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WORLD COFFEE PRODUCTION ESTIMATE FOR 1976/77 INCREASED SLIGHTLY

SUMMARY

The third estimate of the Foreign Agricultural Service for 1976/77 world coffee production is for a total output of 62.7 million bags (60 kilograms each), up 1 percent from the second FAS estimate of the crop but 15 percent below 1975/76 output. Exportable production is estimated at 45.5 million bags, close to 2 percent higher than that previously reported. (Exportable production, as considered in this report, represents total harvested production less domestic consumption in producing countries.)

In North America, upward revisions in estimates for 1976/77 for Mexico, Honduras, and Haiti more than offset the lowering of production estimates for El Salvador and Guatemala. Estimates for Brazil and other South American countries remain unchanged except for Ecuador, where the crop is down 100,000 bags from previous expectations. In Africa, an appreciable increase in the estimate of Zaire's production plus higher estimates for the Malagasy Republic and Tanzania are expected to increase total African production by almost 800,000 bags.

The estimate of total harvested production for 1975/76 has been revised slightly upward to 73.5 million bags, with exportable production at 55.3 million bags. Most of the revisions were for the same countries where changes were made in 1976/77 estimates. Notable exceptions are in Colombia, where the 1975/76 crop is revised upward, and Indonesia and Cameroon, where total and exportable productions were reduced.

U.S. imports of green coffee during January-October 1976 totaled 16.3 million bags, compared with 17.4 million bags during the first 10 months of 1975, and average annual imports during the 5-year period 1971-1975 of 20.8 million bags. Green coffee imports during January-October 1976 were valued at \$2 billion, f.o.b. basis, compared with

\$1.3 billion for the same period in 1975. U.S. industry coffee roastings through October 1976 totaled 15.7 million bags, or about 300,000 bags more than roastings a year earlier. Preliminary estimates of green coffee stocks held by roasters, importers, and dealers as of October 31 were 2.89 million bags, down from 4 million bags at the end of October 1975.

Green coffee prices continued to rise sharply during the past year, with the International Coffee Organization (ICO) composite price for November 1976 averaging \$1.81 a pound, up from \$1.64 in October and more than double the average price of a year earlier. The price spread between the four major types of green coffee growths has narrowed sharply in recent months.

Coffee rust fungus has been reported in the Carazo Department in Nicaragua, just south of Managua. Reportedly, the affected area is limited to about 38 hectares (95 acres) and full quarantine measures and other steps are being taken to prevent further spread of the rust within Nicaragua or to neighboring countries. A special emergency meeting of Central American Ministers of Agriculture is to be held to discuss the problem and coordinate efforts to control the disease.

PRODUCTION

NORTH AMERICA

With the coffee harvest season well underway in most North and Central American countries, total production is now estimated at 15.5 million bags in 1976/77, only slightly above the preceding estimate but 14 percent larger than the 1975/76 crop. Exportable production in 1976/77 is estimated at 12 million bags, somewhat above the previous estimate and a record high for the North American region. Crops in

Mexico, Honduras, and Haiti have been revised upward, while modest downward revisions have been made in estimates for Guatemala and El Salvador.

In **Costa Rica**, the 1976/77 production is estimated at 1.5 million bags, up nearly 200,000 bags from the 1975/76 level, as growing conditions have been generally favorable. Also, fertilizer use has increased along with better crop management, largely as a result of higher prices for coffee. Prospects in the **Dominican Republic** for 1976/77 production continue to be down sharply from the 1975/76 crop.

Weather conditions in **El Salvador** have been mostly favorable, although the production outlook of 3.2 million bags for 1976/77 is down about 3 percent from that previously reported. The crop estimate is just short of the 1974/75 record and with a fairly good carryover from 1975/76, exports in the 1976/77 marketing year could reach 3.3 million bags. Primarily because of a lack of rain during flowering, which resulted in a poor bean set, coffee production in 1975/76 totaled only 2 million bags.

