



Swiss Platform for  
Sustainable Cocoa

# ANNUAL REPORT

2018





The Swiss Platform for Sustainable Cocoa is a multi-stakeholder initiative launched by the Swiss chocolate industry, the federal government, non-profit organizations and research institutions to promote sustainability in the cocoa sector. Actors engaged in the entire cocoa value chain joined the Association to enhance social, environmental and economic sustainability in the cocoa value chain. Jointly, the members of the Cocoa Platform aim to improve the living conditions of cocoa producers and their families, protect natural resources and promote biodiversity, and create an attractive cocoa sector for present and future generations. The target is to make a measurable contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals and to source all cocoa and cocoa products physically imported into Switzerland from sustainable production in the long term. A first milestone is set for 2025, by which time 80 percent of all cocoa shall be sourced sustainably.



## Editorial by the President and the Coordination Office

**Sector-wide problems need sector-wide solutions. Only by joining forces we can tackle the manifold challenges in the cocoa sector. The Swiss Platform for Sustainable Cocoa is committed to promote decent living conditions for farmers and their families, to prevent the worst forms of child labor, to prevent deforestation and to promote biodiversity, to increase farm productivity and profitability and to promote participation, partnership and transparency along the cocoa value chain.**

We are looking back on a very active and rich first business year. As an Association, we have grown from 41 members at the founding assembly to 55 members at the end of 2018. Our members come together in specific working groups to develop best practice approaches and joint solutions, bringing in their knowledge, experience and different points of view. We consider our Association as one big participatory process where stakeholders get engaged in an open dialogue, but also where conflicts of interest are overcome, and compromises are found.

Before we invite you to read through our Annual Report, let us point out three highlights. Innovative approaches are needed to trigger change. Therefore, SECO is promoting innovation through value chain projects in the countries of origin. After the first call for proposals, seven partnership projects have been approved by the Expert Committee and are being kicked-off in early 2019. In order to measure the progress towards achieving our goals, the Board set up a representative Task Force to develop a Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Framework, together with a common understanding on "sustainable cocoa". As part of our accountability, we have conducted an in-depth baseline study of sustainable cocoa imported into Switzerland. The findings reveal that based on the data of the Swiss Foreign Trade Statistics in 2017 and a broad member survey, 50 percent of all cocoa was sourced from sustainable production.

We thank all our members for their inspiring and active engagement in our Association. Together, we can make it!

Ernst A. Brugger, President

Christine Mueller, Executive Secretary





The background of the page is a close-up photograph of almonds. The almonds are light brown with some darker spots, and they are resting on a dark, fine-mesh screen. The lighting is soft, creating a warm, golden-brown tone. The focus is sharp on the almonds in the foreground, while the background is slightly blurred.

# Content

- 1 OVERVIEW ..... 1
- 2 JOINING FORCES FOR MORE SUSTAINABILITY ..... 2
- 3 DEVELOPING JOINT SOLUTIONS ..... 4
- 4 INNOVATION THROUGH VALUE CHAIN PROJECTS ..... 8
- 5 INTERNATIONAL DIALOGUE ..... 12
- 6 MEASURING PROGRESS ..... 16
- 7 ORGANIZATION ..... 24
- 8 FINANCES ..... 30





# 1 Overview

**The Swiss Platform for Sustainable Cocoa (Cocoa Platform) is committed to promoting sustainability in the cocoa value chain. In its Declaration of Intent, ten strategic goals were defined (Chapter 2). In the long term, the members of the Cocoa Platform aim to source sustainably-produced cocoa and to make a measurable contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals.**

The Cocoa Platform has three main strains of activities: a peer learning network of thematic working groups aimed at developing joint solutions for the sustainability challenges facing the cocoa sector (Chapter 3), projects aimed at stimulating innovative and scalable approaches to promote sustainability across the cocoa value chain (Chapter 4), and an active involvement in relevant international dialogue (Chapter 5). An overview of these activities is given in Chapters 3, 4, and 5.

To measure the progress made towards the Association's goals and to evaluate the impacts of its projects, programs and other initiatives, the development of a common Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) Framework was initiated in 2018. The MEL Framework is based on a shared definition of "sustainable cocoa". It defines the Principles for Sustainable Cocoa and includes a methodology to measure the progress in sourcing sustainably produced cocoa and cocoa products. Chapter 6 contains a progress report on the MEL Framework and also presents the results of the baseline study on the sourcing of sustainable cocoa. Notably, this first assessment revealed that members of the Cocoa Platform covered 93 percent of all imported cocoa equivalents in 2017 and that 50 percent of all imported cocoa was declared as being sourced from sustainable production.

Chapter 7 presents the organizational structure and the people behind the Swiss Platform for Sustainable Cocoa. The finances are reported in Chapter 8.



## 2 Joining forces for more sustainability

**On June 28, 2017, a total of 47 organizations signed a Declaration of Intent in which the entire Swiss cocoa sector committed to ten strategic goals for ensuring more sustainability in the cocoa value chain.**

The members of the Swiss Platform for Sustainable Cocoa are jointly committed to taking on the shared responsibility to solve the challenges in the cocoa sector. The Cocoa Platform encourages dialog between various Swiss and international stakeholders, thus creating a shared understanding of the problems, challenges and solutions in the cocoa value chain.

### **The Declaration of Intent**

Switzerland is one of the signatories of the 7<sup>th</sup> International Cocoa Agreement (2010), acknowledging that the principle of sustainability encompasses environmental, economic and social elements. The agreement states that the cocoa economy can only be sustainable when both productivity and profitability are assured for all stakeholders involved in the value chain.

In 2012, the International Cocoa Organization (ICCO) adopted the Global Cocoa Agenda at the first World Cocoa Conference in Abidjan. The agenda asks for joint efforts to achieve a sustainable cocoa value chain and requests all stakeholders to step up their engagements in the areas of production, consumption and the strategic management of sustainability initiatives. Switzerland, as a cocoa-importing signatory, was tasked with integrating its actors into a multi-stakeholder organization designed to better coordinate sustainability initiatives. Implementation of the agenda was initiated in 2014 in Switzerland. Through a participatory process involving all stakeholders of the Swiss Cocoa sector – CHOCOSUISSE, the Swiss Confederation and civil society – the concept of the Swiss Platform for Sustainable Cocoa was developed.



## Ten strategic goals

The Swiss Platform for Sustainable Cocoa is committed to

1. enhancing the social, environmental and economic sustainability of the cocoa production value chain, with the aim of substantially improving the living conditions of cocoa producers and their families and creating an attractive cocoa sector for present and future generations;
2. making a measurable contribution to the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which are to be pursued by all countries, including Switzerland, until 2030;
3. promoting dialog with local authorities and organizations in producer countries, and supporting and encouraging them to improve the situations of cocoa farmers and their families;
4. closely coordinating the measures of the Cocoa Platform with other international and national initiatives;
5. in the long term, basing the entire physical flow of products containing cocoa (beans, butter, mass, finished products, etc.) into Switzerland in the procurement process on sustainable agricultural production and to ensuring traceability;
6. strengthening the Cocoa Platform as a center of information and competence, whereby members present the measures they employ to strengthen a sustainable cocoa value chain in a transparent and consolidated manner via the Cocoa Platform – also available to the interested public – and clearly report on their contributions toward achieving the aims of the Cocoa Platform;
7. actively participating in the development and implementation of innovative solutions with a systemic impact;
8. networking, exchanging ideas and learning from one another to further develop and apply coherent approaches and best practice;
9. enabling small companies with limited resources and networks in the countries of origin to actively participate in the Cocoa Platform; and
10. continually opening up the Cocoa Platform in order to encourage as many economic and social actors relevant to the cocoa value chain as possible to make binding and measurable contributions towards the Cocoa Platform's aims.

### 3 Developing joint solutions

**The sustainability challenges in the cocoa sector are manifold and require innovative solutions. For this reason, the Swiss Platform for Sustainable Cocoa has established a peer-learning network that comprises thematic working groups. The working groups combine the members' expertise and aim to stimulate the exchange of knowledge between the members of the Association in a non-competitive environment.**

The five working groups of the Association are open to all its members. The year 2018 was devoted to launching the working groups, aligning expectations and developing common goals. Several of the working groups then identified the principle needs for moving forward and commissioned studies co-financed through the small grant facilities of the Association. The results generated from these studies are expected to give support to evidence-based decision-making from a strategic and technical standpoint and should provide relevant insights for defining future activities. Through organized events, the results will be shared with all members of the Cocoa Platform in order to enhance awareness and learning, to promote open dialogue between all interested members of the Association and to promote the development of innovative solutions.

