

WESTROCK COFFEE COMPANY

AUDIT COMMITTEE CHARTER

Effective as of August 26, 2022

Purpose

The Audit Committee is appointed by the Board of Directors (the “Board”) of Westrock Coffee Company (the “Company”) to oversee the accounting and financial reporting processes of the Company and the audits of the Company’s financial statements. In that regard, the Audit Committee assists the Board in monitoring (1) the integrity of the financial statements of the Company, (2) the qualifications and independence of the Company’s independent auditors (the “Independent Auditors”), (3) the performance of the Company’s internal audit function and Independent Auditors, and (4) the compliance by the Company with legal and regulatory requirements.

The Audit Committee shall prepare the report required by the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “Commission”) to be included in the Company’s annual proxy statement.

Committee Membership

The size of the Audit Committee shall be determined by the Board in its sole discretion, provided that, in no event, shall it consist of fewer than three (3) members. Each member of the Audit Committee shall meet the independence and experience requirements of the Nasdaq Listing Rulebook and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”). All members of the Audit Committee shall be able to read and understand fundamental financial statements. No member of the Audit Committee shall have participated in the preparation of the financial statements of the Company in the past three years. At least one member of the Audit Committee shall be an “audit committee financial expert” as defined by the Commission. However, one director who does not meet the Nasdaq definition of independence, but who meets the criteria set forth in Section 10A(m)(3) under the Exchange Act and the rules thereunder, and who is not a current officer or employee or a family member of such individual, may serve for no more than two years on the Audit Committee if the Board, under exceptional and limited circumstances, determines that such individual’s membership is required by the best interests of the Company and its shareholders. Such individual must satisfy the independence requirements set forth in Section 10A(m)(3) of the Exchange Act, and may not chair the Audit Committee. The use of this “exceptional and limited circumstances” exception, as well as the nature of the individual’s relationship to the Company and the basis for the Board’s determination, shall be disclosed in the annual proxy statement.

In addition, if an Audit Committee member ceases to be independent for reasons outside the member’s reasonable control, his or her membership on the Audit Committee may continue until the earlier of the Company’s next annual shareholders’ meeting or one year from the occurrence of the event that caused the failure to qualify as independent. If the Company is not

already relying on this provision, and falls out of compliance with the requirements regarding Audit Committee composition due to a single vacancy on the Audit Committee, then the Company will have until the earlier of the next annual shareholders' meeting or one year from the occurrence of the event that caused the failure to comply with this requirement. The Company shall provide notice to Nasdaq immediately upon learning of the event or circumstance that caused the non-compliance, if it expects to rely on either of these provisions for a cure period.

The members of the Audit Committee shall be appointed and may be replaced by the Board.

Meetings

The Audit Committee shall meet as often as it determines necessary, but not less frequently than quarterly. The Audit Committee shall meet periodically in separate executive sessions with management, the internal auditors and the Independent Auditor, and have such other direct and independent interaction with such persons from time to time as the members of the Audit Committee deem appropriate. The Audit Committee may request any officer or employee of the Company or the Company's outside counsel or Independent Auditor to attend a meeting of the Audit Committee or to meet with any members of, or consultants to, the Audit Committee. Written minutes of Audit Committee meetings shall be maintained.

Committee Authority and Responsibilities

The Audit Committee shall have the sole authority to appoint, determine funding for, and oversee the outside auditors (subject, if applicable, to shareholder ratification). The Audit Committee shall be directly responsible for the compensation and oversight of the work of the Independent Auditor (including resolution of disagreements between management and the Independent Auditor regarding financial reporting) for the purpose of preparing or issuing an audit report or related work. The Independent Auditor shall report directly to the Audit Committee.

