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# FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Foreign Agricultural Service Washington D.C.



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## SMALLER WORLD COFFEE CROP

### EXPECTED IN 1962-63

The Foreign Agricultural Service's first (June) estimate of the 1962-63 world coffee crop places total production at 67.4 million bags, with 53.2 million bags exportable. This would be a decrease of about 7 percent from the 1961-62 crop, which was the second largest of record.

World coffee trade continues upward, and will probably be slightly above 45 million bags for 1962-63. This would add 8 million bags to carryover stocks which already total nearly two years' usual exports.

### Production

North America: North American coffee production for the year 1962-63 is estimated at 10 million bags, with 7.7 million exportable. This is approximately the same level as the record 1961-62 crop.

Weather conditions have been very favorable for normal production in 1962-63 in Costa Rica. This crop is expected to exceed the record 1960-61 crop. Picking of the 1961-62 coffee crop was completed in February.

Smaller crops are expected for 1962-63 in the Dominican Republic and Haiti, as this is the "off-year" in the production cycle. Coffee is receiving more cultivation care, in the Dominican Republic, including better preparation of land, more careful selection of seed and additional cultivation and fertilizer. Driers have been introduced at low cost, and de-pulpers distributed.

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This circular contains more detailed information than the summary of similar title published in the monthly supplement issue of Foreign Crops and Markets of June 28, 1962.

GREEN COFFEE: World total production for the marketing year 1962-63 with comparisons 1/

Continent and country	Average 1950/51- 1954/55	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1st estimate 1962-63
	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/
<b>North America:</b>					
Costa Rica .....	439	905	1,165	1,140	1,200
Cuba .....	542	800	700	800	800
Dominican Republic .....	455	585	500	600	525
El Salvador .....	1,216	1,575	1,450	1,750	1,600
Guatemala .....	1,129	1,600	1,500	1,625	1,700
Haiti .....	642	650	425	665	500
Honduras .....	212	350	275	350	350
Mexico .....	1,373	2,050	2,100	2,350	2,400
Nicaragua .....	362	367	485	432	485
Panama 3/.....	-	70	65	70	75
Other 4/.....	470	475	385	495	395
<b>Total North America .....</b>	<b>6,840</b>	<b>9,427</b>	<b>9,050</b>	<b>10,227</b>	<b>10,030</b>
<b>South America:</b>					
Brazil .....	18,964	44,000	30,000	36,000	30,000
Colombia .....	6,330	8,000	7,700	7,800	7,800
Ecuador .....	347	675	750	750	800
Peru .....	146	475	525	700	800
Venezuela .....	729	850	865	900	950
Other 5/.....	55	70	90	92	92
<b>Total South America .....</b>	<b>26,571</b>	<b>54,070</b>	<b>39,930</b>	<b>46,242</b>	<b>40,442</b>
<b>Africa:</b>					
Angola .....	1,019	1,800	2,750	2,650	2,700
Cameroon 6/.....	182	560	675	835	875
Central African Republic .....	-	105	125	145	150
Congo, Republic of the 7/.....	613	1,380	900	750	750
Ethiopia .....	613	1,065	1,080	1,080	1,080
Guinea .....	120	195	235	235	235
Ivory Coast .....	1,210	2,578	3,200	2,000	2,500
Kenya .....	223	410	575	510	620
Malagasy Republic .....	634	825	815	1,000	1,000
Ruanda-Urundi 7/.....	-	600	400	375	350
Tanganyika .....	281	425	495	410	500
Togo .....	56	140	150	172	177
Uganda .....	754	1,950	1,907	2,095	2,100
Other 8/.....	213	393	446	331	373
<b>Total Africa .....</b>	<b>5,918</b>	<b>12,426</b>	<b>13,753</b>	<b>12,588</b>	<b>13,410</b>
<b>Asia and Oceania:</b>					
India .....	387	800	1,125	750	1,000
Indonesia .....	985	1,500	1,525	1,500	1,500
Yemen .....	70	90	90	90	90
Other 9/.....	275	581	820	880	885
<b>Total Asia and Oceania .....</b>	<b>1,717</b>	<b>2,971</b>	<b>3,560</b>	<b>3,220</b>	<b>3,475</b>
<b>Total world production .....</b>	<b>41,046</b>	<b>78,894</b>	<b>66,293</b>	<b>72,277</b>	<b>67,357</b>

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. 2/ 132.276 pounds each.