#### **Working Group Access to Finance**

Lacking access to financial services remains a major obstacle for many cooperatives and cocoa farmers. The Working Group on Access to Finance aims to develop and foster access to effective, cost-efficient and adequate financial and risk mitigation instruments for sustainable cocoa value chains. The participants of this working group contribute to and benefit from regular learning and exchange opportunities and support the development of financial and risk mitigation solutions, which are to be piloted and appropriately scaled by the participants themselves or by any other





interested member of the Cocoa Platform. Building on previous experiences, the working group decided to focus on financing challenges and to identify possible solutions for medium-sized producer cooperatives and SMEs in Switzerland's main cocoa sourcing countries. The working group agreed to first identify and analyze existing cases before developing proposals to address the identified gaps and barriers. In 2018, the working group initiated a study to seek out potential success factors for specific financial solutions. The study will analyze different legal, organizational and economic parameters to understand which particular financing schemes worked well in a specific context.

### **Working Group Climate Resilience and Biodiversity**

Cocoa production in many countries is currently threatened by aging plantations, poor farm management, soil degradation and increasing pest and pathogen pressure. To increase cocoa production, cocoa producers often rely on the clearing of additional forested land, leading to a loss of biodiversity in already fragile tropical ecosystems. Climate change is posing an additional challenge for cocoa production. Combined, these challenges highlight the need to promote more sustainable cocoa cultivation practices, implement climate adaptation and mitigation in cocoa cultivation systems, reduce deforestation and encourage biodiversity conservation. The Working Group Climate Resilience and Biodiversity aims to encourage the exchange of scientific knowledge and project experiences in order to foster a mutual understanding of the challenges to be faced and the current state of knowledge and existing practices. Cocoa agroforestry practices in particular were identified as a promising approach to sustainably increase production, adapt to and mitigate climate change and promote biodiversity conservation in cocoa farms. The group commissioned a meta-analysis to outline and compare the ecosystem services provided by a large range of cocoa production systems described in literature. The working group also substantially contributed to the development of the indicators of the common Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Framework (MEL) related to deforestation, cocoa production and biodiversity conservation.

## **Working Group Living Income and Child Labor**

Most cocoa farmers in Ivory Coast and Ghana still earn below the extreme poverty line. Moreover, the livelihoods of cocoa farmers are negatively affected by the relatively low cocoa prices currently observed. Poverty is one of the root causes for human rights violations at the smallholder farmer level, notably in the form of child labor. A quarter of all children aged 5 to 17 living in cocoa-growing regions in West Africa work in cocoa production. Members of the Cocoa Platform's Working Group Living Income and Child Labor are committed to taking on a pioneering role in jointly developing innovative solutions and implementing measures that contribute to ensuring a living income for cocoa farmers in West Africa. The Working Group aims to become a competence center for a living income for small-scale farmers, for child labor remediation, and for the interdependencies between the two. Its main goal is to develop innovative solutions and identify evidence-based strategies to help members of the Cocoa Platform close income gaps and reduce child labor. To address this goal, the Working Group commissioned a joint study meant to provide a comprehensive overview of the links between child labor and living incomes.

## **Working Group Non-tariff Measures and Cadmium Residues**

Cadmium is a naturally occurring heavy metal with a high toxicity level. It can also be found in some chocolates, although chocolate is not among the foods with the highest contamination of cadmium. In order to reduce the intake of cadmium, various countries and trade organizations have recently established maximum limits for cadmium in foodstuff. This poses a threat to many cocoa producing countries, especially in Latin America, who risk losing their market access due to high levels of naturally occurring cadmium in the soils which ends up in their cocoa beans. The Working Group on Non-tariff Measures and Cadmium Residues aims to promote the exchange of scientific knowledge for cadmium reduction in cocoa beans. Specifically, the working group identified the need for research on mitigating the availability of cadmium in the soil and reducing its uptake by cocoa plants. The group is thus exploring the possibilities to participate in an international research project focused on soil amendments.





The goal of this working group is to foster scientific insight by sharing information with its members, national regulators, and the wider public, and to further transfer the knowledge gained to farmers in cocoa producing countries. In spring 2019, the working group is organizing an event for members where researchers from Bioversity International will present their "Review on the current status of research and mitigation recommendations for cacao production and cadmium uptake in Latin America countries".

### **Working Group Traceable and Segregated Cocoa Butter**

The Working Group Traceable and Segregated Cocoa Butter aims to improve transparency along the cocoa butter value chain by developing a sector-wide approach to ensure the supply of traceable and segregated cocoa butter from sustainability programs. While the requirements for cocoa bean sustainability programs may vary (e.g. certified or not), there is consensus among the participants of the Working Group that cocoa butter suppliers should offer traceable and segregated options to chocolate manufacturers, and that with higher volumes of butter sourced through such systems, segregation costs could be reduced. In a collaborative effort, the working group is developing a sector-wide system for the supply of traceable and segregated cocoa butter with reduced segregation costs. This approach is a novelty worldwide. The working group developed a call for proposals for the supply of traceable and segregated cocoa butter, while ensuring compliance with the competition law. The call for proposals was sent out in early 2019, and first pilot projects are expected to start in the 2019/2020 cocoa season.

## 4 Innovation through value chain projects

**In cross-sectoral partnerships, members of the Association implement innovative value chain projects aimed at promoting sustainability along the entire cocoa value chain. In each project, innovative approaches are piloted with the intention of scaling across the entire cocoa sector. The projects are co-financed by the Swiss State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO).**

The first call for projects was launched at the World Cocoa Conference 2018 in Berlin. At the heart of the call for projects was the improvement of living conditions for cocoa farmers and their families. The interest of members of the Cocoa Platform in the call for proposals was remarkable. Fourteen projects were submitted and evaluated based on their potential to enhance social, environmental and economic sustainability and to make a measurable contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals. At the end of October 2018, the Expert Committee approved seven projects that were subsequently launched at the beginning of 2019. All projects will be monitored and evaluated by the common Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) Framework of the Association. Best practices and innovative solutions generated by the projects will be shared with the members of the Cocoa Platform for learning purposes and scaling-up.

### **Project "Akuafuo Nkoosoo" – Farmer's Success**

This project is a transformative intervention to enhance the resilience of smallholder cocoa farmers through rejuvenation of the cocoa farm, diversification of farm income and enabling financial inclusion.

This innovative project will support the livelihoods and financial inclusion of 3'000 Ghanaian cocoa farming households (via Farm Business Plans) by combining the rejuvenation of their cocoa farms with small-scale vegetable production meant to diversify incomes and increase resilience. Income from vegetable farming and access to improved cooking stoves benefits women in particular. Shade trees are integrated systematically in the rejuvenation planting and the resulting agroforestry system further increases the resilience of households to climate change.

**Country:** Ghana

**Duration:** 2019 – 2021

**Project partners:** Barry Callebaut  
World Vegetable Centre,  
Envirofit, Wageningen University,  
Ghana Cocobod, Advans Ghana

**Total budget:** CHF 2'000'000

**SECO contribution:** CHF 1'000'000





## Village Cocoa Competence Centers

Improving trust between farmer and buyer with village-based fermentation and drying, training and agricultural service centers.

In the competitive purchase environment of rural Ivory Coast, this project aims to introduce centralized fermentation centers and associated training facilities within villages. The introduction of such a system will change the current, often sporadic relationship between farmers and sourcing companies to a more permanent service-based interaction that takes place close to where farmers live and work. Based on the offering of quality-oriented fermentation and drying processes, the centers will support farmers with training in good agricultural practices, the distribution of improved planting materials, access to agricultural tools and inputs, and access to mobile saving systems.



**Country:** Ivory Coast

**Duration:** 2019 – 2021

**Project partners:** CABOZ AG  
ETH Zürich, Hanns R. Neumann  
Stiftung, CABOZ Action

**Total budget:** CHF 1'075'000

**SECO contribution:** CHF 500'000

## Sankofa

Empowered by Alliances for Action

Sankofa aims to contribute to the 3-pillars of sustainable livelihoods (social, economic and environmental) for stakeholders in the cocoa and associated crops value chains through a multi-stakeholder approach on income diversification, climate resilience and biodiversity conservation. Socio-economic sustainability will be tackled with a multi-channel production and commercial diversification approach. Climate mitigation and resilience will be addressed through dynamic agroforestry, climate smart cropping systems and a carbon compensation scheme.

**Country:** Ghana

**Duration:** 2019 – 2023

**Project partners:** Coop / Chocolats Halba  
International Trade Centre (ITC),  
Kuapa Kokoo Farmers Union (KKFU),  
Max Havelaar-Foundation (Switzerland),  
Fairtrade Africa, World Wide Fund for  
Nature (WWF), South Pole, Yam  
Development Council (YDC)

**Total budget:** CHF 3'500'000

**SECO contribution:** 1'000'000



## Improve livelihoods of indigenous organic and Fairtrade cocoa farmers

Using bio-fertilizers and grafting of productive, disease-tolerant cocoa varieties

Over the last decades, Chocolat Stella Bernrain has carried out projects together with APPTA to establish a production center for bio-fertilizers and a plant nursery for propagating disease-tolerant cocoa varieties in Costa Rica. Given the promise shown by these initial projects, the next step is to expand this idea and practice to Panama. The aim is to increase productivity of the cocoa harvest for the coming decades, which could be a key contribution to improving the livelihoods of indigenous families in both countries.

