

THE ROLE OF INTERNATIONAL COFFEE ORGANIZATION (ICO) IN ADVANCING EUDR READINESS FOR SUSTAINABLE “COFFEE BELT” INDUSTRY

Nur Mujahadah Khoiriyah¹

¹International Relations Study Program, Sunan Ampel Islamic State, University Surabaya, Indonesia

Corresponding author: Nur Mujahadah Khoiriyah

E-mail: nmujahadah04@gmail.com

Volume: 7

Number: 3

Page: 739 - 748

Article History:

Received: 2026-02-09

Revised: 2026-03-15

Accepted: 2026-04-29

Abstract:

Coffee, with around 125 known species, ranks among the most globally traded commodities and is a key source of foreign income for numerous developing nations. Its value chain is complex and highly exposed to economic and environmental risks, especially for smallholders. These challenges have intensified with the EU Deforestation-Free Regulation (EUDR) enacted in June 2023, which restricts imports of seven key deforestation-linked commodities, including coffee. This study aims to analyze the role of the International Coffee Organization (ICO) in advancing the readiness of coffee-producing countries, particularly in the Coffee Belt, for the implementation of the European Union Deforestation-Free Regulation (EUDR). This research adopts a descriptive qualitative method and utilizes both primary and secondary data, including official statements, reports, and meeting records, alongside sources obtained through library research. It explores the role of the International Coffee Organization (ICO) using Clive Archer's (2001) conceptual framework, which views intergovernmental organizations (IGOs) as instruments, actors, and forums. The findings signify that the International Coffee Organization (ICO) plays a strategic role as a coordination instrument and source of information, an independent actor in policy advocacy, and a deliberate forum that brings together multiple stakeholders to support EUDR implementation.

Keywords: International Coffee Organization (ICO), EUDR, Intergovernmental Organization, Coffee Belt.

INTRODUCTION

Coffee is one of the most significant agricultural commodities, offering substantial economic opportunities and fostering social development in more than 50 exporting countries. In the 2022–2023 period, for instance, the International Coffee Organization (ICO) recorded global coffee consumption at 173.1 million bags, or 10.39 million tonnes, with an average annual growth rate of 2.5% (Zakiah, 2024). The coffee industry's market value is projected to reach USD 166.4 billion by 2029, driven by population growth, economic expansion, and shifting lifestyles worldwide. Among global markets, Europe remains a dominant force in the industry's growth. During a webinar organized by the Coffee Public Private Task Force (CPPTF), the ICO reported that the European Union (EU-27) imports approximately 34%, more than one-third, of global coffee production from its 51 coffee-producing member countries. (International Coffee Organization, 2021).

Although coffee consumption in Europe fluctuated due to the COVID-19 pandemic and inflation, the 2021/22 period saw consumption rise to 55.4 million bags. With this 6% increase, Europe's share of global coffee consumption grew to 32% (Figure 1). To meet the rising demand, land clearing has often been seen as the “solution,” typically involving the conversion of forested areas into coffee plantations. According to the Food and Agriculture Organization's (FAO) 2020 report, the expansion of agricultural land, along with trade in agricultural and forestry products



(such as paper and timber), is the leading driver of forest loss worldwide, accounting for an estimated 80% of global deforestation (Simonnet, 2024).

