

UNION

HAND-ROASTED COFFEE

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About this risk assessment

We have an opportunity to positively impact the protection of human rights within our sphere of influence. Therefore, we encourage and support our suppliers in their efforts to act in accordance with internationally recognised human rights standards. We expect our business partners which includes suppliers and customers, to share our commitment to respect human rights.

Risk assessment is fully integrated into our sourcing process and purchasing decisions. Our Head of Ethical Sourcing is responsible for the risk assessment.

Using our knowledge gathered over years of purchasing coffee directly from origin, we initially desk-review assess on known country and sector (agriculture) risk as well as other available information gathered.

We use a variety of tools to gather risk data including internal knowledge and expertise from producer visits, local expertise, the ETI community HUB, industry based peer groups and events, and our own research from credible and independent publicly available tools. Suppliers are then managed on a risk-basis.

Tools used

We have listed some of the publicly available tools and website we use to help us

- [List of goods produced by Forced and Child Labor US State Department](#)
- [Fairtrade risk map](#)
- [Risk Evaluation for Action in the Coffee Trade](#)
- [Verite](#)
- [Coffee Barometer](#)
- [True Price](#)
- [Task Force for Coffee Living Income IDH \(TCLI\)](#)
- [ITC Standards Map](#)
- [Global Living Wage Coalition](#)
- [Sustainable Coffee Challenge](#)
- [Global Coffee Platform](#)
- [Ethical Trade Initiative Human Rights Due Diligence Framework](#)
- [Fair Food: Time for some truly good coffee](#)

Scope

The risk assessment includes all producer partners we directly source from.

Direct and Indirect Causes and Impact

Just five coffee traders controlled half of global green coffee in 2019, while more than a third of the world's coffee was roasted by the top 10 roasters.

Coffee trading is a form of commodity trading that involves buying and selling contracts for coffee beans to speculate on the market's high price volatility. Coffee is one of the most traded commodities worldwide. Arabica coffee is traded using options and futures contracts on the Intercontinental Exchange (ICE) in New York. The traded price, defined as the C-Price, is influenced by supply and demand and is disconnected from the true cost of production or capacity to earn a living wage experienced by farmers and their workers.

As a result, the C-price is often below the cost of production, or at best break-even, not allowing farmers to earn a living wage or a living income. Selling below the cost of production might drive farmers to reduce their overheads in ways that harm workers or the environment.

If we want our coffee farmer partners to respect human rights they have to be paid a price for their coffee that enables them earn a sufficient amount to provide satisfactory working conditions for workers.

Union Hand-Roasted Coffee Supply Chain

Where and how we buy coffee












Through Union Direct Trade we address root causes and drive change. Fair prices, long-term relationships and traceable speciality coffee. We do not have a 'cut and run' approach, instead we are committed to working with suppliers for the long term, understanding there is no quick fix. We firmly believe that collective effort will lead to improvement. Our partnerships with Maraba coffee producers in Rwanda since 2003 and with Yaya Wild Forest since 2014 are leading examples of this.




Coffee produced by smallholder farmers represents 86% of our volume, equating to an estimated 13,000 farms across 14 countries. By undertaken sustainable business practises, we can make a positive impact on all these households. Some of the cooperatives we work with may represent over a thousand smallholders, whereas others less than 100. Between and within countries supply chain structures vary greatly.

We purchase coffee from known farmers and cooperatives, trading and negotiating directly and on equal footing. Through regular visits we ensure we have a clear understanding of who produces the coffee we buy and also their social and economic circumstances. We have fully mapped our first and second tier suppliers and we have identified farms using vulnerable workers. Vulnerable workers are defined as migrant workers, national and/or cross border, seasonal workers, workers contracted through labour brokers, woman and ethnic minorities. We do not purchase untraceable commodity grade coffee.

In FY22-23 we sourced from 14 countries and 28 first tier producers (defined as exporters or exporters producers), of which 21 were exporter producer. We have 40+ second tier partners. Full list is available in Annex 1. First tier refers to the final point of production where labour was applied in manufacturing, processing, producing or service provision. In our case this is the exporter. In many cases exporter and producer are the same entity, we refer to these partners as supplier exporters.

