



Cocoa

About this chapter

The data in this chapter pertains to crop year 2024-2025 and reflects the activities under the Cargill Cocoa Promise, unless otherwise noted.



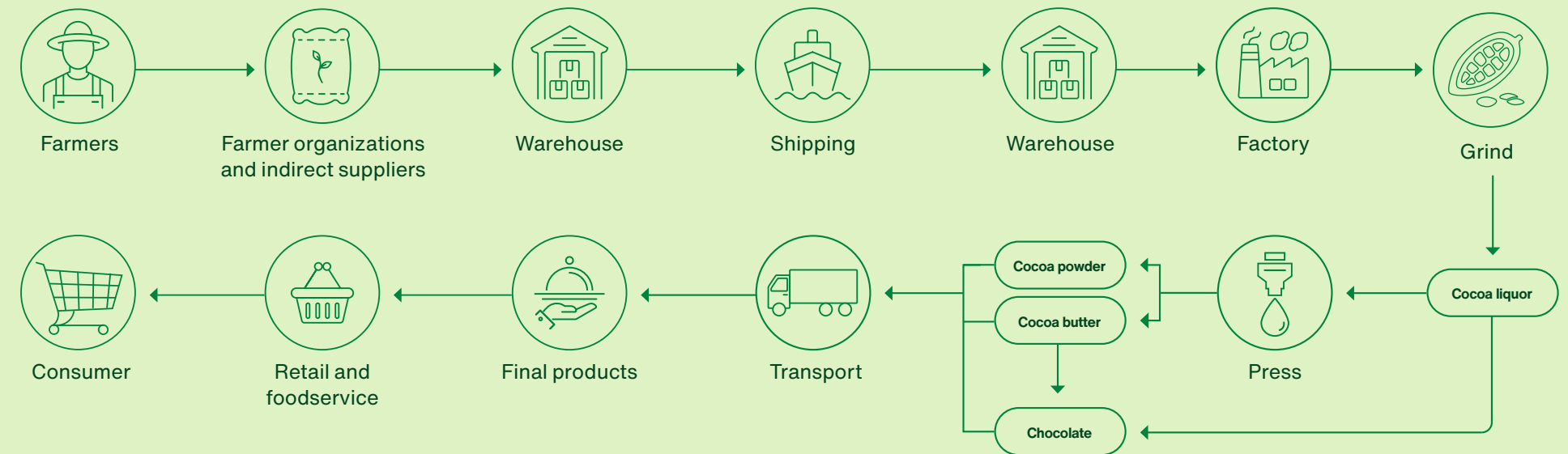
Supply chain overview

We create cocoa and chocolate products that meet our customers' demand for quality, sustainability, transparency, and innovation.

- Bringing over 45 years of expertise in the cocoa and chocolate industry, our passion for quality and innovation has made us the second-largest producer of cocoa and chocolate globally.
- We directly source cocoa from five producing countries: Brazil, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Ghana, and Indonesia. But our reach extends even further, with 19 additional origins where we source indirectly.
- Our 27 state-of-the-art processing facilities span the continents, including two in West Africa where most of the world's cocoa is produced.
- Innovation is at the heart of what we do, with our three dedicated cocoa and chocolate innovation centers — the Cocoa Development Center in Indonesia, the Chocolate Academy in Singapore, and the House of Chocolate in Belgium — which are hubs of creativity. Here, we blend tradition with cutting-edge techniques to create the cocoa and chocolate products of tomorrow.
- With over 3,500 employees, we have a depth of knowledge in-house, from bean experts to chocolatiers.
- Within our direct supply chain, the **Cargill Cocoa Promise** is our sustainability program to help farmers and their communities succeed.

The journey from farmer to consumer

How we make our products



Focus areas

Delivering on our commitment to more sustainable cocoa

We believe that creating lasting benefits for cocoa farmers and their communities goes hand-in-hand with the success of all the actors across the cocoa sector. We approach our commitment to cocoa sustainability holistically, recognizing the deep interconnections of its challenges. Through our position at the heart of the global cocoa supply chain, we bridge the gap between farmers, markets, and customers through innovative solutions. This pivotal position carries both an opportunity and a responsibility to drive lasting change. Through innovation and evidence-based approaches, we deploy robust methodologies and trusted technologies for bean-to-bar traceability. Read more about our decades-long sustainability journey on our [website](#).

At this moment, our work is as important as ever. The cocoa sector is in a challenging phase due to the growing impact of climate change on crop yields, rising disease outbreaks, and the introduction of new regulations requiring greater transparency and traceability. As a result, the industry is undergoing transformative change, further shaped by ongoing price volatility, evolving consumer preferences, and the integration of new technologies. We continue to collaborate closely with farmers, partners, governments, and customers, all with the shared goal of fostering a thriving cocoa sector for generations to come.



