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coffee

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1974-75 COFFEE CROP UP SHARPLY OVER 1973-74

Summary

The Foreign Agricultural Service's first estimate (June) of the 1974-75 world coffee crop is for a total production of 80.3 million bags (132.276 lb. each) and for an exportable production of 60.6 million bags. This would be an increase of 35 percent of exportable production over the 1973-74 production. As considered here, exportable production represents total harvested production minus estimated domestic consumption. World coffee requirements for the 1974-75 year will probably be about 3 million bags below production.

Brazil is likely to account for the major portion of the increase in the 1974-75 crop over that of 1973-74. The trees recovered well from the frost damage of 1972, and the crop is expected to be large in volume as well as of good quality. Colombia's production for 1974-75 is expected to equal the record 1973-74 crop of 9.5 million bags. Prospects are particularly good for El Salvador, where near record production of 2,570,000 bags is projected for 1974-75 as rains and other weather conditions have been good. In Africa, recovery from the 1973-74 drought-damaged crop is expected for several of the major producing countries. This is especially true for the Ivory Coast, but considerable improvement is also expected for Ethiopia and Kenya.

Production

NORTH AMERICA. Prospects for the 1974-75 crop are for almost a 1-million-bag increase over the 1973-74 level. The most significant increase is expected in El Salvador, where rains and other climatic conditions have been particularly favorable for good fruit setting. Costa Rica's 1974-75 harvest is projected at a lower level than that of 1973-74, as this crop follows a bumper harvest. The crop will be the second largest on record. Costa Rica's Coffee Office has been allocating sales on the basis of a quota of 90 percent for export, 8 percent for local consumption, and 2 percetnt for reserves.

The 1974-75 crop in **El Salvador** is expected to be at almost record levels. Abundant rains have resulted in a good buildup of ground water. Flowering and set of the young berries has been excellent. Outturn from the 1973-74 crop exceeded earlier expectations, as coffee grown at the higher altitudes offset losses occurring at lower elevations.

Weather conditions have been good for the 1974-75 **Guatemala** crop. Heavy showers have been well-spaced throughout the dry season, and overall prospects are good. According to coffee growers, production costs have increased to unprecedented levels, making current high receipts a mirage. Growers report that profit margins were higher 5 years ago, although current prices are almost double what they were then, and now they have more trouble obtaining fuels and fertilizer. Farmers and trade sources estimate that output cannot be expanded more than 20 percent in the next 3-4 years even if intensified plantings and improved management are fully utilized.

The coffee trade is optimistic about production in **Honduras** for 1974-75. Rains in the coffee areas have been ample, in contrast with continued moisture shortages in some of the grain, sugarcane, and cattle areas. These rains have revitalized coffee trees and stimulated growth.

The Government of **Mexico** is attempting to increase coffee production over the next 3 years through better cultural practices and more fertilization. No new plantings will be authorized, but higher yields are projected. The 1974-75 crop is expected to be up considerably from the relatively low 1973-74 crop, which was down due to plant exhaustion from lack of rains and fertilizer.

Coffee production in **Nicaragua** in 1974-75 will be about the same as that of the previous year. Higher prices on the world market have boosted sales of Nicaragua's coffee, causing stocks to decline.

Good rains inducted heavy flowering for the 1974-75 **Trinidad** crop. The increase over the 1973-74 crop may exceed 50 percent. Rehabilitation programs are being continued, and farmers are being instructed in the use of proper pruning techniques and fertilizer use. Reportedly, some 75,000 coffee seedlings were sold in the 1973-74 crop year to replace old trees.

South America. Production will increase greatly in 1974-75. The first estimate is for a total of 40 million bags and an exportable production of 28.4 million, compared with 27.2 and 15.5 million bags, respectively, for 1973-74.

Estimates for 1974-75 coffee production in **Brazil** are for a good crop of 27 million bags, with exportable production of 18 million bags. The recovery of trees after the frost damage of July 1972 has been excellent. During the last 2 years the Brazilian Coffee Institute (IBC) has received and approved requests for financing the planting of 600 million new trees. Tree population as of December 1973 was estimated at 2.77 billion trees planted on about 3 million hectares (about 7.5 million acres). An additional 250 million coffee seedlings are being put into the field—with transplanting beginning last October. By the end of 1974, Brazil will have about 3 billion trees planted. Spray programs and or weather conditions this year have resulted in less evidence of leaf rust. Continued surveillance and protective measures will be needed, however, to prevent more serious damage from this disease.