Guatemala's production for 1976/77 is estimated at 2.6 million bags, of which 2.2 million should be available for export. Recent reports have indicated that conditions in some production areas have changed from very good to fair, resulting in a slightly lower crop than had been expected earlier. The 1975/76 crop is estimated at 2.2 million bags, down 15 percent from that of 1974/75. Exports for the year ending September 30, 1976, were reported at 1.9 million bags, down 14 percent in volume from the previous season's level, but earnings of \$198.5 million were up 31 percent. Production in **Honduras** is estimated at 950,000 bags, compared with 830,000 bags in 1975/76, and would be a new record crop. Corresponding exportable production levels have been revised to 840,000 bags and 725,000 bags, respectively.

Mexico's production estimate for 1976/77 is increased to 4.3 million bags, with exportable output raised to 2.8 million bags. Efforts by the Mexican Coffee Institute (IMECAFE) to increase yields through higher price incentives to producers and improved cultural practices apparently have been effective. Reportedly, IMECAFE's production goal for 1980/81 continues to be around 6 million bags—a level attained mainly by increasing yields in existing coffee areas rather than through new plantings. As of early November, green coffee export prices were \$170-\$175 per 100 pounds, f.o.b., delivered basis, but official sources believe this could easily jump to \$200 in early 1977.

Production of coffee in **Nicaragua** in 1976/77 continues to be estimated at 850,000 bags, which would be a record crop, compared with 810,000 bags in 1975/76. The very good 1975/76 crop was attributed mainly to good weather, new plantings coming into production, and improved cultural practices.

According to a November 30 announcement by Nicaragua's Minister of Agriculture, the presence of coffee rust fungus was detected in the Jinotepe region of the Carazo Department, south of Managua. Immediate steps were taken to quarantine the affected area, which was defined as some 38 hectares (about 95 acres), as well as other measures to prevent further spread of the disease. While Nicaragua's 1976/77 production is not expected to be significantly affected, the presence, for the first time, of coffee rust in Central America could appreciably affect future coffee production in the whole region if the disease is not brought under control and properly treated.

Jamaica's coffee production in 1976/77 is estimated at 18,000 bags, down from 1975/76, when production was 31,000 bags. Green coffee exports in 1975/76 totaled 19,050 bags, of which roughly 95 percent went to Japan. Production in **Trinidad** in 1976/77 is estimated at 57,000 bags, up from 42,000 during the previous season because of favorable weather and higher prices for coffee.

SOUTH AMERICA

Total coffee production in South America is estimated at 21.7 million bags, with exportable production of 12.1 million. This is slightly less than the previous FAS estimate of the crop, because of a somewhat smaller production estimate for Ecuador. Total production is 13.3 million bags, or 38 percent less than the 1975/76 outturn.

There is no change in the FAS estimate of **Brazil's** 1976/77 crop, which, at 9.5 million bags with 2.5 million bags exportable, is substantially higher than estimate of the Brazilian Coffee Institute (IBC) and other trade sources. Brazil's coffee stocks on March 31, 1976, were 24.8 million bags, according to the annual survey by the ICO under its stock-verification program of member producing countries. This included 13 million bags held by the IBC and 11.8 million bags in private hands. According to Brazilian press reports quoting IBC sources, Brazil's coffee stocks as of October 31, 1976, were approximately 27 million bags, including 9.4 million bags held by the IBC. Trade sources reportedly believe this is too high.

Effective December 13, Brazilian Coffee Institute Resolution No. 1003:

- Raised minimum registration prices for export of green coffee from US\$1.70 to US\$1.90 per pound, and for decaffeinated coffee from US\$1.90 to US\$2.10 per pound, for shipments until April 30, 1977.

- Maintained the "contribution quota," or export tax, on shipments of green coffee at US\$50.00 per bag of 60 kilograms.

- Maintained the performance bond at US\$5.00 per bag registered for export. This bond will be deposited by exporters and will not be refunded if the export operation is not carried through.

