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JUL 25 1969

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COFFEE
FCOF 3-69
July 1969

COFFEE PRODUCTION

UP FOR 1969-70

Summary

After falling sharply in 1968-69, coffee production will increase during the coming year although exportable production will probably still be insufficient to meet anticipated world demand. The Foreign Agricultural Service's first estimate of the 1969-70 world coffee crop is for an increase of about 7 percent over that harvested in the 1968-69 marketing year. The total 1969-70 world crop is forecast at approximately 65.2 million bags, 1/ of which about 47.6 million bags are estimated to be exportable production. 2/

The principal reason for the larger 1969-70 crop is a substantial increase in Brazilian production. Although up by more than 20 percent as compared with last year, it appears that 1969-70 will be the fourth year in a row in which Brazilian production will be insufficient to meet domestic demand and the country's export quota under the International Coffee Agreement. Central American and Caribbean production, in general, is also expected to be higher as compared with 1968-69. In Africa the Ivory Coast crop should be a large one.

Shipments from South America were up slightly in 1968 to 50.8 percent of total world coffee exports. Africa also increased its share of total exports to 30.1

1/ All bags in text and tables are of 60 kg. (132.276 lb.).

2/ Exportable production: total production less estimated domestic consumption.

GREEN COFFEE: World total harvested production for the marketing year 1969-70, with comparisons 1/

Continent and country	Average 1960/61- 1964/65	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1st estimate 1969-70
	1,000 bags <u>2/</u>	1,000 bags <u>2/</u>	1,000 bags <u>2/</u>	1,000 bags <u>2/</u>	1,000 bags <u>2/</u>
North America:					
Costa Rica	1,056	1,215	1,350	1,260	1,200
Cuba	645	450	450	500	500
Dominican Republic	607	505	635	540	600
El Salvador	1,812	1,960	2,400	1,950	2,300
Guatemala	1,704	1,670	1,850	1,600	1,850
Haiti	564	465	500	465	500
Honduras	379	340	480	395	435
Mexico	2,431	2,650	2,800	2,800	3,000
Nicaragua	491	480	550	550	560
Other <u>3/</u>	505	433	552	497	520
Total North America	10,194	10,168	11,567	10,557	11,465
South America:					
Brazil	25,840	20,000	23,000	16,500	20,000
Colombia	7,760	7,600	8,000	8,000	7,800
Ecuador <u>4/</u>	751	975	1,175	1,000	800
Peru	700	875	880	860	1,000
Venezuela	821	725	700	750	750
Other <u>5/</u>	114	121	136	182	172
Total South America	35,986	30,296	33,891	27,292	30,522
Africa:					
Angola	2,910	3,300	3,400	3,300	3,350
Burundi	180	240	315	300	300
Cameroon	801	1,000	1,100	1,100	1,100
Central African Republic	147	140	175	175	175
Congo (Kinshasa)	990	900	1,000	1,000	1,100
Ethiopia	1,490	1,750	1,750	2,045	2,000
Guinea	195	120	170	180	165
Ivory Coast	3,185	2,200	4,500	3,600	4,100
Kenya	624	935	650	850	900
Malagasy Republic	923	900	1,000	1,000	800
Rwanda	115	155	190	225	215
Sierra Leone	79	65	80	95	85
Tanzania	497	990	740	900	900
Togo	186	95	230	200	175
Uganda	2,429	2,450	2,700	3,100	2,900
Other <u>6/</u>	326	369	374	389	374
Total Africa	15,077	15,609	18,374	18,459	18,639
Asia and Oceania:					
India	1,045	1,395	1,050	1,200	1,300
Indonesia	2,016	1,850	2,150	2,000	2,000
Philippines	631	740	700	675	675
Other <u>7/</u>	390	559	627	644	634
Total Asia and Oceania	4,082	4,544	4,527	4,519	4,609
World total production	65,339	60,617	68,359	60,827	65,235