We do not have the resource to visit all partners (first and second tier) every year. Therefore, we risk-rank our partners to prioritize visits, audits or third-party verification in the next years. This risk analysis is done annually.

Table 1: High level overview Union Supply Chain					
Country		% of total volume	Type	Type of labour	Country specific mitigation strategies
Brazil		2023 11%	Estate Smallholder	Permanent workers Casual workers Family labour	27% of volume from Brazil purchased as Fairtrade certified
		2022 11%			
Burundi		2023 3%	Smallholder	Casual workers Family labour	70% of volume from Burundi purchased as Fairtrade certified.
		2022 4%			100% coffee purchased from cooperatives.
Colombia		2023 5%	Smallholder	Casual workers Family labour	Asprotimana participated in a virtual gender learning journey. Identifying gender gaps in their organization.
		2022 7%			
Costa Rica		2023 17%	Smallholder	Casual workers Family labour Migrant workers from Panama & Nicaragua	
		2022 11%			
El Salvador		2023 0%	Estate	Permanent workers Casual workers	
		2022 2%			
Ethiopia		2023 5%	Smallholder	Casual workers Family labour	78% of volume from Ethiopia purchased as Organic certified
		2022 4%			Collaboration with German Development Cooperation
Guatemala		2023 15%	Estate Smallholders	Casual workers Family labour Migrant workers from within the country	13% of volume from Guatemala purchased as Organic certified
		2022 7%			Purchase of women's coffee 1725 kg
Honduras		2023 3%	Smallholders	Casual workers Family labour	33% of volume from Honduras purchased as Fairtrade Organic certified
		2022 8%			
India		2023 <1%	Estate	Permanent workers Casual workers	
		2022 <1%			
Indonesia		2023 3%	Smallholders	Casual workers Family labour	
		2022 5%			
Nicaragua		2023 8%	Estate & Smallholders	Permanent workers Casual workers Family labour	La Revancha Estate: Each purchase includes a contribution to the farmworkers committee
		2022 5%			
Panama		2023 <1%	Estate	Permanent workers Casual workers	

		2022 <1%			
Peru		2023 20%	Smallholders	Casual Workers Family labour	
		2022 25%			
Rwanda		2023 5%	Smallholders	Casual Workers Family labour	46% of volume from Rwanda purchased as Fairtrade Organic certified
		2022 10%			Purchase of women's coffee 36t

How we prioritize and assess risk in our supply chain

The corporate responsibility to respect human rights requires companies to conduct human rights due diligence to identify, address and mitigate adverse human rights impacts with which they may be involved through their business relationships.

It is not feasible for Union to spend the same amount of time and resources with all our coffee producer partners at origin. Therefore, we prioritize which partners to visit and the most critical issues to conduct human rights due diligence.

When prioritizing we looked at **likelihood**, **severity** and **scale** and **sphere of influence**

Table 2: Prioritizing risk	
Saliency	Description
Likelihood	The likelihood of an event occurring based on prevalence, country data, supplier status (third-party certified or not), site visits.
Severity	How serious or grave the human rights impact would be either direct or indirect
Scale	How many people would be affected by the adverse impact on human right
Sphere of influence	How much influence can we have on remediating the human rights issue when it occurs. Company size and resource is important to consider when identifying how much influence can be applied to suppliers. Our sphere of influence is a component to consider when sourcing from a new origin. Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania are examples of this. We do not have the resources to invest in the due diligence required to begin sourcing from a new country. Our sphere of influence would be small because purchasing volumes will be low.

To help us work effectively, we have carefully considered all above and defined five key issues where we have the greatest impact: Living Income, Gender Rights, Health and Safety, Climate Change and Deforestation.

Below we list all the thematic areas considered and address whether we have identified them as a salient issue. When a thematic area is not defined as a priority salient issue, we do have processes in place to ensure that it remains a non-salient issue. Paying a fair price, regular origin visits, but also day-to-day conversations with coffee producer partners over the long-term as well as more recent relationships are key to this. All producer partners sign our Code of Conduct, and each Union Contracts reference our Code of Conduct Compliance.

Our human rights statement explains in further detail how we ensure we respect human rights in our supply chain.

