with a purpose. We believe that business should re-invest its knowledge and resources into the greater society in which it operates. Approximately half of the dividend we pay goes to the Jacobs Foundation via our majority shareholder, Jacobs Holding, benefiting future generations by providing children and young people with better opportunities for development.

In cocoa producing countries, we have been engaging with cocoa farmer communities for more than a decade to provide them with education, know-how, services and access to finance. Through our interactions with farmer cooperatives in origin countries, as well as through our direct sourcing and farm services organization, we have invested and engaged in productivity and community development for the past decade. The premiums from the sale of our sustainable HORIZONS cocoa and chocolate products flow 100% to the Cocoa Horizons Foundation, funding initiatives to improve smallholder cocoa farmer livelihoods through a mission-driven, non-profit organization.

We are also working in partnership with our customers, sustainability initiatives like the International Cocoa Initiative (ICI) and the Sustainable Trade Initiative (IDH) and global development institutions such as the International Finance Corporation (IFC) to further address sustainability issues in our value chain.

But as chocolate manufacturers we have to look beyond cocoa. Our products contain other ingredients, such as dairy, sugar and palm oil, and have an impact on the world's natural resources, including forests. The urgency of taking action through a holistic approach on sustainable chocolate has never been greater.

To ensure that all the actors in our supply chain will be able to earn an equitable income, engage in responsible labor practices, safeguard the environment, and provide for the basic health and education needs and well-being of their families we need to scale up our reach and our impact. This is why we launched Forever Chocolate; an ambition for the entire chocolate industry to make sustainable chocolate the norm. To achieve this, we need to start a movement, including farmers, civil society, industry, governments and chocolate lovers around the world. The task is too big for any organization alone.

We have committed to four bold targets that we expect to achieve by 2025 and that address the biggest sustainability challenges in the chocolate supply chain.

- We will eradicate child labor from our supply chain.
- We will lift more than 500,000 cocoa farmers out of poverty
- We will be carbon and forest positive
- We will have 100% sustainable ingredients in all of our products

By setting four ambitious, time-bound targets on eradicating child labor, prospering farmers, thriving nature and sustainable chocolate we want to move beyond sustainable cocoa. By annually reporting our progress against these targets in a transparent and measurable way, we hope to unleash the sense of urgency required to find the creative solutions this cause deserves: <https://www.barry-callebaut.com/forever-chocolate>.

F0.2

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

	Start Date	End Date
Reporting year	January 1 2021	December 31 2021

F0.3

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

CHF

F0.4

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

	Commodity disclosure	Stage of the value chain	Explanation if not disclosing
Timber products	This commodity is not produced, sourced or used by our organization	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Palm oil	Disclosing	Manufacturing	<Not Applicable>
Cattle products	This commodity is not produced, sourced or used by our organization	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Soy	Disclosing	Manufacturing	<Not Applicable>
Other - Rubber	This commodity is not produced, sourced or used by our organization	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Cocoa	Disclosing	Processing	<Not Applicable>
Other - Coffee	This commodity is not produced, sourced or used by our organization	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

F0.5

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

No

F0.6

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

Indicate whether you are able to provide a unique identifier for your organization	Provide your unique identifier
Yes, an ISIN code	CH0009002962

F1. Current state

F1.1

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

Palm oil

Activity

Using as input into product manufacturing
Retailing/onward sale of commodity or product containing commodity

Form of commodity

Refined palm oil
Palm oil derivatives
Palm kernel oil derivatives

Source

Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

Country/Area of origin

Brazil
Cambodia
Colombia
Costa Rica
Côte d'Ivoire
Ecuador
Gabon
Ghana
Guatemala
Honduras
India
Indonesia
Liberia
Malaysia
Mexico
Nicaragua
Panama
Papua New Guinea
Peru
Philippines
Puerto Rico
Solomon Islands
Thailand

% of procurement spend

6-10%

Comment

Soy

Activity

Using as input into product manufacturing
Retailing/onward sale of commodity or product containing commodity

Form of commodity

Soy bean oil
Soy derivatives

Source

Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

Country/Area of origin

Argentina
Brazil
Hungary
India
Italy
Nicaragua
Romania
Russian Federation
Serbia
Ukraine
United States of America

% of procurement spend

<1%

Comment

Other - Cocoa

Activity

Refining & processing
Refining & fractionation
Exporting/trading
Using as input into product manufacturing
Buying manufactured products
Distributing/packaging
Retailing/onward sale of commodity or product containing commodity
Other, please specify (Buying raw commodity, grinding & pressing)

Form of commodity

Other, please specify (Cocoa beans or cocoa products (butter and powder))

Source

Smallholders
Single contracted producer
Multiple contracted producers
Trader/broker/commodity market

Country/Area of origin

Cameroon
Colombia
Côte d'Ivoire
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
Ghana
Grenada
Guinea
Honduras
Indonesia
Liberia
Madagascar
Mexico
Nicaragua
Nigeria
Philippines
Saint Lucia
Sao Tome and Principe
Sierra Leone
Solomon Islands
Togo
Uganda
United Republic of Tanzania
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

% of procurement spend

41-50%

Comment

F1.2

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

	% of revenue dependent on commodity	Comment
Timber products	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Palm oil	11-20%	
Cattle products	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Soy	61-70%	
Other - Rubber	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Cocoa	81-90%	
Other - Coffee	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

F1.5

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

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

F1.5a

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

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Data type

Consumption data

Commodity production/ consumption volume

113026

Metric for commodity production/ consumption volume

Metric tons

Data coverage

Full commodity production/consumption

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

Yes

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

13.4

Please explain

Palm volumes certified as RSPO Segregated are verified deforestation-free based on RSPO certification criteria. Those are the only volumes considered deforestation-free for the moment.

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Data type

Consumption data

Commodity production/ consumption volume

9116

Metric for commodity production/ consumption volume

Metric tons

Data coverage

Full commodity production/consumption

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

Yes

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

20

Please explain

We achieved 90% traceability to the country level for our soy volumes. Based on a third-party risk assessment at the country level, we can identify 20% of our volume originating from low deforestation risk countries.

Forest risk commodity

Other - Cocoa

Data type

Consumption data

Commodity production/ consumption volume

1327173

Metric for commodity production/ consumption volume

Metric tons

Data coverage

Full commodity production/consumption

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

Yes

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

Please explain

Differently from other crops such as palm oil, most cocoa farmers are smallholders. Barry Callebaut uses a strict methodology to verify if volumes are deforestation/conversion free. A typical farmer in West Africa, which supplies almost 70% of the global cocoa volume, has more than one 'plot', Therefore, if there is at least one farm polygon map which is within a Protected Area, then the whole volume delivered by a given farmer is rejected as not demonstrated to be not contributing to deforestation. If polygons of cocoa farms are located outside of a Protected Area, then sourced cocoa volume from these farmers is demonstrated not to be contributing to deforestation. Therefore, deforestation-free volumes at the moment can only be directly sourced, traceable and mapped volumes proven outside of Protected Areas.

F1.5b

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

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Country/Area of origin

Brazil

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction (Minas Gerais)

% of total production/consumption volume

2

Please explain

Method to measure total percentage sourced from each location: We are annually requesting soy farm traceability data from our suppliers. So far we can trace approximately 1% of our volume to the farm, 86% to the producing state. We are working with one supplier, specifically, that can provide assurances through the suppliers' M&E program to assure zero deforestation supply chains. The supplier uses a combination of satellite monitoring and ground trothing to confirm zero deforestation in the soy supply chain. The supplier does not source from farms wherein the satellites identify deforestation and ground trothing confirms conversion of the Cerrado. We are working with our suppliers to continuously increase transparency and traceability. For other suppliers, we know at least the countries they source from. Based on this information, the percentage of total consumption volume per country/area of origin is derived via total volume per supplier and country/area in relation to the total supply volume.

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Country/Area of origin

India

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction (Maharashtra)

% of total production/consumption volume

11

Please explain

Method to measure total percentage sourced from each location: We are annually requesting soy farm traceability data from our suppliers. So far we can trace approximately 1% of our volume to the farm, 86% to the producing state. We are working with one supplier, specifically, that can provide assurances through the suppliers' M&E program to assure zero deforestation supply chains. The supplier uses a combination of satellite monitoring and ground trothing to confirm zero deforestation in the soy supply chain. The supplier does not source from farms wherein the satellites identify deforestation and ground trothing confirms conversion of the Cerrado. We are working with our suppliers to continuously increase transparency and traceability. For other suppliers, we know at least the countries they source from. Based on this information, the percentage of total consumption volume per country/area of origin is derived via total volume per supplier and country/area in relation to the total supply volume.

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Country/Area of origin

India

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction (Madhya Pradesh)

% of total production/consumption volume

5

Please explain

Method to measure total percentage sourced from each location: We are annually requesting soy farm traceability data from our suppliers. So far we can trace approximately 1% of our volume to the farm, 86% to the producing state. We are working with one supplier, specifically, that can provide assurances through the suppliers' M&E program to assure zero deforestation supply chains. The supplier uses a combination of satellite monitoring and ground trothing to confirm zero deforestation in the soy supply chain. The supplier does not source from farms wherein the satellites identify deforestation and ground trothing confirms conversion of the Cerrado. We are working with our suppliers to continuously increase transparency and traceability. For other suppliers, we know at least the countries they source from. Based on this information, the percentage of total consumption volume per country/area of origin is derived via total volume per supplier and country/area in relation to the total supply volume.

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Country/Area of origin

Nicaragua

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Don't know

% of total production/consumption volume

1

Please explain

Method to measure total percentage sourced from each location: We are annually requesting soy farm traceability data from our suppliers. So far we can trace approximately 1% of our volume to the farm, 86% to the producing state. We are working with one supplier, specifically, that can provide assurances through the suppliers' M&E program to assure zero deforestation supply chains. The supplier uses a combination of satellite monitoring and ground trothing to confirm zero deforestation in the soy supply chain. The supplier does not source from farms wherein the satellites identify deforestation and ground trothing confirms conversion of the Cerrado. We are working with our suppliers to continuously increase transparency and traceability. For other suppliers, we know at least the countries they source from. Based on this information, the percentage of total consumption volume per country/area of origin is derived via total volume per supplier and country/area in relation to the total supply volume.

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Country/Area of origin

Any other countries/areas

State or equivalent jurisdiction

<Not Applicable>

% of total production/consumption volume

77

Please explain

Method to measure total percentage sourced from each location: We are annually requesting soy farm traceability data from our suppliers. So far we can trace approximately 1% of our volume to the farm, 86% to the producing state. We are working with one supplier, specifically, that can provide assurances through the suppliers' M&E program to assure zero deforestation supply chains. The supplier uses a combination of satellite monitoring and ground trothing to confirm zero deforestation in the soy supply chain. The supplier does not source from farms wherein the satellites identify deforestation and ground trothing confirms conversion of the Cerrado. We are working with our suppliers to continuously increase transparency and traceability. For other suppliers, we know at least the countries they source from. Based on this information, the percentage of total consumption volume per country/area of origin is derived via total volume per supplier and country/area in relation to the total supply volume.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Any other countries/areas

State or equivalent jurisdiction

<Not Applicable>

% of total production/consumption volume

7.1

Please explain

Method to measure total percentage sourced from each location: We have mapped 99% of our palm oil supply up to the mill level with GPS coordinates which were used in the context of a comprehensive risk assessment of the mills in our supply chain. While the exact amount delivered from each mill is unknown, the volume RSPO SG certified delivered by a supplier is split evenly between its mills (its own mill list) which it highlighted as RSPO SG or RSPO IP and the rest of the volumes are evenly split between the other mills (MB and conventional). If a supplier didn't provide the mills' certification status, its total volume is split evenly between all its mills regardless of RSPO SG or not.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Brazil

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction (Pará)

% of total production/consumption volume

0.4

Please explain

Method to measure total percentage sourced from each location: We have mapped 99% of our palm oil supply up to the mill level with GPS coordinates which were used in the context of a comprehensive risk assessment of the mills in our supply chain. While the exact amount delivered from each mill is unknown, the volume RSPO SG certified delivered by a supplier is split evenly between its mills (its own mill list) which it highlighted as RSPO SG or RSPO IP and the rest of the volumes are evenly split between the other mills (MB and conventional). If a supplier didn't provide the mills' certification status, its total volume is split evenly between all its mills regardless of RSPO SG or not.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Cambodia

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction (Kaôh Kong)

% of total production/consumption volume

0.1

Please explain

Method to measure total percentage sourced from each location: We have mapped 99% of our palm oil supply up to the mill level with GPS coordinates which were used in the context of a comprehensive risk assessment of the mills in our supply chain. While the exact amount delivered from each mill is unknown, the volume RSPO SG certified delivered by a supplier is split evenly between its mills (its own mill list) which it highlighted as RSPO SG or RSPO IP and the rest of the volumes are evenly split between the other mills (MB and conventional). If a supplier didn't provide the mills' certification status, its total volume is split evenly between all its mills regardless of RSPO SG or not.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Cambodia

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction (Krong Preah Sihanouk)

% of total production/consumption volume

0.1

Please explain

Method to measure total percentage sourced from each location: We have mapped 99% of our palm oil supply up to the mill level with GPS coordinates which were used in the context of a comprehensive risk assessment of the mills in our supply chain. While the exact amount delivered from each mill is unknown, the volume RSPO SG certified delivered by a supplier is split evenly between its mills (its own mill list) which it highlighted as RSPO SG or RSPO IP and the rest of the volumes are evenly split between the other mills (MB and conventional). If a supplier didn't provide the mills' certification status, its total volume is split evenly between all its mills regardless of RSPO SG or not.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Côte d'Ivoire

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction (Abidjan)

% of total production/consumption volume

0.1

Please explain

Method to measure total percentage sourced from each location: We have mapped 99% of our palm oil supply up to the mill level with GPS coordinates which were used in the context of a comprehensive risk assessment of the mills in our supply chain. While the exact amount delivered from each mill is unknown, the volume RSPO SG certified delivered by a supplier is split evenly between its mills (its own mill list) which it highlighted as RSPO SG or RSPO IP and the rest of the volumes are evenly split between the other mills (MB and conventional). If a supplier didn't provide the mills' certification status, its total volume is split evenly between all its mills regardless of RSPO SG or not.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Côte d'Ivoire

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction (Bas-Sassandra)

% of total production/consumption volume

0.4

Please explain

Method to measure total percentage sourced from each location: We have mapped 99% of our palm oil supply up to the mill level with GPS coordinates which were used in the context of a comprehensive risk assessment of the mills in our supply chain. While the exact amount delivered from each mill is unknown, the volume RSPO SG certified delivered by a supplier is split evenly between its mills (its own mill list) which it highlighted as RSPO SG or RSPO IP and the rest of the volumes are evenly split between the other mills (MB and conventional). If a supplier didn't provide the mills' certification status, its total volume is split evenly between all its mills regardless of RSPO SG or not.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Côte d'Ivoire

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction (Cocomé)

% of total production/consumption volume

0.3

Please explain

Method to measure total percentage sourced from each location: We have mapped 99% of our palm oil supply up to the mill level with GPS coordinates which were used in the context of a comprehensive risk assessment of the mills in our supply chain. While the exact amount delivered from each mill is unknown, the volume RSPO SG certified delivered by a supplier is split evenly between its mills (its own mill list) which it highlighted as RSPO SG or RSPO IP and the rest of the volumes are evenly split between the other mills (MB and conventional). If a supplier didn't provide the mills' certification status, its total volume is split evenly between all its mills regardless of RSPO SG or not.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Côte d'Ivoire

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction (Lagunes)

% of total production/consumption volume

0.1

Please explain

Method to measure total percentage sourced from each location: We have mapped 99% of our palm oil supply up to the mill level with GPS coordinates which were used in the context of a comprehensive risk assessment of the mills in our supply chain. While the exact amount delivered from each mill is unknown, the volume RSPO SG certified delivered by a supplier is split evenly between its mills (its own mill list) which it highlighted as RSPO SG or RSPO IP and the rest of the volumes are evenly split between the other mills (MB and conventional). If a supplier didn't provide the mills' certification status, its total volume is split evenly between all its mills regardless of RSPO SG or not.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Côte d'Ivoire

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction (Sassandra)

% of total production/consumption volume

0.1

Please explain

Method to measure total percentage sourced from each location: We have mapped 99% of our palm oil supply up to the mill level with GPS coordinates which were used in the context of a comprehensive risk assessment of the mills in our supply chain. While the exact amount delivered from each mill is unknown, the volume RSPO SG certified delivered by a supplier is split evenly between its mills (its own mill list) which it highlighted as RSPO SG or RSPO IP and the rest of the volumes are evenly split between the other mills (MB and conventional). If a supplier didn't provide the mills' certification status, its total volume is split evenly between all its mills regardless of RSPO SG or not.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Ecuador

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction (Esmeraldas)

% of total production/consumption volume

0.3

Please explain

Method to measure total percentage sourced from each location: We have mapped 99% of our palm oil supply up to the mill level with GPS coordinates which were used in the context of a comprehensive risk assessment of the mills in our supply chain. While the exact amount delivered from each mill is unknown, the volume RSPO SG certified delivered by a supplier is split evenly between its mills (its own mill list) which it highlighted as RSPO SG or RSPO IP and the rest of the volumes are evenly split between the other mills (MB and conventional). If a supplier didn't provide the mills' certification status, its total volume is split evenly between all its mills regardless of RSPO SG or not.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Ecuador

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction (Los Rios)

% of total production/consumption volume

0.3

Please explain

Method to measure total percentage sourced from each location: We have mapped 99% of our palm oil supply up to the mill level with GPS coordinates which were used in the context of a comprehensive risk assessment of the mills in our supply chain. While the exact amount delivered from each mill is unknown, the volume RSPO SG certified delivered by a supplier is split evenly between its mills (its own mill list) which it highlighted as RSPO SG or RSPO IP and the rest of the volumes are evenly split between the other mills (MB and conventional). If a supplier didn't provide the mills' certification status, its total volume is split evenly between all its mills regardless of RSPO SG or not.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Ecuador

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction (Manabi)

% of total production/consumption volume

0.1

Please explain

Method to measure total percentage sourced from each location: We have mapped 99% of our palm oil supply up to the mill level with GPS coordinates which were used in the context of a comprehensive risk assessment of the mills in our supply chain. While the exact amount delivered from each mill is unknown, the volume RSPO SG certified delivered by a supplier is split evenly between its mills (its own mill list) which it highlighted as RSPO SG or RSPO IP and the rest of the volumes are evenly split between the other mills (MB and conventional). If a supplier didn't provide the mills' certification status, its total volume is split evenly between all its mills regardless of RSPO SG or not.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Ecuador

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction (Santo Domingo de los Colorados)

% of total production/consumption volume

0.2

Please explain

Method to measure total percentage sourced from each location: We have mapped 99% of our palm oil supply up to the mill level with GPS coordinates which were used in

the context of a comprehensive risk assessment of the mills in our supply chain. While the exact amount delivered from each mill is unknown, the volume RSPO SG certified delivered by a supplier is split evenly between its mills (its own mill list) which it highlighted as RSPO SG or RSPO IP and the rest of the volumes are evenly split between the other mills (MB and conventional). If a supplier didn't provide the mills' certification status, its total volume is split evenly between all its mills regardless of RSPO SG or not.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Gabon

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction (Estuaire)

% of total production/consumption volume

0.1

Please explain

Method to measure total percentage sourced from each location: We have mapped 99% of our palm oil supply up to the mill level with GPS coordinates which were used in the context of a comprehensive risk assessment of the mills in our supply chain. While the exact amount delivered from each mill is unknown, the volume RSPO SG certified delivered by a supplier is split evenly between its mills (its own mill list) which it highlighted as RSPO SG or RSPO IP and the rest of the volumes are evenly split between the other mills (MB and conventional). If a supplier didn't provide the mills' certification status, its total volume is split evenly between all its mills regardless of RSPO SG or not.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Gabon

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction (Ngounié)

% of total production/consumption volume

0.1

Please explain

Method to measure total percentage sourced from each location: We have mapped 99% of our palm oil supply up to the mill level with GPS coordinates which were used in the context of a comprehensive risk assessment of the mills in our supply chain. While the exact amount delivered from each mill is unknown, the volume RSPO SG certified delivered by a supplier is split evenly between its mills (its own mill list) which it highlighted as RSPO SG or RSPO IP and the rest of the volumes are evenly split between the other mills (MB and conventional). If a supplier didn't provide the mills' certification status, its total volume is split evenly between all its mills regardless of RSPO SG or not.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Guatemala

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction (Alta Verapaz)

% of total production/consumption volume

0.1

Please explain

Method to measure total percentage sourced from each location: We have mapped 99% of our palm oil supply up to the mill level with GPS coordinates which were used in the context of a comprehensive risk assessment of the mills in our supply chain. While the exact amount delivered from each mill is unknown, the volume RSPO SG certified delivered by a supplier is split evenly between its mills (its own mill list) which it highlighted as RSPO SG or RSPO IP and the rest of the volumes are evenly split between the other mills (MB and conventional). If a supplier didn't provide the mills' certification status, its total volume is split evenly between all its mills regardless of RSPO SG or not.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Guatemala