1/ Coffee marketing year begins about July in some countries and in others about October. Exportable production represents total harvested production minus estimated domestic consumption. 2/ Of 60 kilograms each. 3/ Includes Guadeloupe, Hawaii (USA), Jamaica, Martinique, Panama, Puerto Rico, and Trinidad and Tobago. 4/ As indicated in footnote 1, the coffee marketing year begins in some countries as early as July. Ecuador is one of these countries. Hence, the crop harvested principally during June-October 1967 in that country is shown as production for the 1967-68 marketing year. In Ecuador, however, this is referred to as the 1966-67 crop. 5/ Includes Bolivia, Guyana, Paraguay, and Surinam. 6/ Includes Cape Verde, Comoro Islands, Congo (Brazzaville), Dahomey, Gabon, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe, and Spanish Guinea. 7/ Includes Malaysia, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, Papua and New Guinea, Portuguese Timor, South Vietnam, and Yemen.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

GREEN COFFEE: World exportable production for the marketing year 1969-70, with comparisons ^{1/}

Continent and country	Average 1960/61- 1964/65	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1st estimate 1969-70
	1,000 bags ^{2/}	1,000 bags ^{2/}	1,000 bags ^{2/}	1,000 bags ^{2/}	1,000 bags ^{2/}
North America:					
Costa Rica	937	1,080	1,210	1,115	1,050
Cuba	70	---	---	---	---
Dominican Republic	461	340	465	365	420
El Salvador	1,702	1,825	2,260	1,805	2,150
Guatemala	1,500	1,450	1,625	1,365	1,610
Haiti	395	290	320	280	315
Honduras	308	250	390	300	335
Mexico	1,521	1,350	1,550	1,400	1,500
Nicaragua	446	420	490	485	490
Other ^{3/}	161	96	102	89	92
Total North America	7,501	7,101	8,412	7,204	7,962
South America:					
Brazil	18,840	12,000	14,745	8,000	11,250
Colombia	6,800	6,350	6,700	6,670	6,430
Ecuador ^{4/}	555	780	975	795	590
Peru	540	675	670	645	780
Venezuela	355	175	130	160	160
Other ^{5/}	62	53	67	100	90
Total South America	27,152	20,033	23,287	16,370	19,300
Africa:					
Angola	2,859	3,240	3,340	3,240	3,290
Burundi	175	235	310	295	295
Cameroon	780	970	1,070	1,070	1,070
Central African Republic	142	135	170	170	170
Congo (Kinshasa)	940	850	950	950	1,050
Ethiopia	1,152	1,385	1,380	1,670	1,615
Guinea	181	105	155	175	160
Ivory Coast	3,135	2,145	4,445	3,580	4,080
Kenya	605	915	630	830	880
Malagasy Republic	825	795	890	885	680
Rwanda	110	150	180	215	205
Sierra Leone	69	55	70	85	75
Tanzania	484	975	725	885	885
Togo	183	90	225	195	170
Uganda	2,416	2,435	2,685	3,085	2,885
Other ^{6/}	301	345	350	363	348
Total Africa	14,357	14,825	17,575	17,693	17,858
Asia and Oceania:					
India	462	700	350	480	575
Indonesia	1,756	1,490	1,650	1,500	1,500
Philippines	---	---	---	---	---
Other ^{7/}	225	334	402	413	413
Total Asia and Oceania	2,443	2,524	2,402	2,393	2,488
World exportable production	51,453	44,483	51,676	43,660	47,608

^{1/} Coffee marketing year begins about July in some countries and in others about October. Exportable production represents total harvested production minus estimated domestic consumption. ^{2/} Of 60 kilograms each. ^{3/} Includes Guadeloupe, Hawaii (USA), Jamaica, Martinique, Panama, Puerto Rico and Trinidad and Tobago. ^{4/} As indicated in footnote 1, the coffee marketing year begins in some countries as early as July. Ecuador is one of these countries. Hence, the crop harvested principally during June-October 1967 in that country is shown as production for the 1967-68 marketing year. In Ecuador, however, this is referred to as the 1966-67 crop. ^{5/} Includes Bolivia, Guyana, Paraguay, and Surinam. ^{6/} Includes Cape Verde, Comoro Islands, Congo (Brazzaville), Dahomey, Gabon, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe, and Spanish Guinea. ^{7/} Includes Malaysia, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, Papua and New Guinea, Portuguese Timor, South Vietnam, and Yemen.