Salient Risk Identification

We have identified five salient risk in our supply chain: *Safe and Hygienic Working Conditions, Living income / wage, Gender Rights, Climate Change, Deforestation*

The below table shows how we looked at thematic issues and then taking into account **likelihood**, **severity** and **scale** and **sphere of influence** identified those issues salient to our supply chain. Where relevant we included geographical scope and next steps.

Table 3: Identifying salient issues	
Thematic issue	Explanation
Employment is freely chosen No particular issues are identified.	<p>Priority salient issue: No - 86% of the coffee we source come from smallholder farmers that mainly use family labour. Site visits and audits have not revealed any indicators of forced labour on the farms we work with</p>
Freedom of association and the right of collective bargaining are respected No particular issues are identified.	<p>Priority salient issue: No - We recognise that freedom of association and worker representation is a fundamental and important enabling right that prevents other serious human rights abuses from occurring and will enable progress on our other salient issues.</p> <p>Union respects the rights of employees and workers in our supply chain, to access and exercise their right to FOA (Freedom of Association) and collective bargaining.</p> <p>Union Code of Conduct states that “Producers and workers are free to form and join independent organisations to protect and enhance their interests (e.g. federations, associations, farmer groups and trade unions and labour organisations for workers).”</p> <p>Most smallholders in our supply chain (82%) are democratically organised into cooperatives or producers’ organisations.</p> <p>There are not many options for “unwaged workers” or migrant workers to join agricultural trade unions.</p> <p>Site visits and audits have not revealed any indicators of forced labour on the farms we work with. Where relevant and feasible farm worker committee has been established on the farm such as at la Revancha in Nicaragua.</p>

<p>Working conditions are safe and hygienic Issues are identified</p>	<p>Priority salient issue: Yes – we have identified health and safety as a salient issue. Health and safety issues are the most identified non-compliances found during site audits and visits.</p> <p>One of the most basic human rights is for a person to be able to work safely and without risk to life or limb. Agriculture is one of the most hazardous occupations worldwide. Millions of agricultural workers are seriously injured in workplace accidents involving agricultural machinery or poisoned by pesticides and other agrochemicals. Much agricultural work is, by its nature, physically demanding. As our understanding of the issue of health and safety has grown, we have also come to understand that it is not only the physical safety of the workplace that is pertinent for individuals, but also the other factors that determine health, such as nutrition, exercise and mental health issues. We also see a link between the salient issue of health and safety and living income/wage. The social stress and stigma around insecurity of income can put a great burden on people.</p> <p>Scale, scope, severity and influence: Within health and safety there is quite a scale of risks and their severity within and between countries and partners.</p> <p>Geographical scope: Health and Safety salient issue in <u>all countries we source from</u>. In Ethiopia, Brazil, Peru we are focussing on sustainable production methods.</p> <p>Next steps:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to prioritize health and safety during our site visits. Continue to encourage farming practices that minimize (regenerative agriculture) or eliminate (organic agriculture) pesticide usage. To reduce the risk of pesticide poisoning. Our partner in Brazil has requested we collaborate with implementing regenerative agriculture systems on the farm. Estimates show that roughly 38 million kilograms of pesticides are used annually in Brazil coffee production. Since 2019, 475 new pesticides have been approved in Brazil. More than a third of these are not approved in the European Union due to their toxicity.
<p>Child labour shall not be used No particular issues are identified</p>	<p>Priority salient issue: No - The US department of labour has identified Brazil, Costa Rica, Colombia, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama as countries where child labour occurs in the coffee sector.</p> <p>In the past we have identified high risk of child labour on Guatemala coffee plantations, where migrant workers bring their children to the farm and keep with them in the field when harvesting the coffee. Union, the farm and a local NGO called Funcafe set up a nursery on the farm where the children can stay safe whilst their parents are working. In Costa Rica we work with partners that collaborated with ICAFE in Proyecto casas de la alegría – care centres for children of coffee pickers.</p> <p>We will continue to carefully monitor farms, especially when migrant labour is used.</p>
<p>Living Wages are paid Issues are identified</p>	<p>Priority salient issue: Yes – Seeing first hand some of the devastating effects of the volatility of the commodity coffee market on farming communities was the founding principle of Union Hand-Roasted. Twenty-three years later the issue of a living income for coffee farmers is still one of the most salient issues in the coffee industry. Smallholder coffee farmers still struggle to earn enough for a decent standard of living.</p> <p>Scale, scope, severity and influence: The price we pay farmers for their coffee has a direct impact on Living Income. It is not the silver bullet, as farmers earnings depend on their yield which is influenced by the size of their land, productivity but also climate change. We do not purchase more than 50% from a specific farm (group). As we are not the only buyer, the total income a farmer receives for his harvest also depends on the price other buyers paid.</p> <p>Research suggests that among the ten largest coffee producing countries in 2018-2019, only farmers in Vietnam and Brazil were on average earning enough from coffee to escape poverty.</p> <p>Geographical scope: Living income is a salient issue in <u>all countries we source from</u>. The highest risk is present in low-income countries, where farmers also have very small landholdings: <i>Ethiopia, Rwanda and Burundi</i>.</p> <p>Next steps:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to work with farmers in understanding cost of production and how this can be optimized. Continue to raise awareness with customers and consumers that good coffee comes at a price for good reason. There is downwards pressure on price, and we carefully select customers who share our philosophy. Continue to publish the price we pay in our annual impact report and benchmark ourselves against the fairtrade minimum price and other relevant benchmarks in the absence of a universal cost of production.

