

F0. Introduction

F0.1

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

At Mondelez International, our purpose is to empower people to snack right by delivering the right snack, at the right moment, made the right way. That means delivering a broader range of delicious, high-quality snacks that nourish life's moments, made with sustainable ingredients and packaging that consumers can feel good about.

With a global net revenues of \$26.6 billion and net earnings of \$3.6 billion in 2020, we are leading the future of snacking with iconic global and local brands such as *Oreo*, *belVita* and *LU biscuits*; *Cadbury Dairy Milk*, *Milka* and *Toblerone chocolate*; *Sour Patch Kids candy* and *Trident gum*. We have operations in more than 80 countries and employ around 80,000 talents in our factories, offices, research & development facilities and distribution activities around the world.

Our business operates in 4 regions with Europe and North America representing the largest share of 2020 net revenue.

Guided by our purpose, we are forging ahead in our own distinctive way to make snacking right for everyone. We're focused on making our snacks more sustainable by using less energy, water and waste, with ingredients consumers know and trust. We have specific goals to which we hold ourselves accountable, and we're continuing to make progress and scale our efforts to deliver meaningful change. To this end, we have a clear approach and have set transparent goals to achieve by 2025:

- Scaling our Cocoa Life sustainability program so that Cocoa Life will produce 100% of the cocoa volume we require for our chocolate brands
- Scaling human rights due diligence to 100% of Cocoa Life communities in West Africa
- Scaling Harmony Wheat to source 100% wheat for biscuits in Europe (by 2022)
- Achieving 100% traceable forest-monitored palm oil and continued 100% RSPO certified
- Setting science-based targets to reduce end-to-end CO2 emissions by 10%, with a focus on protecting and restoring forests
- Reducing 10% of water usage in priority areas where water is most scarce
- Reducing 15% of food waste in manufacturing and 50% from distribution
- Advancing packaging innovation and tackling plastic waste with 100% of packaging designed to be recyclable and labelled with recycling information, and 5% reduction in overall virgin plastic & 25% reduction in virgin rigid plastic over 2020 base
- Including portion amounts and mindful snacking information on all packages globally
- Invest in innovative Sustainable Futures impact investment ventures and funds

We strategically continue to focus on where we can make the biggest impact. As a global food company, it is vital for us to secure sustainable supplies of key raw materials by empowering farmers and their communities to become more productive and climate-resilient, encouraging practices that respect land rights and investing in innovation and technology to increase transparency and measure impact at scale across our supply chain. Our carbon footprint also helps shape our priorities and goals. Insights from our footprint indicate that deforestation within our supply chain represents the largest single contributor to our end-to-end carbon emissions. Deforestation is a risk to the productivity of our raw material supply chains because of its contribution to global climate change as well as its impact on local weather patterns and ecosystem services in affected areas. In addition to our strategic efforts outlined, we are also members of the Consumer Goods Forum Forest Positive Coalition of Action. Together with partner member companies, we are collectively committed to moving efficiently and quickly towards a forest positive future.

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 2020	December 31 2020

F0.3

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

USD

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	Not disclosing	Manufacturing	This is our first CDP Forests questionnaire and we took a very conscious decision to prioritize the most material forest-commodities for our business.
Palm oil	Disclosing	Manufacturing	<Not Applicable>
Cattle products	This commodity is not produced, sourced or used by our organization	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Soy	Not disclosing	Manufacturing	This is our first CDP Forests questionnaire and given that we buy very little soy, we took a very conscious decision to prioritize the most material forest-commodities for our business.
Other - Rubber	This commodity is not produced, sourced or used by our organization	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Cocoa	Disclosing	Manufacturing	<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

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

Form of commodity

Refined palm oil
Palm oil derivatives
Palm kernel oil derivatives

Source

Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

Country/Area of origin

Colombia
Côte d'Ivoire
Guatemala
Honduras
Indonesia
Malaysia
Papua New Guinea
Peru
Thailand

% of procurement spend

1-5%

Comment

We are buyers and users of palm oil. We use palm oil as an ingredient in the manufacturing of products across multiple categories, such as chocolate, biscuit and candy. We publish the list of mills we indirectly source from on our website; indirectly sourced is defined as mills from which our direct suppliers source. Indonesia and Malaysia are the key origin countries from which we source palm oil.

Other - Cocoa

Activity

Using as input into product manufacturing

Form of commodity

Other, please specify (beans, powder, butter, liquor, chocolate)

Source

Smallholders
Contracted suppliers (processors)
Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

Country/Area of origin

Brazil
Cameroon
Côte d'Ivoire
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
Ghana
India
Indonesia
Nigeria
Papua New Guinea
Peru

% of procurement spend

21-30%

Comment

We are buyers and users of cocoa and cocoa products. We use cocoa as an ingredient in the manufacturing of products across multiple categories, such as chocolate and biscuit. At Mondelez International, cocoa is the essence of our chocolate and vital to our business, so we ensure it is "made right." Making it right means tackling the complex challenges that cocoa farmers face.

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	61-70%	
Cattle products	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Soy	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Rubber	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Cocoa	31-40%	The percent of revenue is a rough estimate. For this CDP response, we are using the 10K reported revenue for a category if an estimated majority of products in that category uses the selected commodity, even though not all the products in the category use the commodity selected in CDP. For cocoa, the % is based on the approximately 31% of 2020 revenue attributable to our Chocolate categories and even though cocoa may be in products in other categories.
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	<Not Applicable>
Other - Rubber	<Not Applicable>
Other - Cocoa	Data available, but not disclosing
Other - Coffee	<Not Applicable>

F1.5a

(F1.5a) Disclose your production and/or consumption data.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Data type

Consumption data

Volume

Metric

Other, please specify (200,000-600,000 Metric tons)

Data coverage

Full commodity production/consumption

Please explain

<Not Applicable>

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

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Indonesia

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction (Riau Sumatera Utara Kalimantan Tengah Kalimantan Timur Kalimantan Barat Sumatera Selatan Jambi Aceh Sumatera Barat Kalimantan Selatan Bengkulu Lampung Bangka-Belitung Kalimantan Utara Sulawesi Barat Sulawesi Tengah)

% of total production/consumption volume

58

Please explain

The 58% is an approximation and is based on the global share of total production volume per country of origin. Our suppliers do not provide us with volume breakdowns by mill or country-of-origin because of complexities resulting from oil from different origin mills and countries being mixed at our direct suppliers' refineries. The listed jurisdictions are based on the mill locations, which are known.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Malaysia

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction (Pahang Sarawak Johor Sabah Kelantan Selangor Perak)

% of total production/consumption volume

26

Please explain

The 26% is an approximation and is based on the global share of total production volume per country of origin. Our suppliers do not provide us with volume breakdowns by mill or country-of-origin because of complexities resulting from oil from different origin mills and countries being mixed at our direct suppliers' refineries. The listed jurisdictions are based on the mill locations, which are known.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Thailand

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction (Surat Thani Krabi Chumphon Chon Buri Trang Nakhon Si Thammarat Prachuap Khiri Khan Narathiwat Samut Prakan Trat Pattani)

% of total production/consumption volume

4

Please explain

The 4% is an approximation and is based on the global share of total production volume per country of origin. Our suppliers do not provide us with volume breakdowns by mill or country-of-origin because of complexities resulting from oil from different origin mills and countries being mixed at our direct suppliers' refineries. The listed jurisdictions are based on the mill locations, which are known.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Colombia

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction (Meta Cesar Santander Magdalena Nariño Casanare Bolívar Cundinamarca Antioquia Norte de Santander Caquetá Vichada Quindío)

% of total production/consumption volume

2

Please explain

The 2% is an approximation and is based on the global share of total production volume per country of origin. Our suppliers do not provide us with volume breakdowns by mill or country-of-origin because of complexities resulting from oil from different origin mills and countries being mixed at our direct suppliers' refineries. The listed jurisdictions are based on the mill locations, which are known.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Nigeria

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction (Edo Rivers Lagos Delta Cross River)

% of total production/consumption volume

2

Please explain

The 2% is an approximation and is based on the global share of total production volume per country of origin. Our suppliers do not provide us with volume breakdowns by mill or country-of-origin because of complexities resulting from oil from different origin mills and countries being mixed at our direct suppliers' refineries. The listed jurisdictions are based on the mill locations, which are known.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Peru

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction (San Martín ; Loreto)

% of total production/consumption volume

2

Please explain

The 2% is an approximation and is based on the global share of total production volume per country of origin. Our suppliers do not provide us with volume breakdowns by mill or country-of-origin because of complexities resulting from oil from different origin mills and countries being mixed at our direct suppliers' refineries. The listed jurisdictions are based on the mill locations, which are known.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction (Zulia)

% of total production/consumption volume

2

Please explain

The 2% is an approximation and is based on the global share of total production volume per country of origin. Our suppliers do not provide us with volume breakdowns by mill or country-of-origin because of complexities resulting from oil from different origin mills and countries being mixed at our direct suppliers' refineries. The listed jurisdictions are based on the mill locations, which are known.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Any other countries/areas

State or equivalent jurisdiction

<Not Applicable>

% of total production/consumption volume

4

Please explain

The 4% is an approximation and is based on the global share of total production volume per country of origin. Our suppliers do not provide us with volume breakdowns by mill or country-of-origin because of complexities resulting from oil from different origin mills and countries being mixed at our direct suppliers' refineries. The listed jurisdictions are based on the mill locations, which are known.

F1.5c**(F1.5c) Why is your organization not disclosing production and/or consumption data for your disclosed commodity(ies)?**

	Primary reason	Please explain
Timber products	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Palm oil	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Cattle products	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Soy	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Rubber	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Cocoa	Data considered confidential	This is not an information we provide publicly at this time.
Other - Coffee	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

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

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 in an environmental risk assessment

Frequency of assessment

Annually

How far into the future are risks considered?

1 to 3 years

Tools and methods used

Internal company methods

External consultants

Global Forest Watch Pro

Please explain

The forest-related risks associated with palm oil are assessed through focused tools, assessments through a grievance process, and broader commodity assessments. For focused assessments, Mondelēz considers the risks and impacts associated with all mills in the supplier bases of its direct suppliers. Since farm-level traceability information is not available, an "indicative sourcing area" for each mill is established and the location of each mill is verified through a multi-step process performed by WRI. Mills with locations verified by WRI have been included in the results of the risk and impact assessment, which uses the Global Forest Watch platform, drawing on the best available geospatial data to assess both past impact and potential for future impact associated with "deforestation-related activities" within the indicative sourcing area of a palm oil mill. Deforestation-related activities include fires and tree cover loss over time and loss in various sensitive areas such as peatlands, primary forests, and high carbon density areas. The PALM Tool then generates a relative risk ranking (high, medium, low) for each mill. Additionally, we expect our direct suppliers to conduct a mill-level risk assessment using the GFW pro tool, and work on high risk mill mitigation plans. We also work with external consultants to further risk asses MDLZ supply chains and review the suppliers risk assessment and mitigation plans. Our forest-related risk assessments are also part of our enterprise risk management (ERM) process, which manages the company's risks overall. Our ERM process is ongoing and implemented at all levels of our operations and across business units to identify, assess, monitor, manage and mitigate risk. It facilitates open communication between management and the Board, so that the Board and committees understand key risks to our business and performance, and the functioning of our risk management process . Management provides reports to the Board or the appropriate committee on key risks and the actions management has taken to monitor, control and mitigate these risks.

Other - Cocoa

Value chain stage

Supply chain

Coverage

Full

Risk assessment procedure

Assessed as a standalone issue

Frequency of assessment

Annually

How far into the future are risks considered?

1 to 3 years

Tools and methods used

Internal company methods

External consultants

Global Forest Watch Pro

National specific tools and databases

Other, please specify (Cocoa and Forest Initiative risk assessment; Dialogue with suppliers to compare supplier-owned risk assessment results)

Please explain

The forest-related risks associated with cocoa are assessed through focused tools, grievance process, and broader commodity assessments. The focused assessment include working with Global Forest Watch Pro and multi-stakeholder initiatives like the Cocoa & Forest Initiative to develop, evolve, and implement deforestation risk assessments and priority assessments for where to intervene to remediate and reforest. Deforestation risk assessments are performed on an annual basis and currently being standardized through Cocoa & Forest Initiative to align major actors in cocoa on how those are prepared. On an annual basis, we compare our risk assessments with key suppliers to devise action plans for remediation where appropriate. In addition, before Cocoa Life begins its work with supply chain partners in a certain region, a local participatory Needs Assessment is prepared by an independent civil society partner. Those Needs Assessments cover a variety of risks to farming families (i.e. needs of farming families) and also consider climatic, biodiversity, and forest loss risks. Our forest-related risk assessments are part of our enterprise risk management (ERM) process, which manages the company's risks overall. Our ERM process is ongoing and implemented at all levels of our operations and across business units to identify, assess, monitor, manage and mitigate risk. It facilitates open communication between management and the Board, so that the Board and committees understand key risks to our business and performance, and the functioning of our risk management process, including who participates in the process and the information gathered in the assessment. Annually, the Audit Committee reviews and approves management's recommendation for allocating to the full Board or another committee, or retaining for itself, responsibility for reviewing and assessing key risk exposures and management response to those exposures. Management provides reports to the Board or the appropriate committee on key risks and the actions management has taken to monitor, control and mitigate these risks. Management also attends Board and committee meetings to discuss these reports and provide updates. The committees report key risk discussions to the Board following their meetings. Board members may also further discuss the risk management process directly with members of management.