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percent, while shipments from North America (Mexico, Central America, and the Caribbean) declined to 14.4 percent. Shipments from Asia and Oceania were off sharply to only 4.7 percent of the total as compared with 5.8 percent in 1967. Brazil and the Ivory Coast showed the largest gains.

The market weakness noted in the first quarter of 1969 was accentuated during the second quarter. By early May, prices of Colombian Milds and Other Milds were at their lowest levels since 1963, while Robustas had declined to a level last reached in 1965. Brazils remained quite steady throughout the quarter. Demand was obscured in the market for various reasons: (1) excessive buildup of stocks; (2) illegal shipments; and (3) forward selling under special conditions by certain countries.

Production goals have been adopted by ICO for 1972-73. Although this is a significant first step, the goals are too high.

Production

Latin America: The first estimate of the 1969-70 crop is for a harvest of about 20 million bags. As in past years, it is anticipated that exports will come mainly from new-crop coffee while domestic consumption will be supplied from the stocks held by the IBC. Peru is also expected to have a larger crop in 1969-70, but production in Colombia and Ecuador will probably decline.

This is the "on" year in the production cycle for Central America and the Caribbean. Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua are all expected to harvest larger crops. Only in Costa Rica is it believed that production may decline in 1969-70, owing to unseasonable rains. First reports indicate that the Dominican Republic and Haiti will also have larger crops this coming year.

Africa: On the basis of recent information, the 1968-69 production estimate for the Ivory Coast was revised downward. However, the outlook for 1969-70 is for an increase of about 15 percent. Another good crop is forecast for Angola, perhaps a bit larger than in 1968-69. In Uganda, where the 1968-69 harvest amounted to a record 3.1 million bags, production is expected to show a moderate decline.

Changes in other African countries are expected to be moderate. The Congo (Kinshasa) and Kenya are expected to harvest slightly larger crops in 1969-70, while production in the Cameroons, Ethiopia, and Tanzania should be at about the same level as in 1968-69.

Overall, it is estimated that production in Africa will be about 1 percent above 1968-69 but about 24 percent above the 1960-61/1964-65 average. The comparative increase since 1960-61/1964-65 is only 12 percent for North America, while production in South America in 1969-70 will be down about 15 percent, as compared with the earlier period because of substantially reduced production in Brazil in recent years.

Production in Smaller Producing Countries: Exportable production in the smaller producing countries is estimated to be as follows (with comparable 1968-69 estimates in parentheses), in 1,000 bags of 60 kilograms each: Jamaica, 8,000 (9,000); Panama, 21,000 (26,000); Trinidad and Tobago, 56,000 (45,000); Bolivia, 35,000 (45,000); Paraguay, 50,000 (50,000); Congo (Brazzaville), 14,000 (19,000); Dahomey, 13,000 (16,000); Gabon, 18,000 (18,000); Ghana, 83,000 (83,000); Liberia, 56,000 (63,000); Nigeria, 48,000 (48,000); Equatorial Guinea, 110,000 (110,000); New Caledonia, 25,000 (25,000); Papua and New Guinea, 275,000 (275,000); Portuguese Timor, 50,000 (50,000); Yemen, 60,000 (60,000).

Other Developments

Prices: The market weakness which manifested itself during the fourth quarter of 1968 continued throughout most of the first two quarters of 1969. This occurred despite two selectivity cuts for Robustas and Other Milds, one in late April and the other in May, which had the effect of reducing the availability of these types of coffee by more than a million bags. Prices appeared to have reached bottom in early May, at which time Colombian Milds and Other Milds were at their lowest levels since 1963 and Robustas had declined to levels last reached in 1965. Only Unwashed Arabicas remained steady at about the midpoint of their range. In late May and early June there was some upward reaction of the market for all types except Other Milds, which continued to be very depressed.

It would appear that the unusual and prolonged lack of demand in recent months, particularly for certain types of coffee, is attributable mainly to (1) the excessive stock buildup in 1968 in the United States and other countries; (2) shipments to Annex B countries which were later diverted to quota markets; and (3) tourist coffee being created by "illegal" exports from exporting members; (4) falsification of documents to cover movement of tourist coffee into quota markets; (5) forward selling under special conditions by Brazil with clients in several consumer countries; and (6) the high cost of money encouraging low inventories.

