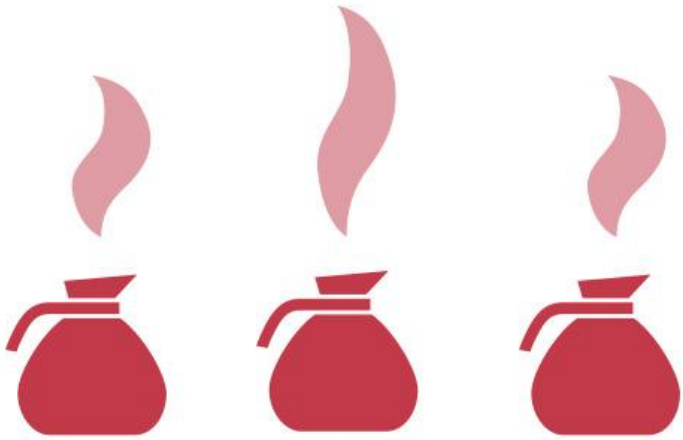
Coffee Barometer 2026

Check

the company assessments



ANNEX: Company policy assessment 2026

Roasters:

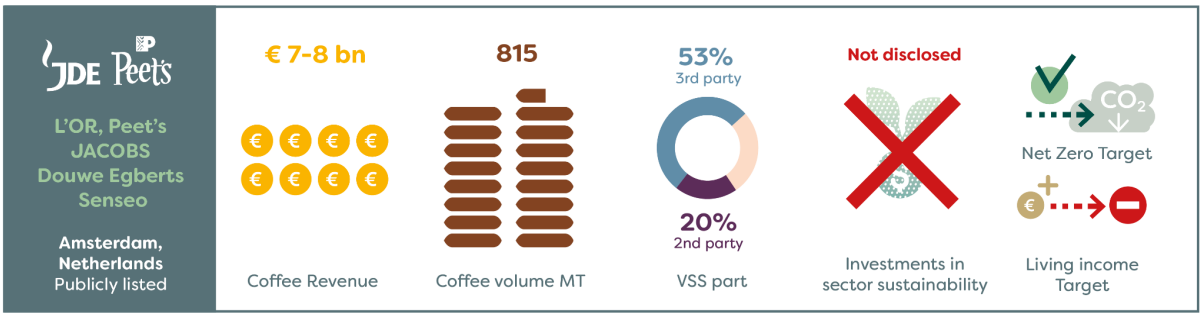
1. JDE Peet's
2. J.M. Smucker
3. Kraft Heinz
4. Lavazza Group
5. Melitta
6. Nestlé
7. Starbucks
8. Strauss Group
9. Tchibo
10. UCC

Traders:

1. ECOM
2. LDC
3. NKG
4. ofi
5. Volcafe

List of abbreviations

JDE Peet's



As one of the world's largest coffee companies, JDE Peet's occupies an influential position in the sector.

Transparency
Over the past decade, JDE Peet's sustainability approach has matured from fragmented, legacy-brand initiatives into a more consolidated, group-wide framework, reflected in clearer targets and stronger climate governance. Sustainability disclosures are generally accessible and consistently presented, with increasing use of quantitative reporting on climate and sourcing issues.

- Policies, commitments, and governance systems are clearly disclosed and coffee-relevant.
- Disclosure is well structured and accessible, though implementation and intervention pathways are less consistently visible.
- Progress is reported through quantitative indicators, but tracking remains largely aggregated, limiting origin-level and outcome-level traceability over time.

Procurement
JDE Peet's has articulated an ambition to reach 100% responsibly sourced coffee by 2028 (revised from 2025), operationalised through its Common Grounds framework established in 2015. The company frames responsible sourcing around climate and nature-related objectives, including regenerative agricultural practices and deforestation-free supply chains, an approach further articulated in its Nature Transition Plan. Farmer livelihoods are referenced within the framework, but living income commitments and targets remain absent. In recent years, procurement has shifted further towards second-party verification systems, including greater reliance on Enveritas-based assessments, with third-party certification playing a smaller role. This appears to be a pragmatic response to scale, favouring systems that are more operable and resource-efficient across large volumes. While this provides a structured basis for risk identification and prioritisation, it remains less visible how identified risks translate into procurement decisions, supplier requirements, remediation priorities, and ultimately differentiated action on the ground.

Policies
JDE Peet's has put in place a broad and coherent policy framework. These policies are framed as informing strategic priorities, rather than serving compliance purposes only. This is reflected in the company's engagement with SBTN and TNFD, which signals a broader framing of environmental risk that links climate, nature, sourcing, and supplier-related impacts, instead of addressing them as isolated topics. Against this backdrop, the company's SBTi-validated net-zero target across Scopes 1–3 is accompanied by a high-level articulation of delivery pathways, linking operational decarbonisation with upstream changes in agricultural practices. While still high-level, these pathways provide greater visibility on where emissions reductions are expected to come from. The

adoption of a corporate NDPE policy with a 2025 zero-deforestation target year, alongside reporting of near-complete deforestation-free sourcing, reflects early alignment with EUDR requirements. While policy commitments and headline outcomes are clearly disclosed, there is less visibility on how implementation challenges, residual risks, and corrective actions are managed in practice. While severe human rights risks are identified and due-diligence systems are described, including a target to assess 100% of direct coffee suppliers through Phase 1 HRDD by 2025, more insight into identified risks, remediation approaches, and evidence of improvement would strengthen confidence in how policies translate into outcomes on the ground.

Collaboration

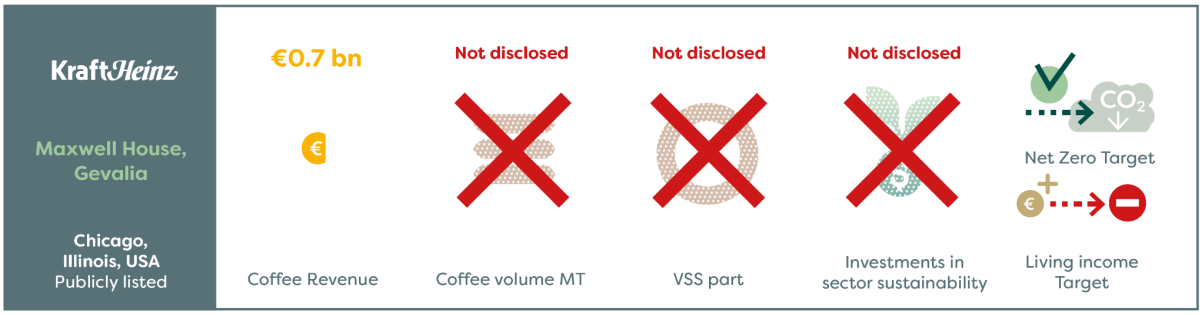
JDE Peet's is highly active in sector-wide collaboration, engaging in platforms such as GCP, the SCC, and the CPPTF, but also in broader climate and nature initiatives. This reflects a view of sustainability as a systemic challenge requiring collective solutions. At the same time, it highlights the company's ambition in actively shaping standards, methodologies, and collective approaches that are workable at scale, as reflected in its involvement in initiatives such as the regenerative agriculture roadmap and GCP procurement principles.

Looking ahead

Following JDE Peet's integration into Keurig Dr Pepper, the coming years will show how governance, organisational culture, and implementation priorities shape the evolution of the company's sustainability approach.

JDE Peet's (2024) Annual Report 2024
JDE Peet's (2024) Environmental Policy
JDE Peet's (2024) Forest Policy
JDE Peet's (2023) Human Rights Policy
JDE Peet's (2023) Supplier Code of Conduct
JDE Peet's (2023) Responsible Coffee Sourcing Principles
Global Coffee Platform (2025) Sustainable Coffee Purchases Report 2024

Kraft Heinz



Coffee represents a small but material part of Kraft Heinz's portfolio. Based on financial disclosures, coffee accounts for approximately 3% of total net sales. While this makes coffee strategically marginal within a highly diversified FMCG portfolio, absolute volumes are substantial given the scale of the business and the prominence of brands such as Maxwell House.

Transparency
Across the company's ESG and sustainability reporting, coffee does not feature as a dedicated category, indicator set, or strategic focus area; it is referenced marginally, if at all. Sustainability disclosures are overwhelmingly framed at portfolio and manufacturing level, without providing tangible insight into how coffee supply chains are managed in practice.

- Disclosure focuses on portfolio-level policies and systems, with minimal coffee-specific or origin-level information.
- Reporting is structured around manufacturing and corporate priorities, requiring readers to infer relevance for agricultural sourcing.
- Commitments are stated, but implementation pathways, outcomes and progress for coffee remain opaque.