F2.1b

(F2.1b) Which of the following issues are considered in your organization's forests-related risk assessment(s)?

Availability of forest risk commodities

Relevance & inclusion

Relevant, always included

Please explain

As a global food company, we purchase and use large quantities of commodities, including cocoa and palm. The resilient supply of these key raw materials and others is essential to the creation of our delicious snacks and the success of our business. To this end, it is critical we monitor risks connected to availability of supply for these key raw materials. For palm, we leverage the Global Forest Watch Pro Risk tool, a commonly used capability for assessing and monitoring deforestation risk within the palm oil supply chain. We then combine this assessment with satellite monitoring capabilities via Satelligence and a robust grievance management process to ensure we proactively address issues that could lead to constrained supply of palm oil. As for cocoa, we work with Global Forest Watch Pro and multi-stakeholder initiatives like the Cocoa & Forest Initiative to develop, evolve, and implement deforestation risk assessments and priority assessments for where to intervene to remediate and reforest. We also use local Needs Assessment prepared by an independent civil society partner to cover a variety of risks to farming families (i.e. needs of farming families) and also consider climatic, biodiversity, and forest loss risks.

Quality of forest risk commodities

Relevance & inclusion

Relevant, always included

Please explain

As a global food company, the resilient supply of key raw materials like cocoa and palm oil is essential to the success of our business. Mondelez International depends on a steady and high-quality supply of agricultural crops like cocoa and palm oil to create our delicious snacks. To this end, it is critical we monitor risks connected to availability of supply for these key raw materials. For Palm, we leverage the Global Forest Watch Pro Risk tool, a commonly used capability for assessing and monitoring deforestation risk within the palm oil supply chain. We then combine this assessment with satellite monitoring capabilities via Satelligence and a robust grievance management process to ensure we proactively address issues that could lead to constrained supply of palm oil. As for cocoa, we work with Global Forest Watch Pro and multi-stakeholder initiatives like the Cocoa & Forest Initiative to develop, evolve, and implement deforestation risk assessments and priority assessments for where to intervene to remediate and reforest. We also use local Needs Assessment prepared by an independent civil society partner to cover a variety of risks to farming families (i.e. needs of farming families) and also consider climatic, biodiversity, and forest loss risks.

Impact of activity on the status of ecosystems and habitats

Relevance & inclusion

Relevant, always included

Please explain

We're committed to making our snacks the right way to preserve our planet and meet the aspirations of our consumers every day. Insights from our carbon footprint assessment help us understand our impacts on the environment. For instance, deforestation within our supply chain represents the largest single contributor to our end-to-end carbon footprint and consequently impacts the status of ecosystems and habitats in affected areas. Our approach in addressing this issue is transformational, signature, holistic and rooted in advancing sector-wide lasting changes that addresses systemic issues threatening these ingredient supplies. We prioritize where we can have the largest impact. We focus on innovative, lasting solutions. This means going beyond the certification scheme and tackling root causes, measuring our impact and investing in scalable solutions. The challenges we are tackling and the transformation we are driving cannot be solved alone. We work in close collaboration with partners, external advisors, regulators and stakeholders. For palm, we leverage the Global Forest Watch Pro Risk tool, a commonly used capability for assessing and monitoring deforestation risk within the palm oil supply chain. We then combine this assessment with satellite monitoring capabilities and a robust grievance management process to ensure we proactively address issues that could lead to constrained supply of palm oil. As for cocoa, we work with Global Forest Watch Pro and multi-stakeholder initiatives like the Cocoa & Forest Initiative to develop, evolve, and implement deforestation risk assessments and priority assessments for where to intervene to remediate and reforest. We also use local Needs Assessment prepared by an independent civil society partner to cover a variety of risks to farming families (i.e. needs of farming families) and also consider climatic, biodiversity, and forest loss risks.

Regulation

Relevance & inclusion

Relevant, always included

Please explain

Our food products and ingredients are subject to local, national and multinational regulations related to labeling, health and nutrition claims, packaging, pricing, marketing and advertising, data privacy, protection of the environment and related areas. Many of the forest-related commodities we use in our operations, including palm oil and cocoa, are subject to government agricultural policy and intervention. These policies have substantial effects on prices and supplies and are subject to periodic governmental and administrative review. Additionally, increased attention to environmental and social issues in industry supply chains has led to developing different types of regulation in many countries. We continue to monitor local, national and multinational environmental laws and regulations as part of our organization's forests-related risk assessments within the ERM process. We have programs across our business units designed to ensure we comply with existing laws and regulations, or to make changes necessary to comply with new or revised laws and regulations or evolving interpretations and application of existing laws and regulations. Failure to do so could materially and adversely affect our product sales, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Climate change

Relevance & inclusion

Relevant, always included

Please explain

Scientific evidence collected by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change demonstrates that carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases in the atmosphere have caused and will in the future cause changes in weather patterns around the globe. These changes are expected to impact the global food production and distribution system. Decreased agricultural productivity caused by climate change might limit the availability of the forest-related commodities we purchase and use. These include cocoa, which is a critical raw material for our chocolate and biscuit portfolios that is particularly sensitive to changes in climate, as well as other raw materials such as wheat, palm oil, sugar, nuts and dairy. Localized weather events such as floods, severe storms or water shortages that are partially caused or exacerbated by climate change are physical risks that might disrupt our business operations or those of our suppliers, their suppliers, or our co-manufacturers or distributors. Additionally, concerns about climate change might cause consumer preferences to switch away from products or ingredients considered to have high climate change impact. Whereas increased attention from the media, shareholders, activists and other stakeholders on climate change and related environmental sustainability matters, including deforestation, land use, water use and packaging may damage our brand image. Taken together these risks could materially and adversely affect our ability to meet the needs of our customers, reputation, product sales, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. We continue to actively monitor climate change related issues and consider it as part of our ERM process to identify, assess, monitor, manage and mitigate risk where possible. We also recognize we play a critical role in helping to combat climate change and use our carbon footprint assessment to focus on ways to continually reduce our CO2 emissions. We adopted a science-based targets approach to reduce our absolute CO2 emissions which aligns with current approaches to support the global effort to limit climate change to less than 2 degrees C.

Impact on water security

Relevance & inclusion

Relevant, sometimes included

Please explain

When considering the various ways we address sustainability issues around the world, conserving the valuable resource of water is front and center. Our Forest related commodities rely on water, and rapidly deteriorate in its absence, thus endangering the many livelihoods and resources they provide. Decreased agricultural productivity caused by climate change might limit the availability of the forest-related commodities we purchase and use. Based on a comprehensive risk assessment, using the Aqueeduct tool from the World Resources Institute, we identified priority sites in areas where water is most scarce and targeted our reduction efforts on these locations. Together with our ERM process, we continue to monitor water security to identify, assess, monitor, manage and mitigate risk where possible. We also recognize the role we play in safeguarding this precious resource and our goal is to reduce absolute water use by 10 percent at priority manufacturing sites where water is most scarce.

Tariffs or price increases

Relevance & inclusion

Relevant, always included

Please explain

Our food products and ingredients are subject to local, national and multinational regulations related to tariffs or prices. In addition, various jurisdictions regulate our operations by regulating trade practices related to the sale and pricing of our food products. Many of the forest related commodities we use in our operations, including palm oil and cocoa, are subject to government agricultural policy and intervention. These policies have substantial effects on prices and supplies and are subject to periodic governmental and administrative review. In addition, increased attention to environmental and social issues in industry supply chains has led to developing different types of regulation in many countries. We continue to monitor local, national and multinational environmental laws and regulations as part of our organization's forests-related risk assessments within the ERM process. We have programs across our business units designed to ensure we comply with existing laws and regulations, or to make changes necessary to comply with new or revised laws and regulations or evolving interpretations and application of existing laws and regulations. Failure to do so could materially and adversely affect our product sales, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Loss of markets

Relevance & inclusion

Relevant, always included

Please explain

We are a global company and generated 73.2% of our 2020 net revenues, 74.4% of our 2019 net revenues and 75.3% of our 2018 net revenues outside the United States. We manufacture and market our products in over 150 countries and have operations in approximately 80 countries. Therefore, we are subject to risks inherent in global operations. For example, high unemployment or the slowdown in economic growth in some markets could constrain consumer spending. Declining consumer purchasing power could result in loss of market share and adversely impact our profitability. We continue to monitor local, national and multinational markets as part of our ERM process. Failure to do so could materially and adversely affect our product sales, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Leakage markets

Relevance & inclusion

Relevant, always included

Please explain

We sell our products in over 150 countries and have operations in approximately 80 countries, including 133 manufacturing and processing facilities across 45 countries. Our growth strategy depends in part on our ability to expand our operations in emerging markets, including among others Brazil, China, India, Mexico, Russia, Argentina, the Middle East, Africa, Southeast Asia and Ukraine. However, some emerging markets have greater political, economic and currency volatility and greater vulnerability to infrastructure and labor disruptions than more established markets. In many countries, particularly those with emerging economies, engaging in business practices prohibited by laws and regulations with extraterritorial reach, such as the FCPA and the U.K. Bribery Act, or local anti-bribery laws may be more common. These laws generally prohibit companies and their employees, contractors or agents from making improper payments to government officials, including in connection with obtaining permits or engaging in other actions necessary to do business. Failure to comply with these laws could subject us to civil and criminal penalties that could materially and adversely affect our reputation, financial condition and results of operations.

Brand damage related to forest risk commodities

Relevance & inclusion

Relevant, always included

Please explain

Our success depends on our ability to maintain and enhance our brands, expand to new geographies and new distribution platforms, including e-commerce, and evolve our portfolio with new product offerings that meet consumer expectations. Our success in maintaining and enhancing our brand image depends on our ability to anticipate change and adapt to a rapidly changing marketing and media environment, including our increasing reliance on established and emerging social media and online platforms, digital and mobile dissemination of marketing and advertising campaigns, targeted marketing and the increasing accessibility and speed of dissemination of information. As part of our enterprise risk management process, we consider risks associated with potential damage to brand image as it relates to forest risk commodities.

Corruption

Relevance & inclusion

Relevant, always included

Please explain

As part of our enterprise risk management process, we consider risks associated with corruption. We acknowledge the risks associated with compliance with laws, for ourselves and our suppliers. We may also suffer losses when our products or operations or those of our suppliers violate applicable laws or regulations. Among the laws that we and our suppliers need to follow are anti-bribery and anti-corruption laws. We expect our direct suppliers (tier 1) to agree to our Corporate Social Responsibility Guidelines, which includes business integrity. We expect suppliers will not pay or accept bribes, arrange or accept kickbacks, or participate in illegal inducements in business or government relationships.

Social impacts

Relevance & inclusion

Relevant, always included

Please explain

We're committed to making our snacks the right way and to respect the human rights of people in our value chain. We care about the lives we touch and are committed to treat everyone fairly, from workers in our plants to smallholder farmers and their communities in our agricultural supply chains. To identify human rights risk and monitor compliance with our policies, we use the Sedex Member Ethical Trade Audit (SMETA) protocol to evaluate our internal manufacturing sites against a common set of corporate social responsibility standards developed for the consumer goods industry. We take action to mitigate identified risks, prioritize forced and child labor through our signature programs, and advocate for systemic solutions through public-private collaboration.

Other, please specify

Relevance & inclusion

Relevant, always included

Please explain

Price volatility of forest risk commodities: We purchase and use large quantities of commodities, including cocoa, dairy, wheat, palm and other vegetable oils, sugar and other sweeteners, flavoring agents and nuts. In addition, we purchase and use significant quantities of product packaging materials, natural gas, fuel and electricity for our factories and warehouses, and we also incur expenses in connection with the transportation and delivery of our products. Costs of raw materials, other supplies and services and energy are volatile and fluctuate due to conditions that are difficult to predict. These conditions include global competition for resources, currency fluctuations, geopolitical conditions or conflicts, tariffs or other trade barriers, government intervention to introduce living income premiums or similar requirements such as those announced in 2019 in two of the main cocoa-growing countries, severe weather, the potential longer-term consequences of climate change on agricultural productivity, crop disease or pests, water risk, health pandemics including COVID-19, forest fires, consumer or industrial demand, and changes in governmental environmental or trade policy and regulations, alternative energy and agricultural programs. Increased government intervention and consumer or activist responses caused by increased focus on climate change, deforestation, water, plastic waste, animal welfare and human rights concerns and other risks associated with the global food system could adversely affect our or our suppliers' reputation and business and our ability to procure the materials we need to operate our business.

F2.1c

(F2.1c) Which of the following stakeholders are considered in your organization's forests-related risk assessments?

Customers

Relevance & inclusion

Relevant, always included

Please explain

We generally sell our products to supermarket chains, wholesalers, supercenters, club stores, mass merchandisers, distributors, convenience stores, gasoline stations, drug stores, value stores and other retail food outlets. Through our participation in the Forest Positive Coalition of Action within The Consumer Goods Forum (CGF), we are committed to partner with retailers on commodity areas: soy, palm oil and paper, pulp and fiber-based packaging to advocate for forest positive solutions. Additionally and as part of our enterprise risk management process, we consider risks associated with potential damage to brand image as it relates to forest risk commodities. We acknowledge the risks associated with brand damage and consumer preferences. The failure to effectively address the continuing global focus on consumer-centric well-being, including changing consumer acceptance of certain ingredients, nutritional expectations of our products, and the sustainability of our ingredients, our supply chain and our packaging could adversely affect our brands. If our brand is damaged, there may be a decrease in consumer demand, which may affect our relationship with customers.