Hoping to ease the pressure on prices, the representatives of nine major coffee-producing countries in Africa and Latin America met in Geneva in mid-May

to review the market situation. The group agreed on a proposal to withdraw an additional million bags of coffee from the market during coffee year 1968-69 by means of creation of a so-called producer reserve. This and other features of the proposal were discussed at a meeting of the Executive Board of the ICO, which met in London from June 9 to 13, 1969. The meeting adopted a resolution to withhold export stamps covering approximately 1.2 million bags of coffee during the fourth quarter of the coffee year, beginning July 1. The stamps withheld, equivalent to about 2.5 percent of the annual export quotas, are to be released by the Executive Director of the ICO on August 20. The resolution was subject to approval by postal vote of the member countries.

Trade: World exports of green coffee in 1968 are estimated to have reached 54.2 million bags, an increase of more than 8 percent as compared with the preceding year and the highest total on record. The very high level of exports resulted in large measure from the inventory building that occurred in the United States and, to a lesser extent, in Europe. South America shipped 50.8 percent of the total, compared with 49.8 percent in 1967. Africa also increased its share to 30.1 percent from 29.9 percent the preceding year. The share of the market held by North America and Asia and Oceania declined in 1968.

United States: U. S. imports of green coffee totaled only 5.7 million bags during the first 4 months of 1969, compared with 8.8 million bags during the January-April period of the preceding year. This sharp drop undoubtedly reflected a policy of reducing the very large year-end inventories to more normal levels. Stocks in the United States at the end of April were estimated at 3.2 million bags, down substantially from the 5.1-million-bag inventory reported by the U. S. Bureau of the Census as of December 31, 1968.

U. S. imports of soluble coffee totaled 200,827 bags (green-bean equivalent) during January-April 1969, compared with 233,695 bags a year earlier. As was the case in 1968, Brazil was by far the largest supplier, shipping 173,422 bags of soluble coffee (g.b.e.) to the United States during the first 4 months of 1969.

Production Goals: At the close of its 14th Session, held in London from March 24 to 28, 1969, the International Coffee Council approved what may well be one of the most significant resolutions considered by that body since the inception of the International Coffee Agreement in 1962. The resolution, No. 206, established individual production goals for each exporting country on the basis of estimated world demand, including domestic consumption in producing countries, for coffee year 1972-73. Thus, for the first time, members of the ICA will be taking concrete steps towards achievement of one of the fundamental objectives of the Coffee Agreement, i.e., "to achieve a reasonable balance between supply and demand . . ." and " . . . to bring about long-term equilibrium between production and consumption."

The resolution also establishes a desired level of stocks to be held by each exporting member, with due consideration of the phenomenon of cyclical variations in the volume of coffee production and the consequent desirability of holding a reserve stock in years of high production to cover requirements in years of lower production.

For purposes of establishing individual production goals, total world demand for 1972-73 was estimated by the Council to be about 80.1 million bags, of which 59.1 million would be for export to quota and Annex B markets and 21 million bags for consumption in the producing countries. It was also decided that stocks held in producing countries should not, in the aggregate, exceed 50 percent of the overall demand estimate for 1972-73, i.e., about 40 million bags. Each exporting member is required to adjust its production policy in such a manner as to work towards a stock position consistent with that overall stock level.

Although adoption of production goals is a significant first step towards the achievement of supply/demand equilibrium, it is necessary to stress that it is only a beginning. If the system is to function effectively, it is essential that the demand projections be realistic and that the producing countries comply with the approved production goals and stock policy. In recognition of this fact, the Resolution provides that producing countries must submit their production plan to the Council by December 31, 1969, and also provides that the Council conduct an annual review of estimated world demand and establish criteria to measure the productive capacities of the exporter members.