Procurement
Kraft Heinz provides very limited information on coffee procurement. There is no disclosure of coffee-specific sustainability commitments or references to certification schemes. The company does not reference living income for farmers or living wages for hired labour in coffee supply chains, nor does it disclose origin-level programmes, premiums, or supplier engagement models. Procurement expectations are instead governed by generic Supplier Guiding Principles, applied uniformly across commodities. As a result, coffee sourcing is treated as a standard input, rather than as a differentiated agricultural system with distinct social and environmental risks.

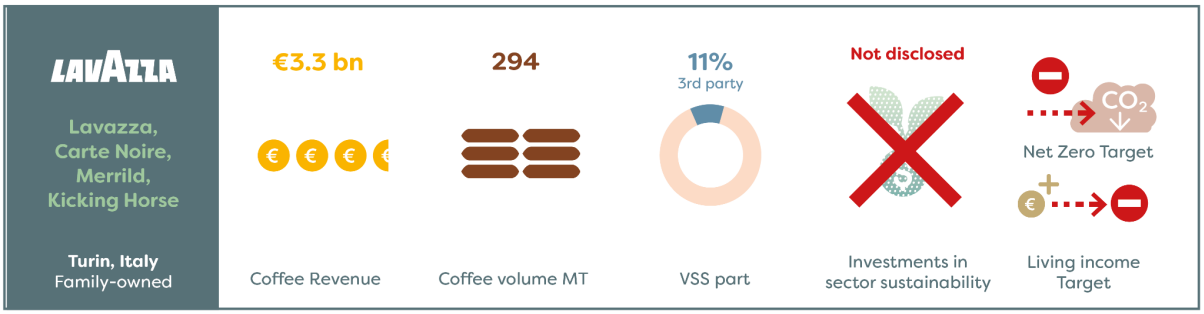
Policy
At corporate level, Kraft Heinz has developed a policy framework prioritising regulatory and investor expectations. This includes SBTi-validated climate targets (Scopes 1–3, including FLAG), a Deforestation- and Conversion-Free Policy, and formal human rights and supplier standards. However, these policies are portfolio-wide and non-commodity-specific. There is no articulation of how climate, deforestation, or human rights policies translate into concrete actions or investments. This is particularly notable given the company's own acknowledgement that around 80% of its total carbon footprint is generated by suppliers in the upstream value chain, particularly agriculture, underscoring the importance of sourcing impacts relative to downstream manufacturing operations.

Collaboration
Kraft Heinz shows no visible engagement in major coffee-specific MSIs. Collaboration appears limited to general FMCG or compliance-oriented initiatives and participation in industry trade associations, with no evidence of active leadership, structured sustainability programmes, or collective action focused on coffee sustainability.

Outlook
The company has announced a planned split into two independent publicly listed entities in 2026, which it explicitly cites as a reason for not introducing new post-2025 sustainability targets. As a result, future commitments — including those relevant to coffee — remain uncertain, and it is unclear whether coffee will gain greater strategic visibility or remain a marginal category within the successor company structure.

Kraft Heinz Company (2025) 2025 ESG Report – Together at the Table
Kraft Heinz Company (2024) Annual Report 2024 (Form 10-K)
Kraft Heinz Company (2021) Supplier Guiding Principles
Kraft Heinz Company (2019) Global Human Rights Policy
Kraft Heinz Company (2023) Global Deforestation- and Conversion-Free Policy
Kraft Heinz Company (2025) Basis of Reporting for Key ESG Environmental Indicators

Lavazza Group



Lavazza is a family-owned coffee group with a long history of social and environmental engagement at origin, primarily through the Lavazza Foundation.

Transparency
While the company undertakes a wide range of initiatives across environmental and social themes, its sustainability communication remains largely narrative-led, with limited translation into time-bound, externally aligned targets and measurable outcomes at group level.

- Policies and ambitions are clearly articulated, with structured sustainability reporting since 2015.
- Disclosure is coherent but largely narrative-led, requiring readers to piece together how commitments, actions, and initiatives relate across reports.
- Some quantitative data is reported, but progress over time is uneven, often aggregated, and not consistently traceable across the supply chain.

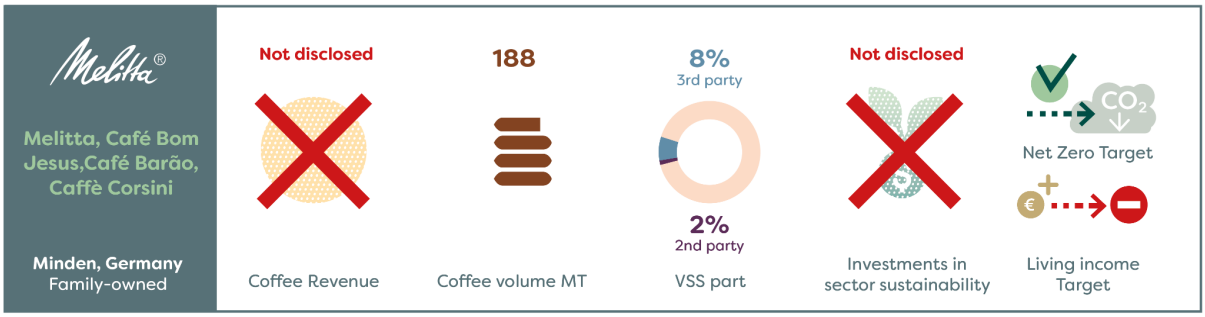
Procurement
Lavazza's procurement sustainability is anchored in the Supplier Code of Conduct and a group-wide supplier assessment system, with EcoVadis used as the primary tool to screen environmental, social, and ethical risks across the supplier base. While this suggests a structured approach to risk identification, EcoVadis functions primarily as a generic screening tool. Lavazza does not clearly explain how assessment results translate into coffee-specific priorities, supplier improvement pathways, or sourcing decisions. Transparency on audit coverage, findings, and remediation outcomes remains limited. The company does not disclose coffee volumes, certified sourcing shares, or commitments on living income or living wages. In addition, while Lavazza supports a number of flagship origin projects — such as deforestation-free coffee initiatives and farm-level resilience programmes in specific origins — these are typically framed as project-based or philanthropic interventions and are not clearly linked to core sourcing volumes or procurement requirements.

Policy
Lavazza has most core policies in place, including a Supplier Code of Conduct with human rights provisions, a Modern Slavery statement, and environmental commitments embedded in its sustainability strategy. Climate policy is framed through the Roadmap to Zero, with operational carbon neutrality as a stated achievement and a 2030 value-chain neutrality ambition. These commitments are clearly stated but are not framed as Paris-aligned or science-based, and Lavazza does not currently disclose alignment with frameworks such as SBTi, SBTN, or TNFD. Progress is reported for selected initiatives and performance areas, but is not consistently linked to time-bound targets or outcome-level metrics. Similarly, while deforestation and biodiversity risks are acknowledged and addressed through agroforestry and origin initiatives, there is no formal corporate zero-deforestation policy with a defined cut-off date or target year.

Collaboration
Rather than anchoring its sustainability approach in global coffee accountability platforms such as the GCP or the SCC, Lavazza prioritises more targeted forms of collaboration. These include policy-oriented engagement through the CPPTF, investments through WCR, participation in C&C initiatives, and engagement in European coffee sector and policy dialogue forums. This reflects a deliberate choice to engage through dialogue, projects, and partnerships rather than collective benchmarking and shared target-setting, a choice that carries implications for transparency and comparability across the sector.

Lavazza Group (2024) Annual Report 2024
Lavazza Group (2024) Sustainability Report 2024
Lavazza Group (2024) Supplier Code of Conduct
Lavazza Group (n.d.) The Sustainability Manifesto and the Sustainable Development Goals
Lavazza Group (2025) The Environment (Roadmap to Zero)

Melitta



Melitta is a family-owned German coffee company, with activities spanning coffee sourcing, roasting, and consumer coffee products.

Transparency
Melitta presents as a procedurally mature company, with most formal sustainability structures in place. Its sustainability approach is characterised by strong governance and regulatory alignment, but offers limited transparency on how commitments translate into priorities, implementation, and outcomes, particularly at origin level.

- Policies and commitments clearly stated, including climate targets.
- Quantitative data are fragmented, with limited outcome reporting and uneven coffee-specific disclosure.
- Limited clarity on implementation pathways and progress over time.

