Responsible Sourcing, Pioneering Action

Sustainability Report | 2025

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List of Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Full Meaning
ABU Zaria	Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria
ABUAD	Afe Babalola University, Ado-Ekiti
CLMRS	Child Labour Monitoring and Remediation System
CO2e	Carbon Dioxide Equivalent
DEI	Diversity, Equity and Inclusion
DFIs	Development Finance Institutions
ERM	Enterprise Risk Management
ESG	Environmental, Social and Governance
EU	European Union
EUDR	European Union Deforestation Regulation
EY	Ernst & Young
FFS	Farmer Field School
FRC	Financial Reporting Council

Abbreviation	Full Meaning
FUTA	Federal University of Technology Akure
GCR	Global Credit Ratings
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GPS	Global Positioning System
HSE	Health, Safety and Environment
HR	Human Resources
ICI	International Cocoa Initiative
ICE CoT	Intercontinental Exchange Commodity Traceability Service
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IEA	International Energy Agency
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standards
ILO	International Labour Organization
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPM	Integrated Pest Management

Abbreviation	Full Meaning
ISAE	International Standard on Assurance Engagements
ISSB	International Sustainability Standards Board
JAMB	Joint Admissions and Matriculation Board
KPI / KPIs	Key Performance Indicator / Key Performance Indicators
LBA / LBAs	Local Buying Agent / Local Buying Agents
MD	Managing Director
MRV	Measurement, Reporting and Verification
NCCG	Nigerian Code of Corporate Governance
NGFS	Network for Greening the Financial System
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NYSC	National Youth Service Corps
NZE	Net Zero Emissions
OHS	Occupational Health and Safety
OHSMS	Occupational Health and Safety Management System

Abbreviation	Full Meaning
OMLA	One Million Leaders Africa Bootcamp
OPEX	Operating Expenditure
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
R&S	Risk and Sustainability
RIR	Recordable Injury Rate
S1 / S2	IFRS S1: General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information / IFRS S2: Climate-related Disclosures
SEPP	Sunbeth Excellence Partnership Programme
SERAS	Sustainability, Enterprise and Responsibility Awards Series
SSPs	Shared Socioeconomic Pathways
SUSP	Sunbeth University Scholarship Programme
TC	Trial Cross
tCO_2e	Tonnes of Carbon Dioxide Equivalent
UK	United Kingdom
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

Abbreviation	Full Meaning
UNGPs	United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights
UNILAG	University of Lagos
UNILORIN	University of Ilorin
VSLAs	Village Savings and Loan Associations
WAEC	West African Examinations Council
WEP	Women Empowerment Programme

Introduction

Message from the Managing Director

I am pleased to present our 2025 Sustainability Report under the theme: Responsible Sourcing, Pioneering Action. My firsthand experience with the challenges faced at sourcing origins shaped an early conviction that we would be part of the solution, not a contributor to the problem. That conviction continues to define how we operate today. It is why responsible sourcing sits at the centre of our business model in cocoa and across the other commodities we trade, and why we continue to invest in strengthening our engagement with farmers, aggregators and partners across our value chain.

The events over the past few years, particularly 2025, reinforced the importance of building resilient, transparent, and responsible supply chains. The cocoa sector experienced significant volatility, supply constraints, and increasing expectations from regulators, financiers, and customers; particularly around traceability, deforestation-free sourcing, and human rights due diligence.

In this environment, our commitment to responsible sourcing and credible stakeholder relationships strengthened our resilience, protected market access, and helped us remain competitive. In 2025, we continued to expand our traceability systems, linking cocoa within our supply chain to deforestation-free land. A significant milestone was mapping over 140,000 hectares and 30,000 farmers, building the data foundation needed to verify origin and monitor risk at scale. These efforts were backed by substantial investment in our risk assessment and monitoring infrastructure, as we prepare for regulations such as the European Union Deforestation Regulation (EUDR). These investments were driven by our understanding of the role we play in the Nigerian cocoa sector. We serve as a bridge between smallholder farmers and global markets.

> As regulatory requirements evolve, our responsibility is to ensure that our smallholder farmers are not excluded from international trade.

While the cost of building these systems has been significant, we believe it is a necessary investment to safeguard business continuity and sustain support for the thousands of farmers whose livelihoods depend on continued access to global markets.

Responsible sourcing is ultimately delivered by people, and our own workforce is as central to this story as the farmers and communities we serve. In 2025, we continued to invest in the capacity, wellbeing, and development of our team, recognising that the integrity of our sustainability commitments depends on the people who implement them daily, from field officers working directly with farmers to the team building our traceability and reporting systems. A resilient supply chain starts with a resilient, well-supported workforce, and we remain committed to building a workplace where our team can grow alongside the business.

Looking ahead, our commitment remains unchanged. We will continue to strengthen traceability across our supply chain, deepen farmer engagement, and invest in more robust due diligence and data systems. Responsible sourcing is not a buzzword for us. It is how we do business, how we manage risk, and how we will continue to create long-term value for all stakeholders.

Olasunkanmi Owoyemi
Managing Director

Message from the Sustainability Director

Over the past few years, sustainability has been central to how we do business at Sunbeth.

> Operating in the agricultural sector means recognising that our success is inseparable from the wellbeing of the people and ecosystems that support our operations.

For us, sustainability has never been about meeting expectations after they emerge. It has been about anticipating them, acting early, and demonstrating that responsible business practices can create long-term value for both people and business.

From Commitment to Delivery

One of our defining milestones this period was our membership of the International Cocoa Initiative (ICI), a leading global NGO dedicated to eliminating child labour and forced labour in West Africa's cocoa sector while promoting sustainable, child-protective cocoa communities. Sunbeth joined the ICI in 2025, becoming the first Nigerian company ever to do so, deepening our commitment to child protection and ethical labour practices. We view this membership as a progression in our commitment to responsible sourcing and protecting the wellbeing of the communities in which we operate, with the goal of eliminating child labour from our supply chain entirely. Our on-the-groundwork for child protection is equally substantive. We have a dedicated sustainability team that implements Child Labour Monitoring and Remediation Systems (CLMRS) in cocoa-producing communities, alongside regular farmer education programmes focused on the dangers of child labour, deforestation, and environmentally harmful practices.

First Agricultural Firm in Nigeria to Voluntarily Adopt IFRS S1 and S2

We are also proud to announce another Nigerian first during this reporting period: we are the first agricultural company in Nigeria, across both the public and private sectors, to voluntarily adopt the IFRS S1 and IFRS S2 Sustainability Disclosure Standards.

This decision reflects our conviction that the agricultural sector, which sits at the intersection of climate risk, community livelihoods, and global supply chains, has a responsibility to lead on transparency and accountability. As sustainability-related risks and opportunities increasingly influence investment decisions, access to capital, and long-term business resilience.

We believe investors and other capital providers should have access to consistent and material information that helps them understand how these factors shape our business.

By adopting IFRS S1 and S2, we are strengthening our approach to identifying, managing, and disclosing sustainability-related risks and opportunities, including those connected to climate change. We view this not simply as a reporting exercise, but as an important step towards integrating sustainability considerations into strategic decision-making and demonstrating the resilience of our business model over the short, medium, and long term.

While these standards help us better communicate with investors and other providers of capital, our sustainability journey extends beyond disclosure. The long-term success of our business is closely linked to the wellbeing of the farmers, communities, and ecosystems that sustain our supply chains. As a result, we remain committed to delivering meaningful outcomes at origin and ensuring that our growth creates shared value across our value chain.

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In 2025, this commitment translated into tangible impact, such as

- 900+ households reached through our Child Labour Monitoring and Remediation System programme across 120 communities
- 80 children at risk of child labor supported
- 6,000+ farmers trained on good agricultural practices and environmental practices
- 150 women trained under our Women Empowerment Program
- 11 solar-powered mini water stations for 11 communities
- 60,000 hybrid cocoa seedlings distributed
- 15,000 shade trees distributed

These outcomes reflect our belief that responsible sourcing is about more than compliance or market access. It is about building resilient farming communities, protecting natural ecosystems, and creating conditions for long-term prosperity across the cocoa value chain. Through every partnership we build, every certification we pursue, and every community we reach, we remain committed to demonstrating that sustainable business growth and positive social impact can and must go hand in hand.

Oyinkansola Owoyemi
Sustainability Director

About The Report

Purpose and Audience

This Sustainability Report covers the period from 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025 aligning with the reporting period of Sunbeth's financial statements. It has been prepared to provide stakeholders with information on Sunbeth's sustainability performance and approach to managing sustainability-related risks, opportunities, and impacts.

The report is intended for a broad range of stakeholders, including investors and financiers seeking to understand how we manage sustainability and climate-related risks and opportunities, as well as customers, regulators, employees, suppliers, local communities and the public interested in the environmental and social impacts of our operations and value chain.

Reporting Boundaries

This Report covers only Sunbeth Global Concepts Limited, Nigeria, the leading agro-commodities exporter of cocoa and cashew nuts.

Reporting Frameworks Used

This Report is prepared in alignment with the IFRS S1 and S2 Sustainabilty Disclosure Standards issued by the International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB). The Report is also prepared with reference to the GRI standards and the UN Sustainable Development Goals to address the information needs of a wider range of stakeholders.

First-time Adoption and Transition Reliefs (ISSB Standards)

Sunbeth has chosen to voluntarily adopt the IFRS S1 and S2 Sustainability Disclosure Standards issued by the International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB) and has completed the readiness test assessment of the Financial Reporting Council (FRC). Sunbeth is also taking advantage of the following transitional reliefs which FRC allows for reporting entities in Nigeria in their first year of reporting:

- Relief from disclosing Scope 3 GHG emissions
- Issuance of the first sustainability report as a stand-alone report

We have prepared this first Sustainability Report, drawing on data collected internally across relevant departmeWnts. As this is our initial reporting cycle, we acknowledge that there are limitations in data availability, consistency, and system integration across parts of our operations. We are actively strengthening our data collection, management, and internal control systems to improve the quality and completeness of future disclosures. We expect these improvements to be reflected in subsequent reporting periods as our processes mature.

This report has not been subject to third-party assurance, but this is under consideration for future reporting periods.

We welcome your feedback, comments, and enquiries on this report, which can be directed to: sustainability@sunbeth.net

Modupe Ojo
Sustainability Manager
Sunbeth Global Concepts Limited

About Sunbeth

The story of Sunbeth began long before 2017 in a cocoa warehouse in Akure, Ondo State. Our founder grew up in the trade and built a deep experiential understanding of the business and industry which helped shape Sunbeth's early success. The experience also gave him a first hand knowledge of the realities facing farmers and supply chain actors and shaped our commitment to building a business that creates value across the entire value chain.

Today Sunbeth Global Concepts Limited is a prominent leader in the sourcing and export of premium agricultural commodities, (Cocoa and cashew nuts) connecting farmers and suppliers to international markets through responsible sourcing, traceability, and sustainable supply chain practices.

Our Business Activities and Value Chain

Sunbeth is principally engaged in the aggregation and export of agricultural commodities, with cocoa representing our largest commodity segment.

Our value chain begins with smallholder farmers and cocoa producing communities. As an exporter, we operate an indirect sourcing model: we are not the first point of sale, and cocoa passes through a network of brokers and Local Buying Agents before reaching us. We currently work with over 250 Licensed Buying Agents (LBAs) and have over 30,000 farmers mapped to our supply chain. Although we sit further along the value chain from the farmer, we have made significant progress in building the systems to capture full traceability back to farm level, including the data required for compliance with regulations such as the EUDR. This allows us to maintain visibility over our supply chain's origins even where we are not the first buyer, and to play our role as a link between origin producers and global buyers, keeping farmers connected to international markets.

Our Scale and Recognition

In 2025, Sunbeth received a national-scale issuer rating of BBB+ (long-term) and A2 (short-term) from GCR Ratings, reflecting confidence in the Company's financial position and management. The Company was also recognised at the SERAS Africa Sustainability Awards 2025, receiving the Best New Entry Award.

Sunbeth is a member of the International Cocoa Initiative (ICI) and works in alignment with internationally recognised sustainability standards, including the Rainforest Alliance Standards. In 2025, we exported over 58,000+ metric tonnes of cocoa beans and emerged as Nigeria's leading non-oil exporter, reflecting our contribution to the growth and diversification of the country's export sector.

World Cocoa Foundation UN Global Compact RAINFOREST ALLIANCE CMAA FCC

Materiality

Materiality Assessment

As part of the preparation of this report, we conducted a double materiality assessment in 2025 to identify the sustainability topics most significant to both our business and our stakeholders. The assessment was undertaken to inform our sustainability strategy, risk management processes, and sustainability reporting.

Assessment Approach

The assessment began with the identification of sustainability topics relevant to our operations and value chain. A universe of topics was developed through a review of sustainability reporting standards, regulatory requirements, industry guidance, peer disclosures, information requests received from financiers, customers, and other stakeholders, as well as consideration of our business model and operating context.

Following topic identification, internal and external stakeholders were engaged through interviews, consultations, and surveys to understand the sustainability issues they considered most significant. Stakeholders engaged included employees, management, farmers, LBAs, brokers, customers, financiers, and industry associations.

Double Materiality Assessment

The identified topics were subsequently assessed using a double materiality approach, recognising that sustainability matters may be material from both an impact and a financial perspective.

Impact materiality

This assessed the actual and potential positive and negative impacts of the Company's activities on people, communities, and the environment across its operations and value chain. This assessment considered the scale, scope, likelihood, and, where relevant, the irremediability of impacts.

Financial materiality

This assessed the extent to which sustainability-related, including climate-related, risks and opportunities could reasonably be expected to affect the Company's cash flows, access to finance, cost of capital, financial performance, operational resilience, and long-term enterprise value. The assessment considered both current and emerging regulatory requirements,market developments, customer expectations, investor information needs, and operational risks.

Analysis and Validation

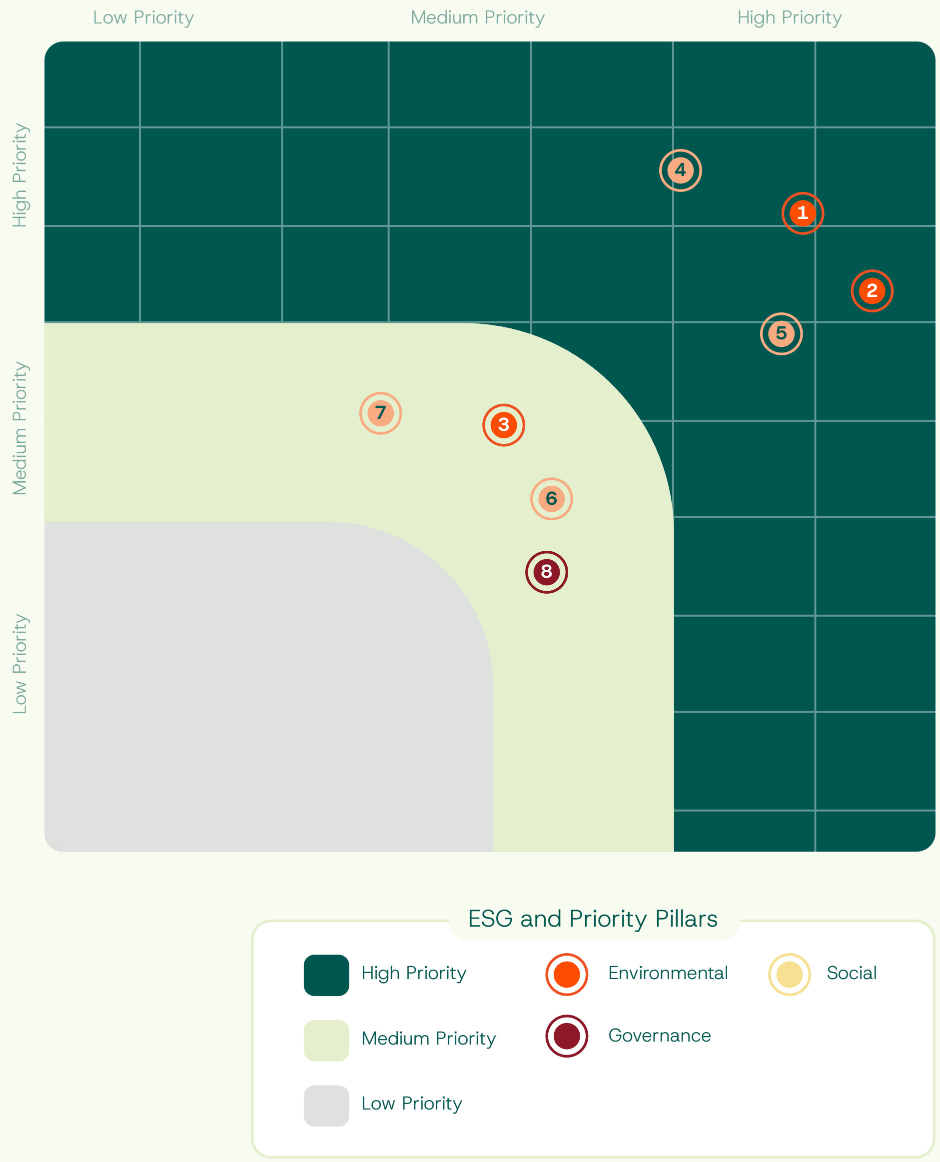
We then synthesised the results in collaboration with relevant subject matter experts. Inputs from stakeholder engagement, internal assessments, external benchmarks, and analysis were consolidated and analysed using a weighted scoring methodology. Impact and financial materiality scores were normalised and mapped on a materiality matrix to determine the relative significance of each topic.