Graph 30: Consumption of Coffee – Regions, '000 60-kg Bags & Growth Rates

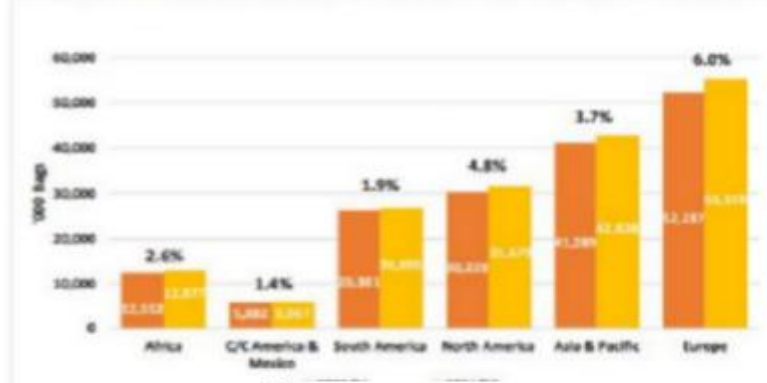


Figure 1. Coffee Consumption Per Continent

Telapak further reveals that, with a population of nearly half a billion, the EU contributed to 10% of global deforestation between 1990 and 2008 (Tim Kampanye Kaoem Telapak, 2023), and was responsible for 16% of global forest loss due to imports of commodities linked to deforestation and forest degradation (Mai, 2024). Recognizing these challenges, the EU acknowledged the urgency of drafting policies that can decrease deforestation while maintaining the sustainability of plantation commodities. On 16 May 2023, the EU officially adopted the European Union Deforestation-free Regulation (EUDR), replacing the European Union Timber Regulation (EUTR) that had been in force since 2013. The EUDR addresses the impact and risk posed by the EU market for seven key commodities identified as drivers of global deforestation and forest degradation: palm oil, coffee, cocoa, timber, rubber, cattle, and their derived products (including leather, meat, furniture, chocolate, and tires).

The regulation requires, among other provisions, that only commodities proven to be cultivated or produced on land free from deforestation as of 31 December 2020 may be traded in or exported from the EU. Second, commodities and related products must comply with all applicable laws and regulations in the country of production (legality requirement). Third, it imposes stricter due diligence measures, including detailed product descriptions, quantities, the use of geolocation data to identify production sites, and the provision of supplier identities and addresses (Tim Kampanye Kaoem Telapak, 2023). Based on due diligence findings, exporting countries will be classified into three risk categories (benchmarking): low, standard, and high deforestation risk.

The EUDR came into force on 29 June 2023, with an 18-month transition period ending on 31 December 2024. For micro and small enterprises, the regulation will apply after a 24-month transition, beginning 30 June 2025. The policy has drawn considerable attention, as it is seen as both a challenge and an opportunity for countries exporting plantation commodities to the EU, particularly developing nations. A study by Dang Hai Mai, Impacts of the European Union Deforestation Regulation on Vietnam’s Coffee Supply Chains, notes that the EUDR’s tightened requirements are likely to affect Vietnam’s coffee supply chain and pose significant challenges for smallholder farmers with limited financial resources and knowledge (Mai, 2024).

This concern is particularly pressing in Vietnam, where of the 710,000 hectares of cultivated coffee land, about 668,000 hectares are managed by family-run farms or smallholders (Mai, 2024). Given that farming is the primary livelihood for most of the population, the EUDR could potentially



exclude these farmers from the supply chain if they fail to meet compliance standards before exporting to the EU market. Although the regulation aims to reduce global deforestation, Colussi et al., in *How the EU Deforestation Rule Will Affect Agriculture in Brazil*, argue that producers of affected commodities must bear additional production costs to comply with due diligence systems. Moreover, they contend that the short implementation timeframe disadvantages all Brazilian producers while favoring countries that engaged in deforestation before 2021 (Colussi et al., 2024).

Considering the extraterritorial implications of the EUDR, the role of international institutions is essential in bridging the interests of coffee-producing countries, particularly those located along the equatorial "Coffee Belt," where climatic conditions are optimal for coffee cultivation (Clayton, 2021). As the only intergovernmental organization dedicated to the coffee sector, the International Coffee Organization (ICO) recognizes that a cup of coffee's journey—from production and processing to trade, roasting, and consumption—involves multiple actors facing diverse challenges. Established on 27 December 1963 under the 1962 International Coffee Agreement (ICA) within the framework of the United Nations, the ICO's primary mission is to promote global cooperation among its 42 exporting and 7 importing member countries to achieve market stability, sustainability, and the well-being of coffee producers and consumers worldwide (Silva et al., 2013).

While previous studies have examined the ICO's role from various perspectives, academic research specifically addressing its contribution to EUDR implementation remains limited, particularly in major producing countries such as Ethiopia, Brazil, Indonesia, and Vietnam. Abu Wafa El-Fajri's *The Role of International Coffee Organization for the Development of Coffee Producing in Indonesia* explores how the ICO has helped improve coffee production quality in Indonesia, using the analytical lenses of national interest, international organizations, and international regimes (El-Fajri, 2022). Meanwhile, Laura Leavitt's article *International Coffee Organization* (www.ico.org) highlights the ICO's official website as a comprehensive information hub for global coffee markets, providing publicly accessible statistical data, study reports, and market analyses for diverse stakeholders (Leavitt, 2009). With membership covering 97% of global coffee production and 80% of global consumption, the ICO's official website is widely regarded as a credible and up-to-date reference source.

