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## SMALLER WORLD COFFEE

### CROP 1964-65

The Foreign Agricultural Service's second estimate (September) of the 1964-65 world coffee crop places total production at 52.7 million bags, exportable production at 38.5 million bags. These estimates are 22 percent and 29 percent, respectively, below corresponding levels of 68 million bags and 54 million bags for 1963-64, the fall caused mainly by the sharply reduced Brazilian crop.

Because of the unusually low crop in Brazil in 1964-65, the Foreign Agricultural Service again emphasizes that the term "exportable production," as used in this report, is the difference between total production and domestic consumption and is not synonymous with production of export quality coffee.

Total world exports of green coffee in 1963-64 (October-September) are estimated at about 50 million bags, compared with approximately 47.7 million bags in 1962-63. U.S. imports of green coffee for the year ended June 30, 1964, were 24.6 million bags, up one million bags from the quantity imported during the comparable 12-month period of 1962-63. However, U.S. imports during the July-September 1964 period have been at a lower level.

### Production

North America: The total 1964-65 North American production is estimated at 10.2 million bags, with exportable production at 7.3 million bags, as compared with 1963-64 total production of 10.6 million and exportable of 7.9 million bags.

GREEN COFFEE: World total production for the marketing year 1964-65 with comparisons <sup>1/</sup>

Continent and country	Average	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	2nd
	1955/56- 1959/60				estimate 1964-65
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bags <sup>2/</sup>	bags <sup>2/</sup>	bags <sup>2/</sup>	bags <sup>2/</sup>	bags <sup>2/</sup>
<b>North America:</b>					
Costa Rica .....	734	1,140	1,050	1,100	700
Cuba .....	713	800	650	475	550
Dominican Republic .....	549	600	570	600	580
El Salvador .....	1,436	1,900	1,650	1,800	1,850
Guatemala .....	1,357	1,700	1,900	1,750	1,650
Haiti .....	600	725	675	650	625
Honduras .....	321	365	410	375	420
Mexico .....	1,716	2,350	2,200	2,900	2,800
Nicaragua .....	376	440	520	450	535
Panama .....	<sup>3/</sup> 27	85	73	83	90
Trinidad & Tobago .....	44	42	60	75	80
Other <sup>4/</sup> .....	427	392	416	318	332
Total North America .....	8,300	10,539	10,174	10,576	10,212
<b>South America:</b>					
Brazil .....	28,300	35,000	27,000	26,000	11,000
Colombia .....	7,360	7,800	7,500	7,800	7,800
Ecuador .....	521	850	800	770	830
Peru .....	324	710	770	800	820
Venezuela .....	835	750	850	935	970
Other <sup>5/</sup> .....	63	101	124	128	128
Total South America .....	37,403	45,211	37,044	36,433	21,548
<b>Africa:</b>					
Angola .....	1,443	2,800	3,100	2,800	3,000
Burundi <sup>6/</sup> .....	---	---	300	150	175
Cameroon <sup>7/</sup> .....	405	835	825	850	900
Central African Republic .....	<sup>3/</sup> 41	145	105	185	150
Congo (Leopoldville) .....	1,195	900	1,100	1,100	1,000
Ethiopia .....	1,100	1,430	1,490	1,525	1,550
Guinea .....	<sup>8/</sup> 114	235	215	175	200
Ivory Coast .....	2,130	1,650	3,350	4,300	3,700
Kenya .....	415	525	635	760	800
Malagasy Republic .....	902	800	1,000	1,000	950
Ruanda-Urundi <sup>9/</sup> .....	<sup>10/</sup> 120	460	---	---	---
Rwanda <sup>6/</sup> .....	---	---	200	125	125
Tanganyika .....	375	400	470	600	615
Togo .....	122	172	177	252	222
Uganda .....	1,508	1,945	2,945	2,900	3,000
Other <sup>11/</sup> .....	332	316	400	425	427
Total Africa .....	10,202	12,613	16,312	17,147	16,814
<b>Asia and Oceania:</b>					
India .....	712	765	930	1,150	1,125
Indonesia .....	1,343	1,850	2,330	1,800	2,100
Philippines .....	199	680	550	555	560
Yemen .....	88	90	82	80	80
Other <sup>12/</sup> .....	179	295	280	296	309
Total Asia and Oceania .....	2,521	3,680	4,172	3,881	4,174
World total production .....	58,426	72,043	67,702	68,037	52,748