**Countries:** Costa Rica and Panama

**Duration:** 2019-2020

**Project partners:** Stella Bernrain  
APPTA, COCABO,  
Cooperativas sin fronteras

**Total budget:** CHF 180'000

**SECO contribution:** CHF 90'000



## Cocoa Tech Bridge

Building a Cocoa Tech Bridge for Small-Holder Farmers in the Countries of Origin

The processes necessary to build a sustainable cocoa value chain become much more efficient and accessible if digitalized. This project integrates a cloud-based trace-and-transact mobile application within the Läderach (Schweiz) AG supply chain to help manage and trace sourcing and sustainability activities of the Läderach "Family Life" sustainability program, and to assist with the flow of financial premiums to small-scale farmers.

**Country:** Costa Rica

**Duration:** 2019 – 2021

**Project partners:** Läderach  
FarmStrong Foundation,  
Nahua Cacao & Chocolate

**Total budget:** CHF 190'000

**SECO contribution:** CHF 95'000



## A new approach to improve cocoa farmer livelihoods in Ghana

Targeted, holistic, long-term

This project builds on continued collaboration within the “Lindt & Sprüngli Farming Program” between SMS Ghana and Lindt & Sprüngli (a partnership aimed at creating improved farmer livelihoods in 56 targeted districts in Ghana) through a holistic approach with a focus on increased net-incomes. The project seeks to demonstrate that by providing improved access to a tailored portfolio of products and services that closely matches farmers’ needs and expectations, it is possible to commercialize last-mile service delivery.



**Country:** Ghana

**Duration:** 2018 – 2022

**Project partners:** Lindt & Sprüngli  
Sustainable Management Service  
Ghana (SMS)

**Total budget:** CHF CHF 9'300'000

**SECO contribution:** CHF 1'000'000

## Risk based targeted income support

For vulnerable households to reduce child labor

The pilot project will reduce the prevalence of child labor by strengthening the income of vulnerable cocoa growing households using a cost-efficient, risk-based targeting and monitoring mechanism, and is linked to the Ghanaian Government Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) program.

**Countries:** Ghana

**Duration:** 2019-2020

**Project partners:** Nestlé  
ICI, Ecom

**Total budget:** CHF 870'000

**SECO contribution:** CHF 435'000



## 5 International Dialogue

**The Swiss Platform for Sustainable Cocoa is committed to promote dialog with local authorities and organizations in producer countries and to closely coordinate the measures and activities with other international initiatives.**

The effective reinforcement of sustainability along the cocoa value chain requires intensive international cooperation. It is of upmost importance to coordinate the various initiatives for sustainable cocoa both on the European and the international level in order to avoid redundancies and the unnecessary duplication of work. Initiatives for sustainable cocoa should engage the producer countries in participatory processes right from the beginning to improve implementation and enhance ownership. The Cocoa Platform also serves as a sounding board for Switzerland in terms of coordination with and reporting to the International Cocoa Organization (ICCO).

### Coordination with international initiatives

#### International Cocoa Organization (ICCO)

The *Fourth World Cocoa Conference 2018 in Berlin* (April 22-25) brought together major actors of the entire global cocoa value chain. More than 1500 participants from 64 countries attended the conference. Jean-Marc Anga – the Executive Director of ICCO at the time – set the priorities of the conference by presenting the coming challenges and how to best measure the solutions to be discussed among the many panels and tracks over the three days. He explicitly mentioned the fact that, while the price for chocolate is rising, the price of cocoa beans has decreased over the same period of time. In addition, he raised six key points to address when combatting deficits in the sector; these are expressed in the Berlin Declaration, which was drafted during the conference.



*Figure 2: Christian Robin, Christine Mueller, Ernst A. Brugger and Urs Furrer at the exhibition stand of the Swiss Platform for Sustainable Cocoa at the World Cocoa Conference in Berlin.*

The exhibition area shared by the Swiss Platform for Sustainable Cocoa and the German Initiative for Sustainable Cocoa (GISCO) offered an open hospitality area for partner meetings to take place. The stand was hosted by the Board members and the Co-Facilitators of the Working Groups present at the conference and was used to show the public the faces behind the Cocoa Platform. The visitors showed a high interest in the Cocoa Platform's activities – especially with regards to the working groups and the call for proposals for innovative value chain projects, which was launched at the World Cocoa Conference.

At the Consultative Board meeting in Berlin, the *Standing Committee on Key Performance Indicators (KPI)* was established with the purpose to review the KPIs proposed by NewForesight and to provide recommendations to the ICCO Council in September 2018. The Swiss Platform for Sustainable Cocoa was one of the participants representing the interests of importing countries. The participants raised concerns about the lack of participation from relevant stakeholders from industry and producing countries in the development of the set of proposed KPIs. The Standing Committee therefore recommended the engagement of stakeholders in a broader consultation process involving external monitoring experts with the aim to further develop the monitoring framework to allow endorsement and practical implementation by all stakeholders. The Standing Committee then drafted an Action Plan with the necessary steps to ensure a fully operational monitoring framework.

In September 2018, the Swiss Platform became a member of the *ICCO Consultative Board*. At the 98<sup>th</sup> Consultative Board Meeting (September 25-27, Abidjan, Ivory Coast), the Standing Committee on KPI presented the action plan for a first global monitoring by the next World Cocoa Conference.

### **German Initiative on Sustainable Cocoa (GISCO)**

The Swiss Platform for Sustainable Cocoa and the German Initiative for Sustainable Cocoa (GISCO) signed a Memorandum of Understanding during the Grüne Woche (January 19, 2018, Berlin) to reconfirm their commitment to align their agendas for more sustainability in the cocoa sector.



Figure 3: Torben Erbrath and Urs Furrer signing of the memorandum of understanding between the Swiss Platform for Sustainable Cocoa and the German Initiative for Sustainable Cocoa (GISCO) at the Grüne Woche in Berlin, Ernst A. Brugger, Christine Mueller, Beate Weiskopf and Wolf Kropp-Büttner at the joint reception at World Cocoa Conference in Berlin.

The agreement was celebrated at the World Cocoa Conference (April 23, 2018, Berlin) by an evening reception with more than 60 invited guests. At the same conference, the initiatives organized a first joint event to promote informal exchange with producer countries and to explore potential collaboration. Representatives from Latin America stressed the need for better access to markets, better access to finance and increases in product quality and productivity. Representatives from West Africa voted for an increase in cocoa price.

### **World Cocoa Foundation (WCF)**

The World Cocoa Foundation is an associate partner of the Swiss Platform for Sustainable Cocoa. The partnership maintained close exchange regarding communication, strategies and the monitoring framework, especially through the individual members of each initiative. In 2017, WCF launched the Cocoa & Forests Initiative (CFI) – an active commitment of top cocoa-producing countries with leading chocolate and cocoa companies to end deforestation and restore forest areas by halting the conversion of forested land for cocoa production. Maintaining a close alignment with the CFI is a key element of the Working Group Climate Resilience and Biodiversity.

### **International Task Force on Living Income (to be established)**

The Berlin Declaration created the momentum necessary to begin defining new ways for transforming the cocoa sector into a sustainable sector. An international group of key actors, including the governments of producer and consumer countries, industry and trade, international donors, sustainability standards organizations, non-profit organizations and research institutions, have recognized the necessity of showing leadership on the issue of Living Income and addressing the poverty of cocoa farmers and their families. The Swiss Platform for Sustainable Cocoa is an active member of the Executive Committee whose aim is to establish the international Task Force on Living Income. Poverty is a result of many interrelated factors and combatting poverty requires joint efforts and long-term action by all key stakeholders involved. In particular, the active contribution of the governments of producing countries is crucial for success.





*Figure 4: Delegation of Peruvian Cooperatives visiting the Swiss Platform for Sustainable Cocoa in the frame of their technological mission to Switzerland. On behalf of the Cocoa Platform from left to right: Sevan Nalbandian (CHOC-OSUISSE), Monika Schneider (FiBL), Christine Mueller and Ernst A. Brugger (Cocoa Platform) and Marco Kräuchi (SECO).*

## **Dialogue with producer countries**

### **Ghana**

The Governments of Ghana and Switzerland signed a memorandum of understanding (MoU) to strengthen their friendly relations and to further promote the economic and social development of Ghana (July 12, 2017, Accra). It was agreed that the Swiss Platform for Sustainable Cocoa will initiate collaboration, including the establishment of concrete joint activities, and that the parties should consult each other on a regular basis. A first Exchange Meeting was prepared for January 23, 2019.

### **Peru**

The Swiss Platform for Sustainable Cocoa, in cooperation with SECO and its Secompetitivo program, invited a Peruvian delegation consisting of twelve representatives from different Peruvian cooperatives and one university to an informal exchange meeting (October 24, 2018, Berne). The delegation was led by Luis Mendoza Aguilar, director of the Asociación Peruana de Productores de Cacao (APPCACAO). The goals for the Peruvian cocoa sector include finding solutions for problems related to cadmium residues, strengthening of the institutions involved, working on the national development plan, maintaining quality and traceability, promoting cooperatives, and developing genetic material for productive and high-quality cocoa varieties. The Peruvian delegates specifically expressed their concern about the risk of losing access to the global cocoa market due to regulations on cadmium.