Indications in **Columbia** are that tht 1974-75 crop will be as large as the record 1973-74 production. The main factors helping to sustain production are the continued entry of high-yielding Caturra varieties into production, and expectations that favorable coffee prices will result in improved yields through better management of plantations and increased use of fertilizers. The domestic coffee support price was increased about 14 percent on March 16, 1974. This higher price is expected to serve as an incentive for expanded plantings of Caturra coffee and for improved management of existing plantations.

The coffee harvest in **Ecuador** for 1974-75 is estimated at a total of 1.2 million bags, which would be second only to the 1970-71 crop of 1.3 million bags. Weather conditions have been much more favorable this year than last, and higher prices have stimulated producers to take better care of their coffee. The drought which occurred during January-April 1974 throughout much of the coffee area did not adversely affect yields, and served to reduce the incidence of disease. Little additional coffee has been planted in recent years, so the area in production remains at about 500,000 acres. Most of the plantation owners, however, are selectively replacing old trees, in some cases with seedlings from newer, higher-yielding varieties.

Prospects are good for the 1974-75 crop in **Venezuela.** Improved cultural practices have been utilized recently—less shade cover is being employed, and plants are being set closer together. Coffee plantings, however, are expanding slowly. The Government of Venezuela has indicated its desire to expand coffee production. Efforts to continue to modernize the industry and expand production will be made in those zones which are best suited to coffee production and are particularly adaptable to new planting practices.

Africa's coffee crop for 1974-75 is expected to total 20.5 million bags, with an exportable production of 19.1 million bags. The significant factor in the increase of almost 10 percent over 1973-74 output is that some of the major producing countries will be recovering from the drought of 1973-74.

Production of coffee in **Angola** may be up slightly in 1974-75. The level of production has varied little in recent years.

The 1974-75 crop for the **Ivory Coast** is estimated at a total of 4.2 million bags and an exportable production of 4.135 million bags. This would be up sharply from the drought reduced 1973-74 crop. As a result of the sharp downturn in production for 1973-74 and an expansion of exports, there was a sizable drawdown of stocks. The new processing facility at Tombroko took in 250,000 bags in 1973-74. As there were some problems with the facility, it probably will be another year before a second facility is constructed. Building of these facilities is designed to lower the amount of farm labor necessary for coffee plantations, which is expected to create interest in increasing coffee production. Large scale replanting is now occurring in the Ivory Coast, and there have been new plantings in the Yamoussoukro area.

Good rains are expected to help increase coffee production in **Kenya** this year, and trees are expected to recover from the reduction brought about by the drought in 1973-74. Farmers continue, however, to be concerned about shortages of fertilizers and spiraling costs of chemicals and spare parts for machinery. The high cost of fungicides may discourage small farmers from purchasing them, and cause an increase in the incidence of Coffee Berry Disease. The disease recently appears to be well contained.

The ban imposed on coffee planting during 1963 has been lifted, but the Government does not intend for growers to plant additional coffee at random. Growers are being encouraged to use closer spacing when planting new trees. Coffee unions, cooperatives, and society leaders have been asked by the Assistant Minister for Agriculture to assist farmers in bringing new and increased areas into production, but to maintain quality.

New extension developments of the Coffee Research Station at Ruira undertaken by the Governments of Kenya, the United Kingdom, and the Netherlands have now been completed. In addition to improving yields and quality, the station aims at producing coffee trees resistant to Coffee Berry Disease and leaf rust, studying methods of managing coffee at close spacing, and finding better and cheaper fungicides.

The 1974-75 **Ethiopian** crop is expected to be considerably improved over the drought reduced 1973-74 crop. Recent reports indicate an increasing prevalence of Coffee Berry Disease.