3/ Prior to 1958-59 included in other North America. 4/ Includes Guadeloupe, Hawaii, Jamaica, Martinique, Puerto Rico and Trinidad & Tobago. 5/ Includes Bolivia, British Guinea, Paraguay and Surinam. 6/ 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. 7/ Prior to 1959-60 Ruanda-Urundi shown in Republic of the Congo. 8/ Includes Cape Verde, Comores Islands, Dahomey, Gabon, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Republic of Congo, Sao Tome & Principe, Sierra Leone and Spanish Guinea. 9/ Includes Malaya, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, North Borneo, Papua & New Guinea, Philippines, 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 1962-63 with comparisons 1/

Continent and country	Average 1950/51- 1954/55	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1st estimate 1962-63
	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/
<b>North America:</b>					
Costa Rica .....	378	800	1,050	1,025	1,085
Cuba .....	49	200	100	200	200
Dominican Republic .....	372	460	375	475	400
El Salvador .....	1,087	1,475	1,350	1,650	1,500
Guatemala .....	905	1,400	1,300	1,425	1,500
Haiti .....	443	500	275	515	350
Honduras .....	167	300	225	300	300
Mexico .....	1,141	1,550	1,450	1,650	1,700
Nicaragua .....	313	325	443	390	440
Panama 3/ .....	-	25	20	25	30
Other 4/ .....	72	365	287	345	245
<b>Total North America .....</b>	<b>4,927</b>	<b>7,400</b>	<b>6,875</b>	<b>8,000</b>	<b>7,750</b>
<b>South America:</b>					
Brazil .....	14,730	37,000	22,000	28,000	22,000
Colombia .....	5,632	7,000	7,000	6,800	6,800
Ecuador .....	308	475	500	550	600
Peru .....	68	375	415	585	675
Venezuela .....	488	410	425	450	500
Other 5/ .....	52	44	40	41	41
<b>Total South America .....</b>	<b>21,278</b>	<b>45,304</b>	<b>30,380</b>	<b>36,426</b>	<b>30,616</b>
<b>Africa:</b>					
Angola .....	990	1,775	2,700	2,600	2,650
Cameroon 6/ .....	180	545	660	820	855
Central African Republic .....	-	95	120	140	145
Congo, Republic of the 7/ .....	595	1,365	850	700	700
Ethiopia .....	544	905	920	915	915
Guinea .....	110	180	225	220	220
Ivory Coast .....	1,137	2,530	3,150	1,950	2,450
Kenya .....	214	390	558	490	600
Malagasy Republic .....	569	750	725	910	910
Ruanda-Urundi 7/ .....	-	590	390	365	340
Tanganyika .....	274	420	485	400	490
Togo .....	57	138	148	170	175
Uganda .....	744	1,920	1,895	2,083	2,087
Other 8/ .....	211	355	406	299	341
<b>Total Africa .....</b>	<b>5,625</b>	<b>11,958</b>	<b>13,232</b>	<b>12,062</b>	<b>12,878</b>
<b>Asia and Oceania:</b>					
India .....	93	275	550	250	450
Indonesia .....	504	1,300	1,325	1,300	1,300
Yemen .....	60	80	80	80	80
Other 9/ .....	71	66	140	160	175
<b>Total Asia and Oceania .....</b>	<b>728</b>	<b>1,721</b>	<b>2,095</b>	<b>1,790</b>	<b>2,005</b>
<b>World exportable production .....</b>	<b>32,558</b>	<b>66,383</b>	<b>52,582</b>	<b>58,278</b>	<b>53,249</b>