# 6 Measuring progress

**The Cocoa Platform is committed to make a measurable contribution to the sustainable development goals and source cocoa from sustainable production in the long term.**

Aligned efforts require a shared understanding of socially, environmentally and economically “sustainable cocoa” and a shared framework for the monitoring and evaluation of the achievements of the Cocoa Platforms. For this reason, the Cocoa Platform initiated a participatory process with representatives of all member sectors to define Principles for Sustainable Cocoa and to develop a common Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) Framework.

## A shared understanding of sustainable cocoa

In its Declaration of Intent, the Cocoa Platform commits to promote the social, environmental and economic sustainability in the cocoa value chain (Goal 1). However, the Declaration of Intent does not specify what is understood by “sustainable cocoa” which is why it was necessary to develop a shared definition of socially, environmentally and economically “sustainable cocoa”.

For this reason, the Board set up the Task Force MEL Framework & Sustainable Cocoa, consisting of representatives of all member sectors and led by the Coordination Office, to define Principles for Sustainable Cocoa and to develop a common Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) Framework in close alignment to the defined Principles. In this participatory process, a first proposal for the Principles for Sustainable Cocoa developed by a consortium of members of the Cocoa Platform’s NGO sector was further refined and closely aligned to the Declaration of Intent of the Cocoa Platform. The resulting Principles for Sustainable Cocoa will be presented to the General Assembly for approval in April 2019.

## A common monitoring framework

In Goal 2 of its Declaration of Intent, the Cocoa Platform also commits to make a measurable contribution to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and to the Global Cocoa Agenda. To achieve this goal, it was necessary to define how the achievements towards the SDG's and the Global Cocoa Agenda will be measured.

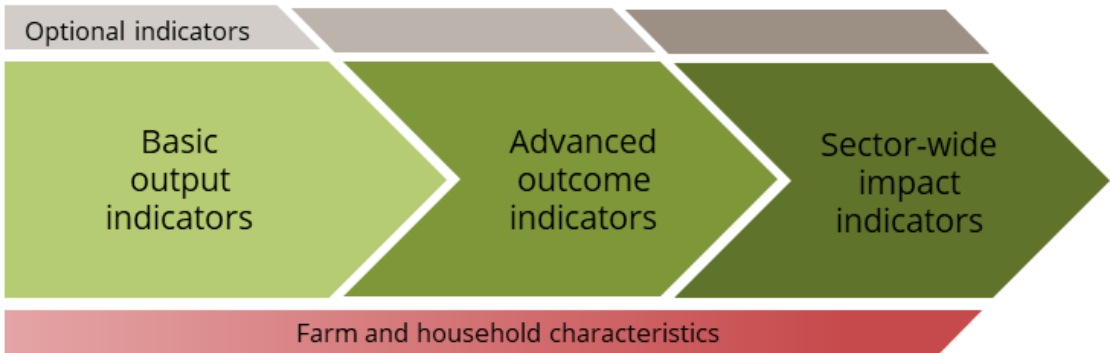


Figure 5: Modular structure of the MEL Framework consisting of basic output indicators, advanced outcome indicators and sector-wide impact indicators. Farm and household characteristics form the basis of all assessments and the framework can be expanded with a set of optional indicators.



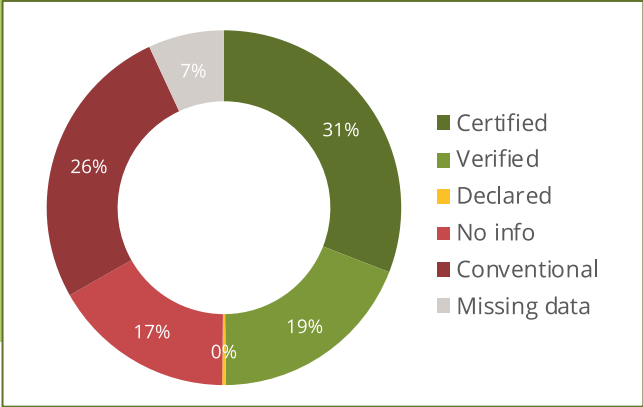
To this end, the Institute of Organic Agriculture (FiBL) was commissioned to screen existing frameworks for relevant indicators and present a first selection of appropriate indicators that align closely with the Principles for Sustainable Cocoa and existing sets of indicators and evaluation methods at the international level, such as the Global Cocoa Agenda Monitoring Framework, and the Cocoa Action Monitoring and Evaluation Guide by the World Cocoa Foundation. The initial selection was further revised in extensive consultation with the Task Force MEL Framework & Sustainable Cocoa, the working groups of the Cocoa Platform as well as the Coordination Office.

The proposed MEL Framework will be presented for approval at the General Assembly in April 2019. It consists of a set of basic output indicators, advanced outcome indicators and sector-wide impact indicators that closely align with the Principles for Sustainable Cocoa. Farm and household characteristics are recorded alongside the collected data to put the results into a wider context and to perform additional analyses related to crosscutting issues such as youth and gender. A set of optional indicators further complements the MEL framework (Figure 5).

**Cocoa Sourcing Statistics**

**KEY RESULTS**

- **96%** of the Association's private sector members participated in the survey
- **93%** of all cocoa and cocoa products are imported into Switzerland by members of the Association
- **50%** of cocoa imported into Switzerland was sourced from sustainable production in 2017
- **76%** of cocoa beans and **35%** of cocoa butter were sourced from sustainable production
- A **24%** increase in the overall share of sustainably sourced cocoa could be achieved through the sustainable sourcing of cocoa butter alone



**Introduction**

The Swiss Platform for Sustainable Cocoa is committed to source all cocoa and cocoa products physically imported into Switzerland from sustainable agricultural production in the long term (Goal 5 of the Declaration of Intent, Chapter 2). As a first milestone, at least 80 percent of cocoa and cocoa products physically imported into Switzerland shall be based on sustainable agricultural production by 2025.

The Swiss Foreign Trade Statistics<sup>1</sup> only record volumes of commodities without including further specifications, such as associated labels and standard certifications. The data required for calculating the proportion of cocoa sourced from sustainable production therefore had to be collected

<sup>1</sup> <https://www.gate.ezv.admin.ch/swissimpex/>

by means of a member survey. Using figures from the 2017 production year, a baseline study for future progressive development of the Swiss cocoa sector was conducted.

For the successful development of a data collection tool, it is critical to involve the end-users from the very beginning. For this reason, the Board set up the Task Force Sustainable Cocoa Monitoring, which consisted of private sector members of the Association (nine members from Sector A, Chocolate Manufacturers, and three members from Sector B, Food retailers). The aim of the Task Force was to develop a simple and practical tool focusing on relevant data and compatible with other internationally applied statistics (e.g. ICCO statistics). In June 2018, a draft version of the data collection tool was sent to Task Force participants prior to its finalization in a physical meeting. Details on this jointly developed method of data collection have been documented in the MEL Framework and are summarized in the following section.

## Method

*Cocoa and cocoa products imported into Switzerland* are defined as commodities that are directly imported into Switzerland. They are thus recorded by the Swiss Foreign Trade Statistics and belong to the World Customs Organization Harmonized System codes (HS-Codes): 18 for cocoa and cocoa products and 17.04 for white chocolate. Cocoa waste (HS-Code 1802) was excluded. The reported figures are publicly available and systematically segregated into cocoa beans, cocoa butter, cocoa liquor, etc., as shown in Table 1.

The data collection survey is conducted yearly by the Coordination Office and is based on the records of the Swiss Foreign Trade Statistics for the preceding year. For the 2017 baseline study, the data collection was conducted from July to October 2018 using a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet, which allowed for ease of completion and subsequent data export. Members of the private sector were asked to declare the volumes (in metric tons) of cocoa and cocoa products imported into Switzerland for each HS-Code, as well as the corresponding methods of production and verification of compliance, as defined in Table 2.

*Table 1: HS-Codes for cocoa and cocoa products, including white chocolate, with corresponding ICCO conversion factors for the conversion into cocoa equivalents (Conv.).*

HS-Code	Commodity	Conv.	HS-Code	Commodity	Conv.
1801	Cocoa beans	1	1806.1	Cocoa powder, sweetened	0.4
1803.1	Cocoa paste/liquor	1.25	1806.2	Chocolate, in blocks > 2 kg	0.4
1803.2	Cocoa cake	1.18	1806.31	Chocolate, filled	0.2
1804	Cocoa butter	1.33	1806.32	Chocolate, not filled	0.4
1805	Cocoa powder, unsweetened	1.18	1806.9	<i>Other</i> (Other food preparations containing cocoa, chocolate other than blocks, slabs or bars (e.g. balls, Easter bunnies, etc.), finished products =< 2 kg)	0.2
1704.901	White chocolate	0.2			

Prior to calculating the percentage of cocoa sourced from sustainable production, volumes of cocoa and cocoa products in metric tons were converted into *cocoa equivalents* using the ICCO conversion factors, as listed in Table 1.