As a company, Cargill is addressing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions across our global supply chains. In cocoa, addressing deforestation remains a top priority as land-use change from cocoa cultivation accounts for approximately 66% of the Scope 3 emissions in our cocoa and chocolate supply chain. We are supporting cocoa farmers in adaptation and conservation while also making continued progress in reducing our operational emissions, protecting crucial resources, and building solutions for our customers.

[Read more](#)



Cargill promotes responsible and sustainable agricultural land and water use. In cocoa, this includes forest protection, restoration, and agroforestry, as well as better community access to water resources. Our efforts also include cocoa bean traceability, robust polygon mapping and monitoring through innovative technologies, and programs to grow more cocoa on less land. These actions support our goal of a deforestation-free supply chain and align with Cargill's GHG emission targets.

[Read more](#)



We aim to empower cocoa farmers and farmer organizations through technical skill-building and access to services that help them improve cocoa farming productivity and profitability. Our holistic approach extends beyond cocoa to enable farming households to diversify incomes and strengthen resilience. We also work with partners to help communities improve access to education, expand economic opportunities for women, and prevent and remediate instances of child labor.

[Read more](#)

Programs and partnerships

The Cargill Cocoa Promise

The **Cargill Cocoa Promise** is our sustainability program to enable farmers and their communities to achieve better incomes and livelihoods while growing cocoa more sustainably. The Cargill Cocoa Promise is implemented in Brazil, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Ghana, and Indonesia.

Cargill Promise Cocoa™

Promise Cocoa is Cargill's premium sustainability offering and aligns with industry sustainability commitments. Promise Cocoa beans are sourced directly from the Promise supply chain with verified farmers and farmer organizations in the Cargill Cocoa Promise sustainability program. Promise Cocoa can either be sourced with Rainforest Alliance certification or Promise Cocoa Verified.

Promise Cocoa Verified

Promise Cocoa Verified is Cargill's independent verification scheme. It outlines the sustainability requirements that cocoa farmers and supply chain actors up to the customers have to meet. It is externally verified through third-party audits to meet Cargill's cocoa sustainability requirements. Sustainability requirements include that farmers have all their cocoa plots polygon-mapped, none of their cocoa plots have signs of significant deforestation, and none of their cocoa plots are located in a protected area.

Multi-stakeholder partnerships

Sustainability challenges cannot be solved by one organization alone. They require close public-private collaboration and often a pre-competitive environment to enable the development of sector-wide solutions. Nurturing such collaborations is critical for the entire sector. That's why Cargill actively works with a wide range of multi-stakeholder initiatives.

- [World Cocoa Foundation](#)
- [CocoaAction Brasil](#)
- [Indonesia Sustainable Cocoa Partnership](#)
- [Living Income Community of Practice \(LICOP\)](#)
- [Cocoa and Forests Initiative](#)
- [Côte d'Ivoire Land Partnership \(CLAP\)](#)
- [International Cocoa Initiative](#)
- [Child Learning and Education Facility \(CLEF\)](#)
- [The National Platforms for Sustainable Cocoa in Europe](#)
- [U.N. Women's Empowerment Principles](#)
- [Cocoa Soils](#)



Climate

More sustainable from bean to bar

From farm to consumer, we are driving sustainability improvements across every stage of the cocoa supply chain. For instance, as cocoa butter leaves our processing facilities in West Africa, we are increasingly shipping it to Europe in large ISO tanks, which has the potential to eliminate up to 100 MT of disposable packaging waste each month. Find out more about this innovative journey to sustainability [on our website](#).

A methodology for supply chain emissions

A consistent approach to measuring Scope 3 GHG emissions from cocoa will be key to understanding the impact of different solutions — and reporting on progress. That's why we recently supported the World Cocoa Foundation (WCF) as it developed their [GHG Accounting Standard Methodology](#). The new standard is designed to empower companies to report consistently and supports reporting in accordance with the [GHG Protocol's Land Sector and Removals Guidance](#) draft.

It's the first accounting standard of its kind for cocoa. Cargill contributed to its development by providing input through our understanding of the GHG Protocol guidance based on the local contexts of cocoa in different countries. With WCF's accounting standard now complete, we intend to use it to calculate our Scope 3 emissions across our cocoa and chocolate product lines.

Protecting a rich ecosystem

Forests are critical to mitigating the effects of climate change while providing important benefits to soil, water, and biodiversity. The classified forest of Dassioko in Côte d'Ivoire exemplifies these benefits. Its diverse ecosystem includes hundreds of plant species and endangered animals like elephants and marine turtles, yet it has faced pressure from human activity for many years. For this reason, in 2022 we began working with the country's Ministry of Water and Forests (MINEF) to protect Dassioko and promote sustainable cocoa farming in the zones bordering it.

In 2025, we reinforced our commitment to safeguarding Dassioko by signing a partnership with SODEFOR, the agency responsible for forest management. SODEFOR will help reinforce surveillance of the forest as well as the implementation of activities to prevent illegal farming and support surrounding communities.