Brazil's exports of green and soluble coffee during October-September 1975/76 totaled 13 million bags (green equivalent), compared with 14.8 million bags in the 1974/75 marketing year. Coffee exports during July-October 1976, the first 4 months of Brazil's coffee year, were reported at 4.4 million bags, with export registrations of some 4 million bags for November-December shipment. This would leave only about 3.6 million bags for export during January-June 1977 if the IBC holds to its stated policy of limiting exports to around 12 million bags during July-June 1976/77.

Colombia's coffee production for 1976/77 is still estimated at 9 million bags, with 7.6 million bags exportable. This figure takes into account some new Catura trees coming into production as well as better farm management practices. Heavy rains during October caused some concern about the readiness of the coffee beans for the market.

Production in 1975/76 is now placed at 8.7 million bags, up 200,000 bags from the previous estimate. During the November 1976 meeting of the National Federation of Coffee Growers (FEDECAFE), the growers stated their belief that coffee prices will be strong until 1980, and approved a plan to increase Colombia's coffee production to 11.4 million bags.

New export measures agreed upon by the growers and the Government include raising the foreign exchange repatriation requirement to US\$284.65 per bag of 70 kilograms from US\$259.25, increasing the price paid growers by about 8 percent, and decreasing the retention tax that exporters pay to FEDECAFE from 85 percent to 80 percent.

As the second largest single exporter of coffee after Brazil, Colombia's exports in 1975/76 (October-September) totaled 7,022,961 bags valued at \$867.6 million, compared with 7,542,119 bags valued at \$598.2 million in 1974/75. The United States is the largest single market, taking 36 percent of the total 1975/76 export volume.

With respect to the outbreak of rust in Nicaragua, Colombia reportedly is exercising strict sanitary and control measures to prevent the spread of the disease into its coffee producing areas.

The 1976/77 crop in Ecuador, now estimated at 1.2 million bags, is about 3 percent above the 1975/76 outturn. The current year's harvest had been expected to be higher, but apparently suffered more from weather damage than had been realized earlier. Funding and personnel limitations are preventing the

Ministry of Agriculture's Coffee Program office from being as effective as had been hoped. Current efforts are directed more towards improved commercialization and cultural practices. Some renovation of older coffee areas is being done. In 1976, 1.7 million seedlings were distributed, while the projected goals for 1977 is 2.5 million trees.

In Peru the 1976/77 crop estimate is unchanged at 1 million bags, up 100,000 bags from 1975/76. Venezuela's 1976/77 crop is estimated at 835,000 bags, a decline of 22 percent from the 1975/76 level. Heavy and prolonged rains during the flowering season in the main producing areas resulted in a considerable loss of blossoms.

AFRICA

The production estimate of coffee in Africa for 1976/77 has been raised about 800,000 bags to 19 million bags, with exportable production revised to 17.7 million. A substantial increase in the estimate for Zaire plus upward revisions in crop estimates for the Malagasy Republic and Tanzania are the main reason for the larger total crop. Similar revisions for 1975/76 raised total harvested production to 18.6 million bags.

Production of coffee in the Cameroon for 1976/77 is estimated at 1.6 million bags, almost all of which represents exportable output because of low domestic consumption. This total is nearly 20 percent more than the 1975/76 crop, which was very poor due to unfavorable weather and serious insect infestation. Also, fertilizer purchased by the Government arrived too late to be used during the last year's growing season. For 1976/77, farmers report that there are many more berries on the trees, the weather has been favorable, and fertilizer application has been timely and effective.

In the Ivory Coast, production for 1976/77 has been revised slightly upward to 5.3 million bags, with exportable production at 5.2 million. This figure is well above comparable 1975/76 total and exportable production of 5.1 and 5 million bags, respectively. Exports in 1975/76 totaled 5.2 million bags, and stocks reportedly are at their lowest level in years. A major investment of about \$20 million is being made to double the capacity of the local soluble coffee plant. In 1975/76 the plant used about 125,000 bags of green beans, and this level should increase during the current marketing year.