The results were subsequently reviewed and validated by senior management and approved by the Board to ensure alignment with our strategic priorities, risk management processes, and sustainability commitments. This process ensured that both stakeholder perspectives and business considerations were appropriately reflected in the final prioritisation of topics. Topics that scored highly across both impact and financial materiality dimensions were identified as our highest-priority sustainability topics.

Material Topics

1. Traceability to deforestation-free land
2. Regenerative agriculture
3. Greenhouse gas emissions management
4. Local community relations
5. Human rights
6. Health and Safety
7. Diversity and Inclusion
8. Ethical business practices and anti-corruption

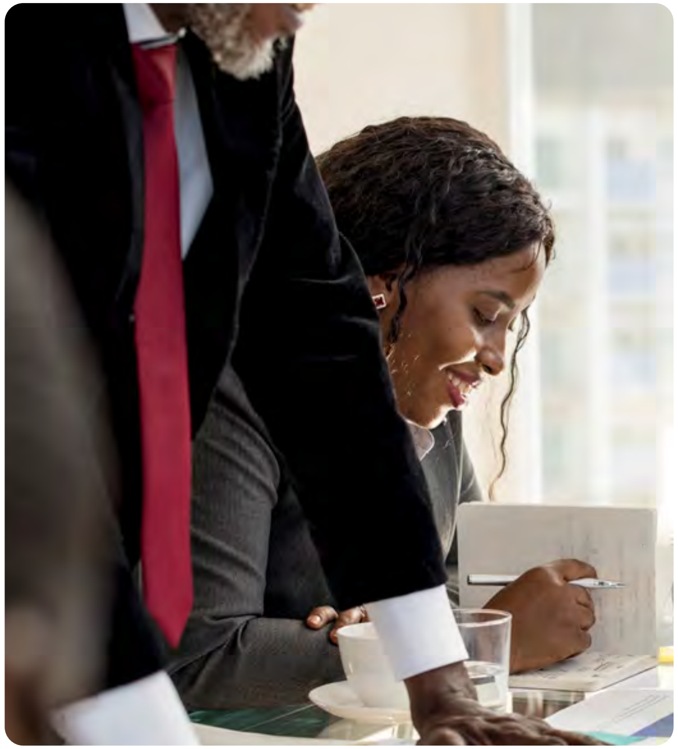
Materiality Assessment Matrix



Governance

Oversight of Sustainability and Climate-related risks and opportunities:

The Board of Directors ('the Board') of Sunbeth consists of seven directors; two executive directors, two non-executive directors and three independent non-executive directors. The Board is the governance body responsible for oversight of sustainability and climate related risks and opportunities. This responsibility is embedded in the Board's charter and exercised through the Risk and Sustainability Committee as contained in the committee's terms of reference.



The Four Committees of the Board

The Finance and Strategy Committee

The Finance and Strategy Committee provides oversight and guidance on the Company's financial management, strategic direction, funding requirements, and capital allocation decisions. The Committee is responsible for reviewing and advising the Board on the Company's strategic and operational plans, particularly in relation to funding requirements, capital expenditure, and financial sustainability. The Committee also reviews annual budgets and financial estimates and ensures that appropriate financial controls are in place and effectively implemented.

The Governance, Nomination and Remuneration Committee

The Governance, Nomination and Remuneration Committee supports the Board in matters relating to corporate governance, board composition, succession planning, performance evaluation, and remuneration policies for directors and senior management. The Committee also ensures that the Board and Management collectively possess the appropriate skills and competencies to oversee strategies designed to respond to sustainability-related and climate-related risks and opportunities.

The Audit Committee

The Audit Committee provides oversight over the Company's financial reporting process, internal control systems, audit functions, and compliance with applicable legal and regulatory requirements. The Committee is responsible for supporting the Board in ensuring the integrity of the Company's financial statements and the effectiveness of its internal and external audit processes.

The Risk and Sustainability Committee

The Board, through the Risk and Sustainability Committee (R&S Committee), is responsible for overseeing the setting, approval, and monitoring of sustainability and climate-related targets that are material to the company's strategy, risk profile, and long-term value creation. This includes reviewing and recommending targets for Board approval, overseeing management's underlying methodologies and assumptions, and monitoring progress.

Progress monitoring takes place at quarterly Committee meetings, where management presents updates to the Committee, which in turn reports to the Board.The Committee also oversees the identification, assessment, and integration of sustainability and climate-related risks and opportunities into strategic planning, major transactions, enterprise risk management, and related policies, and escalates material matters to the Board for consideration and decision.

A key matter escalated by management to the R&S Committee in 2025 was the review of the company's sustainability strategy. Directors provided feedback to ensure the strategy remained realistic and aligned with the company's overall business objectives. The Board subsequently assessed whether the targets set were achievable and properly integrated into the company's long-term strategy and risk management framework.

During the year, four R&S Committee meetings and four general Board meetings were held across the quarters. At these meetings, the Board received updates on sustainability matters including deforestation-free sourcing, traceability, EUDR compliance, regenerative agriculture, child labour monitoring across the supply chain, and certified market access.

In 2025, the IoD Centre for Corporate Governance conducted an independent Board evaluation covering key areas including Board structure and composition, Board effectiveness, performance monitoring and reporting, and sustainability and corporate citizenship. The evaluation affirmed Sunbeth's commitment to strong corporate governance, finding that the Company's governance practices align with applicable laws, regulations, and recognised governance standards, particularly the Nigerian Code of Corporate Governance 2018.

Governance & Board Oversight

7
Directors

4
Board Meetings Held

NCCG
Alignment with NCCG 2018 Standards

Governance of targets

The R&S Committee receives recommendations from management on proposed sustainability and climate-related targets. Where such recommendations are considered appropriate, the Committee reviews and endorses them for approval by the full Board.

At reporting date, the Board has approved the following sustainability and climate-related targets:

Sustainability Targets

Metrics	Type	Targets
Diversity, equity and inclusion	Representation	30% female representation by 2040 across the workforce 1% of PWD across the workforce by 2040 Maintain a minimum of 50% female representation at the board level
Health and Safety	Fatality Rate	Zero Annually
Human rights issues specifically child labour	Child labour prevalence rate	100% remediation of all identified cases in each cycle.
Local community relations	Community projects coverage	20 community projects annually
Ethical business practices and anti-corruption	Anti-Corruption Training Completion	80% of employees complete training annually.

Traceability across supply chain to deforestation-free land	Traceability to Farm/Production Plot	100% of volumes sourced traceable to deforestation-free land by 2050
Regenerative Agriculture	Sustainable farming practices such as soil restoration practices and agroforestry	100,000 farmers trained by 2040
Regenerative Agriculture	Shade trees distribution	300,000 shade trees distributed by 2040

Climate Targets

Metrics	Type	Targets
Scope 1 – Direct GHG emissions	Stationary combustion	Reduce scope 1 stationary combustion by 50% by 2035, and 100% by 2050
	Mobile Combustion	Reduce scope 1 fugitive combustion by 50% by 2035, and 100% by 2050
	Fugitive combustion	Reduce scope 1 mobile combustion by 50% by 2035, and 100% by 2050

Scope 2 – Indirect GHG emissions	Electricity	Reduce Scope 2 electricity emissions by 50% by 2035 and source 100% of electricity from renewable energy by 2050.

> These targets have now been integrated into the company's performance monitoring framework and cascaded to the relevant departments for implementation.

Progress against these targets are tracked through management reporting and reviewed quarterly by the Risk and Sustainability Committee. Key updates and material variances are escalated to the Board for consideration where necessary.

At the Board level, sustainability performance is not currently linked to incentives. However, at the top management level, management team across functions such as sustainability, human resources, operations, and administration have KPIs linked to sustainability and climate-related targets. These KPIs are cascaded to employees within these departments and form part of the criteria for determining performance-based bonuses.

Skills and Competencies

The Governance, Nomination and Remuneration Committee ensures that the Board and Management collectively possess the appropriate skills and competencies to oversee strategies designed to respond to sustainability-related and climate-related risks and opportunities. This is based on the Committee's ongoing understanding of the expertise, experience, and responsibilities of individual Directors and members of management, as well as the evolving requirements of the company's operations and regulatory environment.

	Directors and Competencies	Finance	Risk Management	Agriculture	Sustainability	Corporate Governance
	**Richard Okechukwu** Chairman/Non-Executive Director	✓	✓		✓	✓
	**Olasunkanmi Owoyemi** Executive Director/Managing Director	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	**Oyinkansola Owoyemi** Executive Director/ Sustainability Director		✓	✓	✓	✓
	**Kehinde Ojuawo** Non-Executive Director	✓	✓		✓	✓
	**Rabi Isma** Independent Non-Executive Director		✓		✓	✓
	**Chinonye Nzewi** Independent Non-Executive Director	✓	✓		✓	✓
	**Tinuade Awe** Independent Non-Executive Director	✓			✓	✓

Management's Role in Governance

Management is responsible for the day-to-day monitoring and management of sustainability-related and climate-related risks and opportunities across the company. Oversight of these matters is led by the Sustainability Director, who is responsible for providing strategic direction and ensuring that sustainability considerations are integrated into business operations and decision-making processes. The Sustainability Director is supported by the Sustainability Manager, who coordinates the sustainability department in the daily implementation of the company's sustainability initiatives, reporting processes, and sustainability risk management activities.

While the sustainability department plays a central coordinating role, responsibility for managing specific sustainability-related and climate-related risks and opportunities is shared across relevant functions within the company. Thus, the department works closely with other departments such as operations/procurement, human resources, finance, legal and compliance, admin/HSE and risk management to ensure that sustainability and climate-related considerations are appropriately addressed within their respective areas of responsibility.

We also have the following approved operational policies and procedures for the management of sustainability and climate related risks and opportunities include:

1. Sustainability Policy
2. Risk Management Policy
3. Diversity Equity and Inclusion Policy
4. Ecosystem Conservation Policy
5. Human RIghts Policy
6. Complaints and Grievance Mechanism Policy
7. Code of Conduct for Suppliers
8. Child Labour Policy
9. Deforestation Policy
10. Occupational Health and Safety Policy
11. Anti-Bribery and Anti-Corruption Policy
12. Health and Safety Policy
13. EUDR Compliance Framework
14. Human Rights and Labour Standards Policy
15. Responsible Procurement and Supplier Code of Conduct
16. Waste Management Framework
17. Whistleblowing Policy

These are further supported by internationally recognised management system certifications, including the following ISO standards:

- ISO 14001:2015 (Environmental Management Systems)
- ISO 45001:2018 (Occupational Health and Safety Management Systems)
- ISO 9001:2015 (Quality Management Systems)

Strategy

Overview

We recognize that sustainability-related and climate-related risks and opportunities can influence our long-term resilience, competitiveness, and value creation. We are therefore committed to ensuring that our business strategy remains responsive and forward-looking in the context of evolving regulatory conditions. These definitions of time horizons are used consistently in assessing and prioritising sustainability and climate-related risks and opportunities across the business.

1	2	3
Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term
(1–5 years)	(6–10 years)	(>10 years)

Time Horizons

> The short-term horizon aligns with operational planning and annual business cycles, the medi um-term horizon reflects medium-range strategic planning and implementation phases, while the long-term horizon captures broader structural shifts affecting the Company's future resilience and value creation.

Value chain and business model

Sunbeth's operations span two key value chain stages: upstream activities and internal operations. Sustainability-related and climate-related risks and opportunities are embedded across both.

Upstream comprises the smallholder cocoa farmers, brokers, and LBAs who supply raw beans to exporters such as Sunbeth in Nigeria. Our farmers are concentrated across eight states: Ondo, Osun, Cross River, Oyo, Ogun, Akwa Ibom, Edo and Ekiti.

Farmers
↓
Brokers
↓
LBAs
↓
Sunbeth

Internal operations covers warehousing, quality control, logistics, and corporate functions across our sites in Nigeria, including 10 warehouses and offices in Lagos, Akure, Sagamu, and Ikom.

Sustainability Risks and Opportunities

100% OPEX-Driven Impact

All major sustainability and regulatory risks (EUDR, CLMRS, Safety) currently manifest as increased operational expenses rather than direct material revenue loss.

3-Tier Sourcing Network

Cocoa moves from farmers through LBAs and brokers, making farm-level geolocation vital to secure EU market access.

7 Identified Risks

Covers child labour, local goodwill, DE&I, ethics, and worker health across communities and internal teams.

Strategy for Managing Identified Sustainability Risks/Opportunities:

This section presents an overview of the identified sustainability-related and climate-related risk and opportunities that could reasonably be expected to impact our financial position, financial performance, and cash flows and our general strategy for managing these risks and opportunities.

Description of Sustainability Risk	Time Horizon	Value Chain Concentration	Current Effects on Business Model	Anticipated Effects on Business Model	Effects on Financial Position, Performance and Cash Flow in the Reporting Period	Anticipated Financial Effects Over Time	Strategy for Managing Identified Risk
1 Human Rights							
Human rights risks, particularly child labour among smallholder farmers, remain a material sustainability issue within the cocoa sector. While we source cocoa primarily through local buying agents, smallholder farmers form the foundation of our supply chain.	Short Term/ Medium Term	Upstream	Rising human rights due diligence expectations are already driving increased investment in supplier engagement and monitoring to protect buyer confidence and market access.	Failure to effectively identify and address human rights risks within the supply chain could affect customer relationships and restrict access to certain markets, limit access to sustainable finance, and reduce competitiveness.	**Cash Flow:** Expenditure on community awareness sessions, Household surveys, remediation etc. **Financial Performance:** No material revenue loss directly attributable to this risk **Financial Position:** No provisions or contingent liabilities	Increased operating expenditure	■ Supply Chain Monitoring and Remediation ■ Farmers and Community Engagement ■ Certifications and Third-Party Verification
2 Local Community Relations							
As Nigeria's cocoa market is a free market, farmers and other supply chain actors are free to sell to competing buyers at any time. This means our continued access to supply sometimes depends on sustaining the trust, goodwill, and perceived value that keep communities engaged with our supply chain.	Short Term/ Medium Term	Upstream	Maintaining community goodwill and trust directly drives our volume growth by positioning us as the preferred buyer in an unconstrained cocoa market.	As competition for cocoa supply continues to increase, maintaining strong community relationships will become increasingly important to sustaining and growing our supply base.	**Cash Flow:** Expenditure on community needs assessments, stake-holder engagement activities, etc. **Financial Performance:** No material revenue loss directly attributable to this risk **Financial Position:** No provisions or contingent liabilities	Increased operating expenditure	■ Community Needs Assessments ■ Community Development Investments ■ Grievance and Escalation Mechanisms

Description of Sustainability Risk	Time Horizon	Value Chain Concentration	Current Effects on Business Model	Anticipated Effects on Business Model	Effects on Financial Position, Performance and Cash Flow in the Reporting Period	Anticipated Financial Effects Over Time	Strategy for Managing Identified Risk
3 Traceability to deforestation-free land							
Limited farm-level traceability across our multi-tier supply chain could hinder our ability to verify deforestation-free sourcing, risking market access, customer relationships, and competitiveness.	Short Term/ Medium Term	Upstream	Access to the EU and other major markets is increasingly dependent on our ability to demonstrate that cocoa sourced through our supply chain is traceable to deforestation-free land. As a result, traceability and geolocation data collection have become integral components of our sourcing model.	As deforestation-related due diligence requirements continue to expand across global cocoa markets, our ability to access and compete in key export markets will increasingly depend on the strength of our traceability systems.	**Cash Flow:** Expenditure on farm mapping, traceability systems and deforestation risk assessments. **Financial Performance:** These investments increased operating expenses during the reporting period. **Financial Position:** No provisions or contingent liabilities	Increased operating expenditure	■ Implementation of Deforestation-Free Sourcing Policy ■ Farm-Level Traceability and Mapping ■ Independent Verification and Risk Assessment
4 Inconsistent implementation of sustainable farming practices							
Inconsistent adoption of good agricultural, environmental, and climate-smart farming practices by farmers within our supply chain may contribute to lower productivity, declining farm resilience, and environmental degradation, affecting the long-term availability of cocoa.	Medium Term/ Long Term	Upstream	At present, this risk has not materially changed our sourcing model.	Continued inconsistent adoption of sustainable farming practices may contribute to declining farm productivity, environmental degradation, and increased climate vulnerability, reducing the resilience and productivity of the cocoa supply base over time.	**Cash Flow:** Expenditure on farmer training programmes, extension services, distribution of agricultural inputs etc **Financial Performance:** These investments increased operating expenses during the reporting period. **Financial Position:** No provisions or contingent liabilities	Increased operating expenditure	■ Farmer Training and Capacity Building ■ Provision of Agricultural Inputs ■ Monitoring and Continuous Engagement

Description of Sustainability Risk	Time Horizon	Value Chain Concentration	Current Effects on Business Model	Anticipated Effects on Business Model	Effects on Financial Position, Performance and Cash Flow in the Reporting Period	Anticipated Financial Effects Over Time	Strategy for Managing Identified Risk
5 Diversity, Equity and Inclusion							
D & I risks may affect employee engagement and organisational effectiveness, while also limiting the reach and impact of our sustainability and community development programmes.	Short Term/ Medium Term	Internal Operations, Upstream	Although there was no material effect on our business model during the reporting period, embedding inclusion and equity across our operations remains critical to sustained long-term performance.	No material effect on the business model is currently anticipated.	**Cash Flow:** Expenditure related to women economic empowerment initiatives was incurred as part of existing community engagement and sustainability programmes, and is not separately identifiable as a material cash outflow. **Financial Performance:** No material impact on revenue, operating expenses, or profitability **Financial Position:** No provisions or contingent liabilities	Increased operating expenditure	■ Inclusive Employment Practices ■ Gender-Inclusive Farmer Engagement ■ Women's Economic Empowerment Programmes
6 Ethical Business Practices							
Our business depends on maintaining the trust of customers, financiers, suppliers, regulators, and other stakeholders. Risks may arise from unethical conduct, including bribery, corruption, conflicts of interest, fraud, or non-compliance with applicable laws and policies.	Short Term/ Medium Term	Internal Operations	No material effect on the Company's business model arising from this risk were identified during the reporting period.	Effective management of ethical business conduct risks is expected to support continued access to markets, financing, and commercial relationships.	**Cash Flow:** Expenditure on governance, compliance, employee training, and ethics-related controls **Financial Performance:** No material financial losses, penalties, or revenue impacts arising from unethical conduct or compliance failures were recognised during the reporting period. **Financial Position:** No provisions or contingent liabilities	Increased operating expenditure	■ Implementation of Code of Conduct and Policies ■ Training and Awareness ■ Whistleblowing and Grievance Mechanisms