Employees

Relevance & inclusion

Relevant, always included

Please explain

Mondelez International acknowledges the risks associated with hiring and retaining top talent. Attracting, developing and retaining the best talent globally with the right skills to drive our success is central to our long-term growth strategy. We conduct confidential engagement surveys of our global workforce that are administered and analyzed by an independent third-party. Aggregate survey results are reviewed by executive officers and the Board of Directors. We know we want to manage the impact of forest-related and other sustainability risks on our brand image. If any were found, these impacts could surface in our employee engagement process or in our ability to hire and retain the best talent.

Investors

Relevance & inclusion

Relevant, always included

Please explain

Mondelez International acknowledges risks associated with failing to meet shareholder expectations. To mitigate these risks, we maintain transparency and execute a well thought-out shareholder engagement and communications strategy. We maintain an Investor Relations website to provide updates and insights into company performance. We routinely engage with major shareholders and make periodic presentations of company strategy. We also hold an annual ESG-focused event for investors. We periodically commission a third party to conduct an investor perception study to gain insight into investor sentiment on items such as perceived strengths and weaknesses, management credibility, strategy effectiveness and capital allocation priorities. We also design and evolve Board of Directors selection criteria in line with market expectations.

Local communities

Relevance & inclusion

Relevant, always included

Please explain

We're committed to making our snacks the right way and to respect the human rights of people in our value chain. We care about the lives we touch and are committed to treat everyone fairly, from workers in our plants to smallholder farmers and their communities in our agricultural supply chains. To this end, we undertake due diligence in our own operations and seek to work with suppliers who share the same level of commitment. Cocoa Life's holistic approach addresses root causes through communities training to end deforestation and restore forest areas. Similarly and as part of our palm oil action plan, we consider smallholders and local communities as important stakeholders who should be included into mainstream sustainability actions.

NGOs

Relevance & inclusion

Relevant, always included

Please explain

We recognize that NGOs have a critical role to play in the progress of the sustainable cocoa and palm oil. We engage with NGOs and at times collaborate with them to push forward the sector wide transformation agenda. For example, as a board member of the International Cocoa Initiative (ICI), we work collaboratively with our peers, suppliers and civil society organizations to address both child and forced labor in the cocoa supply chain, and drive efforts to strengthen public-private partnership with the governments of Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire. At times we get grievance cases from different NGOs which triggers our grievance management process. We thoroughly investigate the grievance cases, engage multiple stakeholders in the process and share our responses with NGOs. Through the The VOICE Network (an association of NGOs and trade unions, functioning as a watchdog and catalyst for a reformed cocoa sector), we are advocating in favor of mandatory human rights and environmental due diligence to address issues including deforestation in Europe. Additionally, we regularly engage in dialogue with NGOs who focus on deforestation risk including Rainforest Action Network, Greenpeace, Mighty Earth...

Other forest risk commodity users/producers at a local level

Relevance & inclusion

Relevant, always included

Please explain

Some commodities are grown by smallholder farmers who might not be able to invest to increase productivity or adapt to changing conditions. We engage with the smallholders through our landscape initiatives for certain jurisdictions. We invest in these programs which are identified and selected by the consumer goods forum Forest Positive Coalition. As part of our Palm Oil Action Plan, we do a lot of engagement with our suppliers, in particular in the palm oil supply chain. This includes direct engagement with palm oil producers as well as indirect engagement through some of our suppliers who are only traders of palm oil.

Regulators

Relevance & inclusion

Relevant, always included

Please explain

To secure lasting change, we need national structures in place and sector-wide collaboration. We became a founding member of the Cocoa and Forest Initiative, a public-private partnership to end deforestation and restore forest areas in cocoa growing regions. Through CFI, governments, cocoa industry participants and civil society act together to create a deforestation-free cocoa supply chain, jointly committing to actions and targets. We also partner with Global Forest Watch to analyze how Cocoa Life farms interact with forested and protected land, allowing us to intervene if farmers expand into priority protected areas. Additionally and through our participation in the Forest Positive Coalition of Action within The Consumer Goods Forum (CGF), we are committed to engage with both producer governments and developed nation governments on commodity areas: soy, palm oil and paper, pulp and fiber-based packaging with the ambition to utilize collective reach and knowledge, global networks and resources, to engage and collaborate with producers, suppliers and traders, as well as governments and civil society, to advocate for forest positive solutions. Moreover, through the The VOICE Network (an association of NGOs and trade unions, functioning as a watchdog and catalyst for a reformed cocoa sector), we are advocating in favor of mandatory human rights and environmental due diligence to address issues including deforestation in Europe.

Suppliers

Relevance & inclusion

Relevant, always included

Please explain

We manufacture and source products and materials on a global scale. We utilize an integrated supply chain - a complex network of suppliers and material needs, owned and leased manufacturing locations, co-manufacturing locations, distribution networks, shared service delivery centers and information systems that support our ability to provide our products to our customers consistently. Factors that are hard to predict or beyond our control, like weather (including any potential effects of climate change), natural disasters, water availability, supply and commodity shortages, terrorism, political unrest, cybersecurity breaches, generalized labor unrest, government shutdowns or health pandemics such as COVID-19 could damage or disrupt our operations or those of our suppliers, their suppliers, or our co-manufacturers or distributors. Failure to effectively prepare for and respond to disruptions in our operations, for example, by not finding alternative suppliers or replacing capacity at key or sole manufacturing or distribution locations or by not quickly repairing damage to our information, production or supply systems, can cause delays in delivering or the inability to deliver products to our customers as we experienced in connection with the malware incident, and the quality and safety of our products might be negatively affected. Per the requirements for doing business with MDLZ, Palm Oil suppliers must complete a risk assessment of their supply chains leveraging the Global Forest Watch Pro risk tool. We have a detailed Palm oil action plan (POAP) which we first published in 2014 and update every year or two. POAP is a long-term roadmap to achieve a sustainable palm oil supply and states clear goals and expectations from suppliers. It defines our position and principles for palm oil sustainability, focusing on supplier expectations, government and sector engagement in key origins and global industry advocacy toward sector transformation. We assess our suppliers' performance annually against POAP and share the scorecard with gaps and recommendations to close them. We track suppliers' progress year over year and drive them towards more sustainable supply chains.

Other stakeholders, please specify

Relevance & inclusion

Not considered

Please explain

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	<Not Applicable>
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?

We consider impact to be substantive if it is of an equivalent magnitude to criteria used to assess risks in our Enterprise Risk Management framework at the level of "major" or above. We use the following criteria to define major impact in any given year:

1. Financial: operating income changed by 1 percent or more.
2. Reputational: major brand impact less than a 1 year, due to negative national media, public, social media or political attention. Requires global or region team to manage partner relationships and public image.
3. Legal (risk only): violation of law potentially leading to serious sanctions and/or fines/penalties
4. Operational: major operational failure - business impacted for days: people, process and/or technology.

A risk or opportunity is substantive if it scores at the level of "moderate" or above and has a likelihood of at least 50%. This definition applies to direct operations and our supply chain. Any impact in excess of the limits mentioned above are considered as High/ Severe. This definition applies to direct operations and our supply chain.

(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

Other - Cocoa

Type of risk

Physical

Geographical scale

Global

Where in your value chain does the risk driver occur?

Supply chain

Primary risk driver

Increased severity of extreme weather events

Primary potential impact

Increased operating costs

Company-specific description

Many cocoa growing areas are at acute risk of becoming unproductive over the long-term due to climate change. This affects several countries and regions and in-depth assessments of this risk have been performed by international research organizations such as CIAT. Additionally within our own program evaluation through Cocoa Life, farmers and partners increasingly cite 'weather related events' as a leading cause for declining cocoa yield and declining viability of local farming businesses.

Timeframe

>6 years

Magnitude of potential impact

Medium-high

Likelihood

More likely than not

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial

While we consider these issues, this is not an information we provide publicly at this time.

Primary response to risk

Engagement in multi-stakeholder initiatives

Description of response

Adaptation to and mitigation of climate change impact is one of the key issues of multi-stakeholder initiatives such as the Cocoa & Forest Initiative which formulates aligned sector and government response to increase local forest coverage and adopt good environmental growing and climate smart practices to mitigate effects of climate change and support adaptation of farmers.

Cost of response

60000000

Explanation of cost of response

Transforming our agricultural supply chains is an essential foundation for a sustainable future. We've launched innovative, industry-leading holistic programs in key commodities like cocoa, wheat and palm. Our Cocoa Life program is a multi-year investment empowering more than 200,000 farmers and improving the lives of more than 1 million people. Our European Harmony Wheat program promotes biodiversity and good environmental practices in wheat production. Our Palm Oil Action Plan sets out milestones to increase suppliers' accountability for sustainability across their own operations and third-party supplies. Our cost of management is calculated according to our annual investment in our sustainable sourcing raw material programs which is approximately \$55 million.

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

Negative media coverage

Primary potential impact

Brand damage

Company-specific description

Cocoa has been identified as a main driver of deforestation in countries such as Ghana and Cote d'Ivoire. Campaigns by civil society are targeting chocolate producers that use cocoa grown in these countries which may impact Mondelez International brand.

Timeframe

Current - up to 1 year

Magnitude of potential impact

Medium-low

Likelihood

Very likely

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial

While we consider these issues, this is not an information we provide publicly at this time.

Primary response to risk

Engagement in multi-stakeholder initiatives

Description of response

As a response, Mondelez International has been one of the founding organizations of the Cocoa & Forest Initiative to organize a sector wide approach, aligned with government policy making, address concerns of deforestation in Ghana and Cote d'Ivoire. As part of the Cocoa & Forest Initiative, Mondelez International and through its Cocoa Life program has formulated specific actions plans with timebound commitments to progress the protection and rehabilitation of forest resources.

Cost of response

60000000

Explanation of cost of response

Transforming our agricultural supply chains is an essential foundation for a sustainable future. We've launched innovative, industry-leading holistic programs in key commodities like cocoa, wheat and palm. Our Cocoa Life program is a multi-year investment empowering more than 200,000 farmers and improving the lives of more than 1 million people. Our European Harmony Wheat program promotes biodiversity and good environmental practices in wheat production. Our Palm Oil Action Plan sets out milestones to increase suppliers' accountability for sustainability across their own operations and third-party supplies. Our cost of management is calculated according to our annual investment in our sustainable sourcing raw material programs which is approximately \$60 million.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Type of risk

Physical

Geographical scale

Global

Where in your value chain does the risk driver occur?

Supply chain

Primary risk driver

Increased severity of extreme weather events

Primary potential impact

Increased operating costs

Company-specific description

Decreased agricultural productivity caused by climate change might limit the availability of the forest-related commodities we purchase and use. These include cocoa, which is a critical raw material for our chocolate and biscuit portfolios that is particularly sensitive to changes in climate, as well as other raw materials such as wheat, palm oil, sugar, nuts and dairy. Localized weather events such as floods, severe storms or water shortages that are partially caused or exacerbated by climate change are physical risks that might disrupt our business operations or those of our suppliers, their suppliers, or our co-manufacturers or distributors. These risks could materially and adversely affect our ability to meet the needs of our customers, reputation, product sales, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Timeframe

>6 years

Magnitude of potential impact

Medium-high

Likelihood

More likely than not

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial

While we consider these issues, this is not an information we provide publicly at this time.

Primary response to risk

Engagement with suppliers

Description of response

We are committed to sourcing palm oil sustainably, helping to eradicate deforestation and respecting human rights in the palm oil supply chain. We are collaborating to realize a future where all palm oil is sourced sustainably, free from deforestation and respectful of protecting the rights of people across the palm oil supply chain.

Cost of response**Explanation of cost of response**

We are committed to sourcing palm oil sustainably, helping to eradicate deforestation and respecting human rights in the palm oil supply chain. For years, we have actively worked with our global suppliers to ensure that the palm oil we use in our products is sustainably sourced and fully traceable. In fact, we were the first multinational consumer goods company to require suppliers to trace all the oil they sell, not just the oil they sell to us. In 2014, we published our Palm Oil Action Plan, a long-term roadmap to achieve a sustainable palm oil supply, which we launched after achieving our milestone of 100% Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) Palm coverage in 2013. The Palm Oil Action Plan defines our position and principles for palm oil sustainability, focusing on supplier expectations, government and sector engagement in key origins and global industry advocacy toward sector transformation. From 2020, we require traceable, forest-monitored palm oil from mills across our supply chain. All mills must be identified on Global Forest Watch, with no active grievances against concessions in their direct supply, or operated by the same producer groups elsewhere. In addition, suppliers must have third-party assurance of their monitoring process and systems used and be subject to cross-check by Mondelēz International.

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	<Not Applicable>
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**

Other - Cocoa

Type of opportunity

Resilience

Where in your value chain does the opportunity occur?

Supply chain

Primary forests-related opportunity

Improved climate change adaptation

Company-specific description & strategy to realize opportunity

Adaptation to and mitigation of climate change impact is one of the key issues we cover in multi-stakeholder initiatives. For example, the Cocoa & Forest Initiative aligns sector and government response to increase local forest coverage and adopt good environmental growing practices and climate smart practices to mitigate effects of climate change and support adaptation of farmers to maintain and improve the efficiency of current cocoa farms - linking to the well-being and income of farming households.