Kenya's 1976/77 crop estimate is revised downward somewhat to 1.4 million bags, as rains were long overdue and some areas show signs of drought. Exports are expected to be about 8 percent below the record 1975/76 volume of 1.34 million bags. Changes in ownership of coffee plantations are likely to be at a reduced rate, as the fragmentation of large

farms—including coffee estates—was prohibited by Presidential edict on September 29, 1976. Also, prospective purchasers are hard pressed to find the necessary capital because of inflation and the rising price of land. Reportedly, Kenya's main coffee crop has been maturing later every year and almost merging into the early crop. Nairobi auction prices for Kenyan coffee have been at record levels and are expected to go even higher as a result of strong competition among principal buyers.

Production of coffee in 1976/77 in the **Malagasy Republic** is expected to be about the same as in 1975/76, when total production was estimated at 1.2 million bags. Exports during the past marketing year, based on preliminary data, totaled 1.2 million bags, compared with about 1 million bags in the preceding year. In **Tanzania**, the 1976/77 crop is estimated at 900,000 bags, the same as the 1975/76 season. Exports in 1975/76 were reported at 991,000 bags, up from 845,000 bags in 1974/75. **Uganda's** production and exports have been declining since 1972/73. Production in 1976/77 is estimated at 2.7 million bags, compared with 2.8 million in 1975/76. Exports in 1975/76 dropped to around 2.4 million bags, but were 2.9 million bags in 1974/75, according to ICO trade data.

Production data for **Zaire** have been revised upward to 1.43 million bags for 1976/77 and 1.38 million bags for 1975/76, with corresponding increases in exportable production. Reportedly, shipments reached 1.59 million bags in fiscal 1976, well above the ICO figure of 1.23 million bags for the October 1975-September 1976 period. Coffee marketing in Zaire was liberalized in March 1976, which has resulted in considerable improvement within the industry. The National Coffee Office (ONC) will buy all coffee not purchased by private buyers at official prices, which will be maintained irrespective of developments in world market prices. Presently, the ONC is strengthening its capacity to provide technical advice to coffee growers.

ASIA AND OCEANIA

Production of coffee in Asia in 1976/77 is estimated at 5.9 million bags, with 3.1 million bags exportable. This is about 7 percent higher than output in the previous year—a result of a downward revision in Indonesia's output in 1975/76.

India's 1976/77 production is estimated at 1.7 million bags, up from 1.5 million bags in 1975/76. Corresponding exportable quantities are 965,000 bags and 730,000 bags, respectively. The growth in coffee production and exports in recent years has been very favorable and the short-term outlook offers further promise. The Coffee Board has been especially active in promoting coffee production, and exports are expected to be maintained at a high level during the

current season and the next season as well. On November 6, the export duty on coffee was raised from 300 rupees per quintal (US\$33.60 per 100 kilograms) to 1,300 rupees (\$145.60) in view of the sharp increase in coffee prices on international markets.

There is no change in **Indonesia's** 1976/77 production estimate of 2.8 million bags but the 1975/76 estimate has been revised downward to 2.7 million bags. In calendar 1975, Indonesia exported 2.1 million bags of coffee valued at US\$100 million—approximately the same volume recorded for the ICO marketing year October 1975-September 1976. In calendar 1975, exports to the United States were 697,764 bags, or one-third of total shipments. Most of Indonesia's coffee is of the Robusta variety.

Coffee production in **Papua New Guinea** in 1976/77 is estimated at 600,000 bags, practically all available for export. Preliminary data for 1975/76 indicate that exports were 527,000 bags. Further expansion in coffee plantings in the Highlands reportedly is going ahead at a steady pace. The Government's Improvement Plan calls for production of 850,000 bags by 1977/78, although a figure of 750,000 bags would appear to be a more attainable target.

OTHER DEVELOPMENTS

Green coffee prices continued to rise to record monthly highs through November 1976 and it is not likely that the peak has been reached. It is too early to tell how much effect the news of the reported outbreak of coffee rust in Nicaragua will have on prices as the marketing year progresses. While there was some immediate reaction in both spot and futures markets, much will depend on a closer examination of the situation, and the effectiveness of measures to prevent the coffee rust from spreading.