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction (Escuintla)

% of total production/consumption volume

0.1

Please explain

Method to measure total percentage sourced from each location: We have mapped 99% of our palm oil supply up to the mill level with GPS coordinates which were used in the context of a comprehensive risk assessment of the mills in our supply chain. While the exact amount delivered from each mill is unknown, the volume RSPO SG certified delivered by a supplier is split evenly between its mills (its own mill list) which it highlighted as RSPO SG or RSPO IP and the rest of the volumes are evenly split between the other mills (MB and conventional). If a supplier didn't provide the mills' certification status, its total volume is split evenly between all its mills regardless of RSPO SG or not.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Guatemala

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction (Izabal)

% of total production/consumption volume

0.2

Please explain

Method to measure total percentage sourced from each location: We have mapped 99% of our palm oil supply up to the mill level with GPS coordinates which were used in the context of a comprehensive risk assessment of the mills in our supply chain. While the exact amount delivered from each mill is unknown, the volume RSPO SG certified delivered by a supplier is split evenly between its mills (its own mill list) which it highlighted as RSPO SG or RSPO IP and the rest of the volumes are evenly split between the other mills (MB and conventional). If a supplier didn't provide the mills' certification status, its total volume is split evenly between all its mills regardless of RSPO SG or not.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Guatemala

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction (Petén)

% of total production/consumption volume

0.4

Please explain

Method to measure total percentage sourced from each location: We have mapped 99% of our palm oil supply up to the mill level with GPS coordinates which were used in the context of a comprehensive risk assessment of the mills in our supply chain. While the exact amount delivered from each mill is unknown, the volume RSPO SG certified delivered by a supplier is split evenly between its mills (its own mill list) which it highlighted as RSPO SG or RSPO IP and the rest of the volumes are evenly split between the other mills (MB and conventional). If a supplier didn't provide the mills' certification status, its total volume is split evenly between all its mills regardless of RSPO SG or not.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Guatemala

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction (Quezaltenango)

% of total production/consumption volume

0.1

Please explain

Method to measure total percentage sourced from each location: We have mapped 99% of our palm oil supply up to the mill level with GPS coordinates which were used in the context of a comprehensive risk assessment of the mills in our supply chain. While the exact amount delivered from each mill is unknown, the volume RSPO SG certified delivered by a supplier is split evenly between its mills (its own mill list) which it highlighted as RSPO SG or RSPO IP and the rest of the volumes are evenly split between the other mills (MB and conventional). If a supplier didn't provide the mills' certification status, its total volume is split evenly between all its mills regardless of RSPO SG or not.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Guatemala

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction (San Marcos)

% of total production/consumption volume

0.1

Please explain

Method to measure total percentage sourced from each location: We have mapped 99% of our palm oil supply up to the mill level with GPS coordinates which were used in the context of a comprehensive risk assessment of the mills in our supply chain. While the exact amount delivered from each mill is unknown, the volume RSPO SG certified delivered by a supplier is split evenly between its mills (its own mill list) which it highlighted as RSPO SG or RSPO IP and the rest of the volumes are evenly split between the other mills (MB and conventional). If a supplier didn't provide the mills' certification status, its total volume is split evenly between all its mills regardless of RSPO SG or not.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Honduras

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction (Atlántida)

% of total production/consumption volume

0.2

Please explain

Method to measure total percentage sourced from each location: We have mapped 99% of our palm oil supply up to the mill level with GPS coordinates which were used in the context of a comprehensive risk assessment of the mills in our supply chain. While the exact amount delivered from each mill is unknown, the volume RSPO SG

certified delivered by a supplier is split evenly between its mills (its own mill list) which it highlighted as RSPO SG or RSPO IP and the rest of the volumes are evenly split between the other mills (MB and conventional). If a supplier didn't provide the mills' certification status, its total volume is split evenly between all its mills regardless of RSPO SG or not.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Honduras

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction (Colón)

% of total production/consumption volume

0.4

Please explain

Method to measure total percentage sourced from each location: We have mapped 99% of our palm oil supply up to the mill level with GPS coordinates which were used in the context of a comprehensive risk assessment of the mills in our supply chain. While the exact amount delivered from each mill is unknown, the volume RSPO SG certified delivered by a supplier is split evenly between its mills (its own mill list) which it highlighted as RSPO SG or RSPO IP and the rest of the volumes are evenly split between the other mills (MB and conventional). If a supplier didn't provide the mills' certification status, its total volume is split evenly between all its mills regardless of RSPO SG or not.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Honduras

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction (Cortés)

% of total production/consumption volume

0.1

Please explain

Method to measure total percentage sourced from each location: We have mapped 99% of our palm oil supply up to the mill level with GPS coordinates which were used in the context of a comprehensive risk assessment of the mills in our supply chain. While the exact amount delivered from each mill is unknown, the volume RSPO SG certified delivered by a supplier is split evenly between its mills (its own mill list) which it highlighted as RSPO SG or RSPO IP and the rest of the volumes are evenly split between the other mills (MB and conventional). If a supplier didn't provide the mills' certification status, its total volume is split evenly between all its mills regardless of RSPO SG or not.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Honduras

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction (Yoro)

% of total production/consumption volume

0.1

Please explain

Method to measure total percentage sourced from each location: We have mapped 99% of our palm oil supply up to the mill level with GPS coordinates which were used in the context of a comprehensive risk assessment of the mills in our supply chain. While the exact amount delivered from each mill is unknown, the volume RSPO SG certified delivered by a supplier is split evenly between its mills (its own mill list) which it highlighted as RSPO SG or RSPO IP and the rest of the volumes are evenly split between the other mills (MB and conventional). If a supplier didn't provide the mills' certification status, its total volume is split evenly between all its mills regardless of RSPO SG or not.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

India

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction (Andhra Pradesh)

% of total production/consumption volume

0.3

Please explain

Method to measure total percentage sourced from each location: We have mapped 99% of our palm oil supply up to the mill level with GPS coordinates which were used in the context of a comprehensive risk assessment of the mills in our supply chain. While the exact amount delivered from each mill is unknown, the volume RSPO SG certified delivered by a supplier is split evenly between its mills (its own mill list) which it highlighted as RSPO SG or RSPO IP and the rest of the volumes are evenly split between the other mills (MB and conventional). If a supplier didn't provide the mills' certification status, its total volume is split evenly between all its mills regardless of RSPO SG or not.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

India

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction (Tamil Nadu)

% of total production/consumption volume

0.1

Please explain

Method to measure total percentage sourced from each location: We have mapped 99% of our palm oil supply up to the mill level with GPS coordinates which were used in the context of a comprehensive risk assessment of the mills in our supply chain. While the exact amount delivered from each mill is unknown, the volume RSPO SG certified delivered by a supplier is split evenly between its mills (its own mill list) which it highlighted as RSPO SG or RSPO IP and the rest of the volumes are evenly split between the other mills (MB and conventional). If a supplier didn't provide the mills' certification status, its total volume is split evenly between all its mills regardless of RSPO SG or not.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

India

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction (Telangana)

% of total production/consumption volume

0.1

Please explain

Method to measure total percentage sourced from each location: We have mapped 99% of our palm oil supply up to the mill level with GPS coordinates which were used in the context of a comprehensive risk assessment of the mills in our supply chain. While the exact amount delivered from each mill is unknown, the volume RSPO SG certified delivered by a supplier is split evenly between its mills (its own mill list) which it highlighted as RSPO SG or RSPO IP and the rest of the volumes are evenly split between the other mills (MB and conventional). If a supplier didn't provide the mills' certification status, its total volume is split evenly between all its mills regardless of RSPO SG or not.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Indonesia

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction (Aceh)

% of total production/consumption volume

2.6

Please explain

Method to measure total percentage sourced from each location: We have mapped 99% of our palm oil supply up to the mill level with GPS coordinates which were used in the context of a comprehensive risk assessment of the mills in our supply chain. While the exact amount delivered from each mill is unknown, the volume RSPO SG certified delivered by a supplier is split evenly between its mills (its own mill list) which it highlighted as RSPO SG or RSPO IP and the rest of the volumes are evenly split between the other mills (MB and conventional). If a supplier didn't provide the mills' certification status, its total volume is split evenly between all its mills regardless of RSPO SG or not.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Indonesia

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction (Bangka Belitung)

% of total production/consumption volume

1.1

Please explain

Method to measure total percentage sourced from each location: We have mapped 99% of our palm oil supply up to the mill level with GPS coordinates which were used in the context of a comprehensive risk assessment of the mills in our supply chain. While the exact amount delivered from each mill is unknown, the volume RSPO SG certified delivered by a supplier is split evenly between its mills (its own mill list) which it highlighted as RSPO SG or RSPO IP and the rest of the volumes are evenly split between the other mills (MB and conventional). If a supplier didn't provide the mills' certification status, its total volume is split evenly between all its mills regardless of RSPO SG or not.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Indonesia

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction (Bangka Tengah)

% of total production/consumption volume

0.1

Please explain

Method to measure total percentage sourced from each location: We have mapped 99% of our palm oil supply up to the mill level with GPS coordinates which were used in the context of a comprehensive risk assessment of the mills in our supply chain. While the exact amount delivered from each mill is unknown, the volume RSPO SG certified delivered by a supplier is split evenly between its mills (its own mill list) which it highlighted as RSPO SG or RSPO IP and the rest of the volumes are evenly split

between the other mills (MB and conventional). If a supplier didn't provide the mills' certification status, its total volume is split evenly between all its mills regardless of RSPO SG or not.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Indonesia

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction (Banten)

% of total production/consumption volume

0.1

Please explain

Method to measure total percentage sourced from each location: We have mapped 99% of our palm oil supply up to the mill level with GPS coordinates which were used in the context of a comprehensive risk assessment of the mills in our supply chain. While the exact amount delivered from each mill is unknown, the volume RSPO SG certified delivered by a supplier is split evenly between its mills (its own mill list) which it highlighted as RSPO SG or RSPO IP and the rest of the volumes are evenly split between the other mills (MB and conventional). If a supplier didn't provide the mills' certification status, its total volume is split evenly between all its mills regardless of RSPO SG or not.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Indonesia

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction (Bengkulu)

% of total production/consumption volume

1.6

Please explain

Method to measure total percentage sourced from each location: We have mapped 99% of our palm oil supply up to the mill level with GPS coordinates which were used in the context of a comprehensive risk assessment of the mills in our supply chain. While the exact amount delivered from each mill is unknown, the volume RSPO SG certified delivered by a supplier is split evenly between its mills (its own mill list) which it highlighted as RSPO SG or RSPO IP and the rest of the volumes are evenly split between the other mills (MB and conventional). If a supplier didn't provide the mills' certification status, its total volume is split evenly between all its mills regardless of RSPO SG or not.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Indonesia

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction (Jambi)

% of total production/consumption volume

4.4

Please explain

Method to measure total percentage sourced from each location: We have mapped 99% of our palm oil supply up to the mill level with GPS coordinates which were used in the context of a comprehensive risk assessment of the mills in our supply chain. While the exact amount delivered from each mill is unknown, the volume RSPO SG certified delivered by a supplier is split evenly between its mills (its own mill list) which it highlighted as RSPO SG or RSPO IP and the rest of the volumes are evenly split between the other mills (MB and conventional). If a supplier didn't provide the mills' certification status, its total volume is split evenly between all its mills regardless of RSPO SG or not.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Indonesia

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction (Kalimantan Barat)

% of total production/consumption volume

5.7

Please explain

Method to measure total percentage sourced from each location: We have mapped 99% of our palm oil supply up to the mill level with GPS coordinates which were used in the context of a comprehensive risk assessment of the mills in our supply chain. While the exact amount delivered from each mill is unknown, the volume RSPO SG certified delivered by a supplier is split evenly between its mills (its own mill list) which it highlighted as RSPO SG or RSPO IP and the rest of the volumes are evenly split between the other mills (MB and conventional). If a supplier didn't provide the mills' certification status, its total volume is split evenly between all its mills regardless of RSPO SG or not.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Indonesia

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction (Kalimantan Selatan)

% of total production/consumption volume

2

Please explain

Method to measure total percentage sourced from each location: We have mapped 99% of our palm oil supply up to the mill level with GPS coordinates which were used in the context of a comprehensive risk assessment of the mills in our supply chain. While the exact amount delivered from each mill is unknown, the volume RSPO SG certified delivered by a supplier is split evenly between its mills (its own mill list) which it highlighted as RSPO SG or RSPO IP and the rest of the volumes are evenly split between the other mills (MB and conventional). If a supplier didn't provide the mills' certification status, its total volume is split evenly between all its mills regardless of RSPO SG or not.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Indonesia

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction (Kalimantan Tengah)

% of total production/consumption volume

5.6

Please explain

Method to measure total percentage sourced from each location: We have mapped 99% of our palm oil supply up to the mill level with GPS coordinates which were used in the context of a comprehensive risk assessment of the mills in our supply chain. While the exact amount delivered from each mill is unknown, the volume RSPO SG certified delivered by a supplier is split evenly between its mills (its own mill list) which it highlighted as RSPO SG or RSPO IP and the rest of the volumes are evenly split between the other mills (MB and conventional). If a supplier didn't provide the mills' certification status, its total volume is split evenly between all its mills regardless of RSPO SG or not.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Indonesia

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction (Kalimantan Timur)

% of total production/consumption volume

5.3

Please explain

Method to measure total percentage sourced from each location: We have mapped 99% of our palm oil supply up to the mill level with GPS coordinates which were used in the context of a comprehensive risk assessment of the mills in our supply chain. While the exact amount delivered from each mill is unknown, the volume RSPO SG certified delivered by a supplier is split evenly between its mills (its own mill list) which it highlighted as RSPO SG or RSPO IP and the rest of the volumes are evenly split between the other mills (MB and conventional). If a supplier didn't provide the mills' certification status, its total volume is split evenly between all its mills regardless of RSPO SG or not.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Indonesia

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction (Kepulauan Riau)

% of total production/consumption volume

0.1

Please explain

Method to measure total percentage sourced from each location: We have mapped 99% of our palm oil supply up to the mill level with GPS coordinates which were used in the context of a comprehensive risk assessment of the mills in our supply chain. While the exact amount delivered from each mill is unknown, the volume RSPO SG certified delivered by a supplier is split evenly between its mills (its own mill list) which it highlighted as RSPO SG or RSPO IP and the rest of the volumes are evenly split between the other mills (MB and conventional). If a supplier didn't provide the mills' certification status, its total volume is split evenly between all its mills regardless of RSPO SG or not.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Indonesia

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction (Lampung)

% of total production/consumption volume

0.9

Please explain

Method to measure total percentage sourced from each location: We have mapped 99% of our palm oil supply up to the mill level with GPS coordinates which were used in the context of a comprehensive risk assessment of the mills in our supply chain. While the exact amount delivered from each mill is unknown, the volume RSPO SG certified delivered by a supplier is split evenly between its mills (its own mill list) which it highlighted as RSPO SG or RSPO IP and the rest of the volumes are evenly split between the other mills (MB and conventional). If a supplier didn't provide the mills' certification status, its total volume is split evenly between all its mills regardless of

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Indonesia

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction (Papua)

% of total production/consumption volume

0.2

Please explain

Method to measure total percentage sourced from each location: We have mapped 99% of our palm oil supply up to the mill level with GPS coordinates which were used in the context of a comprehensive risk assessment of the mills in our supply chain. While the exact amount delivered from each mill is unknown, the volume RSPO SG certified delivered by a supplier is split evenly between its mills (its own mill list) which it highlighted as RSPO SG or RSPO IP and the rest of the volumes are evenly split between the other mills (MB and conventional). If a supplier didn't provide the mills' certification status, its total volume is split evenly between all its mills regardless of RSPO SG or not.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Indonesia

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction (Papua Barat)

% of total production/consumption volume

0.1

Please explain

Method to measure total percentage sourced from each location: We have mapped 99% of our palm oil supply up to the mill level with GPS coordinates which were used in the context of a comprehensive risk assessment of the mills in our supply chain. While the exact amount delivered from each mill is unknown, the volume RSPO SG certified delivered by a supplier is split evenly between its mills (its own mill list) which it highlighted as RSPO SG or RSPO IP and the rest of the volumes are evenly split between the other mills (MB and conventional). If a supplier didn't provide the mills' certification status, its total volume is split evenly between all its mills regardless of RSPO SG or not.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Indonesia

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction (Riau)

% of total production/consumption volume

12.6

Please explain

Method to measure total percentage sourced from each location: We have mapped 99% of our palm oil supply up to the mill level with GPS coordinates which were used in the context of a comprehensive risk assessment of the mills in our supply chain. While the exact amount delivered from each mill is unknown, the volume RSPO SG certified delivered by a supplier is split evenly between its mills (its own mill list) which it highlighted as RSPO SG or RSPO IP and the rest of the volumes are evenly split between the other mills (MB and conventional). If a supplier didn't provide the mills' certification status, its total volume is split evenly between all its mills regardless of RSPO SG or not.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Indonesia

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction (Sulawesi Barat)

% of total production/consumption volume

0.5

Please explain

Method to measure total percentage sourced from each location: We have mapped 99% of our palm oil supply up to the mill level with GPS coordinates which were used in the context of a comprehensive risk assessment of the mills in our supply chain. While the exact amount delivered from each mill is unknown, the volume RSPO SG certified delivered by a supplier is split evenly between its mills (its own mill list) which it highlighted as RSPO SG or RSPO IP and the rest of the volumes are evenly split between the other mills (MB and conventional). If a supplier didn't provide the mills' certification status, its total volume is split evenly between all its mills regardless of RSPO SG or not.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Indonesia

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction (Sulawesi Selatan)

% of total production/consumption volume

0.3

Please explain

Method to measure total percentage sourced from each location: We have mapped 99% of our palm oil supply up to the mill level with GPS coordinates which were used in the context of a comprehensive risk assessment of the mills in our supply chain. While the exact amount delivered from each mill is unknown, the volume RSPO SG certified delivered by a supplier is split evenly between its mills (its own mill list) which it highlighted as RSPO SG or RSPO IP and the rest of the volumes are evenly split between the other mills (MB and conventional). If a supplier didn't provide the mills' certification status, its total volume is split evenly between all its mills regardless of RSPO SG or not.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Indonesia

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction (Sulawesi Tengah)

% of total production/consumption volume

0.5

Please explain

Method to measure total percentage sourced from each location: We have mapped 99% of our palm oil supply up to the mill level with GPS coordinates which were used in the context of a comprehensive risk assessment of the mills in our supply chain. While the exact amount delivered from each mill is unknown, the volume RSPO SG certified delivered by a supplier is split evenly between its mills (its own mill list) which it highlighted as RSPO SG or RSPO IP and the rest of the volumes are evenly split between the other mills (MB and conventional). If a supplier didn't provide the mills' certification status, its total volume is split evenly between all its mills regardless of RSPO SG or not.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Indonesia

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction (Sulawesi Tenggara)

% of total production/consumption volume

0.1

Please explain

Method to measure total percentage sourced from each location: We have mapped 99% of our palm oil supply up to the mill level with GPS coordinates which were used in the context of a comprehensive risk assessment of the mills in our supply chain. While the exact amount delivered from each mill is unknown, the volume RSPO SG certified delivered by a supplier is split evenly between its mills (its own mill list) which it highlighted as RSPO SG or RSPO IP and the rest of the volumes are evenly split between the other mills (MB and conventional). If a supplier didn't provide the mills' certification status, its total volume is split evenly between all its mills regardless of RSPO SG or not.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Indonesia

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction (Sumatera Barat)

% of total production/consumption volume

1.9

Please explain

Method to measure total percentage sourced from each location: We have mapped 99% of our palm oil supply up to the mill level with GPS coordinates which were used in the context of a comprehensive risk assessment of the mills in our supply chain. While the exact amount delivered from each mill is unknown, the volume RSPO SG certified delivered by a supplier is split evenly between its mills (its own mill list) which it highlighted as RSPO SG or RSPO IP and the rest of the volumes are evenly split between the other mills (MB and conventional). If a supplier didn't provide the mills' certification status, its total volume is split evenly between all its mills regardless of RSPO SG or not.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Indonesia

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction (Sumatera Selatan)

% of total production/consumption volume

4.2

Please explain

Method to measure total percentage sourced from each location: We have mapped 99% of our palm oil supply up to the mill level with GPS coordinates which were used in the context of a comprehensive risk assessment of the mills in our supply chain. While the exact amount delivered from each mill is unknown, the volume RSPO SG certified delivered by a supplier is split evenly between its mills (its own mill list) which it highlighted as RSPO SG or RSPO IP and the rest of the volumes are evenly split between the other mills (MB and conventional). If a supplier didn't provide the mills' certification status, its total volume is split evenly between all its mills regardless of RSPO SG or not.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Indonesia