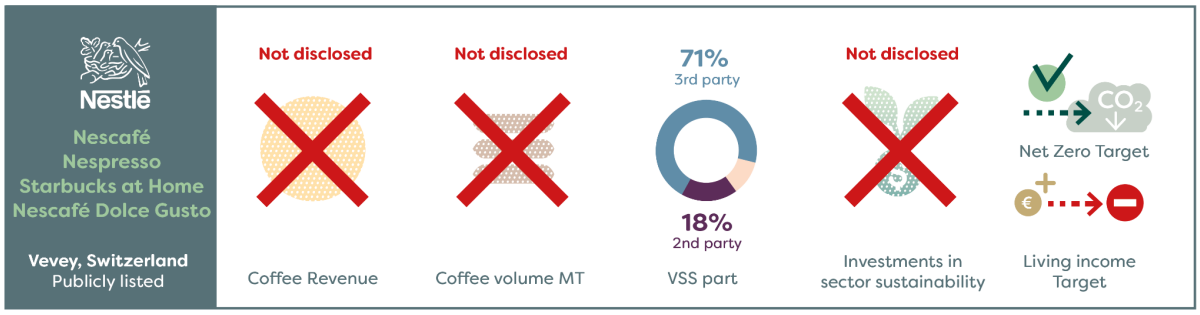
Procurement
Melitta's coffee sustainability narrative is centred around the internally defined "Coffee of the Future" concept, which combines environmental protection, climate action, and long-term farmer livelihoods. Broad in scope, the concept is not operationalised through publicly defined criteria, minimum requirements, or KPIs, making it difficult to assess ambition or progress. At the same time, procurement data points to a notable shift: Melitta's reported share of certified and verified sustainable coffee has declined significantly, from nearly 25% in 2020 to around 9% in 2024. This marks a shift away from externally benchmarked standards towards internally defined sustainability approaches, reducing transparency, comparability, and external accountability. Furthermore, while Melitta refers to projects in origin countries and long-term supplier relationships, it does not explain how its core purchasing practices contribute to addressing structural income challenges for smallholder farmers, beyond isolated, project-based initiatives.

Policies
Melitta's sustainability governance is characterised by a strong emphasis on policies, systems, and compliance processes. Supplier Codes of Conduct, human rights due diligence processes, grievance mechanisms, and environmental management systems are in place and regularly updated. At group level, climate governance stands out, with SBTi-validated near-term and net-zero targets covering Scopes 1–3, including FLAG emissions. However, these commitments are not clearly translated into a coffee-specific implementation strategy, leaving it unclear how they will be delivered through sourcing and supply-chain practices. Beyond compliance, policies rarely articulate a forward-looking strategy that prioritises or sequences transformation within coffee supply chains. This gap is reinforced by Melitta's reporting approach: the most comprehensive sustainability reporting dates from 2022, followed by brief updates in 2023 and 2024, the latter published in German only, making recent progress and implementation efforts more difficult to track over time.

Collaboration
Melitta's engagement in global MSIs is channelled primarily through the GCP, with limited presence in broader international or pre-competitive transformation initiatives focused on income, nature, or systemic change. Engagement is oriented more towards German and EU-based frameworks, reinforcing the impression of a compliance-driven rather than coalition-led sustainability strategy.

Melitta Group (2022) Transform to Flourish: Sustainability Report 2022
Melitta Group (2024) Sustainability Update 2024
Melitta Group (2019) Statement of Principles for Sustainable Development
Melitta Group (2025) Statement of the Melitta Group on the EU Deforestation Regulation (EUDR)
Global Coffee Platform (2025) Sustainable Coffee Purchases Report 2024

Nestlé



Nestlé is one of the world's largest and most influential coffee companies, with coffee representing a strategically important business across multiple brands and segments.

Transparency
Rather than operating a standalone coffee sustainability strategy, Nestlé embeds coffee within group-wide climate, forest and human rights frameworks, which set direction across commodities and businesses. Coffee-specific programmes and reporting are channelled primarily through NESCAFÉ — representing the majority of group coffee volumes — and Nespresso for a smaller, high-value segment, a structure that strongly shapes both delivery and disclosure. Nestlé's sustainability disclosure is notable for its clarity, accessibility and depth, with articulated positions across climate, deforestation, sourcing and human rights. At the same time, while direction and ambition are clear, disclosure is less consistent in translating and monitoring commitments into verifiable livelihood improvements for farmers.

- Documentation is accessible and detailed, with quantified targets (climate, deforestation, human rights) and regular progress updates.
- Coffee-relevant data is reported, but often aggregated at group or brand level, making it difficult to trace progress consistently across the full coffee supply chain.
- Clear pathways are described, yet outcomes and coverage are not always consistently verifiable over time at coffee level.

Procurement
Nestlé's coffee procurement targets 100% responsibly sourced coffee, implemented through a combination of third-party certification, second-party verification, and Nestlé's own Responsible Sourcing Standard and Agriculture Framework. According to GCP reporting, 89% of purchases were sourced through recognised sustainability schemes in 2024 (71% third-party; 18% second-party). Nestlé reports a higher figure of 92.9% responsibly sourced coffee, including an additional 4.2% from sources not yet reflected in GCP-recognised scheme reporting.

Within this, 93% of NESCAFÉ's coffee was reported as responsibly sourced in 2024, with NESCAFÉ historically relying on 4C as a baseline, while Nespresso operates the more intensive AAA Sustainable Quality™ Program. More recently, Nestlé has expanded its procurement approach beyond responsible sourcing to encourage farm-level transition towards regenerative and climate-resilient production, particularly through the NESCAFÉ Plan 2030. In 2024, Nestlé sourced 32% of its coffee from farmers implementing regenerative practices. The company has set a target to source 50% of key ingredients from regenerative agriculture by 2030, positioning this as a core lever towards net-zero and broader nature-related outcomes. Income-related objectives are acknowledged as salient human rights issues with dedicated action plans and income benchmarking. However, living income is framed as an enabling objective rather than a guaranteed outcome commitment. Questions

remain around the timeline, coverage, scale and verification of livelihood improvements across Nestlé's main coffee supply chains.

Policies

Nestlé's sustainability policies are well developed and cover all core environmental and social dimensions relevant to coffee. Most notably, Nestlé's company-wide climate policy moves beyond headline commitments by articulating a quantified net-zero transition pathway. Its SBTi-validated, 1.5°C-aligned roadmap disaggregates expected emissions reductions across the value chain, explicitly identifying the contribution of interventions such as deforestation prevention, agroforestry, improved farm practices and restoration activities. The company targets a 50% emissions reduction by 2030 and net-zero by 2050.

Human rights governance shows a similar level of maturity. Nestlé publicly identifies salient human rights risks and anchors these in dedicated action plans, clarifying how issues such as living income, land rights and child labour are prioritised across supply chains. Yet while the governance architecture is well developed, outcome targets and timelines are often less clearly articulated, particularly for complex issues such as living income.

The clearest area for improvement is nature and biodiversity. While these are clearly recognised and embedded within forest and sourcing policies, they are not yet translated into (science-based) nature targets, leaving a gap between quantified climate pathways and measurable biodiversity accountability.

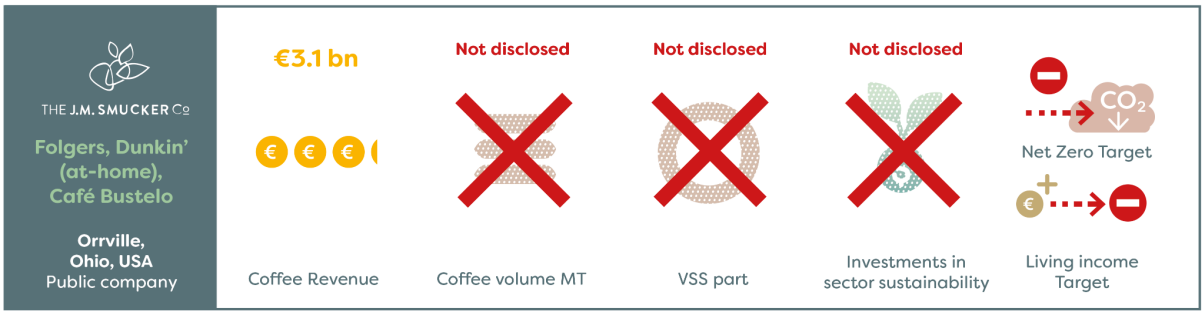
Collaboration

Nestlé participates actively in a wide range of sector-wide and origin-level coffee collaborations. Its engagement is broad and consistent, particularly on responsible sourcing standards, regenerative agriculture and deforestation risk, reflecting both its scale and sustainability priorities.

Nestlé usually presents this collaboration in terms of participation and inputs, while offering limited disclosure on shared objectives, division of responsibilities, or measurable collective outcomes. Looking ahead, a key opportunity is to improve transparency on what collaboration delivers in practice, including how joint action with other major coffee companies contributes to system-level change beyond individual supply chains.