As of early December, the ICO composite price for green coffees was \$1.95 per pound, compared with an average of \$1.81 for November and \$1.64 for October. Current prices for nearly all major coffee growths are three times levels prevailing before the July 1975 frost in Brazil. Also, the price spread between principal types of coffee has greatly narrowed in recent months as a result of competitive buying of available green offerings, and producer countries are maximizing their earnings during this period of supply uncertainty.

Undoubtedly, adverse consumer reaction at the retail level will eventually have its impact on total world import demand and ultimately should exert a downward pressure on world prices.

However, since the full impact of present high prices for green coffees has not yet been registered on

supermarket shelves, it may be some time before consumers reduce coffee purchases or shift in significant volume to lower quality coffees or to alternative lower priced beverages.

According to the ICO, reported exports of coffee by ICO exporting members to all destinations in October-September 1975/76 totaled 55,792,000 bags, compared with 56,746,000 bags in 1974/75 and average annual exports of 56,593,000 bags during the 5-year period 1969/70-1973/74.

U.S. imports of green coffee during January-October 1976 totaled 16.3 million bags valued at \$2 billion, f.o.b. basis, compared with 17.4 million bags valued at \$1.3 billion during the first 10 months of 1975. U.S. industry green coffee roastings through October totaled 15.7 million bags, or about 300,000 bags more than a year earlier. Preliminary estimates of stocks of green coffee held by roasters, importers, and dealers as of October 31st were 2.89 million bags, down from 4 million bags at the end of October 1975.

Although the outbreak of leaf rust should not significantly reduce Nicaragua's 1976/77 coffee crop,

it could seriously reduce future coffee yields if not brought under control. Because coffee is even more important to the economies of most other Central American countries than to Nicaragua, any serious spread of the blight could seriously affect the economy of the entire region.

Since the United States normally depends on Mexico and Central America for over 20 percent of its annual imports of green coffee, any reduction of coffee crops in these countries over the next few years could have a significant impact on U.S. supplies and bring even greater pressure on prices at the U.S. consumer level.

The presence of coffee rust in Nicaragua is the first outbreak of the disease in the Western Hemisphere outside of Brazil, where it was first discovered in January 1970 in the state of Bahia. Since that date, and despite rigorous control measures exercised by the Brazilian Government, the fungus has spread to most if not all major coffee producing areas of the country. Only through a nationwide program of chemical spraying has Brazil been able to keep the disease under reasonably effective control.

COFFEE, GREEN: TOTAL PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES - AVERAGE 1967/68-1971/72, ANNUAL 1972/73-1976/77 ^{1/}
(IN THOUSANDS OF 60 KILOGRAM BAGS) ^{2/}