Estimated timeframe for realization

Unknown

Magnitude of potential impact

Medium

Likelihood

More likely than not

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

While we consider these issues, this is not an information we provide publicly at this time.

Forest risk commodity

Other - Cocoa

Type of opportunity

Financial Incentives

Where in your value chain does the opportunity occur?

Supply chain

Primary forests-related opportunity

Payment for ecosystem services (other than REDD+)

Company-specific description & strategy to realize opportunity

Payments for ecosystem services are one area where Mondelez, through Cocoa Life, is currently implementing projects in Ghana and Cote d'Ivoire. Such payments directly incentivize farming families to support the diversification of farms, support agroforestry, increase carbon stocks, and mitigate climate change effects. These measures can stimulate a cross-fertilization between climate and environmental sustainability goals as well as support other sustainability goals such as diversifying local income sources, increasing household income, and combating child labor.

Estimated timeframe for realization

Unknown

Magnitude of potential impact

Medium-low

Likelihood

Very likely

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

While we consider these issues, this is not an information we provide publicly at this time.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

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

MDLZ is committed to the Science Based Target Initiative, with a target to reduce absolute CO2e emissions in our supply chain by 10% by 2025. Supply chain climate action is an opportunity for our business to link emissions reductions to our sourcing landscapes, strengthen the resilience of our commodity value chains and taking meaningful climate action within the scope of our operations and influence. We have set a deforestation free target for the palm volume we source as 100% by 2025. We have already achieved 80% by Q1 2021. We have a concentrated effort via our suppliers to trace the palm oil back to mills and plantations, map all concessions 50 km around mill radius, satellite monitor to identify risk and initiate non-complaint clearing action and address grievances as per our public grievance procedure. We also invest in jurisdictional level landscape initiatives to ensure inclusion of smallholders as key stakeholders to implement our sustainable palm oil action plan.

Estimated timeframe for realization

4-6 years

Magnitude of potential impact

Medium-high

Likelihood

Very likely

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

While we consider these issues, this is not an information we provide publicly at this time.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Type of opportunity

Products & services

Where in your value chain does the opportunity occur?

Supply chain

Primary forests-related opportunity

Increased supply chain transparency

Company-specific description & strategy to realize opportunity

We have always promoted transparency across palm oil supply chain. We call upon our suppliers to not only focus on the physical supply of the oil they source, but also know and hold accountable for good practices the group-level companies that are in their supply chains. In order to create a culture of beneficial practices within their supply chains, our suppliers must constantly improve their knowledge, sustainability strategies and implementation, and continue to build sector transparency and confidence in palm oil. We expect our suppliers to adhere to MDLZ palm oil sourcing principles at the parent group level within their own company, as well as oversight of their suppliers' adherence to these principles at parent group level. In addition to suppliers' published policies, we also expect suppliers to demonstrate implementation, progress vis-a-vis the most updated version of our Palm Oil Action Plan. This is a prerequisite for doing business with us. We now monitor 90% of mills in our supply base using a close to real time remote sensing technology supplied by a credible third-party. We also require our key suppliers who supply > 90% of our volume to have their own/third-party monitoring systems to effectively monitor any kind of non-compliant clearing and take swift action. We are also co-chair of Consumer Goods Forum Forest Positive Coalition of Action and actively contribute to creating a coalition-wide implementation action strategy to achieve supply chain transparency and sustainability.

Estimated timeframe for realization

4-6 years

Magnitude of potential impact

Medium-high

Likelihood

Very likely

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

While we consider these issues, this is not an information we provide publicly at this time.

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
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	Our CEO, who is also the Chairman of the Board of Directors (the Board), reviews and gives final signoff on our Snacking Made Right Impact Strategy. In 2020, the CEO approved our 2025 public commitments in sustainable snacking, including our commitment to reduce deforestation through sourcing 100% of the cocoa volume for our chocolate brands sustainably through our Cocoa Life program, a 10% reduction of end to end emissions, and a 10% absolute reduction in water at priority manufacturing sites. As head of the Mondelez Leadership Team (MLT), our executive committee, the CEO approves sustainability strategy, programming and required budget proposed by our VP and Chief of Global Impact (our CSO) as part of our strategic planning process. The CEO approves key performance indicators and has direct responsibility for the company's delivery on these commitments.
Board-level committee	Within our Board, we have a Governance, Membership and Public Affairs Committee (Governance Committee), made up of three or more non-employee members, and is directly responsible for overseeing policies and programs related to corporate citizenship, social responsibility and public policy issues significant to MDLZ. This includes sustainability and environmental responsibility, marketing and packaging and covers critical sustainability policies, programming, strategy development and progress on related KPIs. For example, our Governance Committee reviewed our sustainable ingredients focus on key raw materials including cocoa and palm oil to promote sustainable agriculture and prevent deforestation. The Governance Committee is also responsible for monitoring issues, trends, internal and external factors and relationships that may affect the public image and reputation of MDLZ and the food and beverage industry, such as sustainability issues, deforestation and climate change.

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	Monitoring implementation and performance Providing employee incentives Reviewing and guiding corporate responsibility strategy Reviewing and guiding major plans of action Reviewing and guiding risk management policies Reviewing and guiding strategy Setting performance objectives	The Governance Committee is responsible for overseeing sustainability as part of our Snacking Made Right Impact strategy and receives regular briefings from our CSO. Its members are directly responsible for overseeing environmental & social sustainability, including ingredients, climate change, empowered communities, and circular packaging solutions. This oversight covers critical sustainability policies, programming, strategy development & progress on related key performance indicators. Our ERM process includes consideration of climate change risks, which in turn incorporates deforestation-related risks. It is ongoing & implemented at all levels of our operations & across business units to identify, assess, monitor, manage and mitigate risk. It also facilitates open communication between management and the Board, so that the Board & committees understand key risks to our business and performance, and the functioning of our risk management process, including who participates in the process and the information gathered in the assessment. Annually, the Audit Committee reviews and approves management's recommendation for allocating to the full Board or another committee, or retaining for itself, responsibility for reviewing and assessing key risk exposures and management's response to those exposures. Management presents and provides reports to the Board or the appropriate committee on key risks & the actions management has taken to monitor, control and mitigate these risks.

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)	Assessing forests-related risks and opportunities	Half-yearly	Our CEO, who is also the Chairman of the Board, reviews and gives final signoff on our Snacking Made Right Impact strategy, covering social and environmental responsibility. In 2020, our CEO approved our 2025 public commitments in sustainable snacking, including our commitment to reduce deforestation through sourcing 100% of the cocoa volume for our chocolate brands sustainably through our Cocoa Life program, a 10% reduction of end to end emissions, and a 10% absolute reduction in water at priority manufacturing sites. As head of the MLT, our executive committee, the CEO approves sustainability strategy, programming and required budget proposed by the CSO as part of our strategic planning process. The CEO approves key performance indicators and has direct responsibility for the company's delivery on these commitments.
Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)	Both assessing and managing forests-related risks and opportunities	Half-yearly	Our CSO chairs a cross-functional Impact Steering Committee (ISC) with members from our key global functions and regions to manage our sustainability strategy. Our CSO regularly reports on sustainability to our CEO quarterly and to the Board Governance Committee twice a year. In partnership with a team of Senior Directors who act as subject matter experts on sustainable ingredients, environmental impact, sustainable packaging and social sustainability, the CSO leads the strategy development process and oversees the strategy through to implementation. In addition to setting our strategic roadmap for meeting our 2025 commitments, the CSO is responsible for the long-term sustainability vision for the company.
Other C-Suite Officer, please specify (Executive Vice President, General Counsel, Corporate & Legal Affairs)	Other, please specify (Overseeing forests-related risks and opportunities)	Half-yearly	Our EVP, General Counsel, Corporate & Legal Affairs is the executive sponsor of the Sustainability Committee, Mondelez International's cross-functional committee, chaired by our CSO with members from our key global functions and regions. As the executive sponsor, our EVP, General Counsel, Corporate & Legal Affairs meets more than quarterly with the committee to review progress and to align on key developments in the sustainability strategy including our carbon action plan and programming around water, waste and sustainable ingredients. Our EVP, General Counsel, Corporate & Legal Affairs is also part of the Mondelez Leadership Team (MLT) and has responsibility for oversight of sustainability at the executive leadership level along with the CEO. In partnership with other MLT members, our EVP, General Counsel, Corporate & Legal Affairs approved the proposed 2025 commitments.
Sustainability committee	Managing forests-related risks and opportunities	Half-yearly	Our sustainability strategy is managed by a cross-functional sustainability committee, which is chaired by our CSO and includes members from our key global functions and regions. The committee meets more than quarterly to review progress and to align on key developments in the sustainability strategy. Executive sponsorship is provided by our EVP, General Counsel, Corporate & Legal Affairs, and our EVP and President, Europe. In addition to providing strategic guidance, members of the sustainability committee help to address challenges and provide resources for sustainability integration across the business.
Other, please specify (EVP & Chief Supply Chain Officer)	Both assessing and managing forests-related risks and opportunities	Half-yearly	Our EVP & Chief Supply Chain Officer sits on the Mondelez Leadership Team, which directly reviews and approves strategy, programming and the required budget proposed by the CSO as part of our strategic planning process. The CSO oversees procurement, manufacturing and logistics and therefore reviews the forests-related agenda and helps deliver the KPIs for each of these areas in partnership with the business units.

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 Procurement Officer (CPO) Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) Other C-suite Officer Other, please specify (EVP Corporate & Legal Affairs and General Counsel, EVP & Chief Supply Chain Officer, Region & Business Unit Presidents, senior executives)	Achievement of commitments and targets	The Human Resources and Compensation Committee of the Board of Mondelez International designs our Annual Incentive Plan (AIP) to motivate our CEO and other members of our executive team (MLT) to achieve or exceed our annual financial and strategic goals. Our AIP includes a set of metrics – weighted at 20% – that measure progress against key strategic initiatives and are directly linked to the three pillars of our business strategy: growth, execution, and culture. Within the execution pillar, two key performance indicators relate to sustainability. The first measures our progress towards sourcing 100% of cocoa volume for our chocolate brands through Cocoa Life by 2025. The second relates to the percentage of our packaging designed to be recycle-ready.
Non-monetary reward	Corporate executive team Chief Executive Officer (CEO) Chief Financial Officer (CFO) Chief Operating Officer (COO) Chief Procurement Officer (CPO) Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) Other C-suite Officer Other, please specify (EVP Corporate & Legal Affairs and General Counsel, EVP & Chief Supply Chain Officer, Region Presidents, executives)	Achievement of commitments and targets	Our CEO and other members of our executive team (MLT) are expected to lead the business to meet our sustainability goals, including reducing our energy usage, water consumption, greenhouse gas emissions, and waste generation as well as increasing our sustainable sourcing practices and design of recycle-ready packaging. To this end, our executive team get positive ratings and rankings in addition to positive investor feedback. Therefore, incentives come in the form of internal recognition (publicly recognized by the CEO or highlighted with the Board, etc.) and external recognition (press releases, customers, etc.), which can drive incremental business.

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)

MONDELEZ INTERNATIONAL INC_10K_2020.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	Commitment to eliminate deforestation Commitment to protect rights and livelihoods of local communities Commitment to transparency Commitment to stakeholder awareness and engagement Recognition of the overall importance of forests and other natural ecosystems Description of business dependency on forests Recognition of potential business impact on forests and other natural habitats Description of forest risk commodities, parts of the business, and stages of value-chain covered by the policy List of timebound milestones and targets	Mondelez International is committed to doing what is right for our planet and meeting the aspirations of our consumers every day. We aim to make an end-to-end positive impact on the world and the communities where we do business. This is core to who we are as a company. As such we have a publicly available environmental policy outlining our commitments to: - Increase the sustainable sourcing of ingredients used to make our much-loved brands; - Enhance the efficient and sustainable use of resources along our supply chain; - Improve our environmental performance driving measurable change; and - Meet or exceed the requirements of all applicable environmental laws and regulations We are committed to sourcing our ingredients sustainably without harming the environment. To this end, we are reducing deforestation in our supply chain. For cocoa and palm oil, through Cocoa Life and our Palm Oil Action Plan respectively, we have committed to work to eliminate deforestation. Additionally, we have targeted policies that cover our Palm Oil and Cocoa sustainable procurement practices.