<sup>1/</sup> The coffee marketing season begins during the second half of the calendar year, starting in some countries like Brazil as early as July 1 and in other countries about October 1. <sup>2/</sup> 132,276 pounds each. <sup>3/</sup> 2-year average. <sup>4/</sup> Includes Guadeloupe, Hawaii, Jamaica, Martinique, and Puerto Rico. <sup>5/</sup> Includes Bolivia, British Guiana, Paraguay, and Surinam. <sup>6/</sup> Prior to 1962-63 shown as Ruanda-Urundi. <sup>7/</sup> Beginning with 1961-62 includes West Cameroon. Prior to 1961-62 this area was identified as Southern Cameroon and its production was included with Nigeria. <sup>8/</sup> 3-year average. <sup>9/</sup> Prior to 1959-60, Ruanda-Urundi shown in Congo (Leopoldville). Beginning 1962-63 shown as Burundi and Rwanda. <sup>10/</sup> 1 year only. <sup>11/</sup> Includes Cape Verde, Comores Islands, Dahomey, Gabon, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Republic of Congo, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, and Spanish Guinea. <sup>12/</sup> Includes Malaysia, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, Papua and New Guinea, Portuguese Timor and Vietnam.

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 1964-65 with comparisons 1/

Continent and country	Average	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	2nd estimate
	1955/56- 1959/60				1964-65
	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>
<b>North America:</b>					
Costa Rica .....	658	1,025	930	970	570
Cuba .....	207	200	50	---	---
Dominican Republic .....	421	450	420	450	430
El Salvador .....	1,327	1,800	1,540	1,685	1,730
Guatemala .....	1,158	1,500	1,700	1,540	1,440
Haiti .....	435	525	425	405	375
Honduras .....	262	290	335	300	335
Mexico .....	1,369	1,500	1,250	1,950	1,800
Nicaragua .....	334	395	475	405	490
Panama .....	<u>3/</u> 10	40	19	26	27
Trinidad & Tobago .....	37	35	53	68	72
Other <u>4/</u> .....	171	88	122	59	48
Total North America .....	6,389	7,848	7,319	7,858	7,317
<b>South America:</b>					
Brazil .....	23,360	28,000	20,000	19,000	4,000
Colombia .....	6,550	6,800	6,500	6,800	6,800
Ecuador .....	422	650	570	540	600
Peru .....	251	570	605	615	620
Venezuela .....	472	310	370	425	450
Other <u>5/</u> .....	44	50	73	77	77
Total South America .....	31,099	36,380	28,118	27,457	12,547
<b>Africa:</b>					
Angola .....	1,427	2,750	3,050	2,750	2,950
Burundi <u>6/</u> .....	---	---	295	145	170
Cameroon <u>7/</u> .....	396	820	805	830	880
Central African Republic .....	<u>3/</u> 37	140	100	180	145
Congo (Leopoldville) .....	1,164	850	1,050	1,050	950
Ethiopia .....	850	1,100	1,150	1,175	1,200
Guinea .....	<u>8/</u> 105	220	200	160	185
Ivory Coast .....	2,063	1,600	3,300	4,250	3,550
Kenya .....	399	505	615	740	780
Malagasy Republic .....	812	700	900	900	850
Ruanda-Urundi <u>9/</u> .....	<u>10/</u> 118	390	---	---	---
Rwanda <u>6/</u> .....	---	---	195	120	120
Tanganyika .....	369	390	455	585	600
Togo .....	121	170	175	250	220
Uganda .....	1,454	1,933	2,930	2,885	2,985
Other <u>11/</u> .....	308	284	367	392	394
Total Africa .....	9,623	11,852	15,587	16,412	16,079
<b>Asia and Oceania:</b>					
India .....	223	315	370	580	565
Indonesia .....	1,120	1,650	2,080	1,500	1,800
Philippines .....	---	---	---	---	---
Yemen .....	74	80	72	70	70
Other <u>12/</u> .....	63	150	135	141	149
Total Asia and Oceania .....	1,480	2,195	2,657	2,291	2,584
World exportable production .....	48,591	58,275	53,681	54,018	38,527