REGION AND COUNTRY	AVERAGE 1967/68-1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77
NORTH AMERICA:						
COSTA RICA.....	1,322	1,335	1,570	1,390	1,305	1,500
CUBA.....	477	475	500	450	415	415
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.....	646	750	845	880	1,020	800
EL SALVADOR.....	2,314	2,100	2,378	3,300	2,010	3,200
GUATEMALA.....	1,856	2,250	2,200	2,540	2,150	2,550
HAITI.....	514	525	550	520	660	600
HONDURAS.....	550	850	775	815	830	950
JAMAICA.....	20	22	30	21	31	18
MEXICO.....	3,085	3,700	3,300	3,900	4,100	4,300
NICARAGUA.....	601	570	610	700	810	850
PANAMA.....	81	82	72	75	75	75
TRINIDAD-TOBAGO.....	60	50	30	65	42	57
US-HAWAII.....	31	22	19	17	11	10
US-PUERTO RICO.....	233	200	220	200	200	200
TOTAL.....	11,790	12,931	13,099	14,873	13,659	15,525
SOUTH AMERICA:						
BOLIVIA.....	127	95	95	90	100	105
BRAZIL.....	18,370	24,000	14,500	27,500	23,000	9,500
COLOMBIA.....	7,870	8,800	7,800	9,000	8,700	9,000
ECUADOR ^{3/}	1,047	1,100	870	1,270	1,170	1,200
GUYANA.....	16	12	10	15	15	15
PARAGUAY.....	49	50	50	42	40	20
PERU.....	940	1,030	1,000	900	900	1,000
VENEZUELA.....	872	1,100	960	765	1,075	835
TOTAL.....	29,291	36,187	25,285	39,582	35,000	21,675
AFRICA:						
ANGOLA.....	3,300	3,500	3,200	3,000	1,200	1,200
REIN ^{4/}	16	15	13	14	14	14
BURUNDI.....	316	355	350	450	285	350
CAMEROON.....	1,160	1,578	1,260	1,816	1,332	1,580
CENT AFRICAN REP.....	174	180	190	175	165	165
CONGO, BRAZZAVILLE.....	15	14	10	10	10	10
EQUATORIAL GUINEA.....	125	115	105	110	90	90
ETHIOPIA.....	2,009	2,100	1,700	2,050	2,100	2,100
GABON.....	16	15	9	10	10	10
GHANA.....	85	80	45	50	65	50
GUINEA.....	160	125	105	100	90	90
IVORY COAST.....	4,195	5,050	3,285	4,500	5,080	5,300
KENYA.....	870	1,265	1,100	1,100	1,240	1,135
LIBERIA.....	71	85	65	75	75	75
MALAGASY REPUBLIC.....	1,019	1,000	1,000	1,300	1,200	1,200
NIGERIA.....	63	70	38	40	65	50
RWANDA.....	209	185	266	256	235	235
SIERRA LEONE.....	97	135	67	125	75	120
TANZANIA.....	853	800	700	865	900	900
TOGO.....	215	200	180	200	195	190
UGANDA.....	3,047	3,300	3,100	3,000	2,800	2,700
ZAIRE (CONGO, <).....	1,150	1,380	1,317	1,150	1,383	1,433
TOTAL.....	19,164	21,548	18,105	20,396	18,609	18,997
ASIA:						
INDIA.....	1,320	1,580	1,535	1,630	1,480	1,715
INDONESIA.....	2,190	2,700	2,750	2,675	2,700	2,800
MALAYSIA.....	91	65	67	70	100	100
PHILIPPINES.....	785	850	865	1,035	1,080	1,150
PORTUGUESE TIMOR.....	54	65	60	75	75	65
VIETNAM.....	52	55	55	60	60	60
YEMEN.....	57	45	25	35	35	35
TOTAL.....	4,549	5,360	5,357	5,580	5,530	5,925
OCEANIA:						
NEW CALEDONIA.....	28	25	25	25	25	25
PAPUA NEW GUINEA.....	389	560	588	633	667	600
TOTAL.....	418	585	613	658	692	625
WORLD TOTAL.....	65,212	76,611	62,459	81,089	73,490	62,747

^{1/} Coffee marketing year begins about July in some countries and in others about October. ^{2/} 132,276 pounds. ^{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 1976 in that country is shown as production for the 1976/77 marketing year. In Ecuador, however, this is referred to as the 1975/76 crop. ^{4/} Formerly Dahomey.

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 1967/68-1971/72, ANNUAL 1972/73-1976/77 ^{1/}
(IN THOUSANDS OF 60 KILOGRAM BAGS) ^{2/}