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction (Sumatera Utara)

% of total production/consumption volume

9.9

Please explain

Method to measure total percentage sourced from each location: We have mapped 99% of our palm oil supply up to the mill level with GPS coordinates which were used in the context of a comprehensive risk assessment of the mills in our supply chain. While the exact amount delivered from each mill is unknown, the volume RSPO SG certified delivered by a supplier is split evenly between its mills (its own mill list) which it highlighted as RSPO SG or RSPO IP and the rest of the volumes are evenly split between the other mills (MB and conventional). If a supplier didn't provide the mills' certification status, its total volume is split evenly between all its mills regardless of RSPO SG or not.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Liberia

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction (GrandBassa)

% of total production/consumption volume

0.1

Please explain

Method to measure total percentage sourced from each location: We have mapped 99% of our palm oil supply up to the mill level with GPS coordinates which were used in the context of a comprehensive risk assessment of the mills in our supply chain. While the exact amount delivered from each mill is unknown, the volume RSPO SG certified delivered by a supplier is split evenly between its mills (its own mill list) which it highlighted as RSPO SG or RSPO IP and the rest of the volumes are evenly split between the other mills (MB and conventional). If a supplier didn't provide the mills' certification status, its total volume is split evenly between all its mills regardless of RSPO SG or not.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Malaysia

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction (Johor)

% of total production/consumption volume

4.1

Please explain

Method to measure total percentage sourced from each location: We have mapped 99% of our palm oil supply up to the mill level with GPS coordinates which were used in the context of a comprehensive risk assessment of the mills in our supply chain. While the exact amount delivered from each mill is unknown, the volume RSPO SG certified delivered by a supplier is split evenly between its mills (its own mill list) which it highlighted as RSPO SG or RSPO IP and the rest of the volumes are evenly split between the other mills (MB and conventional). If a supplier didn't provide the mills' certification status, its total volume is split evenly between all its mills regardless of RSPO SG or not.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Malaysia

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction (Kedah)

% of total production/consumption volume

0.3

Please explain

Method to measure total percentage sourced from each location: We have mapped 99% of our palm oil supply up to the mill level with GPS coordinates which were used in the context of a comprehensive risk assessment of the mills in our supply chain. While the exact amount delivered from each mill is unknown, the volume RSPO SG certified delivered by a supplier is split evenly between its mills (its own mill list) which it highlighted as RSPO SG or RSPO IP and the rest of the volumes are evenly split between the other mills (MB and conventional). If a supplier didn't provide the mills' certification status, its total volume is split evenly between all its mills regardless of RSPO SG or not.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Malaysia

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction (Kelantan)

% of total production/consumption volume

0.6

Please explain

Method to measure total percentage sourced from each location: We have mapped 99% of our palm oil supply up to the mill level with GPS coordinates which were used in the context of a comprehensive risk assessment of the mills in our supply chain. While the exact amount delivered from each mill is unknown, the volume RSPO SG certified delivered by a supplier is split evenly between its mills (its own mill list) which it highlighted as RSPO SG or RSPO IP and the rest of the volumes are evenly split between the other mills (MB and conventional). If a supplier didn't provide the mills' certification status, its total volume is split evenly between all its mills regardless of RSPO SG or not.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Malaysia

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction (Melaka)

% of total production/consumption volume

0.2

Please explain

Method to measure total percentage sourced from each location: We have mapped 99% of our palm oil supply up to the mill level with GPS coordinates which were used in the context of a comprehensive risk assessment of the mills in our supply chain. While the exact amount delivered from each mill is unknown, the volume RSPO SG certified delivered by a supplier is split evenly between its mills (its own mill list) which it highlighted as RSPO SG or RSPO IP and the rest of the volumes are evenly split between the other mills (MB and conventional). If a supplier didn't provide the mills' certification status, its total volume is split evenly between all its mills regardless of RSPO SG or not.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Malaysia

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction (Negeri Sembilan)

% of total production/consumption volume

0.9

Please explain

Method to measure total percentage sourced from each location: We have mapped 99% of our palm oil supply up to the mill level with GPS coordinates which were used in the context of a comprehensive risk assessment of the mills in our supply chain. While the exact amount delivered from each mill is unknown, the volume RSPO SG certified delivered by a supplier is split evenly between its mills (its own mill list) which it highlighted as RSPO SG or RSPO IP and the rest of the volumes are evenly split between the other mills (MB and conventional). If a supplier didn't provide the mills' certification status, its total volume is split evenly between all its mills regardless of RSPO SG or not.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Malaysia

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction (Pahang)

% of total production/consumption volume

4.1

Please explain

Method to measure total percentage sourced from each location: We have mapped 99% of our palm oil supply up to the mill level with GPS coordinates which were used in the context of a comprehensive risk assessment of the mills in our supply chain. While the exact amount delivered from each mill is unknown, the volume RSPO SG certified delivered by a supplier is split evenly between its mills (its own mill list) which it highlighted as RSPO SG or RSPO IP and the rest of the volumes are evenly split between the other mills (MB and conventional). If a supplier didn't provide the mills' certification status, its total volume is split evenly between all its mills regardless of RSPO SG or not.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Malaysia

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction (Perak)

% of total production/consumption volume

2.7

Please explain

Method to measure total percentage sourced from each location: We have mapped 99% of our palm oil supply up to the mill level with GPS coordinates which were used in the context of a comprehensive risk assessment of the mills in our supply chain. While the exact amount delivered from each mill is unknown, the volume RSPO SG certified delivered by a supplier is split evenly between its mills (its own mill list) which it highlighted as RSPO SG or RSPO IP and the rest of the volumes are evenly split between the other mills (MB and conventional). If a supplier didn't provide the mills' certification status, its total volume is split evenly between all its mills regardless of RSPO SG or not.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Malaysia

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction (Pulau Pinang)

% of total production/consumption volume

0.1

Please explain

Method to measure total percentage sourced from each location: We have mapped 99% of our palm oil supply up to the mill level with GPS coordinates which were used in the context of a comprehensive risk assessment of the mills in our supply chain. While the exact amount delivered from each mill is unknown, the volume RSPO SG certified delivered by a supplier is split evenly between its mills (its own mill list) which it highlighted as RSPO SG or RSPO IP and the rest of the volumes are evenly split between the other mills (MB and conventional). If a supplier didn't provide the mills' certification status, its total volume is split evenly between all its mills regardless of RSPO SG or not.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Malaysia

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction (Sabah)

% of total production/consumption volume

7.7

Please explain

Method to measure total percentage sourced from each location: We have mapped 99% of our palm oil supply up to the mill level with GPS coordinates which were used in the context of a comprehensive risk assessment of the mills in our supply chain. While the exact amount delivered from each mill is unknown, the volume RSPO SG certified delivered by a supplier is split evenly between its mills (its own mill list) which it highlighted as RSPO SG or RSPO IP and the rest of the volumes are evenly split between the other mills (MB and conventional). If a supplier didn't provide the mills' certification status, its total volume is split evenly between all its mills regardless of RSPO SG or not.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Malaysia

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction (Sarawak)

% of total production/consumption volume

4.7

Please explain

Method to measure total percentage sourced from each location: We have mapped 99% of our palm oil supply up to the mill level with GPS coordinates which were used in the context of a comprehensive risk assessment of the mills in our supply chain. While the exact amount delivered from each mill is unknown, the volume RSPO SG certified delivered by a supplier is split evenly between its mills (its own mill list) which it highlighted as RSPO SG or RSPO IP and the rest of the volumes are evenly split between the other mills (MB and conventional). If a supplier didn't provide the mills' certification status, its total volume is split evenly between all its mills regardless of RSPO SG or not.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Malaysia

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction (Selangor)

% of total production/consumption volume

1.2

Please explain

Method to measure total percentage sourced from each location: We have mapped 99% of our palm oil supply up to the mill level with GPS coordinates which were used in the context of a comprehensive risk assessment of the mills in our supply chain. While the exact amount delivered from each mill is unknown, the volume RSPO SG certified delivered by a supplier is split evenly between its mills (its own mill list) which it highlighted as RSPO SG or RSPO IP and the rest of the volumes are evenly split between the other mills (MB and conventional). If a supplier didn't provide the mills' certification status, its total volume is split evenly between all its mills regardless of RSPO SG or not.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Malaysia

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction (Trengganu)

% of total production/consumption volume

0.7

Please explain

Method to measure total percentage sourced from each location: We have mapped 99% of our palm oil supply up to the mill level with GPS coordinates which were used in the context of a comprehensive risk assessment of the mills in our supply chain. While the exact amount delivered from each mill is unknown, the volume RSPO SG certified delivered by a supplier is split evenly between its mills (its own mill list) which it highlighted as RSPO SG or RSPO IP and the rest of the volumes are evenly split between the other mills (MB and conventional). If a supplier didn't provide the mills' certification status, its total volume is split evenly between all its mills regardless of RSPO SG or not.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Mexico

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction (Campeche)

% of total production/consumption volume

0.1

Please explain

Method to measure total percentage sourced from each location: We have mapped 99% of our palm oil supply up to the mill level with GPS coordinates which were used in the context of a comprehensive risk assessment of the mills in our supply chain. While the exact amount delivered from each mill is unknown, the volume RSPO SG certified delivered by a supplier is split evenly between its mills (its own mill list) which it highlighted as RSPO SG or RSPO IP and the rest of the volumes are evenly split between the other mills (MB and conventional). If a supplier didn't provide the mills' certification status, its total volume is split evenly between all its mills regardless of RSPO SG or not.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Mexico

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction (Chiapas)

% of total production/consumption volume

0.6

Please explain

Method to measure total percentage sourced from each location: We have mapped 99% of our palm oil supply up to the mill level with GPS coordinates which were used in the context of a comprehensive risk assessment of the mills in our supply chain. While the exact amount delivered from each mill is unknown, the volume RSPO SG certified delivered by a supplier is split evenly between its mills (its own mill list) which it highlighted as RSPO SG or RSPO IP and the rest of the volumes are evenly split between the other mills (MB and conventional). If a supplier didn't provide the mills' certification status, its total volume is split evenly between all its mills regardless of RSPO SG or not.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Mexico

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction (Tabasco)

% of total production/consumption volume

0.1

Please explain

Method to measure total percentage sourced from each location: We have mapped 99% of our palm oil supply up to the mill level with GPS coordinates which were used in the context of a comprehensive risk assessment of the mills in our supply chain. While the exact amount delivered from each mill is unknown, the volume RSPO SG certified delivered by a supplier is split evenly between its mills (its own mill list) which it highlighted as RSPO SG or RSPO IP and the rest of the volumes are evenly split between the other mills (MB and conventional). If a supplier didn't provide the mills' certification status, its total volume is split evenly between all its mills regardless of RSPO SG or not.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Mexico

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction (Veracruz)

% of total production/consumption volume

0.1

Please explain

Method to measure total percentage sourced from each location: We have mapped 99% of our palm oil supply up to the mill level with GPS coordinates which were used in the context of a comprehensive risk assessment of the mills in our supply chain. While the exact amount delivered from each mill is unknown, the volume RSPO SG certified delivered by a supplier is split evenly between its mills (its own mill list) which it highlighted as RSPO SG or RSPO IP and the rest of the volumes are evenly split between the other mills (MB and conventional). If a supplier didn't provide the mills' certification status, its total volume is split evenly between all its mills regardless of RSPO SG or not.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Nicaragua

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction (Atlántico Sur)

% of total production/consumption volume

0.1

Please explain

Method to measure total percentage sourced from each location: We have mapped 99% of our palm oil supply up to the mill level with GPS coordinates which were used in the context of a comprehensive risk assessment of the mills in our supply chain. While the exact amount delivered from each mill is unknown, the volume RSPO SG certified delivered by a supplier is split evenly between its mills (its own mill list) which it highlighted as RSPO SG or RSPO IP and the rest of the volumes are evenly split between the other mills (MB and conventional). If a supplier didn't provide the mills' certification status, its total volume is split evenly between all its mills regardless of RSPO SG or not.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Panama

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction (Chiriquí)

% of total production/consumption volume

0.1

Please explain

Method to measure total percentage sourced from each location: We have mapped 99% of our palm oil supply up to the mill level with GPS coordinates which were used in the context of a comprehensive risk assessment of the mills in our supply chain. While the exact amount delivered from each mill is unknown, the volume RSPO SG certified delivered by a supplier is split evenly between its mills (its own mill list) which it highlighted as RSPO SG or RSPO IP and the rest of the volumes are evenly split between the other mills (MB and conventional). If a supplier didn't provide the mills' certification status, its total volume is split evenly between all its mills regardless of RSPO SG or not.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Papua New Guinea

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction (East New Britain)

% of total production/consumption volume

0.2

Please explain

Method to measure total percentage sourced from each location: We have mapped 99% of our palm oil supply up to the mill level with GPS coordinates which were used in the context of a comprehensive risk assessment of the mills in our supply chain. While the exact amount delivered from each mill is unknown, the volume RSPO SG certified delivered by a supplier is split evenly between its mills (its own mill list) which it highlighted as RSPO SG or RSPO IP and the rest of the volumes are evenly split between the other mills (MB and conventional). If a supplier didn't provide the mills' certification status, its total volume is split evenly between all its mills regardless of RSPO SG or not.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Papua New Guinea

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction (Milne Bay)

% of total production/consumption volume

0.1

Please explain

Method to measure total percentage sourced from each location: We have mapped 99% of our palm oil supply up to the mill level with GPS coordinates which were used in the context of a comprehensive risk assessment of the mills in our supply chain. While the exact amount delivered from each mill is unknown, the volume RSPO SG certified delivered by a supplier is split evenly between its mills (its own mill list) which it highlighted as RSPO SG or RSPO IP and the rest of the volumes are evenly split between the other mills (MB and conventional). If a supplier didn't provide the mills' certification status, its total volume is split evenly between all its mills regardless of RSPO SG or not.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Papua New Guinea

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction (Morobe)

% of total production/consumption volume

0.1

Please explain

Method to measure total percentage sourced from each location: We have mapped 99% of our palm oil supply up to the mill level with GPS coordinates which were used in

the context of a comprehensive risk assessment of the mills in our supply chain. While the exact amount delivered from each mill is unknown, the volume RSPO SG certified delivered by a supplier is split evenly between its mills (its own mill list) which it highlighted as RSPO SG or RSPO IP and the rest of the volumes are evenly split between the other mills (MB and conventional). If a supplier didn't provide the mills' certification status, its total volume is split evenly between all its mills regardless of RSPO SG or not.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Papua New Guinea

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction (New Ireland)

% of total production/consumption volume

0.1

Please explain

Method to measure total percentage sourced from each location: We have mapped 99% of our palm oil supply up to the mill level with GPS coordinates which were used in the context of a comprehensive risk assessment of the mills in our supply chain. While the exact amount delivered from each mill is unknown, the volume RSPO SG certified delivered by a supplier is split evenly between its mills (its own mill list) which it highlighted as RSPO SG or RSPO IP and the rest of the volumes are evenly split between the other mills (MB and conventional). If a supplier didn't provide the mills' certification status, its total volume is split evenly between all its mills regardless of RSPO SG or not.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Papua New Guinea

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction (Oro)

% of total production/consumption volume

0.2

Please explain

Method to measure total percentage sourced from each location: We have mapped 99% of our palm oil supply up to the mill level with GPS coordinates which were used in the context of a comprehensive risk assessment of the mills in our supply chain. While the exact amount delivered from each mill is unknown, the volume RSPO SG certified delivered by a supplier is split evenly between its mills (its own mill list) which it highlighted as RSPO SG or RSPO IP and the rest of the volumes are evenly split between the other mills (MB and conventional). If a supplier didn't provide the mills' certification status, its total volume is split evenly between all its mills regardless of RSPO SG or not.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Papua New Guinea

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction (West New Britain)

% of total production/consumption volume

0.4

Please explain

Method to measure total percentage sourced from each location: We have mapped 99% of our palm oil supply up to the mill level with GPS coordinates which were used in the context of a comprehensive risk assessment of the mills in our supply chain. While the exact amount delivered from each mill is unknown, the volume RSPO SG certified delivered by a supplier is split evenly between its mills (its own mill list) which it highlighted as RSPO SG or RSPO IP and the rest of the volumes are evenly split between the other mills (MB and conventional). If a supplier didn't provide the mills' certification status, its total volume is split evenly between all its mills regardless of RSPO SG or not.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Peru

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction (Ucayali)

% of total production/consumption volume

0.2

Please explain

Method to measure total percentage sourced from each location: We have mapped 99% of our palm oil supply up to the mill level with GPS coordinates which were used in the context of a comprehensive risk assessment of the mills in our supply chain. While the exact amount delivered from each mill is unknown, the volume RSPO SG certified delivered by a supplier is split evenly between its mills (its own mill list) which it highlighted as RSPO SG or RSPO IP and the rest of the volumes are evenly split between the other mills (MB and conventional). If a supplier didn't provide the mills' certification status, its total volume is split evenly between all its mills regardless of RSPO SG or not.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Philippines

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction (Agusan del Sur)

% of total production/consumption volume

0.1

Please explain

Method to measure total percentage sourced from each location: We have mapped 99% of our palm oil supply up to the mill level with GPS coordinates which were used in the context of a comprehensive risk assessment of the mills in our supply chain. While the exact amount delivered from each mill is unknown, the volume RSPO SG certified delivered by a supplier is split evenly between its mills (its own mill list) which it highlighted as RSPO SG or RSPO IP and the rest of the volumes are evenly split between the other mills (MB and conventional). If a supplier didn't provide the mills' certification status, its total volume is split evenly between all its mills regardless of RSPO SG or not.

Forest risk commodity

Other - Cocoa

Country/Area of origin

Côte d'Ivoire

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Don't know

% of total production/consumption volume

45

Please explain

We have direct sourcing activities in Ivory Coast, Ghana, Cameroon, Indonesia and Brazil. For those countries and those activities we have traceability in our supply chain to cooperative/buying station level. Ivory Coast / Cameroon: We work with organised farmer cooperatives or equivalent.

Forest risk commodity

Other - Cocoa

Country/Area of origin

Cameroon

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Don't know

% of total production/consumption volume

10

Please explain

We have direct sourcing activities in Ivory Coast, Ghana, Cameroon, Indonesia and Brazil. For those countries and those activities we have traceability in our supply chain to cooperative/buying station level. Ivory Coast / Cameroon: We work with organised farmer cooperatives or equivalent.

Forest risk commodity

Other - Cocoa

Country/Area of origin

Indonesia

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Don't know

% of total production/consumption volume

10

Please explain

We have direct sourcing activities in Ivory Coast, Ghana, Cameroon, Indonesia and Brazil. For those countries and those activities we have traceability in our supply chain to cooperative/buying station level. Ivory Coast / Cameroon: We work with organised farmer cooperatives or equivalent.

Forest risk commodity

Other - Cocoa

Country/Area of origin

Brazil

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Don't know

% of total production/consumption volume

10

Please explain

We have direct sourcing activities in Ivory Coast, Ghana, Cameroon, Indonesia and Brazil. For those countries and those activities we have traceability in our supply chain to cooperative/buying station level. Ivory Coast / Cameroon: We work with organised farmer cooperatives or equivalent.

Forest risk commodity

Other - Cocoa

Country/Area of origin

Any other countries/areas

State or equivalent jurisdiction

<Not Applicable>

% of total production/consumption volume

25

Please explain

We have direct sourcing activities in Ivory Coast, Ghana, Cameroon, Indonesia and Brazil. For those countries and those activities we have traceability in our supply chain to cooperative/buying station level. Ivory Coast / Cameroon: We work with organised farmer cooperatives or equivalent.

F1.5e

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

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

No

Data type

<Not Applicable>

Volume produced/consumed

<Not Applicable>

Metric

<Not Applicable>

Country/Area of origin

<Not Applicable>

State or equivalent jurisdiction

<Not Applicable>

% of total production/consumption volume

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Comment

F1.6

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

No

F1.7

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

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Have you monitored or estimated your deforestation/conversion footprint?

Yes, we estimate deforestation/conversion footprint based on sourcing area

Coverage

Full consumption volume

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

During the last 5 years

Known or estimated deforestation/ conversion footprint (hectares)

7890

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

We don't have an overall assessment of the tree cover loss for Barry Callebaut's supply chain as a whole but we have it for each mill. The figure above is the average mill tree cover loss footprint from 2016 to 2021, based on the GLAD Global Forest Change data, within a 25km radius sourcing boundary. The tree loss happening in the sourcing boundary is summed without differentiating palm-related expansion from other crops, natural hazards and other causes. To remove false positives from replanting, plantations known as existing beginning of 2015 are filtered out.

