# **SHORT WEIGHTS**

#### 1. PREAMBLE

Current Coffee Rules provide for sale of coffee at auction as per warrant weight, with short weight claims restricted to 21 days from date of sale. This means that within this time period Dealers have the right to claim short weights, ie. The difference between the original warrant weight and the loaded weight out of the original warehouse. At times these claims can be substantial and can create undesirable tension between counterparties.

Short weights are mainly caused by the following factors:

- a) SPILLAGE, caused by poor quality bags / insufficient stitching / careless sampling
- b) TARE WEIGHT inconsistency
- c) SAMPLING of coffees after the original warrant weight has been created
- d) LONG TERM STORAGE prior to sale

By developing, sharing and recommending the below CODE of BEST PRACTICES, we aim to identify the important inherent 'checks and balances' already stated in the current rules, reduce the overall short weights experienced and ultimately increase the levels of business confidence.

#### 2. CODE of BEST PRACTICES

#### MILLING

Coffee moisture level at time of milling must be below 12% Bags used must be new and of the accepted industry and KEBS standard Double stitching is recommended

## **SAMPLING**

Adequate samples for sale must be taken before establishing the original warrant Any resampling must be reflected in a revised warrant

## **WARRANTS**

Gross / tare / net weights / moisture content must be clearly stated on the original warrant Manual handwritten adjustments are not legally valid hence not acceptable

#### WAREHOUSE DOCUMENTS

Weight notes must be computer generated and printed – handwritten documents not acceptable Goods Delivery Note should state the moisture content of the coffee out of the original warehouse

## LONG TERM STORAGE

Coffee stored for longer than 8 weeks before sale must be reweighed and re-warranted

### **CATALOGUES**

Moisture content and actual warrant weights should be stated in the offer catalogue

End