Description of Sustainability Risk	Time Horizon	Value Chain Concentration	Current Effects on Business Model	Anticipated Effects on Business Model	Effects on Financial Position, Performance and Cash Flow in the Reporting Period	Anticipated Financial Effects Over Time	Strategy for Managing Identified Risk
7 Health and Safety							
Our business activities expose employees, contractors, and other workers to health and safety risks that may arise during office operations, travel, warehousing, logistics, and field activities. Failure to effectively manage these risks could result in work-related injuries, illnesses, operational disruptions, legal liabilities, and reputational damage.	Short Term	Internal Operations	No material effect on our business model arising from health and safety risks were identified during the reporting period.	Effective risk management protects operational continuity, ensuring seamless delivery across our sourcing, warehousing, logistics, and field activities.	**Cash Flow:** Expenditure on health and safety training, awareness programmes, personal protective equipment, and other preventive measures. **Financial Performance:** No material financial losses, compensation claims, or operational disruptions arising from health and safety inci-dents were recognised during the reporting period. **Financial Position:** No provisions or contingent liabilities.	Increased operating expenditure	■ Conducting Risk Assessments ■ Training and Emergency Preparedness ■ Employee Health and Well-being Support

Sustainability Opportunities	Time Horizon	Value Chain Concentration	Current Effects on Business Model	Anticipated Effects on Business Model	Effects on Financial Position, Performance and Cash Flow in the Reporting Period	Anticipated Financial Effects Over Time	Strategy for Optimising Identified Opportunities
1 Regenerative Agriculture							
Regenerative agriculture, through practices like agroforestry, soil health, and climate-smart farming strengthens the sustainability, resilience, and long-term productivity of our essential cocoa supply chain.	Medium Term, Long Term	Upstream	Optimising Identified Opportunities	Widespread adoption of regenerative farming will boost cocoa farm resilience and productivity, ensuring a steady supply of cocoa and reinforcing our sustainable sourcing model over the long term.	**Cash Flow:** Expenditure was incurred on farmer training, distribution of shade trees etc **Financial Performance:** These activities contributed to operating expenses during the reporting period. **Financial Position:** No provisions, or contingent liabilities.	Increased operating expenditure	■ Farmer Training and Capacity Building ■ Distribution of Planting Materials ■ Integration into Responsible Sourcing Programmes
2 Market Opportunities for Sustainably Sourced Products							
Rising demand for traceable, responsible cocoa allows us to strengthen our market position and access premium markets, positioning us to capture new commercial opportunities as global sustainability requirements grow.	Short Term, Medium Term, Long Term	Downstream	Investing in certification, traceability, and responsible sourcing helps us meet customer demands, enter sustainability-focused markets, earn premiums on certified cocoa, and deeply integrate sustainability into our business operations.	Growing demand for sustainable products will help us expand our customer base, deepen client relationships, enter higher-value markets, and stand out in a competitive cocoa sourcing environment over time.	**Cash Flow:** Expenditure was incurred on certification, traceability systems, farmer engagement programmes, and other responsible sourcing initiatives designed to support the production and sale of sustainably sourced commodities. **Financial performance:** The Company generated revenue from the sale of certified cocoa and earned premiums during the reporting period, demonstrating the commercial value of sustainability-related investments. **Financial position:** No provisions, or contingent liabilities	This may increase operating costs in the short to medium term but it is expected to support premium pricing opportunities, revenue growth, access to new markets, stronger customer retention, and improved access to sustainable finance over the long term.	■ Strengthening Traceability Systems ■ Certification and Assurance ■ Customer and Market Development

Climate Risks and Opportunities

Supply Chain Diversification

Maintaining sourcing across multiple communities and states ensures stable cocoa availability and mitigates regional weather disruptions.

Climate-Smart Agriculture

Training farmers on soil conservation, water management, and shade-tree integration protects crops against heat stress and rainfall volatility.

Crop Protection Pipeline

Distributing disease-resistant cocoa seedlings and technical support guards farm yields against rising pest and disease pressure.

Strategy for Managing Identified Climate Risks/Opportunities

Physical Climate Risks	Time Horizon	Value Chain Concentration	Current Effects on Business Model	Anticipated Effects on Business Model	Effects on Financial Position, Performance and Cash Flow in the Reporting Period	Anticipated Financial Effects Over Time	Strategy for Managing Identified Risk:
1 Unpredictable weather conditions							
Changing weather patterns threaten cocoa production cycles, yields, and quality, posing a direct risk to the cocoa availability our business relies on from smallholder farmers.	Short Term/ Medium Term	Upstream	Unpredictable weather continues to impact cocoa production and sourcing conditions, though this risk required no material changes to our business model during the reporting period.	Unpredictable weather over time could lower cocoa availability, worsen bean quality, and raise sourcing costs, creating supply chain volatility that threatens the long-term resilience and efficiency of our sourcing model.	**Cash Flow:** Expenditure was incurred on farmer training, distribution of shade trees etc **Financial Performance:** These activities contributed to operating expenses during the reporting period. **Financial Position:** No provisions, or contingent liabilities.	Increased procurement costs.	■ Supply Chain Diversification ■ Farmer Training on Climate-Smart Agriculture ■ Distribution of improved planting materials
2 Increasing Pest and Disease Pressure							
Changing climatic conditions increase the spread of pests and diseases like black pod disease and cocoa mirids, threatening farm yields, bean quality, and supply chain availability for smallholder cocoa farmers.	Short Term/ Medium Term	Upstream	Pests and diseases remain an ongoing challenge within cocoa-producing regions. However, no material effect on our business model arising specifically from increased climate-related pest and disease pressure were identified during the reporting period.	Growing pest and disease pressure over time threatens yield and quality, raising sourcing costs and requiring higher investment in farmer productivity programs to protect supply resilience.	**Cash Flow:** Expenditure was incurred on farmer training, distribution of hybrid seedlings etc **Financial performance:** These activities contributed to operating expenses during the reporting period. **Financial position:** No provisions, or contingent liabilities.	Increased procurement cost, Increased investment in farmers engagement activities.	■ Farmer Training on Good Agricultural Practices ■ Regular Farmer Engagement and Technical Support ■ Distribution of Improved Planting Materials

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Strategy for Managing Identified Transition Risks

Transition Climate Risks	Time Horizon	Value Chain Concentration	Current Effects on Business Model	Anticipated Effects on Business Model	Effects on Financial Position, Performance and Cash Flow in the Reporting Period:	Anticipated Financial Effects Over Time	Strategy for Managing Identified Risk
1 Carbon Pricing							
Emerging carbon pricing mechanisms and border adjustments across global export markets threaten to increase supply chain operating costs, alter customer requirements, and impact overall competitiveness and market access.	Medium Term, Long Term	Downstream	Carbon pricing mechanisms had no material effect on the business model during the reporting period, though rising stakeholder focus on greenhouse gas emissions is driving increased customer demand for supply chain emissions data and sustainability performance.	Widespread carbon pricing and trade policies will heighten customer demands for emissions transparency and reduction, requiring the integration of climate considerations into sourcing, logistics, and operations to preserve market access.	No material cash outflows, financial performance impacts, provisions, or carbon-related contingent liabilities from carbon pricing mechanisms were recognised during the reporting period.	Future carbon charges threaten to raise operating and supply chain costs for emissions-intensive activities, though proactive emissions management can mitigate financial exposure and secure access to key markets.	■ Greenhouse Gas Emissions Measurement and Disclosure

Strategy for Optimizing Identified Climate Opportunity

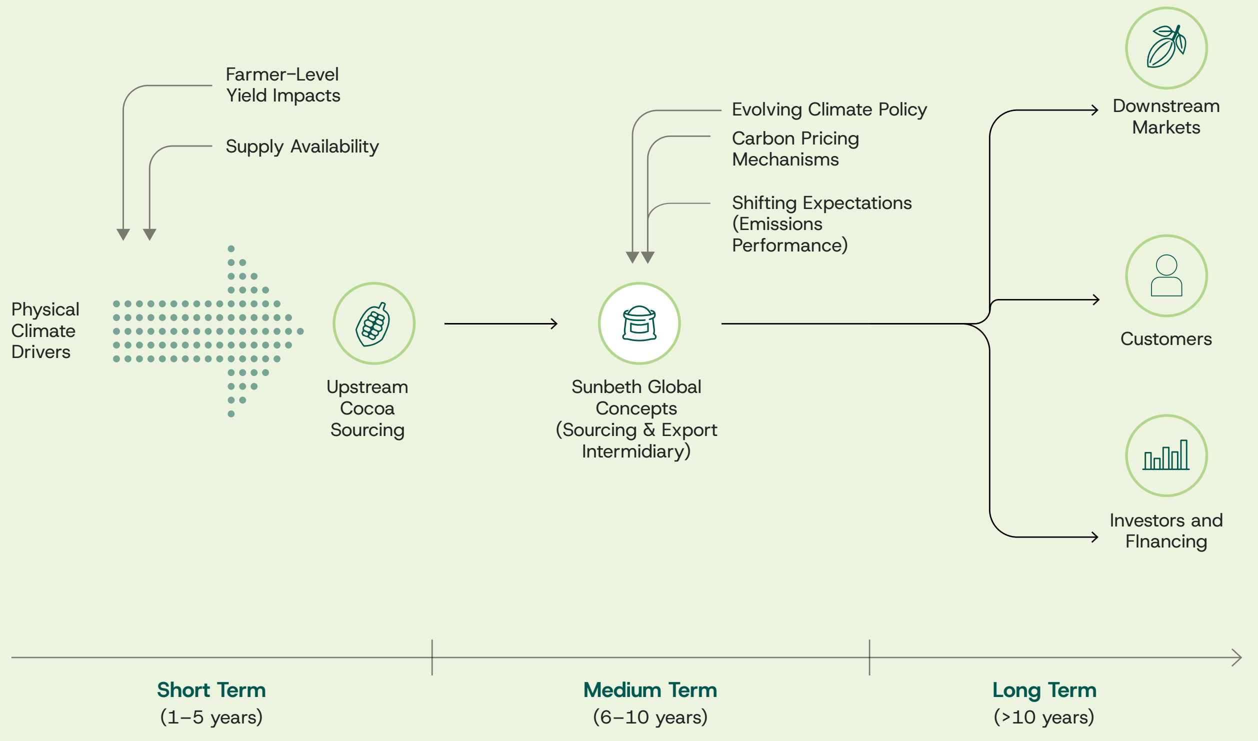
Transition Climate Risks	Time Horizon	Value Chain Concentration	Current Effects on Business Model	Anticipated Effects on Business Model	Effects on Financial Position, Performance and Cash Flow in the Reporting Period:	Anticipated Financial Effects Over Time	Strategy for Managing Identified Risk
1 Access to Climate Finance and Carbon Credits							
Growing interest from financiers, DFIs, and carbon markets in climate-smart agriculture and sustainable land management presents an opportunity to access climate finance and carbon credit markets. By investing in sustainable practices and climate resilience across our supply chain, we can attract additional funding and generate long-term value for business growth.	Medium Term, Long Term	Upstream	Our sustainability programmes, including farmer training, agroforestry initiatives, and traceability systems, have strengthened our positioning with sustainability-focused financiers and development partners. However, climate finance and carbon credits do not currently represent a material source of revenue for us	Scaled participation in climate finance and carbon credit programmes offers potential long-term funding to expand supply chain sustainability, boost farmer engagement, and reinforce sourcing model resilience.	**Cash Flow:** Investments continued in sustainability initiatives—including farmer training, agroforestry, traceability, and climate resilience—to support future climate finance and carbon market opportunities. **Financial performance:** No material revenue from climate finance or carbon credit generation was recognised during the reporting period. **Financial position:** No climate finance or carbon credit assets were recognised during the reporting period.	Successful access to climate finance and carbon credit opportunities may provide additional funding sources, reduce the cost of capital, support investment in sustainability programmes, and create new revenue opportunities over the long term.	■ Scaling Agroforestry and Climate-Smart Agriculture Programmes ■ Strengthening Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) Systems ■ Engaging Climate Finance and Carbon Market Partners

Climate Resilience

Our climate-related risks are assessed across physical and transition dimensions. As a cocoa sourcing and export intermediary with no direct farm ownership, physical risks manifest upstream through impacts on farmer-level yield and supply availability.

Transition risks manifest through exposure to evolving climate policy, potential carbon pricing mechanisms, and shifting customer, investor, and financing expectations around emissions performance.

The analysis covers short (1–5 years), medium (6–10 years), and long-term (>10 years) horizons.



Mapping Climate Risks Across the Value Chain

Physical Risk Scenario Analysis

Based on IPCC Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSPs)

Sourcing is concentrated across Ondo, Ekiti, Cross River, Osun, Oyo, Akwa Ibom, Edo and Ogun State. The physical risks identified include unpredictable weather conditions and increased pest and disease incidence, both of which affect cocoa yield and supply availability in these regions.

SSP1-2.6 — Low Emissions (~1.3°C warming)

Climate conditions remain relatively stable. Weather variability and pest/disease pressure are low, with minimal disruption to cocoa yields. Sunbeth's supply chain remains stable across all horizons and current strategy suffices.

Resilience: Strong. No material strategy adjustments required.

SSP2-4.5 — Intermediate Emissions (~1.8–2.2°C warming)

Climatic conditions become more adversely intense and lead to increase in the spread of pests and diseases like black pod disease. By the long term, some sourcing areas experience agro-climatic suitability decline.

Resilience: Moderate. Expanded farmer engagement and sourcing diversification become necessary to maintain supply reliability.

SSP5-8.5 — High Emissions (~2.8°C+ warming)

Severe and frequent weather events drive acute supply shortfalls in the short term. Over the medium-to-long term, widespread yield decline, farmer migration, and land-use change across Nigeria create structural sourcing risk.

Resilience: Requires aggressive adaptation — sourcing diversification, and active upstream climate support.

Transition Risk Scenario Analysis

As part of our climate resilience assessment, we have considered the potential financial and operational implications of carbon costs across the short, medium, and long term under a range of climate pathways (IPCC SSP, NGFS Net Zero and IEA NZE). This assessment is intended to improve our understanding of how evolving climate policy, market expectations, and transition risks could affect our business over time.

At present, Nigeria does not operate a formal, economy-wide carbon pricing mechanism. Accordingly, we are not currently exposed to direct domestic carbon pricing costs in its operations. However, we recognize that the regulatory landscape may evolve as Nigeria strengthens its climate commitments, implements tighter emissions management requirements, or adopts market-based mechanisms, carbon taxes, emissions trading systems, or sector-specific compliance obligations in the future.

3 Risk Drivers

Evolving Climate Policy, Market Expectations, and Transition Risks.

4 Future Mechanisms

Carbon Taxes, Emissions Trading Systems, Tighter Emissions Management, and Sector-Specific Obligations.

To support resilience planning, we have considered different climate pathways, including lower-ambition and higher-ambition transition scenarios, and assessed the potential effect of rising carbon costs over

Short term:
Limited direct impact due to the absence of an explicit carbon price in Nigeria, though indirect impacts may emerge through changing stakeholder expectations, customer requirements, financing conditions, and supply chain pressures.

Medium term:
Possible increase in transition risk if carbon regulations, emissions reporting requirements, fuel standards, or sector-specific controls become more stringent. This could increase operating costs, compliance costs, and capital expenditure requirements.

Long term:
Under more ambitious decarbonisation pathways, we could face more material financial exposure from carbon pricing, tighter emissions limits, technology transition requirements, and market shifts toward lower-carbon products and operations.

Although no direct carbon pricing regime currently applies in Nigeria, a future tightening of emission control regulation could have several implications for our business, including:

- Increased capital investment in cleaner technologies, energy efficiency, monitoring systems, and process improvements;
- Increased compliance and reporting obligations;
- Potential changes in asset valuations, project economics, and long-term investment decisions;
- Greater commercial and reputational pressure from investors, customers, and other stakeholders to demonstrate emissions management and decarbonization progress.

In response, we continue to monitor policy developments in Nigeria and internationally and considers climate-related transition risks, including potential carbon cost exposure, in its strategic planning. This approach supports better preparedness for a range of regulatory and market outcomes and helps strengthen the long-term resilience of the business.

Quantitative modelling of financial exposure to both physical and transition risks has not yet been performed. This analysis is currently qualitative and scenario-based and is expected to evolve toward more quantitative modelling as our reporting landscape matures.

Risk Management

Risk Management Approach

We manage sustainability-related and climate-related risks through a structured, organisation-wide approach that is fully integrated into our Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) framework. These risks are not considered separately but are assessed together with other strategic and operational risks, with attention given to their potential severity, likelihood, and the time horizon over which they may materialise.