It is to be hoped that member countries will accept and comply with their obligations under this Resolution in a serious and responsible manner. This, in some instances, will require rather drastic action since the aspirations of some of the producing countries greatly exceed the projected 1972-73 demand. This question becomes even more serious if one accepts the view of some observers that the approved demand estimate of 80.1 million bags is on the high side. In line with this reasoning, fears are being expressed in some quarters that unless the production goals are kept under careful review and rigidly adhered to, the next few years will witness a further stock buildup instead of the hoped-for decline in the present surplus. This could happen, if, based on ICO approval of a 1972-73 demand figure (80.1 million bags), countries step up capital investment in the coffee sector in an effort to increase production up to the level of their approved production goal.

Cognizant of the potential importance of these measures from the standpoint of assured supplies to importing countries, the USDA has undertaken a review and analysis of the data available to it in an effort to evaluate the supply/demand projections recently adopted by the ICO for coffee year 1972-73. The question is one that merits thorough study, particularly when one considers that coffee requires a long "lead-time" and that neither upward nor downward

adjustments in supply can be effected rapidly or easily. In a real sense, what is more essential is to attempt to gauge the production potential of the producing countries during the next few years, rather than the adequacy of the recently established production goals which, after all, only establish the permissible maximum.

A careful review of available data leads to the conclusion that the demand projection of 80.1 million bags is on the high side. If this projection were valid, it would mean an average total demand (including consumption in producing countries) of about 75 million bags per year for the period 1969-70 through 1972-73. Based on the record of the past few years, an annual average demand of about 73 million bags (reaching 76 million bags by 1972-73) seems more reasonable. The central issue, however, is the amount of coffee that the exporting countries should attempt to produce, and the amount they are actually likely to produce.

As noted, the ICO has estimated total demand for 1972-73 at 80.1 mil. bags. Even should this figure prove to be correct, this does not mean countries should strive to produce this amount since they are, in fact, committed to adopt policies which will insure that aggregate stocks in 1972-73 do not exceed 40 million bags. Since stocks are unevenly distributed at present, this means in effect that, concurrently, certain countries should reduce production, others maintain current levels, and still others increase production. This type of adjustment process, difficult at best, is made even more so by the fact that some disagreement exists as to the precise level of individual country stocks at this time. If one accepts the ICO stock data, however, it would appear that during the next few years, stocks of Unwashed Arabicas and Colombian Milds will probably be drawn down, while stocks of Other Milds and Robustas will probably be built up.

As a matter of fact, this seems to be the direction in which the industry has been moving. During the past decade production of Unwashed Arabicas has been declining, and the outlook is for a continuation of this trend during the next few years; Colombian Milds have been increasing during the past few years but at a relatively modest rate. The outlook is for further increases but at an even slower pace. Only Other Milds and Robustas have been increasing at a more rapid rate. Again, the prospects from the present to 1972-73 are for more of the same.

On an overall basis, however, it appears that total production will increase only moderately in the period 1969-70 through 1972-73 to an average of about 70.5 million bags per year. This represents an increase of about 5.7 percent as compared with average total production of 66.7 million bags during the period 1965-66/1968-69. Since production during the next few years follows a period of low investment and relative neglect in the industry, we believe it highly unlikely that the very substantial production increases forecast for many countries will actually occur.

The average production for the 1965-66/1968-69 period increased only 4 percent over the 1960-61/1964-65 years. Although prices rose during the latter part of 1963 and 1964, there has been very little capital movement into coffee production during the last 5 years. Often, even old trees were not replaced when they became nonproductive.

COFFEE: Exports by continents as percentage of total world exports, average 1960-64, annual 1964-68

Continent	Average : :1960-64 :	1964 :	1965 :	1966 :	1967 :	1968
	Percent:	Percent:	Percent:	Percent:	Percent:	Percent
North America	15.1 :	15.9 :	16.0 :	15.0 :	14.5 :	14.4
South America	53.1 :	49.4 :	46.7 :	48.4 :	49.8 :	50.8
Africa	26.7 :	30.3 :	31.2 :	30.9 :	29.9 :	30.1
Asia and Oceania ..	5.1 :	4.4 :	6.1 :	5.7 :	5.8 :	4.7
Total	100.0 :	100.0 :	100.0 :	100.0 :	100.0 :	100.0

COFFEE: Exports by 9 principal producing countries as percentage of world exports

