



**Annual Report: Forced Labor in Canadian Supply Chains**  
*Fighting Against Forced Labor and Child Labor in Supply Chains Act*

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**Entity Name:** Jelly Belly Candy Company

**Reporting Year:** 2024/2025

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**ATTESTATION:**

In accordance with the requirements of the Act, and in particular section 11 thereof, I attest that I have reviewed the information contained in the report for the entity or entities listed above. Based on my knowledge, and having exercised reasonable diligence, I attest that the information in the report is true, accurate and complete in all material respects for the purposes of the Act, for the reporting year listed above.

This statement was approved by the Board of Directors of Jelly Belly Candy Company in accordance with subparagraph 11(4)(a) of the Act.

I have the authority to bind Jelly Belly Candy Company.

Signature:   
Signed by:  
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Name: Guillaume Simon

Date: 5/26/2026

Title: Director

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**I. Entity's Activities and Supply Chains**

- a. Jelly Belly Candy Company ("Jelly Belly") is a privately held confectionery business based in North America with headquarters in Fairfield, California, USA. In 2023, Jelly Belly was acquired by Ferrara Candy Company ("Ferrara"), a privately held confectionery business based in North America. Jelly Belly and its entities manufacture and sell sugar confections under numerous brand names, including but not limited to Jelly Belly, BEANBOOZLED, and Sport Beans. Jelly Belly utilizes a global supply network to procure raw materials, packaging, and other goods and services, primarily from North America, Asia, and Europe.
- b. Jelly Belly engages in the following activities:
  - i. Producing goods (including manufacturing, extracting, growing and processing) outside Canada;
  - ii. Importing into Canada goods produced outside Canada;
  - iii. Controlling an entity engaged in producing goods outside Canada; and
  - iv. Controlling an entity engaged in importing into Canada goods produced outside Canada.

**II. Steps the entity has taken in the previous financial year to prevent and reduce the risk that forced labor or child labor is used at any step of the production of goods in Canada or elsewhere by the entity or of goods imported into Canada by the entity:**

- a. Requiring suppliers to have in place policies and procedures for identifying and prohibiting the use of forced labor and/or child labor in their activities and supply chains
  - i. Jelly Belly requests that all packaging and raw material suppliers sign a Supplier Code of Conduct that explicitly prohibits the use of child labor, forced labor, and human trafficking. By signing, suppliers acknowledge and confirm compliance with the Code's requirements.
- b. Developing and implementing anti-forced labor and/or -child labor standards, codes of conduct and/or compliance checklists
  - i. Jelly Belly does not hire individuals under the age of 18 to work in its manufacturing facilities.
- c. Auditing suppliers
  - i. Jelly Belly conducts social audits of select high-risk suppliers. Suppliers' child labor and forced labor risk levels are assessed internally using publicly available information and high-risk suppliers are identified. Jelly Belly hires an independent auditing firm to conduct SMETA audits (which include assessment of child labor and forced labor risks) for all selected high-risk suppliers. If an audit reveals critical violations or finds a supplier non-compliant with Jelly Belly's policies or Supplier Code of Conduct, Jelly Belly will cease business with the supplier.
- d. Addressing practices in the organization's activities and supply chains that increase the risk of forced labor and/or child labor
  - i. Jelly Belly sources cocoa products certified by the Rainforest Alliance. Rainforest Alliance certification prohibits the use of child labor and forced labor and requires farm-level producers to conduct regular risk assessments and develop and implement specific programs aimed at preventing and remediating the use of child and forced labor. Although certification does not guarantee the absence of child labor or forced labor, it is a valuable tool used to reduce risk.

**III. Elements of the due diligence process implemented in relation to forced and/or child labor:**

- a. Embedding responsible business conduct into policies and management systems
  - i. Jelly Belly's Supplier Code of Conduct explicitly prohibits the use of child labor and forced labor. Jelly Belly requests that suppliers sign and reaffirm their compliance with



the requirements detailed in the Code, including compliance with all laws related to child labor and forced labor, every two years.

- ii. Jelly Belly does not hire individuals under the age of 18 to work in its manufacturing facilities.
- b. Identifying and assessing adverse impacts in operations, supply chains and business relationships
  - i. Jelly Belly hires a third-party auditing firm to conduct social audits of high-risk suppliers based on known information about potential child and forced labor risks. If an audit reveals critical violations or finds a supplier non-compliant with Jelly Belly's policies and Supplier Code of Conduct, Jelly Belly will cease business with that supplier.

**IV. Identification of activities and supply chains that carry a risk of forced labor or child labor:**

- a. Jelly Belly has not yet started the process of identifying risks.

**V. Measures to remediate forced labor or child labor in entity's activities and supply chains:**

- a. Jelly Belly has not taken remediation measures because it has not identified any forced labor or child labor in its activities and supply chains. Therefore, Jelly Belly has also not taken measures to identify and remediate the loss of income to the most vulnerable families that resulted from measures taken to eliminate the use of forced labor or child labor.

**VI. Employee training**

- a. Jelly Belly does not currently provide training to its employees on forced labor and/or child labor.

**VII. Policies and procedures to assess effectiveness**

- a. Jelly Belly does not currently have policies or procedures in place to assess its effectiveness in ensuring that forced labor and child labor are not used in its activities and supply chains. Jelly Belly continues to monitor and place guardrails wherever it identifies a risk for forced labor and/or child labor.