1/ The coffee marketing season begins during the second half of the calendar year starting in some countries like Brazil as early as July 1 and in other countries about October 1. Exportable production represents total production minus consumption, except for Brazil prior to 1959-60 which was based on "registrations" of current crop minus port consumption and coastwise shipments. 2/ 132.276 pounds each. 3/ 2-year average. 4/ Includes Guadeloupe, Hawaii, Jamaica, and Puerto Rico. 5/ Includes Bolivia, British Guiana, Paraguay and Surinam. 6/ Prior to 1962-63 shown as Ruanda-Urundi. 7/ Beginning with 1961-62 includes West Cameroon. Prior to 1961-62 this area was identified as Southern Cameroon and its production was included with Nigeria. 8/ 3-year average. 9/ Prior to 1959-60, Ruanda-Urundi shown in Congo (Leopoldville). Beginning 1962-63 shown as Burundi and Rwanda. 10/ 1 year only. 11/ Includes Cape Verde, Comores Islands, Dahomey, Gabon, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Republic of Congo, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, and Spanish Guinea. 12/ Includes Malaysia, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, Papua and New Guinea, Portuguese Timor and Vietnam.

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Costa Rica's 1964-65 crop will be down sharply from 1963-64 as volcanic ash and insect damage continue severe. Cuban production in 1964-65 should recover significantly from that of 1963-64, which was damaged by Hurricane Flora. El Salvador's 1964-65 crop is expected to be large as weather conditions have been very good and there has been very little insect or disease damage.

Guatemala's 1964-65 crop has been damaged by leaf miner and output is expected to be down from the previous year. The National Coffee Association of Guatemala has contracted for an entomologist from the United States to make an intensive study to control and eradicate the leaf miner in Guatemala.

The 1964-65 Haitian crop is expected to be slightly below 1963-64 levels, as this is the "down" year in the production cycle. Honduras' 1964-65 production is estimated substantially above the previous year as all reports indicate a bumper crop.

The outlook for Mexico's 1964-65 crop, although unchanged from the previous quarterly report, represents a decrease from 1963-64, as output from the latter season has exceeded earlier expectations. Veracruz, one of Mexico's principal coffee-producing states, harvested a record crop.

Indications are that Nicaragua will have a very good crop in 1964-65 and considerably higher than the previous year's harvest. Excellent weather conditions have prevailed to date and flowering has been good.

While brush fires apparently destroyed some coffee trees in Panama, other factors have been favorable, and the 1964-65 crop is expected up. Trinidad and Tobago's 1964-65 production also is estimated up from 1963-64.

South America: Total 1964-65 production in South America is estimated at 21.5 million bags, exportable, 12.5 million. Both figures are approximately 15 million bags below the respective productions of 1963-64 and directly reflect the greatly reduced Brazilian outturn.

Brazil's 1964-65 total production is still estimated at 11 million bags--compared with 26 million in 1963-64--as frosts and drought sharply lowered the crop. Also, rains during the harvesting period reportedly have lowered the quality of the crop somewhat. Brazil has plentiful carryover stocks from 1963-64 and previous years, but availabilities of the highly desirable "new crop" coffees are more limited.

