



THE EU SUSTAINABLE COCOA PROGRAMME

In Ghana

Unpacking the EU Deforestation Regulation for the cocoa sector

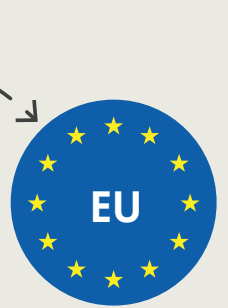
90% of global deforestation is driven by the expansion of agricultural land, contributing to climate change, biodiversity loss, soil erosion and desertification, and hindering sustainable development



Cocoa is among the drivers of forest loss in Ghana. The European Union (EU) is a major consumer of cocoa



In 2022, Ghana exported **62%** of the cocoa it produced to the EU



The EU is taking action to **minimise the risk that products associated with deforestation enter the EU market** and to increase the demand for deforestation-free products



The **EU Deforestation Regulation (EUDR)** requires companies to ensure that the products they place on the EU market or export from it are not associated with deforestation



The EUDR will enter into application at the end of 2024

Chocolate Powder
Paste Butter, fat, oil
Beans Shells

The EUDR does not create a country or product ban
It is non-discriminatory and will apply to selected products, either imported or produced in the EU

CATTLE

COCOA

COFFEE

PALM OIL

RUBBER

SOYA

WOOD

Derived products



The EUDR supports Ghana's sustainable cocoa objectives. It will accelerate progress towards cocoa traceability and sustainability

To enter the EU, cocoa must be:

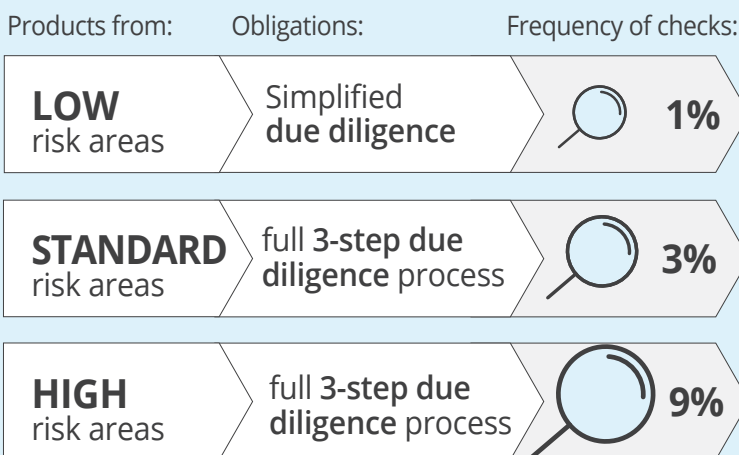
 TRACEABLE	Companies placing relevant products on the EU market must collect information showing: The cocoa's origin (GPS information on plot*), suppliers and buyers <i>*GPS polygons for plots > 4 ha</i>	To be submitted in a Due Diligence Statement
 DEFORESTATION-FREE	That cocoa does not come from land deforested after 31 December 2020 <i>Deforestation = conversion of forests into agricultural land, including cocoa-agroforestry systems</i>	What's a forest? The regulation uses an internationally-agreed definition from the FAO
 LEGAL	Compliance with relevant Ghanaian laws on land, environment, human rights, Indigenous Peoples rights, labour, trade & taxes	

Due diligence for companies consists of 3 steps :

1	Collect evidence that the product is traceable, deforestation-free and legal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2	Assess risks of non-compliance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3	If risks have been identified, take action to mitigate them	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

! If companies buy cocoa from a **low-risk area**, they only need to carry out the **first step**

A **benchmarking system** will categorise countries or regions according to **deforestation risk**. The frequency of EU Member States' **checks will vary consequently**:



1. Map GPS locations of deforestation-free cocoa plots



2. Deforestation-free cocoa delivered to first buyers, where it is kept segregated



3. Possible processing of deforestation-free cocoa into derived products



4. Deforestation-free cocoa or derived products segregated during export



EU

5. Importer or manufacturer in the EU processes or packages deforestation-free cocoa or cocoa products



6. EU retailer sells deforestation-free chocolate to consumers



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