The Audit Committee shall pre-approve all auditing services, internal control-related services and permitted non-audit services (including the range of fees and terms thereof) to be performed for the Company by the Independent Auditor, subject to the *de minimis* exception for non-audit services described in Section 10A(i)(1)(B) of the Exchange Act that are approved by the Audit Committee prior to the completion of the audit. The Audit Committee shall review and discuss with the Independent Auditor any documentation supplied by the Independent Auditor as to the nature and scope of any services to be approved, including tax services, as well as the potential effects of the provision of such services on the auditor's independence. The Audit Committee may form and delegate authority to subcommittees consisting of one or more members when appropriate, including the authority to grant pre-approvals of audit and permitted non-audit services, *provided* that decisions of such subcommittee to grant pre-approvals shall be presented to the full Audit Committee at its next scheduled meeting.

The Audit Committee shall have the authority, to the extent it deems necessary or appropriate, to engage and determine funding for independent legal, accounting or other

advisors. The Company shall provide appropriate funding, as determined by the Audit Committee, for payment of compensation to the Independent Auditor for the purpose of rendering or issuing an audit report or performing other audit, review or attest services for the Company and to any advisors employed by the Audit Committee, as well as funding for the payment of ordinary administrative expenses of the Audit Committee that are necessary or appropriate in carrying out its duties.

The Audit Committee shall make regular reports to the Board. The Audit Committee shall review and reassess the adequacy of this charter annually and recommend any proposed changes to the Board for approval.

The Audit Committee, to the extent it deems necessary or appropriate, shall:

Financial Statement and Disclosure Matters

1. Review and discuss with management and the Independent Auditor the annual audited financial statements, including disclosures made in management's discussion and analysis, and recommend to the Board whether the audited financial statements should be included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K.
2. Review and discuss with management and the Independent Auditor the Company's quarterly financial statements prior to the filing of its Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, including disclosures made in management's discussion and analysis and the results of the Independent Auditor's review of the quarterly financial statements, and recommend to the Board whether such statements should be included in the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.
3. Discuss with management and the Independent Auditor significant financial reporting issues and judgments made in connection with the preparation of the Company's financial statements, including any significant changes in the Company's selection or application of accounting principles.
4. Review and discuss with management and the Independent Auditor any major issues as to the adequacy of the Company's internal controls, any special steps adopted in light of material control deficiencies and the adequacy of disclosures about changes in internal control over financial reporting.
5. Review and discuss with management (including the senior internal audit executive) and the Independent Auditor the Company's internal controls report and the Independent Auditor's attestation report prior to the filing of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K.
6. Review and discuss quarterly reports from the Independent Auditors on:
 - (a) all critical accounting policies and practices to be used;
 - (b) all alternative treatments of financial information within U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) that have been discussed with

management, ramifications of the use of such alternative disclosures and treatments, and the treatment preferred by the Independent Auditor; and

- (c) other material written communications between the Independent Auditor and management, such as any management letter or schedule of unadjusted differences.
- 7. Discuss with management the Company's earnings press releases, including the use of "*pro forma*" or "adjusted" non-GAAP information, as well as financial information and earnings guidance provided to analysts and rating agencies. Such discussion may be general (consisting of discussing the types of information to be disclosed and the types of presentations to be made).
- 8. Discuss with management and the Independent Auditor the effect of regulatory and accounting initiatives as well as off-balance sheet structures on the Company's financial statements.
- 9. Discuss with management the Company's major financial risk exposures and the steps management has taken to monitor and control such exposures, including the Company's risk assessment and risk management policies.
- 10. Discuss with the Independent Auditor the matters required to be discussed by Statement on Auditing Standards No. 114 relating to the conduct of the audit, including any difficulties encountered in the course of the audit work, any restrictions on the scope of activities or access to requested information, and any significant disagreements with management.
- 11. Review disclosures made to the Audit Committee by the Company's CEO and CFO during their certification process for the Form 10-K and Form 10-Q about any significant deficiencies in the design or operation of internal controls or material weaknesses therein, and any fraud involving management or other employees who have a significant role in the Company's internal controls.
- 12. Ensure that a public announcement of the Company's receipt of an audit opinion that contains a going concern qualification is made promptly.
- 13. Review management's use of non-GAAP measures and metrics (including environmental, social and governance measures and metrics), and in particular how these measures are used to evaluate performance, whether they are consistently prepared and presented and what the Company's disclosure controls and procedures relating to these are.