Nestlé (2021) Human Rights Framework and Roadmap
Nestlé (2023) Net Zero Roadmap
Nestlé (2023) Human Rights Salient Issue Action Plans
Nestlé (2023) NESCAFÉ Plan 2030 Progress Report
Nestlé (2024) Creating Shared Value at Nestlé 2024
Nestlé (2024) Annual Review 2024
Nestlé (2024) Salient Issue Action Plan – Living Income
Nestlé (2025) NESCAFÉ Plan 2030 Progress Report 2024
Nestlé (2025) Nespresso ESG The Positive Cup 2024 Progress Document

J.M. Smucker



J.M. Smucker is a large, publicly listed US food company, with coffee accounting for roughly one-third of group revenue and coffee sales concentrated primarily in the US market.

Transparency
Smucker provides consistent corporate ESG reporting, but transparency on coffee sourcing and sustainability performance remains limited.

- Disclosure is largely narrative, with limited coffee-specific data on sourcing practices, coverage, or outcomes.
- Key information on certification, verification, and origin engagement is outdated or not regularly updated.
- Progress, coverage, and effectiveness are difficult to assess or compare over time.

Procurement
Smucker's coffee sourcing model is centred on supplier compliance, risk screening, and selected origin partnerships. Through its Global Responsible Sourcing Program and collaboration with Enveritas, the company has moved beyond limited certification towards a more risk-based approach, including assessment and mitigation support in selected coffee regions. However, public disclosures provide little visibility on the scale, coverage, or sourcing relevance of this work. Smucker does not clearly report how many suppliers or origins are covered, how often assessments occur, or how findings influence purchasing decisions. Certification plays a marginal role: the last reported figure — 10% certified coffee — dates to 2018, with no updates or targets since. Beyond this, there is no disclosure on premiums, multi-year contracts, traceability expectations, or mechanisms to address farmer income or wages. Overall, procurement appears oriented towards managing sustainability risks rather than using purchasing practices to drive improved outcomes at origin.

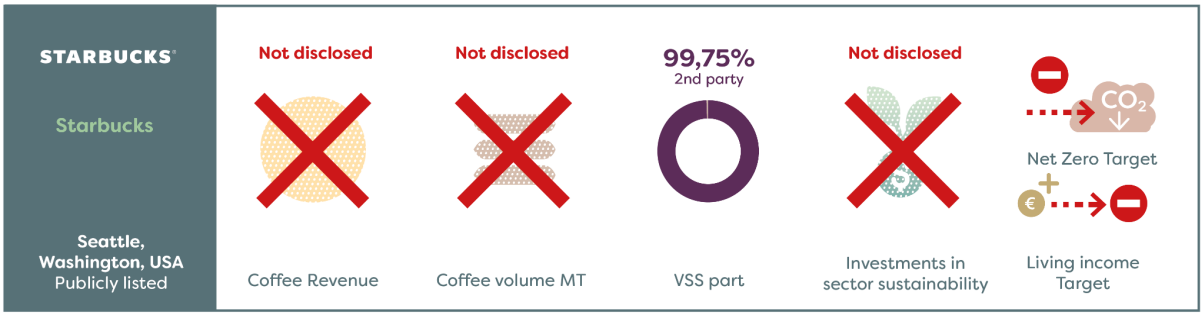
Policies
At the policy level, Smucker has established clear supplier expectations through a Supplier Code of Conduct aligned with ILO principles and the ETI Base Code. However, governance remains fragmented and largely supplier-facing. Operationalisation remains limited; Smucker has not adopted a corporate deforestation-free policy, does not operate a company-level human rights due diligence framework, and has no coffee-specific sustainability strategy. Climate policy illustrates this pattern clearly: Smucker has SBTi-validated near-term targets to 2030, committing to a 28% absolute reduction in Scope 1–2 emissions and a 22% intensity reduction in Scope 3 emissions per unit sold. These targets focus on operational efficiency and emissions intensity, but are not framed as Paris-aligned and are not embedded in a longer-term net-zero or value-chain transition pathway.

Collaboration

In recent years, Smucker has become more active in collaborative sustainability efforts, including through the SCC and support to partners such as WCR, Enveritas, TechnoServe, and HRNS. Publicly disclosed engagement, however, remains centred on specific projects and delivery partnerships, with less visibility on how Smucker contributes to shared sector targets, common metrics, or broader accountability efforts.

J.M. Smucker Co. (2025) 2025 Corporate Impact Report
J.M. Smucker Co. (2025) Annual Report 2025 (Form 10-K)
J.M. Smucker Co. (2025) Global Supplier Code of Conduct
J.M. Smucker Co. (2025) Global Responsible Sourcing
J.M. Smucker Co. (2023) Addressing Sustainability Issues in Coffee Through Partnership with Enveritas

Starbucks



Starbucks operates primarily as a retail coffee chain rather than a traditional roaster. Its sustainability approach is shaped by its downstream position and brand visibility. While the company has a global footprint, with more than 38,000 stores across over 85 markets, revenues and strategic focus remain strongly concentrated in the US. This is reflected in sustainability disclosures that emphasise workforce, community, and consumer-facing issues more than upstream coffee impacts.

Transparency
Overall, Starbucks' sustainability framing prioritises scale, standards, and risk management, with limited articulation of a forward-looking vision for how coffee supply chains may need to transform over time. Starbucks discloses a wide range of sustainability policies and reports, but lacks both a coherent strategic overview and an easily navigable repository of key documents.

- Starbucks discloses a large volume of sustainability information across climate, sourcing, and human rights.
- Policies, standards, and assessments are accessible, but spread across reports and web pages, making the overall structure and logic of the approach difficult to grasp at a glance.
- Progress is reported for selected targets and activities, but remains uneven and often aggregated, limiting the ability to track delivery and impact over time.

Procurement
Starbucks' coffee sourcing is anchored in its in-house Coffee and Farmer Equity (C.A.F.E.) Practices system, which sets minimum sourcing requirements and serves as the company's primary verification mechanism. Starbucks reports 99.7% coverage of its coffee volumes under this framework and presents it as the primary tool for managing social and environmental risks at scale. The company also highlights several farmer support activities such as agronomy training, seedling distribution, and technical assistance delivered through its Farmer Support Centres.

While this approach is well-institutionalised and operates at scale, covering more than 440,000 farms globally, disclosure focuses primarily on coverage rather than on how C.A.F.E. Practices and associated support translate into differentiated impact outcomes. Starbucks has faced external criticism regarding the effectiveness of its auditing and monitoring systems, particularly in relation to labour violations within certified supply chains. The company's reliance on a proprietary verification system — while enabling scale — provides less independent oversight and external scrutiny than third-party sustainability standards.

Policies
Starbucks has an established policy framework, particularly on human rights and social issues. Supplier Codes of Conduct, a Global Human Rights Statement, annual Modern Slavery Act disclosures, and a recently published Human Rights Impact Assessment together form a structured

HRDD architecture. This reflects both regulatory exposure and reputational considerations linked to Starbucks' consumer-facing business model and large directly employed workforce.

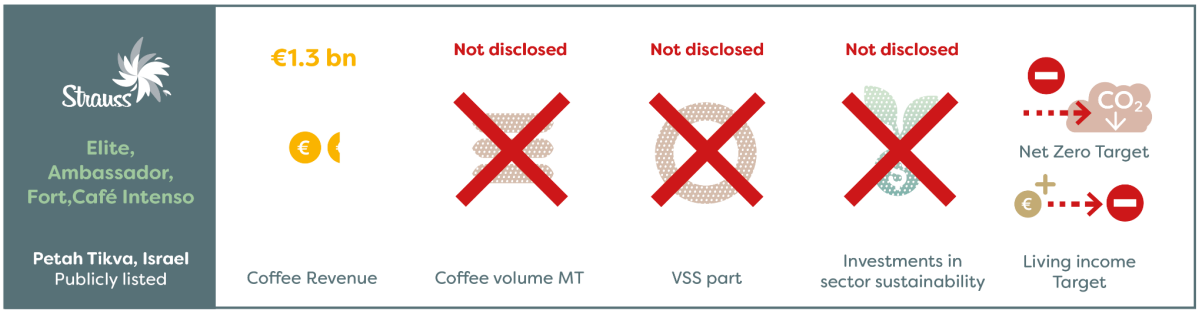
Environmental policy ambition is uneven. Starbucks has put in place near-term safeguards, including SBTi-validated emissions targets and a deforestation commitment. However, disclosure focuses primarily on risk mitigation, offering limited clarity on how these measures translate into longer-term changes in coffee sourcing.

Collaboration

Starbucks is an active participant in sector dialogue and agenda-setting, most notably through its role as a founding partner in Conservation International's SCC and its engagement in the CPPTF. At the same time, Starbucks is less visible in technical or implementation-focused industry initiatives. Collaboration appears strongest where it supports coordination and narrative leadership, and more limited where it would require alignment on concrete sourcing mechanisms, shared accountability or action at origin.