Colombia's 1964-65 crop is expected to be at about the same level as in 1963-64. Early speculations are that younger trees coming into production, along with improved cultural practices in older stands--partly inspired by higher prices--will approximately offset a tendency toward generally smaller yields of an "off" year.

Production in Ecuador in 1964-65 is estimated moderately above that of the previous year. Unusually heavy rains in the coastal region, and especially in Manabi Province, have reduced the 1963-64 crop below earlier estimates.

Peru's 1964-65 crop has been revised slightly upward because of expanding acreage under production and increasing yields. The Agricultural Development Bank continued to assist coffee producers with loans during the 1963-64 growing season. Domestic consumption in Peru is reported to be up substantially in recent years. The 1964-65 crop in Venezuela is now expected to exceed the 1963-64 outturn.

Africa: Africa's 1964-65 estimated total production of 16.8 million bags and exportable production of 16.1 million bags represent slight decreases from comparable data of 17.1 million bags and 16.4 million bags, respectively, for 1963-64.

Information available to date places Angola's 1964-65 production at about 5 to 10 percent above the 1963-64 level. Burundi's 1964-65 crop is expected to be up from the low level reached in 1963-64, because of a strong Government program aimed at increasing coffee output. Little, if any, change, however, is forecast for Rwanda in 1964-65 from the previous year's low outturn.

Cameroon production in 1964-65 is estimated up slightly from 1963-64, because of expected increasing yields. Central African Republic production in 1964-65 is not expected to reach the high level of the previous year, when weather conditions were unusually favorable. The 1964-65 Congo (Leopoldville) outturn will likely be down from 1963-64. Production by small producers is reported down sharply in recent years.

Ethiopia's crop in 1964-65 should continue the moderate upward trend of past years as new production areas are opened up under highway improvement programs. The quality of the crop also is expected to improve over that of last year. Production in Guinea in 1964-65 is estimated up somewhat from the downward trend of the past two years. Efforts are being made to increase production and improve marketing practices.

Production in the Ivory Coast in 1964-65 is expected to be well below the record 1963-64 outturn. A dry spell in July has contributed to the lower forecasts for the next crop. Excellent growing conditions and more complete harvesting because of higher prices contributed to the unusually large 1963-64 production. New plantings coming into production, however, are reported to be a major factor in the generally higher level of output beginning in 1962-63.

The Malagasy Republic's 1964-65 outturn is expected down from the preceding season. Production will continue to be concentrated on the East Coast. Plans are to increase yields by taking out older trees and replanting the new, more productive, varieties. Also, production of arabica coffee in the Amparihy Region is to be expanded. Togo's 1964-65 crop also is estimated below the 1963-64 outturn, when weather conditions were particularly good.

Production in the East African countries of Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda has shown a distinct upward trend in recent years, which is expected to continue into 1964-65. New plantings coming into production are the most important factor, but generally improving cultural practices and the increasing use of insecticides are additional reasons. In spite of larger crops in recent years, the spread of the fungus, colletotrichum coffeanum (commonly called Coffee Berry Disease), in Kenya is causing increasing concern to growers.

Asia and Oceania: The outlook for the 1964-65 total production in Asia and Oceania is 4.2 million bags, with exportable production at 2.6 million. These estimates are slightly above total and exportable productions of 1963-64 of 3.9 million and 2.3 million bags, respectively.

India's 1964-65 production is estimated at slightly less than the preceding season. In general, conditions of drought prevailed early in the growing season, and "blossom" showers during April and May were reported inadequate.

Although Indonesia's 1964-65 crop outlook remains unchanged from the preceding coffee report, the 1963-64 crop reportedly has turned out to be substantially less than expected. While the shipping of coffee via Malaysia has been very large in previous years, available information indicates that such trade may be smaller in 1964-65 because of special efforts by both countries.

Philippine production in 1964-65 is expected to be slightly above that of 1963-64. Heavy winds and rain that hit the country in recent months apparently did no appreciable damage to the coffee trees. Yemen's production in 1964-65 is not expected to exceed that of 1963-64, as yields have been declining in recent years.

Based on such information as is available, exportable production estimates for some of the smaller producing countries for 1964-65 (with comparable 1963-64 data in parentheses), in bags of 132.276 pounds, are as follows: Jamaica 10,000 (16,000); Puerto Rico 25,000 (30,000); Bolivia 25,000 (20,000); Paraguay 40,000 (45,000); Surinam 8,000 (8,000); Dahomey 28,000 (28,000); Gabon 10,000 (10,000); Ghana 48,000 (48,000); Liberia 78,000 (73,000); Nigeria 33,000 (33,000); Congo (Brazzaville) 14,000 (14,000); Sao Tome and Principe 5,000 (5,000); Sierra Leone 65,000 (68,000); Spanish Guinea 110,000 (110,000); New Caledonia 30,000 (30,000); Papua and New Guinea 80,000 (75,000); Portuguese Timor 33,000 (30,000).

#### World Trade and Developments

World exports of green coffee for the October-September 1963-64 year are estimated at about 50 million bags, an increase of around 2.3 million bags over 1962-63. The United States is by far the leading importer of coffee, annually taking about one-half of all coffee entering international trade. In value, U.S. imports are currently running at an annual rate of well over \$1 billion. The leading European importers are Western Germany and France.



On a fiscal year basis, U.S. gross imports of green coffee for the year ended June 30, 1964, totaled 24.6 million bags, valued at \$1,118 million. This is an increase of one million bags over corresponding imports for July-June 1963, with the dollar value of imports up \$181 million. Reexports of green coffee from the United States during July-June 1963-64 totaled 567,824 bags, as compared with 533,079 bags in the previous year.

During January-June 1964, Brazil supplied 33 percent of U.S. green coffee imports, as compared with 35 percent during the first six months of 1963, and 39 percent during calendar year 1963. Africa's and Asia's shares of the U.S. market continue to increase, accounting for 29 percent during January-June 1964, as compared with 23 percent in 1963, and an annual average of 8 percent in 1951-55. Other major suppliers during the first half of calendar 1964 were Colombia with 14 percent; other Latin American countries, 21 percent; and the Caribbean areas, 3 percent.

Inventories of green coffee held by roasters, importers, and dealers in the United States on June 30, 1964, were 4,216,000 bags, down one-half million bags from record year-end inventories of 4,726,000 bags on December 31, 1963, but 23 percent larger than stocks a year earlier.

Total U.S. roastings for the first 6 months of 1964 were 11,661,000 bags, as compared with 11,435,000 during January-June 1963, and 22,815,000 bags for calendar 1963. Roastings for soluble use (included in the above data) reached 1,962,000 bags in January-June 1964, as compared with 2,023,000 bags in the first half of 1963. First-quarter 1964 (January-March) roastings were significantly higher than in previous years. During the second quarter (April-June), however, roastings were below comparable periods of the preceding three years.

Spot prices for Brazilian coffees, New York market, have generally declined from the high levels reached in March of this year, and prices for African Robustas have fallen off even more sharply. Prices for Colombian coffees, after showing some weakness in the second quarter, have remained comparatively steady. Spot prices for specified green coffees, New York market, on September 24, 1964, with average March prices in parentheses, were as follows: Brazil Santos 4's--45.75 cents per pound (49.76); Colombia MAM's--50.00 cents (49.79); and Angolan Ambriz AA's--31.37 cents (41.74).

Retail prices for roasted coffee in one-pound cans, as compiled by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, averaged 83.9 cents in June, compared with 82.8 cents in May, and 78.9 cents in March.

In August 1964, the Council of the International Coffee Agreement fixed the 1964-65 (October 1-September 30) annual export quota at 47,506,518 bags, or 102.67 percent of total basic quotas. The export quota for the 1963-64 season was initially set at 45.7 million bags in August of last year, but quota adjustments and waivers subsequently raised the overall quota to about 48.5 million bags. It should be noted that export quotas under the Agreement exclude shipments by nonmember exporting countries and exports to certain "new markets."

Meetings of the Executive Board of the International Coffee Agreement were held September 28 through October 2, 1964, in London. Among the agenda items to be considered was a review of the principal developments in the coffee market over the past few months.

GREEN COFFEE: U. S. gross imports for consumption by months, 1960-64  
(bags of 132.276 pounds each)

Calendar year	1960	1961	1962	1963 <u>1/</u>	1964 <u>2/</u>
January .....	1,231,918	1,951,110	2,294,540	1,241,088	1,977,276
February .....	2,148,092	1,715,463	2,310,778	2,238,665	1,969,568
March .....	2,021,836	2,234,714	1,828,026	2,157,406	2,476,132
April .....	1,643,136	1,771,045	1,859,220	2,245,754	2,459,757
May .....	1,815,797	1,719,310	2,006,712	1,797,858	1,597,003
June .....	1,899,318	2,044,567	1,550,237	1,332,142	1,343,896
January - June ....	10,760,097	11,436,209	11,849,513	11,012,913	11,823,632
July .....	1,625,133	1,633,002	1,678,724	1,956,858	1,552,000
August .....	2,031,009	1,775,779	2,003,959	1,887,944	---
September .....	1,962,691	1,864,476	2,074,355	2,166,907	---
October .....	2,066,741	1,934,063	2,074,786	2,486,099	---
November .....	1,827,269	1,604,276	2,256,432	2,181,114	---
December .....	1,827,996	2,084,712	2,542,413	2,143,244	---
July - December ...	11,340,839	10,896,308	12,630,669	12,822,166	---
January - December	22,100,936	22,332,517	24,480,182	23,835,079	---

Fiscal year	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
July - December ...	11,926,916	11,340,839	10,896,308	12,630,669	12,822,166
January - June ....	10,760,097	11,436,209	11,849,513	11,012,913	11,823,632
July - June .....	22,687,013	22,777,048	22,745,821	23,643,582	24,645,798

1/ Revised.

2/ Preliminary. July-December 1964 Foreign Agricultural Service estimate.

United States Bureau of Census.

GREEN COFFEE: U. S. gross import requirements by country of origin

Area of Origin	Average		1962		1963 <sup>1/</sup>		1964		1963 <sup>1/</sup>	
	1951-55						Jan.-June		Jan.-June	
	Mil. bags	Per-cent	Mil. bags	Per-cent	Mil. bags	Per-cent	Mil. bags	Per-cent	Mil. bags	Per-cent
	<u>2/</u>		<u>2/</u>		<u>2/</u>		<u>2/</u>		<u>2/</u>	
Brazil .....	8.82	45	9.09	37	9.26	39	3.86	33	3.86	35
Africa and Asia .....	1.55	8	5.42	22	5.56	23	3.42	29	2.91	26
<u>Mild coffees:</u>										
Colombia .....	4.83	25	4.33	18	3.94	17	1.67	14	1.52	14
Other South America .....	.70	3	1.15	5	1.14	5	.38	3	.40	4
Mexico and Central America .....	3.29	17	3.91	16	3.41	14	2.17	18	2.09	19
Caribbean .....	.47	2	.57	2	.53	2	.32	3	.23	2
Total milds .....	9.29	47	9.96	41	9.02	38	4.54	38	4.24	39
Total world .....	19.66	100	24.47	100	23.84	100	11.82	100	11.01	100

<sup>1/</sup> Revised.  
<sup>2/</sup> 132.276 pounds each.

COFFEE: Annual export quotas under the International Coffee Agreement and their distribution by quarters, 1964-65  
(Bags of 132.276 pounds)

Exporting Countries	Basic Quota	Adjustment	102.67 Percent	October-December		January-March		April-June		July-September	
				Per- cent	Bags	Per- cent	Bags	Per- cent	Bags	Per- cent	Bags
Bolivia 1/	20,000		20,534	25	5,133	25	5,134	25	5,133	25	5,134
Brazil	18,000,000		18,480,420	25	4,620,105	25	4,620,105	25	4,620,105	25	4,620,105
Burundi	170,000	2/	256,672	25	64,168	25	64,168	25	64,168	25	64,168
Colombia	6,011,280		6,171,721	25	1,542,930	25	1,542,930	25	1,542,930	25	1,542,930
Congo (Leopoldville)	700,000	3/	950,000	20	195,071	5	48,768	50	487,677	25	243,839
Costa Rica	950,000		975,355	20	195,071	35	341,374	25	243,839	20	195,071
Cuba	200,000		205,338	20	41,068	30	61,601	25	51,335	25	51,334
Dominican Republic	425,000		436,343	35	152,720	30	130,903	20	87,269	15	65,451
Ecuador	552,000		566,733	30	170,020	15	85,010	5	28,337	50	283,366
El Salvador	1,429,500		1,467,653	30	440,296	30	440,296	20	293,530	20	293,531
Ethiopia 1/	850,000	5/	1,175,000	13	156,827	45	542,862	22	265,400	20	241,272
Guatemala	1,344,500		1,380,385	30	414,116	30	414,115	20	276,077	20	276,077
Haiti 1/	420,000		431,210	30	129,363	30	129,363	20	86,242	20	86,242
Honduras 1/	285,000		292,607	10	29,261	50	146,303	20	58,521	20	58,522
India	360,000		369,608	25	92,402	20	73,922	30	110,882	25	92,402
Indonesia	1,176,000		1,207,387	25	301,847	25	301,847	25	301,846	25	301,847
Kenya 1/	516,835		530,629	30	159,189	30	159,188	20	106,126	20	106,126
Mexico	1,509,000		1,549,275	18	278,869	37	573,232	25	387,319	20	309,855
Nicaragua	419,100		430,286	10	43,029	50	215,143	20	86,057	20	86,057
Nigeria	18,000		25,000	25	6,250	25	6,250	25	6,250	25	6,250
OAMCAF 6/	4,302,125		4,416,949	25	1,104,237	30	1,325,085	25	1,104,237	20	883,390
Panama	26,000		26,694	25	6,674	25	6,673	25	6,674	25	6,673
Peru	580,000		595,480	30	178,644	15	89,322	10	59,548	45	267,966
Portugal (Angola)	2,188,648		2,247,063	27.5	617,942	20	617,943	20	449,412	25	561,766
Rwanda	170,000	2/	256,672	25	64,168	25	64,168	25	64,168	25	64,168
Sierra Leone 1/	65,000		66,735	10	6,673	30	20,021	40	26,694	20	13,347
Trinidad & Tobago	44,000		45,174	25	11,294	25	11,293	20	9,035	30	13,552
Uganda	1,887,737		1,938,121	23	445,768	32	620,199	20	387,624	25	484,530
U.R.T. and Z. 7/	435,458		447,080	30	134,124	30	134,124	20	89,416	20	89,416
Venezuela	475,000		487,678	25	121,920	35	170,687	20	97,536	20	97,535
TOTAL	45,530,183		46,265,183	47.5	11,729,179	27.3	12,962,029	24	11,403,387	24	11,411,923

1/ Countries for which quotas have been allocated but which have not yet ratified or acceded to the International Coffee Agreement, as of September 15, 1964.

2/ Resolution No. 50. 3/ Footnote b/ of Annex A of the Agreement. 4/ Resolution No. 49. 5/ Resolution No. 38.

6/ The African and Malagasy Coffee Organization representing Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo (Brazzaville), Dahomey, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Malagasy Republic, and Togo.

7/ United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar.

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