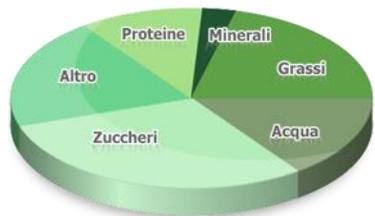
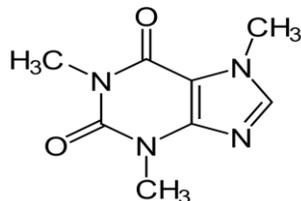


COFFEE



CAFFEINE: IUPAC name
 1,3,7-trimetilxantina



Fairtrade has outlined the strategy to follow over a period of 5 years from 2016 to 2020 to minimize climate change and to improve farmers' working conditions.

The strategy has the following goals:

1. Promote benefits for workers and small producers
2. Studying interventions in the social, economic and environmental impact through special services and programs
3. Increase the spread of fairtrade markets
4. Influence Government policies
5. Build a strong global system for fairtrade

The Coffee plant is a shrub from the *rubiaceae* family and its flowers and fruits are on the same branch. The flowers come in a small bunch of 5 or 7 flowers. When the flowers mature, they change colour depending on the type.



Coffee processes:

1. Cultivation
2. Collection
3. Selection
4. Drying
5. Mixing
6. Roasting
7. Grinding

CARBON CREDIT: They are 'emission rights' based on the agreements laid down in the Kyoto protocol that establishes the maximum limit of CO₂ emissions permitted. The most industrialised countries have the highest emission rates and will have to reduce them to the same levels as in 1992.

The developing countries that have not yet reached the maximum limit of CO₂ could sell their emission quota to the industrialised countries.



The fairtrade STANDARD are strict standards established at the international level, which must follow all the players in the sector:

PRODUCERS

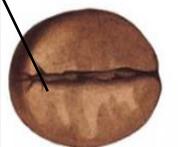
training obligation of environmentally sustainable agricultural practices;
 prohibition of all discrimination based on sex, age, religious affiliation, political preference ...;
 prohibition of child labor;
 prohibition of forced labor;
 guarantee of freedom of association; obligation to regular intake governed by contract;
 obligation to plans for business development.

ENTREPRENEURS

obligation to conclude binding and transparent contracts with their supplier and to respect them;
 creating lasting relationships with its suppliers and mutually supportive;
 pre-financing obligation; obligation to pay the price can be higher than the Fairtrade Minimum Price;
 These are determined in accordance with the same producers, the price paid shall ensure a dignified life for producers, investment in the social field and must ensure that the production is sustainable for the environment
 Payment of a prize for the development of activities that benefit the community

The **ARABICA** type grows at altitudes between 500 m in the subtropical regions up to over 2500 m near the equator, ideally featuring a temperate climate with temperatures between 15°C and 24°C.

The **ROBUSTA** type is cultivated at an altitude between the sea level up to 1000 m, it tolerates hotter temperatures and greater humidity than the Arabica type does; both are damaged by frost, which is a very common phenomenon in southern Brazil as well as in the equator above 2000 m sea level.



COMPONENTI	ARABICA		ROBUSTA	
	Verde	Tostato	Verde	Tostato
Caffeina	1.2	1.3	2.2	2.4
Trigonellina	1	1	0.7	0.7
Proteine e aminoacidi				
proteine	9.8	7.5	9.5	7.5
aminoacidi	0.5	0	0.8	0
Zuccheri				
saccarosio	8	0	4	0
zuccheri riducenti	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3
altri zuccheri	1	N.D.	2	N.D.
polisaccaridi	39.8	38	54.4	42
Acidi				
alifatici	1.1	1.6	1.2	1.6
chinico	0.4	0.8	0.4	1
clorogenici	6.5	2.5	10	3.8
Lipidi	16.2	17	10	11
Prodotti di caramellizzazione	-	25.4	-	25.9
Aromi volatili	tracce	0.1	tracce	0.1
Minerali	4.2	4.5	4.4	4.7
Totale	100	100	100	100
Acqua	8.0-12.0	0-5.0	8.0-12.0	0-5.0