1/ The coffee marketing season begins during the second half of the calendar year, starting in some countries like Brazil as early as July and in other countries about October 1. Exportable production represents total production minus consumption, except for Brazil prior to 1959-60 which was based upon "registrations" of current crop coffee minus port consumption and coast wise shipments. 2/ 132.276 pounds each. 3/ Prior to 1958-59 included in other North America. 4/ Includes Guadeloupe, Hawaii, Jamaica, Puerto Rico and Trinidad & Tobago. 5/ Includes Bolivia, British Guinea, Paraguay and Surinam. 6/ 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. 7/ Prior to 1959-60 Ruanda-Urundi shown in Republic of the Congo. 8/ Includes Cape Verde, Comores Islands, Dahomey, Gabon, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Republic of Congo, Sao Tome & Principe, Sierra Leone and Spanish Guinea. 9/ Includes New Caledonia, New Hebrides, North Borneo, Papua & New Guinea, Portuguese Timor and Vietnam.

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The Haitian Government reportedly is not seeking to increase production over the size of present "good year" crops, but to improve quality and at stabilizing annual production.

El Salvador's 1962-63 crop is estimated at 1.6 million bags total, with 1.5 million exportable. The 1962-63 Guatemalan crop is expected to total to about 1.7 million bags, with 1.5 million exportable.

Coffee production in Honduras is at record level. Further increases are expected.

Mexico's production continues to rise. Harvests in the Cordoba-Orizaba area of Veracruz increased from 20 to 30 percent. A recently announced coffee eradication plan would eliminate about 150,000 acres of coffee, or about 20 percent of the acreage.

Nicaraguan production for 1962-63 will exceed the 1961-62 crop. This is the "on" year in the production cycle, and government efforts to improve practices are expected to bolster yields. The 1962-63 crop in Panama will probably be slightly higher than for 1961-62.

South America: South America's 1962-63 total crop is estimated at 40.4 million bags, with 30.6 million exportable. This represents an exportable drop of 24 percent from 1961-62.

The 1962-63 crop for Brazil is now estimated at a total of 30 million bags. Exportable, at 22 million bags, shows a reduction of 21 percent from the 28 million in 1961-62. The main reduction is in the state of Sao Paulo and is due to severe drought in 1961 and eradication of poor yielding trees.

The 1962-63 crop in Colombia is expected to be about the same as in 1961-62. Colombian production has been stable for several years. The 1961-62 crops in the Departments of Caldas, Valle del Cauca, Tolime and Norte de Santander approximated the previous year's output. The Department of Antioquia had a bumper crop for 1961-62.

Total 1962-63 production for both Ecuador and Peru is estimated at 800,000 bags, with exportable at 600,000 bags in the former, and 675,000 in the latter. Most of the areas of Peru report good prospects due to favorable weather and good cultural practices. However, heavy insect and fungus damage and a shortage of fertilizers has been reported from Santa Cruz in the Department of Cajamarca. As the new trees begin to bear in Peru there will be a sizable increase in production.

Production is expected to rise this year in Venezuela. There has been adequate moisture, and good weather has caused much flowering.

Long-term plans of the Ministry of Agriculture call for a reduction in coffee areas of from 825,000 acres in 1961 to 725,000 in 1965. Nevertheless, production is expected to increase during this period, and will be reflected in greater domestic consumption.

Africa: The total 1962-63 crop is estimated at 13.4 million, with exportable at 12.9 million, an increase of 6.5 percent over 1961-62.

Angola's 1962-63 crop is estimated at 2.7 million bags, with an exportable of 2.65 million.

Cameroon production will probably be a little higher in 1962-63.

The crop in Ethiopia is estimated at 1,080,000 bags with an exportable of 915,000 bags. Exportable production has doubled in the past 10 years. Ethiopia has small carryovers. Coffee has been used as a food as well as a beverage. The fruit is often cooked in butter to make salted flat cakes. The green cherries are roasted, ground, salted and mixed with butter. The fresh parchment of the fruit is sometimes used as a vegetable, and the ground, roasted seed is used in desserts.