Sourcing boundaries of mills often overlap, therefore tree loss events are shared between multiple mills. Because of the conservative approach taken here, the figure reported is highly overestimating the mills' deforestation footprint.

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Have you monitored or estimated your deforestation/conversion footprint?

No, but we plan to monitor or estimate our deforestation/conversion footprint in the next two years

Coverage

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Known or estimated deforestation/ conversion footprint (hectares)

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Forest risk commodity

Other - Cocoa

Have you monitored or estimated your deforestation/conversion footprint?

Yes, we estimate deforestation/conversion footprint based on sourcing area

Coverage

Partial consumption volume

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

Other, please specify (We started mapping cocoa farm polygons in 2016 and started to report on deforestation-free in 2018)

Known or estimated deforestation/ conversion footprint (hectares)

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

Driven by increasing consumer demand, cocoa farming encroachment into forests and other lands, has caused deforestation and habitat degradation. A critical component for achieving a deforestation-free supply chain is ensuring that we know the exact location of the farms we are sourcing from. Our commitment to monitoring farms covers Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Cameroon, Indonesia, Brazil, and Ecuador. In 2020/21 we mapped 240,570 (+358% in comparison to 2019/20) farms in our direct supply chain that are located within 25 kilometres of a protected forest area. As a result, we have established traceability to farm level for the cocoa volumes coming from these mapped farms. Furthermore, we enabled 55,579 hectares of agroforestry as per Cocoa & Forests Initiative (CFI) requirements and are committed to scale our efforts in an ambitious, agroforestry model in the future.

Since 2010, we estimate a total tree cover loss within our mapped cocoa farm polygons of 108'657 hectares corresponding to 12% of what we have mapped so far.

F2. Procedures

F2.1

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

Yes, forests-related risks are assessed

F2.1a

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

Palm oil

Value chain stage

Supply chain

Coverage

Full

Risk assessment procedure

Assessed as part of an established enterprise risk management framework

Frequency of assessment

More than once a year

How far into the future are risks considered?

> 6 years

Tools and methods used

Internal company methods

Global Forest Watch Pro

National specific tools and databases

Other, please specify (Technology and Satellite Monitoring; Supplier Engagement)

Issues considered

Availability of forest risk commodities

Quality of forests risk commodities

Impact of activity on the status of ecosystems and habitats

Regulation

Climate change

Tariffs or price increases

Brand damage related to forests risk commodities

Social impacts

Stakeholders considered

Customers

Employees

Investors

Local communities

NGOs

Other forest risk commodity users/producers at a local level

Regulators

Suppliers

Please explain

Barry Callebaut recognizes the forest-related risks and other environmental/social impacts linked to the sourcing of palm oil. In particular, issues related deforestation, ecosystem conversion, labor and human rights are pertinent. In addition, regulation is increasingly impacting our sourcing approach and decisions. Through sourcing decisions, we aim to work with suppliers that share our same ambitions. To address these issues and risks, we use a combination of tools and approaches.

Internal company methods: The assessment of forest-related risks and other social issues is part of our Group Enterprise Risk Management Framework. A sub-routine of this is the sourcing organization giving quarterly update presentations to the CEO/Board, where topics as to procured commodities and associated risks are discussed. In case of identified material forests-related risks, these are discussed and addressed in the Group Enterprise Risk Management Framework. This approach leverages adequate processes and resources to identify and understand forest-related risks and take the relevant measures .

Global Forest Watch Pro (GFW tool): GFW offers a variety of data and tools related to forests and commodity issues which we use to identify and manage deforestation risks. It was chosen due to its reliability, comprehensiveness, and timeliness.

National specific tools and databases: Tools such as Verisk Maplecroft are also used for high-risk regions to anticipate and understand shifts in regional risk landscapes related to forests and deforestation issues, covering the entire value chain, and considering risks >6 years. This is embedded in all decision-making processes of our organization and reviewed periodically.

Supplier Engagement: We conduct an annual supplier evaluation and engagement exercise to assess implementation progress in key areas and flag any non-compliances in relation to our policies . Key areas assessed include upstream supplier NDPE monitoring and verification, grievance management, transparency and reporting .

Technology and Satellite Monitoring: We use a professional service for monitoring deforestation and supply chain relationships in near real-time from plantation to refinery. We receive monthly reports with deforestation alerts and grievances to help us obtain actionable insights into potential regulatory and environmental/social violations.

Soy

Value chain stage

Supply chain

Coverage

Full

Risk assessment procedure

Assessed as part of an established enterprise risk management framework

Frequency of assessment

More than once a year

How far into the future are risks considered?

> 6 years

Tools and methods used

Internal company methods
National specific tools and databases

Issues considered

Availability of forest risk commodities
Impact of activity on the status of ecosystems and habitats
Regulation
Climate change
Impact on water security
Brand damage related to forests risk commodities
Corruption
Social impacts
Other, please specify (Indigenous Rights)

Stakeholders considered

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

Please explain

Barry Callebaut understands the critical risk of deforestation from soy in multiple supply chains, and is a leading cause of global deforestation. Soy induced deforestation can occur to produce soy lecithin, soy oil, and feed for dairy cattle (especially in our European supply chains). We therefore assess the critical sourcing areas for deforestation in Latin America where many of these ingredients originate near a global and regional arc of deforestation. We recognize that deforestation in Latin America to produce soy is often strategically preceded by clearing for beef cattle by producers. Additionally, we recognize the impact of deforestation in the beef/soy/forest land use matrix on global GHG emissions, local rainfall patterns and water availability, as well as the negative outcomes for biodiversity and indigenous cultures.

Internal company methods: The assessment of forest-related risks and other social issues is part of our Group Enterprise Risk Management Framework. A subroutine of this is the sourcing organization giving quarterly update presentations to the CEO/Board, where topics as to procured commodities and associated risks are discussed. In case of identified material forests-related risks, these are discussed and addressed in the Group Enterprise Risk Management Framework. This approach leverages adequate processes and resources to identify and understand forest-related risks and take the relevant measures .

National specific tools and databases: National specific tools and databases are used in the context of high-risk regions. Specifically, tools from Verisk Maplecroft are used to anticipate and understand shifts in regional risk landscapes related to forests and deforestation issues, covering the entire value chain, and considering risks in the next 6 years and beyond. It is embedded in all decision-making processes of our organization and reviewed periodically. As an example, the Maplecroft risk analysis showed that soy from Serbia, Hungary, Russia, China, the US and Italy, representing close to 34% of our supply, showed a low risk of deforestation. The platform offers a variety of data and tools related to forests and commodity issues which we use to identify and manage deforestation risk related to soy production. It was chosen due to its reliability, comprehensiveness, and timeliness.

Other - Cocoa

Value chain stage

Supply chain

Coverage

Full

Risk assessment procedure

Assessed as part of an established enterprise risk management framework

Frequency of assessment

More than once a year

How far into the future are risks considered?

> 6 years

Tools and methods used

Internal company methods
Global Forest Watch Pro
National specific tools and databases

Issues considered

Availability of forest risk commodities
Impact of activity on the status of ecosystems and habitats
Regulation
Climate change

Stakeholders considered

Customers
Local communities
Regulators
Suppliers

Please explain

Direct sourcing: farmer level (GPS mapping, overlapping with maps of National Protected Areas / Parks; WWF Map Atlas; or with Global Forest Watch maps. Indirect sourcing: Country-level assessment (Maplecroft database)..

F2.2

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

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

F2.2a

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

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Scope of value chain mapping

Tier 1 suppliers

Tier 2 suppliers

Tier 3 suppliers

% of total suppliers covered within selected tier(s)

87

Description of mapping process and coverage

All palm ingredients used by Barry Callebaut are indirectly sourced via third-party suppliers and traders. To obtain Traceability to Mill (TTM) data, we conduct a traceability outreach exercise annually with all our direct suppliers to collect the universe of potential mills and plantations from where the palm we source comes from. We have obtained the mill lists (tier 2) covering 99% of our palm volumes. Through this exercise, plantation data is only shared for segregated supply.

In addition, Traceability To Plantation (TTP) is achieved via a third-party platform, which links concession data to mills with a model based on mill/plantation group-ownership and their proximity. This model is currently covering Indonesia, and by the end of July Malaysia. This enables us to link 87% of our mills to concessions.

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

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

BC Website Mill List CY2021_june22.pdf

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Scope of value chain mapping

Tier 1 suppliers

Other, please specify (State level)

% of total suppliers covered within selected tier(s)

88

Description of mapping process and coverage

Suppliers are contacted to share the farm level traceability data for the volume entering our supply chain. This level of information is not always available. Producing states or countries or crusher locations are shared instead. With a crusher we can identify the producing states drawing a 200km around the crusher.

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

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

Forest risk commodity

Other - Cocoa

Scope of value chain mapping

Own operations

Tier 1 suppliers

Tier 2 suppliers

Tier 3 suppliers

Tier 4+ suppliers

Smallholders

Customers

% of total suppliers covered within selected tier(s)

Description of mapping process and coverage

In 2019/20 we publicly disclosed our direct cocoa suppliers in Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana and Cameroon. This map is regularly updated. In 2020/21 we mapped 240,570 (+358%) farms in our direct supply chain that are located within 25 kilometers of a protected forest area. As a result, we have established traceability to farm level for the cocoa volumes coming from these mapped farms.

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

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

F3. Risks and opportunities

F3.1

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

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

F3.1a

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

Definition of 'substantive financial or strategic impact'

Each identified risk is rated on a 6-by-6 Matrix (described below in detail). Risks determined to have SUBSTANTIVE FINANCIAL IMPACT are those that exceed a combined score based on the financial impact and probability of occurrence. For example, this could be a risk having a financial impact of over CHF 600m despite a low probability of occurrence. Likewise, a risk with the probability of occurring once a year would be defined as substantive even if the financial impact is low. Consequently, any combination of financial impact and probability of occurrence that exceeds the equivalency line on the company's risk map would be defined as substantive. In addition, the reputational impact is also assessed. If the reputational impact is determined to be important then this could define a risk as having substantive STRATEGIC IMPACT even if the financial impact and/or probability of occurrence would not.

Description of the quantifiable indicator(s) used to define substantive financial or strategic impact

The 6-by-6 Matrix assesses any identified risk in terms of its probability of occurrence, financial impact, and reputational impact.

Probability of occurrences ranges from risks potentially occurring once every:

1. 32 years
2. 16 years
3. 8 years
4. 4 years
5. 2 years
6. year.

The *financial impact* is measured as a 1 year impact on EBIT in case the risk occurs. On group level the (logarithmic) scale ranges from a financial impact of:

1. less than CHF 19m
2. CHF 20m - 38m
3. CHF 39m - 75m
4. CHF 76m - 150m
5. CHF 151m - 300m
6. CHF 301m - 600m and more

The *reputational impact* (qualitative impact on the reputation/image of the company) is defined on a six-level scale from:

1. negligible
2. bearable
3. noticeable
4. important
5. dangerous
6. catastrophic

The risks are assessed and rated based in interactive workshops using expert judgements from various functions within the company. The risk assessment approach is applied to risks related to both direct operations and Barry Callebaut's supply chain. Each risk is reviewed annually to reflect changes in any of the three risk dimensions.

F3.1b

(F3.1b) For your disclosed forest risk commodity(ies), provide details of risks identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business, and your response to those risks.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Type of risk

Reputational and markets

Geographical scale

Global

Where in your value chain does the risk driver occur?

Supply chain

Primary risk driver

Availability of certified sustainable material

Primary potential impact

Reduced demand for products and services

Company-specific description

As part of our Forever Chocolate program it is our goal to have 100% sustainable ingredients in all of our products by 2025. This includes palm oil. Between 11 and 20 percent of Barry Callebaut's revenue was dependent on palm oil in the financial year 2020/21, which highlights the importance of a single commodity such as palm oil to Barry Callebaut's business. In addition, compound (i.e. chocolate that contains significant amounts of palm oil) is especially important in Asia, which is a growing market for us.

Purchasing RSPO-certified palm oil plays an important role in helping us reach our 100% sustainable palm oil commitment. However, the global supply of RSPO-certified palm oil has been limited to around 19% for the last few years. For these reasons disruptions and limits in the supply of certified sustainable material has the potential to impact Barry Callebaut's palm oil sourcing and subsequently the ability to provide sufficient sustainable products to our customers. This can pose a challenge to Barry Callebaut in order to buy the required quantity of palm (kernel) oil and derivatives from certified sources and at competitive prices, which in turn has the potential to affect our own direct operations, as our customers may switch to other suppliers should we be unable to provide sufficient certified material.

Timeframe

1-3 years

Magnitude of potential impact

Medium

Likelihood

Likely

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact (currency)

72000000

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial

Potential loss in revenue due to reduced demand for products and services might be significant and impact up to 1% of the company's global revenue. This is an estimate based on internal expert judgement and available market data as well as customer feedback. At 7.2bn in sales revenue this equates to 72m in potentially lost revenue.

Primary response to risk

Tighter supplier performance standards

Description of response

In order to mitigate this risk, we have taken several actions: We have implemented a response strategy to avoid single source situations and have several suppliers qualified, so that in case of short-term reduced certified supply alternative sources can be used. To ensure long-term availability of certified material and to improve existing certification, we are an active member of RSPO and participate in consultations to strengthen the certification's credibility towards eliminating deforestation.

We are also engaging and evaluating our suppliers on requirements beyond RSPO certification. This has included updating our Sustainable Sourcing Policy for Palm Oil to strengthen our commitments in line with No Deforestation, No Peatland and No Exploitation (NDPE) and the Accountability Framework. To deliver on the commitments as set out in our new policy, we are working on using various tools and approaches. . These include but are not limited to: Enhancing our traceability to mill and plantation data, monitoring grievances related to deforestation and human rights, using satellite monitoring to receive alerts of deforestation, and conducting an evaluation of our suppliers on an annual basis to determine their level of NDPE implementation. This diversified approach is effective in maintaining the availability of sustainable palm oil (beyond RSPO), as well as at improving the resilience of our supply chain

Cost of response

700000

Explanation of cost of response

While the specific actual cost of this response is not quantified at corporate level, the majority of this cost is directly related to our Forever Chocolate sustainability program. The estimated response cost for palm oil includes our memberships in relevant organisations, such as RSPO, dedicated projects on palm oil and deforestation monitoring in our supply chain, as well as time spent by our team.

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Type of risk

Reputational and markets

Geographical scale

Global

Where in your value chain does the risk driver occur?

Supply chain

Primary risk driver

Increased stakeholder concern or negative stakeholder feedback

Primary potential impact

Reduced demand for products and services

Company-specific description

As part of our Forever Chocolate program it is our goal to have 100% sustainable ingredients in all of our products by 2025. This includes soy. Between 61-70% of BC's revenue was dependent on soy in the financial year 2020/2021, which highlights the importance of a single commodity to our business as soy lecithin is an emulsifier that acts as a food stabilizer.

Disruptions in the supply of certified sustainable material has the potential to impact BC's soy sourcing and subsequently the ability to provide sufficient sustainable products to our customers. Soy production is linked in the media to key agricultural issues, such as environmental impact, labor conditions, forced labor, traceability, land use change and biodiversity loss. Issues specific to Brazil are under scrutiny, such as the displacement of indigenous populations due to the expansion of soy plantations. BC perceives that the supply of certified soy is plentiful, but there is a lack of consumer awareness. This may lead to increased due diligence requirements for BC as well as reduced consumer demand, affecting our direct operations, should we be associated in the press with adverse effects or issues surrounding our soy supply chain. BC is an

active participant in the Statement of Support (SOS, Cerrado Manifesto) in developing solutions to deforestation. We are working with our suppliers to achieve assured zero deforestation and explore restoration as well as expansion of protected areas.

Timeframe

1-3 years

Magnitude of potential impact

Medium-high

Likelihood

More likely than not

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact (currency)

360000000

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial

The potential financial impact figure was estimated in relation to annual revenue. In case of significantly reduced demand for our products, associated with issue issues surrounding our soy supply chain and corresponding negative media coverage, the potential financial impact could be significant, an estimated 5% loss of revenue associated with reduced supply, equivalent to approx. CHF 360 million (calculation: CHF 7,200,000,000 x 0.05 = CHF 360,000,000).

Primary response to risk

Increased use of sustainably sourced materials

Description of response

Conventional soy production has rapidly grown across Brazil, a strong effort is being made to tackle the impacts of this expansion. The conversion of forests and savannas to soy plantations is a big threat to ecosystems. We have implemented a response strategy by ramping up our sourcing of ProTerra Certified Soy to be able to offer this in our chocolate products containing soy. ProTerra ensures that key issues are tackled in soy production and provides a traceable, non-GMO certified product. Additionally, Barry Callebaut has recently become a signatory of the Cerrado Manifesto. It declares to protect Brazil's Cerrado, a 2 million square km tropical savanna ecoregion under threat from deforestation and native vegetation loss.

In addition, our Sustainable Sourcing Policy for Soy contains principles which are the foundation to creating a more sustainable soy sector. To meet our commitment of 100% sustainable ingredients by 2025, we require all suppliers to work with their supply chains towards these principles and to regularly show significant progress. This will be evaluated using accepted industry standards and certification schemes, namely ProTerra, RTRS, etc. Due to the diversified approach outlined above, our efforts have been effective in maintaining the availability of sustainable soy, as well as at improving the resilience at the asset and corporate level, which is likely to prevent future financial, operational or strategic impacts.

Cost of response

40000

Explanation of cost of response

While the specific actual cost of this response is not quantified at corporate level, part of this cost is directly related to our Forever Chocolate sustainability program. The estimated response cost for soy includes our efforts to increase and secure soy from certified sources, e.g. the additional cost associated with sourcing ProTerra certified soy and our engagements in this context, as well as in the context of the Cerrado Manifesto and other engagements, and the maintenance and monitoring of progress regarding our Sustainable Sourcing Policy for Soy.

Forest risk commodity

Other - Cocoa

Type of risk

Reputational and markets

Geographical scale

Global

Where in your value chain does the risk driver occur?

Supply chain

Primary risk driver

Increased stakeholder concern or negative stakeholder feedback

Primary potential impact

Brand damage

Company-specific description

The majority of Barry Callebaut's primary commodity (cocoa) comes from countries with a high risk and pace of deforestation. In Ivory Coast and Ghana, cocoa is one of the drivers for deforestation or forest degradation.

Timeframe

1-3 years

Magnitude of potential impact

High

Likelihood

Likely

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact (currency)

360000000

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial

The potential financial impact figure was estimated in relation to annual revenue. The primary impact would be on the sales of sustainable products. At the moment, the figure represents 25-30% of our chocolate sales. In case of significantly reduced demand for our products, associated with issue issues surrounding our cocoa supply chain and corresponding negative media coverage, the potential financial impact could be significant, an estimated 5% loss of revenue associated with reduced supply, equivalent to CHF 360 million.

Primary response to risk

Greater due diligence

Description of response

Barry Callebaut fully embraces the risk and has set off on the following response: (1) join the industry and national governments in efforts to curb deforestation; (2) Create and analyse GPS maps of our farmers and their farms: work with farmers who are not deforesting and suspend sourcing from farmers who might be exposed to high risk of deforestation or already growing cocoa on deforested land; (3) develop approach to gain a similar level of insight into forest risk in our indirect sourcing; (4) work with certification schemes to make the more deforestation bullet proof. At the moment Barry Callebaut does not consider sustainability certifications as a sufficient risk mitigation measure (apart from the certifications mentioned in the section on Palm oil and Soy above); (5) work on reforestation and forest conservation projects which would deliver agroforestry beans.

Cost of response

2000000

Explanation of cost of response

Barry Callebaut and our partners invested more than CHF 2 million into GPS mapping of our farmers alone.

F3.2

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

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

F3.2a

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

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Type of opportunity

Resilience

Where in your value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operation

Primary forests-related opportunity

Improved response to regulatory changes

Company-specific description & strategy to realize opportunity

Governments and regions, including the EU, UK and Switzerland, are implementing due-diligence regulations to prevent raw materials associated with deforestation and human rights impacts entering markets. To be able to meet these regulatory requirements, Barry Callebaut is expected to go beyond certification. In fact, a report adopted by the EU Parliament highlighted that certification schemes can only be complementary and not replace due diligence by companies due to concerns that certification schemes alone are not effective. As part of our Forever Chocolate strategy, we have been working towards 100% sustainable ingredients in all our chocolate products since 2016. For palm oil, we have developed a multifaceted approach to address environmental and social risks linked to the sourcing of palm oil. As a result, we have been able to future-proof our approach to due diligence in preparation for upcoming legal requirements and growing expectations across global value chains.

We have updated our Sustainable Sourcing Policy for Palm Oil to strengthen our commitments in line with No Deforestation, No Peatland and No Exploitation (NDPE) and the Accountability Framework. In addition, we have reviewed our overall plan for sourcing sustainable palm oil and have developed additional activities to ensure we are able to deliver on the commitments as set out in our new policy and be able to meet the requirements of the upcoming regulations. Some of these activities include: Enhancing our traceability to mill and plantation data, monitoring grievances related to deforestation and human rights, using satellite monitoring to receive alerts of deforestation, and conducting an evaluation of our suppliers on an annual basis to determine their level of NDPE implementation.