Some decline is projected for 1974-75 production in **Zaire,** in both Arabica and Robusta. The main Robusta producing area is Haut-Zaire, and the Arabica is produced in the Kivu area. The Office National du Cafe (OMC) now has complete control of coffee production and marketing. All contracts for exports are negotiated in Kinshasa, and then export orders are shipped either from Goma or through east African ports or Kinshasa for export through Matadi. Robusta coffee yields about 1,963 pounds per acre in Haut-Zaire and about 1,784 pounds in Beni, North-Kivu. Arabica yields only about half as much as Robusta. Future coffee production and harvesting in Zaire will require stricter supervision. Coffee remains, however, its leading foreign exchange earners.

Asia's 1974-75 crop is expected to show a small increase, with India accounting for most of the gain.

The increase for **India's** 1974-75 coffee crop is expected to be about 10 percent, although June-September monsoons could affect the amount of harvest which starts in November. Rains which continued through October last year caused splitting and dropping of berries in some areas for the 1973-74 crop. Production targets which began in April 1974 include a 5-year plan for increasing production about 15 percent above this year's level, which, with usual weather conditions and inputs, should not be difficult to meet.

The Coffee Board has planned to bring an additional 5,000 acres of land under new plantings every year, both in traditional and nontraditional areas. The supply of fertilizers is presently posing some problem, but an estimated two-thirds of the present requirements of the industry will be met by the Government. The Coffee Board has reported that the projects on agricultural development of small coffee farmers, and on the census of coffee bushes launched by the Board under the International Coffee Organization Diversification Fund in June 1972 have made satisfactory progress. Under the small growers' development project, intensive advisory and service programs have been initiated to promote their economic development.

Indonesia's coffee production in 1974-75 is expected to be about the same level as in 1973-74. An improvement program is stressing all efforts to increase yields, and the Central Bureau of Statistics is conducting a survey and census for coffee. The work has been in progress since April 1973. Aspects of coffee marketing and Government policies in developing the coffee trade are also being surveyed. The improvement program for coffee stresses efforts to increase yields through use of fertilizers, intensive pest and disease control, and the general improvement of cultural practices and harvesting methods. The diversification program continues with further plans to convert 3,300 hectares (8200 acres) of ex-coffee land to cloves.

Papua and New Buinea can look forward to expansion in coffee production in 1974-75 and subsequent years. Since self-government was attained last year, the previous administration's policies to hold production stable have been reversed. The 5-year improvement plan introduced in 1973 calls for an additional 20,000 acres of coffee in the underdeveloped regions of the Highlands and the Sepik area. Production targets call for an increase in output to 113 million pounds (854,000 bags) in 1977-78. The increase in production this year is not only because of new plantings (made 3, 4, or 5 years ago) have reached the bearing-stage, and buoyant conditions in the coffed market, but also because of favorable seasonal conditions.

Other Developments

Several of the Latin American coffee producing countries met in Puntarenas, Costa Rica, in early May to determine what kind of intervention could be used to bolster declining prices for "other mild" coffees. Establishment of a fund of $115 million was agreed upon by representatives of Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, and Panama. Brazil and Columbia are not producers of "other mild" coffee. Reportedly, Brazil was to provide $100 million of the fund, while the remainder was to be provided by Colombia, Mexico, El Salvador, and Guatemala. The plan was to buy Central American coffees on the New York physicals market through intervention by Brazil, Colombia, and El Salvador. Such purchases would probably be shipped to the Brazilian Coffee Institute warehouses in Trieste.

In addition to the above, there was a resolution issued in Brazil on May 14 designed to bring prices for Brazilian coffees more in line with "other milds." The resolution provided for an 8 cent per pound rebate to importers on coffee sales registered before May 17 for shipment through July 31. Since May 14 the date for registration has been extended several times. According to officials of the IBC when the price differentials between "other milds" and unwashed Arabicas narrows sufficiently there will be a downward adjustment of the 8 cent rebate.

A working group on the negotiation of a new International Coffee Agreement concluded 3 days of meetings in London on May 22. The Executive Director of the International Coffee Organization concluded that a favorable climate exists for continuation of discussions for a new agreement. Further discussions are expected to be held on August 5 and 6 when the Executive Board meets in London. The International Coffee Council is scheduled to have meetings during September (16-27) as well. The present agreement (without economic provisions) is for the period October 1, 1973, through September 30, 1975.