Ivory Coast production should show an increase over the 1961-62 crop, which was reduced by adverse weather. The Coffee Fund guarantees producers a minimum price and finances the warehousing of coffee by private exporters. The Fund then operates a compensation system, whereby exporters to the Franc zone are required to pay a certain amount to the Fund while the latter pays a premium or export subsidy to exporters selling elsewhere. Other Franc zone countries have similar arrangements.

Kenya and Tanganyika are expected to have sizable crop increases, while Uganda will have about the same size crop as in 1961-62. The drought of 1961 reduced the 1961-62 crop in Kenya. Production in Kenya has increased at an average of about 10 percent per year.

Coffee production for 1962-63 in the Malagasy Republic is estimated at a total of 1,000,000 bags and an exportable of 910,000 bags. It has about 500,000 acres in coffee.

Yields were very low in the main producing areas of Sierra Leone in 1961-62, due to dry weather. A more nearly normal crop is expected for 1962-63. The Sierra Leone Produce Marketing Board assumed responsibility for the purchase and export of the 1961-62 coffee crop.

Tanganyika's coffee acreage has doubled in the last 12 years. Much of this increase has been in only the past few years. Whereas production showed little change during the 1950's, there was a marked increase at the end of the 1961-62 season.

A record rainfall in 1961 is expected to help the 1962-63 crop in Uganda. Robusta accounts for about 93 percent of the total, and Arabica (primarily Bugisu) for 7 percent. No new estate coffee factories for dry processing are expected to be licensed this season; however up to 20 new estate factories for wet processing will probably be licensed.

Internal disturbances in Ruanda-Urundi and the Republic of the Congo will reduce output. Ruanda-Urundi's production is about evenly divided between Ruanda and Urundi.

Exportable production estimates for some of the smaller producing countries of Africa, with the year 1961-62 shown first and the year 1962-63 shown second, are: Cape Verde 2,000; (2,000) Comores Islands 1,000; (1,000), Dahomey 40,000; (40,000), Gabon 17,000; (19,000), Ghana 38,000; (43,000), Liberia 16,000; (16,000), Nigeria 18,000; (18,000), Republic of Congo 11,000; (11,000), Sao Tome & Principe 6,000; (6,000), Sierra Leone 40,000; (75,000), Spanish Guinea 110,000; (110,000).

Asia and Oceania: The 1962-63 crop in Asia and Oceania is estimated at a total of 3.5 million bags, while there will be 2.0 million bags exportable.

India's 1962-63 crop is expected to show a sizable increase over 1961-62. Both the Arabica, which accounts for two-thirds of total production, and Robusta crops were reduced in 1961-62. The state of Mysore is by far the largest producer of Arabica, while Robusta acreage is about evenly divided between Mysore and Kerala, with a smaller amount in Madras.

The 1962-63 crop in Indonesia will probably be about the same as for 1961-62. The large plantations have not been increasing their coffee acreage. Some of the older acreage is being put into rubber and tea.

Yemen's production has been stable in recent years. Interest in coffee cultivation has lagged recently, and the farmers have been content to continue harvesting from many trees that have passed their production peak.

A further rise in production is expected this year for the Philippines, as more new trees begin bearing. An increase is also expected for Papua and New Guinea. The Manokwari District of Netherlands New Guinea recently found coffee bean borers for the first time. The Agricultural Extension Service, however, urged rigid inspection of seed shipments from this District to prevent spreading to other areas.



World Trade

World trade of coffee increased slightly in 1961 over 1960, and set a record. Recorded exports totaled 44 million bags, up by 1.5 percent over 1960. On a percentage basis, there were slight declines by North and South America, and gains by Asia and Oceania. The Asian increase was due to higher recorded exports by Indonesia. Some further rise in trade is expected in 1962.