Sustainability and Climate-Related Risks

Identification of Sustainability and Climate-Related Risks

We identify sustainability and climate-related risks through a structured process embedded in our ERM framework. This includes upstream sourcing activities involving smallholder farmers, brokers, and LBAs, as well as internal operations such as warehousing, logistics, and corporate functions. Inputs include internal operational data, supplier feedback, field-level observations, and external sources such as regulatory updates, industry developments, and sustainability frameworks.

Climate-related risks identified through our scenario analysis — covering physical risk pathways (IPCC SSPs) and transition risk pathways (NGFS Net Zero, IEA NZE), as set out in our Climate Resilience disclosure — are incorporated into this same identification process.

Prioritisation and Assessment of Sustainability/Climate-Related Risk

Identified risks, whether sustainability or climate-related, are assessed and prioritised based on their likelihood, potential impact, and relevance to business continuity, compliance requirements, and stakeholder expectations.

Both qualitative judgement and operational indicators are used in the evaluation, with greater focus placed on risks that could significantly affect supply chain stability, market access, or regulatory compliance.

Management of Sustainability and Climate-Related Risks

We manage sustainability and climate-related risks through targeted actions implemented across relevant business functions and supply chain partners.

This is covered in detail under the Strategy section of this Report.

Monitoring of Sustainability and Climate-Related Risks

Sustainability and climate-related risks are monitored through ongoing operational oversight, supplier interactions, internal reporting, and periodic reviews, ensuring emerging risks are identified early and addressed within the broader risk management framework.

Risk owners monitor risks relevant to their respective areas on an ongoing basis, with performance and emerging risks reported to the R&S Committee at each of its quarterly meetings. Material risks or significant changes in risk exposure are escalated by the R&S Committee to the full Board.

Metrics and Targets

Overview

This section provides disclosures on our performance in relation to sustainability and climate-related risks and opportunities, including progress towards set targets. Please note that as of the reporting period, the progress on these targets has not been validated by an external third party. We are however evaluating options for third-party validation as part of our roadmap to enhance credibility and transparency.

Sustainability related metrics and targets

A Sources of sustainability metrics: Entity-Developed Metrics

We have developed sustainability metrics to monitor and assess performance on the material sustainability topics identified through our materiality assessment process. These metrics were designed to reflect our specific operational context, sustainability priorities, and stakeholder expectations, and are defined internally based on the outcomes of our materiality assessment and broader sustainability management processes.

In developing these metrics, we considered relevant international sustainability reporting frameworks, best practices in the cocoa industry which is our primary market and the expectations of our key stakeholders. The resulting metrics are tailored to our business activities and reporting objectives.

Depending on the nature of the topic being measured, our metrics are disclosed as:

Absolute measures: Standalone figures reflecting scale or volume, such as the number of community projects delivered annually, or the number of shade trees distributed.

Relative measures: Figures expressed in relation to another metric to show proportion or intensity, such as female representation as a percentage of total workforce.

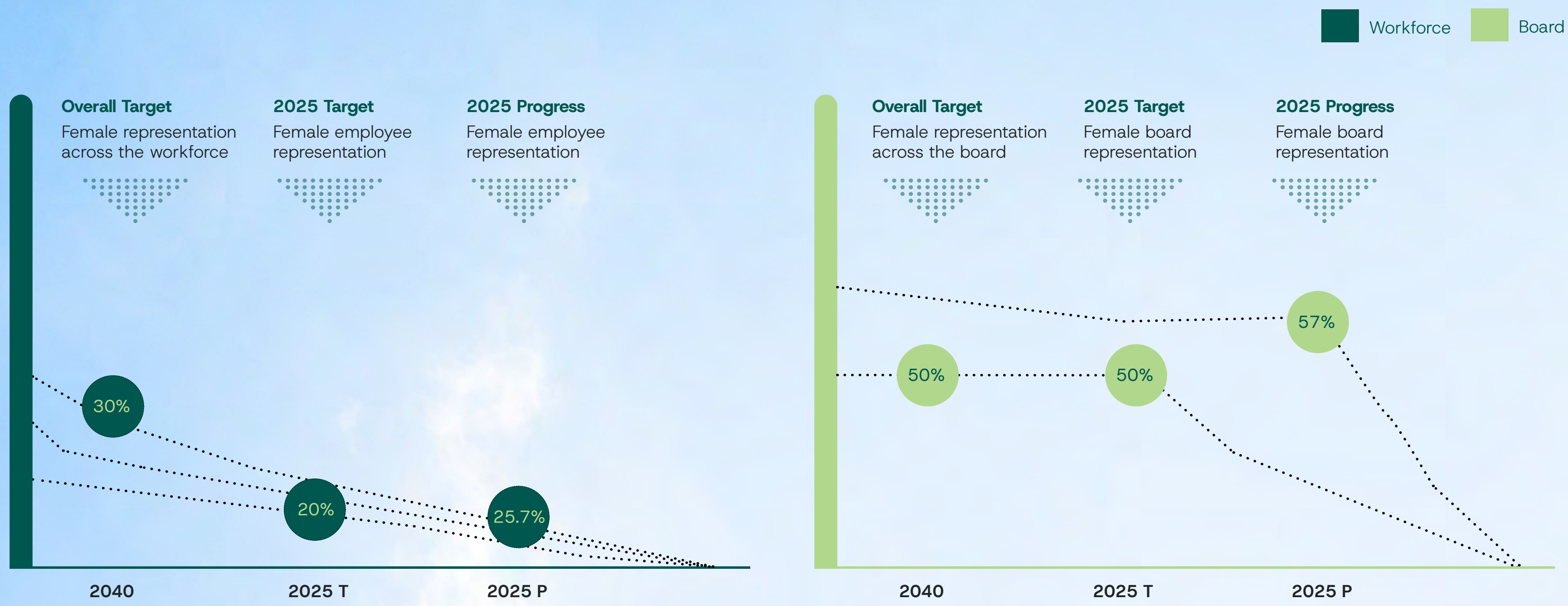
Qualitative measures: Narrative or status-based assessments of progress against sustainability objectives, commitments, and targets, such as our progress toward 100% remediation of identified child labour cases.

The methodology used to calculate each metric is documented internally and is based on data collected through operational records, programme monitoring activities, supplier assessments, stakeholder engagement processes, and other relevant management systems. Inputs and assumptions vary depending on the metric being reported.

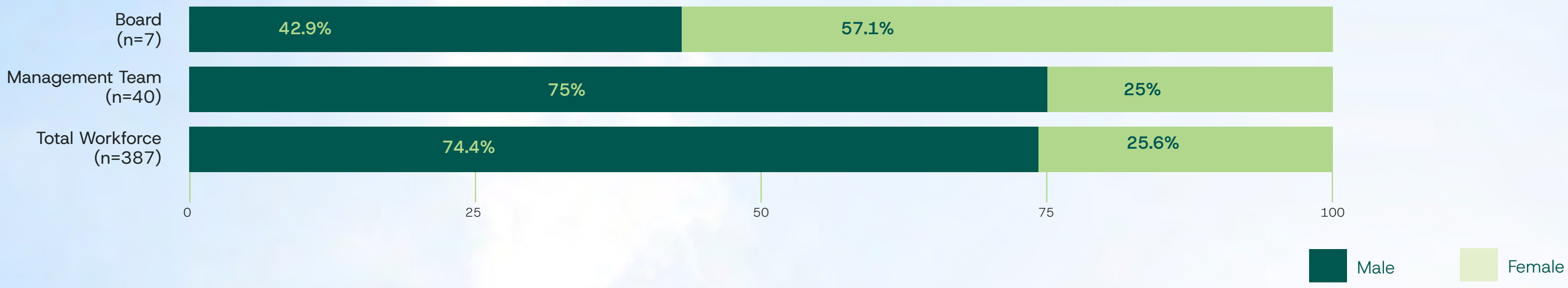
In this report, progress on these metrics is also presented under two broad themes: "Thriving People and Communities" and "Protecting the environment".

Thriving People and Communities

1 Diversity, equity and inclusion



Percentage Breakdown



In furtherance of our commitment to diversity, we have a Diversity, Equity and Inclusion (DEI) Policy guiding our commitment to a workplace where all employees are treated with dignity, respect, and fairness, and have equal opportunity to thrive. The Policy promotes diversity across all levels of the organisation, including leadership and the Board, and fosters an inclusive culture where different perspectives and backgrounds are valued and leveraged to drive innovation and performance. This includes inclusive recruitment, equitable access to learning and career development, fair and transparent promotion processes, and flexible working arrangements to support women's career progression.

Beyond competitive wages, we also invest in the wellbeing of our people through a robust benefits package extended equally to all employees, regardless of gender. Working parents are supported through generous leave provisions, up to six months of maternity leave and ten days of paternity leave. All full-time staff are enrolled in a Group Life Assurance policy alongside a wide-ranging HMO plan, with coverage spanning in-patient and out-patient care, dental and optical services, specialist consultations, surgical procedures, mental health support, and preventive health screenings.

1,500+ Female Farmers Trained

Over 1,500 women received training on good agricultural practices in 2025—representing more than a quarter of all farmers reached through our inclusive supply chain programmes.

Our commitment to inclusion extends beyond our workforce to the farming communities across our supply chain, where limited participation of women and other underrepresented groups in agricultural value chains can otherwise result in unequal access to training, resources, economic opportunities, and decision-making.

To address this, our farmer engagement and training programmes are designed to be actively inclusive of women. In 2025, 6,000+ farmers were trained on good agricultural practices, of whom 1,500+ were women. Alongside this general training, our Women Empowerment Programme (WEP) trained 150 women on income diversifying skills such as tie and dye fabric making, and rattan crafts.

15 of these women received start-up. These women were subsequently commissioned to produce the fabric used at our 2025 End of Year party, providing early evidence of the programme's impact in generating sustainable income opportunities for participants.

Access to inputs such as seedlings and shade trees is also specifically designed to be inclusive of women, with eligibility criteria structured so that a lack of formal land ownership, a common barrier for women in farming communities, does not preclude participation. Building on this, women are also actively encouraged to join Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLAs), which strengthen financial resilience and also contributes to addressing issues around child labour. To date, we have supported the establishment of 24 VSLAs across 20 communities, reaching 353 women who now have structured access to savings and credit through these groups.

We believe every woman deserves the opportunity to build beyond what she knows today. Through practical skills and entrepreneurship support, we help women turn their abilities into income, confidence and new possibilities for themselves and their families. Empowerment begins with an opportunity

Katheryne Salihu
Sustainability Executive (Projects)
Sunbeth Global Concepts Limited

2 Health and Safety

Type	Overall Target	2025 Target	Progress
Fatality rate	Zero Annually	Zero	Zero

We recognise that the health, safety and wellbeing of employees are essential to operational excellence and sustainable business performance. We therefore maintain health and safety measures designed to identify and manage workplace risks, supported by employee engagement, awareness initiatives and ongoing capacity-building efforts to encourage safe work practices across its operations.

In 2025, we recorded a Recordable Injury Rate (RIR) of 1.482. Approximately 145 employees participated in health and safety training and awareness programmes during the reporting period. Training topics included stress and fatigue management, the cost of accidents, workers' responsibilities regarding the use of personal protective equipment (PPE), distracted walking and distracted working, fire safety and emergency drills, evacuation procedures, induction and defensive driving, as well as first aid and basic life support, among others. These initiatives were aimed at strengthening hazard recognition, promoting individual accountability, and reinforcing a proactive approach to incident prevention.

> With a Recordable Injury Rate of 1.482 in 2025, our ongoing capacity-building efforts continue to strengthen hazard recognition and reinforce a proactive approach to incident prevention.

Sunbeth Occupational Health and Management System

We operate a robust Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) Management System that is designed to provide a safe and healthy workplace for all employees, contractors and visitors. Our Occupational Health and Safety Management Systems (OHSMS) is implemented in accordance with the requirements of ISO 45001:2018 and reflects our commitment to preventing work-related injuries and ill health while continually improving health and safety performance.

Our OHS Management System is built on the principles of risk-based thinking and continuous improvement and includes the following key elements:

Leadership and Commitment: Top Management provides strategic direction, resources, and active leadership to promote a strong safety culture across all operations.

Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment: Systematic processes are in place to identify workplace hazards, assess risks, and implement appropriate controls using the hierarchy of controls.

Legal and Other Compliance: The organisation identifies, monitors, and complies with applicable occupational health and safety legislation, regulatory requirements, and other obligations.

Operational Planning and Control: Safe systems of work, standard operating procedures, permit-to-work systems, and contractor management processes are implemented to ensure operational safety.

Employee Participation and Consultation: Employees are encouraged to actively participate in health and safety initiatives.

Competence, Training, and Awareness: Regular training, induction, and competency development programmes ensure that employees understand their health and safety responsibilities.

Emergency Preparedness and Response: Emergency response plans, drills, and resources are maintained to effectively respond to potential emergencies and minimize their impact.

Incident Reporting and Investigation: All incidents, near misses, unsafe acts and conditions are promptly reported, investigated, and analysed to identify root causes and implement actions.

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: Health and safety performance is monitored through inspections, audits, compliance assessments, (KPIs), and management reviews.

Continuous Improvement: Insights from safety audits, inspections, investigations, feedback, and performance evaluations are used to continuously improve the Occupational Health and Safety Management System.

Hazard Identification and Risk Management

We conduct routine and non-routine hazard identification and risk assessments across cocoa handling, warehouse, warehousing, loading/unloading, maintenance, administrative, and logistics activities. Hazards such as slips, trips, chemical exposure, and heavy load handling are assessed using the hierarchy of controls; elimination, engineering, administrative measures, and PPE.

Assessments are carried out by trained HSE officers and supervisors, with results used to update risk registers and continuously improve the OHSMS.

Hazard Reporting

Workers and contractors report hazards via supervisors, HSE officers, or the QR code reporting system. Reports are confidential, and workers are protected against reprisals.

Right to Stop Work

Workers can stop work or leave unsafe situations, such as during cocoa handling, chemical use, or equipment operation, and any other unsafe conditions within the facilities without fear of reprisal. Supervisors support safe work stoppage.

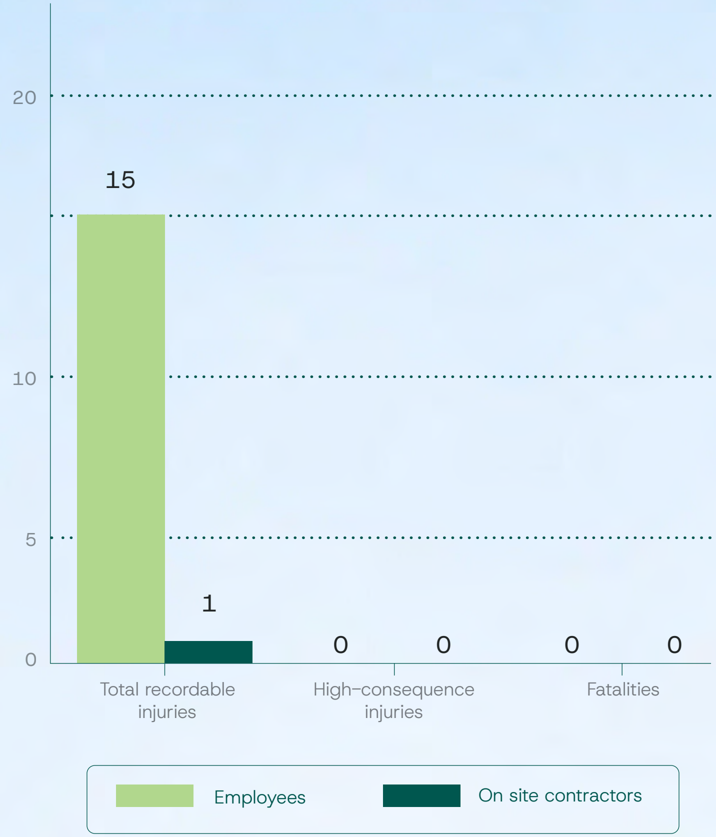
Workplace related injuries

During the reporting period, we recorded workplace related injuries among employees and on-site contractors as follows:

Incident Investigation and Improvement

All incidents are promptly investigated to identify hazards, assess risks, and implement corrective actions using the hierarchy of controls. Findings are used to improve procedures, training, and the OHSMS to prevent recurrence.

Workplace Safety Incident and Injury Summary



Key Insights from the Chart

Across both employees and on-site contractors, there were 16 total recordable injuries—all minor in nature (15 employees, 1 contractor), primarily involving cuts, bruises, and slips during cocoa handling, warehouse work, and manual handling. Crucially, there were zero high-consequence injuries and zero fatalities across all worker groups.

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Workplace Injury

Injury	Details
I Main types of injury	Cuts, bruises, and slips/trips
II Work-related hazards with potential for high-consequence injury	Heavy lifting, manual handling of cocoa bags, and slips/trips
III How hazards were identified	Risk assessments, incident investigations, and workplace inspections
IV High-consequence injuries during the reporting period	None
V Risk control measures	Engineering controls, administrative controls (safe work procedures and toolbox talks), and personal protective equipment (PPE) following the hierarchy of controls

3 Human rights – child labour and forced labour

Type	Target	Progress
Child labour prevalence rate	100% remediation for all identified cases	Our monitoring activities identified 80 cases of children at risk of child labour. All 80 children identified received necessary support.

CLMRS is more than a monitoring system; it is a commitment to protecting children through informed action. It enables us to identify risks early, engage families constructively and address the root causes of child labour. Real impact begins when data becomes action. Every insight is an opportunity to protect a child, strengthen a family and build a more sustainable cocoa sector for generations to come.