Oversight of the Company's Relationship with the Independent Auditor

- 14. Before the engagement of the Independent Auditor and at least annually thereafter, review and discuss with the Independent Auditor the Independent Auditor's written communications to the audit committee regarding the relationships between the auditor and the company that, in the auditor's professional judgment, may

reasonably be thought to bear on its independence and affirming in writing to the audit committee that the auditor is independent.

15. Review and evaluate the lead partner of the Independent Auditor team.
16. Obtain and review a report from the Independent Auditor at least annually regarding: (a) the Independent Auditor's internal quality-control procedures; (b) any material issues raised by the most recent internal quality-control review or peer review of the Independent Auditor, or by any inquiry or investigation by governmental or professional authorities within the preceding five years respecting one or more independent audits carried out by the Independent Auditor; and (c) any steps taken to deal with any such issues. Evaluate the qualifications, performance and independence of the Independent Auditor, including considering whether the Independent Auditor's quality controls are adequate and the provision of permitted non-audit services is compatible with maintaining the auditor's independence, and taking into account the opinions of management and internal auditors. The Audit Committee shall present its conclusions with respect to the Independent Auditor to the Board.
17. Obtain from the Independent Auditor a formal written statement delineating all relationships between the Independent Auditor and the Company. It is the responsibility of the Audit Committee to actively engage in a dialogue with the Independent Auditor with respect to any disclosed relationships or services that may impact the objectivity and independence of the Independent Auditor and for purposes of taking, or recommending that the full Board take, appropriate action to oversee the independence of the outside auditor.
18. Ensure the rotation of the lead (or coordinating) audit partner having primary responsibility for the audit and the audit partner responsible for reviewing the audit as required by law. Consider whether, in order to assure continuing auditor independence, it is appropriate to adopt a policy of rotating the Independent Auditor on a regular basis.
19. Recommend to the Board policies for the Company's hiring of employees or former employees of the Independent Auditor.
20. Meet with the Independent Auditor prior to the audit to discuss the planning and staffing of the audit.
21. Engage in a dialogue with the Independent Auditor on the responsibilities of the auditor in relation to the audit, terms of the audit engagement, overview of the overall audit strategy and timing of the audit, and observations arising from the audit that are significant to the financial reporting process.
22. Engage in a dialogue with the Independent Auditor to understand the nature of each identified critical audit matter, the auditor's basis for identifying a matter as a critical audit matter and how each such identified matter will be described in the auditor's report.

Oversight of the Company's Internal Audit Function

23. Review the appointment and replacement of the senior internal auditing executive.
24. Review the significant reports to management prepared by the internal auditing department and management's responses.
25. Discuss with the Independent Auditor and management the internal audit department responsibilities, budget and staffing, and any recommended changes in the planned scope of the internal audit.

Compliance Oversight Responsibilities

26. Obtain from the Independent Auditor assurance that Section 10A(b) of the Exchange Act has not been implicated.
27. Obtain reports from management, the Company's senior internal auditing executive and the Independent Auditor that the Company and its subsidiary/foreign affiliated entities are in conformity with applicable legal requirements and the Company's Code of Ethics. Advise the Board with respect to the Company's policies and procedures regarding compliance with applicable laws and regulations, and with the Company's Code of Ethics.
28. Review and oversee all related-party transactions in accordance with the Company's Policies and Procedures with respect to Related Person Transactions.
29. Establish procedures for the receipt, retention and treatment of complaints received by the Company regarding accounting, internal accounting controls or auditing matters, and the confidential, anonymous submission by employees of concerns regarding questionable accounting or auditing matters.
30. Discuss with management and the Independent Auditor any correspondence with regulators or governmental agencies, and any published reports that raise material issues regarding the Company's financial statements or accounting policies.
31. Discuss with the Company's Chief Legal Officer legal matters that may have a material impact on the financial statements or the Company's compliance policies.
32. Proactively engage with management and the Independent Auditor in the implementation of new accounting standards, including assessing whether sufficient time and resources have been devoted to develop sound accounting policies and whether appropriate controls and procedures have been established for the transition to the new standards.