U. S. per capita consumption of coffee (on a green bean equivalent basis) is estimated at 15.7 pounds for 1962 by the Agricultural Marketing Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. There has been little change in U. S. per capita consumption in the past decade, despite a wide range in the retail price. Import requirements for the 1962 calendar year will probably be very near the 22.4 million bags in 1961.

COFFEE: Exports by continents as percentage of world exports

Continent	:Average: :1950-54:	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
	:Percent:	Percent:	Percent:	Percent:	Percent:	Percent:
North America.....	15.0	16.6	18.1	14.8	15.5	14.7
South America.....	66.6	56.1	54.7	59.7	55.8	54.6
Africa.....	16.4	23.9	24.9	23.1	26.2	26.7
Asia and Oceania.....	2.0	3.4	2.3	2.4	2.5	4.0
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Trade sources estimate that U. S. coffee roasting for the first 6 months of 1962 were at approximately 1.6 percent above the same period of 1961. Stocks at the beginning of 1962 totaled 2,815,000 bags, but had risen to 3,029,000 bags by March 31. Stocks have been near 3 million bags for the past 3 years.

Prices of Arabica have continued to weaken in recent months. Robusta prices have strengthened somewhat. New York spot prices in mid-June for Brazil's (Santos 4's) were 34.5 cents per pound compared with 37.5 cents a pound a year earlier, while Colombian Manizales prices were 39 cents per pound compared with 44 cents in mid-June 1961. The Ambriz Robusta price by mid-June 1962 had strengthened from 19.2 cents per pound from a year earlier to 21 cents per pound.

Costa Rican exports for the 1961-62 crop up to April 30, 1962, 805,690 bags, had been sold for immediate and future deliveries at an average f.o.b. price of 39 cents per pound. At the same date a year earlier 618,427 bags had been sold from the 1960-61 crop at an average f.o.b. price of 42.8 cents per pound.

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

Country of origin	Average:	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
	:1950-54:	:	:	:	:	:
	:Percent:	Percent:	Percent:	Percent:	Percent:	Percent:
Angola.....	: 2.8 :	3.5 :	3.7 :	3.5 :	3.4 :	4.2
Brazil.....	: 46.9 :	39.6 :	35.7 :	41.5 :	38.9 :	38.6
Colombia.....	: 17.0 :	13.3 :	15.1 :	15.3 :	13.7 :	12.8
El Salvador.....	: 3.5 :	3.9 :	3.7 :	3.3 :	3.2 :	3.3
Guatemala.....	: 2.9 :	2.9 :	3.3 :	3.3 :	3.1 :	2.9
Ivory Coast.....	: 3.3 :	4.7 :	5.3 :	4.1 :	5.7 :	5.8
Mexico.....	: 3.1 :	4.1 :	3.6 :	3.0 :	3.2 :	3.4
Republic of the Congo.....	: 1.8 :	3.1 :	3.3 :	3.7 :	3.9 :	2.8
Uganda.....	: 2.0 :	3.9 :	3.7 :	3.6 :	4.6 :	4.5

A soluble coffee processing plant, the largest food processing establishment in Guatemala has smaller export possibilities than in 1960-61. The plant declined to join 2 other local companies in an arrangement which would enable it to make better use of its underemployed plant facilities. Soluble coffee will continue to be exported, but at about one-half of the former level.

In 1961 some of Honduras coffee moved into export through neighboring countries. The flow of coffee in 1962 may be mostly through legal channels.

Harvests in Cordoba-Orizaba area of Mexico have been larger this year, increasing the activity of the processing plants. Stocks have piled up at times in Veracruz.

Nicaragua exported 349,423 bags of coffee in 1961, of which 208,850 were to the United States. Soluble coffee shipments during the year totaled 99,179 bags (on a green coffee equivalent basis) and practically all of these were to the United States.

The coffee growers of Boquete Province in Panama are putting up a large modern coffee beneficio near David. They are organized and are increasing production in an effort to get established in the European market. A new soluble plant is also being built in the Boquete uplands to process about 12,000 bags of coffee annually for instant coffee.