REGION AND COUNTRY	AVERAGE 1967/68-1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77
NORTH AMERICA:						
COSTA RICA.....	1,172	1,160	1,400	1,237	1,152	1,350
CUBA.....	51	20	50	---	---	---
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.....	455	490	600	600	760	550
EL SALVADOR.....	2,164	1,935	2,203	3,130	1,840	3,025
GUATEMALA.....	1,615	1,990	1,925	2,255	1,860	2,252
HAITI.....	319	325	340	305	440	380
HONDURAS.....	444	720	635	705	725	840
JAMAICA.....	6	6	14	4	12	---
MEXICO.....	1,598	2,100	1,690	2,156	2,600	2,800
NICARAGUA.....	533	480	496	608	734	770
PANAMA.....	17	20	---	---	25	25
TRINIDAD-TOBAGO.....	45	40	13	55	29	42
US-HAWAII.....	9	2	---	---	---	---
US-PUERTO RICO.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL.....	8,428	9,288	9,366	11,055	10,177	12,034
SOUTH AMERICA:						
BOLIVIA.....	58	65	73	68	78	83
BRAZIL.....	9,869	15,000	6,370	19,500	15,000	2,500
COLOMBIA.....	6,498	7,430	6,250	7,400	7,300	7,600
ECUADOR ^{3/}	835	860	625	1,113	1,005	1,030
GUYANA.....	1	---	---	---	---	---
PARAGUAY.....	30	35	28	19	19	---
PERU.....	719	800	750	640	640	750
VENEZUELA.....	260	430	255	95	375	105
TOTAL.....	18,270	24,620	14,351	28,835	24,417	12,068
AFRICA:						
ANGOLA.....	3,216	3,400	3,095	2,895	1,140	1,140
BENIN ^{4/}	14	14	12	13	13	13
BURUNDI.....	311	350	345	445	280	345
CAMEROON.....	1,120	1,533	1,213	1,766	1,279	1,525
CENT AFRICAN REP.....	167	170	179	164	155	155
CONGO, BRAZZAVILLE.....	14	13	9	9	9	9
EQUATORIAL GUINEA.....	117	110	100	105	85	85
ETHIOPIA.....	1,423	1,410	1,005	1,340	1,375	1,375
GABON.....	14	14	8	9	9	9
GHANA.....	74	67	31	36	50	35
GUINEA.....	152	120	100	94	84	84
IVORY COAST.....	4,136	4,985	3,219	4,432	5,020	5,240
KENYA.....	850	1,240	1,073	1,082	1,223	1,113
LIBERIA.....	67	80	60	69	70	70
MALAGASY REPUBLIC.....	899	865	865	1,160	1,060	1,060
NIGERIA.....	47	40	11	12	10	---
RWANDA.....	204	180	260	250	230	230
SIERRA LEONE.....	90	130	62	120	70	115
TANZANIA.....	836	780	678	845	880	880
TOGO.....	211	197	177	197	192	187
UGANDA.....	3,031	3,280	3,078	2,978	2,778	2,678
ZAIRE (CONGO, K).....	1,055	1,265	1,184	1,017	1,266	1,316
TOTAL.....	18,049	20,243	16,764	19,038	17,278	17,664
ASIA:						
INDIA.....	581	820	730	970	730	965
INDONESIA.....	1,484	1,650	1,795	1,700	1,800	1,900
MALAYSIA.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
PHILIPPINES.....	4	---	---	100	110	150
PORTUGUESE TIMOR.....	48	60	50	64	64	55
VIETNAM.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
YEMEN.....	47	35	20	30	30	30
TOTAL.....	2,164	2,565	2,595	2,864	2,734	3,100
OCEANIA:						
NEW CALEDONIA.....	18	15	14	14	14	14
PAPUA NEW GUINEA.....	378	554	584	628	662	595
TOTAL.....	396	569	598	642	676	609
WORLD TOTAL.....	47,308	57,285	43,674	62,434	55,282	45,475

^{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/} 132,276 pounds. ^{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 1976 in that country is shown as production for the 1976/77 marketing year. In Ecuador, however, this is referred to as the 1975/76 crop. ^{4/} Formerly Dahomey.

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: EXPORT VALUE AS PERCENT OF TOTAL EXPORTS, 1971-75
(In percent)