Starbucks Corporation (2024) Fiscal 2024 Annual Report
Starbucks Corporation (2025) Fiscal 2024 Global Impact Report
Starbucks Corporation (2024) Supplier Code of Conduct
Starbucks Corporation (2020) Global Human Rights Statement
Starbucks Corporation (2023) Human Rights Impact Assessment
Starbucks Corporation (2024) C.A.F.E. Practices: Starbucks Approach to Ethically Sourcing Coffee

Strauss Group



Strauss Group is a diversified food company with a strong operational presence in Israel, Eastern Europe, and Brazil. Coffee represents a material share of the group's global sales (around 40%), alongside dairy, snacks, and other food categories.

Transparency

Sustainability reporting reflects this portfolio structure: while coffee is organised as a distinct business unit within the group, it is primarily addressed through group-level ESG frameworks rather than through a coffee-specific sustainability strategy. Compared to earlier reporting, Strauss has expanded its disclosure through more formal ESG frameworks, policies, and governance structures. At the same time, disclosure remains strongest on commitments and governance, with less visibility on how these translate into implementation, scale, and measurable outcomes.

- Sustainability disclosure has become more structured over time, with expanded ESG frameworks, policies, and governance reporting.
- Coffee is material to the business, yet coffee-specific data on sourcing, coverage, and impacts remain limited.
- Progress reporting focuses largely on activities and selected metrics, providing limited visibility on scale, outcomes, and long-term trends.

Procurement

Disclosure on sustainable procurement remains limited and largely descriptive. Strauss references several coffee-related initiatives, most notably its Verified Coffee programme in Brazil, which is presented as the company's primary sustainable sourcing approach and is intended to reach 100% coverage by 2030. The programme is described as combining social, environmental, and traceability requirements, but limited information is provided on the underlying criteria, verification process, current coverage, or outcomes. Strauss also refers to certification schemes such as Rainforest Alliance, although the share of coffee covered is not disclosed. The "More Than a Cup" platform is presented as a central coffee sustainability narrative, yet publicly available information focuses on a small number of projects, some of which appear time-bound or already concluded, with limited clarity on current scope, scale, or geographic coverage. Overall, procurement-related sustainability disclosure provides little insight into how sustainability considerations are embedded across Strauss's coffee supply chains at scale.

Policies

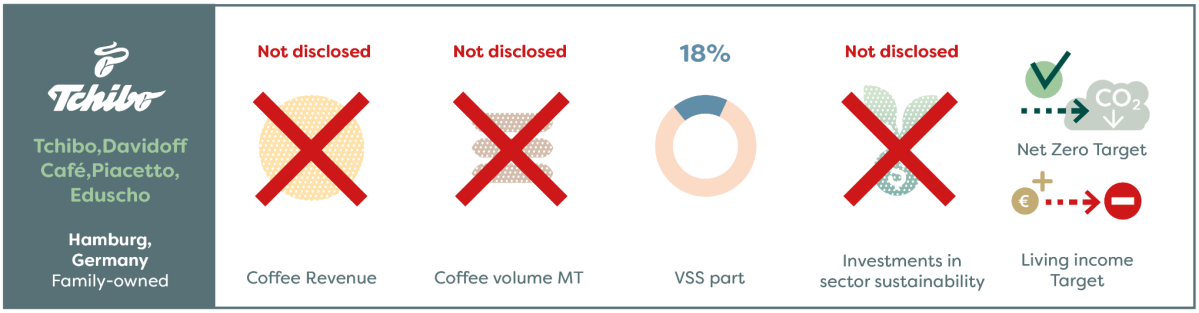
Strauss has put in place a broad set of baseline ESG policies, covering supplier conduct, responsible sourcing, human rights, environment, and diversity. These documents align with mainstream ESG expectations and set minimum standards for suppliers and operations. At the same time, key forward-looking commitments are notably absent. Strauss does not disclose a zero-deforestation commitment, has no Paris-aligned climate targets, no net-zero ambition, and has not yet disclosed comprehensive Scope 3 emissions, despite acknowledging the materiality of value-chain emissions.

As a result, policies function primarily as governance and compliance instruments, with limited evidence that they are driving measurable change or guiding strategic trade-offs in high-impact areas such as coffee sourcing and agriculture.

Collaboration
Strauss is absent from the major multi-stakeholder initiatives that shape sustainability standards and collective action in the coffee sector. Its sustainability engagement appears to rely primarily on bilateral partnerships and project-based initiatives, offering limited insight into how Strauss aligns with emerging sector norms or contributes to collective responses to structural challenges such as climate risk, deforestation, and farmer livelihoods.

Strauss Group (2024) ESG Report 2024
Strauss Group (2024) Annual Report as of December 31, 2024 (Reporting Package FY2024)
Strauss Group (2020) Responsible Sourcing Policy
Strauss Group (2020) Human Rights Policy
Strauss Group (2020) Supplier Ethics Charter
Strauss Coffee (2025) More Than a Cup

Tchibo



Tchibo is a privately owned German coffee company with activities across sourcing, roasting, and retail.

Transparency
Tchibo does not publish a public annual financial report, but has a long-standing practice of sustainability reporting dating back to 2008. Over time, the company has developed a relatively comprehensive sustainability architecture, including climate targets, human rights due diligence processes, and origin programmes.

- Policies and long-term ambitions are clearly articulated, including climate targets and HRDD processes.
- Quantitative targets are disclosed, but coffee-specific coverage, progress, and outcomes remain fragmented.
- Implementation pathways and use of risk assessments are only partially visible over time.

Procurement
Tchibo combines certification, origin projects, and risk-based verification in its sourcing. Currently, around 20% of its coffee is sustainably sourced. Tchibo is increasingly shifting from certification towards a responsible sourcing model centred on Enveritas, with a commitment to reach 100% responsibly sourced coffee by 2027. However, it remains unclear how “100% responsible sourcing” is defined in practice, which requirements suppliers and producers will be expected to meet, and how risk assessments conducted through Enveritas translate into sourcing decisions, corrective actions, and producer-level outcomes. This is also reflected in the absence of clear outcome-oriented objectives within the sourcing framework. While the company highlights a range of country-level projects, it is not transparent how these are structurally embedded across its sourcing or how many farmers are reached at scale.

Policies
Tchibo has articulated explicit Paris alignment, SBTi-validated near-term and net-zero targets, and a disclosed human rights due diligence (HRDD) approach. Its updated Supplier Code of Conduct applies to coffee and aligns with ILO standards. Nature-related commitments are less developed. Tchibo does not disclose an explicit no-deforestation policy or a stated zero-deforestation target year. While biodiversity and environmental protection are referenced in projects and narratives, and Tchibo engages with emerging nature initiatives such as the SBTN Corporate Engagement Program, these efforts have not yet translated into formal nature targets or a disclosed deforestation commitment. Audit and risk assessments are referenced, but reporting on findings, follow-up, and remediation—particularly for coffee—remains limited.

Collaboration

Tchibo is an active participant in several collaborative initiatives focused on research, climate resilience, and origin-level implementation. These include engagement through the CPPTF, collaboration with WCR and C&C, ICP, and participation in the SCC. Overall, Tchibo's collaboration approach is closely linked to its sourcing and sustainability strategy, with partnerships primarily focused on research, climate resilience, and origin-level implementation.

Tchibo (2024) Sustainability Report 2024
Tchibo (2023) Supplier Code of Conduct
Tchibo (2025) Coffee Program: Our Approach
Tchibo (2025) Coffee Program: Country Programs
Tchibo (2025) Policy Statement on Human Rights and Environmental Responsibility

UCC

UCC is a Singapore headquartered, privately held coffee group with a significant presence across Asia and Europe.

Transparency
In recent years, UCC has considerably expanded its sustainability disclosure. The publication of its first standalone Sustainability Report in 2024 marks a clear shift from earlier periods, when sustainability-related information was fragmented across procurement documents and corporate webpages. While the range of topics has broadened, the overall depth, consistency and rigour of disclosure is uneven. Many issues are referenced, but it is often unclear how commitments are implemented, governed, monitored, and applied consistently across the group.

- Policies and high-level commitments are articulated across climate, deforestation, and sourcing, although the level of detail and operational clarity varies considerably between topics.
- Some quantitative data is disclosed, but it is fragmented, region-specific (notably Europe), or not fully coffee-specific at group level.
- Implementation pathways and progress beyond headline targets remain only partially visible.

Procurement
UCC's public disclosures on procurement rely largely on its Responsible Procurement Principles and Supplier Code of Conduct, which set baseline compliance expectations but provide limited insight into what sustainability criteria are applied in procurement or how progress is assessed at group level. UCC does not disclose consolidated data covering its global coffee volumes, making it difficult to assess application across regions, particularly in Japan and Asia, where the company's footprint is largest. In Europe, disclosure is more advanced: UCC Europe reports that close to 50% of its coffee volumes meet second- or third-party sustainability standards. This appears to reflect private-label buyer requirements for certification rather than a clearly articulated group-wide strategy.