Estimated timeframe for realization

1-3 years

Magnitude of potential impact

Medium-high

Likelihood

Very likely

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

72000000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

It is estimated that potential gain in revenue due to improved responses to regulatory changes (which in turn can protect the reputational value of the business) could add over 1% of the company's global revenue. At 7.2bn in sales revenue this equates to 72m in potential revenue increase.

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Type of opportunity

Products & services

Where in your value chain does the opportunity occur?

Supply chain

Primary forests-related opportunity

Increased brand value

Company-specific description & strategy to realize opportunity

Explanation:

As part of our Forever Chocolate program it is our goal to have 100% sustainable ingredients in all of our products by 2025. This includes soy. Between 61 and 70 percent of Barry Callebaut's revenue was dependent on soy in the financial year 2020/21, which highlights the importance of a single commodity such as soy to Barry Callebaut's business.

Several customers have expressed their interest to buy products from Barry Callebaut whose ingredients are ProTerra certified or otherwise certified sustainable. We believe that positioning ourselves as leaders with regards to addressing the issues related to soy production can significantly increase our brand value and generate increased customer demand for certified products.

Strategy:

A strategy has been implemented to take advantage of this opportunity as part of our Forever Chocolate Program. In this context, Barry Callebaut has committed to sourcing 100% sustainable ingredients by 2025. Our sustainable soy is sourced via ProTerra which ensures a sustainable and GMO free source of soy for use in our final products. ProTerra is the industry leader in certified sustainable soy cultivation, mainly sourced from Brazil. Barry Callebaut has recently become a signatory of the Cerrado Manifesto. The Manifesto declares to protect Brazil's Cerrado, a 2 million square kilometre tropical savanna ecoregion under threat from deforestation and native vegetation loss. Barry Callebaut also engages with the Round Table on Responsible Soy (RTRS), which promotes responsible production, processing and trading of soy on a global level.

As part of our strategy implementation to realize the opportunity we formulated criteria that go beyond ProTerra and RTRS in our sourcing policy and our Supplier Code, and are evaluating our suppliers based on these additional criteria. This year we have taken several concrete steps:

We have engaged with suppliers to request the identification of innovative and interested farmers who would like to work on regenerative agriculture and reforestation.

We work with SAI's Dairy Working Group to assess and pilot zero deforestation soy dairy feed supply chain from Brazil to Europe.

We are working on support for the Responsible Commodities Facility to create an innovative financial tool to support farmers in preventing deforestation and restoring forests.

Estimated timeframe for realization

1-3 years

Magnitude of potential impact

Medium-low

Likelihood

More likely than not

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

72000000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

While measuring or calculating brand value itself is a challenging undertaking, it is estimated that potential gain in revenue due to improved reputational value could add over 1% of the company's global revenue. At 7.2bn in sales revenue this equates to 72m in potential revenue increase.

Forest risk commodity

Other - Cocoa

Type of opportunity

Resilience

Where in your value chain does the opportunity occur?

Supply chain

Primary forests-related opportunity

Ensuring supply chain resilience

Company-specific description & strategy to realize opportunity

Setting up and driving landscape projects in direct sourcing countries.

Estimated timeframe for realization

1-3 years

Magnitude of potential impact

Medium-high

Likelihood

Virtually certain

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

We are currently not able to attribute or anticipate increased supply chain resilience specifically related to forests-based risk commodities, in terms of monetary value.

F4. Governance

F4.1

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

Yes

F4.1a

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

Position of individual	Please explain
Board-level committee	<p>Highest level of responsibility lies with the Board of Directors (BoD), as forests-related issues impact main areas of our business and therefore need oversight and steering at the highest level. The BoD is ultimately responsible for the policies and management of the Company, establishes the strategic, accounting, organizational and financing policies to be followed, and appoints the Executive Committee, to which the BoD has delegated operational management of the Company.</p> <p>Example of a forest-related decision made by the individual/committee within the last two year: in the fiscal year 2019/20 the Board of Directors committed to SBTi. As part of this commitment, we have committed to setting science-based targets for Forest, Land, and Agriculture-related greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and removals according to the new, refined pathways in the Forest Land and Agriculture (FLAG) guidance.</p>

F4.1b

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

	Frequency that forests-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which forests-related issues are integrated	Please explain
Row 1	Scheduled - some meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overseeing acquisitions and divestiture Overseeing major capital expenditures Providing employee incentives Reviewing and guiding annual budgets Reviewing and guiding corporate responsibility strategy Reviewing and guiding strategy Reviewing innovation / R&D priorities 	<p>The Board determines the business strategy and is regularly briefed on the basis of applications filed by the Executive Committee (incl. sustainability strategy and forests-related topics). The board also reviews and approves the annual operational and investment budgets.</p> <p>Progress against forest-related targets and performance of objectives are reported regularly to the board by the Chief Executive Officer (CEO).</p> <p>All of the selected governance mechanisms are associated with the Board's responsibilities and therefore directly contribute to the Board's oversight of forests-related issues.</p>

F4.1d

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

Row 1

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

Yes

Criteria used to assess competence on forests-related issues

Our criteria used to assess competence of board members on forest-related issues is formal education on sustainability topics.

One board member who was appointed to the position of Chief Innovation, Sustainability & Quality Officer and Global Head of Gourmet, effective September 1, 2018 holds an accreditation from Cambridge University in Sustainable Leadership. In addition, he has done many courses on different sustainability topics throughout his life. He has been a member of the Executive Committee of Barry Callebaut since September 1, 2017, serving as Chief Innovations & Quality and Sustainability officer for a year before assuming the additional responsibility for Global Gourmet.

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

F4.2

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

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)	Responsibility	Frequency of reporting to the board on forests-related issues	Please explain
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	Both assessing and managing forests-related risks and opportunities	Quarterly	<p>Description of position: The highest level of responsibility below Board of Director level for forests-related issues lies with the Corporate Sustainability Review, headed by Barry Callebaut's CEO. The CEO is responsible for setting the company's overall strategy on sustainability-related issues, including forests. Deforestation is one of the biggest threats to the plant and a major contributor to climate change. The impacts of these risks will be felt within Barry Callebaut and its subsidiaries at an operational level and within the supply chain. Therefore, this agenda needs oversight and steering at the highest level within the organization.</p> <p>Nature of report to the board: The team provides quarterly updates to the board in detailed review meetings which include updates on the company's progress against our Forever Chocolate (FC) targets as well as key initiatives, including our efforts to become forest positive.</p> <p>Reporting frequency rationale: Forests-related issues are dynamic and diverse, and impact main areas of Barry Callebaut's business, and therefore need adequate reporting frequency and responses.</p> <p>Responsibilities: The CEO oversees financial planning and approves budgets to ensure sustainability targets are achieved. The content of the FC progress reports is approved by the CEO. In these reports, Barry Callebaut communicates about the progress made towards achieving the commitments set out in the FC strategy, including our goal towards being forest positive.</p>

F4.3

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

	Provide incentives for management of forests-related issues	Comment
Row 1	Yes	

F4.3a

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

	Role(s) entitled to incentive?	Performance indicator	Please explain
Monetary reward	Corporate executive team Chief Executive Officer (CEO) Chief Financial Officer (CFO) Chief Operating Officer (COO) Chief Procurement Officer (CPO) Chief Risk Officer (CRO) Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) Chief Purchasing Officer (CPO) Other C-suite Officer	Achievement of commitments and targets	<p>Detail on the chosen performance indicator: Forest-related commodities and associated sustainability issues are material for Barry Callebaut, as 90% of revenue is dependent on forest-based commodities. There is a Group-wide target for all employees on the percentage of sustainable raw materials sourced and used, which directly relates to forests-related issues. Our goal is to become forest positive by 2025 in the context of our Forever Chocolate sustainability framework. In addition we want to source 100% certified sustainable ingredients by 2025, which has a positive effect with regard to forests-related issues.</p> <p>Threshold of success: The threshold is thus the percentage of sustainably sourced ingredients (100% by 2025).</p> <p>Method for measurement: Progress toward this goal is measured via the percentage of sustainably sourced ingredients (i.e. as per procured sustainable vs. conventional volume). If this percentage increases, management is entitled to monetary benefits.</p> <p>Details about the linkage between the selected forest-related performance and the monetary incentive: Barry Callebaut's bonus system is based on a Collective Performance Factor (CPF) and an Individual Performance Factor (IPF). For all sales functions and raw material traders of Global Cocoa and Global Sourcing, the CPF is weighted at 20% of the short-term incentive (STI) and the IPF at 80%. For all other participants, the CPF is weighted at 60% of the STI and the IPF at 40%. Sustainability (incl. forests-related issues) is 10% of the FY20/21 CPF - both for the Group and the regions.</p>
Non-monetary reward	Corporate executive team Chief Executive Officer (CEO) Chief Financial Officer (CFO) Chief Operating Officer (COO) Chief Procurement Officer (CPO) Chief Risk Officer (CRO) Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) Chief Purchasing Officer (CPO) Other C-suite Officer	Achievement of commitments and targets	<p>Detail on the chosen performance indicator: Forest-related commodities and associated sustainability issues are material for Barry Callebaut, as 90% of revenue is dependent on forest-based commodities. There is a Group-wide target for all employees on the percentage of sustainable raw materials sourced and used, which directly relates to forests-related issues. Our goal is to become forest positive by 2025 in the context of our Forever Chocolate sustainability framework. In addition we want to source 100% certified sustainable ingredients by 2025, which has a positive effect with regard to forests-related issues.</p> <p>Threshold of success: The threshold is thus the percentage of sustainably sourced ingredients (100% by 2025).</p> <p>Method for measurement: Progress toward this goal is measured via the percentage of sustainably sourced ingredients (i.e. as per procured sustainable vs. conventional volume). If this percentage increases, management is entitled to monetary benefits, which are associated with non-monetary rewards such as job performance and appraisal.</p>

F4.4

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

Yes (you may attach the report – this is optional)
Barry_Callebaut_Annual_Report_2020-21_2.pdf

F4.5

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

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

F4.5a

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

	Scope	Content	Please explain
Row 1	Company-wide	<p>Commitment to eliminate conversion of natural ecosystems</p> <p>Commitment to no land clearance by burning or clearcutting</p> <p>Commitment to eliminate deforestation</p> <p>Commitment to no deforestation, to no planting on peatlands and to no exploitation (NDPE)</p> <p>Commitment to remediation, restoration and/or compensation of past harms</p> <p>Commitment to best management practices for soils and peat</p> <p>Commitment to take action beyond own supply chain to tackle environmental issues</p> <p>Commitment to resolving both social and environmental issues in own operations and supply chain</p> <p>Commitment to protect rights and livelihoods of local communities</p> <p>Commitments beyond regulatory compliance</p> <p>Commitment to transparency</p> <p>Commitment to stakeholder awareness and engagement</p> <p>Commitment to align with the SDGs</p> <p>Recognition of the overall importance of forests and other natural ecosystems</p> <p>Description of business dependency on forests</p> <p>Recognition of potential business impact on forests and other natural ecosystems</p> <p>Description of forest risk commodities, parts of the business, and stages of value-chain covered by the policy</p> <p>List of timebound milestones and targets</p> <p>Description of forests-related performance standards for direct operations</p>	<p>Review of policy: All sustainability policies, including our deforestation policy is reviewed annually for relevance.</p> <p>Why this content is included in the policy: Barry Callebaut relies on commodities associated with forests-related issues as ingredients for our products. We recognize the impact our sourcing decisions can have on forests as well as the important contributions we can make towards forest conservation. Therefore, adherence to widely recognized international standards and going beyond regulation is important to ensure our policies are robust and have a lasting impact.</p> <p>Our deforestation commitment covers all the ingredients we source. In addition to this policy, we have ingredient specific policies which also cover forest-related issues. We have also developed our Deforestation-free Protocol to provide clarity on our processes to reduce deforestation within our supply chains.</p> <p>How is this policy implemented : For cocoa, we are geographically locating the farms in our direct cocoa supply chain within 5km of a protected area and for the warehouses within 25km of a protected area. We assess deforestation risks using analyses relying on satellite data available on Global Forest Watch (GFW) and land use maps. A hotspot analysis is applied and assigns risk scores to areas, which allows us to target specific interventions to avoid cocoa-driven deforestation. To increase the long-term productivity of cocoa in environmentally suitable areas, we have focused training on Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs). Another focus of Barry Callebaut lies on the ecological restoration of previously deforested areas, combining the promotion of alternative livelihoods through promoting agroforestry systems and an increase in biodiversity</p> <p>We also source a wide range of other ingredients for our chocolate products. We recognize that each of these raw materials has its own complex supply chain that can also vary across different geographical regions. We are therefore working with our suppliers and sustainability programs to define and implement sustainability standards for each ingredient. A common approach across all ingredients begins with traceability, risk assessments and prioritisation. Following this, we are working on monitoring deforestation through various sources and organizations, such as GFW to ensure deforestation free supply chains.</p>

F4.5b

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

	Do you have a commodity specific sustainability policy?	Scope	Content	Please explain
Timber products	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

	Do you have a commodity specific sustainability policy?	Scope	Content	Please explain
Palm oil	Yes	Company-wide	<p>Commitment to eliminate conversion of natural ecosystems</p> <p>Commitment to no land clearance by burning or clearcutting</p> <p>Commitment to eliminate deforestation</p> <p>Commitment to no deforestation, to no planting on peatlands and to no exploitation (NDPE)</p> <p>Commitment to remediation, restoration and/or compensation of past harms</p> <p>Commitment to protect rights and livelihoods of local communities</p> <p>Commitments beyond regulatory compliance</p> <p>Commitment to transparency</p> <p>Commitment to best management practices for soils and peat</p> <p>Commitment to take action beyond own supply chain to tackle environmental issues</p> <p>Commitment to resolving both social and environmental issues in own operations and supply chain</p> <p>Commitment to stakeholder awareness and engagement</p> <p>Recognition of the overall importance of forests and other natural ecosystems</p> <p>Description of business dependency on forests</p> <p>Recognition of potential business impact on forests and other natural ecosystems</p> <p>Description of forest risk commodities, parts of the business, and stages of value-chain covered by the policy</p>	<p>Review of policy: Commodity-specific sustainable sourcing policies are reviewed annually. In 2022, we have made important changes to our Sustainable Sourcing Policy for Palm, ensuring it aligns with the Accountability Framework Initiative.</p> <p>Why this content is included in the policy: Palm oil is often associated with forests-related risks and as such, we recognize the impact our sourcing decisions can have on forests as well as the important contributions we can make towards forest conservation. Therefore, adherence to widely recognized international standards and going beyond regulation is important to ensure our policies are robust and have a lasting impact.</p> <p>Our Supplier Code and Sustainable Sourcing Policies lay out the framework for our sustainable sourcing activities and contain commitments, expectations, and requirements pertinent to palm oil related issues and risks. Additionally, we have our deforestation commitments and put additional scrutiny on forest topics in our policy. To complement our policies, we have also developed our Deforestation-free Protocol to provide clarity on our processes to reduce deforestation within our supply chains.</p> <p>Implementation: We have developed a strategy that relies on a combination of multiple tools to implement our policies:</p> <p>Certification: We believe that RSPO has a role to play in driving industry change towards sustainable palm oil and will continue to purchase RSPO-certified palm oil.</p> <p>Risk Assessment. We use tools such as MapleCroft and Global Forest Watch Pro (GWF) to extract information and data on our palm deforestation risks.</p> <p>Traceability: We collect traceability to mill and traceability to plantation data from suppliers.</p> <p>Supplier Outreach and Engagement: We conduct an annual supplier evaluation and engagement exercise to assess implementation progress in key areas and flag any NDPE non-compliances detected in supply chains.</p> <p>Technology and Satellite Monitoring: We use a professional service for monitoring deforestation and supply chain relationships in near real-time from plantation to refinery. We receive monthly reports with deforestation alerts and grievance monitoring reports.</p> <p>Multi-stakeholder initiatives and collaborations: We collaborate with various industry partners and continue to look for partnership opportunities to achieve our goals and have a lasting impact.</p>

	Do you have a commodity specific sustainability policy?	Scope	Content (timebound commitments and targets)	Please explain
Cattle products	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Soy	Yes	Company-wide	Commitment to eliminate deforestation Commitment to protect rights and livelihoods of local communities Commitments beyond regulatory compliance Recognition of potential business impact on forests and other natural ecosystems Description of forest risk commodities, parts of the business, and stages of value-chain covered by the policy List of timebound commitments and targets	Periodicity of policy review: Commodity-specific sustainable sourcing policies are reviewed annually. Why this content is included in the policy: Barry Callebaut relies on soy as ingredient for its products. As soy is a commodity associated with forests-related issues, we recognize the impact we can have in this context, and the importance of preserving forests. We include all principles that we think are relevant for sustainability in the respective sector – additionally, we have our deforestation commitments and therefore put additional scrutiny on forest topics in our policy. Our policies cover our entire supply – we call out the Brazilian forest code and Cerrado biome specifically in the soy policy, but we aim to conserve all HCS / HCV forests in the end. Our policy that covers a variety of commodity-specific issues (incl. soy) is integral part of our sustainability program, Forever Chocolate (its description, principles, standards, targets, and progress report). An important element of Forever Chocolate is Sustainable Sourcing: our Supplier Code and Sustainable Sourcing Policies lay out the framework for our sustainable sourcing activities and contain commitments, expectations, and requirements (beyond minimum requirements!) pertinent to soy related issues and risks. The adherence to widely recognized international standards play a crucial role in this regard. Our commitment goes beyond regulatory compliance to ensure the policy is robust and has a lasting impact. Barry Callebaut's Forever Chocolate targets align with the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). To complement our policies, we have also developed our Deforestation-free Protocol to provide clarity on our processes to reduce deforestation within our supply chains. How is this policy implemented: It impacts internal decision making as actions are taken to meet goals by obtaining forest-related certifications (e.g. ProTerra) and increase traceability. Our policies also encourage stakeholder dialogue in the context of soy (forest-) related sustainability issues. In turn and over time, this dialogue informs internal decision making and provides an important framework for identifying both risks and opportunities. Furthermore, this can drive performance, enhance Barry Callebaut's reputation and strengthen the relationships with its stakeholders.
Other - Rubber	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Cocoa	Yes	Company-wide	Commitment to eliminate deforestation Commitment to protect rights and livelihoods of local communities Commitments beyond regulatory compliance Commitment to stakeholder awareness and engagement Commitment to align with the SDGs Recognition of the overall importance of forests and other natural ecosystems	Periodicity of policy review: Commodity-specific sustainable sourcing policies are reviewed annually. Our policy that covers a variety of forest-related issues is an integral part of our sustainability program, Forever Chocolate (its description, principles, standards, targets, and progress report). An important element of Forever Chocolate is Sustainable Sourcing: our Supplier Code and Sustainable Sourcing Policies lay out the framework for our sustainable sourcing activities and contain commitments, expectations, and requirements (beyond minimum requirements!) pertinent to forests-related issues and risks. The adherence to widely recognized international standards play a crucial role in this regard. All suppliers sign a supplier code which specifically requires compliance with the "Cocoa and Forest Initiative (CFI)", signed by Barry Callebaut and members of the Cocoa industry in November 2017. To complement our policies, we have also developed our Deforestation-free Protocol to provide clarity on our processes to reduce deforestation within our supply chain.
Other - Coffee	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

F4.6

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

Yes

F4.6a

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

Cerrado Manifesto

Other, please specify (Rainforest Alliance, Cocoa Forests Initiative (CFI) from the World Cocoa Foundation))

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

Palm oil

Criteria

No conversion of natural ecosystems
 Zero gross deforestation/ no deforestation
 Zero net deforestation
 No new development on peat regardless of depth
 Best management practices for existing cultivation on peat
 Restoration and compensation to address past deforestation and conversion
 Avoidance of negative impacts on threatened and protected species and habitats
 No land clearance by burning or clearcutting
 No conversion of High Conservation Value areas
 No conversion of High Carbon Stock forests
 Secure Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) of indigenous people and local communities
 Operations are in accordance with the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
 Remediate any adverse impacts on indigenous people and local communities
 Adoption of the UN International Labour Organization principles
 Resolution of complaints and conflicts through an open, transparent and consultative process
 Facilitate the inclusion of smallholders into the supply chain
 No sourcing of illegally produced and/or traded forest risk commodities
 No sourcing of forest risk commodities from unknown/controversial sources
 Recognition of legal and customary land tenure rights

Operational coverage

Supply chain

% of total production/ consumption covered by commitment

100%

Cutoff date

2015

Commitment target date

2021-25

Please explain

The update of our Sustainability Sourcing Policy for Palm means that our deforestation commitments are now aligned with best practice, including the Accountability Framework Initiative. We have made a commitment to eliminate deforestation and conversion of natural forests; Conserve and monitor High Carbon Stock (HCS) forests and High Conservation Value (HCV) areas; No development on peatland, regardless of depth; Apply RSPO Best Management Practices for existing palm oil plantations on peat; Implement restoration and compensation activities where deforestation, conversion or degradation has occurred; No burning practices or use of fire for land clearing/replanting.