Marketing regulations for the 1962-63 crop in Brazil raises the contribution quota from \$22.00 per bag to \$23.00. As a compensation, the price to be received by producers has been disassociated from the price of the international market with a relation maintained between the export price and the minimum price guaranteed in the ports.

To maintain this relation, the Exchange Department of the Bank of Brazil is to adjust the "contribution quota" every time the variation of the exchange rate can affect the coffee quotation in the international market with the minimum prices guaranteed for the internal market being maintained. Quality coffees, 28 cents per pound for Rio coffees in the port of Victoria. In the new program, the Brazilian Coffee Institute guarantees the purchase of unexportable coffees from the beginning of the crop year. The limit on port stocks will be the same as last year, except that the port of Paranagua has been increased from 1 to 1.5 million bags.

Colombian exports of coffee for the 1961-62 crop year will probably be slightly below the 6,038,000 bags of the previous year. About 150,000 bags will be exported to non-quota markets. Ending stocks are expected to be near 7 million bags.

Peru's coffee exports during the past year were handled by some 26 firms. Two of these firms handled about 58 percent of the total, and 5 firms about 83 percent. Most of the exports were to the United States, West Germany, and Italy.

Exports of coffee from Venezuela in 1961 were the lowest since 1956, due to drought and increased consumption. Exports during calendar year 1962 are likely to recover.

Ethiopia will probably have exports in the 1961-62 year at about the same level of the 921,000 bags exported for the 1960-61 crop. Exports before World War II amounted to no more than 200,000 bags a year. The United States has been by far the largest importer of Ethiopian coffee. Prices on the New York spot basis averaged 55.9 cents a pound in 1956 and 33.7 cents for 1961.

The Ivory Coast has scheduled 100,000 metric tons for shipment to the French market in 1961-62. French demand has been weak recently, therefore, the Coffee Stabilization Fund is hopeful of marketing some of this to the United States. A soluble coffee plant has just recently started production, and plans shipments to all areas of Africa north of Brazzaville, and to the Near East.

Kenya is expected to export about 500,000 bags during 1961-62. Exports for 1960-61 amounted to 576,000 bags. The Coffee Board of Kenya hopes to spread its coffee market in Africa. The Board has made large amounts available at low prices in an effort to tap this source.

Malagasy exported 663,516 bags in calendar 1961, down slightly from the 670,033 bags of 1960. Of the 1961 total, France took 74.5 percent, while the United States took 14.3 percent. Coffee is Malagasy's largest export commodity, and in 1961 accounted for 29 percent of total export earnings.

A new board for coffee marketing was formed in Tanganyika in April, 1962. In the past 4 coffee associations or unions have done their own marketing. The United States has been the largest buyer of Tanganyika's coffee, followed by West Germany, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom.

The Uganda Marketing Board recently tightened its rules, because of what it termed as abuse of the system of incentives to secure greater export of coffee to new markets. Merchants sending coffee to new markets must now ship it direct from the Mombasa godowns if they wish to claim the L 10 (US\$28.00) per long ton rebate which is provided as an incentive. The Board says it has been reluctantly compelled to take this action, as "certain members" of the coffee trade have been bulking Uganda coffee with other coffees, or "switching" them and then claiming the rebate.

Stocks of coffee in India on January 1, 1962 amounted to 263,366 bags, mostly of the 1960-61 crop. This was a drop of 13 percent from the previous year. The Coffee Board sold 563,800 bags in 1961 for internal consumption. Exports in 1961 amounted to 509,000 bags.

Indonesia's recorded exports increased markedly in 1961. The United States replaced the United Kingdom as the leading importer. These 2 countries combined accounted for about 80 percent of total exports.