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 deforestation</p> <p>Commitment to protect rights and livelihoods of local communities</p> <p>Commitment to transparency</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>List of timebound commitments and targets</p>	<p>Mondelēz International sources palm oil predominantly from Malaysia and Indonesia, and to a lesser degree from other countries. Despite only purchasing around 0.5% of worldwide palm oil production, we are using our influence to drive change at a sector level. We are committed to sourcing palm oil sustainably, helping to eradicate deforestation and respecting human rights in the palm oil supply chain. In 2014, we set out principles for palm oil production for our suppliers to follow and committed to deliver an action plan to ensure a sustainably sourced palm oil supply. In 2020, we updated our POAP with a stronger set of expectations on our direct suppliers to improve transparency and traceability. Our principles include: 1. No deforestation: palm oil development should not take place in Primary Forest, High Conservation Value (HCV) areas, High Carbon Stock (HCS Approach) forests, or use fire in plantation operations, after 31st December 2015 2. No development on Peat lands (regardless of depth), after 31st December 2015 3. No exploitation of workers or communities, respect human rights as well as land rights, no forced labor, no child labor, or gender-based discrimination. - On land rights adhere to the principles of Free, Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) - On forced labor adhere to the Consumer Goods Forum (CGF) Priority Industry Principles (PIPs): i. Every worker should have freedom of movement, ii. No worker should pay for a job, iii. No worker should be indebted or coerced to work. We expect our suppliers to adhere to these principles at the parent group level within their own company, as well as oversight of their suppliers' adherence to these principles at parent group level. In addition to suppliers' published policies, we also expect suppliers to demonstrate implementation, progress vis-a-vis the most updated version of our Palm Oil Action Plan. This is a prerequisite of doing business with us.</p>
Cattle products	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Soy	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Rubber	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

	Do you have a commodity specific sustainability policy?	Scope	Content	Please explain
Other - Cocoa	Yes	Company-wide	Commitment to eliminate deforestation Commitment to protect rights and livelihoods of local communities Commitment to transparency Commitment to stakeholder awareness and engagement Recognition of the overall importance of forests and other natural ecosystems Description of business dependency on forests 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	Cocoa Life is Mondelez International's global cocoa sustainability program. Cocoa is the essence of our chocolate and vital to our business, so we ensure it is 'made right'. Making it right means tackling the complex challenges that cocoa farmers face, including climate change, gender inequality, poverty and child labor. Cocoa Life is addressing these challenges on the ground, working hand-in-hand with the men and women who make their living from cocoa, focusing on where we can make a difference: turning cocoa into a business of choice, creating inclusive and empowered communities and educating on forest conservation and restoration. In doing so, we are growing opportunities for cocoa farmers and their families, by tackling all of these problems together. By 2025, all Mondelez International's chocolate brands will source their cocoa through Cocoa Life.
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?

New York Declaration on Forests

Tropical Forest Alliance 2020

Other, please specify (Consumer Goods Forum Forest Positive Coalition; Cocoa & Forests Initiative)

F4.6b

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

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Criteria

Zero gross deforestation/ no deforestation

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
Restricting the sourcing and/or trade of forest risk commodities to credible certified sources

Operational coverage

Supply chain

% of total production/ consumption covered by commitment

100%

Cutoff date

2015

Commitment target date

2021-25

Please explain

Despite only buying 0.5% of global palm oil production, we are using our influence to drive change at a sector level. We are committed to sourcing palm oil sustainably and helping to eradicate deforestation and respecting human rights in the palm oil supply chain. We don't just ask our suppliers to provide us with sustainable palm oil, we ask them to transform their entire supply chain in line with our Palm Oil Action Plan (POAP). This sets our expectations for 100% transparency and 100% sustainability. In addition, we publish our mill list on our corporate website. When we initially published our POAP in 2014, we were the first company to call on suppliers to convert their entire supply chain to be deforestation-free, by requiring traceability to the mill across the entire palm oil operation, not just the portion supplied to us. In 2020, we updated our POAP. We require suppliers to: • Take full responsibility for eliminating deforestation in their own operation and upstream supply chain by mapping and monitoring all plantations and adopting a "suspend and engage" approach requiring immediate suspension of companies involved in deforestation. • Take action against the exploitation of worker human rights through adopting the Consumer Goods Forum (CGF) Priority Industry Principles on forced labor. • Improve traceability and transparency by maintaining universal mill lists with group level owners clearly indicated, and publishing them regularly, as well as using satellite technology to map and monitor sources of palm. • Demonstrate implementation of supplier progress against this updated POAP as a prerequisite of doing business with us. If a supplier fails to meet the terms of our POAP, we start by working with them to fix the problem. But when there is a significant breach of our principles, we exclude suppliers until the breach is put right. We investigate claims against our suppliers and take action against verified deforestation allegations and any producers shown to be part of groups we've previously excluded. These cases highlight the urgent need for sector-wide monitoring to provide one source of verified data about deforestation by palm oil plantation companies. At the end of 2020, 98% of our palm oil was traceable to mill and 99% sourced from suppliers aligned to our Palm Oil Action Plan (our goal is 100% by 2025). In 2020, we continued to achieve 100% Roundtable for Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) certified.

Forest risk commodity

Other - Cocoa

Criteria

No conversion of natural ecosystems
Restoration and compensation to address past deforestation and conversion
No conversion of High Conservation Value areas
No conversion of High Carbon Stock forests
Promotion of gender equality and women's empowerment
Adoption of the UN International Labour Organization principles
Facilitate the inclusion of smallholders into the supply chain
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

2012

Commitment target date

2021-25

Please explain

Cocoa is at the heart of chocolate, demand for which is growing. We are determined to meet that demand in the right way – by creating a thriving cocoa sector and driving sustainable growth at scale. Through our signature global cocoa sustainability program, Cocoa Life, we holistically tackle the root causes of the complex challenges cocoa farmers and their communities face, including climate change, deforestation, gender inequality, poverty and child labor. We work on the ground, hand-in-hand with the men and women who make their living from cocoa, focusing on where we can make the biggest difference in three critical areas of intervention: making cocoa farming a sustainable business, creating empowered cocoa communities, and conserving and restoring forests. We enable and empower the farmers communities we partner with to drive their own development and work in partnership across the public and private sectors to innovate and invest in solutions that improve the economics of cocoa farming. We do this across six cocoa-growing countries: Ghana, Côte d'Ivoire, Indonesia, Dominican Republic, India and Brazil. Through Cocoa Life, we are investing \$400 million over 10 years to empower 200,000 cocoa farmers and improve the lives of more than one million people in cocoa communities. We have now been on the ground for nine years and well on track to deliver this commitment, reaching more than 188,000 farmers and more than 2,100 communities by 2020. In 2020, we invested \$31 million in implementing the Cocoa Life program and \$45.3 million for Cocoa Life premiums to farmer organizations and their farmers. Our mission is to lead the transformation of the cocoa sector. We work on the ground to create this transformation by moving beyond complying to standards and investing directly on the ground, where change is most needed. We set Cocoa Life up as an independent verification program to ensure we are accountable for the sustainability of the cocoa we use. Working with external experts, we verify that the benefits of our program are reaching farmers and their families. Making cocoa right is only possible through in-depth impact measurement against clear KPIs, and we have years of experience of this so we can share learnings and better address the challenges. To help us keep learning and improving, we engage two independent third-parties, Ipsos and FLOCERT, to measure and verify that we are accomplishing what we set out to do. At the end of 2020, 68% of cocoa volume needed for our chocolate brands is sourced through Cocoa Life, compared to 63% in 2019. Our goal is to source the cocoa for 100% of our cocoa volume for our chocolate brands through Cocoa Life by 2025.

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	5-10	As the world's largest snack company, we're committed to helping people enjoy the snacks they love and to stay in balance. In September of 2018, we announced our new consumer-centric business strategy, Snacking Made Right, and our purpose to empower people to snack right. The strategy underscores our commitment to ensure snacking can be both sustainable and mindful and have set specific target for 2025. As a global snacking leader, we have a responsibility to reduce our impact on the environment, have a positive impact on society and conduct ourselves in an ethical, efficient and inclusive manner. Our key areas of focus include sustainable ingredients, environmental footprint, packaging innovation, consumer well-being, social sustainability, safety and quality, diversity and inclusion, human capital management and compliance. Within the sustainable ingredients elements, we're committed to sourcing palm oil sustainably to preserve natural habitats, stop deforestation, protect human rights and reduce climate change. Through Cocoa Life, we are creating a movement for lasting change, rooted in deep understanding through sector-wide collaboration and partnership. We co-create solutions to make cocoa farming a business of choice and to build communities that take on their own development while conserving the natural resources. We have set targets that address forest-related issues.
Strategy for long-term objectives	Yes, forests-related issues are integrated	5-10	We're committed to making our snacks the right way to preserve our planet and meet the aspirations of our consumers every day. Our 2025 sustainable snacking strategy provides a clear roadmap, which we believe puts us at the forefront of sustainable ingredient sourcing and continuing to contribute to addressing climate change by reducing emissions. We are focused on making our snacks with less energy, water and waste, with ingredients consumers know and trust. We have specific goals to which we hold ourselves accountable, and we are continuing to make progress in our efforts to deliver meaningful change. For example, we are committed to maintaining 100% RSPO palm oil and sourcing 100% palm oil traceable to the mill from suppliers with aligned policies. We are also aiming to source all of our cocoa for chocolate through Cocoa Life by 2025.
Financial planning	Yes, forests-related issues are integrated	5-10	We make and sell primarily snacks, including biscuits (cookies, crackers and salted snacks), chocolate, gum & candy, as well as various cheese & grocery and powdered beverage products. We have operations in approximately 80 countries and sell our products in over 150 countries. We aim to be the global leader in snacking. Our strategy is to drive long-term growth by focusing on three strategic priorities: accelerating consumer-centric growth, driving operational excellence and creating a winning growth culture. Our operational excellence and continuous improvement plans include a special focus on the consumer-facing areas of our business and optimizing our sales, marketing and customer service efforts. To drive productivity gains and cost improvements across our business, we also plan to continue leveraging our global shared services platform, driving greater efficiencies in our supply chain and continuing to utilize Zero-Based Budgeting across our operations. We expect the improvements and efficiencies we drive will fuel our growth and continue to expand profit dollars. At the same time, we are continuing our efforts to sustainably source key ingredients, reduce our end-to-end environmental impact and innovate our processes and packaging to reduce waste and promote recycling.

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

Other - Cocoa

Type of target

Other, please specify (Child labor monitoring & remediation measures at 100% Cocoa Life communities in West Africa by 2025)

Description of target

In West Africa, to respond to the risk levels of the region, we are rolling out CLMRS (Child Labor Monitoring and Remediation Systems) and our goal is to have all Cocoa Life communities in West Africa covered by 2025. In Indonesia, where the risk is relatively low, we are focusing on interventions so that children who do work in cocoa outside of school hours do not engage in any tasks deemed hazardous.

Linked commitment

Social commitments

Traceability point

<Not Applicable>

Third-party certification scheme

<Not Applicable>

Start year

2012

Target year

2025

Quantitative metric

Percentage

Target (number)

<Not Applicable>

Target (%)

100

% of target achieved

28

Please explain

We focus on addressing the risk of child labor through prevention, monitoring, and remediation. Child labor is rooted in poverty, lack of infrastructure and awareness. That's why we are improving household income from cocoa and other sources, empowering women, and promoting access to education as key actions to preventing the risk of child labor holistically. In addition, we provide targeted interventions to build and strengthen local child protection systems at scale, in partnership with local authorities. We are working with local authorities and partners towards having a Child Labor Monitoring and Remediation System (CLMRS) in place in all Cocoa Life communities in Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire by 2025. The CLMRS implemented in West African Cocoa Life communities to date reach more than 620,000 people and 125,000 households.

Target reference number

Target 2

Forest risk commodity

Other - Cocoa

Type of target

Other, please specify (100% volume for chocolate brands sourced through Cocoa Life by 2025)

Description of target

Through Cocoa Life, we are investing \$400 million over 10 years to empower 200,000 cocoa farmers and improve the lives of more than one million people in cocoa communities. We have now been on the ground for nine years and well on track to deliver this commitment, reaching more than 188,000 farmers and more than 2,100 communities by 2020. FLOCERT verifies the flow of cocoa from Cocoa Life communities into our supply chain. It also verifies the benefits cocoa farmers receive, such as premium payments and clear trade terms. Verification drives learning and transparency, and ensures we are sourcing from the farming communities we invest in.

Linked commitment

Not linked to specific commitment

Traceability point

<Not Applicable>

Third-party certification scheme

<Not Applicable>

Start year

2012

Target year

2025

Quantitative metric

Percentage

Target (number)

<Not Applicable>

Target (%)

100

% of target achieved

68

Please explain

One of Mondelez International ESG priorities in the ingredients space it is to leverage our transformational signature sourcing programs across key raw materials including Cocoa (Cocoa Life), Wheat (Harmony Wheat), and Palm Oil (Palm Oil Action Plan) with a focus on holistic approaches to building resilience in these supply chains by implementing and innovating approaches to grow more efficiently in a way that enhances the land and improves the economics of farming these raw materials. Cocoa Life is dedicated to making an impact across the cocoa supply chain—not just in farming communities, but also in the chocolate our consumers enjoy. Today 68% of cocoa volume needed for our chocolate brands is sourced through Cocoa Life, compared to 63% in 2019 and 100% of cocoa volume for all global chocolate brands are currently sourced through Cocoa Life. Our goal is to source 100% of our cocoa volume for our chocolate brands through Cocoa Life by 2025.

Target reference number

Target 3

Forest risk commodity

Other - Cocoa

Type of target

Other, please specify (Prohibit and prevent activities in the cocoa sector that cause or contribute to any further deforestation or forest degradation)

Description of target

In line with Sustainable Development Goals 13 (Climate Action) and 15 (Life on Land) and the Paris Climate Agreement, Cocoa & Forests Initiative companies and governments have committed to prohibit and prevent activities in the cocoa sector that cause or contribute to any further deforestation or forest degradation. For Côte d'Ivoire, this relates to National Parks and Reserves, as well as Classified Forests, and conserved forests in the rural domain, such as sacred forests. For Ghana, this relates to Wildlife Sanctuaries, Wildlife Resource Reserves, Forest Reserves, and unprotected off-reserve forest lands.