Temidayo Owolabi
Senior Sustainability Executive (CLMRS)
Sunbeth Global Concepts Limited

Child Labour Monitoring and Remediation System

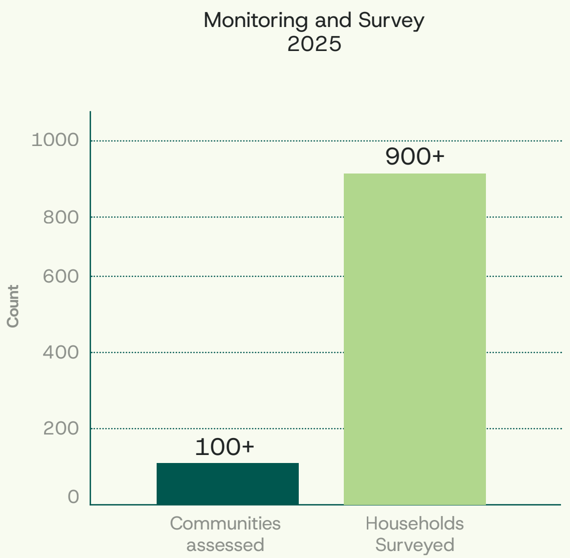
Our CLMRS meets the definition as prescribed by the ICI. Awareness raising takes place at both community and household level, with trained and equipped personnel visiting households to share information with adults and children on child labour and the harm it causes.

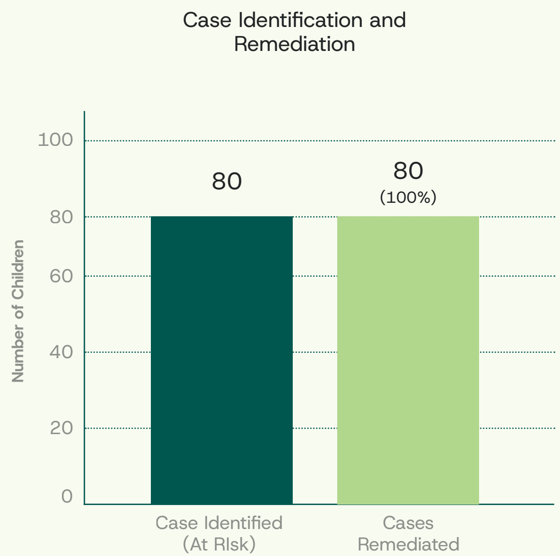
On identification of cases, we currently run a system where we conduct a community assessment using the Protective Community Index (PCI) survey to classify communities based on how protective they are, and categorise them by risk level. Communities classified as high risk are prioritised for household surveys, which we use to monitor and identify cases of child labour at the household level.
Communities classified as low and medium risk continue to receive awareness-raising activities and are periodically reassessed through the PCI survey, allowing us to track any change in their risk classification over time and escalate them to household-level monitoring should their risk profile increase.

Based on our findings, we provide support at the child, household and/or community level. Some forms of support available under our system, based on findings, include at the child level facilitating enrollment in school and support with school and learning materials; at household level, Women's Empowerment Programs and Village Savings and Loan Associations; and at community level, construction and renovation of schools. We also have a system in place to follow up on identified cases at defined intervals.

In 2025, over 100 communities were assessed 900+ households were surveyed, and 80 cases of children at risk of child labour were identified. These children were not confirmed to be engaged in the worst forms of child labour but were assessed to be particularly vulnerable due to factors such as limited access to education, lack of legal identity documentation, and household socio-economic challenges. As support for these children, we resensitized their parents and provided school kits to support attendance.

We are also proud to report that in 2025, we became the first Nigerian company to join the International Cocoa Initiative, the global nonprofit dedicated to eliminating child labour and forced labour in West African cocoa production, demonstrating our commitment to addressing these risks in partnership with a leading international body in this space.





Key Pillars of our Ethical Sourcing and Labour Practice

Prohibition of Child and Forced Labour across our operations

While our child and forced labour due diligence in the cocoa supply chain is addressed through our Child Labour Monitoring and Remediation System (CLMRS) across farming communities, we recognize that safeguarding against these risks must also extend to our own direct operations including our offices, warehouses, and directly employed workforce.

Prohibition of Forced Labour

In line with the Nigerian Labour Act, ILO Conventions 29 and 105 on Forced Labour, the 2014 Protocol to Convention No. 29 and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs), we ensure that all employment is entered into voluntarily and formalized through written contracts that clearly set out terms of engagement, remuneration, working hours, and the right to terminate employment without penalty. We do not retain original identity documents, travel documents, or financial instruments of employees as a condition of employment, and do not impose recruitment fees or debt-based obligations that could constrain an employee's freedom to leave their role.

Recruitment and Age Verification

Our HR policies prohibit the employment of any individual below the legal working age as defined under Nigerian labour law and in line with ILO Minimum Age Convention (No. 138). All prospective employees are required to provide verifiable proof of age and identity, including national identification, birth certificates, or other government-issued documents, as a condition of employment. This verification step is applied uniformly across all direct hires, including casual and contract labour engaged at our warehouses and offices.

Third-Party and Contract Labour

Where we engage contract labour or third-party service providers for warehouse and logistics operations, contractual agreements include clauses requiring compliance with our labour standards, including age verification and prohibition of forced labour practices.

Grievance Mechanisms

Employees have access to a confidential whistleblowing channel through which concerns, including potential labour rights violations can be raised without fear of retaliation. Reports are reviewed by HR and Internal Audit and escalated to top management where appropriate.

4 Local communities' relations

Type	Overall Target	2025 Target	Progress
Community projects coverage	300 community projects by 2040	20 community projects	11 solar boreholes as capital investment community projects in 2025 across 11 communities.

We adopt a needs-based approach to community development, recognising that meaningful interventions must be informed by the priorities and realities of the communities in which we operate. Through Community Needs Assessments conducted across our cocoa-sourcing communities, we engage community leaders and our farmers to identify key development gaps and opportunities. These assessments cover critical areas including health, education, water access, community infrastructure, and child protection.

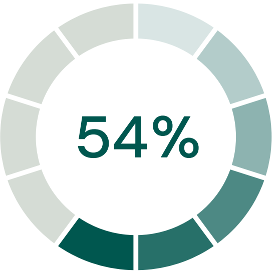
Insights from these assessments inform the development of Community Action Plans, which guide targeted, locally relevant interventions in collaboration with implementation partners.

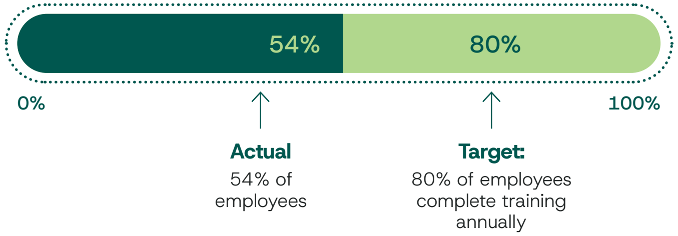
In 2025, as part of our response to identified water access challenges, we provided 11 boreholes to communities experiencing critical water shortages. By taking this approach, we are better able to direct resources where they are most needed, strengthen community resilience, and support sustainable development outcomes in the communities we serve.

5 Ethical business practices and anti-corruption

Type

Anti-Corruption Training Completion





We conduct our business in a manner that promotes integrity, transparency, and accountability. Our ethical business practices are guided by policies and procedures designed to ensure compliance with applicable laws and uphold a zero-tolerance approach to bribery, corruption, and other forms of unethical conduct.

To reinforce these standards, we maintain grievance mechanisms at both the Company and supply chain levels, providing employees, suppliers, farmers, and other stakeholders with accessible channels to raise concerns or report suspected misconduct without fear of retaliation. All reported grievances are reviewed through established processes to support fair and timely resolution. During the 2025 reporting period, no grievances relating to ethical business practices, corruption, or other forms of misconduct were reported through our internal or supply chain grievance mechanisms.

In 2025, 54% of employees completed anti-corruption training, below our target of 80%. In response, we plan to strengthen awareness and participation through improved training scheduling, regular reminders and follow-up and enhanced monitoring of completion rates.

Protecting the Environment

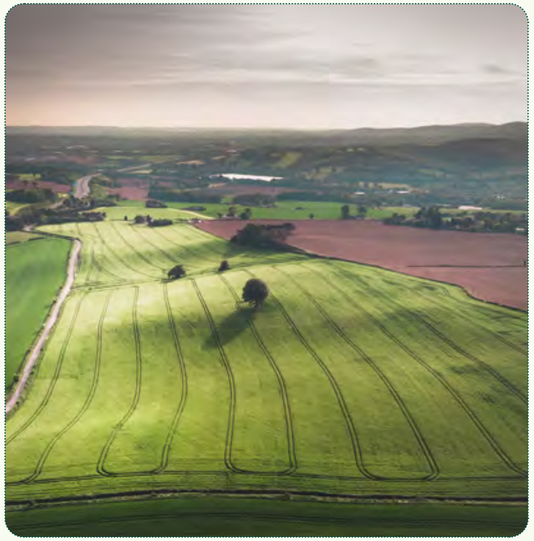
6 Traceability across value chain to deforestation free land

Type	Target Goal (2050)	Current Progress (2025)
Traceability to Farm/ Production Plot	100% Deforestation-free volumes source	140k+ Cocoa farmlands mapped to supply chain

Deforestation Risk Assessment Procedure

We apply a structured deforestation risk assessment process across our sourcing base, beginning with farm-level geolocation, where every plot is mapped to a verified polygon boundary. Through Meridia, each polygon is screened against satellite-derived land-cover data to determine whether deforestation or forest degradation has occurred after 31 December 2020, the EUDR cut-off date. In parallel, each plot is cross-checked against forest reserves, and other protected or high conservation value areas, among other checks to confirm sourcing does not occur within restricted zones.

Where a plot is flagged by Meridia for deforestation risk, we conduct ground-truthing to verify the finding on the ground before any decision is made on the plot's status.



As deforestation risk can emerge after a plot has been onboarded to our system, mapped plots are subject to ongoing periodic re-screening against updated satellite data.

Sunbeth has invested significant time, effort and resources to achieve EUDR compliance across its entire cocoa supply chain. This commitment places the company among the leaders not only in Nigeria, but across the global cocoa sector. I believe Sunbeth's strategy—supporting the prevention of deforestation while building a fully traceable and EUDR-compliant supply chain—will create substantial long-term value for the company and make an important contribution to the continued development of Nigeria's cocoa sector.

Nicko Debenham
Sustainability Solutions Limited

Traceability

Traceability is the foundation on which our responsible sourcing commitments stand. Our traceability system is built around the actual structure of our supply chain, integrating the key actors who handle cocoa between farm gate and export: farmers, brokers, and LBAs. Each of these actors plays a defined role in data capture and aggregation at the point of sourcing, and our systems are designed to keep information flowing seamlessly from the point of purchase through to export documentation. This gives us continuous visibility across our procurement network and clear accountability at every stage of the chain.

Digital infrastructure

To strengthen data integrity, we rely on two core technology partnerships:

- TraceX supports structured data collection and farm-level traceability management, giving us a consistent record of farmer, plot, and transaction data across our sourcing network.
- Meridia supports geolocation validation, deforestation risk assessment, and data quality assurance, allowing us to verify that mapped plots are accurately located and free of deforestation.

> Our investment in farm mapping, traceability, supplier engagement, and robust due diligence systems supports our EUDR compliance efforts by strengthening confidence in the origin and integrity of the cocoa we source.

Oluwatobi Oguntade
Assistant Sustainability Manager

Traceability at scale

As of the current reporting period, we have polygon-mapped over 140,000 hectares of cocoa-producing land, a foundation that supports both farm-level traceability and our readiness for the EU Deforestation Regulation. This mapping covers more than 30,000 farmers across our key sourcing regions in Nigeria, spanning Ondo, Ekiti, Cross River, Osun, Oyo, Akwa Ibom, Edo and Ogun States. Of these, over 6,000 farmers are engaged directly through our extension services and community programmes, giving us a deeper, higher-touch relationship with a meaningful subset of our mapped supply base.

EUDR Compliance

Our traceability infrastructure is what allows us to move from general deforestation-free commitments to demonstrable compliance with the EU Deforestation Regulation. Rather than treating EUDR as a separate exercise, we have built our traceability and due diligence systems so that EUDR readiness is a direct output of how we source, verify, and document movement of cocoa across our supply chain. Our end-to-end model links farm-level geolocation data, farmer-level legality assurance (including CLMRS coverage), and shipment-level reconciliation, so that every consignment can be traced back to specific, pre-validated farmers and plots. This is supported by our administrative traceability (including farmer and polygon pre-validation and yield-based volume controls) working in parallel with physical traceability (segregated chain of custody from first aggregator through to our own warehouse with supporting documentary evidence), reconciled against one another before any shipment.

Certification as a complementary layer

In 2025, we sourced and sold 4,600 MT of Rainforest Alliance-certified cocoa, all fully traceable to deforestation-free land, representing approximately 8% of our total 2025 volumes of 58,000+ MT. For the 2025/2026 season, we expanded our certified farmer groups to 6, now representing a combined capacity of over 25,000 MT of Rainforest Alliance-certified beans. We also successfully completed our Supply Chain Certificate audit, formally certifying our ability to supply certified beans at varying levels of traceability to meet the differentiated requirements of our off-takers.

Partner Spotlight 1

Sunbeth's Engagement with Meridia

Thomas Vaassen,
Chief Executive Officer
Meridia

Interviewer

What is Meridia's role in validating the quality and integrity of Sunbeth's farm and supply chain data, particularly in relation to geolocation accuracy and farm boundary verification?

Thomas

In Nigerian cocoa supply chains, smallholder farm data is often collected by multiple parties using different methods, resulting in errors such as overlapping plot boundaries, duplicate records, GPS inaccuracies, that can cause consignments to fail regulatory checks or buyers' due diligence processes. Meridia Verify® assesses the quality and integrity of Sunbeth's farm plot data through automated geospatial tests covering structural integrity, consistency, and plausibility. These checks identify issues such as overlapping boundaries between plots, implausible farm shapes or locations, and duplicate records that would overstate production area. Every farm plot receives a risk score and users can review flagged records, apply corrections, and maintain a full audit trail of all decisions.

Interviewer

How does Meridia assess deforestation risk across Sunbeth's mapped supply chain, and what tools, methodologies, or datasets are used in this process?

Thomas

For a Nigerian cocoa exporter, a deforestation flag on a farm plot can mean losing a buyer contract, failing an EUDR submission, or being excluded from premium markets. Getting this assessment right, and being able to stand behind it, is therefore a direct commercial and reputational concern. Meridia Verify® assesses each farm plot against validated global deforestation datasets, including the ICE CoT EUDR Deforestation Map, to identify any overlap with forest loss after the EUDR cut-off date of December 31, 2020. Unlike general-purpose public deforestation datasets, the ICE CoT EUDR Deforestation Map is built specifically to the EUDR definition of forest, thereby reducing false positives and ensuring the assessment reflects what regulators and buyers require.

The methodology is independently audited by EY under ISAE 3000 standards, giving Sunbeth and its buyers confidence that the findings are robust and defensible. Flagged plots are then reviewed through Visual Inspection, using PlanetScope satellite imagery with year-by-year switching. Human analysts verify results plot by plot using before-and after imagery to distinguish genuine cases from false positives. Assessments also cover protected areas, and country-specific legal frameworks.

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7 Regenerative Agriculture

Type	Target	Progress
Sustainable farming practices such as soil restoration practices and agroforestry	100,000 farmers trained by 2040	In 2025, we trained over 6,000 farmers on good agricultural and environmental practices such as Integrated Pest and Disease Management, Shade tree Management, Safe Agrochemical handling, Proper waste disposal as well as Buffer Zone management. We also distributed 60,000 hybrid cocoa seedlings to 3000 farmers in support of the trainings we provided to them during the year. These seedlings are hybrid TC series seedlings that have better characteristics such as better resistance to pest and diseases, faster production. These would contribute to reducing sustainability risks related to inconsistent adoption of sustainability practices.
	300,000 shade trees distributed by 2040	We distributed 15,000 economic shade trees (African bush mango and African locust beans) to 3000 farmers in Ondo and Cross river states to enhance shade cover, improve environmental sustainability, and create additional income opportunities.

Biodiversity Protection

Cocoa cultivation in Nigeria's forest-fringe growing regions carries inherent biodiversity risk, particularly where agricultural expansion has historically encroached on primary and secondary forest cover. We therefore recognize that protecting biodiversity in Nigeria's cocoa-growing landscapes is inseparable from the long-term sustainability of the communities and ecosystems we source from. As an intermediary without owned farms, we advance biodiversity protection primarily through farmer-facing interventions delivered across our sourcing network.

Farmer Training on Biodiversity-Friendly Practices

Our farmer training programmes incorporate guidance on biodiversity-conscious farming, equipping farmers with practical knowledge on preserving existing tree cover, avoiding encroachment into forested and ecologically sensitive areas, and adopting cultivation practices that support rather than degrade local ecosystems. This training is delivered alongside our broader farmer capacity-building efforts and reaches farmers across our mapped network of farmers.

Shade Trees Distribution

To support agroforestry adoption at the farm level, we distribute shade tree seedlings to participating farmers encouraging the integration of native and beneficial tree species into cocoa farming systems. Shade-grown cocoa systems help maintain habitat connectivity for local wildlife, improve soil structure and fertility, and enhance farm resilience to climate variability, while reducing reliance on monoculture practices that diminish biodiversity value over time.

> We support farmers with improved cocoa and shade tree seedlings to rejuvenate farms, improve productivity and strengthen resilience. By investing in healthier farms today, we are helping farmers build more productive and sustainable cocoa landscapes for tomorrow.