COFFEE, GREEN: TOTAL PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES - AVERAGE 1965-66/1969-70, ANNUAL 1970-71/1974-75 1/
(IN THOUSANDS OF BAGS) 2/

REGION AND COUNTRY	AVERAGE 1965-66/1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
NORTH AMERICA:						
COSTA RICA	1,250	1,250	1,350	1,335	1,575	1,490
CUBA	472	475	460	475	500	450
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	587	700	715	750	715	750
EL SALVADOR	2,116	2,170	2,600	2,100	2,070	2,570
GUADELOUPE	4	1	1	1	1	1
GUATEMALA	1,812	1,840	2,100	2,250	2,100	2,250
HAITI	497	550	575	525	550	550
HONDURAS	456	570	700	850	715	800
JAMAICA	20	20	24	22	20	22
MARTINIQUE	3	1	1	1	1	1
MEXICO	2,895	3,200	3,400	3,700	3,200	3,500
NICARAGUA	520	650	700	570	650	650
PANAMA	80	75	88	82	88	85
TRINIDAD-TOBAGO	55	69	49	50	45	75
US-HAWAII	39	31	21	22	16	20
US-PUERTO RICO	244	240	150	200	220	200
TOTAL	11,050	11,842	12,934	12,933	12,466	13,414
SOUTH AMERICA:						
BOLIVIA	122	75	85	95	95	90
BRAZIL	23,240	9,750	23,600	24,000	14,500	27,000
COLOMBIA	8,030	7,800	7,200	8,800	9,500	9,500
ECUADOR 3/	969	1,300	1,100	1,000	870	1,200
GUYANA	19	11	10	12	10	10
PARAGUAY	54	33	58	50	40	60
PERU	888	990	1,030	1,030	1,000	1,050
SURINAM	7	3	3	3	3	3
VENEZUELA	807	900	950	1,100	1,150	1,200
TOTAL	34,136	20,862	34,036	36,090	27,168	40,113
AFRICA:						
ANGOLA	3,180	3,300	3,400	3,750	3,500	3,600
BURUNDI	254	350	400	355	350	350
CAMEROON	1,120	1,150	1,250	1,440	1,300	1,250
CAPE VERDE ISLANDS	2	1	1	1	1	1
CENT AFRICAN REP	173	160	175	180	190	180
COMORO ISLANDS	3	3	2	2	2	2
CONGO, BRAZZAVILLE	15	15	14	14	12	14
DAHOMEY	19	15	15	15	13	14
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	129	120	115	115	105	120
ETHIOPIA	1,814	2,100	2,150	2,300	1,900	2,200
GABON	17	15	10	15	13	14
GHANA	82	75	80	80	85	90
GUINEA	166	150	100	125	115	125
IVORY COAST	3,850	4,000	4,475	5,050	3,100	4,200
KENYA	832	1,000	1,000	1,265	1,075	1,250
LIBERIA	65	85	70	85	95	90
MALAGASY REPUBLIC	904	1,300	965	1,000	1,000	1,100
NIGERIA	44	90	70	70	70	65
RWANDA	173	260	250	225	240	255
SAO TOME-PRINCIPE	6	3	2	2	2	2
SIERRA LEONE	90	125	95	135	150	155
TANZANIA	823	950	850	800	900	950
TOGO	198	200	200	200	180	200
UGANDA	2,887	3,000	2,850	2,850	2,900	3,000
ZAIRE (CONGO,K)	995	1,350	1,300	1,380	1,320	1,235
TOTAL	17,840	19,817	19,839	21,454	18,618	20,462
ASIA:						
INDIA	1,209	1,900	1,200	1,580	1,600	1,750
INDONESIA	2,080	2,350	2,250	2,700	2,750	2,800
MALAYSIA	120	60	63	65	67	70
PHILIPPINES	741	840	835	850	865	850
PORTUGUESE TIMOR	47	50	65	65	60	65
VIETNAM, SOUTH	54	50	50	55	55	60
YEMEN	65	50	45	45	45	45
TOTAL	4,316	5,300	4,508	5,360	5,442	5,640
OCEANIA:						
NEW CALEDONIA	34	18	25	25	25	25
NEW GUINEA	265	460	480	560	645	680
NEW HEBRIDES	4	2	2	2	2	2
TOTAL	303	480	507	587	672	707
WORLD TOTAL	67,645	58,301	71,824	76,424	64,366	80,336

1/ Coffee marketing year begins about July in some countries and in others about October. 2/ Of 60 kilograms each. 3/ 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 1971 in that country is shown as production for the 1971-72 marketing year. In Ecuador, however, this is referred to as the 1970-71 crop.