Linked commitment

No conversion of natural ecosystems

Traceability point

<Not Applicable>

Third-party certification scheme

<Not Applicable>

Start year

2018

Target year

Quantitative metric

Percentage

Target (number)

<Not Applicable>

Target (%)

100

% of target achieved

100

Please explain

All of Mondelez International cocoa suppliers are tied by contracting terms to the requirement of monitoring and, if applicable, remediating any issues uncovered in implementing this goal. Covering 68% of our cocoa volume for our chocolate brands, Cocoa Life has mapped 71% of its participating farmers, to create deforestation risk analysis on an annual basis to discuss with suppliers about any perceived risks to forest resources through cocoa and interventions to prevent and remediate conversion of natural forest ecosystems.

Target reference number

Target 4

Forest risk commodity

Other - Cocoa

Type of target

Traceability

Description of target

Strengthen supply chain mapping, with the end goal of full traceability at the farm-level

Linked commitment

No conversion of natural ecosystems

Traceability point

Farm

Third-party certification scheme

<Not Applicable>

Start year

2015

Target year

2025

Quantitative metric

<Not Applicable>

Target (number)

<Not Applicable>

Target (%)

100

% of target achieved

48

Please explain

By the end of 2020, we had mapped 167,795 of Cocoa Life registered farms in Ghana, Cote d'Ivoire, Indonesia, Dominican Republic and Brazil representing about 71% of the program coverage (68% of cocoa volume required for Mondelez International chocolate brands). In some areas, there are more farms participating than are shown. We are currently working on mapping the farms in Brazil and India. As the program itself is steeply scaling up its coverage, the mapping of producers will remain a continuous process.

Target reference number

Target 1

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Type of target

Traceability

Description of target

100% Traceability to mill by 2025 - We currently report 98% of our supplies being traceable to mill. We work with our suppliers to ensure they take progressive actions to be able to enhance the traceability information.

Linked commitment

No conversion of natural ecosystems

Traceability point

Mill

Third-party certification scheme

<Not Applicable>

Start year

2014

Target year

2025

Quantitative metric

<Not Applicable>

Target (number)

<Not Applicable>

Target (%)

100

% of target achieved

98

Please explain

We engage with our direct T1 suppliers to build the right systems, tools and processes to improve their traceability. Ensure that this KPI is indeed the KPI suppliers drive and report internally and externally publicly as well. We focus not only on oil that is supplied to us, but also suppliers' entire oil they source and process which aligns with our principle of accountability at a group level. This is important to drive sector-wide transformation towards sustainable palm oil. Also the traceability to mill information is further detailed with the company/group ownership along with mapping to the unique mill identification (UML) no. and GPS co-ordinates which makes the traceability information clean and complete. We publish our mill list every year with information of the direct T1 suppliers. We assess supplier performance and generate a scorecard which includes TTM (Traceability to Mill) as one of the KPIs we monitor, track and report progress on. We aggregate all our direct suppliers' traceability information and weight them against the volume we source from them to report our aggregate traceability progress. We believe traceability is the 1st step towards knowing where the oil is coming from and an enabler to address any kind of non-compliance related to deforestation or human rights violation risk.

Target reference number

Target 2

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Type of target

Engagement with direct suppliers

Description of target

We commit to source palm from suppliers who are aligned to our Palm oil action plan or sustainability policy. We engage all our T1 suppliers on our policy and in fact do a sustainability onboarding check in for any new suppliers. We assess supplier performance every year using an external agency.

Linked commitment

Not linked to specific commitment

Traceability point

<Not Applicable>

Third-party certification scheme

<Not Applicable>

Start year

2014

Target year

2025

Quantitative metric

<Not Applicable>

Target (number)

<Not Applicable>

Target (%)

100

% of target achieved

99

Please explain

There is a small tail of few suppliers supplying us very small volume mostly functioning as co-packers/traders working in remote geographies . We are trying to address them strategically and hopefully will be able to close this gap. In 2014, we published our Palm Oil Action Plan, a long-term roadmap to achieve a sustainable palm oil supply. The Palm Oil Action Plan defines our position and principles for palm oil sustainability, focusing on supplier expectations, government and sector engagement in key origins and global industry advocacy toward sector transformation. We measure suppliers progress against the expectations set out on the palm oil action plan on an annual basis.

Target reference number

Target 3

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Type of target

Third-party certification

Description of target

100% RSPO certified Palm oil - We source 100% RSPO palm oil through a mix of Segregated, mass balance and book & claim certificates.

Linked commitment

Not linked to specific commitment

Traceability point

<Not Applicable>

Third-party certification scheme

RSPO (any type)

Start year

2013

Target year

2013

Quantitative metric

<Not Applicable>

Target (number)

<Not Applicable>

Target (%)

100

% of target achieved

100

Please explain

There is a small tail of few suppliers supplying us very small volume mostly functioning as co-packers/traders working in remote geographies . We are trying to address them strategically and hopefully will be able to close this gap. In 2014, we published our Palm Oil Action Plan, a long-term roadmap to achieve a sustainable palm oil supply. The Palm Oil Action Plan defines our position and principles for palm oil sustainability, focusing on supplier expectations, government and sector engagement in key origins and global industry advocacy toward sector transformation. We measure suppliers progress against the expectations set out on the palm oil action plan on an annual basis.

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	We believe traceability is the 1st step towards knowing where the oil is coming from and an enabler to address any kind on non-compliance related to deforestation or human rights violation risk. We report basis the T1 suppliers verified traceability numbers wherein a credible and accredited 3rd party verifies the traceability numbers. We aggregate information provided by our suppliers and weigh it against the volume we source from them.	Not applicable	<Not Applicable>
Cattle products	<Not Applicable >	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Soy	<Not Applicable >	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Rubber	<Not Applicable >	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Cocoa	Yes	We apply mass balance and use three different system pieces that work together to ensure traceability and transparency: - first, producing farming families as recorded by farmer organizations and supply chain partners have their producing farms polygon mapped to identify the exact location or production (currently 71% of all farms in Cocoa Life mapped) - second, all volume flows from farmer organizations and premium payments back to farmer organizations are virtually verified by Flocert through the FLOTIS platform which onboards all supply chain partners down to farmer organization level to provide evidence of produced volumes and received premiums. Flocert thus verifies a mass balance traceability approach towards the end-product-third, on an annual basis the research organization IPSOS Mori visits a statistically representative sample of farmers from the producer lists to evaluate how they have participated in Cocoa Life and how their needs and risks are evolving over time--this is not an audit but an anonymous third party outcome evaluation	Other, please specify ('indirect' supply chain)	Currently, the traceability/transparency approach covers 68% of our cocoa volume for our chocolate brands needs which is the share of farmers onboarded into the Cocoa Life program. Our goal is to source 100% of our cocoa volume from Cocoa Life by 2025.
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
Other - Cocoa	Farm	48
Other - Cocoa	Municipality or equivalent	68
Other - Cocoa	Country	32
Palm oil	Mill	98

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	100
Cattle products	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Soy	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Rubber	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Cocoa	No, we have not adopted any third-party certification schemes for this commodity	<Not Applicable>
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 (any type)

Chain-of-custody model used

Not applicable

% of total production/consumption volume certified

100

Form of commodity

Crude palm oil (CPO)
Crude palm kernel oil (CPKO)
Refined palm oil
Palm oil derivatives
Palm kernel oil derivatives

Volume of production/ consumption certified

335509

Metric for volume

Metric tons

Is this certified by more than one scheme?

Yes

Please explain

We buy a mix of Segregated, mass balance and book and claim certificates. We consider RSPO certifications as foundational which we top up with our elaborate palm oil action plan (POAP). We drive POAP via our direct suppliers by continuously engaging with them and assessing their performance annually and work towards the closing the gaps. We value RSPO as part of the solution but not the complete solution therefore we follow a 3 pronged strategy - RSPO certification , POAP, and external industry engagements to drive sector wide reforms.

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	<Not Applicable>	<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

Other - Cocoa

Operational coverage

Supply chain

Description of control systems

We work with Global Forest Watch Pro and multi-stakeholder initiatives like the Cocoa & Forest Initiative to develop, evolve, and implement deforestation risk assessments and priority assessments for where to intervene to remediate and reforest. Current deforestation risk assessments use a GIS platform, data and tools from Global Forest Watch Pro, and supply chain internal mapping data alongside data from local governments on the protection status of forests to assess deforestation risk or risk of degradation of natural forests.

Monitoring and verification approach

Geospatial monitoring tool

% of total volume in compliance

41-50%

% of total suppliers in compliance

100%

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
Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

Please explain

We work with Global Forest Watch Pro and multi-stakeholder initiatives like the Cocoa & Forest Initiative to develop, evolve, and implement deforestation risk assessments and priority assessments for where to intervene to remediate and reforest. Deforestation risk assessments are performed on an annual basis and are currently being standardized through Cocoa & Forest Initiative to align major actors in cocoa on how those are prepared. On an annual basis, we compare our risk assessments with key suppliers to devise action plans for remediation where appropriate.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Operational coverage

Supply chain

Description of control systems

We use industry tools like WRI Global Forest Watch Pro and RADD systems to monitor our supply chain and identify deforestation alerts related to our supply chain. We also complement it with another 3rd party satellite monitoring system of Satelligence to identify verified prioritized alerts and linkages to our supply chain.

Monitoring and verification approach

Geospatial monitoring tool

Third-party verification

% of total volume in compliance

91-99%

% of total suppliers in compliance

91-99%

Response to supplier non-compliance

Suspend & engage

Procedures to address and resolve non-compliance with suppliers

Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance
Assessing the efficacy and efforts of non-compliant supplier actions through consistent and quantified metrics
Re-integrating suppliers back into supply chain based on the successful and verifiable completion of activities

Please explain

We work with Global Forest Watch Pro, Satellite monitoring service provider - Satelligence to monitor our supply base. Our CSO also co-chairs the Consumer Goods Forum Forest Positive Coalition and we help drive the development of minimum monitoring guidelines towards monitoring and response framework. These partnerships help us assess deforestation risk, verify and prioritize and thereby, enable us to take appropriate actions to resolve non-compliances. In case of verified deforestation we follow the approach of suspend and engage. We engage with our T1 suppliers directly to take action and resolve for non-compliant concession clearing. We also work with industry experts/consultants who help provide bias free recommendations on the action plan and help assess the progress reported by non-compliant party towards issue resolution. Once satisfied with the remediation commitment and actions we allow the suspended party to be back into our supply chain.

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	<Not Applicable>	<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 you disclosed commodity(ies), indicate how you ensure legal compliance with forest regulations and/or mandatory standards.

Palm oil

Procedure to ensure legal compliance

The deforestation risk assessment by GFW Pro takes into account the protected area boundaries and declarations made available by governments of sourcing countries. On an annual basis, we compare our risk assessments with key suppliers to devise action plans for remediation where appropriate. We also expect our suppliers to abide by local government laws, rules and regulations with respect to deforestation, human rights and land rights. Any kind of alleged non-compliance gets addressed through our grievance mechanism and appropriate actions are taken in case of verified grievance.

Country/Area of origin

- Colombia
- Indonesia
- Malaysia
- Nigeria
- Thailand

Law and/or mandatory standard(s)

General assessment of legal compliance

Comment

The deforestation risk assessment by GFW Pro takes into account the protected area boundaries and declarations made available by governments of sourcing countries. On an annual basis, we compare our risk assessments with key suppliers to devise action plans for remediation where appropriate. We also expect our suppliers to abide by local government laws, rules and regulations with respect to deforestation, human rights and land rights. Any kind of alleged non-compliance gets addressed through our grievance mechanism and appropriate actions are taken in case of verified grievance.

Other - Cocoa

Procedure to ensure legal compliance

Deforestation risk assessments are performed on an annual basis and are currently being standardized through Cocoa & Forest Initiative to align major actors in cocoa on how they are prepared. The deforestation risk assessment takes into account the protected area boundaries and declarations made available by governments of sourcing countries. On an annual basis, we compare our risk assessments with key suppliers to devise action plans for remediation where appropriate. Government reporting is an integral part of the Cocoa & Forest Initiative which steers the reporting obligations to national governments.