Patrick Akan
Asst. Sustainability Manager

Partner Spotlight 2

Sunbeth's Collaboration with Touton

At Touton Nigeria, we believe that building a sustainable cocoa supply chain requires strong partnerships founded on trust, shared values, and a commitment to continuous improvement. Our collaboration with Sunbeth Global Concepts demonstrates how sustainability objectives can be translated into meaningful actions that benefit farmers, their families, and cocoa-growing communities. Through this partnership, we have continued to strengthen responsible sourcing while supporting initiatives that create long-term social, economic, and environmental value.

Over the course of our collaboration, Sunbeth has played an important role in implementing sustainability programmes across cocoa-growing communities. These efforts have included farmer registration and farm mapping, traceability, Rainforest Alliance certification support, farmer capacity building, child protection interventions, and women's economic empowerment initiatives. Through its close engagement with farmers and local communities, Sunbeth has contributed to improving supply chain transparency while supporting compliance with evolving customer expectations and international sustainability requirements.

As sustainability expectations continue to evolve, we value our partnership with Sunbeth and look forward to building on the progress we have achieved together. By continuing to strengthen traceability, improve farmer productivity, protect children, empower women, and promote responsible environmental practices, we are confident that our collective efforts will contribute to a more resilient, transparent, and sustainable cocoa supply chain that benefits farmers, customers, and the communities we serve

Tolulope Balogun,
Sustainability Manager,
Touton Nigeria.

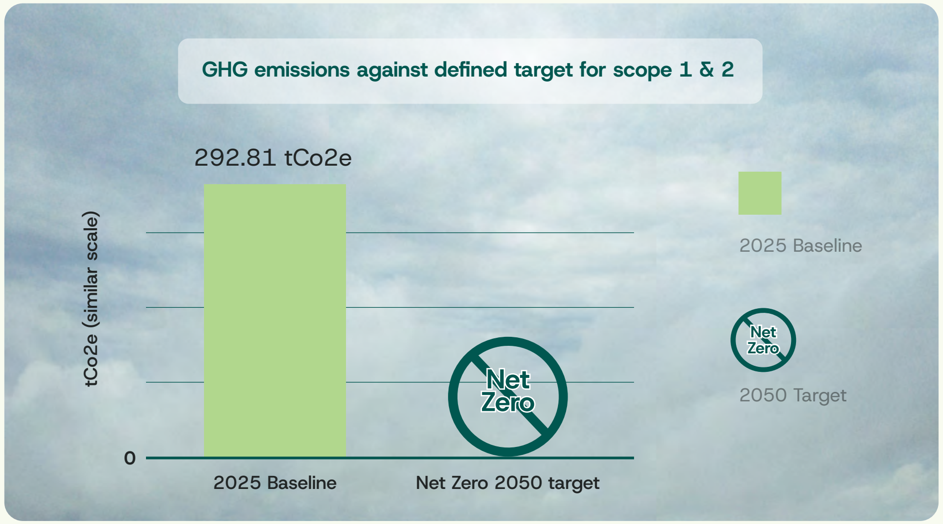
B Climate related metrics and targets; Cross-industry Metrics

Cross-industry metrics include GHG-related metrics covering Scope 1 and 2, details on assets or business activities vulnerable to climate-related risks and opportunities, the amount of capital expenditure, financing, or investment deployed towards climate-related risks and opportunities. Entities are also required to explain whether and how a carbon price is applied in decision-making and to describe how climate-related considerations are incorporated into remuneration policies.

a. GHG Emissions and Performance

Our GHG inventory has been developed in accordance with internationally recognised guidance, including the **Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition).** Emissions calculations are based on operational activity data and relevant emission factors obtained from recognised sources, including the **UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting and the UNFCCC Harmonized Grid Emission Factor dataset**, where applicable. The methodology has been adapted to reflect our operational structure and activities, as well as the availability and quality of underlying data.

We are committed to achieving net zero greenhouse gas emissions for Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by 2050. We have established 2025 as our base year which will serve as the reference point for tracking emissions performance and progress toward the long-term net zero target. We acknowledge that verifiable emissions data was not available for all operational sites and vehicles within our fleet, and we are committed to improving our data infrastructure. As this improves, the base year's emissions may therefore be recalculated in accordance with the GHG Protocol's base year recalculation requirements.



Breakdown of GHG emissions by sources (%)

For 2025, which is our interim baseline year, our Scope 1 emissions is recorded as 286.9 tCO2e and Scope 2 emissions of 5.86 tCO2e.

Diesel	78.7%
Petrol	19.3%
Electricity (National grid)	2%

Boundary of emissions

Our organisational boundary for Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions is defined using the operational control approach, covering operations over which Sunbeth has the authority to introduce and implement operating policies. This includes owned or leased offices and warehouses, as well as vehicles operated under Sunbeth's operational control. Scope 1 emissions arise from sources directly controlled by Sunbeth, while Scope 2 emissions include purchased electricity consumed at facilities within the organisational boundary.

Scope 3 emissions

We have applied the IFRS S2 transitional relief for our first year of reporting. Currently, we have also not established a specific reduction target for Scope 3 emissions. We recognize the significance of value chain emissions and intend to develop and disclose Scope 3 reduction milestones in the next reporting cycle. This is part of our ongoing plan to strengthen our climate strategy and emissions management approach as our data systems and methodologies develop.

b. Internal carbon prices

We currently do not apply internal carbon pricing principles to business decision-making. However, we will evaluate the adoption of these principles and give updates in our subsequent reports.

c. Climate-linked remuneration

Climate-related performance is embedded within the company's performance management and remuneration framework to strengthen accountability and support the delivery of its climate objectives. At the management level, key personnel across relevant functions, including sustainability, HSE, operations, and administration, have KPIs linked to climate-related outcomes, particularly emissions reduction and other environmental performance indicators. These targets form part of performance assessments and influence eligibility for performance-based bonuses.

These climate-related KPIs are cascaded to the relevant employees to ensure alignment of operational activities with the company's climate commitments, while also supporting broader sustainability priorities where applicable. Performance against these targets is monitored through monthly performance check-ins.

> Business should be a force for good, and disclosure is how we prove it. No regulation asked this of us; we chose it, because trust is not claimed. It is evidenced. This is our evidence.

Eyitemi Adebowale
Head, Corporate Communications
Sunbeth Global Concepts Limited

Corporate Social Investment

1 Sunbeth Coding Scholar Program – Akure, Ondo State

In August 2025, Sunbeth Global Concepts, in partnership with X3 Lab, delivered its inaugural Coding Scholar Program, a two-week intensive web development bootcamp for 15 secondary school learners (ages 13–17) from Akure and cocoa-sourcing communities in Ondo State. Beneficiaries were selected through a competitive, merit-based process: applications were received from over 400 prospective candidates across partner schools, reviewed against academic standing, community background (with priority given to children of farmers in Sunbeth's sourcing network), and an assessment of enthusiasm for technology. The final 15 scholars were drawn from over 7 secondary schools across Akure and surrounding farming communities, with deliberate inclusion of learners from remote, underserved areas who were provided residential accommodation throughout the programme at no cost.

Participants followed a structured, project-based learning pathway — HTML, CSS, JavaScript, GitHub, and a group capstone — culminating in the development and public presentation of five original websites spanning the hospitality, business, and education sectors, all defended before an audience of parents, school leaders, government representatives, and industry partners at the programme's graduation ceremony. Learning outcomes were transformative: average test scores rose from 28% at pre-assessment to 74% at completion, with 100% attendance recorded across all 12 training days. To sustain learning beyond the programme, the five top-performing scholars each received a laptop pre-loaded with Microsoft Office and industry-standard coding software — fully configured and ready to use — ensuring that access to tools did not become a barrier to continued growth.

In Partnership with

X3 Lab | xapic TECHNOLOGIES

Through X3 Lab's ongoing partnership, all 15 scholars retain access to advanced modules in graphic design, data analytics, mobile app development, and machine learning, creating a continuous learning pathway beyond the bootcamp itself. Post-programme monitoring — including monthly check-ins with scholars and feedback sessions with parents and guardians — confirmed sustained engagement with digital tools and growing confidence in applying new skills in academic and home settings. At the three-month follow-up, 12 of 15 scholars (80%) reported actively practising coding, and 3 had already begun building personal projects.

2 OMLA Bootcamp 2025 – Ondo State

The 2025 OMLA Bootcamp brought together 91 teenagers (ages 13–18) from 11 secondary schools across marginalized communities in Ondo State, including residential participants from far-flung farming communities for intensive training in ICT, baking and confectionery, and craft-making. Post-bootcamp surveys showed that 100% of participants had acquired a functional skill, 98.9% reported measurable improvement in creativity, and 98.7% believed the skills gained could generate sustainable income for their families. The programme was delivered with the support of the Ondo State Ministry of Education, and its grand finale was held on International Youth Day.

3 Sunbeth Excellence Partnership Programme (SEPP)

The Sunbeth Excellence Partnership Programme (SEPP) is anchored in a clear and ambitious vision: to strengthen Nigerian talent by recognising and rewarding academic excellence, and by creating structured pathways that connect the country's brightest graduating minds with meaningful industry experience. In a landscape where the gap between academic achievement and real-world opportunity remains wide, SEPP positions Sunbeth as a committed private-sector bridge — investing in a generation of young Nigerians who will shape the future of agriculture, business, and national development. The programme reflects Sunbeth's belief that talent is evenly distributed across Nigeria, but opportunity is not — and that addressing this imbalance is both a social imperative and a long-term business investment.

Operationalised in 2025, SEPP awards the overall best graduating student at each partner university with a cash prize and a pathway into the Sunbeth talent ecosystem. By the close of 2025, the programme had been executed across six leading Nigerian universities — Covenant University, Afe Babalola University (ABUAD), the Federal University of Technology Akure (FUTA), the University of Lagos (UNILAG), University of Ilorin (UNILORIN) and Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria (ABU Zaria) — with six Academic Distinction Awards disbursed to outstanding graduates across disciplines.

The impact extends beyond the award itself: three SEPP awardees from the 2025 cohort are actively embedded within Sunbeth in NYSC and internship placements, providing them with structured, real-world professional exposure that directly accelerates their transition from campus to career

4 Bariga School Project

Through its sponsorship of the Bariga School Project, a partnership with NGO Neli, Sunbeth supported access to free, quality education for 30 children in the underserved community of Bariga, Lagos, in 2025. Beyond school enrolment, the project delivered six mentorship sessions on financial literacy, nutrition, personal growth, and self-awareness; a book club with consistent attendance of 30+ children; and a visit to creative enterprise WiiCreate that directly inspired at least one participant to independently enrol in vocational training. Eight children graduated from Junior to Senior Secondary School during the year, a milestone representing years of sustained intervention.

5 Sunbeth University Scholarship Programme (SUSP)

The Sunbeth University Scholarship Programme (SUSP) is rooted in a conviction that the long-term health of Nigeria's agricultural value chain depends on the quality of human capital at its very foundation — the farming community. Farming in Nigeria is largely an informal sector, often characterised by limited access to formal education, generational knowledge gaps, and restricted pathways to professional development.

SUSP was designed to directly confront this reality: by identifying the most academically capable children from within Sunbeth's cocoa-sourcing communities and investing in their university education at quality private institutions, the programme seeks to raise a generation of educated, empowered young people whose know edge, skills, and aspirations will flow back into the agricultural sector — improving practices, driving innovation, and securing the sustainability of the value chain for decades to come.

SUSP 1.0 launched in the 2025/2026 academic session with two scholars, selected through a rigorous, merit-based process: candidates were drawn exclusively from farming families within Sunbeth's sourcing network in Ondo and Cross River States, with selection based on a review of WAEC and JAMB scores alongside assessment of academic trajectory and personal drive. Scholars were placed in reputable private universities — chosen deliberately to ensure quality of education, structured learning environments, and strong institutional support.

Each scholar receives full tuition coverage, accommodation, a monthly living stipend for the full duration of their undergraduate studies, and access to mentorship from industry and academic professionals. Sunbeth representatives attended both scholars' matriculation ceremonies, a deliberate signal of institutional commitment that was noted positively by the scholars, their families, and university management.

6 Children's Day Celebration – Ifedore Zone, Ondo State

On 27 May 2025, Sunbeth Global Concepts hosted its inaugural Children's Day Celebration for over 160 children (ages 2–17) drawn from 12 farming communities in Ondo State, with 27 community representatives in attendance. The event blended fun with purposeful engagement, children received Sunbeth-branded school bags, notebooks, writing materials, and commemorative gift packs, while interactive sessions on health, hygiene, and the value of education were woven into the programme. Talent showcases further boosted children's confidence and sense of belonging.

Impact Stories

Empowering Women Through Adire Training

Christina's Story – Ugbegun Community, Owo

For Adewumi Christina Abosede, the Adire training programme was motivated by a genuine love for the craft — Adire clothing embraces Yoruba culture, and Christina saw an opportunity to fold that heritage into her own business ambitions. Through the training, she gained more than technical knowledge: she realised she could become a successful businesswoman through Adire and learned the full process of producing it. Since completing the programme, she has produced and sold significant quantities of Adire — both as fabric yards and finished vests — describing it simply as "a good business for me." The impact has been direct and measurable: her income has improved, which in turn has increased her family's overall finances.

Roseline's Story – Ayadi Community

Roseline Toyin was drawn to the Adire training because it offered something practical and accessible: a business that was easy to start locally, with a ready market already in place.

Beyond learning the craft itself, she gained skills in customer relations and marketing — knowledge she credits with greatly improving her source of income. The impact has rippled through her household: Roseline has been able to help support her husband and children financially and was even able to purchase a solar light from the proceeds of her Adire business — a small, practical marker of the independence and stability the programme has helped her build.

Growing the Future: Cocoa Seedling Support

Dele's Story – Adafen Aloro Community, Owo

Ogedengbe Dele received 20 cocoa seedlings from Sunbeth — a moment he describes as meaning "a lot" to him, with heartfelt thanks to Sunbeth for the support. Having already planted the seedlings on his farm, Dele is looking to the future with confidence, expecting a better yield as the trees mature. For him, the impact goes beyond the farm itself: he anticipates the improved productivity will translate into a better life for his family in the years ahead.

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Supporting Children Through CLMRS

Ayorinde's Story — Begun Oroye Community, Owo

Behind every CLMRS case is a family navigating real hardship. Mrs. Jacob Agnes, mother of Ayorinde Jacob, explains that her family was facing financial difficulty around the time her son needed support. Through Sunbeth's CLMRS programme, Ayorinde received a school bag and a full set of writing materials, including exercise books, biros, and pencils — support his mother says has genuinely helped him.

For Ayorinde himself, the difference has been concrete and personal. He recalls a specific moment before receiving support: a day in class when he needed to write something but couldn't, because his notebook for that subject had run out. With the school bag and writing materials now in hand, he says the support has helped him participate fully in class. Reflecting on the change, Ayorinde shares simply: "I am very happy. Thank you Sunbeth" — a reminder of how far something as small as a notebook can go in giving a child the ability to learn without obstacle or embarrassment.

Imisi's Story

A Two-Year Follow-Up Osun Camp-Ondo East

Two years after identification as being at risk of child labour, Imisi remains part of Sunbeth's CLMRS programme, a continuation of support rather than a one-time intervention. Imisi's grandmother, Mrs Babalola explains that Sunbeth provided kits such as school bags, notebooks, pens, and pencils, alongside payment of school fees for her grandchild. The support has been very helpful, she says, relieving her of the constant worry over school fees, and the child has become better in many ways.

A Second Chance: Medical Support for a Child's Recovery

Victor's Story

For Amity Adoyi, his son Victor Adoyi's diagnosis with a tumour on his head — requiring urgent surgery — brought a period of real anguish. As he describes it, he did everything within his power to raise the money for the operation, but the cost was far beyond what his family could afford. He and his family watched his son's condition worsen while they struggled financially to secure the treatment he needed.

Sunbeth's intervention changed the course of that story entirely. The company covered all medical expenses, including the surgery itself, as well as feeding costs for the family throughout their two-week hospital stay. The father describes the impact as tremendous, both financially and emotionally: his son has recovered well, moves freely around the community, and perhaps most tellingly — no longer hides from his friends because of the tumour. "This support has brought us hope, joy, and a new beginning," he reflects, a testament to how targeted support can restore not only health, but also dignity, confidence, and a sense of belonging.

Building Resilience Through Farmer Field School Training

Martins' Story — Owomamowo Community, Ondo East

Before attending Sunbeth's Farmer Field School (FFS) training, Martins Ikusika's biggest challenge was persistent Chuppon (mistletoe) infestation affecting his farm. The training gave him practical, applicable knowledge, particularly in farm sanitation, pruning and Integrated Pest Management (IPM) which he has since put into direct use, from proper agrochemical application to improved farm sanitation practices.

The results speak for themselves: Martins has seen increased farm yield, and thanks to the premium he received, has been able to properly pay his farm workers. When asked what he would tell other farmers considering similar training, his response was direct and enthusiastic: "There are lots of things to be learnt by participating in this program."