Country of origin	Average : :1960-64 :	1964 :	1965 :	1966 :	1967 :	1968
	Percent:	Percent:	Percent:	Percent:	Percent:	Percent
Angola	4.6 :	5.0 :	5.9 :	5.2 :	6.6 :	5.8
Brazil	36.5 :	32.2 :	30.1 :	33.7 :	33.5 :	34.5
Colombia	13.2 :	13.8 :	12.6 :	11.1 :	12.2 :	12.2
El Salvador	3.5 :	3.9 :	3.7 :	3.2 :	3.9 :	3.6
Ethiopia	2.2 :	2.5 :	3.0 :	2.5 :	2.5 :	2.3
Guatemala	3.0 :	2.7 :	3.5 :	3.6 :	2.7 :	2.6
Ivory Coast	6.0 :	7.3 :	6.9 :	6.1 :	5.0 :	6.6
Mexico	3.1 :	3.6 :	2.9 :	3.1 :	2.5 :	2.8
Uganda	4.6 :	5.0 :	5.9 :	5.6 :	5.3 :	4.7
Total (9 coun.)	76.7 :	76.0 :	74.5 :	74.1 :	74.2 :	75.1

COFFEE: Exports by country of origin, average 1960-64, annual 1964-68

Country of origin	Average 1960-64	1964 <u>1/</u>	1965 <u>1/</u>	1966 <u>1/</u>	1967 <u>1/</u>	1968 <u>1/</u>
	1,000 bags <u>3/</u>	1,000 bags <u>3/</u>	1,000 bags <u>3/</u>	1,000 bags <u>3/</u>	1,000 ³ bags <u>3/</u>	1,000 bags <u>3/</u>
North America:						
Costa Rica	872	851	805	914	1,102	1,133
Dominican Republic	468	573	409	423	370	392
El Salvador	1,637	1,822	1,664	1,617	1,997	1,970
Guatemala	1,394	1,268	1,588	1,817	1,355	1,390
Haiti	405	378	399	349	311	292
Honduras	278	317	415	383	366	437
Mexico	1,436	1,681	1,301	1,537	1,241	1,500
Nicaragua	369	388	470	387	430	474
Trinidad and Tobago	43	63	58	40	43	72
Other <u>4/</u>	119	61	53	46	22	153
Total North America	7,021	7,402	7,162	7,513	7,237	7,813
South America:						
Brazil	16,925	14,946	13,482	16,832	16,737	18,694
Colombia	6,139	6,412	5,635	5,565	6,094	6,588
Ecuador	476	419	777	728	954	825
Peru	601	704	576	590	693	848
Venezuela	373	326	298	303	309	162
Other <u>5/</u>	99	132	115	142	122	384
Total South America	24,613	22,939	20,883	24,160	24,909	27,501
Africa:						
Angola	2,125	2,312	2,653	2,607	3,275	3,148
Burundi <u>6/</u>	<u>7/</u> 243	308	226	246	314	277
Cameroon <u>8/</u>	648	745	715	989	943	1,125
Central African Republic	131	208	127	189	152	150
Congo (Kinshasa)	<u>9/</u> 694	624	377	577	594	900
Ethiopia	1,019	1,170	1,360	1,224	1,227	1,273
Guinea	182	63	180	207	206	205
Ivory Coast	2,762	3,405	3,094	3,024	2,484	3,574
Kenya	571	705	640	908	846	627
Malagasy Republic	728	633	834	761	832	897
Rwanda <u>6/</u>	<u>7/</u> 76	138	171	147	187	200
Equatorial Guinea	118	129	114	150	120	120
Tanzania <u>10/</u>	455	558	473	852	756	821
Togo	162	269	178	220	94	170
Uganda	2,146	2,328	2,630	2,788	2,658	2,533
Other <u>11/</u>	302	466	193	524	231	287
Total Africa	12,362	14,061	13,965	15,413	14,919	16,307
Asia and Oceania:						
India	402	521	401	403	600	471
Indonesia	1,012	1,006	1,803	1,592	1,100	1,072
Malaysia <u>12/</u>	717	189	204	562	820	620
Yemen	73	84	65	43	27	30
Other <u>13/</u>	153	235	251	264	360	369
Total Asia and Oceania	2,357	2,035	2,724	2,864	2,907	2,562
Grand Total	46,353	46,437	44,734	49,950	49,972	54,183