Country/Area of origin

- Côte d'Ivoire
- Indonesia

Law and/or mandatory standard(s)

General assessment of legal compliance

Comment

NOT POSSIBLE TO SELECT GHANA IN THE LIST OF RELEVANT COUNTRIES - GHANA SHOULD BE SELECTED

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>

	Are you working with smallholders?	Type of smallholder engagement approach	Smallholder engagement approach	Number of smallholders engaged	Please explain
Palm oil	Yes, working with smallholders	Supply chain mapping Capacity building Financial and commercial incentives	Supplier questionnaires on environmental and social indicators Developing or distributing supply chain mapping tool Disseminating technical materials Investing in pilot projects		Mondelēz International is committed to sourcing palm oil sustainably and eradicating deforestation and human rights violations in the palm oil supply. We take this responsibility seriously. The Mondelēz International Palm Oil Action Plan details actions to achieve our goals to make sustainable palm oil the mainstream option, based on the principles that production should be on legally held land; not lead to deforestation or loss of peat land; respect human rights, including land rights; and not use forced or child labor. To date, we have partnered and engaged with several of the leading global organizations focused on improving the palm oil supply chain. For example, we are supporting the development of the Coalition for Sustainable Livelihoods, a group of civil society, private sector, and government organizations working collectively to strengthen smallholder livelihoods, improve agriculture and conserve forests in North Sumatra and Aceh, Indonesia.
Cattle products	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Soy	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Rubber	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Cocoa	Yes, working with smallholders	Supply chain mapping Capacity building Financial and commercial incentives Other	Supplier questionnaires on environmental and social indicators Developing or distributing supply chain mapping tool Offering on-site technical assistance and extension services Providing agricultural inputs Disseminating technical materials Organizing capacity building events Investing in pilot projects Prioritizing support for smallholders in high-risk deforestation regions Paying higher prices linked to best agricultural practices Purchase guarantee linked to best agricultural practices Other, please specify (Payment for Ecosystem Services, Outcome & Impact Evaluation)	188000	Through Cocoa Life, we are investing \$400 million over 10 years to empower 200,000 cocoa farmers and improve the lives of more than one million people in cocoa communities. We have now been on the ground for nine years and well on track to deliver this commitment, reaching more than 188,000 farmers and more than 2,100 communities by 2020. In 2020, we invested \$31 million in implementing the Cocoa Life program and \$45.3 million for Cocoa Life premiums to farmer organizations and their farmers. GOING BEYOND CERTIFICATION Our mission is to lead the transformation of the cocoa sector. We work on the ground to create this transformation by moving beyond complying to standards and investing directly on the ground, where change is most needed. We set Cocoa Life up as an independent verification program to ensure we are accountable for the sustainability of the cocoa we use. Working with external experts, we verify that the benefits of our program are reaching farmers and their families. LEARNING THROUGH IMPACT Making cocoa right is only possible through in-depth impact measurement against clear KPIs, and we have years of experience of this so we can share learnings and better address the challenges. To help us keep learning and improving, we engage two independent third-parties, Ipsos and FLOCERT, to measure and verify that we are accomplishing what we set out to do. PARTNERING FOR LASTING CHANGE We believe partnership is key to lasting change. So we work closely with the people on the ground and engage in public private collaboration. BEING HOLISTIC We know how important it is to take a holistic view and look for interconnected solutions, rather than fixing one problem in isolation only to create another. LIVING INCOME DIFFERENTIAL Mondelēz International also endorses the producing governments' initiatives and fully embraced the Living Income Differential for all the cocoa we source from Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire, paying the full increase of 400 USD per tonne.
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	Supplier questionnaires on environmental and social indicators Developing or distributing supply chain mapping tool Disseminating technical materials	91-99%	In 2014, we published our Palm Oil Action Plan, a long-term roadmap to achieve a sustainable palm oil supply, which we launched after achieving our milestone of 100% Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) Palm coverage in 2013. The Palm Oil Action Plan defines our position and principles for palm oil sustainability, focusing on supplier expectations, government and sector engagement in key origins and global industry advocacy toward sector transformation. From 2020, we require traceable, forest-monitored palm oil from mills across our supply chain. The new requirements include traceability to plantation and satellite monitoring covering all palm oil concessions supplying mills attributed to the company, against the deforestation criteria set out in its Palm Oil Action Plan. All mills must be identified on Global Forest Watch, with no active grievances against concessions in their direct supply, or operated by the same producer groups elsewhere. In addition, suppliers must have third-party assurance of their monitoring process and systems used and be subject to cross-check by Mondelēz International. We focus on suppliers' capacity building by ensuring proper assessment, sharing recommendations and gap closure.
Cattle products	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Soy	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Rubber	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Cocoa	Yes, working with direct suppliers	Supply chain mapping Capacity building Financial and commercial incentives	Supplier audits Offering on-site training and technical assistance Disseminating technical materials Organizing capacity building events Investing in pilot projects Paying higher prices linked to best agricultural practices Purchase guarantee linked to best agricultural practices	61-70%	We work closely with our cocoa suppliers – the manufacturers who process our cocoa such as Barry Callebaut, Olam and Cargill – who have valuable on-the-ground expertise and existing relationships with cocoa farming communities. We work with our suppliers to scale up our sustainable cocoa supply following the Cocoa Life principles. A key part of aligning our sourcing with Cocoa Life includes moving towards greater transparency and scaling up our volumes from Cocoa Life communities. The principles include: - Shared development objectives with Suppliers - Shared commitments - Partnership and inclusivity in designing sustainability activities and assessing impact - Improving the productivity of farms by increasing yields per hectare and improving the quality of delivered cocoa are critical to raising incomes and ultimately improving the livelihoods of cocoa farming families. - A shared understanding of rural challenges - Scaling up in an efficient way, i.e. extended to more communities and to more farmers at a nominal cost. - A holistic approach, it is imperative to take into account the social, economic and environmental conditions within target rural communities
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	Supplier questionnaires on environmental and social indicators Participating in workshops	We drive expected action in our upstream supply chain with the support of our Tier1 suppliers. We expect our suppliers to adhere to the palm oil sourcing principles at the parent group level within their own company, as well as oversight of their suppliers' adherence to these principles at parent group level. In addition to suppliers' published policies, we also expect suppliers to demonstrate implementation, progress vis-a-vis the most updated version of our Palm Oil Action Plan. This is a prerequisite of doing business with us. We call upon our suppliers to not only focus on the physical supply of oil they source, but also know and hold accountable for good practices the group level companies that are in their supply. In order to create a culture of beneficial practices within their supply chains, our suppliers must constantly improve their knowledge, sustainability strategies and implementation, and continue to build sector transparency and confidence in palm oil.
Cattle products	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Soy	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Rubber	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Cocoa	Yes, working beyond first tier	Supply chain mapping Capacity building	Developing or distributing supply chain mapping tools Supplier questionnaires on environmental and social indicators On-site meetings with indirect suppliers Offering on-site training and technical assistance Disseminating technical materials Participating in workshops Investing in pilot projects	Through Cocoa Life, we are investing \$400 million over 10 years to empower 200,000 cocoa farmers and improve the lives of more than one million people in cocoa communities. We have now been on the ground for nine years and well on track to deliver this commitment, reaching more than 188,000 farmers and more than 2,100 communities by 2020. In 2020, we invested \$31 million in implementing the Cocoa Life program and \$45.3M million for Cocoa Life premiums to farmer organizations and their farmers. GOING BEYOND CERTIFICATION Our mission is to lead the transformation of the cocoa sector. We work on the ground to create this transformation by moving beyond complying to standards and investing directly on the ground, where change is most needed. We set Cocoa Life up as an independent verification program to ensure we are accountable for the sustainability of the cocoa we use. Working with external experts, we verify that the benefits of our program are reaching farmers and their families. LEARNING THROUGH IMPACT Making cocoa right is only possible through in-depth impact measurement against clear KPIs, and we have years of experience of this so we can share learnings and better address the challenges. To help us keep learning and improving, we engage two independent third-parties, Ipsos and FLOCERT, to measure and verify that we are accomplishing what we set out to do. PARTNERING FOR LASTING CHANGE We believe partnership is key to lasting change. So we work closely with the people on the ground and engage in public private collaboration. BEING HOLISTIC We know how important it is to take a holistic view and look for interconnected solutions, rather than fixing one problem in isolation only to create another. LIVING INCOME DIFFERENTIAL Mondelez International also endorses the producing governments' initiatives and fully embraced the Living Income Differential for all the cocoa we source from Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire, paying the full increase of 400 USD per tonne.
Other - Coffee	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

F6.10

(F6.10) Do you participate in external activities and/or initiatives to promote the implementation of your forests-related policies and commitments?

Forest risk commodity

Other - Cocoa

Do you participate in activities/initiatives?

Yes

Activities

Involved in multi-partnership or stakeholder initiatives

Initiatives

Other, please specify (Cocoa and Forest Initiative)

Jurisdictional approaches

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

At the UN Climate Change Conference (COP23) which took place in November 2017, the governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana and leading chocolate and cocoa companies including Mondelez International signed the Cocoa & Forests Initiative Frameworks for Action. In March 2019, another milestone was reached to strengthen transparency and accountability in the cocoa supply chain: Mondelez International, along with the other signatories released action plans that spell out concrete steps to end cocoa-related deforestation. The action plans focus on: - Forest protection and restoration - Sustainable cocoa production and farmers' livelihoods - Community engagement and social inclusion In 2020, the Cocoa & Forests Initiative reported on the first two years of implementation. Cocoa and chocolate companies focused on teaching farmers to grow more cocoa on less land, planting forest trees, and mapping farms to understand better where their cocoa comes from.

Forest risk commodity

Other - Cocoa

Do you participate in activities/initiatives?

Yes

Activities

Involved in multi-partnership or stakeholder initiatives

Initiatives

Other, please specify (EU Sustainable Cocoa Platforms: GISCO, DISCO, SWISSCO, Beyond Chocolate)

Jurisdictional approaches

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

GISCO as one example: The German Initiative on Sustainable Cocoa (GISCO) is a joint initiative of the Federal Government, represented by the German Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and the German Ministry of Food and Agriculture (BMEL), the German sweets and confectionery industry, the German retail grocery trade, and civil society. Jointly, the multi-stakeholder initiative aims to improve the livelihood of cocoa farmers and their families as well as to increase the proportion of certified cocoa according to sustainability standards. To achieve these objectives, the members of GISCO closely liaise with the governments of cocoa producing countries. The German Initiative on Sustainable Cocoa was founded in June 2012 and has been a registered association since April 2014. Currently, GISCO has about 70 members and is open to other interested parties.

Forest risk commodity

Other - Cocoa

Do you participate in activities/initiatives?

Yes

Activities

Involved in industry platforms

Initiatives

<Not Applicable>

Jurisdictional approaches

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

World Cocoa Foundation's (WCF's) members include cocoa and chocolate manufacturers, processors, supply chain managers, and other companies worldwide, representing more than 80 percent of the global cocoa market. WCF's activities benefit farmers and their communities in cocoa-growing regions of Africa, Southeast Asia, and the Americas. Our Long-Term Goals as set out in our our Cocoa Life strategy align with the long-term goals of WCF: - Prosperous cocoa farmers become truly sustainable and profitable, with transformation of traditional smallholder farming into modern business that deliver sustainable livelihoods for farmers and their families; - Empowered cocoa-growing communities lead their own development, human rights are protected, and safety and well-being of children and families are strengthened; and - A healthy planet is conserved and enhanced, with resilient and biodiverse landscapes in cocoa geographies, and the carbon footprint of the sector is reduced.

Forest risk commodity

Other - Cocoa

Do you participate in activities/initiatives?

Yes

Activities

Involved in jurisdictional approaches

Initiatives

<Not Applicable>

Jurisdictional approaches

Other, please specify

Please explain

Through our signature Cocoa Life program, we engage in several projects to pilot landscape approaches across Ghana, Cote d'Ivoire, and Indonesia. Landscape approaches offer an opportunity to scale impact, build and maintain relationships, and make meaningful impact on ingredient sourcing. The role of industry in landscape solutions including strategic leadership, financing, implementation, and monitoring. The primary challenges related to landscape approaches are complexity and collaboration, making these approaches challenging to implement and measure. It also takes a long time to experience outcomes. Cocoa Life is participating in several landscape approaches, all in the early stage of development.

Forest risk commodity

Other - Cocoa

Do you participate in activities/initiatives?

Yes

Activities

Engaging with communities

Initiatives

<Not Applicable>

Jurisdictional approaches

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Through Cocoa Life, we're helping create empowered, thriving cocoa communities where human rights are respected, women use their voices and children have the future they deserve. Such communities are the beating heart of sustainable cocoa farming. ENABLING COMMUNITIES TO OWN THEIR PROGRESS: We encourage and help communities to create Community Action Plans (CAPs). They are key enablers for cocoa farming communities to take ownership of their own development, advocate for what they need, secure funding to achieve their own priorities, and drive change for the better. CAPs in West African Cocoa Life communities reach more than 2.1 million people in 320,000 households. To date, 1,959 communities with CAPs have been activated. In Ghana, around 70% of CAPs are supported with funding by the local government. INCREASING INCLUSION: CAPs also play an important part in making communities more inclusive by enabling more voices to be heard. For instance, by including women and young adults in the decisions, the whole community benefits from more well-rounded sustainable plans and actions. During community meetings, for example, women's groups were the strongest advocates for health and education-related community infrastructure. Our impact data shows, for example, that women prioritize children's education when they have decision-making power over household income. In Indonesia, we have embedded the bottom up community development

approach. Musrenbang into the Cocoa Life program. This tool empowers cocoa communities to build the kind of communities they want to live in, access local funding, and advocate for their own development in response to real community needs.

Forest risk commodity

Other - Cocoa

Do you participate in activities/initiatives?

Yes

Activities

Engaging with non-governmental organizations

Initiatives

<Not Applicable>

Jurisdictional approaches

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

The Living Income Community of Practice is an alliance of partners dedicated to the vision of thriving, economically stable, rural communities linked to global food and agricultural supply chains. The goal of this community is to support activities focused on improving smallholder incomes towards living incomes, aiming to enable smallholder farmers to achieve a decent standard of living. This community is a result of a partnership between The Sustainable Food Lab, GIZ and ISEAL.

Forest risk commodity

Other - Cocoa

Do you participate in activities/initiatives?