Note: Production estimates for some countries include cross-border movements.

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

COFFEE, GREEN: EXPORTABLE PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES - AVERAGE 1965-66/1969-70, ANNUAL 1970-71/1974-75 1/
(IN THOUSANDS OF BAGS) 2/

REGION AND COUNTRY	AVERAGE 1965-66/1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
NORTH AMERICA:						
COSTA RICA	1,110	1,095	1,190	1,160	1,395	1,300
CUBA	56	50	35	20	75	25
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	415	505	490	490	430	430
EL SALVADOR	1,976	2,015	2,440	1,935	1,900	2,400
GUADELOUPE	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/
GUATEMALA	1,585	1,590	1,845	1,990	1,835	1,980
HAITI	314	350	370	325	345	345
HONDURAS	362	460	575	720	580	660
JAMAICA	7	10	13	11	10	12
MARTINIQUE	---	---	---	---	---	---
MEXICO	1,525	1,680	1,835	2,100	1,600	1,900
NICARAGUA	462	570	615	480	555	555
PANAMA	18	9	23	20	21	19
TRINIDAD-TOBAGO	42	53	27	40	33	63
US-HAWAII	11	10	1	2	---	1
US-PUERTO RICO	6	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL	7,890	8,397	9,459	9,293	8,779	9,690
SOUTH AMERICA:						
BOLIVIA	45	65	65	65	75	70
BRAZIL	15,039	1,500	14,850	15,000	5,500	18,000
COLOMBIA	6,740	6,390	5,750	7,430	8,060	8,000
ECUADOR 4/	769	1,080	875	860	620	940
GUYANA	1	---	---	---	---	---
PARAGUAY	38	13	43	35	25	45
PERU	680	760	800	800	780	820
SURINAM	2	1	1	1	1	1
VENEZUELA	235	265	300	430	450	485
TOTAL	23,550	10,074	22,684	24,621	15,511	28,361
AFRICA:						
ANGOLA	3,112	3,200	3,300	3,650	3,400	3,500
BURUNDI	249	345	395	350	345	345
CAMEROON	1,090	1,125	1,220	1,410	1,270	1,220
CAPE VERDE ISLANDS	2	---	---	---	---	---
CENT AFRICAN REP	168	150	165	170	180	170
COMORO ISLANDS	1	1	1	1	1	1
CONGO, BRAZZAVILLE	18	14	13	13	11	13
DAHOMEY	15	14	14	14	12	13
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	119	115	110	110	100	115
ETHIOPIA	1,346	1,450	1,490	1,630	1,220	1,510
GABON	17	14	9	14	12	13
GHANA	66	62	67	67	70	75
GUINEA	154	145	95	120	110	120
IVORY COAST	3,795	3,950	4,400	4,985	3,035	4,135
KENYA	812	988	973	1,240	1,050	1,223
LIBERIA	62	80	65	80	90	85
MALAGASY REPUBLIC	794	1,175	835	865	860	955
NIGERIA	42	65	50	40	55	50
RWANDA	165	229	232	245	235	250
SAO TOME-PRINCIPE	4	1	1	1	1	1
SIERRA LEONE	81	120	90	130	145	150
TANZANIA	808	930	830	780	880	930
TOGO	193	197	197	197	177	197
UGANDA	2,872	2,985	2,830	2,830	2,880	2,980
ZAIRE (CONGO,K)	940	1,150	1,200	1,265	1,200	1,085
TOTAL	16,925	18,505	18,582	20,207	17,339	19,136
ASIA:						
INDIA	497	1,150	435	820	815	950
INDONESIA	1,598	1,450	1,320	1,650	1,625	1,675
MALAYSIA	---	---	---	---	---	---
PHILIPPINES	---	22	---	---	---	---
PORTUGUESE TIMOR	42	40	60	60	55	60
VIETNAM, SOUTH	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/
YEMEN	55	40	35	35	35	35
TOTAL	2,192	2,702	1,850	2,565	2,530	2,720
OCEANIA:						
NEW CALEDONIA	26	8	15	15	15	15
NEW GUINEA	250	456	474	554	638	672
NEW HEBRIDES	3	1	1	1	1	1
TOTAL	279	465	490	570	654	688
WORLD TOTAL	50,836	40,143	53,065	57,256	44,813	60,595