The cutoff date adopted for the no deforestation and no conversion commitments is 31st December 2015, in line with industry practice. This commitment is valid across all our operations, covering all palm sourcing activities globally. We work with our suppliers to ensure this commitment is fully implemented by 2025.

An example of the work we have done in the last year to achieve these commitments is increasing our efforts to obtain accurate traceability data and the application of satellite monitoring to identify high risk suppliers. We are also rolling out a range of activities, in order to monitor and evaluate our palm suppliers, including annual supplier questionnaires,

We have also made commitments to ensure human and workers' rights are respected, the rights of Indigenous and local communities are upheld and smallholders are included in supply chains.

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Criteria

No conversion of natural ecosystems
 Zero gross deforestation/ no deforestation
 Zero net deforestation
 Restoration and compensation to address past deforestation and conversion
 No land clearance by burning or clearcutting
 No conversion of High Conservation Value areas
 No conversion of High Carbon Stock forests
 Secure Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) of indigenous people and local communities
 Adoption of the UN International Labour Organization principles
 No sourcing of illegally produced and/or traded forest risk commodities
 No sourcing of forest risk commodities from unknown/controversial sources

Operational coverage

Supply chain

% of total production/ consumption covered by commitment

100%

Cutoff date

2020

Commitment target date

2021-25

Please explain

No conversion of natural ecosystems - example (including locations) of actions taken in the last year to meet the commitment: Barry Callebaut works with its soy suppliers to use geospatial mapping in high risk areas to confirm zero conversion. Leading Brazilian suppliers have set a public target of zero conversion from 2020 in soy. They enforce this with geospatial analysis and ground truthing prior to purchasing soy from farm suppliers. Soy suppliers in the USA and Italy as well as other low risk countries do not currently have deforestation issues or significant natural habitat conversion incidents. We have worked with our direct suppliers who have zero deforestation cut off dates supplying 95%+ of our high risk origin soy to receive data related to this zero conversion, and confirm that zero habitat conversion occurs in our high risk supply regions from these suppliers.

Zero gross deforestation / no deforestation - example (including locations) of actions taken in the last year to meet the commitment: We have sourced the vast majority of soy (95%+) from direct suppliers in high risk countries who have zero deforestation cut off date of 2020. This represents a market shift to work with suppliers who proactively eliminate deforestation from their supply chains in Brazil. 100% of our direct purchase soy in Brazil is deforestation free and verified with geospatial data.

Secure Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) of indigenous people and local communities - example (including locations) of actions taken in the last year to meet the commitment: Our suppliers in high risk areas implement verified or certified programs that entail FPIC processes.

Restoration and compensation to address past deforestation and/or conversion - example (including locations) of actions taken in the last year to meet the commitment: When our suppliers in Brazil detect deforestation through geospatial assessments, they conduct ground truthing visits, and work with the farmer to begin a restoration or compensation process.

Forest risk commodity

Other - Cocoa

Criteria

Zero gross deforestation/ no deforestation

Zero net deforestation

No new development on peat regardless of depth

No land clearance by burning or clearcutting

No conversion of High Conservation Value areas

No conversion of High Carbon Stock forests

Secure Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) of indigenous people and local communities

Adoption of the UN International Labour Organization principles

No sourcing of illegally produced and/or traded forest risk commodities

Operational coverage

Supply chain

% of total production/ consumption covered by commitment

100%

Cutoff date

2020

Commitment target date

2021-25

Please explain

Barry Callebaut has committed to become forest and carbon positive by 2025 under its Forever Chocolate plan, which includes a commitment to be 100% deforestation-free and even forest positive by 2025. Forever Chocolate is our plan to make sustainable chocolate the norm by 2025 – to ensure that chocolate will be around forever. As the world's leading manufacturer of high-quality chocolate and cocoa products, we have a moral obligation as well as a business interest to tackle the structural issues in the chocolate supply chain. Therefore, we have to lift cocoa farmers out of poverty, ensure children are not engaged in child labor, become carbon positive, eliminate deforestation from our supply chain as a step to becoming forest positive, and have 100% sustainable ingredients in all our products.

In fiscal year 2020/21, we made great progress to achieving the targets we set ourselves in 2016. Our quantified, time-bound objectives enable us to engrain our sustainability agenda across all our business functions. The progress data show how, through our sourcing, processing and sales, we are driving change, supporting cocoa farming communities, reducing resource consumption in our factories and driving the uptake of sustainably sourced chocolate. Barry Callebaut is closely following the regulatory developments on deforestation around the globe, such as the EU Deforestation Regulation and has aligned with the communicated cut-off date.

F5. Business strategy**F5.1**

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

	Are forests-related issues integrated?	Long-term time horizon (years)	Please explain
Long-term business objectives	Yes, forests-related issues are integrated	11-15	<p>The Group's strategic and operational business objectives are linked to a complex, highly interconnected and continuously evolving global ESG landscape. Factors such as the effects of climate change, carbon emissions deforestation, human rights abuse, business ethics, diversity and inclusion, equality and stakeholder impact can lead to opportunity and risk in the pursuit of business objectives and creation of stakeholder value. Deforestation is a major cause of GHG emissions and a significant contributor of climate change. In turn, climate change could lead to a shortfall in high quality cocoa beans and other essential agricultural raw materials in the mid- to long-term. If the chocolate industry does not commit to reducing its carbon footprint and achieve zero net deforestation in its supply chain, the ecosystems that provide chocolate ingredients will rapidly erode. To address this, we have integrated sustainability, including forests-related risks into our long-term business objectives, and form a key pillar in our Forever Chocolate strategy which includes a commitment to be 100% deforestation-free and even forest and carbon positive by 2025.</p> <p>Forests-related issues are not limited to this time horizon. They are in fact an integral part of our long-term financial planning, which is congruent with the long-term time horizon, going beyond the current version of our Forever Chocolate plan.</p>
Strategy for long-term objectives	Yes, forests-related issues are integrated	11-15	<p>Barry Callebaut's 4-pillar long-term growth strategy is based on sustainability, among other elements. We have a long-standing commitment to sustainability, as we believe that the future of our industry depends on it. Through Forever Chocolate, our sustainability strategy, our plan is to make sustainable chocolate the norm by 2025. Forests-related issues are not limited to this time horizon. They are in fact an integral part of our long-term financial planning, which is congruent with the long-term time horizon, going beyond the current version of our Forever Chocolate plan.</p> <p>Our Forever Chocolate objectives are cascaded and translated to all relevant functions, for example, the sourcing department has clear objectives to source sustainable (and deforestation-free) ingredients. Together with the buyers in each region we have developed strategies to engage our suppliers and reach these targets. Sourcing managers' bonuses are linked to achievement of sustainability (incl. deforestation) objectives. To ensure these objectives are met, we support sustainability certification schemes (e.g. RSPO for palm oil and ProTerra or RTRS for soy) where feasible. We also engage all of our suppliers during onboarding and request they acknowledge and sign our Supplier Code of Conduct and ingredient-specific Sustainability Policies. Once onboarded, we monitor and evaluate suppliers through various tools and methodologies to ensure compliance against our standards. For example, we request for traceability data to monitor deforestation and work towards eliminating all deforestation in our supply chain.</p> <p>We are also working on projects to restore degraded forests and ecosystems (e.g. In May 2021, we partnered with FORLIANCE, as well as with forest governance organizations in Côte d'Ivoire). We also aim to enhance on-farm practices.</p>
Financial planning	Yes, forests-related issues are integrated	11-15	<p>The initiatives surrounding our Forever Chocolate sustainability program (including the ambition of becoming 100% deforestation-free and even forest positive by 2025) require funding and thus adequate financial planning. Forests-related issues are thus an integral part of our financial planning. Forests-related issues are not limited to the time horizon of our current Forever Chocolate plan.</p> <p>We allocate significant funding to forest-related projects and initiatives, e.g. we invested in a multi-year project together with ETH to develop a remote sensing tool that helps us to monitor forest-related issues in our supply chains at scale. We also invested in a restoration project in Côte d'Ivoire with FORLIANCE).</p> <p>In addition to projects, we have a dedicated sustainability team that works closely with the buying team to ensure we deliver on our commitments.</p>

F6. Implementation

F6.1

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

Yes

F6.1a

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

Target reference number

Target 1

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Type of target

Traceability

Description of target

Through our Forever Chocolate movement, our plan is to make sustainable chocolate the norm by 2025. It is the next step in our long history of investing in a sustainable supply chain. As part of our commitment to become carbon and forest positive, we set the goal that by 2023, our palm oil supply volume will be 100% traceable to mill level.

Linked commitment

Zero net/gross deforestation

Traceability point

Mill

Third-party certification scheme

<Not Applicable>

Start year

2016

Target year

2023

Quantitative metric

<Not Applicable>

Target (number)

<Not Applicable>

Target (%)

100

% of target achieved

99

Please explain

All the palm ingredients used by Barry Callebaut are indirectly sourced via third-party suppliers and traders. In order to meet our commitment towards 100% sustainable ingredients, and to be forest and carbon positive by 2025, we need to identify the origin of our palm oil (i.e. which plantations are linked to the oil we source). Traceability is therefore an important, yet complex first step and we must first work towards Traceability to Mill (TTM). To obtain TTM data, we conduct a traceability outreach exercise annually with all our direct suppliers to collect the universe of potential mills and plantations from where the palm we source comes from. We have obtained the mill lists covering 99% of our palm volumes. Through this exercise, plantation data is only shared for segregated supply.

In addition, Traceability To Plantation (TTP) is achieved via a third-party platform, which links concession data to mills with a model based on mill/plantation group-ownership and their proximity. This model is currently covering Indonesia, and by the end of July Malaysia. This enables us to link 87% of our mills to concessions. With this information, we have conducted a risk assessment of the mills in our supply chain and mapped our palm oil supply. We can now work with our professional service provider to monitor deforestation and supply chain relationships in near real-time from plantation to refinery. We receive monthly reports with deforestation alerts and grievance monitoring reports to help us obtain actionable insights into potential regulatory and NDPE violations.

Target reference number

Target 2

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Type of target

Third-party certification

Description of target

Through our Forever Chocolate movement, our plan is to make sustainable chocolate the norm by 2025, and source 100% sustainable palm products by 2025. It is the next step in our long history of investing in a sustainable supply chain. It is therefore our goal that by 2025 we will be using 100% certified sustainable palm oil.

Linked commitment

Zero net/gross deforestation

Traceability point

<Not Applicable>

Third-party certification scheme

RSPO Segregated
RSPO Mass Balance
RSPO Book and Claim

Start year

2016

Target year

2025

Quantitative metric

<Not Applicable>

Target (number)

<Not Applicable>

Target (%)

100

% of target achieved

59.5

Please explain

We have been a member of the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) since 2011. All the palm ingredients used by Barry Callebaut are indirectly sourced via third-party suppliers and traders. Certification through RSPO, the most widely recognized palm oil certification scheme, plays an important role in helping us achieve this target. In particular, we prioritize buying RSPO-segregated palm oil as this contributes directly towards our 2025 commitment to be forest positive. Where it is not possible to buy segregated volumes, we are still committed to buying RSPO-certified palm oil, through mass balance or credits, and are using other tools to monitor deforestation and sustainability practices more generally. We have strengthened our monitoring of the palm oil mills in our supply chain and have established standard operating procedures for the monitoring of deforestation risks. In 2016, under Forever Chocolate, we set our ambition to source 100% sustainable ingredients by 2025. As of FY 2020/21 we sourced 66% (+8% to prior year) of our ingredients, excluding cocoa, from sustainable sources. With regard to palm oil, our 2016 projections are now meeting the market challenges to deliver cost-effective solutions for sustainable palm ingredients. As such, we are aligning our palm oil sustainably sourced target from 2022 to 2025.

Target reference number

Target 3

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Type of target

Engagement with direct suppliers

Description of target

As part of our Forever Chocolate Strategy, Barry Callebaut has committed to sourcing 100% sustainable ingredients by 2025, and 100% sustainable palm products by 2020. In this context, engagement with direct suppliers plays an important role. In sum, we engage with 100% of our palm oil suppliers in order to understand their activities,

hold them accountable for potential issues or risks in their supply chains and support them in the process.

Linked commitment

Zero net/gross deforestation

Traceability point

<Not Applicable>

Third-party certification scheme

<Not Applicable>

Start year

2016

Target year

2022

Quantitative metric

<Not Applicable>

Target (number)

<Not Applicable>

Target (%)

100

% of target achieved

100

Please explain

The first step of our engagement strategy with our direct suppliers is through the communication of our Supplier Code and sustainable sourcing policies as part of the onboarding process, in order to clearly communicate our requirements. Suppliers are expected to acknowledge and sign both documents. Furthermore, we assess our suppliers' current status and objectives through questionnaires, which help us to kickstart the conversation on environmental and social topics with our suppliers. In addition, we conduct a yearly outreach exercise with all our direct suppliers to collect traceability data and information/data on sustainability practices and performances, especially related to NDPE. Following the outreach exercise, we analyse all the information and data received, which informs one-on-one engagement with suppliers.

Target reference number

Target 4

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Type of target

Third-party certification

Description of target

Through our Forever Chocolate movement, our plan is to make sustainable chocolate the norm by 2025. It is the next step in our long history of investing in a sustainable supply chain. We buy a significant volume of soy lecithin certified against the Proterra and Donau Soja standards. We have been working with ProTerra and have committed ourselves to increase certified sustainable soy supply to 100% by 2025.

Linked commitment

Zero net/gross deforestation

Traceability point

<Not Applicable>

Third-party certification scheme

RTRS Credits
ProTerra certification

Start year

2016

Target year

2025

Quantitative metric

<Not Applicable>

Target (number)

<Not Applicable>

Target (%)

100

% of target achieved

62

Please explain

Through our Forever Chocolate movement, our plan is to make sustainable chocolate the norm by 2025. It is the next step in our long history of investing in a sustainable supply chain. We buy a significant volume of soy lecithin certified as non-GMO. We have been working with ProTerra and RTRS and have committed ourselves to increase certified sustainable soy supply to 100% by 2025. In order to meet our commitment of 100% sustainable ingredients and this target by 2025, we require all suppliers to work with their supply chains towards the stated principles and to regularly show significant progress. This will be evaluated using accepted industry standards and certification schemes, namely

- Proterra (preferred)
- RTRS
- Donau Soja
- ISCC Plus with add-ons "environmental management and biodiversity" and "classified chemicals"
- Sustainable Agriculture Initiative (SAI), minimum silver level

While recognizing that standards are evolving and that we cannot expect all of our suppliers to comply today, we are strongly committed to only work with suppliers who can demonstrate compliance to the above stated standards and principles by 2025.

Due to sharp increase in demand, global soy production area has been greatly expanded. This expansion exacerbated related sustainability challenges. We are concerned about the environmental and social impacts of soy production and expect all actors in our supply chain to share this concern. Our Sustainable Sourcing Policy for Soy applies to all suppliers of soy products in our supply chain. This includes soy oil and soy lecithin used for chocolate production, as well as soy used for feed in our dairy supply chain. Adding on to or specifying the requirements from the Supplier Code, below we highlight some of the main principles which in our view are the foundation to creating a more sustainable soy sector:

- Stopping native vegetation clearance for soy production and the degradation of ecologically sensitive areas, as defined through the application of the HCV and HCS approach.

With these combined efforts we are planning to meet this target.

Target reference number

Target 5

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Type of target

Traceability

Description of target

Through our Forever Chocolate movement, our plan is to make sustainable chocolate the norm by 2025. It is the next step in our long history of investing in a sustainable supply chain. As part of our commitment to become carbon and forest positive, our goal is that by 2025, our soy supply volume will be 100% traceable to the first collection point.

Linked commitment

Zero net/gross deforestation

Traceability point

Farm

Third-party certification scheme

<Not Applicable>

Start year

2016

Target year

2025

Quantitative metric

<Not Applicable>

Target (number)

<Not Applicable>

Target (%)

100

% of target achieved

1

Please explain

So far we have mapped our supply chain to country level and have achieved mapping to state and municipality level with selected suppliers. We are ultimately aiming to trace the soy back to the farm for better forest and natural ecosystems monitoring and are requiring our suppliers to share this data annually. This proves to be challenging at the moment because of a lack of transparency from suppliers. We already buy a significant volume of soy lecithin certified as non-GMO. We have been working with ProTerra and have committed ourselves to increase certified sustainable soy supply to 100% by 2025.

Target reference number

Target 6

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Type of target

Engagement with direct suppliers

Description of target

As part of our Forever Chocolate Strategy, Barry Callebaut has committed to sourcing 100% sustainable ingredients by 2025. In this context, engagement with direct suppliers plays an important role. In sum, we engage with 100% of our soy suppliers in order to understand their activities, challenge them to do more and support them in the process.

Linked commitment

Zero net/gross deforestation

Traceability point

<Not Applicable>

Third-party certification scheme

<Not Applicable>

Start year

2016

Target year

2025

Quantitative metric

<Not Applicable>

Target (number)

<Not Applicable>

Target (%)

100

% of target achieved

100

Please explain

How we have met this target: The first step of our engagement strategy with our direct suppliers is through the communication of our Supplier Code and sustainable sourcing policies as part of the onboarding process, in order to clearly communicate our requirements. We then furthermore assess our suppliers' current status and objectives through questionnaires, which help us to kickstart the conversation on environmental and social topics with our suppliers. Furthermore, we encourage our suppliers to become certified and engage in a wide range of multi-stakeholder initiatives, such as Proterra, RTRS or SAI. All new soy suppliers signed the Supplier Code and Sustainable Sourcing Policy for Soy. Existing and new suppliers also filled out the newly introduced questionnaire on sustainability activities and progress. In addition, we engaged in one-on-one discussions with selected suppliers on specific sustainability-related issues. All of our suppliers need to sign the Supplier Code and respective Sustainable Sourcing Policies when onboarding. Furthermore, through our newly introduced supplier tool we have reached out to all suppliers onboarded within the last year to fill in a questionnaire on their sustainability activities, and are planning to distribute this questionnaire to all suppliers over the next year. Additionally, we are engaging in one-on-one discussion with all of our major soy suppliers.

Target reference number

Target 7

Forest risk commodity

Other - Cocoa

Type of target

Third-party certification

Description of target

Through our Forever Chocolate movement, our plan is to make sustainable chocolate the norm by 2025. It is the next step in our long history of investing in a sustainable supply chain. It is therefore our goal that by 2025, our cocoa supply volume will be 100% sustainably sourced.

Linked commitment

Zero net/gross deforestation

Traceability point

<Not Applicable>

Third-party certification scheme

Other, please specify (Rainforest Alliance (incl. UTZ), Fairtrade, Organic, Cocoa Horizons program, Client programs (eg. Cocoa Life of Mondelez))

Start year

2016

Target year

2025

Quantitative metric

<Not Applicable>

Target (number)

<Not Applicable>

Target (%)

100

% of target achieved

48

Please explain

By 2025, the company has a target to source 100% sustainable ingredients which fall under the sustainability certifications as mentioned above. Additionally, the company has a strong commitment to become carbon and forest positive and thus not to contribute to deforestation and forest degradation. The commitment spans both the supply chain and production. The reported % is the combination of sustainably sourced cocoa and non-cocoa materials over the total volume of cocoa and non-cocoa ingredients sourced.