<p>Working hours are not excessive No particular issues are identified.</p>	<p>Priority salient issue: No - Excessive working hours are not identified as a salient issue</p>
<p>No discrimination is practiced Particular issues are identified</p>	<p>Priority salient issue Yes – GENDER RIGHTS: Various of our partners have expressed that women are made to feel invisible in the supply chain. Although women head 20-30% of coffee-producing households, they typically have less access to land, inputs, credit and training. Women workers on coffee farms hold fewer permanent contracts and do lower-paid tasks.</p> <p>Scale, scope, severity and influence:</p> <p>There are several gender risks in the agricultural supply chain. Our priority lies on the limited visibility of women. Women are the hidden workforce in coffee and together with our producer partners we want to change this</p> <p>Geography: According to the Fairtrade risk map, gender rights are of high concern in Burundi, Ethiopia, Rwanda and Guatemala.</p> <p>Next steps:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to purchase and promote women's coffee focussing but not limiting ourselves to high-risk countries. Actively support female leadership: We have highlighted the success of female leadership of Wutete cooperative in Ethiopia with the wider community.
<p>Regular employment is provided No particular issues are identified.</p>	<p>Priority salient issue No - The coffee industry is characterized by seasonal employment, in most countries there is one harvest a year. The coffee needs to be harvest within a 2 to 3 month time span. Even family farms might occasionally hire labour. There are challenges related to this as these workers often lack formal employment status to ensure that their rights are adequately protected. Union Code of Conduct sets the standard for all types of workers.</p>
<p>No harsh or inhumane treatment is allowed No particular issues are identified.</p>	<p>Priority salient issue No - We work with partners that respect their workers. The current dynamics in the coffee labour market is that there is a shortage of workers, as a result workers have to be offered better conditions. to Large estate's are required to have grievance mechanisms in place that are anonymous, accessible and focus on continuous improvement.</p>
<p>Workers rights No particular issues are identified.</p>	<p>Priority salient issue No - Workers rights is a very broad concept. Geographically it is flagged (IUTC, Fairtrade risk Map) as high risk in all countries we source from except for Costa Rica, Panama and Rwanda.</p> <p>Workers Rights are central to the Union Code of Conduct and based on the conventions and recommendations of the ILO and ETI base code. The Union Code of Conduct also set the requirements for plantations and any large farms that employ regular workers, including rules on health and safety while also establishing employment conditions for topics like wages, leave time, social security and contracts.</p> <p>The labour used in most coffee we purchase (86%) is from family labour.</p>
<p>Climate Change Particular issues are identified.</p>	<p>Priority salient issue Yes - Arabica coffee grows in the region which spans 25 degrees north and 30 degrees south of the equator. It lies between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn. Rising temperatures will reduce the area suitable for growing coffee by up to 50% by 2050. If we want to safeguard the future of coffee, we must engage in meaningful partnerships with the coffee growers on which the entire industry depends. The potential negative impact of climate change on coffee farmers livelihoods has been flagged by producer partners for the past two years as a high concern in our annual producer survey.</p> <p>Geography: According to the Fairtrade risk map, climate change is of high concern in 9 out of 14 countries we source from</p> <p>Next steps:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to support World Coffee Research in developing scientific agricultural solutions that can help farmers to become more climate change resilient Continue our work in Yayu Biosphere Reserve promoting Wild Forest Coffee Reducing our carbon footprint through innovations in roasting, packaging and logistics