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/ Negligible. 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 1971 in that country is shown as production for the 1971-72 marketing year. In Ecuador, however, this is referred to as the 1970-71 crop.

Note: Production estimates for some countries include cross-border movements.

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COFFEE: Exports by continents as percentage of total world exports, average 1963-67, annual 1969-73
(In percent)

Continent	Average 1963-67	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
North America	15.0	13.9	14.4	14.3	14.9	14.5
South America	49.3	49.7	47.7	49.8	48.4	49.4
Africa	29.5	29.3	31.4	30.5	30.7	30.4
Asia and Oceania	6.2	7.1	6.5	5.4	6.0	5.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

COFFEE: Exports by 10 principal producing countries as percentage of world exports
(In percent)

Country of origin	Average 1963-67	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Angola	5.4	5.4	5.6	5.6	5.1	5.0
Brazil	33.4	35.0	32.0	34.2	33.3	34.7
Colombia	12.2	11.6	12.0	12.1	11.3	10.9
El Salvador	3.6	3.3	3.5	3.0	3.0	2.7
Ethiopia	2.5	2.6	2.2	2.5	2.4	2.3
Guatemala	3.1	2.7	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.2
Indonesia	3.3	3.1	3.3	2.2	3.0	2.7
Ivory Coast	6.2	5.3	6.1	5.7	5.3	5.4
Mexico	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.8	2.7	3.4
Uganda	5.3	5.4	6.0	5.4	6.2	6.0
Total (10 countries)	77.8	77.2	76.2	76.6	75.6	76.3

COFFEE: Exports by country of origin, average 1963-67, annual 1969-73

(In thousands of bags) 1/

Country of origin	Average 1963-67	1969	1970	1971 1/	1972 2/	1973 3/
North America:						
Costa Rica	916	1,127	1,147	1,065	1,435	1,215
Dominican Republic	447	467	449	394	438	589
El Salvador	1,763	1,867	1,850	1,632	1,741	1,704
Guatemala	1,533	1,501	1,585	1,667	1,895	1,970
Haiti	365	297	260	394	404	325
Honduras	364	410	426	421	490	400
Mexico	1,374	1,565	1,348	1,519	1,537	2,089
Nicaragua	415	442	498	540	547	614
Trinidad and Tobago	52	46	34	58	38	35
Other 4/	71	95	95	80	84	85
Total North America	7,300	7,817	7,692	7,770	8,609	9,026
South America:						
Brazil 5/	16,303	19,613	17,085	18,599	19,214	21,540
Colombia	5,968	6,478	6,396	6,556	6,506	6,766
Ecuador	673	623	879	777	928	980
Peru	646	714	753	706	888	1,013
Venezuela	326	315	281	327	297	219
Other 6/	128	77	89	84	117	95
Total South America	24,044	27,820	25,483	27,049	27,950	30,613
Africa:						
Angola	2,624	3,047	3,009	3,017	2,948	3,100
Burundi	254	247	333	319	320	320
Cameroon 7/	812	1,016	1,043	1,065	1,083	1,100
Central African Republic	155	152	143	140	142	145
Equatorial Guinea	122	120	110	110	110	120
Ethiopia	1,232	1,473	1,181	1,347	1,375	1,400
Guinea	158	200	150	150	150	150
Ivory Coast	3,008	2,972	3,255	3,080	3,051	3,328
Kenya	744	850	895	940	1,052	1,255
Malagasy Republic	760	826	866	864	937	995
Rwanda	131	193	237	254	182	360
Tanzania	616	825	747	591	912	1,004
Togo	173	184	223	198	188	210
Uganda	2,573	3,010	3,187	2,910	3,570	3,731
Zaire (Congo, K)	588	749	912	1,203	1,234	1,172
Other 8/	406	512	497	357	495	450
Total Africa	14,356	16,376	16,788	16,545	17,749	18,840
Asia and Oceania:						
India	460	567	478	584	701	900
Indonesia	1,594	1,738	1,737	1,213	1,714	1,661
Papua and New Guinea	179	410	383	460	458	460
Yemen	57	19	19	18	25	25
Other 9/	752	1,212	860	682	565	500
Total Asia and Oceania	3,042	3,946	3,477	2,957	3,463	3,546
Total	48,742	55,959	53,440	54,321	57,771	62,025

