



THE EU SUSTAINABLE COCOA PROGRAMME

In Cameroon

Unpacking the EU Deforestation Regulation for the cocoa sector

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



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

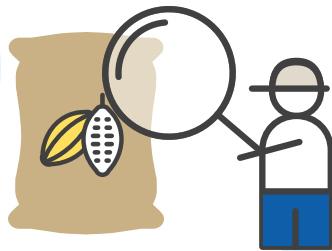


Cameroon

In 2020, **Cameroon exported 65%** of the cocoa it produced to the EU



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



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



The EUDR is expected to enter into application at the end of 2024

Chocolate Powder
Paste Butter, fat, oil
Beans Shells

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

CATTLE

COCOA

COFFEE

PALM OIL

RUBBER

SOYA

WOOD

Derived products



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

To enter the EU, cocoa must be:

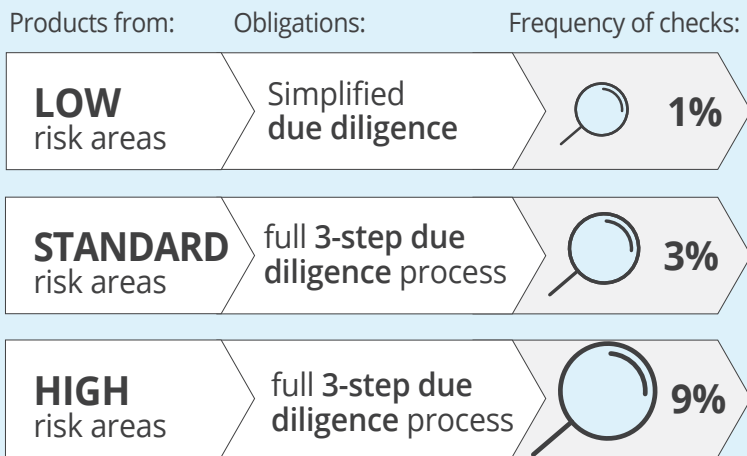
| | | |
|-------------------------------|--|--|
| TRACEABLE | The cocoa's origin (GPS information on plot*), suppliers and buyers *GPS polygons for plots > 4 ha | To be submitted in a Due Diligence Statement |
| DEFORESTATION-FREE | That cocoa does not come from land deforested after 31 December 2020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

Due diligence for companies consists of 3 steps :

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

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

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



Disclaimer. This factsheet has been produced by the European Forest Institute with the financial assistance of the European Union. The contents of this factsheet are the sole responsibility of the author and can under no circumstances be regarded as reflecting the position of funding organisations. The information presented in this factsheet comes from the EUDR as adopted by the European Council on 16 May 2023.

See **references**.