<p>Deforestation Particular issues are identified.</p>	<p>Priority salient issue Yes - Deforestation and human rights due diligence are closely linked, primarily through their impact on indigenous and local communities, labour rights, and the right to a healthy environment.</p> <p>Coffee is an agricultural crop. Agriculture is responsible for 70% of deforestation in the world. Coffee farming can be an agent of deforestation or a means of preserving forest, conserving biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem function. Forest-based (agroforestry) coffee farming systems can reduce the need for carbon-intensive inputs, such as fertilizer, water, and agrochemicals, and can act as a carbon sink.</p> <p>The EU and UK new Deforestation Regulation requires companies trading in cattle, cocoa, coffee, oil palm, rubber, soya and wood, as well as products derived from these commodities, to conduct extensive diligence on the value chain to ensure the goods do not result from recent (post 31 December 2020) deforestation, forest degradation or breaches of local environmental and social laws. These new obligations that apply from 30 December 2024. How this regulation will be implemented in the UK is unclear and we are working towards meeting these obligations.</p> <p>Geography: TBD</p> <p>Next steps:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a risk that the EUDR will sideline small farmers who are unable to meet the burdensome cost of compliance. Union will conduct a supply chain capability analysis to identify which partners are unable to meet the requirements without additional assistance.
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A note on auditing and certification

Auditing and certification reduce risk as a mitigation strategy but not the silver bullet. In FY22-23 Third-party external certification that covers socio-economic or environmental standards applied to 34% of the total volume

- Certification is not a guarantee for better farm income.
- Farmers must invest in certification and audit fees and do not always recover this cost.
- Certification does not stimulate higher quality.

Common Coffee Certification and Verification schemes				
	Enveritas	Fairtrade	Rainforest	Organic
Accessible to all	Yes	Organized smallholders only	Yes	Yes
Cost	For buyer	For buyer and seller	For buyer and seller	For buyer and seller
Consumer facing	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Covers	Socio, economic and environmental standards	Socio, economic and environmental standards	Socio, economic and environmental standards	Environmental standards
Farmer safety net (price)	No	Minimum floor price of \$ 1.80 lb washed arabica \$ 1.75 lb natural arabica	No	Premium of \$0.40 lb (prior to August 2023: \$0.30 lb)
Global Sustainability Reference Code	Aligned	Aligned	Aligned	No
Provides both buyer and seller with a report that can be used to drive continuous improvement	Yes	No	No	No

Next Actions

In 2024 we plan to partner with Enveritas, an verification process organisation evaluating a wide range of social, environmental and economic criteria, grounded in international protocols and conventions such as the International Labour Organization Conventions on Child Labor, Forced Labour, and Trafficking; the United Nations Conventions on the Rights of the Child; and the World Health Organization's classification of hazardous pesticides.

Through this verification, we can better understand the achievements and challenges faced by the farms we source from while supporting Enveritas' mission of eradicating global poverty within the coffee farming industry by 2030.

Supplier Risk Analysis methodology

Indicator 1 – Salient issues identified by Fairtrade risk map

The [Fairtrade risk map](#) defines 10 thematic areas: the standard of living, worker rights, gender rights, child risk, forced labour, discrimination, self-determination, civil liberties, climate and forest, and water and biodiversity.

The Fairtrade risk map industry identified the following salient issues in the global coffee sector in order of saliency: Living Income, Living Wage, Water and Biodiversity, Climate Change, Gender Rights and Child Rights.