1/ 132.276 pounds or 60 kilograms. 2/ Revised. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Includes Cuba, Guadeloupe, Hawaii, Jamica, Panama, and Puerto Rico. 5/ Includes soluble coffee in green bean equivalent. 6/ Includes Bolivia, Guyana, Paraguay, and Surinam. 7/ East Cameroon only. 8/ Includes Cape Verde, Comoro Islands, Dahomey, Gabon, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Republic of Congo, Sao Tome and Principe, and Sierra Leone. 9/ Includes New Caledonia, Malaysia, New Hebrides, Portuguese Timor, Singapore, and South Vietnam. The major portion of this total is from Singapore and represents reexports not otherwise shown.

Green Coffee: N.Y. Wholesale Prices, Colombian Manizales
(In cents per pound)

Year	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
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	40.5	41.3	40.5	41.8	43.3	51.5	57.0	55.0	45.0
1970	60.5	58.5	57.0	58.0	58.3	58.0	57.0	57.0	56.5	57.0	54.5	53.5	57.2
1971	53.5	52.5	51.5	50.0	49.5	49.0	48.3	48.8	48.8	48.8	49.0	53.0	50.2
1972	1/	50.8	52.3	52.0	53.3	53.8	59.0	65.5	62.0	60.5	62.0	62.8	57.6
1973	66.0	74.0	75.0	68.3	74.0	76.0	76.8	74.5	74.5	73.5	73.5	72.5	73.2
1974	72.5	80.0	79.5	82.5									

1/ Not available.
Source: U.S. Department of Labor

Green Coffee: N.Y. Wholesale Prices, Brazil Santos 4's
(In cents per pound)

Year	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
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	37.5	37.5	37.8	37.8	37.5	37.7
1969	37.5	37.5	38.3	38.0	37.8	37.5	37.5	39.0	41.0	47.8	49.0	48.5	40.8
1970	54.8	54.8	54.3	53.8	53.8	53.8	56.8	57.0	57.8	58.8	57.5	55.0	55.7
1971	55.0	55.0	48.0	45.0	43.8	43.8	43.0	43.3	43.3	43.3	44.0	1/	46.1
1972	1/	1/	1/	46.3	48.0	48.5	1/	62.5	59.0	58.0	56.0	57.0	54.4
1973	57.0	62.0	65.5	65.0	65.0	67.0	70.0	70.0	72.5	72.3	73.0	72.0	67.7
1974	72.0	71.0	75.0	75.5									

1/ Not available.
Source: U.S. Department of Labor

Green Coffee: N. Y. Wholesale Prices: Portuguese West Africa Ambriz #2AA
(In 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	34.2	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	29.3	31.0	31.0	33.5	34.8	38.8	39.3	37.0	33.5
1970	39.5	39.0	39.0	40.5	43.0	42.5	43.5	43.0	44.0	45.0	42.5	42.8	42.0
1971	43.0	43.5	43.3	43.0	43.0	42.8	42.3	43.0	42.8	42.8	42.5	43.5	43.0
1972	42.8	42.3	42.3	42.8	43.8	43.3	45.0	47.5	46.0	46.5	47.0	47.0	44.7
1973	47.5	48.0	51.0	48.3	49.0	48.5	48.0	47.8	48.0	52.5	53.0	54.5	49.7
1974	56.5	59.8	63.0	64.5									

Source: U. S. Department of Labor

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