1/ Revised. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ 132.276 pounds or 60 kilograms. 4/ Includes Cuba, Guadeloupe, Hawaii, Jamaica, Panama and Puerto Rico. 5/ Includes Bolivia, Guyana, Paraguay and Surinam. 6/ Prior to 1963, included in Congo (Kinshasa). 7/ Two-year average, 1963 and 1964. 8/ East Cameroon only. 9/ Includes Burundi and Rwanda prior to 1963. 10/ Prior to 1964-65 year, was shown as Tanganyika, now includes Zanzibar as well. 11/ Includes Cape Verde, Comoro Islands, Dahomey, Gabon, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Republic of Congo, Sao Tome and Principe, and Sierra Leone. 12/ Data for Malaysia represent estimated reexports not otherwise shown. 13/ Includes New Caledonia, New Hebrides, North Borneo, Papua and New Guinea and Portuguese Timor.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research materials and related information.

GREEN COFFEE: Wholesale prices, Portuguese West Africa Ambriz #2AA

(Cents per pound)

Year	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
1959	31.4	32.0	33.8	33.3	32.8	32.5	32.5	31.3	31.0	30.8	26.8	25.3	31.1
1960	25.0	26.5	27.5	27.0	26.6	26.5	24.1	24.9	25.4	25.8	24.8	22.9	25.5
1961	21.5	21.0	21.3	20.5	19.8	19.3	19.8	19.8	19.5	19.5	20.0	21.0	20.2
1962	21.8	20.8	21.0	21.0	22.0	21.8	21.5	21.5	22.3	21.5	22.0	24.0	21.7
1963	24.8	25.0	27.3	27.8	27.8	27.8	27.8	27.5	28.0	31.0	36.3	35.0	28.8
1964	42.2	40.5	42.0	41.2	40.5	38.5	36.3	34.3	32.5	33.0	33.5	31.8	37.2
1965	28.5	29.3	27.0	26.3	23.0	29.5	32.0	39.0	37.5	38.8	35.3	37.3	32.0
1966	37.5	34.5	34.8	35.0	35.3	34.5	34.0	33.8	33.3	33.3	33.8	33.0	34.4
1967	32.0	33.5	32.8	33.3	34.8	34.8	34.8	34.8	34.8	35.0	35.0	35.8	34.3
1968	36.5	35.5	35.3	35.3	35.0	35.3	34.5	34.3	34.5	34.0	33.3	32.8	34.7
1969	32.5	32.5	32.0	30.0									

Source: Department of Labor

GREEN COFFEE: Wholesale prices, Brazil Santos 4's

(Cents per pound)

Year	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
1950	49.6	48.8	47.1	47.3	46.2	47.8	53.8	55.3	56.1	53.0	51.9	54.0	50.9
1951	55.1	55.5	54.8	54.5	54.4	53.6	53.2	53.6	54.3	54.5	54.3	54.1	54.3
1952	55.0	55.0	54.8	53.5	53.3	53.0	54.5	54.8	54.5	54.0	53.5	53.8	54.1
1953	54.0	55.2	61.8	57.3	55.3	56.0	59.3	61.5	61.5	60.0	58.5	61.3	58.5
1954	72.5	76.0	85.8	87.0	85.5	87.0	88.3	75.5	71.8	70.0	72.0	68.5	78.3
1955	67.0	54.5	58.3	58.0	54.5	58.5	53.5	55.0	61.0	56.8	54.0	53.0	57.0
1956	53.5	57.5	56.0	56.5	57.3	58.0	58.8	60.3	61.5	60.3	60.0	60.3	58.3
1957	61.0	60.9	59.9	59.3	59.3	58.3	56.5	54.5	53.3	54.0	55.3	55.3	57.3
1958	55.3	54.0	55.0	53.8	51.3	48.5	47.0	46.0	45.0	44.1	44.5	42.3	48.9
1959	41.5	41.0	37.8	37.8	37.5	36.5	37.8	36.5	36.0	35.3	37.3	36.1	37.6
1960	36.6	37.0	37.0	37.1	37.3	37.5	36.9	36.4	36.9	36.8	36.5	36.6	36.9
1961	36.8	36.9	37.8	37.3	37.5	37.8	37.5	36.5	35.3	34.0	34.1	34.1	36.3
1962	34.5	34.5	34.5	34.5	35.0	34.8	34.8	34.8	34.0	34.0	33.8	34.0	34.4
1963	34.0	33.8	33.5	33.5	33.3	34.5	33.8	33.5	33.5	35.3	38.0	38.0	34.6
1964	48.0	46.5	50.5	50.0	49.0	48.8	47.5	47.3	45.5	48.3	47.5	45.8	47.9
1965	45.0	46.3	45.3	45.8	45.3	46.0	45.5	45.5	44.5	43.8	43.8	44.0	45.1
1966	44.0	42.5	42.0	42.3	41.3	41.0	40.8	41.3	41.0	40.3	40.3	39.8	41.4
1967	39.5	38.8	38.8	38.5	38.8	39.5	38.8	38.0	38.0	37.5	37.5	37.3	38.4
1968	37.3	37.5	37.5	37.5	38.0	37.8	37.8	37.8	37.5	37.8	37.8	37.5	37.7
1969	37.5	37.5	38.3	38.0									