**Cocoa sourced from sustainable production** was defined as cocoa equivalents produced and certified according to internationally recognized sustainability standards or produced according to sustainability programs comparable to internationally recognized sustainability standards and credibly verified by an independent third party.

$$\text{Cocoa sourced from sustainable production [\%]} = \frac{\text{certified + verified cocoa equivalents}}{\text{total imported cocoa equivalents}}$$

To prevent double counting, any cocoa and cocoa products bought from within Switzerland were not recorded. Likewise, any volumes of imported cocoa and cocoa products with multiple certifications or verifications had to be declared separately for deduction.

For reasons of confidentiality, data analyses were performed by the Coordination Office. Data aggregation and conversion into cocoa equivalents was conducted using the database software Microsoft Access. The results were then communicated in an anonymous and consolidated manner.

Table 2: Methods of production and verification of compliance for the declaration of cocoa and cocoa products imported into Switzerland

Declaration	Production method and verification of compliance
<b>Third-party certification</b>	Sustainable production standard certified by an independent third party according to internationally recognized sustainability standards, such as Fairtrade, Rainforest Alliance/UTZ, Organic, and if applicable ISO/CEN (volumes must be declared for each standard separately)
<b>Third-party verification</b>	Sustainable production program comparable to internationally recognized sustainability standards credibly verified by an independent third-party (program and verification body must be declared)
<b>First-party declaration</b>	Sustainable production program comparable to internationally recognized sustainability standards credibly declared by a company (program must be declared)
<b>No information available</b>	No information available regarding production method
<b>Conventional</b>	Conventional production method

## WORLDWIDE NET IMPORTS OF COCOA BEANS EQUIVALENTS

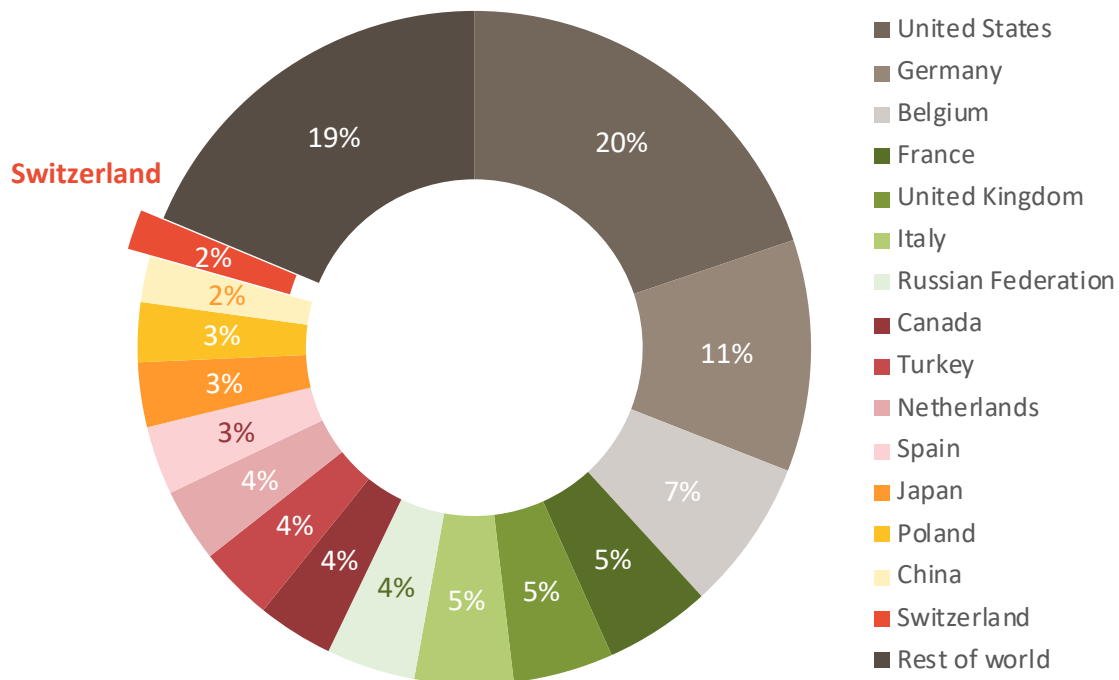


Figure 6: ICCO Statistics for the percentage of net imports of cocoa beans and cocoa products (beans equivalent) expressed as percent of the world market.

### Swiss Foreign Trade Statistics of cocoa and cocoa products

In 2017, Switzerland imported 2% of the worldwide net imports of cocoa bean equivalents (Figure 6). The biggest importers were the United States (20%), Germany (11%) and Belgium (7%). Switzerland imported 121'547 metric tons of cocoa and cocoa products (including white chocolate, but excluding cocoa waste), corresponding to 107'766 metric tons of cocoa equivalents, as illustrated in Figure 7. Cocoa beans account for 40 percent of all imported cocoa equivalents, followed by cocoa butter (36 percent), cocoa paste/liquor (11 percent) and unsweetened cocoa powder (5 percent).

In 2017, Switzerland exported 138'800 metric tons of cocoa and cocoa products (including white chocolate, but excluding cocoa waste), corresponding to 58'185 tons of cocoa equivalents. This means that approx. half (54 percent) of all imported cocoa equivalents are re-exported again. The higher discrepancy between cocoa products and cocoa equivalents is due to the incorporation of other ingredients used for chocolate production (sugar, milk powder, etc.).

In the Swiss Foreign Trade Statistics, there is no differentiation between the cocoa products imported as a first stage product (e.g. HS-Code 1801), which in some cases is subsequently exported as a semi-finished product (e.g. HS-Code 1806.2) and re-imported as a finished product (e.g. HS-Code 1806.9). In such cases, the imported volumes are systematically counted twice and must therefore be declared twice by the members.

## SWISS IMPORT AND EXPORT OF COCOA PRODUCTS IN TONNES

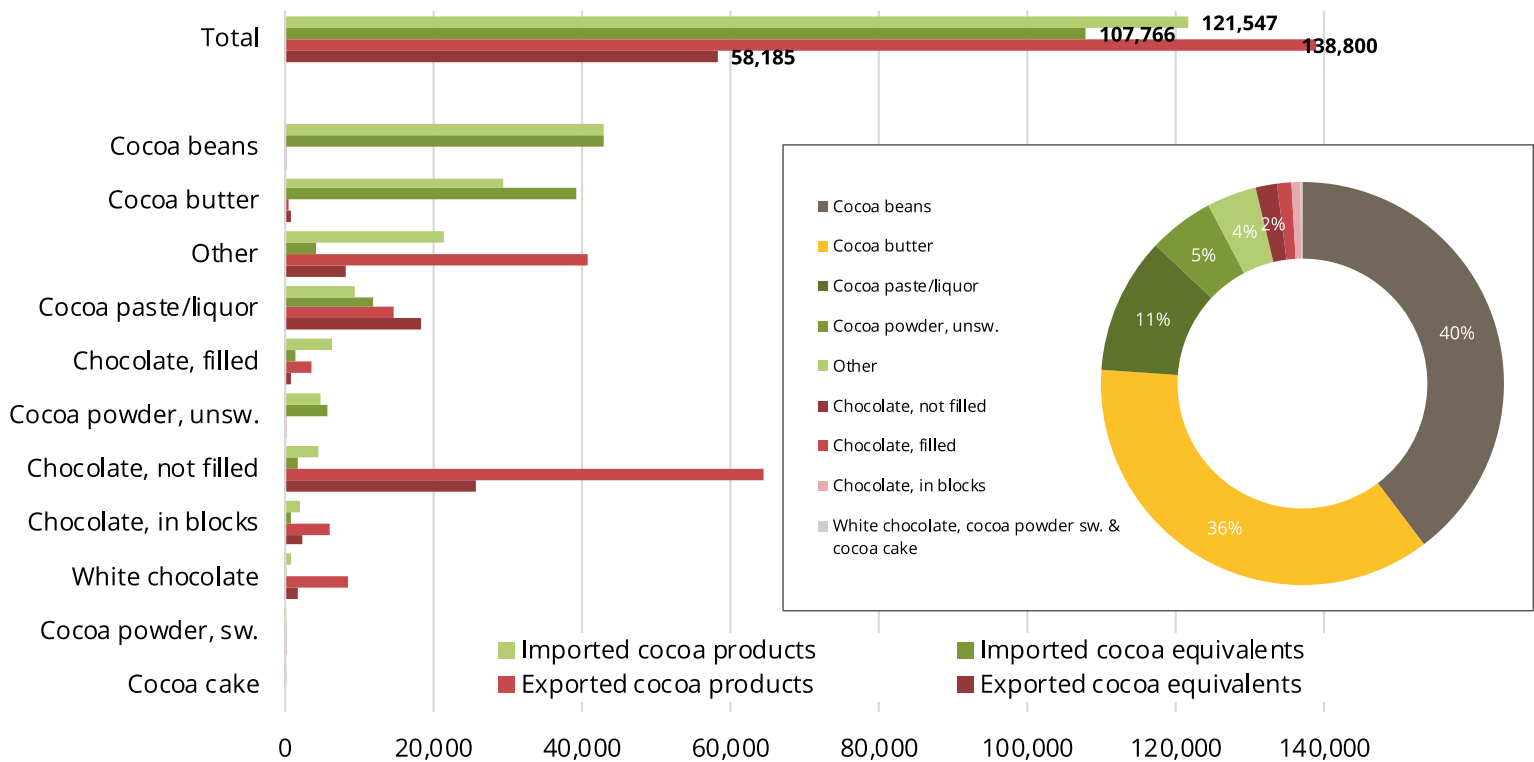


Figure 7: Main figure: Swiss Foreign Trade Statistics for imported and exported cocoa products and cocoa equivalents in 2017 (metric tonnes). Inset figure: Percentage share of cocoa equivalents of total imported cocoa equivalents per HS-Code.

### Response rate and member coverage of imported cocoa and cocoa products

Of the 28 private sector members invited for the survey, 27 responded either by completing the data collection tool or by confirming no imports of cocoa into Switzerland. This corresponds to a response rate of 96 percent.

The members of the Cocoa Platform cover 93 percent of all imported cocoa equivalents. However, for some commodities, such as cocoa beans and cocoa butter, the declared volumes exceeded the ones recorded by the Swiss Foreign Trade Statistics. For these commodities, the declared volumes were corrected in proportion to the effective total of imported cocoa products. As a result, the coverage for these commodities is adjusted to 100%.

Only seven percent of all imported cocoa equivalents were unaccounted for by the members of the Cocoa Platform, reflected in Figure 9 as missing data (from other importers). This implies that members of the Cocoa Platform have the potential to achieve the first milestone (i.e. 80 percent of cocoa is sourced from sustainable production by 2025) through their own means, assuming the necessary measures are taken.

### Cocoa sourced from sustainable production

In 2017, **50 percent** of cocoa equivalents imported into Switzerland were sourced from sustainable production. White chocolate has the highest proportion of sustainably sourced product (98 percent), followed by cocoa beans (76 percent), cocoa powder (50 percent), chocolate (42 percent) and

cocoa butter (35 percent), as shown in Figure 8. Looking at imports from Association members alone, the share of sustainably produced cocoa is slightly higher at 54 percent.

The gap between total imports and members only imports of cocoa equivalents sourced from sustainable production is high where the member coverage rate is low. For instance, the members of the Cocoa Platform sourced more than 80 percent of filled chocolate from sustainable production (Figure 8).

However, the relevance of the percentage of cocoa sourced from sustainable production depends on the relative proportions of each of the imported cocoa equivalents, as shown in Figure 9. The illustration shows that white chocolate, for instance, is negligible in terms of volume, despite the high percentage of sustainably sourced cocoa equivalents. The highest proportion of cocoa sourced from sustainable production comes from imported cocoa beans (30 percent), followed by cocoa butter (13 percent; Figure 9).

Cocoa butter has by far the highest potential for filling the remaining gap, i.e. if cocoa butter was sourced from sustainable production, the overall percentage of cocoa sourced from sustainable production would increase by 24 percent (). This potential has already been recognized by the Working Group Traceable/Segregated Cocoa Butter, which is working on a “best practice” solution to increase the availability of traceable/segregated sustainable cocoa butter.

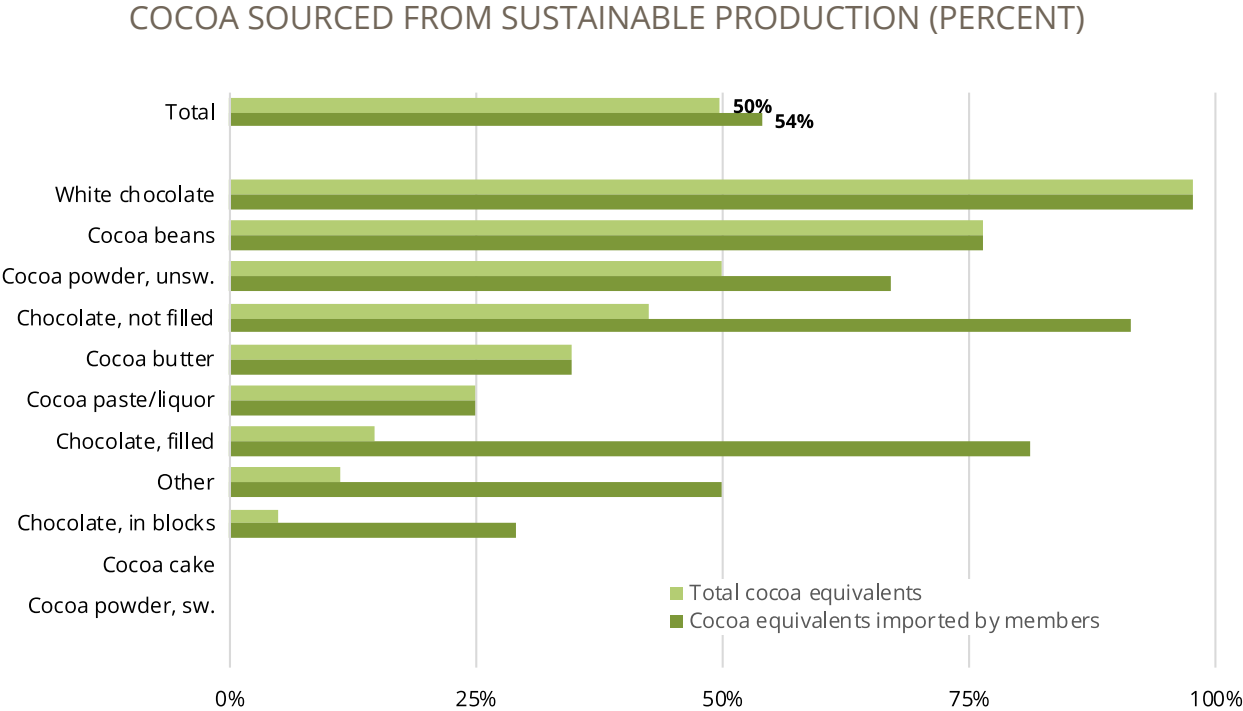


Figure 8: Percent cocoa sourced from sustainable production in 2017 for each of the HS-Codes. In 2017 based on cocoa equivalents, 50% of the total imported cocoa equivalents were sourced from sustainable production. When only referring to imports by members of the Cocoa Platform, 54 % of imported cocoa was sourced from sustainable production.

## METHODS OF PRODUCTION (PERCENT)

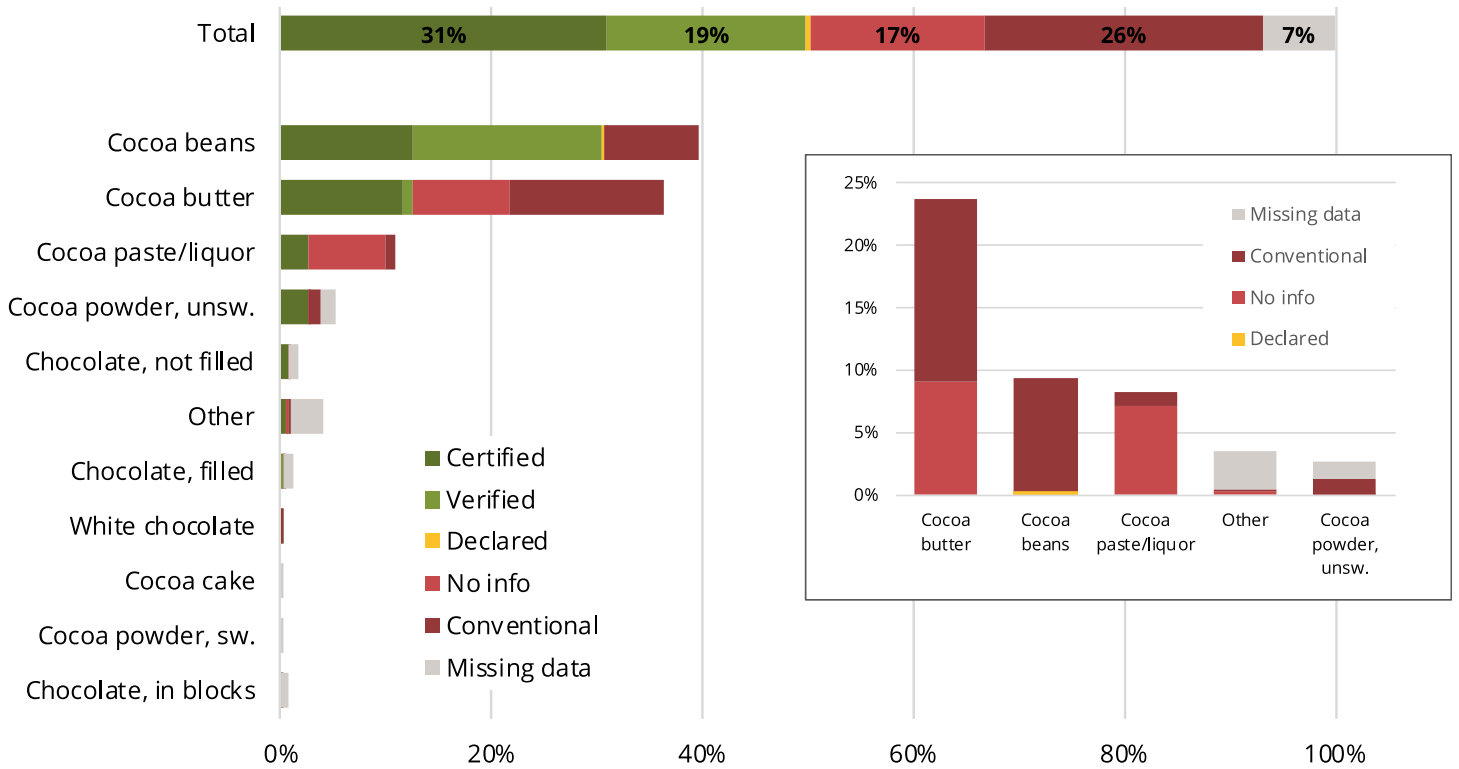


Figure 9 Main figure: Methods of production and verification of compliance declared by the members of the Cocoa Platform for each of the HS-Codes in 2017 expressed as percentage of total imported cocoa equivalents. Inset figure: Potential for filling the gap to increase the rate of cocoa sourced from sustainable production expressed as percentage of total imported cocoa equivalents.



## 7 Organization

**The Swiss Platform for Sustainable Cocoa is a multi-stakeholder initiative launched by the Swiss chocolate industry, the federal government, non-profit organizations and research institutions to promote sustainability in the cocoa sector.**

On June 28, 2017, 47 organizations signed a Declaration of Intent in which the entire Swiss cocoa sector committed to ten strategic goals for more sustainability in the cocoa value chain. One year later, on January 23, 2018, the association Swiss Platform for Sustainable Cocoa was founded.

### The Association

The supreme governing body of the Association is the General Assembly. The Association is headed by the Board, which consists of seven members, including the independent President and SECO as a non-voting observer. The Board members are nominated for election by the members of the corresponding sectors.

The Coordination Office supports the Board in statutory and strategic matters and is responsible for the management and administration of the Association's activities. The Coordination Office cooperates with the working groups, which develop best practice approaches and innovative solutions in order to achieve the Association's goals. The Board and the Working Groups are further supported by an Expert Network of independent, internationally recognized professionals who provide knowledge on relevant trends, challenges, and potential solutions.



*Figure 10: Founding Assembly of the Swiss Platform for Sustainable Cocoa on January 23, 2018, in Zurich-Oerlikon.*



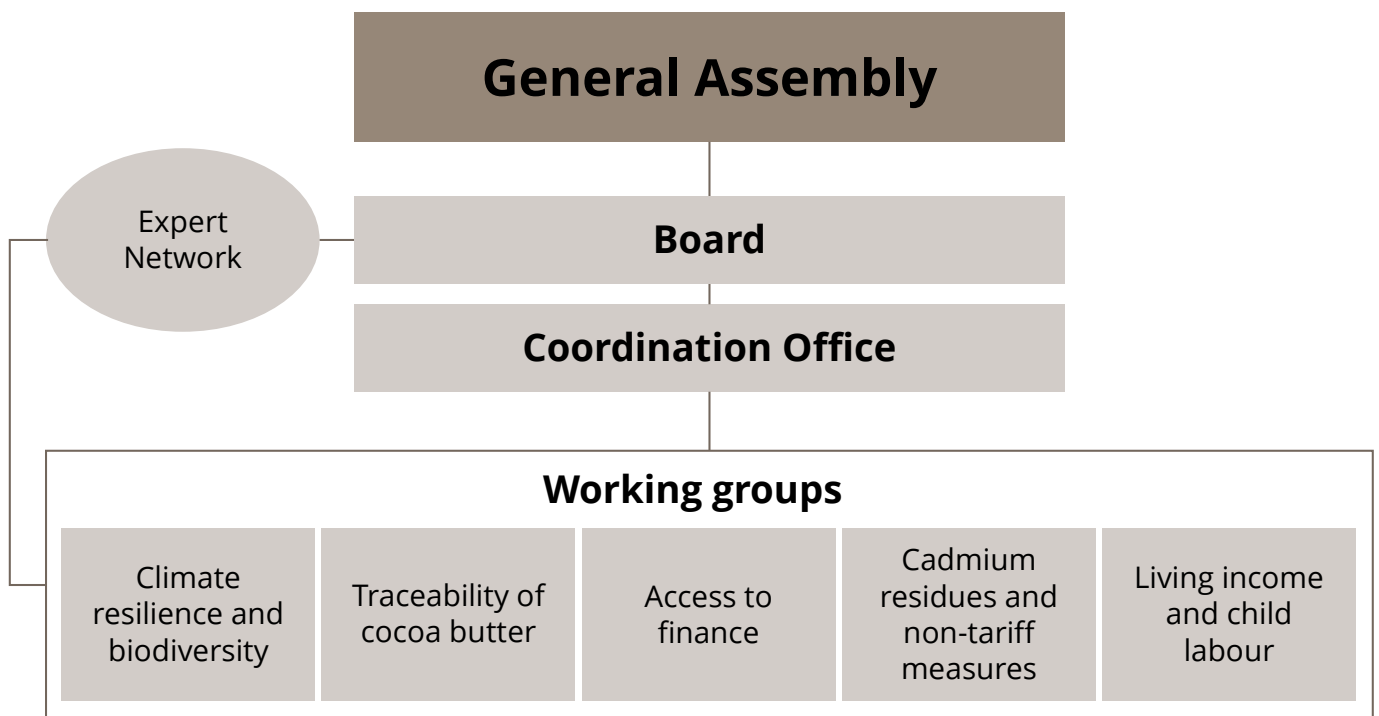


Figure 11: Organigram of the Swiss Platform for Sustainable Cocoa.



## The Board



### President

Ernst A. Brugger  
BHP - Brugger und Partner AG  
Chairman of the Board of  
Directors of BHP

Ernst A. Brugger is founder and Chairman of the Board of Directors of BHP - Brugger und Partner AG, a Zurich-based consulting firm specializing in strategy development and economic sustainability issues. He is actively engaged in various companies and institutions committed to the principles of sustainability in business. The family-owned cocoa farm in Costa Rica also successfully implements these principles.



### Sector A Manufacturers and traders

Urs Furrer  
CHOCOSUISSE  
Director

Urs Furrer is the Director of CHOCOSUISSE, the Association of Swiss Chocolate Manufacturers, and the Managing Director of the Swiss Foundation of the Cocoa and Chocolate Industry since 2014. Before joining CHOCOSUISSE, he was a member of the Executive Board of the Swiss Business Federation economiesuisse. He is an attorney-at-law and worked for several years for KPMG.



Jason Green  
ECOM  
Head of Cocoa Sustainability and  
Partnerships

Jason Green is the Head of Cocoa Sustainability and oversees Ecom's strategy for promoting sustainability in the cocoa supply chain via innovative programs at the smallholder farmer level and by working with chocolate companies to design commercially viable solutions to production and supply chain issues including farmer livelihoods and cocoa productivity. He studied tropical agriculture and spent many years of his career working in East and West Africa in both the coffee and cocoa industries.



### Sector B Food retailers

Franziska Staubli Asobayire  
Federation of Migros Cooperatives  
Deputy Head of Sustainability and  
Issue Management

Franziska Staubli holds a PhD in Food Science from ETH Zurich and worked several years in quality management at Nestlé and Heinz in West Africa, and was a program manager for SECO promoting small and medium sized enterprises from emerging markets. For the past 8 years she has been working for Migros in marketing and as quality manager. At present she is working as deputy head of sustainability and issue management on the co-operative level for the whole Migros group.



### Sector C Public sector (non-voting observer)

Monica Rubiolo  
State Secretariat for Economic Affairs  
(SECO)  
Head of Trade Promotion

Monica Rubiolo is the head of Trade Promotion and leads SECO's efforts to make trade in developing countries socially responsible, environmentally friendly, inclusive and thereby sustainable. She holds a PhD from the University of Tübingen, Germany and worked as an Assistant Professor at the Catholic University in Cordoba (Argentina) as well as in the private sector in Argentina, Taiwan and Spain, before joining SECO in 2003.



**Sector D**  
**Non-profit organizations**

Esther Haldimann  
HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation  
Co-Head Advisory Services

Esther Haldimann holds an MSc in Agronomy and has worked in international development cooperation since 1996. She has been responsible for Helvetas in Pakistan and the Andes. In these and other tasks in Africa, Eastern Europe and Central Asia, she has planned, coordinated and advised on a number of projects, mainly relating to the sustainable use of natural resources and the rural economy. As co-head of the department, she currently leads a team of over 30 experts providing thematic advisory services to internal and external clients.



**Sector E**  
**Research institutes**

Johan Six  
ETH Zurich  
Full Professor in Sustainable  
Agroecosystems

Johan Six is a Full Professor in Sustainable Agroecosystems at ETH Zurich. His research focuses on the feedbacks between agroecosystem management options, biogeochemical cycling, food system functioning and global change. He holds a PhD in Soil Science from Colorado State University and was a Research Scientist at the Natural Resource Ecology Lab, Fort Collins (USA) as well as Full Professor in Agroecology at UC Davis (USA) before joining ETH Zurich in 2013.

**The Coordination Office**



**Executive Secretary**  
Christine Müller

Christine Mueller is the Executive Secretary of the Swiss Platform for Sustainable Cocoa. She holds an MSc in Sustainable Development and an MSc from ETH in Food Sciences. Before joining the Cocoa Platform, she worked at the Ministry for Agriculture and at Nestlé Research Konolfingen. Her work experience includes capacity development in water resource management, organic farming, audit schemes, international food law and product development.



**Senior Scientific Associate**  
Wilma Blaser

Wilma Blaser started to support the Coordination Office on a Mandate as Senior Scientific Associate in November 2018. She holds a PhD in Ecology, an MSc in Environmental Sciences and a CAS in Development and Cooperation. Before joining the Cocoa Platform, she was a researcher at ETH Zurich and led several research projects on biodiversity conservation and sustainable agriculture.

## The General Assembly and its members

In 2018, the Swiss Platform for Sustainable Cocoa increased from 41 to 55 members. These members belong to five different sectors with voting rights in the General Assembly: 26 chocolate manufacturers and traders, six retailers, the federal government (represented by the State Secretariat for Economic Affairs, SECO), twelve non-profit organizations, and five research institutions (Figure 12). Associated international partners form a sixth important sector of the Association, but do not have voting rights in the general assembly. Together, the members are committed to making a collaborative and meaningful contribution to obtaining a more sustainable cocoa value chain.

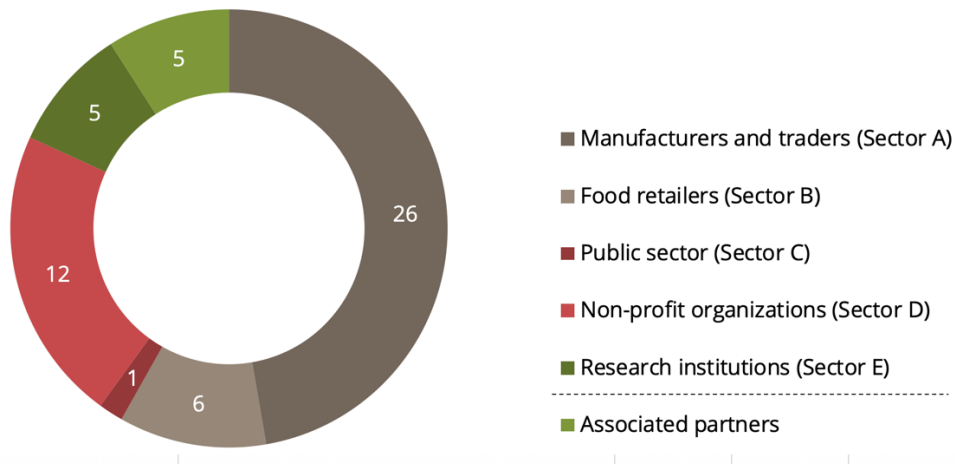


Figure 12: Distribution of the 55 members of the Cocoa Platform by member sector (December 2018).

### Sector A

#### Manufacturers, traders and importers

Manufacturers, traders and importers play a crucial role in the cocoa value chain not only by buying and trading cocoa beans and cocoa-based products, but also through their involvement in the countries of origin.

Barry Callebaut Schweiz AG  
 Caboz AG  
 Choba Choba AG  
 Chocolat Alprose SA  
 Chocolat Bernrain AG  
 Chocolat Frey AG  
 Chocolat Stella SA  
 Chocolats Camille Bloch SA  
 Chocolats Halba  
 CHOCOSUISSE  
 Cocosource SA  
 ECOM Agroindustrial Corp. Ltd.  
 gebana ag  
 Gysi AG Chocolatier Suisse  
 Läderach (Schweiz) AG  
 Lindt & Sprüngli (Schweiz) AG  
 Maestrani Schweizer Schokoladen AG  
 Max Felchlin AG  
 Minka SCS AG  
 Mondelez Schweiz GmbH  
 Nestlé Suisse SA  
 Orfève  
 SCHÖKI AG  
 Villars Maître Chocolatier SA  
 Walter Matter SA  
 Wander AG

## Sector B

### Food retailers

Food retailers exert a big influence on the product range and are directly linked to consumers, which makes them an important element in the cocoa value chain.

Aldi Suisse AG  
Coop Cooperative  
Denner AG  
Federation of Migros Cooperatives  
Lidl Schweiz DL AG  
Valora Holding AG

## Sector C

### The public sector

The federal government supports various initiatives enabling sustainable growth in cocoa origin countries through public-private partnerships.

State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO)

## Sector D

### Non-profit organizations

Non-profit organizations such as development, consumer, and label organizations have an important voice in stressing the challenges in the cocoa sector and represent the concerns of civil society in the Association.

Earthworm Foundation  
Eos Entrepreneur Foundation  
FarmStrong Foundation  
HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation  
ICI International Cocoa Initiative  
Lindt Cocoa Foundation  
Max Havelaar  
myClimate  
Rainforest Alliance  
Solidaridad  
Swiss Foundation of the Cocoa and Chocolate Industry  
Swisscontact

## Sector E

### Research institutions

Swiss universities, research institutes and consultancies are working intensively on innovative approaches to sustainability. As members of the Cocoa Platform, their expertise is channeled into practical projects.

ETH Zurich  
Research Institute of Organic Agriculture FiBL  
School of Agricultural, Forest and Food Sciences HAFL  
South Pole Carbon Asset Management Ltd.  
Zurich University of Applied Sciences ZHAW

## Associate partners

The Cocoa Platform is committed to a close cooperation with all major actors in the global cocoa sector and therefore enters into partnerships with associated partners at an international level. Associated partners can include governments, producer organizations, and international organizations active in the cocoa sector. Associate partners have no voting right at the General Assembly.

Committee for UNICEF Switzerland and Liechtenstein  
GISCO German Initiative on Sustainable Cocoa  
IDH the sustainable trade initiative  
ITC International Trade Center  
World Cocoa Foundation

## 8 Finances

### Balance sheet

<b>Assets</b>	<b>2018 CHF</b>
Cash Bank EEK	527'106
Receivables	20'718
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>547'825</b>

<b>Liabilities</b>	<b>2018 CHF</b>
Payables	133'925
Accrued expenses and deferred income	31'733
<b>Current liabilities</b>	<b>165'658</b>
Capital	200'000
Annual result	182'167
<b>Organizational capital</b>	<b>382'167</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>547'825</b>

The Balance Sheet includes the figures of the start-up phase in 2017.

## Statement of operations

<b>Income</b>	<b>2018 CHF</b>
Membership fees	177'500
SECO contribution	300'000
Swiss Cocoa Foundation contribution	130'000
<b>Total income</b>	<b>607'500</b>

<b>Expenditures</b>	<b>2018 CHF</b>
Staff and office costs	-221'624
Expenses Board	-47'448
Communication	-27'814
External consulting services	-26'672
Events	-25'673
Logistics, general and travel expenses	-12'622
<b>Expenditures Office</b>	<b>-361'853</b>
Working Groups co-facilitation	-63'465
Small Grant Facilities	-
<b>Expenditures peer learning network</b>	<b>-63'465</b>
<b>Total expenditures</b>	<b>-425'318</b>
<b>Operating result</b>	<b>182'182</b>
Interest income	6
Interest expenses, bank charges	-21
<b>Annual result</b>	<b>182'167</b>

The Statement of Operations includes the figures of the start-up phase in 2017.

# Imprint

Content & Layout Swiss Platform for Sustainable Cocoa  
Cover Cocoa tree with flowers and young pods, Chocolats Halba  
Photos Cover Image: Chocolats Halba; p.v Shutterstock; p.vii Helvetas; p.1 Helvetas; p.2 Swiss Platform for Sustainable Cocoa; p.4 Swisscontact; p.5 Chocolats Halba; p.6 Barry Callebaut; p.7 Swisscontact; p.8 Barry Callebaut; p.9 CABOZ AG, Chocolats Halba; p.10 Stella Bernrain, Läderach; p.11 Lindt & Sprüngli, Nestlé; p.12 Swiss Platform for Sustainable Cocoa; p.13 German Initiative for Sustainable Cocoa; p.14 CHOCOSUISSE; p.15 Swiss Platform for Sustainable Cocoa; p.23 Swisscontact; p. 24 Swiss Platform for Sustainable Cocoa; p. 25 CHOCOSUISSE; p.32 Chocolats Halba.

Swiss Platform for Sustainable Cocoa, April 2019

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