Yes

Activities

Funding research organizations

Initiatives

<Not Applicable>

Jurisdictional approaches

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

The Cocoa Soils Forum: The program aims to deploy an Integrated Soil Fertility Management (ISFM) approach that embraces an integrated system's approach to cocoa intensification while combining improved planting materials, canopy cover management and pest/disease control with targeted fertilizer application to enhance sustainability and avoid deforestation. This is complemented by (re)-use of locally available (organic) nutrient sources and appropriate intercropping. Cocoa plantations in West Africa are not as productive as expected, yielding low income for farmers. To compensate and improve their livelihoods, farmers have resulted to expanding their farms into forests. Amongst other factors, poor soil fertility has emerged as one of the most critical factors that has contributed to a decline in productivity in cocoa. In addition, the knowledge gap on good crop nutrition and proper management of cocoa trees cannot be overemphasized. Particularly, knowledge on the best nutrition for the cocoa tree (in terms of the different key plant nutrients such as nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium and other nutrients is lacking).

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Do you participate in activities/initiatives?

Yes

Activities

Involved in multi-partnership or stakeholder initiatives

Initiatives

Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO)
Palm Oil Transparency Coalition (POTC)

Jurisdictional approaches

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

As a member of the RSPO, we report on our palm oil sustainability implementation progress via the RSPO's Annual Communication of Progress (ACOP). We sat on the Board of the Roundtable for Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) from 2014-18. As a member of the RSPO Board, we have influenced the evolution of its Principles and Criteria for the production of sustainable palm oil. While we recognize its limitations, the RSPO provides the most widely supported approach to developing and enforcing standards for sustainable palm oil production. Now we remain an ordinary member of RSPO and participate in the RSPO GA resolution decision making process. The Palm Oil Transparency Coalition (POTC) is formed of businesses working together in a pre-competitive coalition to remove deforestation and exploitation from the palm oil production sector. It aims to achieve this by using a robust engagement and evaluation process for measuring the progress of the major First Importers of palm oil into international markets.

F6.11**(F6.11) Is your organization supporting or implementing project(s) focused on ecosystem restoration and protection?**

Yes

F6.11a**(F6.11a) 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

Agroforestry

Primary motivation

Voluntary

Description of project

Environmental Sustainability Project implemented with UNDP Train farmers on climate smart cocoa practices. Sensitize cocoa communities on climate change impacts and forest laws. Distribute economic trees to farmers to plant on their cocoa farms and off-farm. Restore degraded forest and increase the share of non-cocoa trees on cocoa farms

Start year

2014

Target year

2023

Project area to date (Hectares)

66616.37

Project area in the target year (Hectares)

66616.37

Country/Area

Ghana

Latitude

6.529

Longitude

-2.633

Monitoring frequency

Six-monthly or more frequently

Measured outcomes to date

Other, please specify (Output measurement: tree distribution to farmers)

Please explain

- 1.5 million non-cocoa trees distributed to participating cocoa farmers - the total hectares considered through the project relates to a certain unions/ farmer organizations that Cocoa Life works with in Ghana. All farmers and farm land of those unions is principally targeted for uptake. The final resulting area of agroforest established will depend on individual interest and agreements with farmers.

Project reference

Project 2

Project type

Forest ecosystem restoration

Primary motivation

Voluntary

Description of project

Restoration of degraded compartments of the Ayum Forest Reserve in Asunafo North/ Ghana: In partnership with the forest fringe communities, trees are supplied to the community for planting in the allocated forest compartments. The communities tend the plants as they grow food crops for about 4 years until the canopy of the trees close. When the trees are sold by the government in future, the community is paid a percentage of the royalties.

Start year

2020

Target year

2023

Project area to date (Hectares)

100

Project area in the target year (Hectares)

170

Country/Area

Ghana

Latitude

6.8026

Longitude

-2.6871

Monitoring frequency

Six-monthly or more frequently

Measured outcomes to date

No measured outcomes

Please explain

To this date, no dedicated outcome measurement has been performed as the program is only one year into its existence. Input/Output data is collected regularly in quarterly intervals.

Project reference

Project 3

Project type

Agroforestry

Primary motivation

Voluntary

Description of project

Agroforestry, Restoration and Conservation: Tai National Park landscape – Cote d'Ivoire Restore degraded community forests and preserve existing forest with high conservation value in communities related to Cocoa Life farming families

Start year

2017

Target year

2025

Project area to date (Hectares)

2084

Project area in the target year (Hectares)

16000

Country/Area

Côte d'Ivoire

Latitude

5.69008

Longitude

-6.93943

Monitoring frequency

Six-monthly or more frequently

Measured outcomes to date

Other, please specify (Pilot Project Outcome Assessment)

Please explain

Results from 2017-2020 Pilot Project 1020 Agroforestry PES Individual agreements signed, with 2084ha under Agro-Forestry management 200 Women trained and empowered to manage tree nurseries rural enterprises, produced 250,000 trees 71 young people trained on trees technical maintenance 34 ha of High density forests under collective conservation agreement 26 ha under collective restoration agreement 11 villages signed conservation agreement

Project reference

Project 4

Project type

Agroforestry

Primary motivation

Voluntary

Description of project

Agroforestry and payment ecosystem service on conservation/restoration at landscape area near to Rawa Aopa Watumohai National Park

Start year

2019

Target year

2023

Project area to date (Hectares)

634

Project area in the target year (Hectares)

5000

Country/Area

Indonesia

Latitude

-4.051337

Longitude

121.59954

Monitoring frequency

Six-monthly or more frequently

Measured outcomes to date

Biodiversity

Carbon sequestration

Soil

Financial

Other, please specify (number of farmers, # of ha agroforestry, # of ha reforestation)

Please explain

• In total 1410 farmers are pre- registered for Agroforestry, with total being measured around total 3242 Hectare of land. • 736 farmers of these farmers are trained on

Agroforestry and signed individual agreements, • 567 farmers adopting agroforestry and 635 ha under Agro-Forestry management (2020) • 17,567 shade trees were distributed by 2020; and planned to distribute 34,433 trees distributed by end 2021 • Additional 42,972 shade trees have been proposed for agroforestry implementation by June 2022 • HCS/HCV inception assessment conducted and project design of payment ecosystem service of carbon project (thru reforestation) develop.

Project reference

Project 5

Project type

Please select

Primary motivation

Voluntary

Description of project

MDLZ provide financial support and engagement as a key stakeholder alongside other private sector, actors, government officials, and relevant NGOs to continue to develop and establish the Coalition for Sustainable Livelihood (CSL) as an initiative and to begin implementing key activities fundamental. Mondelēz's direct support to Conservation International for the coordination and facilitation of the Coalition contributing to the development and advancement of the Coalition. The Coalition for Sustainable Livelihoods (CSL) is a multi-stakeholder group working collectively to achieve common objectives for smallholder livelihoods, sustainable agricultural production, and conservation in North Sumatra and Aceh, Indonesia. CSL applies an integrated sustainable landscape approach to advance the shared goals of government, civil society, and private sector of reducing poverty, increasing economic opportunities, and strengthening natural resource management. CSL operates within specific landscapes as well as at the larger provincial and supply chain level to encourage alignment, collective action, and scaling through policy and replication.

Start year

2018

Target year

2021

Project area to date (Hectares)**Project area in the target year (Hectares)****Country/Area**

Indonesia

Latitude

4.340712

Longitude

98.076363

Monitoring frequency

Six-monthly or more frequently

Measured outcomes to date

Financial

Other, please specify (regulations)

Please explain

- Monitoring thru quarterly report and CSL Sterco Meeting. - CSL Phase 3 Workshop Report, inclusive of 5 Working Groups' Recommended Action and Investment Plans, published. - CSL Phase 3 Workplan developed and over \$1 million in funding secured from Walmart Foundation to support establishment of CSL's governance structure. - Alignment with government (national, provincial, district) initiatives and leveraged resources, including the National Initiatives for Sustainable & Climate Smart Oil Palm Smallholders (NI-SCOPS) program and potential for \$37 million USD through the Green Climate Fund: - Launched development of 3 new CSL communications tools, including a newsletter, website, and brand guide. - Began implementation of the Phase 3 Workplan, drafting 3 ToRs for the CSL Lead, CSL Manager, and Advisory Council to initiate CSL's governance structure. - Engagement with the labor sector and proposed development of a CSL Labor Working Group.

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

F1. Current State

Data points verified

production/consumption data

Verification standard

Flocert virtual chain of custody verification

Please explain

All Cocoa Life volume flows from farmer organizations and premium payments back to farmer organizations are virtually verified by Flocert through the FLOTIS platform which onboards all supply chain partner down to farmer organization level to provide evidence of produced volumes and received premiums. Flocert thus verifies a mass balance traceability approach towards the end-product

Disclosure module

F6. Implementation

Data points verified

100% RSPO

Verification standard

RSPO is the 3rd party supply chain certification

Please explain

We source RSPO Book & Claim/credits for 98% of the Palm we source and 1% with RSPO mass-balance and another 1% with RSPO mass-balance certification. RSPO issues us the claim certificate for the credits we source and suppliers provide us the valid RSPO segregated and mass-balance certificates.

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

Other - Cocoa

Coverage

Supply chain

Primary barrier/challenge type

Other, please specify (Economic pressure of a growing population to generate income and secure a livelihood)

Comment

Cocoa is a smallholder commodity, grown by individual entrepreneurial farming families. Many of the cocoa farming families are not necessarily participating in the cocoa sector as their conscious choice among viable options (given land availability; price levels; and land ownership situation). Contrary, many farming families are active in cocoa due to the absence of alternative viable income choices. This pressure equally leads the most vulnerable families into forests and protected areas to claim natural resources to secure their own livelihood. Without finding solutions on how to provide viable income opportunities for the rural population besides relying on exploitation of natural resources, forests will be a preferred space to invade.

Forest risk commodity

Other - Cocoa

Coverage

Supply chain

Primary barrier/challenge type

Lack of regulatory control and enforcement from local governments

Comment

In some producing countries, stakeholders require a clearer outline of permissions and exceptions granted in certain types of forests to local communities and households to produce cocoa; this information can be partially informal or inaccessible. At the same time, certain provided geo-spatial data to clarify location and character of forest areas sometimes proves contested on the ground which may be the result from measurement errors or data being outdated. Stakeholders are working jointly on improving available data and processes through multi-stakeholder platforms such as the Cocoa & Forest Initiative

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Coverage

Supply chain

Primary barrier/challenge type

Lack of regulatory control and enforcement from local governments

Comment

Encroachment into protected areas/forests by independent smallholders, local communities could be challenging to address by private sector/corporate companies. There is need to be enforcement of local regulatory body to control increasing deforestation outside concessions.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Coverage

Supply chain

Primary barrier/challenge type

Supply chain complexity

Comment

Due to supply chain complexity and multiple channels by which fresh fruit bunches enter supply chain, it becomes difficult to capture required traceability information from traders/dealers/aggregators. Traceability to smallholder produce is a challenge and needs better technology systems to address.

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

Other - Cocoa

Coverage

Supply chain

Main measure

Other, please specify (Increase understanding how deforestation and conversion of other natural ecosystems links to rural economic development and the safeguarding of livelihoods through non-agricultural income opportunities)

Comment

Measures to increase the availability on non-cocoa, non-agricultural income opportunities will be vital to allow rural population to decrease their dependence on the exploitation of natural resources to secure their livelihood. Such initiatives require broad support led by local governments and potential roles for multi-lateral development institutions. Private industry is an important partner in this dialogue able to provide meaningful contribution towards this goal. One related example is the provision of income linked to the protection of forest ecosystems for example through Payment for Environmental Service schemes which are implemented through Cocoa Life (Mondelez International cocoa sustainability program).

Forest risk commodity

Other - Cocoa

Coverage

Supply chain

Main measure

Greater enforcement of regulations

Comment

Mondelez, through Cocoa Life, is engaging in the Cocoa and Forest Initiative in which local governments from producing countries participate in a dialogue to clarify those concerns and provide guidance and data to overcome current shortcomings.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Coverage

Supply chain

Main measure

Investment in monitoring tools and traceability systems

Comment

We have recently invested in the 3rd party tech monitoring system which significantly brings efficiency and reduces response time and take swifter action. Further identifying the right traceability system/tool, which can help capture data about the smallholder traceability data would 1st concrete step in addressing the deforestation issues related to them.

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	Vice President and Chief of Global Impact, Sustainability, and Well-being	Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

SF. Supply chain module

SF0.1

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

	Annual revenue
Row 1	26581000000

SF0.2

(SF0.2) Do you have an ISIN for your organization that you are willing to share with CDP?

Yes

SF0.2a

(SF0.2a) Please share your ISIN in the table below.

	ISIN country code	ISIN numeric identifier (including single check digit)
Row 1	US	6092071058

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

Yes, but not willing to share details

Please explain

We have partnered with Quantis to develop a tool to estimate the possible carbon impact of Palm Oil on our overall GHG impact. The tool has been built to assess the carbon reductions that have been delivered historically, as well as the ones that can be achieved over the mid-to-long-term. We're still in the initial stages, but are encouraged by its detailed analysis of specific interventions and their carbon impact. We're currently validating these findings.

Other - Cocoa

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

Yes, but not willing to share details

Please explain

We have partnered with Quantis and South Pole to develop a tool to estimate the possible carbon impact of Cocoa Life's forest interventions on the overall GHG impact of cocoa. The tool has been built to assess the carbon reductions that have been delivered historically, as well as the ones that can be achieved over the mid-to-long-term. We're still in the initial stages, but are encouraged by its detailed analysis of specific Cocoa Life interventions and their carbon impact. We're currently validating these findings.

[Submit your response](#)

In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

	I am submitting to	Public or Non-Public Submission	Are you ready to submit the additional Supply Chain questions?
I am submitting my response	Investors Customers	Non-public	Yes, I will submit the Supply Chain questions now

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms