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TERENSIS MARGIN CALL · CHOCOLATE · 2026-W47

Is cheaper cocoa a safe bet while Ivory Coast's weather is still open?

Will cocoa cost less, the same or more over the next 12 months than today's GBP 3,876 per tonne?

ICE London cocoa settled at GBP 3,876 per tonne (EUR 4,639) on 13 November 2026, 11.1% below its level one month earlier. Five of eight signals point to a lower price, two to the same level and one to a higher price; two give no clear reading.

Since last week

In 2026-W46 (cut-off 12 November 2026) the same question had 5 of 8 signals pointing to scenario A, 2 to scenario B and 1 to scenario C. The counts are unchanged. ICE London cocoa rose 1.1% to GBP 3,876 per tonne, so the same-level cost rose and the margin effect of scenario B moved from -2.6 to -3.5 points.

Short answer

Scenario A (lower) is the most realistic: 5 of 8 signals point to it, 2 to scenario B (same level) and 1 to scenario C (higher). Two more signals give no clear reading and are not counted. This is a share of signals, not a statistical chance.

For an example chocolate maker with 35% cocoa in the selling price and 12 months of cover, scenario A adds 8.4 points of margin, scenario B takes away 3.5 points and scenario C takes away 15.4 points. The selling price is assumed unchanged. The cocoa already bought sets a base of EUR 4,216 per tonne (ICE Futures Europe, ECB, 13 November 2026).

Three scenarios for the cocoa price over the next 12 months of purchases

Scenario A: lower price

Verdict: 5 of 8 signals point here, most likely

Cocoa keeps falling: the trend and the curve are down, funds cut length and exchange stocks are rising.

Cocoa price you pay, EUR per tonne
EUR 3,205

Margin change for an example buyer, points
+8.4

Confirmed if: ICE London cocoa settles at or below GBP 2,678 per tonne.

Scenario B: same price

Verdict: 2 of 8 signals point here

The sell-off stops and cocoa holds near today's settlement.

Cocoa price you pay, EUR per tonne
EUR 4,639

Margin change for an example buyer, points
-3.5

Confirmed if: ICE London cocoa stays near GBP 3,876 per tonne.

Scenario C: higher price

Verdict: 1 of 8 signals point here

A dry Ivory Coast season and a very strong El Niño cut the main crop and turn the market up.

Cocoa price you pay, EUR per tonne
EUR 6,072

Margin change for an example buyer, points
-15.4

Confirmed if: ICE London cocoa settles at or above GBP 5,074 per tonne.

Scenario prices: ICE Futures Europe, settled 13 November 2026, converted at the ECB rates of 13 November 2026. One standard move of 30.9% sizes scenarios A and C. Margin change in points of the selling price for an example chocolate maker; illustrative.

1. Which scenario is most realistic?

Scenario A (lower) has the most signals: price trend, futures curve, fund positioning, world stocks and exchange stocks. ICE London cocoa settled at GBP 3,876 per tonne (EUR 4,639) on 13 November 2026, 11.1% below one month earlier and below its 20-day, 50-day and 100-day averages of 4,058, 4,159 and 4,210 (ICE Futures Europe, 13 November 2026). Prices for later months are higher than for nearby months, from GBP 3,876 for December 2026 to GBP 4,037 per tonne for March 2027 (ICE Futures Europe, 13 November 2026).

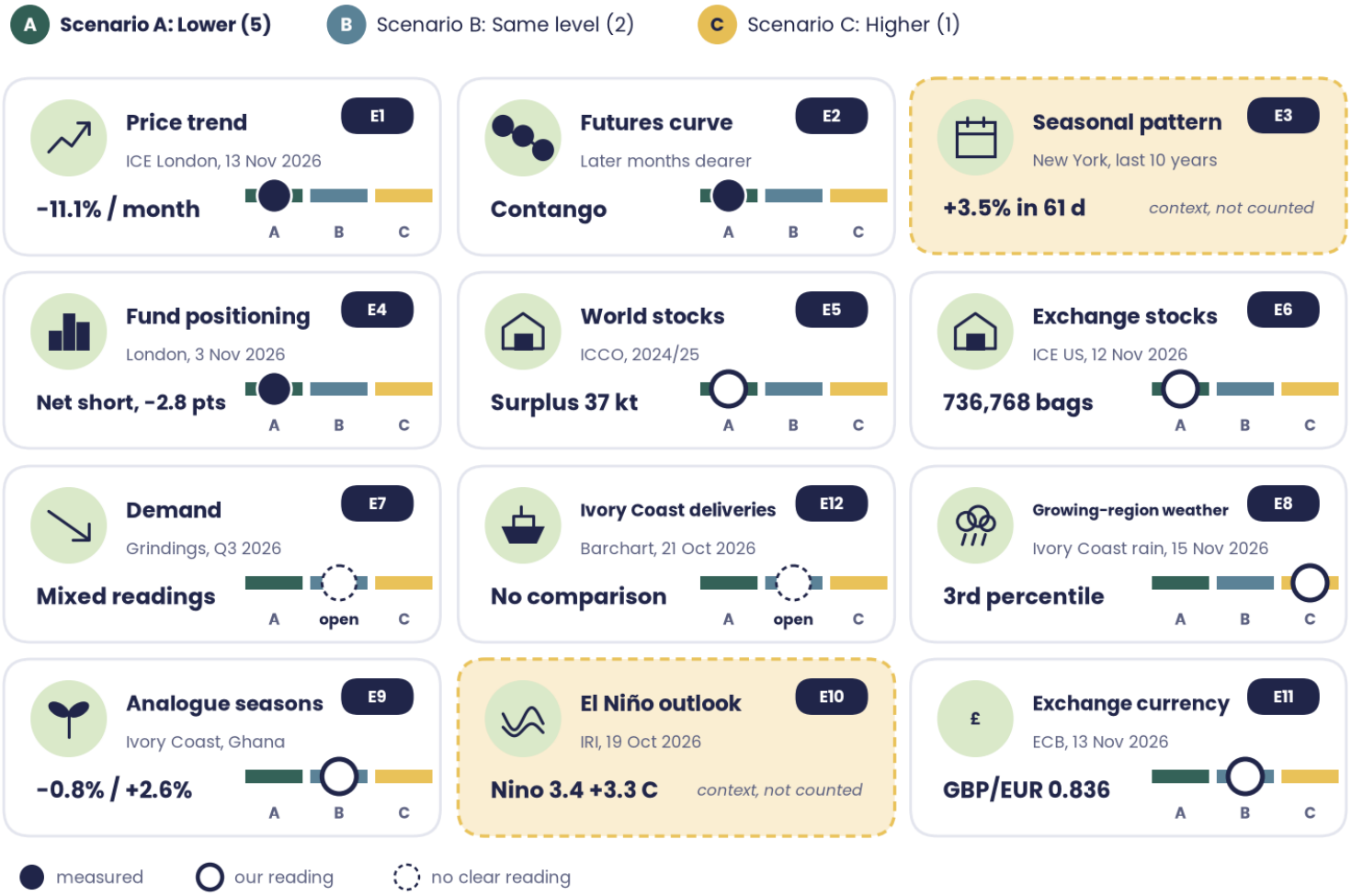
Certified cocoa in ICE US warehouses reached 736,768 bags on 12 November 2026, up 100.3% on a year earlier and higher than on 95.4% of days since 4 January 2016 (ICE Futures US, 12 November 2026). The latest ICCO figures show a 2024/25 surplus of 37 kt and ending stocks of 1,309 kt (ICCO, August 2026); our reading is that this points to ample supply, although it describes the previous cocoa year. London funds cut their net position by 2.8 points to 3.8% of open interest short in the week to 3 November 2026 (ICE Futures Europe, 3 November 2026).

The market is rebounding from a low. London cocoa fell 3.8% on 10 November 2026, then rose 3.4% on 11 November 2026, 2.0% on 12 November 2026 and 1.2% on 13 November 2026 as investment funds bought back bets on lower prices after reports that heavy rain in Ivory Coast damaged roads and disrupted supplies (Barchart, 13 November 2026). Our reading: the rebound is short covering on a transport story, and it has not changed the stock readings.

Scenario C (higher) has one signal, the weather, and it is our reading. Ivory Coast's cocoa-growing areas received 1,024 mm of rain from 21 December 2025 to 15 November 2026, against a 30-year median of 1,270 mm for the same days: 19.4% less, the 3rd percentile of 30 seasons (second driest) (ECMWF AgERA5 weather data, 15 November 2026). Mean temperature stood at the 70th percentile, within the normal range. Ghana is near normal at 1,188 mm against a median of 1,293 mm, the 30th percentile (ECMWF AgERA5 weather data, 15 November 2026). This rain fell in the months before the 2026/27 main crop harvest, which runs from 1 October 2026 to 31 March 2027 and supplies the nearest contracts (ICCO cocoa year 2026/27, 1 October 2026 to 30 September 2027). The heavy rain reported in the week to 13 November 2026 is short-term and does not change the season total.

What the weather means: the three past Ivory Coast seasons closest to this one on rain and warmth so far (2020, 2015 and 2009) ran at +0.9%, -1.5% and -1.8% of trend yield, a mean of -0.8%; the least similar season, 2008, ran at +3.4% (Terensis analogue-season analysis, 15 November 2026). The three closest Ghana seasons (2022, 2007 and 2009) ran at +0.2%, +2.9% and +4.8%, a mean of +2.6%. Our reading: the dry season is real in Ivory Coast, but similar past seasons lost almost no yield, so the weather supports scenario C once and the analogue seasons point to a same-level crop. Ivory Coast's national weather agency goes further: an exceptionally strong El Niño could cut 2026/27 production by 21% to 25% (Reuters via Commodity3, 12 November 2026). ICCO's latest release withholds its 2025/26 production figures and gives no 2026/27 estimate, so no crop agency has confirmed or denied a loss (ICCO, August 2026).

Twelve signals for ICE London cocoa and where each points: scenario A lower, B same level, C higher (ICE, CFTC, ICCO, ECA, NCA, ECMWF, IRI, ECB, Barchart, 13 November 2026)



ICE Futures Europe and ICE Futures US, 13 November 2026; CFTC and ICE Futures Europe, 3 November 2026; ICCO, August 2026; ECA and NCA, 30 September 2026; Barchart, 21 October 2026; ECMWF, 15 November 2026; IRI, 19 October 2026; ECB, 13 November 2026.

2. How do the other scenarios answer it?

- **Scenario B (same level).** Two signals point here. Matched seasons show no yield shock: the closest Ivory Coast seasons ran at -0.8% and the closest Ghana seasons at +2.6% of trend yield (Terensis analogue-season analysis, 15 November 2026). The pound lost 0.2% against the euro in a week, so the exchange rate adds almost nothing to the EUR cost (ECB, 13 November 2026). Our reading: a pause is also plausible because funds in New York already hold more bets on falling prices, with their net position at 6.2% of open interest short and at the 14.7th percentile of its history, which leaves less selling to come (CFTC, 3 November 2026). Over the last 10 years ICE New York cocoa gained on average 3.5% in the following 61 days (ICE Futures US, 13 November 2026); that seasonal pattern is context and is not counted.
- **Scenario C (higher).** The El Niño outlook is context for the weather reading and is not counted on its own. The Niño 3.4 index, a sea-surface temperature measure of El Niño strength, reached +3.3 degrees C in the week centred on 14 October 2026, and El Niño probability is 100% for every three-month period from the end of 2026 to the spring of 2027 (IRI, 19 October 2026). For Ivory Coast, 64 years of yield data show yield falling 4.0% per +1.0 degree C of the index, a robust link, and the derived outlook for the 2026 crop is 4.3% below trend (Terensis analysis of FAOSTAT yields, 15 November 2026). What would confirm scenario C: smaller Ivory Coast port arrivals through the main crop harvest to 31 March 2027.

3. What do the scenarios mean for margin?

How the margin effect is calculated

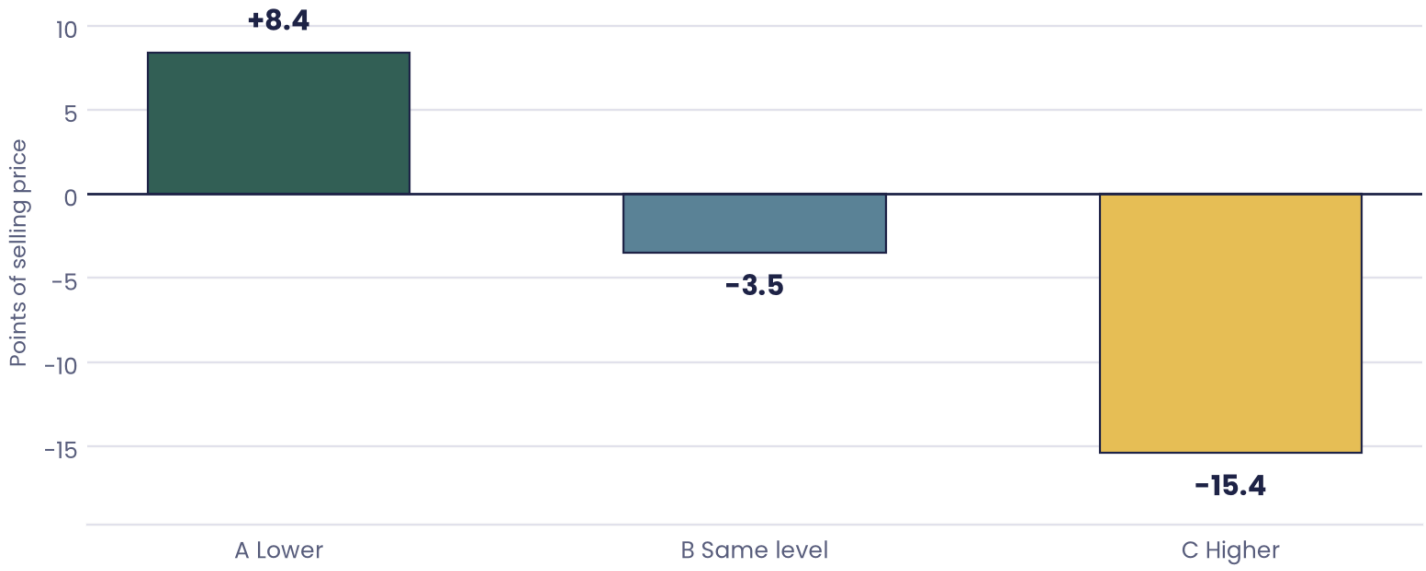
Base: the cocoa cost that is already in the selling price today. It is the average price of equal monthly purchases from 13 November 2025 to 13 November 2026. How to read the numbers: "-2.0" means that of every EUR 100 of sales, EUR 2 less stays as margin. "+1.0" means EUR 1 more stays. The selling price is assumed unchanged.

Scenario	New cocoa cost, EUR per tonne	Change against base	Margin change, points
A Lower	3,205	-24.0%	+8.4
B Same level	4,639	+10.0%	-3.5
C Higher	6,072	+44.0%	-15.4

Terensis cost model for an example chocolate maker, base EUR 4,216 per tonne; ICE Futures Europe, settled 13 November 2026; ECB, 13 November 2026.

Why the three margin figures differ. The scenarios move today's price by the same step in both directions: 30.9%, the typical size of price swings over the 12 months of cover (about EUR 1,434 per tonne). The margin is measured against the base of EUR 4,216 per tonne that is already in the selling price, not against today's price. That is why the same-level scenario is not zero (today's price is 10.0% dearer than the base), why a rise costs more margin than a fall of the same size saves (44.0% dearer against 24.0% cheaper), and why the figures scale with the cocoa share of 35% in the selling price: 24.0% of 35% is 8.4 points. (Terensis cost model, 13 November 2026)

Margin effect of each scenario for an example chocolate maker with 35% cocoa in the selling price, in points of selling price, 12-month cover (Terensis cost model, ICE Futures Europe, 13 November 2026)



Terensis cost model, ICE Futures Europe, ECB, 13 November 2026.

Even scenario B costs margin, because the base of EUR 4,216 per tonne of an example chocolate maker is below today's EUR 4,639 per tonne (ICE Futures Europe, settled 13 November 2026). Cocoa bought on 13 February 2026, 13 March 2026 and 13 April 2026 cost EUR 3,160, EUR 2,916 and EUR 2,906 per tonne, far below the market today.

4. What should I do now?

Cocoa has fallen 11.1% in a month, while Ivory Coast is in a dry season and El Niño is very strong. Scenario C costs more margin than scenario A adds.

1

Check your cover

List how much cocoa is bought for the next 12 months and at what price. Scenario C costs 15.4 points of margin on the part not yet bought.

2

Ask what your supplier prices on

Ask whether a quoted increase follows today's market or older purchases. The example base of EUR 4,216 per tonne is below today's EUR 4,639 per tonne.

3

Plan for both directions

Prepare one price position for scenario A and one for scenario C, so a settlement at or below GBP 2,678 or at or above GBP 5,074 per tonne finds you ready.

Price levels that change the call (ICE London cocoa, settlement)

SCENARIO A

At or below GBP 2,678 per tonne: scenario A is confirmed.

SCENARIO B

Around GBP 3,876 per tonne: scenario B holds.

SCENARIO C

At or above GBP 5,074 per tonne: scenario C is confirmed.

Open questions the market has not answered yet

- **Will funds rebuild or cut bets?** The next CFTC report, for the week to 10 November 2026, shows how funds reacted to the 4.5-month low in New York.
- **Does demand hold?** European grindings rose 3.2% and North American grindings fell 2.5% in the quarter ending 30 September 2026; the quarter ending 31 December 2026 will show which holds.
- **Does Ivory Coast lose a fifth of its crop?** The main crop harvest runs to 31 March 2027; port arrivals will show whether the weather agency's 21% to 25% estimate holds.

Date	Release	Signals it can change	What would change the call
25 November 2026	US personal income and outlays, PCE price index, October 2026 (confirmed)	E11 Exchange currency	Past prints above 0.278% or below 0.160% month on month moved ICE cocoa by +0.12% and +0.16% on average (51 and 41 releases): no reliable effect, so it adds no signal on its own.
3 December 2026	ICCO Quarterly Bulletin of Cocoa Statistics (latest date its cadence allows; not a confirmed date)	E5 World stocks	The last release showed a 2024/25 surplus of 37 kt and stocks of 1,309 kt. A 2025/26 deficit would take the stocks signal away from scenario A; a larger surplus would add to it.
17 January 2027	ECA and NCA quarterly grindings, quarter to 31 December 2026 (latest dates by cadence: 17 and 20 January 2027)	E7 Demand	The last quarter showed European grindings +3.2% and North American -2.5%. Both falling would add a signal to scenario A; both rising would add one to scenario C.

Terensis release calendar read on 16 November 2026; ICCO, ECA and NCA schedules as listed there; BEA, release schedule, 16 November 2026.

5. Evidence

Evidence	Reading	Date and publisher	Points to
E1 Price trend ↑	GBP 3,876 per tonne; 11.1% below one month earlier; below its 20-day, 50-day and 100-day averages (4,058, 4,159 and 4,210). Direction: bearish.	13 November 2026, ICE Futures Europe	**A Lower**
E2 Futures curve ↑	Later months cost more: December 2026 GBP 3,876, March 2027 GBP 4,037, March 2028 GBP 4,024 per tonne. Direction: bearish.	13 November 2026, ICE Futures Europe	**A Lower**
E3 Seasonal pattern ↑	Last 10 years of New York cocoa: +7.3% in 28 days, +3.5% in 61 days, +5.1% in 91 days. A statistical pattern, context only.	13 November 2026, ICE Futures US	context, not counted
E4 Fund positioning ↑	London managed money net 3.8% of open interest short, down 2.8 points on the week, direction bearish. New York net 6.2% short, 14.7th percentile (oversold), direction neutral. London is the benchmark of this call.	3 November 2026, CFTC and ICE Futures Europe	**A Lower**

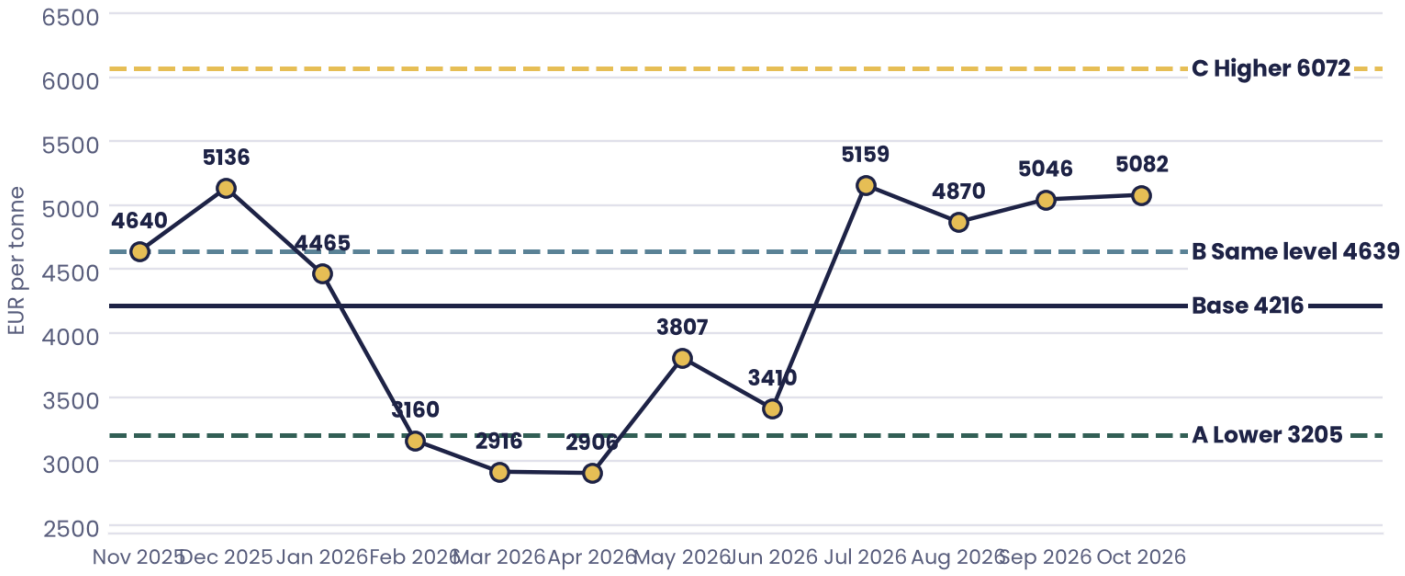
Evidence	Reading	Date and publisher	Points to
E5 World stocks ↑	2024/25 surplus of 37 kt; ending stocks 1,309 kt, 28.2% of grindings; production +8.5%, grindings -3.3%. Our reading: ample supply, bearish. It describes the 2024/25 year; ICCO withholds 2025/26.	August 2026, ICCO	**A Lower**
E6 Exchange stocks ↑	736,768 bags certified, up 12.8% in a week, 43.0% in four weeks and 100.3% on a year earlier; 96.7% is Latin American cocoa. Our reading: higher deliverable stocks are bearish.	12 November 2026, ICE Futures US	**A Lower**
E7 Demand ↑	European grindings +3.2% (348,215 t), the first rise in the eight quarters reported; North American -2.5% (109,978 t, reporting panel changed); European 2025/26 year -4.4%. The readings differ.	30 September 2026, ECA and NCA	**Open**
E8 Growing-region weather ↑	Ivory Coast rain 1,024 mm since 21 December 2025 against a 30-year median of 1,270 mm, 3rd percentile of 30; Ghana 1,188 mm against 1,293 mm, 30th percentile; Ghana dry-season window open from 1 November 2026 to 28 February 2027. Our reading: less pod set, bullish.	15 November 2026, ECMWF AgERA5 and Terensis crop-stage windows	**C Higher**
E9 Analogue seasons ↑	Closest Ivory Coast seasons 2020, 2015, 2009: mean -0.8% of trend yield; closest Ghana seasons 2022, 2007, 2009: mean +2.6%. Our reading: no yield shock, neutral. Matched seasons, not a forecast.	15 November 2026, Terensis analogue-season analysis	**B Same level**
E10 El Niño outlook ↑	Niño 3.4 +3.3 degrees C; El Niño probability 100% for every three-month period from the end of 2026 to the spring of 2027. Ivory Coast yield link -4.0% per degree C. A statistical link, context only.	19 October 2026, IRI; 15 October 2026, NOAA	context, not counted
E11 Exchange currency ↑	GBP per EUR 0.836 on 13 November 2026; the pound lost 0.2% against the euro in a week. Our reading: neutral for the EUR cost.	13 November 2026, ECB	**B Same level**
E12 Ivory Coast deliveries ↑	Smaller Ivory Coast deliveries were reported on 19 October 2026; no later delivery or port-arrival figure with a comparison was published in the weeks to 13 November 2026, so there is no direction to read.	21 October 2026, Barchart	**Open**

ICE Futures Europe, ICE Futures US, CFTC, ICCO, ECA, NCA, ECMWF, IRI, NOAA Climate Prediction Center, ECB and Barchart, readings dated as shown, 2026.

Cost component of an example chocolate maker	Share of selling price	Change in the scenarios
Cocoa	35%	Moves with the scenario
Sugar	15%	None
Dairy ingredients	10%	None
Energy	4%	None
Packaging	8%	None
Labour and margin	28%	None

Terensis chocolate cost template, illustrative shares for an example buyer, 13 November 2026.

Cocoa cost per tonne of an example chocolate maker: twelve monthly purchases from 13 November 2025 to 13 October 2026 against the three scenarios, in EUR per tonne (ICE Futures Europe, ECB, 13 November 2026)



Terensis cost model, ICE Futures Europe, ECB, 13 November 2026.

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The cost structure is an example chocolate maker and is illustrative; it is not the reader's own. Only the cocoa price moves in the scenarios; sugar, dairy, energy, packaging, labour and margin stay at today's level. One standard move is 30.9%: the 20-day realised volatility of the ICE London main-crop contracts (December 2026, March 2027, December 2027 and March 2028) on 13 November 2026 times the square root of 12 months over 12. The same-level price is the settlement of the December 2026 contract, GBP 3,876 per tonne, converted to EUR 4,639 per tonne at the ECB rates of 13 November 2026 (1.197 EUR per GBP). The base is twelve equal monthly purchases from 13 November 2025 to 13 October 2026, valued on the ICE London front-month continuous series. 1 t = 2,204.62 lb. Direction labels (bearish, neutral) are the data provider's provisional labels. Our reading marks a judgement. Context rows are shown and not counted. Sources: ICE Futures Europe (London cocoa settlements, 13 November 2026); ICE Futures US (New York cocoa settlements and certified stocks, 13 November 2026); CFTC (Commitments of Traders, 3 November 2026); ICCO (Quarterly Bulletin of Cocoa Statistics, August 2026); ECA and NCA (European and North American cocoa grindings, 30 September 2026); ECMWF (AgERA5 weather data for Ivory Coast and Ghana, 15 November 2026); IRI, Columbia University (ENSO Quick Look, 19 October 2026); NOAA Climate Prediction Center (ENSO discussion, 15 October 2026); ECB (euro reference rates, 13 November 2026); Barchart (cocoa market report, 13 November 2026); Commodity3 (Reuters report on Ivory Coast and El Niño, 12 November 2026). Photo: Ly Le Minh, Unsplash; Kawe Rodrigues, Unsplash.

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