Alongside this, UCC has committed to achieving 100% sustainably sourced UCC-branded coffee by 2030. However, this applies to a limited share of total group volumes, and the associated delivery framework remains weak. Beyond referencing the GCP Reference Code, UCC provides limited transparency on sustainability criteria applied, how these are verified, or how performance is assessed in practice. In addition, products containing more than 50% sustainably sourced coffee may already be labelled as sustainable, creating a lower threshold for product claims than the company's 2030 sourcing ambition. Finally, although UCC references farmer livelihoods and income stability within origin programmes, these efforts remain project-based, with no explicit commitment to living income or living wage outcomes, nor the use of recognised benchmarks or gap assessments within procurement strategy.

Policies

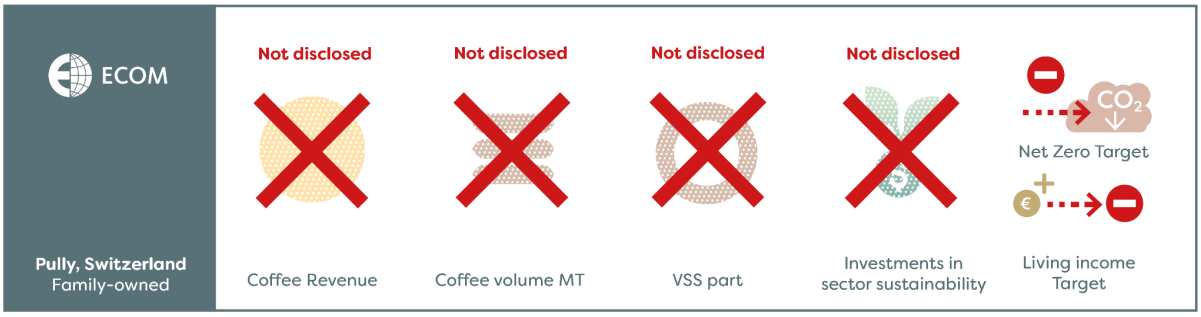
UCC has developed a relatively broad policy framework, including carbon-neutrality targets, a group-wide No Deforestation Commitment, and a Supplier Code of Conduct aligned with ILO standards. These policies signal increasing alignment with emerging regulatory and sector expectations. At the same time, implementation detail is often limited. Despite a recent commitment to the SBTi, climate targets are not yet framed as Paris-aligned or science-based, Scope 3 (representing 96.6% of total emissions) reduction pathways remain vague, and while human rights standards are articulated, structured human rights due diligence processes are not publicly disclosed. Overall, UCC frequently adopts the right terminology, but the translation from policy intent to operational practice remains insufficiently clear.

Collaboration

Collaboration is not strongly articulated at group level. Beyond UCC Europe's membership in the GCP, engagement in global, multi-stakeholder coffee initiatives appears limited. While UCC references various local partnerships and origin projects, these are presented in a fragmented manner and are not clearly embedded within a broader, company-wide sector transformation strategy. Opportunities remain for UCC to articulate a more coherent approach to collaboration and shared responsibility across the coffee sector.

UCC Group (2025) Sustainability Report 2025
UCC Group (2021) UCC Group Supplier Code of Conduct
UCC Group (2025) Coffee and Sustainability
UCC Group (2025) Nature Positive Approach
Global Coffee Platform (2025) Sustainable Coffee Purchases Report 2024

ECOM



ECOM is a privately held global commodity trader active in more than 40 countries across coffee, cocoa and cotton. The company reports over 1,000 agronomists and field technicians globally, reflecting a significant origin footprint. Coffee sustainability sits within a group-wide sustainability framework, with the proprietary SMS Code at the centre of its coffee sustainability approach.

Transparency
ECOM discloses comprehensive policies and management systems. Reporting is detailed but primarily narrative-driven, with limited time-bound, measurable commitments across key areas, making independent assessment of progress more difficult.

Procurement
ECOM combines internal standards, origin staffing and risk-based due diligence. Its SMS Code, benchmarked under the GCP's equivalence mechanism, establishes environmental and social criteria subject to annual audits. As of 2024, around 8,700 producers (120,000 MT) are registered under its SMS Code. Beyond this, ECOM applies supplier screening and due diligence processes aligned with human rights and environmental risk management.

The scale of its agronomic network enables technical assistance, agroforestry promotion and farm-level engagement, demonstrating operational depth. While operational systems are well described, there are no explicit public commitments to multi-year sourcing partnerships, sustainable costing frameworks, or formal risk-sharing mechanisms at portfolio level.

Living income
Farmer income is identified as a material risk in coffee at group level. In cocoa, the company reports assessing living income gaps within parts of its supply chain. It is unclear whether a similar ambition exists for coffee. There is no disclosed portfolio-level living income gap assessment or time-bound target covering the coffee business. While a pilot in Ethiopia applies the Anker and KIT methodology to calculate benchmarks and assess income gaps within selected supply chains, it remains unclear how these insights translate into a broader, systematic coffee strategy.

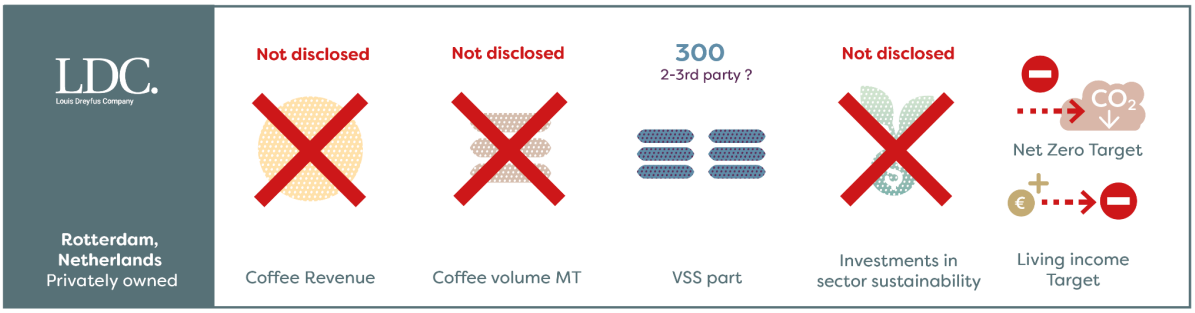
Environment and climate
ECOM combines environmental policy, operational tools and due diligence systems to address climate, biodiversity and land-use risks. Its Environmental Policy sets out priority areas, while traceability, geolocation and origin-level risk screening systems are being expanded to align with EUDR requirements and manage deforestation exposure across sourcing regions.

The company has announced a net-zero ambition (though this is not SBTi-validated), and has developed internal tools to support implementation. Its GreenMeter platform enables farm-level greenhouse gas measurement and models mitigation pathways, including agroforestry and

regenerative practices. While methodologies and related pilot initiatives are described in detail, quantified Scope 3 reduction targets and a time-bound transition pathway across the coffee portfolio are not specified, making it less clear how reductions will be delivered and tracked at scale.

ECOM Agroindustrial Corp. (2024) Sustainability Report 2024
ECOM Agroindustrial Corp. (2024) Supply Chain Due Diligence Policy
ECOM Agroindustrial Corp. (2024) Supplier Code of Conduct
ECOM Agroindustrial Corp. (2024) Environmental Policy
ECOM Agroindustrial Corp. (2024) SMS Code SOP (Public Version)
ECOM Agroindustrial Corp. (2024) Modern Slavery Statement

LDC



Louis Dreyfus Company (LDC) is a privately held, Rotterdam-headquartered global agricultural trading group with annual revenues of approximately USD 50 billion. Coffee is one of several major commodities traded within this diversified structure. Sustainability is anchored in group-level governance, risk management and due diligence systems, and implemented in coffee through its Responsible Sourcing Programme (RSP) and the Stronger Coffee Initiative (SCI).

Transparency
LDC presents a relatively clear and structured coffee sustainability strategy, explaining how its internal sourcing framework, certified volumes and origin-level initiatives fit together. It is sometimes difficult to assess the company's overall ambition and portfolio-wide impact, as total coffee volumes and tier distributions are not disclosed. Reporting is generally stronger on activities and coverage than on measurable outcomes. At the same time, LDC acknowledges implementation challenges and technical constraints in parts of its reporting, providing context for progress claims.