Reducing our footprint

We continue to implement innovative solutions that allow us to operate our facilities more efficiently and reduce our Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions. [For example, cocoa shells fuel a biomass boiler at Cargill's vegetable oils plant in the Netherlands.](#) And since the middle of 2024, all our cocoa processing plants in the Netherlands are running on over 90% renewable electricity, reducing their Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 45%. Likewise, our chocolate site in Mouscron, Belgium, also switched to renewable electricity, cutting its Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 85%.

Innovating indulgence alternatives

To meet continued rising consumer demand for chocolate products in a more sustainable way, we are pioneering new alternatives that complement our existing cocoa offerings. This includes partnering with [Voyage Foods](#) to commercialize its patented revalorized grape seed confectionary alternatives to chocolate coatings and nut-based spreads. We have been working closely with customers to develop a range of recipes and applications for these alternative products, while also demonstrating the environmental

benefits these solutions offer. Through certified, international, industry-wide assessments — such as Voyage Foods' ISO-conformant, third-party-reviewed life cycle assessment (LCA) — we are documenting environmental improvements like reduced carbon footprints across the value chain. These assessments support sustainability reporting from production through to the end consumer. Our collaboration with Voyage Foods [won a Future Foodtech Innovation Award](#) at the prestigious Fi Europe event in November 2024, and we are currently working together with Voyage Foods on the production capacity for these alternative products in both the U.S. and Europe.



Land & Water

Collaborating for sector-wide progress

In 2017, the governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana and 35 leading cocoa and chocolate companies joined together in the Cocoa & Forests Initiative (CFI) to help end deforestation and restore forest areas. Through this public-private partnership, we have been able to advance our commitment to ending deforestation in our West Africa cocoa supply chain, while also fostering more sustainable cocoa production and community engagement. More details about our CFI-related activities are available in [our latest CFI progress report](#).

Traceability and polygon mapping

Understanding where cocoa comes from and where deforestation may occur in our supply chain requires robust traceability systems. We continually enhance our supply chain transparency through GPS polygon mapping. All registered farmers in our direct sustainable supply chain require a polygon map for their cocoa plots. Field agents are regularly trained on how to collect a polygon using a GPS application tool. With polygon farm maps in our system, we are then able to use barcodes to track

individual deliveries of cocoa back to the farm plot where they were grown. Through CocoaWise™, our interactive digital reporting platform, we have been providing relevant data in regard to traceability and transparency to our customers.

To further strengthen traceability in our direct and indirect supply chain, we have established a partnership with Meridia that provides continuous verification and quality assurance of farm geodata and legality of land use, as well as ongoing improvements to our processes. This partnership will also help us comply with the upcoming [European Union Deforestation Regulation](#) (EUDR).

Monitoring deforestation risk

Polygon maps are an essential component of monitoring for deforestation using satellite data. Our in-house software performs automatic deforestation risk assessments every time a cocoa farm is mapped or remapped. We overlay polygon maps with publicly available geospatial data from independent sources like Global Forest Watch and government datasets like the Côte d'Ivoire BNETD 2020 Land Cover Map to assess significant forest loss in our supply chain.

We supplement this monitoring through our global partnership with Satelligence, which provides Cargill with nearly real-time, satellite-powered deforestation risk monitoring across multiple supply chains, including cocoa. This work with Satelligence will also support our EUDR compliance once that regulation takes effect.



100%
of farmers in our Promise supply chain in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana have been polygon mapped and are monitored for deforestation risk

100%
of mapped cocoa plots in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana show no primary forest loss since 2014

Land & Water

A range of benefits through agroforestry

Agroforestry is a key component of our approach to responsible land use, promoting healthy and productive landscapes that protect forests while supporting biodiversity and providing ecosystem services including carbon sequestration. When implemented effectively, it can boost cocoa yields and support income diversification for cocoa-farming households, too.

Cocoa agroforestry is the integration of cocoa cultivation with shade trees, fruit trees, timber species, or other crops in the same plot of land. In Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana, we collaborate with both global and local partners such as PUR, AGROMAP, FOA S.A.R.L., and CSIR-FORIG to integrate various agroforestry models in the communities where we source cocoa. Our agroforestry models range from 30 to 100 trees per hectare, providing a mix of native and naturalized tree species, including fruit and timber trees, tailored to local needs.

We continue to experiment with ways to amplify and extend the impact of these agroforestry programs. For instance, we are currently piloting a more integrated model with PUR where local coaches working with cocoa farmers can also distribute agroforestry seedlings. This builds off our work with PUR that has examined how to integrate other components that are beneficial to cocoa-growing households, such as cookstoves, beekeeping, and informational videos shared at community gatherings.

1.13+ million

multipurpose trees distributed for on-farm planting

14,800

farmers applying agroforestry

“After a while, I started to realize that my cocoa was not as good as before. The sun has become stronger and when the rains fall, they fall very hard on a soil that has become very dry. I see today that where there are still trees, cocoa trees give better. So when the agroforestry program started in the co-op, I volunteered immediately.”

Damoue Boureima

Cocoa farmer in
Côte d'Ivoire



Enabling access to safe drinking water and sanitation

In partnership with Global Water Challenge, the **Cargill Currents partnership platform** helps community members in Brazil, Côte d'Ivoire, and Ghana with improved water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) access. It's part of our ambition to enable a water positive impact in our operations, supply chains, and communities. By addressing local water needs with tailored solutions, Cargill Currents has reached over 100,000 people in West African cocoa communities and 150,000 people in 87 communities globally.

Clean water access drives lasting change — boosting health, education, and women's empowerment. For example, two schools in Côte d'Ivoire received mechanized, solar-powered boreholes for better access to drinking water. Students no longer need to fetch water from distances and so they spend more time in class, miss fewer days of school due to sickness, and can focus on their learning. Community committees — including women in leadership roles — have been established and trained in system management, hygiene, and maintenance to ensure long-term sustainability.

100,000+

community members in cocoa-growing communities in West Africa have received improved access to safe drinking water through Cargill Currents

People

Helping cocoa farmers boost productivity and profitability

Cocoa farmers are facing numerous challenges to their farms’ productivity, including aging trees, pests, disease, and limited access to inputs and services. Climate change — including unpredictable weather patterns — threatens to compound these issues. Ultimately it impacts their yields and incomes. Our comprehensive approach to helping cocoa farmers address these issues includes different elements that build on one another to support the long-term success and resilience for farmers.



GAP Training

The foundation of our approach, covering topics such as certification requirements, soil fertility management, productivity, and how to use agrochemicals.

Farm Development Plans

Trained coaches conduct an agronomic analysis assessing farm conditions and then provide tailored recommendations to help farmers improve productivity and profitability.

Coaching

Ongoing one-on-one guidance and farm visits to help cocoa farmers continue to implement the recommendations from their plans, evaluating progress against key priorities and adjusting as needed during the year.

Farm Services Model

Supporting farmers and their organizations to access the goods and services they need to improve productivity and profitability, with a particular focus on addressing the key drivers of the cost of production.

- Technical training
- Agroforestry
- Professional services like tree pruning and spraying
- High-quality inputs like seedlings, fertilizer, and pesticides
- Finance

Innovating to enhance our farm services model

We continue to integrate new approaches to increase the positive impact of our farm services model with cocoa growers. With technical partner ecowise, we are piloting two variations on our model with farmers in Côte d'Ivoire. Grounded in field studies and designed with input from both cooperatives and farmers, the two new models are trialing different combinations of farmer help groups and coaches to provide more hands-on assistance in implementing good agricultural practices (GAPs), with the target of increasing farmers’ yields and income. Farmers are also organized in these groups to leverage peer learning as well as learning from their coaches. We will use insights from the pilots to refine our farm services model at scale in ways that help meet our customers’ sustainability targets and drive positive outcomes for cocoa-farming families.

94,000+ farmers received one-on-one coaching

36,600+ farmers using GAPs

People

Data-driven solutions to living income

We worked with IDH, NewForesight, and Deloitte (with co-funding from IDH) to build our Living Income Application, which enables us to model the incomes of cocoa farmers in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana who are part of our Promise supply chain. This advanced modeling capability helps us understand not just the living income gap for these farming households but also the potential impact of various targeted interventions such as farm services and cash transfers. We can share this information with Promise Cocoa customers and others to design specific interventions that can help them achieve their goals.

Using the data we collect from the field — which we are aligning with the new **Cocoa Household Income Study from WCF** to support industry standards and comparability — the Living Income Application builds a picture of estimated incomes. This can be filtered by cooperative, customer supply chain, farm size, household size, and more. The model compares this data to benchmarks from the **Anker Research Institute**, which are endorsed by the **Living Income Community of Practice**. It also allows us to project the impact of changes to variables like yields, premiums, non-cocoa income, and more — so we can understand the levers at our disposal. Lastly, we can model return on investment based on the cost of various interventions, building confidence to invest in programs with living income as a metric.



How our Living Income Application works

- 1. Collecting data:** We gather key datapoints from cocoa farming households in our Promise supply chain.
- 2. Estimating incomes:** The model cross-references our data with literature-based assumptions to estimate actual incomes.
- 3. Comparing to benchmarks:** we use benchmarks from the **Anker Research Institute**, adjusted using the OECD Modified Equivalence Scale, for a more accurate picture of benchmarks in our supply chain.
- 4. Conducting sensitivity analysis:** Here, the model assesses how different variables could impact living income.
- 5. Evaluating interventions:** We model the impact of different interventions as well as their cost to determine how to best help customers achieve their goals for farmer income.

People

Working with Nestlé to raise farmer incomes



As one of the key partners for our customer Nestlé's **Income Accelerator Program** (IAP) since its inception, we continue to successfully scale up the program's reach in our cocoa supply chain in Côte d'Ivoire. The program focuses on aiming to close the income gap and reduce child labor risks in cocoa farming communities, with incentives to farmers for good agricultural practices like pruning, agroforestry, income diversification activities, and school enrollment.

Cargill's involvement in IAP

10,300+

cocoa-growing households enrolled to date

475

farm services groups established to date

15,600+

hectares of cocoa farms pruned in crop year 2024/2025

Supporting more sustainable cocoa in Brazil

Brazil is rapidly becoming a strategic hub in the global cocoa value chain. Through the Cargill Cocoa Promise, we are helping shape a more sustainable and inclusive future for cocoa. Across more than 100 municipalities in key cocoa-producing states such as Bahia, Pará, Espírito Santo, and Rondônia, our programs reach more than 1,840 certified farmers, with another 250 farmers undergoing the certification process. These farmers are part of our Promise Cocoa Verified and Rainforest Alliance certified supply chain, ensuring traceability, quality, and sustainability.

Over the past year, we've expanded our reach and impact. More than 11,000 hours of technical assistance were delivered to farmers, complemented by over 70 collective training sessions and hundreds of individual visits. Farmers gained knowledge in GAPs, environmental protection, pesticide management, and human rights. As a result, participating farms self-reported an average productivity increase of 32% and an average income growth of 160%, demonstrating the tangible benefits of sustainable farming.

In addition, farmers have received agronomic analyses and access to credit for inputs, equipment, and infrastructure — addressing key barriers to productivity and enabling long-term improvements in farm performance. By combining sustainable standards, technical support, and access to resources, our programs are improving livelihoods, preserving biodiversity, reducing deforestation, and strengthening rural communities.



People

Strengthening resilience in cocoa-growing communities

Through a variety of approaches and partnerships that reinforce one another, we seek to build stronger, more resilient cocoa-growing communities. This includes supporting diversified on- and off-farm income, empowering women, and expanding access to education while protecting children.

Supporting women entrepreneurs in income-generating activities

When women are empowered in cocoa-growing communities, it can benefit household income and food security while reducing incidents of child labor. Through our programs with different partners, we focus on providing women with financial literacy training and other resources so they can become entrepreneurs and diversify the income of their households beyond cocoa.

Working with CARE in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana, we have focused on helping both women and men establish Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs) so they can save money and lend within the group to start small businesses. In our four-year Women's Economic Empowerment program in Côte d'Ivoire, 111 VSLAs helped more than 3,100 members increase their average annual

household income by 82%. And through our three-year Prosper III project in both countries, more than 1,400 VSLAs helped establish over 4,700 microenterprises.

Likewise, our Awalé project with TechnoServe in Côte d'Ivoire has used community-led VSLAs to help women from cocoa-growing households save money and start businesses. Awalé activities helped beneficiaries experience an average income increase of 87% as 46 VSLAs supported the launch of more than 500 new income-generating activities. Money from the VSLAs invested in these activities created more than 12 times as much value for the beneficiaries.

Also in Côte d'Ivoire, our partnership with SOCODEVI and the Canadian government is empowering women and girls in cocoa-growing communities by enhancing their access to resources and their influence in decision-making. Started in 2022, the project is advancing socio-economic development in these communities by connecting 1,100 women and girls to VSLAs and income-generating activities, while also enabling over 300 to acquire reading, writing, and numeracy skills.

In Cameroon, we support the LadyAgri FemmeForce project to empower a vibrant network of women-led cooperatives and agribusinesses. Since 2022, the project has equipped over 2,000 cooperative members — who, in turn, have reached more than 18,000 beneficiaries — with essential tools for success: formal registration support, leadership and agribusiness training, finance, climate-smart food processing equipment, and improved access to markets.



Partnering with Save the Children in Indonesia

We have worked for five years with Save the Children in Indonesian cocoa-growing communities to help strengthen child protection and access to education while also empowering both women and men as entrepreneurs through 42 VSLAs. This work is often mutually reinforcing, as VSLA participants who generate additional income tend to have a greater ability to keep their children in school. Members also learn more about the risks of child labor in their group discussions.

In total, since March 2020, Save the Children reports that our work has reached more than 10,100 cocoa-farming households in the districts of Bone, Soppeng, Wajo, and Poso. In addition to establishing VSLAs and working to protect children, the partnership has also provided cocoa farmers with seedlings and training in GAPs.

“I never used to think about child labor and its risks. But after joining this program, I understand now.”

Risna

Member of a VSLA in South Sulawesi, Indonesia

People

Protecting children in cocoa-growing communities

Cargill takes a holistic approach to addressing the root causes of child labor, including supporting farmer resilience, women's empowerment, and community well-being. Through our strategic partnership with the International Cocoa Initiative (ICI), we continue to evolve our Child Labor Monitoring and Remediation Systems (CLMRS) — guided by **ICI's standards**. In Côte d'Ivoire, we apply a risk-based model that predicts child labor risks to guide targeted monitoring and intervention. In other countries, our approach is adapted to the local context. In Ghana, Ecuador, and Brazil, we endeavor to cover all farming households in our Promise/Certified supply chain with CLMRS using household monitoring organized by Cargill, while Indonesia uses community-based monitoring systems that are also covered by CLMRS.

Monitoring involves household visits where children and their family members in our Promise/Certified supply chain are surveyed, alongside awareness-raising sessions. When child labor or risk indicators are identified, we develop tailored remediation plans that may include support such as access to education, vocational training, income-generating

12%

more farmers were monitored through CLMRS or comparable due diligence systems to prevent and address child labor, compared to the prior year

activities, or improved community infrastructure. Remediation efforts target support at both household and community levels, and follow up visits are conducted to assess the impact of those efforts.

Expanding access to education

Improving access to education is a powerful way to combat child labor and a key part of our activities in cocoa-growing communities. Through our CLMRS, we can identify communities at increased risk of child labor due to lack of educational infrastructure. For example, in Côte d'Ivoire we worked with ICI

and the country's Ministry of Education to add classrooms and canteens at schools across seven communities. As a result, more than 1,000 children at risk of child labor will now have better access to enroll at school.

As children grow beyond the age of required schooling, their families may lack the resources to continue their education. Cargill supports vocational training programs in Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire to expand the career options available to young people in those countries. Participants learn skills like carpentry, tailoring, and glass fabrication from master craftspeople and use these skills to

earn an income once they are adults. Across Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire, several hundred teenagers have benefited from this program implemented in partnership with ICI and Save the Children, respectively, as well as with government agencies.

To increase our impact in expanding access to quality education, we have also partnered with the government of Côte d'Ivoire, the Jacobs Foundation, UBS Optimus Foundation, and 15 other chocolate companies to form the Child Learning and Education Facility (CLEF). With a goal to provide quality education for more than 4 million children by 2027, so far CLEF has trained more than 13,900 teachers in evidence-based teaching practices to enhance learning outcomes and increase school attendance.

Addressing community-based grievances

In Ghana, we have worked with ICI to pilot a community-based approach to addressing grievances that allows us to more readily identify indicators of forced labor on cocoa farms. This approach makes it easier for workers to put forward complaints when they lack a strong support network. Once an issue is raised, both parties are invited to speak with a community-led committee. These committees have played a key role in reviewing and responding to reported issues, contributing to increased trust and transparency at the local level.



Dashboard

Data in the table below is for crop year 2024-25 (October 2024 through June 2025). For comparative metrics to understand our progress over time, please consult [last year’s report](#). As our approach is ever evolving to incorporate new industry standards and methodologies, some metrics might not be directly comparable due to change in definitions over the years.

We work with an external assurance provider, KPMG N.V., to provide limited assurance on the selected sustainability KPIs in the table below. This assurance applies to our Cargill Cocoa Promise, which is part of our direct supply chain and accounts for about one-third of the cocoa we source. KPMG N.V.’s assurance report is included on [pages 76-77](#).

PILLAR	ASSURED KPIs	DEFINITION	SCOPE OF ASSURANCE: COUNTRY OF ORIGIN¹		
			Côte d’Ivoire	Ghana	Global²
 People	1. # of farmer organizations in Cargill Cocoa Promise (CCP)	The number of farmer organizations in Côte d’Ivoire/Ecuador, farmer groups in Ecuador, districts in Ghana, and cooperatives in Brazil defined as organized associations of farmers in CCP	141	22	167*
	2. # of farmers certified through CCP activities	The number of farmers that are sustainability certified and take part in at least one Cargill Cocoa Promise activity, such as training (sustainable agriculture and environmental management) or coaching	144,322	36,743	183,234*
	3. # of farmers certified through CCP activities as part of our Promise Supply Chain	The number of farmers that are sustainability certified and take part in at least one Cargill Cocoa Promise activity, such as training or coaching as part of our Promise Supply Chain	132,926	32,893	167,988*
	4. # and % of farmers coached	The number and percentage of farmers that received one-on-one coaching³ on Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs)⁴	80,383 56%	12,845 35%	94,039* 51%
	5. # and % of farmers GAP compliant	The number and percentage of farmers that are successfully implementing the Pruning GAP, as well as three out of the other four GAPs. The percentage is calculated compared to the number of farmers surveyed via our agronomics survey	26,885 34%	9,806 76%	36,691 39%
	6. % of farmers using insecticide	The percentage of coached farmers that have reported using insecticide on their cocoa farm	86%	91%	87%**
	7. % of farmers using fungicide	The percentage of coached farmers that have reported using fungicide on their cocoa farm	33%	50%	36%**
	8. # of farmer organizations covered by a Child Labor Monitoring and Remediation Systems (CLMRS) or comparable due diligence system to prevent and address child labor	The number of farmer organizations in Cargill Cocoa Promise in which a CLMRS or comparable due diligence system to prevent and address child labor is rolled out	141	22	167*
	9. # and % of farmers monitored through CLMRS⁵	The number and percentage of farmer households that received a CLMRS monitoring visit	89,576 91%	21,968 60%	113,713* 62%*

¹ Cameroon has been temporarily removed from the Cargill Cocoa Promise network due to a pending legal dispute with our local strategic sourcing partner.

² Global values reflect combined metrics for Côte d’Ivoire and Ghana, and in some cases also Brazil and Ecuador; a * indicates both are included, while ** means only Ecuador is included.

³ This approach ensures that each farmer receives a personalized visit from a coach, offering tailored guidance and/or training on agricultural and related practices.

⁴ In Côte d’Ivoire, our GAP methodology has been refined to improve the accuracy of definitions and data calculations. As a result, current metrics are not directly comparable to those reported in the previous year.

⁵ Percentage in Côte d’Ivoire considers total of farmers identified via Cargill Child Labor prediction model. Percentage for rest of origins considers all farmers under the Cargill Cocoa Promise.

PILLAR	ASSURED KPIs	DEFINITION	SCOPE OF ASSURANCE: COUNTRY OF ORIGIN ¹		
			Côte d'Ivoire	Ghana	Global ²
	10. # and % of farms polygon mapped as part of our Promise supply chain	The number and percentage of cocoa plots that have been polygon mapped in our Promise supply chain	144,790 100%	71,200 100%	217,943* 100%*
	11. # and % of certified farmers mapped (=fully mapped) part of our Promise supply chain	The number and percentage of farmers for which all cocoa plots have been polygon mapped and monitored for deforestation in our Promise supply chain	132,926 100%	32,893 100%	166,931* 99%*
	12. Hectares of Primary Forest Loss after January 2014 within mapped farm polygons part of our Promise supply chain (only significant [>0,5 ha] is taken into account)	Total size of Primary Forest Loss from cocoa plots polygon mapped associated with current Promise farmers whose cumulative primary forest loss from January 2014 overlaps more than 0.5 ha with primary forest baseline of 2001	0	1	570*
	13. % of farms with primary forest loss after January 2014 relative to all mapped farms part of our Promise supply chain (only significant [>0,5 ha] is taken into account)	The percentage of cocoa plots in our Promise supply chain with primary forest loss after January 2014 relative to all polygon mapped cocoa plots	0%	0%	0%*
	14. Hectares of Primary Forest Loss after Dec 2020 within mapped farm polygons part of our Promise supply chain (all primary forest loss taken into account)	Total size of Primary Forest Loss from cocoa plots polygon mapped associated with current Promise farmers, who have any primary forest loss after Dec 2020 compared to the Primary Forest baseline of 2001	0	0	240*
	15. % of farms with primary forest loss after Dec 2020 relative to all mapped farms part of our Promise supply chain (all primary forest loss taken into account)	The percentage of cocoa plots in our Promise Supply chain with Primary Forest loss after Dec 2020 relative to all polygon mapped cocoa plots	0%	0%	0%*
	16. Farmers applying agroforestry ⁶	Farmers who received multi-purpose trees to plant as a result of participating in agroforestry program during crop year 2023/2024	9,309	5,491	14,800
	17. Cocoa agroforestry (in ha)	Farm area where non-cocoa trees were planted during crop year 2023/2024	16,609	6,386	22,995
	18. Multi-purpose trees distributed for on-farm planting	Total number of multipurpose trees distributed for on-farm planting during crop year 2023/2024	872,945	257,083	1,130,028
	19. # and % of certified farmers delivering volume through First Mile Traceability (1ML) within the Promise supply chain ⁷	The number and percentage of certified farmers in our Promise supply chain who have delivered cocoa beans through our first mile traceability system	98,752 74%	19,617 60%	120,051* 66%*
	20. % of sustainable volume managed through digital First Mile Traceability in our Promise supply chain	The percentage of Rainforest Alliance or Promise Verified beans sourced through our first mile digital traceability system in our Promise supply chain	100%	100%	100%*
	21. % of sustainable cocoa volume sold (per calendar year) Jan-Jun 2025	The percentage of cocoa and chocolate products in bean equivalent sold as sustainable (Rainforest Alliance, Fairtrade, Promise Verified, or customers' own programs)	-	-	61%

⁶ The agroforestry programs we conduct with our partners for crop year 2024/2025 run until end of September and therefore numbers were not available at the time of creation of this report.

⁷ Cargill is not sourcing beans from all farmers supported/registered within Cargill Cocoa Promise network. On top of having an RA or PV certification, Cargill has also activated additional measures in Ghana and CIV to exclude, as much as possible, farmers not having all their cocoa plots polygon mapped or showing signs of deforestation since December 2014 from our sourcing activities.

Assurance report of the independent auditor

To: the Executive Team of Cargill B.V.

Our conclusion

We have reviewed the selected sustainability indicators as included in the *Cocoa Chapter of the 2025 Impact Report* (hereafter: 'the selected sustainability indicators in the Report') of Cargill B.V. (hereafter 'Cargill') based at Schiphol for the crop-year 2024-2025 up until June 2025. A review is aimed at obtaining a limited level of assurance.

Based on the procedures performed and evidence obtained, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the selected sustainability indicators in the Report are not, in all material respects, in accordance with the applicable criteria.

The sustainability indicators in scope consist of the indicators included in the Report in the table on **pages 75 and 76**.

Basis for our conclusion

We performed our examination in accordance with Dutch law, including Dutch Standard 3000A 'Assurance-opdrachten anders dan opdrachten tot controle of beoordeling van historische financiële informatie' (attest-opdrachten) (assurance engagements other than audits or reviews of historical financial information (attestation engagements)). This engagement is aimed to obtain limited assurance. Our responsibilities in this regard are further described in the 'Our responsibilities for the examination of the selected sustainability indicators in the Report' section of our report.

We are independent of Cargill B.V. in accordance with the 'Verordening inzake de onafhankelijkheid van accountants bij assurance-opdrachten' (ViO, Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, a regulation with respect to independence). Furthermore, we have complied with the 'Verordening gedrags- en beroepsregels accountants' (VGBA, Dutch Code of Ethics).

We believe the evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our conclusion.

Reporting criteria

The selected sustainability indicators need to be read and understood together with the reporting criteria. The reporting criteria used for the preparation of the sustainability indicators are the applied internally developed reporting criteria as disclosed in the 'Dashboard' on **pages 75 and 76** of the Report.

Cargill is solely responsible for selecting and applying these reporting criteria, taking into account applicable law and regulations related to reporting.

Materiality

Based on our professional judgement, we determined materiality levels for each relevant part of the Report / the sustainability indicators and for the sustainability information as a whole. When evaluating our materiality levels, we have taken into account quantitative and qualitative considerations as well as the relevance of information for both stakeholders and Cargill.

Limitations to the scope of our review

The selected sustainability indicators in the 'Dashboard' have been established with the use of third party data as explained in the notes. We do not provide any assurance on the completeness and accuracy of third party information.

References to external sources or websites related to the sustainability indicators are not part of the selected sustainability indicators itself as reviewed by use. Therefore, we do not provide assurance on this information.

Our conclusion is not modified in respect to these matters.

Responsibilities of the Executive Team for the selected sustainability indicators in the Report

The Executive Team is responsible for the preparation of the selected sustainability indicators in the Report is in accordance with the applicable criteria as described in the 'Reporting criteria' section of our assurance report. Furthermore, the Executive Team is responsible for such internal control as it determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the selected sustainability indicators in the Report is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Our responsibilities for the review of the selected sustainability indicators in the Report

Our responsibility is to plan and perform our review in a manner that allows us to obtain sufficient and appropriate assurance evidence for our conclusion.

The procedures performed in this context differ in nature and timing and are less extent as compared to reasonable assurance engagements. The level of assurance obtained in a limited assurance engagement is therefore substantially lower than the assurance that would have been obtained had a reasonable assurance engagement been performed.

We apply the ‘Nadere Voorschriften Kwaliteitssystemen’ (NVKS, Regulations for Quality management systems) and accordingly maintain a comprehensive system of quality management including documented policies and procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards, and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

Our review included amongst others:

- Performing an analysis of the external environment and obtaining an understanding of relevant societal themes and issues, and the characteristics of the company;
- Evaluating the appropriateness of the reporting criteria used, their consistent application related to the disclosure in the sustainability indicators;
- Obtaining an understanding of the reporting processes for the sustainability indicators, including obtaining a general understanding of internal control relevant to our review;
- Identifying areas of the selected sustainability indicators in the Report where a material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, are most likely to occur, designing and performing assurance procedures responsive to these areas, and obtaining assurance information that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our conclusion;

- Making inquiries of management and relevant staff at corporate level and those responsible for providing the information for, carrying out internal control procedures over, and consolidating the data to allow reporting on the selected sustainability indicators in the Report;
- Evaluating the consistency of the selected sustainability indicators with the information in the report which is not included in the scope of our review;
- Evaluating the presentation, structure and content of the selected sustainability indicators in the Report;
- Considering whether the selected sustainability indicators as a whole, including the disclosures, reflect the purpose of the reporting criteria used.

We have communicated with the Executive Team of Cargill regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the review and significant findings that we identify during our review.

Amstelveen, 10 October 2025

KPMG Accountants N.V.

D.A.C.A.J. Landesz Campen RA

Partner