Another earlier study, Robert H. Bates' (1998) *The International Coffee Organization: An International Institution*, examines the formation, activities, and decline of the ICO in 1994, along with the political economy of the global coffee market (Bates, 1998). While these studies contribute valuable insights into the ICO's existence and functions, this research addresses a gap in the literature by focusing on the ICO's involvement in strengthening coffee-producing countries' preparedness for EUDR implementation. Furthermore, two of the three studies, those by Leavitt and Bates, are now less relevant to the current challenges and governance dynamics of the global coffee sector, as they were published over a decade ago. This study is therefore significant in updating our understanding of the ICO's strategic role in addressing contemporary sustainability issues and navigating the complexities of new regulations in the global coffee industry.

It also offers a new contribution by applying Clive Archer's conceptual framework of intergovernmental organizations (IGOs) as instruments, actors, and forums (Archer, 2001). Findings from this study indicate that the ICO plays a pivotal role in enhancing EUDR readiness among coffee-producing countries, particularly within the Coffee Belt. This role is manifested in the ICO's capacity as: (1) an instrument facilitating technical coordination and the dissemination of information across the global coffee industry; (2) an independent actor advocating policy changes and strengthening member states' capacities; and (3) a deliberative forum bringing together



stakeholders to support adjustment processes and enhance producers' preparedness for increasingly stringent sustainability standards.

METHODS

To address the focus of this study, a descriptive qualitative methodology was employed as the key basis for presenting a comprehensive and in-depth narrative of facts, data, and the relationships among observed phenomena, specifically, the role of the ICO in promoting the readiness of coffee-producing countries for EUDR implementation. This approach enables the researcher to systematically, objectively, and accurately describe the conditions and dynamics of the global coffee industry following the enforcement of the EUDR.

Data was collected largely through document analysis of primary sources obtained from official websites, annual reports, academic publications, meeting minutes, and audio-visual materials officially released by the subject of this research, namely the ICO. Secondary sources were also reviewed, including verified and relevant theses, dissertations, books, journal articles, news reports, and other print and digital media. The documentation method offers several advantages: it allows researchers to obtain textual and authentic data; provides ease of access at any time; carries a high level of informational value, as it is often written reflectively by participants; and is efficient in terms of time, effort, and cost (Agustini et al., 2023).

The collected samples were analyzed using Miles and Huberman's analytical framework, which includes the following three stages: (1) data reduction, (2) data display, and (3) conclusion drawing/verification (Sugiyono, 2013). The reliability and credibility of the analysis were later assessed through prolonged engagement and source triangulation, or data triangulation. These techniques aim to deepen the analytical findings and minimize potential bias, whether originating from the researcher's perspective, interactions with participants, or methodological limitations.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Role as Coordinative Instrument. According to Archer's classification, an intergovernmental organization (IGO) functions as an instrument when it is employed by states as a means of pursuing their national interests. Such instruments may take the form of mechanisms, tools, or frameworks that facilitate international cooperation. Within this dimension, the ICO's role as an instrument is evident through initiatives aimed at assisting coffee-producing countries in preparing for the EUDR. One strategic step underscoring this role was the implementation of the ICO EUDR Preparedness Survey in November 2023 (International Coffee Organization, 2023b). The survey served as a tool for collecting data and analyzing the readiness of producing countries to comply with the regulation ahead of its full entry into force, which had originally been scheduled for 31 December 2024.

The review was attended by a range of participants, including governments, public institutions, domestic and international private sector actors, producer organizations, and civil society groups. Findings from the survey highlighted the varying degrees of readiness among coffee-producing countries in facing the enforcement of the EUDR. Concerns emerged that European industry actors might cease purchasing from countries unable to meet EUDR requirements by the stipulated deadline. The survey revealed that approximately 80% of farmers had yet to map their land, only one-third of respondents possessed adequate traceability systems, and the majority were unprepared to comply with the technical requirements mandated by the regulation. In response to these concerns, the ICO initiated concrete actions through the Coffee Public-Private Task Force (CPPTF), designed as an operational arm to facilitate the adaptation process of Coffee Belt countries to EU requirements.