Source: Department of Labor

GREEN COFFEE: Wholesale prices, Colombian Manizales
(Cents per pound)

Year	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
1950	54.0	51.7	49.6	50.0	47.5	51.9	55.0	56.6	59.1	55.7	54.1	57.1	53.5
1951	59.0	60.4	59.7	59.7	59.5	58.4	57.6	57.6	58.4	58.5	59.3	58.9	58.9
1952	59.3	58.3	57.8	56.0	56.8	56.3	57.3	57.3	59.0	57.8	57.5	57.3	57.5
1953	56.3	56.3	62.3	56.8	55.5	56.8	58.3	61.3	64.0	64.0	65.0	66.5	60.2
1954	75.0	78.0	89.5	87.5	85.8	84.5	85.0	77.0	76.0	72.0	78.0	72.5	80.1
1955	72.5	54.0	60.0	60.8	60.0	64.0	61.3	63.0	72.0	72.5	68.3	62.5	64.2
1956	65.8	73.5	72.0	70.5	71.3	76.0	78.0	81.0	82.0	79.0	75.5	69.8	74.5
1957	73.9	72.0	69.0	66.3	65.5	68.3	64.0	64.0	61.3	56.3	59.0	59.0	64.9
1958	58.0	53.8	55.5	54.8	54.3	54.5	52.8	51.0	50.3	50.8	50.8	45.8	52.7
1959	46.5	46.5	45.8	45.8	45.5	44.5	45.3	45.3	45.8	45.5	46.5	44.3	45.6
1960	45.6	46.5	45.3	45.5	45.3	44.8	44.6	45.4	45.3	45.0	44.9	44.0	45.2
1961	44.5	44.6	44.6	44.2	43.9	43.8	44.0	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.3	43.0	43.9
1962	43.0	43.0	42.5	41.8	41.5	40.0	40.3	40.0	40.8	39.9	40.0	40.3	41.1
1963	40.3	39.8	39.8	40.0	39.8	39.0	39.8	39.8	39.8	40.3	41.0	39.8	39.9
1964	48.0	44.8	50.5	49.0	49.8	49.3	49.5	51.5	50.3	51.0	50.3	50.5	49.5
1965	48.3	49.8	48.0	48.0	47.8	48.0	47.8	48.5	49.8	49.5	49.8	50.8	48.8
1966	49.8	50.3	49.8	49.8	49.0	48.5	48.5	48.0	46.5	45.5	46.0	44.8	48.0
1967	44.5	43.5	42.0	42.5	42.8	42.8	42.5	40.5	41.0	41.0	44.0	43.0	42.5
1968	43.3	41.3	43.3	43.5	43.0	43.0	43.8	43.5	43.3	43.8	43.8	43.0	43.2
1969	43.0	43.0	42.0	41.0									

Source: Department of Labor

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