Appendices

Alignment with the SDGs

SDG	Target	Initiatives
SDG 2 – Zero Hunger	**2.3** By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in,particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities.	Farmers training, Women Empowerment Program, Cocoa seedlings distribution.
SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-being	**3.9** By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination	Boreholes provision
SDG 4– Quality Education	**4.1** By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes.	Bariga School Project, Child labour remediation
	4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent work and entrepreneurship.	Coding Scholar Program, OMLA Bootcamp support, Sunbeth Excellence Partnership Program, Farmers training
	4b By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and technical and engineering programmes.	Sunbeth University Scholarship Program

SDG	Target	Initiatives
SDG 5: Gender Equality	**5.5** Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life.	Maintaining gender diversity at the leadership and board level
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation	**6.1** By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all.	Boreholes project
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth	**8.3** Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalisation and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises.	OMLA Bootcamp, Women Empowerment Program
	8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training.	Coding Scholar Program, Sunbeth University Scholarship Program
	8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms.	Implementing CLMRS

SDG	Target	Initiatives
SDG 13– Climate Action	**13.3** Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning.	Farmer Training
SDG 15– Life on Land	**15.2** By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally.	Implementing Deforestation Risk Assessment and Traceability systems
	15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally	Shade Trees Distribution
SDG 17– Partnership for the Goals	**17.7** Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships.	SEPP
	17.7 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships.	Coding Scholar Program & Bariga School Project
	17.7 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships.	Membership of ICI, WCF

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Activity Metrics

Code	Accounting Metric	2025 Update
FB-AG-000.A	Principal crops as a percentage of revenue	Cocoa beans- 92%; Cashew- 8%
FB-AG-000.B	Number of processing facilities	Not applicable. Sunbeth Global Concepts does not own or operate processing facilities.
FB-AG-000.C	Total land area under active production (hectares)	Sunbeth does not own or manage farmland. However, 140,000+ hectares of cocoa farmland have been mapped within the supply chain as part of our deforestation-free sourcing commitment.
FB-AG-000.D	Cost of agricultural products sourced externally	Sunbeth considers this data to be confidential.

Topic	Code	Accounting Metric	2025 Update
Greenhouse Gas Emissions	FB-AG-000.A	Gross global Scope 1 emissions	Scope 1: 286.9 tCO2e
	FB-AG-110a.2	Discussion of long-term and short-term strategy to manage Scope 1 emissions, reduction targets, and performance analysis	In the short term, we are focusing on reducing generator dependence, improving fuel efficiency through routine equipment maintenance, and tightening fuel consumption monitoring across our fleet and facilities. Longer term, we will explore cleaner energy alternatives and more efficient logistics to structurally lower our combustion-based footprint.
Water Management	FB-AG-140a.1	Total water withdrawn (thousand m³); total water consumed; percentage of each in regions with High or Extremely High Baseline Water Stress	Not applicable in the context of Sunbeth's direct operations. Sunbeth does not conduct farming or processing operations requiring significant water withdrawal.
	FB-AG-140a.2	Description of water management risks and strategies to mitigate those risks	Not material to Sunbeth's current operations.
	FB-AG-140a.3	Number of incidents of non-compliance associated with water quantity and/or quality permits, standards, and regulations	No incidents of non-compliance with water-related permits, standards, or regulations recorded in 2025.
Workforce Health and Safety	FB-AG-320a.1	Total recordable incident rate (TRIR) for direct and contract employees	In 2025, we recorded a Recordable Injury Rate (RIR) of 1.482

Topic	Code	Accounting Metric	2025 Update
Environmental And Social Impacts Of Ingredient Supply Chain	FB-AG-430a.1	Percentage of agricultural products sourced that are certified to a third-party environmental and/or social standard, and percentages by standard	4,600 MT of Rainforest Alliance-certified cocoa sourced in 2025, representing approximately 8% of total volumes sold (58,000+ MT). Rainforest Alliance is the applicable third-party standard.
	FB-AG-430a.3	Discussion of strategy to manage environmental and social risks arising from contract growing and commodity sourcing	Sunbeth's supply chain management approach addresses the following key risks: child labour, deforestation and land-use change, and inconsistent adoption of good agricultural practices. **Child Labour:** Sunbeth's CLMRS covered 100+ communities in 2025. 80 cases of children at risk of child labour were identified and the 80 children received support. Sunbeth became the first Nigerian company to join the International Cocoa Initiative (ICI) in 2025. **Deforestation:** Zero-deforestation policy aligned to the EUDR cutoff of 31 December 2020. Over 140,000 hectares mapped via TraceX and independently verified by Meridia. 4,600 MT of Rainforest Alliance-certified cocoa sourced in 2025. **Farmer Practices:** Over 6,000 farmers trained on Integrated Pest and Disease Management, shade tree management, safe agrochemical handling, buffer zone management, and waste disposal. 60,000 hybrid cocoa seedlings and 15,000 economic shade trees distributed to 3,000 farmers. **Gender Inclusion:** Access criteria for seedlings and shade trees are deliberately designed to not require land ownership, ensuring women farmers are not excluded. Women empowerment training delivered to 150 women across sourcing communities.
	FB-AG-430b.1	Discussion of strategies to manage the use of genetically modified organisms (GMOs)	Sunbeth distributed 60,000 hybrid TC series cocoa seedlings to farmers in 2025. These are conventionally bred hybrid varieties selected for improved pest and disease resistance and faster production. No genetically modified organisms are used or distributed within Sunbeth's supply chain programmes.

Topic	Code	Accounting Metric	2025 Update
Environmental And Social Impacts Of Ingredient Supply Chain	FB-AG-430a.1	Percentage of agricultural products sourced that are certified to a third-party environmental and/or social standard, and percentages by standard	4,600 MT of Rainforest Alliance-certified cocoa sourced in 2025, representing approximately 8% of total volumes sold (58,000+ MT). Rainforest Alliance is the applicable third-party standard.
	FB-AG-430a.3	Discussion of strategy to manage environmental and social risks arising from contract growing and commodity sourcing	Sunbeth's supply chain management approach addresses the following key risks: child labour, deforestation and land-use change, and inconsistent adoption of good agricultural practices. **Child Labour:** Sunbeth's CLMRS covered 100+ communities in 2025. 80 child labour risk cases were identified and fully remediated. Sunbeth became the first Nigerian company to join the International Cocoa Initiative (ICI) in 2025. **Deforestation:** Zero-deforestation policy aligned to the EUDR cutoff of 31 December 2020. Over 140,000 hectares mapped via TraceX and independently verified by Meridia. 4,600 MT of Rainforest Alliance-certified cocoa sourced in 2025. **Farmer Practices:** Over 6,000 farmers trained on Integrated Pest and Disease Management, shade tree management, safe agrochemical handling, buffer zone management, and waste disposal. 60,000 hybrid cocoa seedlings and 15,000 economic shade trees distributed to 3,000 farmers. **Gender Inclusion:** Access criteria for seedlings and shade trees are deliberately designed to not require land ownership, ensuring women farmers are not excluded. Women empowerment training delivered to over 200 women across sourcing communities.
	FB-AG-430b.1	Discussion of strategies to manage the use of genetically modified organisms (GMOs)	Sunbeth distributed 60,000 hybrid TC series cocoa seedlings to farmers in 2025. These are conventionally bred hybrid varieties selected for improved pest and disease resistance and faster production. No geneti-cally modified organisms are used or distributed within Sunbeth's supply chain programmes.

IFRS S1

General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information

Topic	IFRS Index	Requirements	Section
Governance	**IFRS S1.26**	The objective of sustainability-related financial disclosures on governance is to enable users of general-purpose financial reports to understand the governance processes, controls and procedures an entity uses to monitor, manage and oversee sustainability-related risks and opportunities.	Requirement objective-no disclosure requirement
	IFRS S1.27 (a)	The governance body(s) (which can include a board, committee or equivalent body charged with governance) or individual(s) responsible for oversight of sustainability-related risks and opportunities, including information about: i. How responsibilities for sustainability-related risks and opportunities are reflected in the terms of reference, mandates, role descriptions and other related policies applicable to that body(s) or individual(s). ii. How the body(s) or individual(s) determines whether appropriate skills and competencies are available or will be developed to oversee strategies designed to respond to sustainability-related risks and opportunities. iii. How and how often the body(s) or individual(s) is informed about sustainability-related risks and opportunities. iv. How the body(s) or individual(s) takes into account sustainability- related risks and opportunities when overseeing the entity's strategy, its decisions on major transactions and its risk management processes and related policies, including whether the body(s) or individual(s) has considered trade-offs associated with those risks and opportunities. v. How the body(s) or individual(s) oversees the setting of targets related to sustainability-related risks and opportunities, and monitors progress towards those targets, including whether and how related performance metrics are included in remuneration policies.	Oversight of Sustainability and Climate-related risks and opportunities

Topic	IFRS Index	Requirements	Section
Governance	IFRS S1.27 (b)	Management's role in the governance processes, controls and procedures used to monitor, manage, and oversee sustainability- related risks and opportunities, including information about: i. Whether the role is delegated to a specific management-level position or management-level committee and how oversight is exercised over that position or committee. ii. Whether management uses controls and procedures to support the oversight of sustainability-related risks and opportunities and, if so, how these controls and procedures are integrated with other internal functions.	Management's role in governance
STRATEGY - Sustainability-related risks and opportunities	IFRS S1-30 (a)	Sustainability-related risks and opportunities that could reasonably be expected to affect the entity's prospects.	Strategy for Managing Identified Sustainability risks/opportunities
	IFRS S1-30 (b)	The time horizons—short, medium, or long term—over which the effects of each of those sustainability-related risks and opportunities could reasonably be expected to occur.	Strategy for Managing Identified Sustainability risks/opportunities
	IFRS S1-30 (c)	The definitions of 'short term', 'medium term' and 'long term' and how these definitions are linked to the planning horizons used by the entity for strategic decision-making.	Overview of the strategy section
STRATEGY - Business model and value chain	IFRS S1-32(a)	A description of the current and anticipated effects of sustainability- related risks and opportunities on the entity's business model and value chain	Value chain and business model
	IFRS S1-32(b)	A description of where in the entity's business model and value chain sustainability-related risks and opportunities are concentrated (for example, geographical areas, facilities, and types of assets).	Value chain and business model

Topic	IFRS Index	Requirements	Section
STRATEGY – Strategy and decision-making	IFRS S1-33 (a)	How the entity has responded to, and plans to respond to, sustainability-related risks and opportunities in its strategy and decision-making	Strategy for Managing Identified Sustainability risks/ opportunities
STRATEGY – Financial Position, Financial Performance and Cash Flow	IFRS S1-34 (a)	The effects of sustainability-related risks and opportunities on the entity's financial position, financial performance, and cash flows for the reporting period (current financial effects).	
	IFRS S1-34 (b)	The anticipated effects of sustainability-related risks and opportunities on the entity's financial position, financial performance, and cash flows over the short, medium, and long term, taking into consideration how sustainability-related risks and opportunities are included in the entity's financial planning (anticipated financial effects).	
	IFRS S1-35 (a)	Quantitative and qualitative information about how sustainability- related risks and opportuni-ties have affected its financial position, financial performance, and cash flows for the reporting period.	
	IFRS S1-35 (b)	Quantitative and qualitative information about the sustainability- related risks and opportunities identified in paragraph 35(a) for which there is a significant risk of a material adjustment within the next annual reporting period to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities reported in the related financial statements.	

Topic	IFRS Index	Requirements	Section
STRATEGY – Financial Position, Financial Performance and Cash Flow	IFRS S1-35(c)	Quantitative and qualitative information about how the entity expects its financial position to change over the short, medium, and long term, given its strategy to manage sustainability-related risks and opportunities, taking into consideration: I. Its investment and disposal plans (for example, plans for capital expenditure, major acquisitions and divestments, joint ventures, business transformation, innovation, new business areas, and asset retirements), including plans the entity is not contractually committed to. ii. Its planned sources of funding to implement its strategy.	Strategy for Managing Identified Sustainability risks/ opportunities
	IFRS S1-35 (d)	Quantitative and qualitative information about how the entity expects its financial performance and cash flows to change over the short, medium, and long term, given its strategy to manage sustainability-related risks and opportunities.	
STRATEGY – Resilience	IFRS S1-41	A qualitative and, if applicable, quantitative assessment of the resilience of its strategy and business model in relation to its sustainability-related risks, including information about how the assessment was carried out and its time horizon.	Climate Resilience

Topic	IFRS Index	Requirements	Section
Risk Management	IFRS S1-44(a)	The processes and related policies the entity uses to identify, assess, prioritise, and monitor sustainability-related risks, including information about: I. The inputs and parameters the entity uses (for example, information about data sources and the scope of operations covered in the processes). ii. Whether and how the entity uses scenario analysis to inform its identification of sustainability-related risks. iii. How the entity assesses the nature, likelihood, and magnitude of the effects of those risks (for example, whether the entity considers qualitative factors, quantitative thresholds or other criteria). iv. Whether and how the entity prioritises sustainability-related risks relative to other types of risk. v. How the entity monitors sustainability-related risks. vi. Whether and how the entity has changed the processes it uses compared with the previous reporting period.	Risk Management Approach Sustainability and Climate-Related Risks
	IFRS S1-44(b)	The processes the entity uses to identify, assess, prioritise, and monitor sustainability-related opportunities	Sustainability and Climate-Related Risks
	IFRS S1-44(c)	The extent to which, and how, the processes for identifying, assessing, prioritising, and monitoring sustainability-related risks and opportunities are integrated into and inform the entity's overall risk management process.	Sustainability and Climate-Related Risks

Topic	IFRS Index	Requirements	Section
Metrics and Targets	IFRS S1-46(a)	Metrics required by an applicable IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Standard for each sustainability-related risk and opportunity that could reasonably be expected to affect the entity's prospects.	Sustainability related metrics and targets Thriving people and communities Protecting the environment
	IFRS S1-46(b)	Metrics the entity uses to measure and monitor that sustainability-related risk or opportunity and its performance in relation to that sustainability-related risk or opportunity, including progress towards any targets the entity has set and any targets it is required to meet by law or regulation.	
	IFRS S1-51(a)	The metric used to set the target and to monitor progress towards reaching the target.	
	IFRS S1-51(b)	The specific quantitative or qualitative target the entity has set or is required to meet.	
	IFRS S1-51(c)	The period over which the target applies.	
	IFRS S1-51(d)	The base period from which progress is measured.	
	IFRS S1-51(e)	Any milestones and interim targets.	

Topic	IFRS Index	Requirements	Section
Metrics and Targets	**IFRS S1–51(f)**	Performance against each target and an analysis of trends or changes in the entity's performance.	Sustainability related metrics and targets Thriving people and communities Protecting the environment
	IFRS S1–51(g)	Any revisions to the target and an explanation for those revisions.	

IFRS S2

Topic	IFRS Index	Requirements	Section
Governance	**IFRS S2-6(a)**	The governance body(s) (which can include a board, committee or equivalent body charged with governance) or individual(s) responsible for oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities, including the information about: I. How responsibilities for climate-related risks and opportunities are reflected in the terms of reference, mandates, role descriptions and other related policies applicable to that body(s) or individual(s). ii. How the body(s) or individual(s) determines whether appropriate skills and competencies are available or will be developed to oversee strategies designed to respond to climate-related risks and opportunities. iii. How and how often the body(s) or individual(s) is informed about climate-related risks and opportunities. iv. How the body(s) or individual(s) takes into account climate-related risks and opportunities when overseeing the entity's strategy, its decisions on major transactions and its risk management processes and related policies, including whether the body(s) or individual(s) has considered trade-offs associated with those risks and opportunities. v. How the body(s) or individual(s) oversees the setting of targets related to climate-related risks and opportunities, and monitors progress towards those targets, including whether and how related performance metrics are included in remuneration policies.	Oversight of Sustainability and Climate-related risks and opportunities

Topic	IFRS Index	Requirements	Section
Governance	IFRS S2-6(a)	Management's role in the governance processes, controls and procedures used to monitor, manage and oversee climate-related risks and opportunities, including information about: I. Whether the role is delegated to a specific management- level position or management-level committee and how oversight is exercised over that position or committee. ii. Whether management uses controls and procedures to support the oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities and, if so, how these controls and procedures are integrated with other internal functions.	Management's role in governance
Strategy	IFRS S2-9(a)	The climate-related risks and opportunities that could reasonably be expected to affect the entity's prospects.	Strategy for Managing Identified Climate risks/ opportunities
	IFRS S2-9(b)	The current and anticipated effects of those climate-related risks and opportunities on the entity's business model and value chain.	
	IFRS S2-9(c)	The effects of those climate-related risks and opportunities on the entity's strategy and decision-making, including information about its climate-related transition plan.	
	IFRS S2-9(d)	The effects of those climate-related risks and opportunities on the entity's financial position, financial performance and cash flows for the reporting period, and their anticipated effects on the entity's financial position, financial performance, and cash flows over the short, medium, and long term, taking into consideration how those climate-related risks and opportunities have been factored into the entity's financial planning.	