The complexity of the EUDR, particularly the risk that smallholder farmers may be excluded from global supply chains, was addressed through several initiatives under Technical Workstream 3: Policies of Importing Countries. This workstream places smallholder welfare ("creating farmers' prosperity") at its core, adopting an approach aimed at strengthening the bargaining position of producing countries in the face of importers' regulations (Coffee Public-Private Task Force (CPPTF)/Council, 2021). By establishing the CPPTF on principles of sustainability, fair trade, and smallholder welfare, the ICO seeks to disseminate and promote the internalization of global values as policy guidelines for its member states, particularly in confronting the implementation of the EUDR. These initiatives reflect the ICO's institutional mandate as articulated in the International Coffee Agreement (ICA) (International Coffee Agreement 2022, 2022).

As a product of multilateral consensus, the ICA enables member states to use the ICO as a platform to agree upon sustainability principles and reinforce the sector's resilience in the long term. Within this context, the ICA provides a formal framework that guides ICO programs, policies, and official positions in addressing increasingly complex global challenges such as the EUDR. Although it does not carry the force of binding international law, the ICA nevertheless maintains strong institutional legitimacy and serves as a normative basis for the ICO's strategic actions at the global level.

Role as a Multi-Stakeholder Deliberative Forum. In practice, the ICO's functions as an instrument and as a forum often intersect. For example, following a formal letter sent by the ICO's Executive Director to the President of the European Commission in December 2023, the Commission responded by affirming its commitment to issue additional formal guidelines on technical aspects of the EUDR. Among the key issues identified were the definition of "agricultural land use," the question of legality, and other concerns raised by stakeholders both within the EU and in partner commodity-producing countries. In response, the ICO, in collaboration with the European Forest Institute (EFI), organized an online meeting entitled "Agricultural Land Use and Coffee in the EUDR." This forum brought together CPPTF members and EFI representatives, creating a deliberative space for dialogue and clarification on regulatory interpretations that directly affect producing countries (Figure 2).



Figure 2. Virtual Meeting between CPPTF and European Forest Institute

The ICO's involvement in these processes illustrates its active role as a deliberative forum, bridging technical interests between producing countries and EU institutions. Such forums serve both as spaces for clarification and as multi-stakeholder platforms for discussing definitional challenges and the policy implications for smallholder farmers and coffee-producing countries. A concrete example of this function was the "EUDR Information System Demo and Discussion for

Coffee Stakeholders” held virtually in February 2024 (International Coffee Organization, 2024b). The event brought together diverse actors, including the European Coffee Federation, the Global Coffee Platform, and Conservation International. In this forum, the ICO participated in simulating the EUDR Information System and identifying challenges encountered during testing. Dario Di Santolo of illycaffè highlighted several obstacles, such as the absence of functionality for uploading and downloading large Due Diligence Statement (DDS) files, restrictions preventing non-EU operators from generating DDS statements in the TRACES system, and the limited scope of technical support, which addressed only IT-related issues without offering operational guidance.

Furthering these efforts, in July 2024, the ICO hosted a webinar entitled "EUDR Coffee Update: News, Information, and Discussion with the EU." This session focused on the latest developments in the EUDR and technical points requiring attention from producing countries (Figure 3) (International Coffee Organization, 2024a). Within this forum, CPPTF, as the ICO's operational mechanism, also discussed Technical Workstream 3, which presented efforts to engage data service providers in compiling technical information into a database of service providers, outlining their characteristics and services related to EUDR compliance, from traceability systems and deforestation risk assessments to data management. This initiative reaffirmed the ICO's role by sharing practical resources with member states, strategic partners, and all stakeholders in the coffee industry. The ICO's commitment to strengthening producer readiness for EUDR compliance was also reflected in its facilitation of international forums involving national authorities from key producing countries, including SCOPI (Indonesia), the Ethiopian Coffee and Tea Authority (Ethiopia), Instituto Hondureño del Café (Honduras), and CECAFE (Brazil) (International Coffee Organization, 2024c).