F6.2

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

	Do you have system(s) in place?	Description of traceability system	Exclusions	Description of exclusion
Timber products	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Palm oil	Yes	<p>We have identified the mills in our supply chain for 99% of the volume we buy and are regularly updating this supply chain mapping exercise. Together with our suppliers we are working towards increasing transparency and traceability to plantation level.</p> <p>To obtain Traceability to Mill (TTM) data, we conduct a traceability outreach exercise annually with all of our direct suppliers to collect the universe of potential mills and plantations from where the palm we source comes from. Through this exercise, plantation data is only shared for segregated supply. For all of the mills who have delivered palm oil in the past year, we collect at a minimum the following: 1) Name; 2) Universal Mill List (UML) ID; 3) Geo-coordinates; 4) Parent company; 5) Certification/verification status.</p> <p>In addition, Traceability To Plantation (TTP) is achieved via a third-party platform, which links concession data to mills with a model based on mill/plantation group-ownership and their proximity. This model is currently covering Indonesia, and by the end of July Malaysia. This enables us to link 87% of our mills to concessions. With this information, we have conducted a risk assessment of the mills in our supply chain and mapped our palm oil supply.</p> <p>We can now work with our professional service provider to monitor deforestation and supply chain relationships in near real-time from plantation to refinery. We receive monthly reports with deforestation alerts and grievance monitoring reports to help us obtain actionable insights into potential regulatory and NDPE violations.</p>	Not applicable	<Not Applicable>
Cattle products	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Soy	Yes	<p>~89% of the soy volume is traceable to the country and state.</p> <p>The following method is used: A similar template as in the case of palm oil (different structure) is sent to our suppliers for them to disclose the traceability information – we collect the templates from our suppliers and consolidate the information, cross-check correctness and update our supplier dashboard. This data is also used for further risk assessments, e.g. in the context of Global Forest Watch (GFW). We buy a significant volume of soy lecithin certified as non-GMO. We have been working with ProTerra and RTRS and have committed ourselves to increase certified sustainable soy supply to 100% by 2025. Currently, we are already sourcing 60% of soy lecithin that is ProTerra certified. In order to meet our commitment of 100% sustainable ingredients by 2025, we require all suppliers to work with their supply chains towards the stated principles and to regularly show significant progress. This will be evaluated using accepted industry standards and certification schemes, namely</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proterra (preferred) • RTRS • Donausoja • ISCC Plus with add-ons "environmental management and biodiversity" and "classified chemicals" • Sustainable Agriculture Initiative (SAI), minimum silver level 	Not applicable	<Not Applicable>
Other - Rubber	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Cocoa	Yes	<p>Since 2018 Katchilè, a geotraceability App developed by Barry Callebaut, is allowing us to better assess our farmers' needs and track our impact related to sustainability activities. Katchilè, is one of the main tools used to capture data, identify households at risk as well as the presence of children working in the cocoa communities we source from. New functionalities for traceability and polygon mapping have been developed to reach a full farm traceability by 2025 – that is to have all farmers and their farms mapped with a GPS to trace our volume back to the farm level.</p> <p>As part of our 2025 commitment to become forest positive, in 2019/20 we publicly disclosed our direct cocoa suppliers in Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana and Cameroon. This map is regularly updated. In addition, this year we finalized a procedure for selected indirect suppliers to undertake traceability activities, such as farmer mapping and census information. Subsequently, we are now piloting this procedure with a selection of indirect suppliers in Côte d'Ivoire.</p>	Country/geographical area Specific supplier(s)	
Other - Coffee	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

F6.2a

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

Forest risk commodity	Point to which commodity is traceable	% of total production/consumption volume traceable
Palm oil	Mill	99
Soy	State or equivalent	89
Other - Cocoa	Farm	

F6.3

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

	Third-party certification scheme adopted?	% of total production and/or consumption volume certified
Timber products	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Palm oil	Yes	59.5
Cattle products	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Soy	Yes	89
Other - Rubber	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Cocoa	Yes	48
Other - Coffee	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

F6.3a

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

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Third-party certification scheme

RSPO Segregated

Chain-of-custody model used

<Not Applicable>

% of total production/consumption volume certified

13.4

Form of commodity

Refined palm oil

Palm oil derivatives

Palm kernel oil derivatives

Volume of production/ consumption certified

15148

Metric for volume

Metric tons

Is this certified by more than one scheme?

No

Please explain

59.5% of our procured palm oil products is RSPO certified. Of this, 13.4% is certified through RSPO Segregated supply.

Actions taken in the last year to improve and/or maintain the third-party certification system in place: We have committed to sourcing 100% sustainable palm oil by 2025 and track this target regularly (quarterly board updates). Certification through the RSPO is one of the ways in which we aim to achieve this target.

In 2021, we have continued to purchase physical RSPO-certified palm oil where feasible. One of the ways in which we aim to increase the sourcing of RSPO-certified palm oil is by engaging our suppliers and customers to drive the uptake of RSPO in our supply chains and increase our certified sourcing efforts. In addition, we have actively engaged in the RSPO revision of its Principles & Criteria (P&C) to improve the requirements and credibility of the standard. Finally, we are also part of working groups that promote sustainable palm oil. For example, we joined The Singapore Alliance for Sustainable Palm Oil program by WWF, a multi-stakeholder business platform with the aim of increasing both supply and demand for sustainable palm oil.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Third-party certification scheme

RSPO Mass Balance

Chain-of-custody model used

<Not Applicable>

% of total production/consumption volume certified

35.1

Form of commodity

Refined palm oil

Palm oil derivatives

Palm kernel oil derivatives

Volume of production/ consumption certified

39625

Metric for volume

Metric tons

Is this certified by more than one scheme?

No

Please explain

59.5% of our procured palm oil products is RSPO certified. Of this, 35.1% is RSPO Mass Balance certified.

Actions taken in the last year to improve and/or maintain the third-party certification system in place: We have committed to sourcing 100% sustainable palm oil by 2025 and track this target regularly (quarterly board updates). Certification through the RSPO is one of the ways in which we aim to achieve this target. In 2021, we have

continued to purchase physical RSPO-certified palm oil where feasible. One of the ways in which we aim to increase the sourcing of RSPO-certified palm oil is by engaging our suppliers and customers to drive the uptake of RSPO in our supply chains and increase our certified sourcing efforts.

In 2021, we continued to purchase physical RSPO-certified palm oil where feasible. One of the ways in which we aim to increase the sourcing of RSPO-certified palm oil is by engaging our suppliers and customers to drive the uptake of RSPO in our supply chains and increase our certified sourcing efforts. In addition, we have actively engaged in the RSPO revision of its Principles & Criteria (P&C) to improve the requirements and credibility of the standard. Finally, we are also part of working groups that promote sustainable palm oil. For example, we joined The Singapore Alliance for Sustainable Palm Oil program by WWF, a multi-stakeholder business platform with the aim of increasing both supply and demand for sustainable palm oil.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Third-party certification scheme

RSPO Credits/Book & Claim

Chain-of-custody model used

<Not Applicable>

% of total production/consumption volume certified

11

Form of commodity

Refined palm oil
Palm oil derivatives
Palm kernel oil derivatives

Volume of production/ consumption certified

12437

Metric for volume

Metric tons

Is this certified by more than one scheme?

No

Please explain

59.5% of our procured palm oil products is RSPO certified. Of this, 11% is purchased through Book & Claim (credits).

Actions taken in the last year to improve and/or maintain the third-party certification system in place: We have committed to sourcing 100% sustainable palm oil by 2025 and track this target regularly (quarterly board updates). Certification through the RSPO is one of the ways in which we aim to achieve this target. In 2021, we continued to purchase RSPO credits through the Book & Claim supply chain model for Palm Oil in order to bridge the gap between the RSPO-certified and conventional palm oil volumes. We continue our efforts to increase the sourcing of RSPO-certified palm oil by engaging our suppliers and customers to drive the uptake of RSPO in our supply chains and increase our certified sourcing efforts.

In addition, we have actively engaged in the RSPO revision of its Principles & Criteria (P&C) to improve the requirements and credibility of the standard. Finally, we are also part of working groups that promote sustainable palm oil. For example, we joined The Singapore Alliance for Sustainable Palm Oil program by WWF, a multi-stakeholder business platform with the aim of increasing both supply and demand for sustainable palm oil.

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Third-party certification scheme

RTRS Mass Balance

Chain-of-custody model used

<Not Applicable>

% of total production/consumption volume certified

39

Form of commodity

Soy bean oil
Soy derivatives

Volume of production/ consumption certified

3548

Metric for volume

Metric tons

Is this certified by more than one scheme?

No

Please explain

We have committed to source 100% sustainable soy lecithin by 2025 and track this target regularly (quarterly board updates).

Actions taken in the last year to improve and/or maintain the third-party certification system in place:

We source non GMO soy, and continually increase the volumes that we source for soy oil and soy lecithin from Brazil and India, specifically. We are now implementing a regenerative agriculture program with a US soy supplier.

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Third-party certification scheme

ProTerra certification

Chain-of-custody model used

Certificate trading

% of total production/consumption volume certified

6

Form of commodity

Soy bean oil
Soy derivatives

Volume of production/ consumption certified

534

Metric for volume

Metric tons

Is this certified by more than one scheme?

No

Please explain

We have committed to source 100% sustainable soy lecithin by 2025 and track this target regularly (quarterly board updates).

Actions taken in the last year to improve and/or maintain the third-party certification system in place:

We source non GMO soy, and continually increase the volumes that we source for soy oil and soy lecithin from Brazil and India, specifically. We are now implementing a regenerative agriculture program with a US soy supplier.

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Third-party certification scheme

RTRS Credits

Chain-of-custody model used

<Not Applicable>

% of total production/consumption volume certified

10

Form of commodity

Soy derivatives

Volume of production/ consumption certified

875

Metric for volume

Metric tons

Is this certified by more than one scheme?

Yes

Please explain

We have committed to source 100% sustainable soy lecithin by 2025 and track this target regularly (quarterly board updates).

Actions taken in the last year to improve and/or maintain the third-party certification system in place:

We source non GMO soy, and continually increase the volumes that we source for soy oil and soy lecithin from Brazil and India, specifically. We are now implementing a regenerative agriculture program with a US soy supplier.

Forest risk commodity

Other - Cocoa

Third-party certification scheme

Other, please specify (Fairtrade, Organic, UTZ, Rainforest Alliance and any combination of thos)

Chain-of-custody model used

Not applicable

% of total production/consumption volume certified

48

Form of commodity

Other, please specify (Cocoa beans, cocoa butter, cocoa powder)

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

Metric tons

Is this certified by more than one scheme?

Yes

Please explain

As part of our Forever Chocolate Strategy, Barry Callebaut has committed to sourcing 100% sustainable ingredients by 2025. The reported % is the combination of sustainably sourced cocoa and non-cocoa materials over the total volume of cocoa and non-cocoa ingredients sourced.

F6.4

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

	A system to control, monitor or verify compliance	Comment
Timber products	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Palm oil	Yes, we have a system in place for our no conversion and/or deforestation commitments	<Not Applicable>
Cattle products	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Soy	Yes, we have a system in place for our no conversion and/or deforestation commitments	<Not Applicable>
Other - Rubber	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Cocoa	Yes, we have a system in place for our no conversion and/or deforestation commitments	<Not Applicable>
Other - Coffee	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

F6.4a

(F6.4a) Provide details on the system, the approaches used to monitor compliance, the quantitative progress, and the non-compliance protocols, to implement your no conversion and/or deforestation commitment(s).

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Operational coverage

Supply chain

Description of control systems

Our Supplier Code of Conduct and Sustainable Sourcing Policies are communicated to all suppliers during onboarding and need to be signed by them. This includes a commitment towards no deforestation and protection of valuable ecosystems. We actively monitor our suppliers' progress and compliance with these policies which includes mapping and traceability to mill level, and other deforestation risk data obtained through Global Forest Watch and, as well as a deforestation monitoring platform providing satellite imagery, traceability to the plantation model and a grievance tracker via a third party platform. We engaged directly with suppliers who are deemed with potential non-compliance, and excluded non-compliant supplier(s) from our direct supply chain. We require the SMETA supplier-level audit system and source certified products that have been audited by third party auditors to be compliant with the RSPO standard.

Monitoring and verification approach

Geospatial monitoring tool

First-party verification

Third-party verification

% of total volume in compliance

100%

% of total suppliers in compliance

100%

Response to supplier non-compliance

Retain & engage

Exclude

Procedures to address and resolve non-compliance with suppliers

Developing time-bound targets and milestones to bring suppliers back into compliance

Please explain

Monitoring frequency: We continuously monitor the compliance of our suppliers with our policies through a variety of tools as described above.

Variation of Barry Callebaut's response to supplier non-compliance depending on the severity of the non-compliance: In case a non-compliance is detected and verified as an actual non-compliance, we request our suppliers to share with us a time-bound corrective action plan. Only in cases where non-compliances persist over time or suppliers do not show a commitment towards improvement, we suspend sourcing with the respective supplier.

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Operational coverage

Supply chain

Description of control systems

Our Supplier CoC and Sustainable Sourcing Policies are communicated to all suppliers during onboarding and need to be signed by suppliers to acknowledge and commit to the principles therein, which includes a commitment towards no deforestation and protection of valuable ecosystems. We actively monitor our suppliers' progress and compliance with these policies which includes an aspiration to farm-level mapping and traceability, monitoring of forest loss and other deforestation risk data obtained through Global Forest Watch, and future satellite monitoring. We work with our major lecithin suppliers to assure that they monitor, mitigate, and eliminate deforestation in Brazil. Furthermore, we require source certified products that have been audited by 3rd party auditors to be compliant with the Proterra standard. We also have an open grievance mechanism communicated through our Supplier Code that allows complaints to be sent to us with regards to alleged non-compliance with our policy.

Monitoring and verification approach

Third-party verification

% of total volume in compliance

51-60%

% of total suppliers in compliance

21-30%

Response to supplier non-compliance

Retain & engage

Procedures to address and resolve non-compliance with suppliers

Developing time-bound targets and milestones to bring suppliers back into compliance

Please explain

Monitoring frequency: We continuously and actively monitor our suppliers' progress and compliance with these policies through a combination of approaches as described above.

Variation of Barry Callebaut's response to supplier non-compliance depending on the severity of the non-compliance: We have an open grievance mechanism communicated through our Supplier Code that allows complaints to be sent to us with regards to alleged non-compliance with our policy. In case a non-compliance is detected, we request our suppliers to share with us their remediation plan including timely milestones. Only in cases where non-compliances persist over time or suppliers do not show a commitment towards improvement, we suspend sourcing with the respective supplier.

Forest risk commodity

Other - Cocoa

Operational coverage

Supply chain

Description of control systems

In 2017 we signed the Cocoa and Forests Initiative (CFI), a multi-stakeholder initiative dedicated to ending cocoa farming induced deforestation in Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire. It includes a commitment to deliver traceability in our direct cocoa supply chains in these two countries. In line with this commitment, we are geographically locating the farms in our direct cocoa supply chain within 5km of a protected area and for the warehouses within 25km of a protected area. For the deforestation risk assessment which succeeds the mapping, we follow the recommendations made by the CFI and work with analyses relying on satellite data available on Global Forest Watch (GFW) and land use maps. A hotspot analysis is applied and assigns risk scores to areas, which allows us to target specific interventions to avoid cocoa-driven deforestation (e.g. the promotion of climate-smart cocoa, including agroforestry systems and Community-based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM)).

Monitoring and verification approach

Geospatial monitoring tool

% of total volume in compliance

Please select

% of total suppliers in compliance

Please select

Response to supplier non-compliance

Please select

Procedures to address and resolve non-compliance with suppliers

Please select

Please explain

We are developing a deforestation-free protocol with internal procedures in alignment with the regulatory developments on deforestation around the globe, such as the EU Deforestation Regulation.

F6.6

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

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

F6.6a

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

Palm oil

Procedure to ensure legal compliance

Description of the procedure followed to ensure legal compliance: Legal compliance is a key element in our Supplier Code as well as our specific sustainable sourcing policies, which need to be signed and acknowledged by all suppliers upon onboarding. For example, the Code requires only buying from legal sources, stopping native vegetation clearance for palm oil production and the degradation of ecologically sensitive areas (e.g. peatland), protecting rare, threatened and endangered species, driving positive economic and social impact and overall livelihood improvement for people and communities, including smallholder farmers, and protecting land tenure rights of local communities, resolving complaints and conflicts through an open, transparent and consultative process, and enhancing transparency and traceability in the supply chain to mill level and working towards achieving transparency to plantation level.

Methods and/or tools used to assure legal compliance: To monitor whether suppliers adhere to these standards we work with the SMETA audit system on supplier level, as well as sustainability certification to ensure compliance beyond our tier 1 suppliers. We also ask suppliers to complete a Palm Oil Sustainability Questionnaire upon being on-boarded which helps us determine a risk-level. Through our traceability, monitoring and evaluation work we are furthermore seeking to ensure that legally protected forest areas are not encroached on or converted.

The combined effect of our Supplier Code, Sustainable Sourcing policies, the SMETA supplier-level audit system, internal compliance monitoring, and sustainability certification have already proven effective in ensuring legal compliance within our operations and supply chain. We will continue to enhance our approach as more tools and approaches are made available and as we further implement processes to enhance our due diligence.

Country/Area of origin

Brazil
Cambodia
Colombia
Côte d'Ivoire
Ecuador
Gabon
Guatemala
Honduras
India
Indonesia
Liberia
Malaysia
Mexico
Nicaragua
Panama
Papua New Guinea
Peru
Philippines
Thailand

Law and/or mandatory standard(s)

General assessment of legal compliance

Comment

Soy

Procedure to ensure legal compliance

Description of the procedure followed to ensure legal compliance: Legal compliance is a key element in our Supplier Code as well as our specific sustainable sourcing policies, which need to be signed and acknowledged by all suppliers.

Methods and/or tools used to assure legal compliance: To monitor whether suppliers adhere to these standards we work with the SMETA audit system on supplier level, as well as sustainability certification (Proterra and RTRS) to ensure compliance beyond our tier 1 suppliers. Through our traceability and monitoring work we are furthermore seeking to ensure that legally protected forest areas are not encroached on or converted.

The combined effect of our Supplier Code, Sustainable Sourcing policies, the SMETA supplier-level audit system, and sustainability certification have proven to be sufficient in ensuring legal compliance within our operations and supply chain.

Country/Area of origin

Argentina
Brazil
India
Nicaragua

Law and/or mandatory standard(s)

General assessment of legal compliance
Brazilian Forest Code

Comment

Other - Cocoa

Procedure to ensure legal compliance

Procedure followed to ensure legal compliance and methods/tools used: Legal compliance is a key element in our Supplier Code as well as our specific sustainable sourcing policies, which need to be signed and acknowledged by all suppliers. To monitor whether suppliers adhere to these standards we work with the SMETA audit system on supplier level, as well as sustainability certification to ensure compliance beyond our tier 1 suppliers. Through our traceability and monitoring work we are furthermore seeking to ensure that legally protected forest areas are not encroached on or converted.

Why the procedures in place are sufficient to ensure legal compliance within our operations and supply chain: The combined effect of our Supplier Code, Sustainable Sourcing policies, the SMETA supplier-level audit system, and sustainability certification have proven to be sufficient in ensuring legal compliance within our operations and supply chain.