Procurement
Coffee procurement is organised through LDC's in-house RSP, which serves as the baseline framework across its supply base. The company aims to reach 80% of coffee sourced from RSP-approved supply chains by 2027 and to move towards full coverage of direct volumes by 2030 under this internal sourcing standard. Within this framework, LDC set a target of 300,000 MT certified or verified supply chain capacity (RSP Advanced and recognised third-party schemes) by 2027 and indicates this level has been reached.

The SCI provides deeper origin engagement focused on regenerative practices, low-carbon production and farmer support. In 2024, SCI activities were linked to approximately 68,600 MT of green coffee across seven origins.

Strategically, the model prioritises scalable supply chain assurance. It strengthens LDC's ability to meet buyer sustainability requirements and regulatory compliance demands. Less visible is how procurement terms — pricing structures, contract duration, cost-of-production considerations or risk-sharing mechanisms — are used to structurally reinforce sustainable production at scale.

Living income
LDC indicates that it is applying living income benchmark methodologies in selected origins to assess income gaps and inform strategic responses. This reflects a move beyond the traditional assumption that productivity gains alone will close income shortfalls. By explicitly measuring income gaps, LDC begins to acknowledge the broader structural factors that shape farmer livelihoods.

Delivery is largely channelled through the SCI, combining agronomic support, productivity improvement, climate-resilience measures and income diversification in selected origins.

The shift towards quantified income gap analysis is a meaningful development. The next step would be clarifying how this approach translates into origin-wide roll-out plans and defined targets across the broader sourcing portfolio.

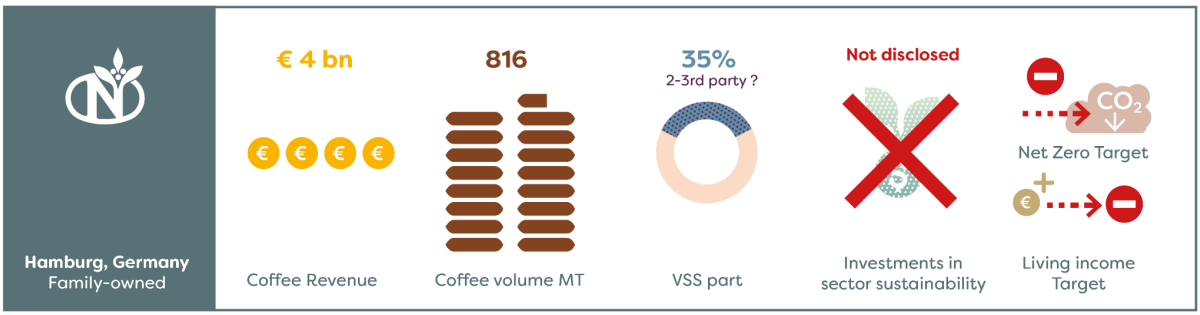
Environment and climate
LDC's environmental strategy in coffee is closely integrated with its sourcing and due diligence systems, with a strong emphasis on traceability and deforestation- and conversion-free supply chains.

Regenerative agriculture is promoted primarily through the SCI, including agroforestry, soil health and resilience-building practices in selected origins. This provides operational depth and measurable activity, though regeneration is not yet clearly framed as a universal requirement across the full sourcing portfolio.

On climate, LDC emphasises carbon measurement and practice-based reduction levers, including farm-level baselining and low-carbon coffee pathways. The company has a group-level Scope 3 reduction target, within which coffee emissions are included. However, coffee-specific emission reduction pathways and quantified portfolio-level outcomes are not clearly disaggregated.

Louis Dreyfus Company (2025) Integrated Report 2024
Louis Dreyfus Company (2025) Coffee Sustainability Strategy Midway Report and Revised Targets
Louis Dreyfus Company (2025) Global Code of Conduct for Coffee Suppliers (Version 4.0)
Louis Dreyfus Company (2025) Responsible Coffee Sourcing

NKG



Neumann Kaffee Gruppe (NKG) is one of the world's largest green coffee service groups, operating a network of around 60 companies across 28 countries. The privately owned group positions itself as a strategic sourcing partner to roasters, offering support on regulatory compliance requirements such as the EUDR.

Transparency
NKG outlines programme-level commitments (Bloom scaling, Verified criteria framework), regulatory alignment (EUDR) and emissions measurement. However, time-bound, quantitative commitments — particularly on climate, deforestation, living income and supply-chain coverage — are largely absent or insufficiently detailed.

Procurement
NKG structures its sustainable sourcing around two proprietary systems, both recognised as aligned with the GCP Coffee Sustainability Reference Code under the GCP equivalence mechanism:

- **NKG Verified** – a criteria-based assurance framework covering social, environmental and economic requirements, supported by internal and third-party audits.
- **NKG Bloom** – which applies the same criteria framework while adding structured farmer services and access to finance. The programme reports reaching more than 80,000 farmers, with a target of 300,000 by 2030, and operates a $25m Smallholder Livelihoods Financing Facility, with $10m disbursed in 2023.

The procurement model is built around standards-aligned compliance combined with farmer support. However, disclosure offers no insight into the underlying commercial purchasing practices. There is no clear information on long-term offtake commitments, joint business planning, pricing mechanisms linked to cost of sustainable production, or structured risk-sharing arrangements. While the systems define sustainability requirements and service delivery, transparency on how procurement terms address value distribution remains limited.

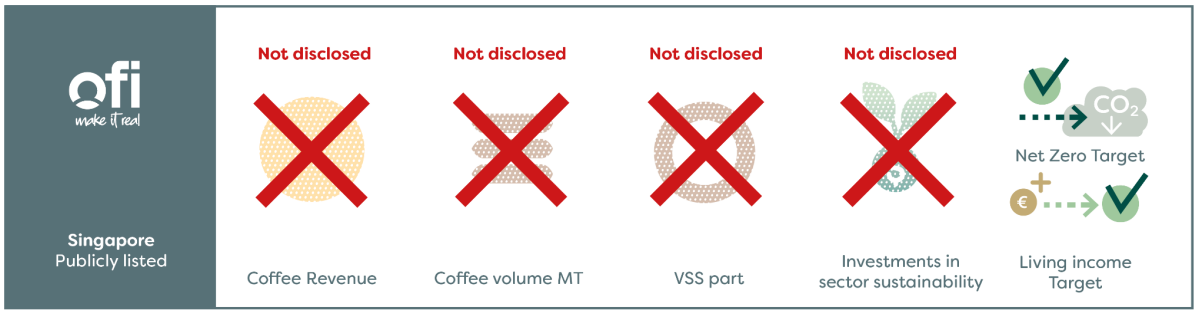
Living income
NKG makes no reference to the concept of living income, nor does it disclose any commitment, benchmark, gap analysis or time-bound target. This is notable given its participation in sector initiatives addressing farmer income, including the CPPTF.

Environment and climate
NKG reports measuring Scope 1–3 emissions and acknowledges that approximately 99% of emissions are Scope 3, largely originating at farm level. While a Climate Action Plan is referenced, the company has not set Science-Based Targets and indicates in its 2024 sustainability report that Scope 3 target-setting has been postponed. No clear reduction pathway for farm-level emissions is disclosed.

Deforestation is primarily addressed through EUDR alignment and requirements in the Supplier Code of Conduct, without a standalone no-deforestation policy or detailed mitigation strategy. Overall, climate disclosure remains high-level relative to the materiality of farm-level emissions.

Neumann Kaffee Gruppe (2024) Sustainability Report 2024
Neumann Kaffee Gruppe (2025) Double Materiality Assessment
Neumann Kaffee Gruppe (2024) Supplier Code of Conduct
Neumann Kaffee Gruppe (2023) The NKG Code of Conduct
Neumann Kaffee Gruppe (2025) Responsibly Sourced Coffees: NKG Bloom and NKG Verified
Neumann Kaffee Gruppe (2022) Responsibly Sourced Coffees, Traceable Supply Chains: Introducing NKG Bloom and NKG Verified

ofi



ofi (Olam Food Ingredients) operates coffee as a vertically integrated business within Olam Group, with direct sourcing and processing operations in producing countries. Coffee sustainability is embedded through a structured framework (Choices for Change), operationalised via Coffee LENS. Targets, methodologies and delivery pathways are described in detail, including where progress is slower than planned. ofi's transparency and willingness to publish quantified outcomes – including challenges – are notable.

Transparency
ofi's disclosure is structured and sufficiently detailed to allow interpretation of both ambition and implementation. Quantified targets, described methodologies and reported progress provide a clear view of direction and delivery. Greater clarity on portfolio-wide volume coverage would further strengthen comparability.

Procurement
ofi's procurement approach is built around a clear compliance backbone, paired with digitised traceability and farmer-level data. The Agri Supplier Code functions as the baseline requirement set, supported by annual engagement and risk-based verification sampling. Operationally, OFIS (Olam Farmer Information System) and AtSource link farmer registration, plot-level information and traceability to sourcing workflows, moving procurement from policy requirements towards managed, data-supported implementation.

Beyond compliance, ofi articulates principles aligned with sustainable procurement thinking: multi-year engagement, joint planning, support for productivity and resilience, and reference to sustainable production economics. Evidence of systematic, portfolio-wide application of long-term contracting or cost-of-sustainable-production integration remains less explicit. Clearer disclosure on how these mechanisms are embedded across procurement (beyond project settings) would strengthen interpretation.

Living income
A quantified living income target — 20,000 coffee households achieving living income by 2030 — has already been reached, with 20,199 households reported in 2024. This represents one of the clearest living income commitments and disclosures across the coffee actors assessed. The methodology, supporting tools and partnerships described suggest a structured and credible approach to measuring and addressing living income gaps.

What remains harder to interpret is ambition in portfolio terms: relative to an estimated ~400,000 farmers in the broader network, coverage is partial, and it remains unclear whether the 20,199 households are concentrated in origins where living income gaps were already smaller. Even so,

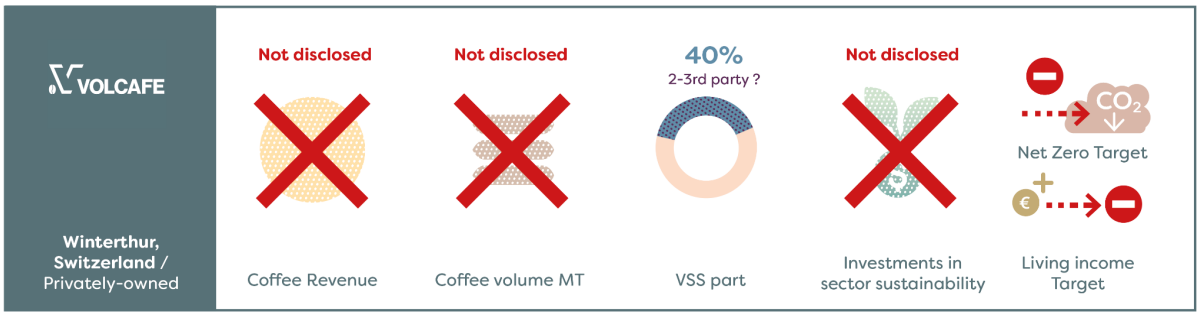
publishing quantified outcomes at this scale demonstrates feasibility and provides an unusually transparent basis for accountability.

Environment and climate
The climate strategy combines formal targets with operational delivery mechanisms. SBTi-aligned targets and a Carbon Trust-verified footprinting tool are paired with defined implementation pathways — regenerative practices, agroforestry integration and deforestation risk and plot-level analytics — that align with both regulatory requirements (e.g. EUDR readiness) and buyers' Scope 3 reduction commitments. Documentation outlines how emissions hotspots are identified and how farm-level practice shifts are expected to reduce emissions at source, positioning decarbonisation as an agronomic transition rather than an offset-led narrative.

A remaining question concerns scale and coverage. Clearer coffee-specific disclosure on volumes covered by AtSource tiers and by defined decarbonisation pathways would strengthen assessment of how fully this approach is embedded across the overall coffee portfolio, rather than concentrated in priority origins or projects.

Olam Group (2024) *Annual Report 2024*
ofi (2025) *Coffee LENS 2024 Impact Report*
ofi (2024) *Choices for Change*
ofi (2024) *Agri Supplier Code*

Volcafe



Volcafe is a Swiss-headquartered green coffee trader with operations in 15 producing origins and a trading history dating back to 1851. Since 2025, it has been owned by Hartree Partners (US).

Transparency
Sustainability is embedded within a broader group framework, with coffee-specific disclosure spread across corporate reporting and website materials rather than consolidated into a clear portfolio-level performance narrative. Volcafe provides detailed descriptions of its assurance processes and programme design, particularly across its website materials. However, disclosure is fragmented and not consistently consolidated into portfolio-level reporting. Coffee-specific performance data, coverage metrics and progress over time are limited, while clear portfolio-wide targets and transition pathways are largely absent. While individual projects and operational examples are presented, they are rarely linked to portfolio-level coverage, outcomes or progress over time.

Procurement
Volcafe's sustainable procurement approach is built around its in-house Responsible Sourcing (RS) Standard and tiered assurance structure. The company provides detailed descriptions of its inspection model and assurance architecture. Approximately 40% of traded coffee is reported as "responsibly sourced," combining third-party certification with Volcafe's own verification tiers. However, the composition of this share is not fully disaggregated, and the rollout of Volcafe's in-house tiers remains selective. Excellence applies to Arabica in seven origins, while Verified applies to Robusta in Uganda and Vietnam. These structured value chains cover 6,666 farmers under Excellence and 45,000 under Volcafe Way, compared to a much larger mapped supply footprint of roughly 400,000 farmers for EUDR compliance.

The model is therefore clearly organised from an assurance perspective, but less clear in terms of portfolio-wide transformation. Supplier expectations are articulated through the Responsible Sourcing Policy and Supplier Code of Conduct, yet there is limited disclosure on what suppliers can expect in return — such as long-term contracting arrangements, cost-of-production alignment or other commercial practices that would underpin sustainable profitability.

Living income
Livelihood improvement is primarily framed through agronomic support and farm-level continuous improvement delivered through Volcafe Way and the Excellence tier. However, the company does not disclose a living income strategy, baseline, quantified gap assessment or portfolio-wide target.

Rather, living income is positioned within Volcafe's Sustainability Impact Services as an optional add-on engagement developed jointly with clients (alongside services such as carbon footprint measurement and regenerative practice projects). This framing suggests that income interventions

are primarily project-based rather than embedded as a structural procurement commitment across the supply base.

Environment and climate
Volcafe references agroforestry, regenerative practices and climate resilience within Volcafe Way and the Excellence tier, and aligns its sourcing model with EUDR requirements and other emerging regulatory expectations. However, Scope 3 emissions assessment has only recently begun, and no portfolio-wide reduction target or supply-chain transition pathway is disclosed.

Environmental action appears primarily embedded in project-based initiatives and agronomic support rather than articulated as a consolidated, time-bound decarbonisation strategy across the trading portfolio. While activities are described at farm level, the overall scale, coverage and measurable contribution to emissions reduction remain unclear.

ED&F Man Commodities (2024) *Sustainability Report FY24*
Volcafe (2024) *Volcafe Sustainability Journey 2024*
Volcafe (2024) *Responsible Sourcing Policy*
Volcafe (2024) *Supplier Code of Conduct*
Volcafe (2025) *Volcafe Verified and Volcafe Excellence*
Volcafe (2025) *Sustainable Profitability (Sustainability Impact Services)*

List of abbreviations

4C	Common Code for the Coffee Community
AAA	AAA Sustainable Quality™ Programme (Nespresso)
C.A.F.E. Practices	Coffee and Farmer Equity Practices (Starbucks)
c&c	Coffee & Climate
CDP	Carbon Disclosure Project
CPPTF	Coffee Public-Private Task Force (ICO)
CSDDD	Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive
DCF	Deforestation- and Conversion-Free
ESG	Environmental, Social and Governance
ETI	Ethical Trading Initiative
EU	European Union
EUDR	EU Deforestation Regulation
FLAG	Forest, Land and Agriculture (SBTi emissions category)
FMCG	Fast-Moving Consumer Goods
GCP	Global Coffee Platform
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GRI	Global Reporting Initiative
HRDD	Human Rights Due Diligence
HRNS	Hanns R. Neumann Stiftung
ICP	International Coffee Partners
ICO	International Coffee Organization
IDH	Sustainable Trade Initiative
ILO	International Labour Organization
JAB	JAB Holding Company
JDE	Jacobs Douwe Egberts
KIT	Royal Tropical Institute
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
LDC	Louis Dreyfus Company
LENS	Livelihoods, Environment, Natural Capital, Shared Value (ofi)
MSI	Multi-stakeholder Initiative
MT	Metric Tonnes
NDPE	No Deforestation, No Peat, No Exploitation
NKG	Neumann Kaffee Gruppe
NYSE	New York Stock Exchange
OFIS	Olam Farmer Information System
ofi	Olam Food Ingredients
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
RSP	Responsible Sourcing Programme (LDC)
SASB	Sustainability Accounting Standards Board
SBTi	Science Based Targets initiative
SBTN	Science Based Targets for Nature
SCC	Sustainable Coffee Challenge
SCI	Stronger Coffee Initiative (LDC)
SMS	Sustainability Management System (ECOM)
TCFD	Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures
TNFD	Task Force on Nature-related Financial Disclosures
UCC	Ueshima Coffee Company
UNGC	UN Global Compact
WCR	World Coffee Research