Figure 3. EUDR Coffee Update Webinar: News, Information, and Discussion with the EU

During a webinar on 15 October 2024, these authorities presented their respective approaches, challenges, and policy or technical innovations designed to ensure compliance with EUDR requirements. By bringing national authorities into a shared discussion space, the forum served as a channel for knowledge transfer and cross-country cooperation in building systems for traceability, land mapping, and data governance, key fundamentals for a deforestation-free coffee supply chain. In addition to this effort, on 16 October 2023, the ICO signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Ethiopia's Coffee Training Center (CTC). The MoU aimed to utilize CTC's facilities as a hub for capacity-building programs for stakeholders across both public and private sectors, with a special focus on coffee-producing countries in Africa (International Coffee Council, 2023). Through this collaboration, the ICO not only supported technical capacity development, such as post-harvest

processing, cupping, roasting, and coffee marketing, but also encouraged the creation of a network of coffee training and technology centers to be replicated in other ICO member countries.



Figure 4. MoU between ICO and Coffee Training Center (CTC) of Ethiopia

Beyond facilitating discussion forums that enable producing countries to anticipate EUDR implementation, the ICO has also been active as an information provider. This role is reflected in official publications such as the Annual Review 2022/2023, which explicitly stated that the 2022/23 coffee year focused on minimizing the negative impacts of the EUDR on global coffee production and trade (International Coffee Organization, 2023a). The ICO also employs diverse communication channels, including social media, its official website, and online video platforms. Several webinars, such as “CPPTF Webinar on the EU Initiative on Deforestation-Free Supply Chains” and “EUDR Coffee Update: News, Information, and Discussion with the EU,” are publicly accessible via the ICO’s YouTube channel. Moreover, the ICO actively contributes as a speaker in sustainability-focused forums, for example, Hannelore Beerlandt represented the ICO at Coffee Fest Madrid on 18 February 2025 (Figure 5), and the organization provided expert input through the Committee on Sustainability Assessment (COSA) YouTube channel to discuss the EUDR and its challenges.

These various initiatives underscore the ICO’s role as a deliberative forum where member states and stakeholders meet, negotiate, and formulate collective responses to global issues. In this role, the ICO provides an open platform for producing and consuming countries, as well as non-state actors, to exchange information, experiences, and practices.

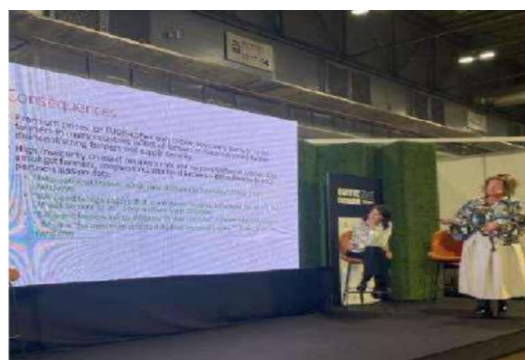


Figure 5. Hannelore Beerlandt discusses the EUDR at Coffee Fest Madrid



This open-access article is distributed under a Creative Commons Attribution (CC-BY-NC) 4.0 license

Role as an Advocative Actor. Within Archer’s framework, the institutional capacity of an international organization allows it not only to serve as an instrument for its member states or as a deliberative forum but also to make decisions, set agendas, and act independently. In this capacity, an international organization operates as an autonomous actor, one that not only represents the interests of its members but also initiates policies and exercises agency to influence the direction of global governance. In line with this research focus, the ICO demonstrates such a role through a range of institutional initiatives that extend beyond mandates from its member states. Actions such as the drafting of the London Declaration, the establishment of the Coffee Public-Private Task Force (CPPTF), and active engagement in technical discussions on the EUDR illustrate how the ICO has proactively initiated policies and supporting mechanisms to mitigate the regulation’s potential negative impacts. One example is seen in the forum “EUDR Coffee Update: News, Information, and Discussion with the EU,” where Hannelore Beerlandt emphasized that the database of service providers supporting EUDR compliance was not ICO-owned, but rather developed as a public good that remains open and freely accessible to all stakeholders (Figure 6) (International Coffee Organization, 2024a).