COFFEE: Exports, by country of origin, average 1950-54, annual 1957-61

Country of origin	Average 1950-54	1957	1958	1959	1960 <sup>1/</sup>	1961 <sup>2/</sup>
	1,000 bags <sup>3/</sup>	1,000 bags <sup>3/</sup>	1,000 bags <sup>3/</sup>	1,000 bags <sup>3/</sup>	1,000 bags <sup>3/</sup>	1,000 bags <sup>3/</sup>
<b>North America:</b>						
Costa Rica .....	368	491	769	722	778	827
Dominican Republic .....	323	361	429	365	487	366
El Salvador .....	1,101	1,399	1,341	1,386	1,492	1,431
Guatemala .....	919	1,060	1,205	1,403	1,351	1,255
Haiti .....	447	325	561	364	394	348
Honduras .....	142	174	189	255	258	212
Mexico .....	974	1,480	1,313	1,240	1,384	1,487
Nicaragua .....	306	367	382	273	363	350
Other <sup>4/</sup> .....	105	333	323	219	230	203
<b>Total North America .....</b>	<b>4,685</b>	<b>5,990</b>	<b>6,512</b>	<b>6,227</b>	<b>6,737</b>	<b>6,479</b>
<b>South America:</b>						
Brazil .....	14,699	14,319	12,883	17,436	16,819	16,970
Colombia .....	5,340	4,824	5,441	6,413	5,938	5,651
Ecuador .....	322	481	500	396	539	382
Peru .....	50	185	289	331	459	567
Venezuela .....	461	470	592	470	412	406
Other <sup>5/</sup> .....	5	16	16	27	31	33
<b>Total South America .....</b>	<b>20,877</b>	<b>20,295</b>	<b>19,721</b>	<b>25,073</b>	<b>24,198</b>	<b>24,009</b>
<b>Africa:</b>						
Angola .....	871	1,249	1,327	1,483	1,454	1,864
Cameroon .....	155	282	441	491	509	546
Central African Republic .....	72	74	90	98	99	125
Congo, Republic of the .....	549	1,117	1,176	1,557	1,666	1,250
Ethiopia <sup>6/</sup> .....	491	837	649	698	908	921
Guinea .....	100	161	171	239	267	300
Ivory Coast .....	1,034	1,687	1,900	1,741	2,449	2,563
Kenya .....	205	377	423	438	470	541
Malagasy Republic .....	603	805	797	632	670	664
Spanish Guinea .....	94	94	106	110	106	110
Tanganyika .....	281	313	376	332	421	428
Togo .....	47	102	76	193	62	153
Uganda .....	615	1,423	1,333	1,497	1,982	2,000
Other <sup>7/</sup> .....	33	120	137	177	277	300
<b>Total Africa .....</b>	<b>5,150</b>	<b>8,641</b>	<b>9,002</b>	<b>9,686</b>	<b>11,340</b>	<b>11,765</b>
<b>Asia &amp; Oceania:</b>						
India .....	57	224	248	240	272	529
Indonesia .....	416	849	454	634	687	1,091
Yemen .....	74	127	89	76	69	70
Other <sup>8/</sup> .....	68	60	55	60	64	67
<b>Total Asia &amp; Oceania .....</b>	<b>615</b>	<b>1,260</b>	<b>846</b>	<b>1,010</b>	<b>1,092</b>	<b>1,757</b>
<b>Grand total .....</b>	<b>31,327</b>	<b>36,186</b>	<b>36,081</b>	<b>41,996</b>	<b>43,367</b>	<b>44,010</b>

<sup>1/</sup> Revised. <sup>2/</sup> Preliminary. <sup>3/</sup> 132.276 pounds each. <sup>4/</sup> Includes Cuba, Guadeloupe, Hawaii, Jamaica, Panama, Puerto Rico and Trinidad & Tobago. <sup>5/</sup> Includes Bolivia, British Guinea and Surinam. <sup>6/</sup> Ethiopian year ending September 10 of year shown. <sup>7/</sup> Includes Cape Verde, Comores Islands, Dahomey, Gabon, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Republic of Congo, Sao Tome & Principe and Sierra Leone. <sup>8/</sup> Includes New Caledonia, New Hebrides, North Borneo, Papua & 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, and related information.

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