Topic	IFRS Index	Requirements	Section
Strategy	IFRS S2-9(e)	The climate resilience of the entity's strategy and its business model to climate-related changes, developments, and uncertainties, taking into consideration the entity's identified climate-related risks and opportunities.	Climate Resilience
STRATEGY – Climate-related risks and opportunities	IFRS S2-10(a)	Climate-related risks and opportunities that could reasonably be expected to affect the entity's prospects.	Strategy for Managing Identified Climate risks/opportunities
	IFRS S2-10(b)	For each climate-related risk the entity has identified whether the entity considers the risk to be a climate-related physical risk or climate-related transition risk.	
	IFRS S2-10(c)	For each climate-related risk and opportunity the entity has identified, over which time horizons—short, medium, or long term—the effects of each climate-related risk and opportunity could reasonably be expected to occur.	Overview of the strategy section
	IFRS S2-10(d)	How the entity defines 'short term', 'medium term' and 'long term' and how these definitions are linked to the planning horizons used by the entity for strategic decision-making.	Value chain and business model
STRATEGY – Business model and value chain	IFRS S2-13(a)	A description of the current and anticipated effects of climate-related risks and opportunities on the entity's business model and value chain.	Strategy for Managing Identified Climate risks/ opportunities
	IFRS S2-13(b)	A description of where in the entity's business model and value chain climate-related risks and opportunities are concentrated (for example, geographical areas, facilities and types of assets).	Value chain and business model

Topic	IFRS Index	Requirements	Section
STRATEGY – Strategy and Decision-making STRATEGY – Climate-related risks and opportunities	IFRS S2-14(a)	How the entity has responded to, and plans to re-spond to, climate-related risks and opportunities in its strategy and decisionmaking, including how the entity plans to achieve any climate-related targets it has set and any targets it is required to meet by law or regulation, including the information about: I. Current and anticipated changes to the entity's business model, including its resource allocation, to address climate- related risks and opportunities (for example, these changes could include plans to manage or decommission carbon-, energy- or water-intensive operations; resource allocations resulting from demand or supply-chain changes; resource allocations arising from business development through capital expenditure or additional expenditure on research and development; and acquisitions or divestments). ii. Current and anticipated direct mitigation and adaptation efforts (for example, through changes in production processes or equipment, relocation of facilities, workforce adjustments, and changes in product specifications). iii. Current and anticipated indirect mitigation and adaptation efforts (for example, through working with customers and supply chains). iv. Any climate-related transition plans the entity has, including information about key assumptions used in developing its transition plan, and dependencies on which the entity's transition plan relies. v. How the entity plans to achieve any climate-related targets, including any greenhouse gas emissions targets.	Strategy for Managing Identified Climate risks/ opportunities
STRATEGY – Financial position, financial performance, and cash flows	IFRS S2-15(a)	The effects of climate-related risks and opportunities on the entity's financial position, financial performance, and cash flows for the reporting period (current financial effects).	Strategy for Managing Identified Climate risks/ opportunities

Topic	IFRS Index	Requirements	Section
Financial position, financial performance, and cash flows	**IFRS S2-15(b)**	The anticipated effects of climate-related risks and opportunities on the entity's financial position, financial performance and cash flows over the short, medium and long term, taking into consideration how climate-related risks and opportunities are included in the entity's financial planning (anticipated financial effects).	Strategy for Managing Identified Climate risks/ opportunities
	IFRS S2-16(a)	How climate-related risks and opportunities have affected its financial position, financial performance, and cash flows for the reporting period.	Strategy for Managing Identified Climate risks/ opportunities
	IFRS S2-16(b)	The climate-related risks and opportunities identified in paragraph 16(a) for which there is a significant risk of a material adjustment within the next annual reporting period to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities reported in the related financial statements.	Strategy for Managing Identified Climate risks/ opportunities
	IFRS S2-16(c)	How the entity expects its financial position to change over the short, medium, and long term, given its strategy to manage climate-related risks and opportunities, taking into consideration: I. Its investment and disposal plans (for example, plans for capital expenditure, major acquisitions and divestments, joint ventures, business transformation, innovation, new business areas, and asset retirements), including plans the entity is not contractually committed to. ii. Its planned sources of funding to implement its strategy	Strategy for Managing Identified Climate risks/ opportunities

Topic	IFRS Index	Requirements	Section
Financial position, financial performance, and cash flows	**IFRS S2-16(d)**	How the entity expects its financial performance and cash flows to change over the short, medium, and long term, given its strategy to manage climate-related risks and opportunities (for example, increased revenue from products and services aligned with a lower-carbon economy; costs arising from physical damage to assets from climate events; and expenses associated with climate adaptation or mitigation).	Strategy for Managing Identified Climate risks/ opportunities
STRATEGY - Climate Resilience	**IFRS S2-22(a)**	The entity's assessment of its climate resilience as of the reporting date, including the information about: I. The implications, if any, of the entity's assessment for its strategy and business model, including how the entity would need to respond to the effects identified in the climate-related scenario analysis. ii. The significant areas of uncertainty considered in the entity's assessment of its climate resilience. iii. The entity's capacity to adjust or adapt its strategy and business model to climate change over the short, medium, and long term, including: (1) The availability of, and flexibility in, the entity's existing financial resources to respond to the effects identified in the climate-related scenario analysis, including to address climate-related risks and to take advantage of climate- related opportunities. (2) The entity's ability to redeploy, repurpose, upgrade, or decommission existing assets. (3) The effect of the entity's current and planned investments in climate-related mitigation, adaptation, and opportunities for climate resilience.	Climate Resilience

Topic	IFRS Index	Requirements	Section
STRATEGY - Climate Resilience	IFRS S2-22(b)	How and when the climate-related scenario analysis was carried out, including the information about: I. The inputs the entity used, including: (1) Which climate-related scenarios the entity used for the analysis and the sources of those scenarios. (2) Whether the analysis included a diverse range of climate- related scenarios. (3) Whether the climate-related scenarios used for the analysis are associated with climate-related transition risks or climate-related physical risks. (4) Whether the entity used, among its scenarios, a climate-related scenario aligned with the latest international agreement on climate change. (5) Why the entity decided that its chosen climate-related scenarios are relevant to assessing its resilience to climate related changes, developments, or uncertainties. (6) The time horizons the entity used in the analysis. (7) What scope of operations the entity used in the analysis (for example, the operating locations and business units used in the analysis). ii. The key assumptions the entity made in the analysis, including assumptions about: (1) Climate-related policies in the jurisdictions in which the entity operates. (2) Macroeconomic trends. (3) National- or regional-level variables (for example, local weather patterns, demographics, land use, infrastructure, and availability of natural resources). (4) Energy usage and mix. (5) Developments in technology. The reporting period in which the climate-related scenario analysis was carried out.	Climate Resilience

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Topic	IFRS Index	Requirements	Section
Risk Management	**IFRS S2-25(a)**	The processes and related policies the entity uses to identify, assess, prioritise, and monitor climate-related risks, including information about: i. The inputs and parameters the entity uses (for example, information about data sources and the scope of operations covered in the processes). ii. Whether and how the entity uses climate-related scenario analysis to inform its identification of climate-related risks. iii. How the entity assesses the nature, likelihood, and magnitude of the effects of those risks (for example, whether the entity considers qualitative factors, quantitative thresholds, or other criteria). iv. Whether and how the entity prioritises climate-related risks relative to other types of risk. v. How the entity monitors climate-related risks. vi. Whether and how the entity has changed the processes it uses compared with the previous reporting period.	Risk Management Approach Sustainability and Climate-Related Risks
	IFRS S2-25(b)	The processes the entity uses to identify, assess, prioritise, and monitor climate-related opportunities, including information about whether and how the entity uses climate- related scenario analysis to inform its identification of climate-related opportunities.	
	IFRS S2-25(c)	The extent to which, and how, the processes for identifying, assessing, prioritising, and monitoring climate-related risks and opportunities are integrated into and inform the entity's overall risk management process.	

Topic	IFRS Index	Requirements	Section
METRICS AND TARGETS – Climate-related Metrics	**IFRS S2-29(a)**	Information relevant to the cross-industry metric categories of greenhouse gases, including: I. Absolute gross greenhouse gas emissions generated during the reporting period, expressed as metric tonnes of CO2 equivalent, classified as: (1) Scope 1 greenhouse gas emissions. (2) Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions. (3) Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions. ii. Measure its greenhouse gas emissions in accordance with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (2004) unless required by a jurisdictional authority or an exchange on which the entity is listed to use a different method for measuring its greenhouse gas emissions. iii. The approach used to measure greenhouse gas emissions including: (1) The measurement approach, inputs, and assumptions the entity uses to measure its greenhouse gas emissions. (2) The reason why the entity has chosen the measurement approach, inputs, and assumptions it uses to measure its greenhouse gas emissions. (3) Any changes the entity made to the measurement approach, inputs and assumptions during the reporting period and the reasons for those changes. iv. For Scope 1 and Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions disclosed in accordance with paragraph 29(a)(I) (1)–(2), disaggregate emissions between: (1) The consolidated accounting groups. (2) Other investees excluded from paragraph 29(a)(iv)(1) (for example, for an entity applying IFRS Accounting Standards, these investees would include associates, joint ventures, and unconsolidated subsidiaries). v. Location-based Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions, and the information about any contractual instruments that is necessary to inform users' understanding of the entity's Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions.	Risk Management Approach Sustainability and Climate-Related Risks

Topic	IFRS Index	Requirements	Section
		vi. For Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions disclosed in accordance with paragraph 29(a)(i)(3), and with reference to paragraphs B32–B57: (1) The categories included within the entity's measure of Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions, in accordance with the Scope 3 categories described in the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard (2011). (2) Additional information about the entity's Category 15 greenhouse gas emissions or those associated with its investments (financed emissions), if the entity's vii. Activities include asset management, commercial banking, or insurance.	Risk Management Approach Sustainability and Climate-Related Risks
	IFRS S2-29(b)	Climate-related transition risks—the amount and percentage of assets or business activities vulnerable to climate-related transition risks.	Not yet quantified- no disclosure
	IFRS S2-29(c)	Climate-related physical risks—the amount and percentage of assets or business activities vulnerable to climate-related physical risks.	
	IFRS S2-29(d)	Climate-related opportunities—the amount and percentage of assets or business activities aligned with climate- related opportunities	
	IFRS S2-29(e)	Capital deployment—the amount of capital expenditure, financing or investment deployed towards climate-related risks and opportunities.	
	IFRS S2-29(f)	Internal carbon prices, including the information about: I. An explanation of whether and how the entity is applying a carbon price in decision-making (for example, investment decisions, transfer pricing and scenario analysis). ii. The price for each metric tonne of greenhouse gas emissions the entity uses to assess the costs of its greenhouse gas emissions.	Climate related metrics and targets

Topic	IFRS Index	Requirements	Section
	IFRS S2-29(g)	Remuneration, including the information about: I. A description of whether and how climate-related considerations are factored into executive remuneration (see also paragraph 6(a)(v)). ii. The percentage of executive management remuneration recognised in the current period that is linked to climate related considerations.	Climate related metrics and targets
METRICS AND TAR-GETS - Climate-related targets	IFRS S2-33(a)	The metrics used to set the target.	Climate-related metrics and targets
	IFRS S2-33(b)	The objective of the target (for example, mitigation, adaptation, or conformance with science-based initiatives).	Mitigation (reducing our direct and energy-related emissions footprint)
	IFRS S2-33(c)	The part of the entity to which the target applies (for example, whether the target applies to the entity in its entirety or only a part of the entity, such as a specific business unit or specific geo-graphical region).	Entity-wide (all operations, including warehouse and logistics)
	IFRS S2-33(d)	The period over which the target applies.	2050
	IFRS S2-33(e)	The base period from which progress is measured.	2025
	IFRS S2-33(f)	Any milestones and interim targets.	50% reduction by 2035
	IFRS S2-33(g)	If the target is quantitative, whether it is an absolute target or an intensity target.	Absolute target
	IFRS S2-33(h)	How the latest international agreement on climate change, including jurisdictional commitments that arise from that agreement, has informed the target.	Informed by the Paris Agreement's goal of limiting warming to well below 2°C above pre-industrial level

Topic	IFRS Index	Requirements	Section
	IFRS S2-34(a)	Whether the target and the methodology for setting the target has been validated by a third party.	No
	IFRS S2-34(b)	The entity's processes for reviewing the target.	Given this is a newly established target, the review process itself is newly formalized: annual review conducted by the Sustainability function, with reporting to the Risk & Sustainability (R&S) Committee beginning FY2026.
	IFRS S2-34 (c)	The metrics used to monitor progress towards reaching the target.	Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG data captured via internal emissions data workbooks, consolidated quarterly
	IFRS S2-34(d)	Any revisions to the target and an explanation for those revisions.	Not applicable — this is the target's first year in effect, so no revisions have occurred.
	IFRS S2-35	An entity shall disclose information about its performance against each climate-related target and an analysis of trends or changes in the entity's performance.	Not applicable — this is the target's first year in effect.
	IFRS S2-36(a)	Which greenhouse gases are covered by the target.	CO2
	IFRS S2-36(b)	Whether Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions are covered by the target.	Scope 1 and Scope 2
	IFRS S2-36(c)	Whether the target is a gross greenhouse gas emissions target or net greenhouse gas emissions target. If the entity discloses a net greenhouse gas emissions target, the entity is also required to separately disclose its associated gross greenhouse gas emissions target.	Gross emissions target
	IFRS S2-36(d)	Whether the target was derived using a sectoral decarbonisation approach.	No

Topic	IFRS Index	Requirements	Section
	IFRS S2-36(e)	The entity's planned use of carbon credits to offset greenhouse gas emissions to achieve any net greenhouse gas emissions target, including the information about: I. The extent to which, and how, achieving any net greenhouse gas emissions target relies on the use of carbon credits. ii. Which third-party scheme(s) will verify or certify the carbon credits. iii. The type of carbon credit, including whether the underlying offset will be nature-based or based on technological carbon removals, and whether the underlying offset is achieved through carbon reduction or removal. iv. Any other factors necessary for users of general-purpose financial reports to understand the credibility and integrity of the carbon credits the entity plans to use (for example, assumptions regarding the permanence of the carbon offset).	Not applicable

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Statement of Use: Sunbeth has reported in reference to the GRI Standards for the period between January 1, 2025 – December 31, 2025

GRI 2: General Disclosures 2021

Disclosure	Title	Response / Location
2-1	Organizational details	About Sunbeth
2-2	Entities included in sustainability reporting	This report covers Sunbeth Global Concepts Limited, Nigeria only. No subsidiaries or other associated
2-3	Reporting period, frequency and contact point	About the Report
2-4	Restatements of information	No restatements from prior periods.
2-5	External assurance	This report has not been externally assured. External assurance is under consideration for future reporting periods.
2-6	Activities, value chain and other business relationships	Sunbeth sources cocoa beans from farmers across Ondo, Ekiti, Cross River, Osun, Oyo, Akwa Ibom, Edo and Ogun States via LBAs and brokers. Cocoa is exported primarily to EU buyers. No farm ownership or processing operations. More details in Value Chain and Business Model.
2-7	Employees	Total workforce: 387. Male: 288 (74.4), Female: 99 (25.6%). Board: 7 (3M, 4F — 57% female). Management: 40 (30M, 10F).
2-9	Governance structure and composition	Oversight of Sustainability and Climate Related Risks and Opportunities
2-11	Chair of highest governance body	Oversight of Sustainability and Climate Related Risks and Opportunities

Disclosure	Title	Response / Location
2-12	Role of highest governance body in management of impact	Oversight of Sustainability and Climate Related Risks and Opportunities
2-13	Delegation of responsibility for managing impacts	Management's Role in Governance
2-14	Role of highest governance body in sustainability reporting	Oversight of Sustainability and Climate Related Risks and Opportunities
2-17	Collective knowledge of highest governance body	Oversight of Sustainability and Climate Related Risks and Opportunities
2-22	Statement on sustainable development strategy	Message from the Managing Director; Message from the Sustainability Director
2-23	Policy commitments	Oversight of Sustainability and Climate Related Risks and Opportunities
2-24	Embedding policy commitments	Oversight of Sustainability and Climate Related Risks and Opportunities
2-27	Compliance with laws and regulations	Sunbeth has not encountered any instances of non-compliance with environmental and social laws during the year
2-28	Membership associations	International Cocoa Initiative, World Cocoa Foundation; United Nations Global Compact, Federation of Cocoa Commerce, Cocoa Merchants' Association of America
2-29	Approach to stakeholder engagement	Materiality

Materiality Topics

Disclosure	Title	Response / Location
3-1	Process to determine material topics	Materiality
3-2	List of material topics	Materiality
3-3	Management of material topics	Strategy for managing identified sustainability risks and opportunities; Strategy for managing identified climate risks and opportunities

GRI 305- Emissions

Disclosure	Title	Response / Location
305-1	Direct (Scope 1) GHG emissions	286.9 tCO2e
305-2	Energy indirect (Scope 2) GHG emissions	5.86 tCO2e
305-3	Other indirect (Scope 3) GHG emissions	Not tracked
305-4	GHG emissions intensity	Not tracked

GRI 306– Waste

Disclosure	Title	Response / Location
306–1	Waste generation and significant waste-related impacts	Waste management practices varied across Sunbeth's operational sites in 2025. At the Ondo State headquarters, a total of 5,400 kg of waste was generated, of which 426 kg (approximately 7.9%) of plastic waste was collected and recycled. At the Victoria Island corporate office, total waste volumes are not independently tracked, as waste management is administered through a centralized system; however, 38 kg of plastic waste was separately segregated and recycled during the period.

GRI 401– Employment

Disclosure	Title	Response / Location
401–2	Benefits provided to full-time employees	Diversity, Equity and Inclusion
401–3	Parental leave	Diversity, Equity and Inclusion

GRI 403– Occupational Health and Safety

Disclosure	Title	Response / Location
403–1	Occupational health and safety management system	Health and Safety
403–2	Hazard identification, risk assessment and incident investigation	Health and Safety
403–9	Work-related injuries	Health and Safety

GRI 405– Diversity and Equal Opportunity

Disclosure	Title	Response / Location
405–1	Diversity of governance bodies and employees	Board: 7 members, 57% female (4 of 7). Workforce: 387 total, 25.6% female (99 of 387). Management: 40 total, 25% female (10 of 40).

GRI 406– Non-Discrimination

Disclosure	Title	Response / Location
406–1	Incidents of discrimination and corrective actions	No incidents of discrimination reported in 2025.

GRI 408– Child Labour

Disclosure	Title	Response / Location
408–1	Operations and suppliers at significant risk for child labour	Child Labour Monitoring and Remediaton System

GRI 409– Forced Labour

Disclosure	Title	Response / Location
409–1	Operations and suppliers at significant risk for forced labour	Child Labour Monitoring and Remediaton System

GRI 413– Local Communities

Disclosure	Title	Response / Location
413-1	Operations with local community engagement and impact assessments	Local Communities' Relations

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Global Concepts

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