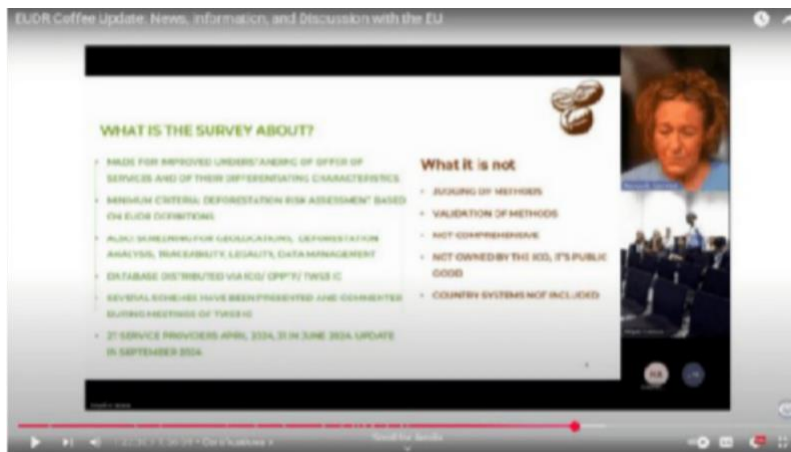


Figure 6. The ICO confirms that the database of service providers for EUDR compliance is public information, not the property of the ICO.

The ICO’s advocative role is also reflected in a formal letter from its Executive Director, Vanúsia Nogueira, to the President of the European Commission, based on the findings of the ICO EUDR Preparedness Survey (International Coffee Organization, 2023b). The letter conveyed multiple concerns regarding the potential implications of the EUDR for smallholder farmers, who face the risk of exclusion from market access and from opportunities to improve their livelihoods through the coffee industry. The ICO also stressed several technical and implementation challenges related to the regulation, particularly the lack of clarity regarding standards of legality and traceability. At the time, clear guidelines or parameters for operators to meet these two core requirements, ensuring that products are legally produced under the laws of the country of origin and proving that products come from deforestation-free areas, were still absent.

A similar initiative was demonstrated at the Coffee Summit organized by CELAC in Honduras on 18 September 2024. In this forum, ICO Executive Director Vanúsia Nogueira explicitly stated that the EUDR implementation deadline of 31 December 2024 was “impossible to meet” for producing countries (World Coffee Portal, 2024). This statement reflected not only a technical position but also

a diplomatic representation of the collective concerns of producing countries, particularly smallholders and SMEs, regarding the risk of market exclusion due to systemic unpreparedness. This firm stance formed part of the ICO's advocacy strategy, aimed at urging the EU to adjust its policy, which eventually resulted in a postponement of the EUDR's implementation deadline. Such efforts reinforce the ICO's role as an independent actor capable of articulating producer countries' interests in international forums.

Based on the discussion in this section, it can be concluded that the ICO does not perform a single, isolated function but rather operates in layered capacities – as a coordinative instrument, an advocative actor, and a deliberate forum, in line with Clive Archer's framework. These roles do not exist independently; rather, they are interlinked and mutually reinforcing, reflecting the multifaceted institutional functions of the ICO.

CONCLUSION

Since its establishment, ICO's role as a global institution has marked the world's first coffee stabilization scheme and laid the foundation for the idea that the global coffee market requires institutional intervention. This role is manifested through three main approaches: as an instrument, a forum, and an actor. As an instrument, the ICO facilitates technical coordination and disseminates information across all stakeholders in the global coffee industry. As an independent actor, it engages in policy advocacy and strengthens the capacity of its member states. Finally, as a deliberative forum, it brings together diverse stakeholders to support adjustment processes and enhance producer countries' preparedness for increasingly stringent sustainability regulations.

This study contributes to filling a significant gap in the literature on sustainability governance in the coffee sector under new global regulatory frameworks such as the EUDR. It offers an updated and contextualized understanding of how an international institution can act as a bridge between policy imperatives in consuming countries and the realities faced by producers in developing economies. The findings underscore the importance of collaborative, multi-stakeholder approaches in ensuring that sustainability regulations do not exacerbate existing inequalities in global trade. Future research could extend this analysis by conducting comparative case studies across multiple coffee-producing regions, incorporating primary field data from farmers, exporters, and policymakers to enrich perspectives on implementation challenges and adaptive strategies. Such studies would deepen our understanding of how institutional interventions can be optimized to balance environmental objectives with socio-economic equity in global commodity chains.