	BRAZIL	BURUNDI	COSTA RICA	COLOMBIA	EL SALVADOR	ETHIOPIA	GUATEMALA	HONDURAS	INDIA	INDONESIA	NICARAGUA	PANAMA	PERU	RWANDA
	11%	35%	17%	5%	0%	5%	15%	3%	1%	3%	8%	<1%	19%	11%
LABOUR RIGHTS & CONDITIONS	*	*		*		*	*	*	*	*			*	*
LIVING INCOME		*			*	*	*	*		*	*		*	*
FORCED LABOUR									*	*				
DISCRIMINATION	*		*	*	*		*	*	*			*	*	
CIVIL LIBERTIES		*			*	*		*		*	*			*
CHILD RIGHTS		*				*					*		*	*
GENDER RIGHTS		*				*	*							*
SELF-DETERMINATION				*						*	*			
CLIMATE CHANGE	*			*	*		*	*		*	*	*	*	
WATER AND BIODIVERSITY	*				*				*					

Orange = Concern and Red = High Concern.
The % represent volume sourced in FY22-23

Analysing our supply chain using the Fairtrade risk map, Labour Rights were identified as High concern or Concern in 10 out of 14 countries we source from. In 9 out of 14 countries, **Living Income**, **Discrimination** and **Climate Change** were identified as a concern or high concern.

Number of salient issues identified as “High Concern” for coffee in particular countries as identified by the [Fairtrade Risk Map](#).

Number of high concern salient issues identified		
Classification (likelihood and severity of risk)	Number high concern issues identified	Points
Very Low	0	1
Low	1-2	2
Medium	3-4	3
High	5-6	4
Very High	7-8	5

Indicator 2 – ITUC Global Rights Index – The World’s Worst Countries for Workers

ITUC Global Rights Index – The World’s Worst Countries for Workers		
Classification (likelihood and severity of risk)	ITUC Score	Points
Very Low	Sporadic violation of Rights	1
Low	Repeated violation of Rights	2

Medium	Regular violation of rights	3
High	Systematic violation of rights	4
Very High	No guarantee of rights	5

Indicator 3 – Human Development Index

Human Development Index (likelihood and severity of risk)		
Classification	ITUC Score	Points
Very Low	Very Low	1
Low	Low	2
Medium	Medium	3
High	High	4
Very High	Very High	5

Indicator 4 – Length of relationship

Length of relation (likelihood of risk)		
Classification	Length	Points
Very Low	20+	1
Low	10-19	2
Medium	6-9	3
High	2-5	4
Very High	0-1	5

Indicator 5 – Type and verification

Length of relation (likelihood of risk)		
Classification	Length	Points
Very Low	Smallholder 100% purchase certified or verified fairtrade or fairtrade organic	1
Low	Smallholder partially certified or verified organic	2
Medium	Smallholder conventional	3
High	Estate certified or verified Consolidator	4
Very High	Estate	5

Indicator 6 – Volume purchased

Volume purchased (Leverage with supplier)		
Classification	Volume	Points
Very Low	<19t	1
Low	>19t ≤ 38t	2
Medium	>38t ≤ 72t	3
High	>72t <187t	4
Very High	≥ 187t	5

Indicator 7 – Last visit

2 points are added if supplier hasn't been visited in the last 2 years.

Union Supply Chain

In brown: the country, in bold: the exporter (first tier) under that the actual producer in some cases they are the same i.e. exporter-producer.

Row Labels	% of volume
Brazil	11%
Atlantica	6%
Fazenda Primavera	6%
COOPFAM	3%
COOPFAM	3%
FAFCOFFEES	2%
Galpão a Mococa / SP - CEP: 13.750-000", Brazil	2%
Bobolink - Boa Vista Valley	1%
Bobolink - Sitio Canaa	0%
Curupira	1%
Burundi	3%
Union des Cooperatives des Cafeiculteurs (Cococa)	3%
COCOCA	3%
Colombia	5%
Racafe	2%
Asprotimana	2%
Trilla Coop	3%
Anserma	3%
Costa Rica	17%
Exclusive Coffee	17%
San Rafael de Alajuela, 600 metros sur, 35 oeste de la Panasonic Calle Holcim, Ofibodegas del Oeste – Units #4 - #5, Costa Rica	17%
Aprocetu - Micepa and Cedral	1%
Coop el dos de Tilaran - Dos de Monteverde	1%
CoopeAngeles	2%
CoopeAthenas	4%
Coopelalibertad Terrazu	2%
Coopesabalito	6%
Cordillera del Fuego	0%
Esperanza Nueva del Sol	1%
Helsar de Zarcero - Los Anonos	0%
Micepa	0%
Sumava	0%
Verde Alto	0%
Ethiopia	5%
Sidama Coffee Farmers Cooperative Union	1%
Debre Zeit Road,Dawi blg. 2nd floor, P.O.Box 122062, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	1%
Fero Cooperative	1%

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Sorgeba Coffee Farmers Cooperative Union	Col. Las Mercedes, Calle Los Granados #36-A, San Salvador, El Salvador.	3%
Achibo		0%
Sorfufate		0%
Yayu Wild Forest		2%
Yirgacheffe Coffee Farmers Cooperative Union	Yirgacheffe Coffee Farmers Co-operative Union LTD 122641, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.	1%
Konga Cooperative		1%
TBD		0%
Guatemala		15%
Cooperativa Integral de Ahorro y Creditos Esquipulas R.L.	Calle Principal, La Libertad, Huehuetenango, Guatemala, C.A.	10%
Esquipulas		10%
Fedecovera	6a. Calle 5-05, Zona 11, km.215 ruta de Cobán a Carchá, Cobán Alta Verapaz, NIT: 296543-7, Cobán, Guatemala	2%
Fedecovera		2%
Zelcafe	Edificio Comosa, Piso 21, Avenida Samuel Lewis, Ciudad de Panamá, Panama	3%
Finca Candelaria		3%
Honduras		3%
Beneficio San Marcos	Km 197 carretera CA-4 Santa Cruz, Sensenti Ocotepeque, Honduras	2%
Beneficio San Marcos		2%
CAFESCOR	Cafés Especiales Corquín S.A	1%
Cafescor		1%
India		0%
REACRAPES	507, Renaissance Park 2, Subramanyanagar, Bangalore 560 055, India	0%
Gundikan		0%
Hosapura		0%
Indonesia		3%
Koperasi Pernanian Gayo	JL Soekarno hatta desa empus talu, kecamatan bebeseb kabupaten, aceh tengah, Indonesia	3%
Koperasi Peraniam Gayo Lauser Antayo		3%
Nicaragua		8%
Agropecuaria La Revancha	Kilometro 170.5 carretera Managua La Dalia, 2.4 Kilometros al Nor Oeste, Nicaragua	3%
La Revancha		3%
Aldea Global	Soda El Tico 400 metros al Norte. Jinotega, Nicaragua	5%
Aldea Global		5%
Panama		0%
Tropical View	Avenida Central #31, Boquete Chiriqui, Republic of Panama	0%
Los Lajones		0%
Peru		20%
Aprocassi	Av. Mariano Melgar N° 405 – San Ignacio, Cajamarca, San Ignacio, Peru	4%
Aprocassi		4%
Chirinos	Calle: Jose Olaya S/N- Chirinos	5%
Cooperativa CLAC La Prosperidad		5%
Falcon Coffee Peru	Temple House, 25-26 High Street, BN7 2LU, Lewes, United Kingdom	6%
Camino - Andes Peruanos		2%

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Camino - Cumbre del Norte		1%
Camino - Falcon Coffee Peru		1%
Camino - Santuario		1%
Huadquiña	Carretera Huadquiña Km 132, Caserío Huadquiña, distrito de Santa Teresa, Provincia de La Convención, Departamento Cusco. RUC 20132497410	2%
Cooperativa Agraria Cafetalera Huadquina		2%
San Jose Olaya	Av. Edgar de la Torre Nro. 228 Santa Ana, Quillabamba, Peru	1%
Cooperative Agraria San Jose Olaya		1%
Selva Andina	Río Ucayali S/N - Sector el Huito (Ref. Entrada a la Colina, a espaldas del terminal Binacional Perú-Ecuador), Jaén, Peru	2%
Selva Andina		2%
Rwanda		11%
Rwaschossco	Gasabo 7342 Kigali	7%
Abahuzamugambi Ba Kawa (Maraba)		3%
Cocagi		2%
Humure		2%
Ungakamuhinzi	East Province, Kirehe District, Rwanda	4%
Abangakurushwa		2%
Ungukamuhinzi		2%