

Brazilian coffee towards Corporate, Social, Environmental and Governance Practices aiming the UN Sustainable Development Goals

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Introduction

The concern for meeting demand, reducing internal costs, increasing productivity, improving the company's image and production processes is increasingly essential for competitiveness, biodiversity and, above all, sustainability. So, this study analyzes the level of adoption of Environmental, Social and Corporate Governance (ESG) practices, and of the Corporate Social and Environmental Responsibility (CSR) in Brazilian coffee farming, based on the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). (Carroll, 1999; McWilliams & Siegel, 2001; UN, 2005; UN, 2015).

Results/Discussion

- The proper water and waste disposal, and the compliance with environmental legislation are observed in all coffee-growing regions, all company sizes and all management levels;
- Ethics and Participation of farms in collective organizations are low at all management levels and different farms sizes .

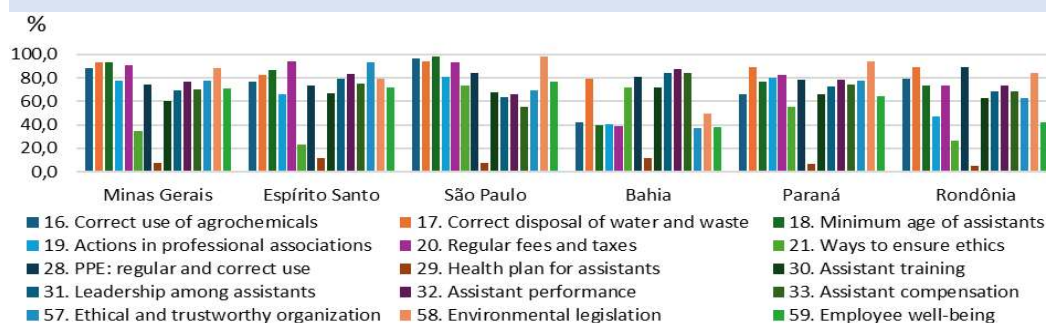


Figure 1. Percentage of adoption of management indicators in Brazilian coffee-producing states

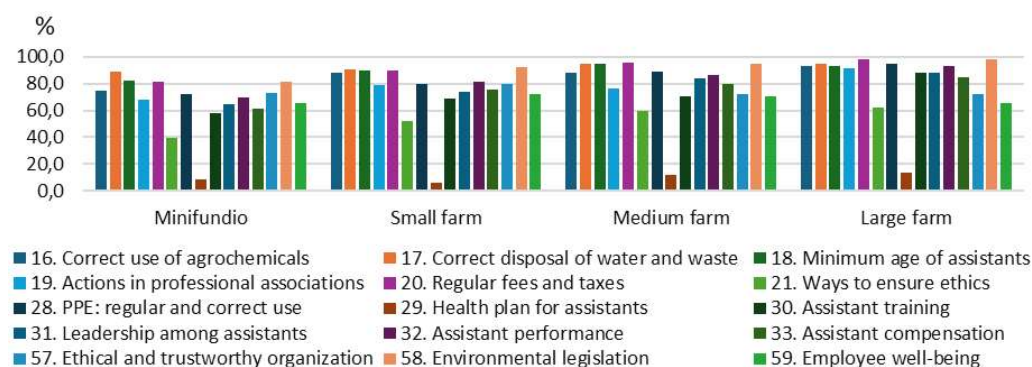


Figure 2. Percentage of adoption of management indicators in Brazilian coffee production, by farm size

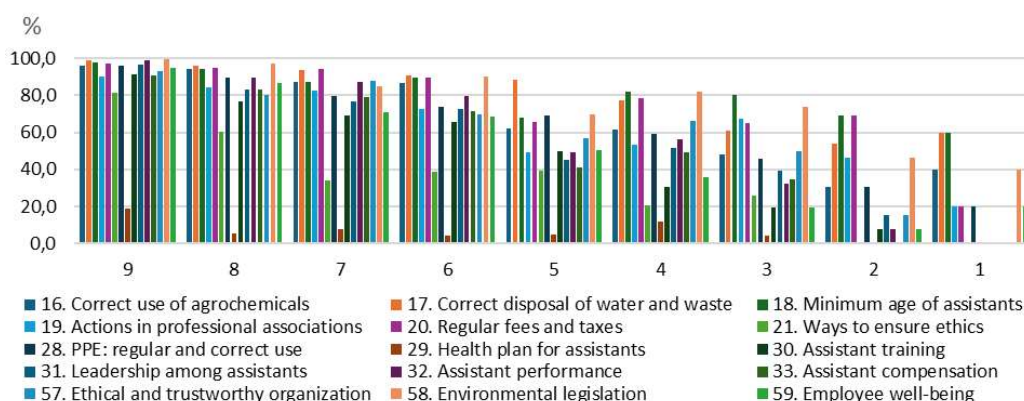


Figure 3. Percentage of adoption of management indicators in Brazilian coffee production, by management degree

Materials/Methods

- We evaluated 1,182 Brazilian coffee farms;
- We assess sustainability through the Management Degree Identification Method – MIGG (Bliska Jr & Bliska, 2022);
- The MIGG can contribute to structured decision-making, with a focus on sustainability and on rural and regional competitiveness.
- The MIGG assesses eight management criteria, subdivided into 64 indicators;
- The indicators provide a score from zero to 1,000;
- This score classifies the management levels from one (lowest) to nine (highest).

Conclusion/Perspectives

- There is potential to increase sustainability, social and environmental responsibility in Brazilian coffee production in: all coffee-growing regions, all company sizes and all management levels;
- Public policies and technical assistance could contribute to the implementation of a philosophy of continuous improvement;
- The regular use of management tools, such as that proposed by MIGG, could contribute to the advancement of management practices as a whole.

References/Bibliography

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