REFERENCES

- Agustini, Grashinta, A., Putra, S., Sukarman, Arfid, F., Guampe, Akbar, J. S., Lubis, M. A., Maryati, I., Ririnisahawaitun, Mesra, R., Sari, M. N., Tuerah, P. R., Ramadhani, M. V., & Rulangi, R. (2023). *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif (Teori dan Panduan Praktis Analisis Data Kualitatif)* (Irmayanti (ed.); 1st ed.). PT. Mifandi Mandiri Digital.
- Archer, C. (2001). *International Organizations (3rd ed.)*. Routledge.
- Bates, R. H. (1998). The International Coffee Organization: In *Analytic Narratives* (pp. 194–230). Princeton University Press. <https://doi.org/10.2307/j.ctv131bwhx.9>
- Clayton, L. (2021). What Is the Coffee Belt? Sprudge. <https://sprudge.com/what-is-the-coffee-belt-179028.html>
- Coffee Public-Private Task Force (CPPTF)/Council, I. C. (2021). Proposals by CPPTF regarding governance and implementation of the Roadmap (CPPTF 1/21).



- Colussi, J., Schnitkey, G., & Paulson, N. (2024). How the EU Deforestation Rule Will Affect Agriculture in Brazil. *Farmdoc Daily*, 14(123). <https://farmdocdaily.illinois.edu/2024/07/how-the-eu-deforestation-rule-will-affect-agriculture-in-brazil.html>
- El-Fajri, A. W. (2022). The Role of the International Coffee Organization for The Development of Coffee Producing in Indonesia [Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta]. <https://etd.umy.ac.id/id/eprint/36341/>
- International Coffee Council. (2023). Cooperation framework between the International Coffee Organization and the Coffee Training Center (CTC) of Ethiopia (ICC 136-7).
- International Coffee Organization. (2021). Annual Review Coffee Year 2021/2022. International Coffee Organization. (2023a). Annual Review 2022/2023.
- International Coffee Organization. (2023b). ICO EUDR Preparedness Survey. International Coffee Organization. (2024a). EUDR Coffee Update: News, Information, and Discussion with the EU. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KZx9y_wFWKI&t=4936s
- International Coffee Organization. (2024b). EUDR Information System Demo and Discussion for Coffee Stakeholders. <https://www.icocoffee.org/documents/cy2023-24/eudrinformation-system-webinar-recording.mp4>.
- International Coffee Organization. (2024c). Meeting with Competent Authorities.
- Leavitt, L. (2009). International Coffee Organization (www.ico.org). *Journal of Business & Finance Librarianship*, 14(2), 176–180. <https://doi.org/10.1080/08963560802362583>
- Mai, D. H. (2024). Impacts of the European Union deforestation regulation on Vietnam's coffee supply chains. *Journal of Infrastructure, Policy and Development*, 8(11), 8852. <https://doi.org/10.24294/jipd.v8i11.8852>
- Silva, R. O., Dubois, P., ICO Head of Operations, & ICO Secretariat. (2013). The International Coffee Organization 1963-2013: 50 Years Serving the World Coffee Community.
- Simonnet, A. (2024). The Impact of the European Deforestation-Free Regulation on Trade Relations with Southeast Asia. *Vietnamese Journal of Legal Sciences*, 12(3), 14–27. <https://doi.org/10.2478/vjls-2024-0017>
- Sugiyono. (2013). Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R & D. Penerbit Alfabeta. Tim Kampanye Kaoem Telapak. (2023). Peraturan Uni Eropa mengenai Komoditas Bebas Deforestasi. https://kaoemtelapak.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/06/BOOKLET-EUDR-2023_REVISI_FINAL.pdf
- World Coffee Portal. (2024, September). International Coffee Organization (ICO) joins calls for EUDR postponement. <https://www.worldcoffeeportal.com/news/international-coffee-organization-ico-joins-calls-for-eudr-postponement/>
- Zakiah, S. (2024). Kenaikan Konsumsi Kopi Tak Dibarengi Peningkatan Produksi. <https://www.metrotvnews.com/play/NA0CjeYW-kenaikan-konsumsi-kopi-tak-dibarengi-peningkatan-produksi>