Continent and Country	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
North America:					
Costa Rica	26.3	27.7	26.8	28.0	20.6
Dominican Republic	9.4	7.2	9.4	4.7	4.8
El Salvador	40.0	38.1	43.7	39.0	41.1
Guatemala	35.3	32.2	33.4	30.2	26.3
Haiti	52.3	27.8	35.5	33.6	30.3
Honduras	12.6	13.9	17.7	16.7	20.1
Mexico	4.6	4.7	7.6	5.4	6.5
Nicaragua	15.6	13.2	15.9	12.1	12.8
South America:					
Brazil	26.6	24.8	20.0	10.9	10.8
Colombia	58.7	49.2	39.3	44.0	48.9
Ecuador	15.3	16.4	10.9	6.4	10.0
Peru	4.0	1.5	6.2	2.4	4.0
Venezuela	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2
Africa:					
Angola	33.1	27.6	39.0	51.0	26.7
Cameroon	25.4	27.0	25.6	24.8	19.4
Ethiopia	56.5	48.4	38.2	27.7	32.5
Ivory Coast	33.3	25.8	25.2	26.7	29.6
Kenya	26.7	27.3	29.2	23.6	20.9
Malagasy Republic	26.5	27.8	29.7	26.7	39.0
Tanzania	13.1	18.9	22.1	14.8	19.0
Uganda	58.7	60.9	67.6	73.3	77.8
Asia and Oceania:					
India	1.6	1.4	2.1	1.9	2.0
Indonesia	4.5	4.3	4.1	1.3	1.4

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. Subject to revision.

GREEN COFFEE: EXPORTS FROM SPECIFIED COUNTRIES, BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION, CALENDAR YEAR 1975
(In bags of 60 kilograms) 1/

Country of destination	Angola	Brazil 2/	Colombia 3/	Guatemala	Ivory Coast	Mexico 4/
Europe:						
Austria	---	132,499	---	1,150	---	---
Belgium-Luxembourg	17,662	176,579	149,856	101,433	---	81,937
Bulgaria	---	5,833	---	---	---	---
Czechoslovakia	---	187,124	23,666	7,500	---	10,000
Denmark	1,979	533,286	105,617	18,233	---	3,439
Finland	---	180,727	324,126	87,117	---	5,169
France	65,307	819,176	201,775	38,050	1,435,517	77,577
German Democratic Rep. . .	---	446,531	64,876	42,667	---	---
Germany, West	56,862	553,951	1,842,781	543,033	98,467	187,354
Greece	---	186,499	---	---	13,400	---
Hungary	---	95,885	6,664	---	50,250	---
Iceland	---	25,225	---	---	---	---
Italy	30,841	1,438,750	33,624	20,350	102,100	28,827
Netherlands	227,443	160,821	757,440	229,917	331,450	93,132
Norway	---	334,874	61,376	24,000	---	17,908
Poland	---	344,884	122,444	---	---	---
Portugal	---	---	---	---	---	---
Romania	---	21,236	16,665	---	---	---
Spain	188,125	557,633	273,444	9,433	200,433	75,826
Sweden	2,200	837,117	480,222	39,767	---	1,725
Switzerland	14,419	181,965	25,417	11,133	---	3,466
United Kingdom	27,822	942,081	32,527	6,817	140,500	3,277
USSR	---	439,498	---	---	---	---
Yugoslavia	---	249,953	33,371	233	---	---
Other	---	6,333	---	---	---	---
Total	632,660	8,858,460	4,555,891	1,180,833	2,372,117	589,637
North America:						
Canada	---	139,742	71,162	8,533	---	2,588
United States	1,101,050	4,264,493	3,172,397	945,567	768,767	1,691,056
Other	---	---	1,419	---	---	16,666
Total	1,101,050	4,404,235	3,244,978	954,100	768,767	1,710,310
South America.....	---	378,115	189,975	---	---	29,109
Africa	120,784	284,994	6,569	902	476,783	---
Asia and Oceania	75,391	677,855	177,354	126,362	263,617	62,878
Not specified	---	---	---	---	353,166	---
Grand total	1,929,885	14,603,659	8,174,767	2,262,197	4,234,450	2,391,934

1/ 132,276 pounds. 2/ Includes 1,568,498 bags soluble coffee in green coffee equivalent.

3/ Includes 46,922 bags soluble coffee. 4/ Includes 4,355 bags soluble coffee and 96,928 bags roasted coffee, in green coffee equivalent.

Compiled by Foreign Agricultural Service from official statistics of specified countries.

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