Country/Area of origin

Cameroon
Colombia
Côte d'Ivoire
Ecuador
Guinea
Honduras
Indonesia
Liberia
Madagascar
Mexico
Nicaragua
Nigeria
Philippines
United Republic of Tanzania
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Law and/or mandatory standard(s)

General assessment of legal compliance

Comment

F6.7

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

	Are you working with smallholders?	Type of smallholder engagement approach	Smallholder engagement approach	Number of smallholders engaged	Please explain
Timber products	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Palm oil	Yes, working with smallholders	Capacity building	Offering on-site technical assistance and extension services Disseminating technical materials Organizing capacity building events Supporting smallholders to clarify and secure land tenure Prioritizing support for smallholders in high-risk deforestation regions	564	<p>Smallholders manage a significant portion of oil palm plantations (It is estimated that smallholders manage a combined 40% of the total oil palm area in the country). Smallholders face several unique challenges in terms of their productivity, profitability and sustainability. These include land tenure issues, poor agricultural practices and a lack of access to markets or to finance for replanting and certification.</p> <p>We are committed to supporting initiatives that aim to address the challenges they face. We previously engaged with Wild Asia Group Scheme (WAGS), which aims to support independent smallholders to improve their farming practices and achieve compliance with RSPO. WAGS identified local partners that are willing to nurture small producer groups, helping to build bridges between the industry and smallholders. WAGS provides a centralized management system, local coordination, technical assistance and training, to support the producer groups on the path towards greater sustainability and certification. We are currently in discussions to further our engagement with WAGS.</p> <p>We are also participating in the Coalition for Sustainable Livelihoods. This consortium works to create a model of sustainable land use to foster improved livelihoods through policy, investment, and private sector engagement in North Sumatra and Aceh, Indonesia. The Coalition will work simultaneously at two levels, provincial and landscape. Landscape initiatives will link to supply chains and will focus on issues such as: Training programs to build smallholder farmer capacity and ability to implement Good Agricultural Practices; Clarifying smallholder land rights in appropriate production areas; Raising awareness of existing regulations for production and building implementation and enforcement capacity as a foundation for sustainability; Improving spatial analysis and landscape planning capabilities to identify the most appropriate areas for commodity production; Improving forest management and protection of environmental services as flood and landslide prevention; Building capacity for smallholder service provision and monitoring; Securing financing to support smallholder replanting of oil palm and restoration of degraded lands through agroforestry systems involving both staple and cash crops.</p>
Cattle products	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Soy	No, not working with smallholders	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	Our direct suppliers look after the smallholders, Barry Callebaut is not directly involved. We do, however, source Proterra certified soy from smallholder soy farmers in India.
Other - Rubber	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Cocoa	Yes, working with smallholders	Capacity building Financial and commercial incentives	Providing agricultural inputs Investing in pilot projects Financial incentives for certified products		<p>Description of engagement strategy: The main goal is to lift farmers out of poverty by providing training and farm services which as an end result increase farmer's productivity and preserve natural resources. Additionally, as a result this approach will reduce the occurrence of child labor due to the increase of income and increased awareness of farmer households about sustainability-related issues.</p> <p>The total number of smallholder farmers engaged: We aim to have 500,000 farmers out of poverty by 2025. In our direct sourcing, we work with 208,000 farmers who are either certified under one of the eligible sustainability standards or are members of Cocoa Horizons / client program farmer groups. In 2018, we provided farm services to 12,000 farmers; GAP training to 142 farmers; child labor training to 105,000 farmers.</p> <p>Example of activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GAP, child labor, environmental protection training • Cocoa and shade trees seedling distribution • Farm Development Plan services • Productivity Packages services • Child Labour Monitoring and Remediation System
Other - Coffee	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

F6.8

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

	Are you working with direct suppliers?	Type of direct supplier engagement approach	Direct supplier engagement approach	% of suppliers engaged	Please explain
Timber products	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Palm oil	Yes, working with direct suppliers	Supply chain mapping Capacity building Financial and commercial incentives	Supplier questionnaires on environmental and social indicators Developing or distributing supply chain mapping tool Organizing capacity building events Financial incentives for certified products	100%	<p>Description of main strategy of engagement: The first step of our engagement strategy with our direct suppliers is through the communication of our Supplier Code and sustainable sourcing policies as part of the onboarding process, in order to clearly communicate our requirements. We then furthermore assess our suppliers' current status and objectives through questionnaires, which help us to kickstart the conversation on environmental and social topics. Furthermore, we encourage our suppliers to become certified and engage in a wide range of multi-stakeholder initiatives, such as RSPO, and encourage their own suppliers to do the same.</p> <p>Example of direct supplier engagement activities: All new palm oil suppliers signed the Supplier Code and Sustainable Sourcing Policy for Palm Oil. Existing and new suppliers also fill out the enhanced questionnaire on sustainability activities and progress as well as our template to collect traceability data. In addition, we engaged in one-on-one discussions with selected suppliers on specific sustainability-related issues. In sum, we engage with 100% of our palm oil suppliers in order to understand their activities, challenge them to do more to work together towards 100% sustainable palm oil..</p> <p>Number of direct suppliers engaged: 32</p>
Cattle products	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Soy	Yes, working with direct suppliers	Supply chain mapping Capacity building Financial and commercial incentives	Supplier questionnaires on environmental and social indicators Developing or distributing supply chain mapping tool Organizing capacity building events Financial incentives for certified products	100%	<p>Description of main strategy of engagement: The first step of our engagement strategy with our direct suppliers is through the communication of our Supplier Code and sustainable sourcing policies as part of the onboarding process, in order to clearly communicate our requirements. We then furthermore assess our suppliers' current status and objectives through questionnaires, which help us to kickstart the conversation on environmental and social topics. We are now working directly with soy producers in the US to implement low carbon regenerative agriculture practices. In Brazil we are engaging with our suppliers to identify innovative farmers who would like to both develop regenerative farming practices and reforestation projects. And we are working on innovative deforestation free soy feed supply chains for the European dairy sector and deforestation free finance mechanisms in Brazil with the Responsible Commodities Facility. Furthermore, we encourage our suppliers to become certified and engage in a wide range of multi-stakeholder initiatives and encourage suppliers to do the same.</p> <p>Example of direct supplier engagement activities: All new soy suppliers signed the Supplier Code and Sustainable Sourcing Policy for Soy. Existing and new suppliers also filled out the questionnaire on sustainability activities and progress. In addition, we engaged in one-on-one discussions with selected suppliers on specific sustainability-related issues. Additionally, we are engaging in one-on-one discussion with all of our major soy suppliers. In sum, we engage with 100% of our soy suppliers in order to understand their activities, challenge them to do more and support them in the process.</p> <p>We have started working with two dairy suppliers in Europe to develop a deforestation free soy feed supply chain from Brazil through the Dairy Working Group hosted by SAI.</p> <p>Additionally, we are in direct discussions with a US soy farming enterprise to grow the soy needed for our supply chains with regenerative agriculture practices that will enable us to reduce our soy carbon footprint.</p> <p>Number of direct suppliers engaged: 11</p>
Other - Rubber	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Cocoa	Yes, working with direct suppliers	Supply chain mapping Financial and commercial incentives	Supplier questionnaires on environmental and social indicators Developing or distributing supply chain mapping tool Financial incentives for certified products	100%	The first step of engagement with our direct suppliers is through the communication of our Supplier Code and sustainable sourcing policies as part of the onboarding process, in order to clearly communicate our requirements. We then furthermore assess our suppliers' current status and objectives through questionnaires, which help us to kickstart the conversation on environmental and social topics with our suppliers.
Other - Coffee	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

F6.9

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

	Are you working beyond first tier?	Type of engagement approach with indirect suppliers	Indirect supplier engagement approach	Please explain
Timber products	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Palm oil	Yes, working beyond first tier	Supply chain mapping Capacity building	Developing or distributing supply chain mapping tools Supplier questionnaires on environmental and social indicators Offering on-site training and technical assistance Disseminating technical materials Participating in workshops Investing in pilot projects	<p>We recognise that deforestation and other risks are higher up our supply chain and as such we aim to engage and work with our upstream (indirect) palm oil suppliers in a number of initiatives. One of the key ways in which we do this is through our work with smallholders. Barry Callebaut engaged with Wild Asia Group Scheme (WAGS). The Wild Asia Group Scheme (WAGS) aims to support small independent palm oil producers (i.e. farmers with less than 40 hectares that are not formally linked to a particular extension scheme or mill) to improve their farming practices and achieve compliance with RSPO. WAGS identified local partners that are willing to nurture small producer groups, helping to build bridges between the industry and smallholders. WAGS provides a centralized management system, local coordination, technical assistance and training, to support the producer groups on the path towards greater sustainability and certification. We are currently in discussions to further our engagement with WAGS.</p> <p>We also aim to collaborate in landscape projects which involve multi-stakeholders, including suppliers at each stage of the supply chain. One such example is our participation in the Coalition for Sustainable Livelihoods. This consortium works to create a model of sustainable land use to foster improved livelihoods through policy, investment, and private sector engagement in North Sumatra and Aceh, Indonesia. The Coalition works simultaneously at two levels, provincial and landscape. Landscape initiatives will link to supply chains and will focus on issues such as: Training programs to build smallholder farmer capacity and ability to implement Good Agricultural Practices; Clarifying smallholder land rights in appropriate production areas; Raising awareness of existing regulations for production and building implementation and enforcement capacity as a foundation for sustainability; Improving spatial analysis and landscape planning capabilities to identify the most appropriate areas for commodity production; Improving forest management and protection of environmental services as flood and landslide prevention; Building capacity for smallholder service provision and monitoring; Securing financing to support smallholder replanting of oil palm and restoration of degraded lands through agroforestry systems involving both staple and cash crops.</p>
Cattle products	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Soy	Yes, working beyond first tier	Supply chain mapping Capacity building	Offering on-site training and technical assistance Investing in pilot projects	<p>While our sustainable sourcing policies address the biggest impact in the respective supply chains (which are often beyond tier 1), we directly work with our tier 1 suppliers to address these topics. We expect our tier 1 suppliers to take ownership and responsibility for sustainability topics and support them in the implementation where necessary.</p> <p>Description of the main strategy of engagement:</p> <p>We engage with our suppliers to map their entire supply chain to mitigate risk exposure to non-compliant suppliers. Furthermore, we require suppliers to conduct SMETA audit, and we engage all suppliers on an annual basis on questionnaires related to traceability, as well as environmental and social aspects.</p> <p>Example of indirect supplier engagement activities completed in the last year:</p> <p>We are working with leading soy lecithin suppliers to source from deforestation free sources in Brazil. Two such suppliers have set 2020 cut-off dates. We also source Proterra certified soy from Brazil and India. Additionally, we have participated in the development of the Responsible Commodities Facility's initial fund to provide favorable financing to address and mitigate deforestation in the Brazilian soy supply chain. We are also working with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - soy traders and their suppliers to create deforestation free supply chains. - dairy processors to map their soy supply chains to engage with farmers and traders of soy feed.
Other - Rubber	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Cocoa	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Coffee	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

F6.10

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

	Do you engage in landscape/jurisdictional approaches?	Primary reason for not engaging in landscape and/or jurisdictional approaches	Please explain why your organization does not engage in landscape/jurisdictional approaches, and describe plans to engage in the future
Row 1	Yes, we engage in landscape/jurisdictional approaches	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

F6.10a

(F6.10a) Indicate the criteria you consider when prioritizing landscapes and jurisdictions for engagement in collaborative approaches to sustainable land use and provide an explanation.

	Criteria for prioritizing landscapes/jurisdictions for engagement	Please explain
Row 1	Company actions align with already established jurisdictional and/or landscape initiative priorities in area High commodity sourcing footprint from area Opportunity for smallholder inclusion Opportunity for increased human well-being in area Opportunity to protect natural ecosystems Risk of deforestation/conversion Risk of land conflict Risk of labor rights issues Risk of supplier non-compliance in area Supply of commodities strategically important	Landscape or jurisdictional approaches, which aim to improve sustainability across a region rather than a specific supply chain, are an important mechanism, as these initiatives bring together producers, traders, government and civil society to tackle the systemic drivers of deforestation.

F6.10b

(F6.10b) Provide details of your engagement with landscape/jurisdictional approaches to sustainable land use during the reporting year.

Country/Area

Indonesia

Name of jurisdiction or landscape area

Tapanuli Selatan, Aceh Tamiang, and Aceh Timur

Is the landscape defined by administrative boundaries of sub-national governments and does the approach have active government involvement?

Yes, the landscape is defined by administrative boundaries and the approach has active government involvement

Brief description of landscape/ jurisdictional approach

The Coalition for Sustainable Livelihoods (CSL) is a jurisdictional initiative bringing together diverse stakeholders to achieve common objectives for smallholder livelihoods, sustainable agricultural production and conservation in North Sumatra and Aceh, Indonesia. These are two important regions for agricultural commodities — including palm oil, cocoa, coffee, rubber and timber — contributing significantly to local and national supply chains, driving economic development and supporting smallholder farmer livelihoods. The two provinces represent 14% of Indonesia's palm oil production and contain significant areas of natural forest that are home to threatened species and provide communities with natural resources. Smallholders and surrounding communities face challenges like low crop yields and environmental degradation, which threaten social, economic and environmental sustainability across the landscape.

CSL focuses simultaneously at multiple levels:

1. Provincial Level: CSL provides a platform for alignment, learning and investment to encourage development and implementation of jurisdictional plans or through strengthening provincial level land-use and forest governance mechanisms.

2. Landscape and District Level: CSL invests in strengthening existing or developing new sustainable landscape initiatives in important landscapes and districts.

3. Initiative Level: CSL convenes stakeholders across sectors to focus on advancing shared goals in Aceh and North Sumatra

Forest risk commodities relevant to this landscape/jurisdictional approach

Palm oil

Cocoa

Type of engagement

Funder: Provides full or partial financial support

Description of engagement

Participation in multi-stakeholder platform, in kind contribution

Goals supported by engagement

Landscape conservation

Implementation of livelihood activities/practices that reduce pressure on forests

Greater smallholder inclusion

Company actions supporting approach

Build community capacity and incentivize engagement in multi-stakeholder processes

Implementation partner(s)

Conservation International is the main implementation partner.

Engagement start year

2019

Engagement end year

Not defined

Total investment over the project period (currency)

30000

Details of your investment

The investment covers staff time.

Type of assessment framework

Commodities Jurisdictions Approach

Is progress monitored and publicly reported on?

Yes, progress is monitored but not publicly reported on

State the achievements of your engagement so far, and how progress is monitored

Buy-in from private sector (producers) and government for improvement of smallholder livelihood conditions.

F6.11

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

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Do you participate in activities/initiatives?

Yes

Activities

Involved in multi-partnership or stakeholder initiatives

Country/Area

Not applicable

Subnational area

Not applicable

Initiatives

Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO)
High Carbon Stock Approach Steering Group
Support Asia for Sustainable Palm Oil (SASPO)
Other, please specify (Palm Oil Collaboration Group (POCG))

Please explain

To address key challenges in our palm supply chains and achieve our no deforestation commitment, we cannot work alone. We continue to collaborate with other stakeholders and participate in multi-stakeholder initiatives that aim to address key issues in palm and work towards the same goals.

We have been an active member of the RSPO since 2011. Certification is one of the ways in which we aim to achieve our 100% sustainable palm oil target, as well as our climate and deforestation commitments. Through active membership and involvement, we promote the production and sourcing of Certified Sustainable Palm Oil. We also actively engage in the RSPO revision of its Principles & Criteria (P&C) to improve the requirements and credibility of the standard in line with zero deforestation/no-conversion and other commitments.

Barry Callebaut joined the HCSA's Steering Group as a member in 2019. The HCSA Steering Group provides overall governance of the current HCS Approach and oversees the further development of a methodology designed to achieve no deforestation including refining its , its objectives and its relationship to other approaches to halting deforestation. We participate in this working group to contribute to those objectives and as a member, we are required to report annually to HCSA on our progress towards achieving no deforestation and the active implementation of the HCS approach.

SASPO brings companies together to tackle supply chain issues around palm oil and work towards increasing the supply and demand of certified sustainable palm oil in Singapore. SASPO provides expertise and resources to empower businesses to improve their sustainable sourcing practices. Together, we brainstorm strategies to tackle industry challenges which are rolled out as initiatives, actions and industry guidelines.

We joined the POCG's NDPE Implementation Reporting Framework Working Group (IRRF AWG). With other members, we meet bi-monthly to work on the practical development of the NDPE IRF. The NDPE IRF is a critical tool that will help us to determine the proportion of the FFB going into our supply base that meets NDPE commitments, including deforestation. And if it doesn't, how much progress has been or needs to be made. We see this tool as a great way to assess progress towards NDPE commitments, especially for operations that have not been certified by RSPO.

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Do you participate in activities/initiatives?

Yes

Activities

Involved in multi-partnership or stakeholder initiatives

Country/Area

Brazil

Subnational area

Please specify (Mato Grosso and Matopiba)

Initiatives

Sustainable Agricultural Initiative (SAI)
Other, please specify (Sustainable Agricultural Initiative (SAI) Proterra Statement of Support for the Cerrado Manifesto)

Please explain

Description of our role within the activity: Barry Callebaut and several other members of SAI are working with the Earthworm Foundation to undertake a baseline assessment, identify producers and supply chain actors, and then create a deforestation free soy supply chain for the dairy industry. There is a natural fit between our purpose to make sustainable chocolate the norm and the Sustainable Agriculture Initiative (SAI) where we are a member. Its aim is to support the development of sustainable agriculture worldwide, via capacity building, based on R&D activities undertaken by SAI, its members and other stakeholder groups, and communicating about sustainable agriculture towards food industries as well as all food chain stakeholders. SAI Platform is a non-profit network with over 130 members worldwide and one of the primary global food & drink value chain initiatives for sustainable agriculture. They are dedicated to a sustainable, thriving and resilient agricultural sector that protects the earth's resources, human rights and animal welfare. SAI believes in harnessing the collaborative power of the members to accelerate the widespread adoption of sustainable agriculture practices and the transformation to sustainable food systems. Examples of SAI's work include annual conferences on sustainable agriculture, executives training on rolling out sustainability in the food chain. We are an active member in the crops working group as well as the North America committee and engaged in the review of the FSA tool which is also applicable to soy.

How the activity fits within our environmental strategy: Our strategy is to make sustainable chocolate the norm by 2025. There is a natural fit between our ambitions and the SAI's focus on sustainable agriculture capacity building. Being a food producer dependent on agricultural commodities, our SAI engagement perfectly complements our environmental strategy and helps us to drive achievement towards one of the pillars of our strategy: Have 100% sustainable ingredients in all our products.

Forest risk commodity

Other - Cocoa

Do you participate in activities/initiatives?

Yes

Activities

Involved in multi-partnership or stakeholder initiatives

Country/Area

Other, please specify (Ghana and Cote d'Ivoire)

Subnational area

Please specify (Within the cocoa areas of both Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire)

Initiatives

Other, please specify (Cocoa and Forests Initiative (CFI))

Please explain

In order to find an industry-wide solution to deforestation across the value chain, Barry Callebaut was one of the first signatories of the Cocoa and Forests Initiative (CFI). The CFI is an industry commitment, organized by the World Cocoa Foundation, the Prince of Wales' International Sustainability Unit (ISU) and the Sustainable Trade Initiative (IDH) to end deforestation and forest degradation in the West-African cocoa supply chain.

F6.12

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

Yes

F6.12a

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

Project reference

Project 1

Project type

Forest ecosystem restoration

Primary motivation

Voluntary

Description of project

Barry Callebaut has committed to become forest and carbon positive by 2025 under its Forever Chocolate plan, which includes a commitment to be 100% deforestation-free and even forest positive by 2025. Forever Chocolate is our plan to make sustainable chocolate the norm by 2025. As the world's leading manufacturer of high-quality chocolate and cocoa products, we have a moral obligation as well as a business interest to tackle forest-related issues in the chocolate supply chain. We therefore voluntarily support and implement projects, which focus on ecosystem restoration and protection. We source many ingredients in addition to cocoa, palm oil and soy. Sugar is another important ingredient that also poses high deforestation-risks.

In our Mexican sugarcane supply chain, we have started to map opportunities for reforestation. We will commence the first of several anticipated reforestation projects in a Mexican sugarcane production area. This first project involves restoring impacted and degraded areas, in the areas surrounding the Plan de Ayala Sugar Mills and the Alianza Popular of Grupo Santos in the state of San Luis Potosí, through reforestation with native species.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES:

Contribute to mitigate the effects of climate change, caused by the carbon footprint of the sugar industry, by capturing and fixing atmospheric carbon dioxide in the medium and long term.

Increase the surface of vegetation cover of degraded areas in areas of influence of the sugar mills Ayala and Popular Alliance.

Increase plant density and contribute to soil protection and water filtration.

Involve the personnel of the Sugar Mills, as well as their families, in reforestation days.

Start year

2021

Target year

2024

Project area to date (Hectares)

10000

Project area in the target year (Hectares)

20000

Country/Area

Mexico

Latitude

22.013285

Longitude

-99.04802

Monitoring frequency

Six-monthly or more frequently

Measured outcomes to date

Biodiversity

Carbon sequestration

Other, please specify (Survival of planted specimens; Plant growth; Maintenance of plantations.; Identification of pests and diseases.)

Please explain

Given that 2021 the project started in its planning phase, there are still no results, however, the KPIs defined to follow up on the project and continuously monitor performance are the following:

Calculation of the capture of TonCO₂ Eq.

Characteristics of the tree species to be used.

- Growth rate.
- Age of trees and number of trees planted.
- Survival factor.
- Annual rate of carbon sequestration.
- Projection to 10 years of capture of Tons of CO₂ Eq.

Definition of key performance indicators.

- Survival of planted specimens.
- Plant growth.
- Maintenance of plantations.
- Identification of pests and diseases.

F7. Verification

F7.1

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

Yes

F7.1a

(F7.1a) Which data points within your CDP disclosure have been verified, and which standards were used?

Disclosure module

F4. Governance

Data points verified

- Goal to become carbon and forest positive, commitment to lift over 500,000 farmers out of poverty by 2025 (see Barry Callebaut's Forever Chocolate Progress Report 2020/21)
- Traceability data
- Certification data
- % of target achieved (sustainable/certified material)

Verification standard

AA1000

Please explain

The aim of the process is to provide assurance to Barry Callebaut's stakeholders over the accuracy, reliability and objectivity of the reported information and that it covers the issues material to the business and its stakeholders.

F8. Barriers and challenges

F8.1

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

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Coverage

Supply chain

Primary barrier/challenge type

Value chain complexity

Comment

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Coverage

Supply chain

Primary barrier/challenge type

Value chain complexity

Comment

Forest risk commodity

Other - Cocoa

Coverage

Supply chain

Primary barrier/challenge type

Value chain complexity

Comment

F8.2

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

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Coverage

Supply chain

Main measure

Greater transparency

Comment

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Coverage

Supply chain

Main measure

Greater transparency

Comment

Forest risk commodity

Other - Cocoa

Coverage

Supply chain

Main measure

Greater transparency

Comment

F17 Signoff

F-FI

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

F17.1

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

	Job Title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Chief Executive Officer	Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

SF. Supply chain module

SF0.1

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

	Annual revenue
Row 1	

SF1.1

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

Yes

SF1.1a

(SF1.1a) For each of your requesting CDP supply chain members, indicate the percentage of certified volume sold per disclosed commodity(ies).

SF2.1

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

SF2.2

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

No

SF3.1

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

Palm oil

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

Please select

Please explain

Soy

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

Please explain

Other - Cocoa

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

Please explain

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

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

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms