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A281.3689

F76

foreign agriculture circular

coffee

1-74, 9p. JAN. 1974.

FCOF 1-74
January 1974

PROCUREMENT SECTION
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WORLD COFFEE PRODUCTION LOW

(Statistics)

Summary

The 1973-74 world coffee crop is low, as unfavorable weather caused reductions in major producing areas. Total production is now estimated to be 65.5 million bags (132.276 pounds each), with an exportable production of 45.7 million bags. Exportable production, as considered in this report, represents total harvested production less domestic consumption in producing countries.

The current production estimate is 15 percent below the 1972-73 crop. Exportable production will be almost 21 percent lower than the revised 1972-73 estimate of 57.9 million bags. Stocks will be drawn down by about 10 million bags.

Severe frost in July 1972 reduced the Brazilian crop substantially especially in the State of Paraná. Drought in much of the equatorial belt was the main factor causing lower output for several major producers. The Ivory Coast was particularly hard hit. Colombia, the world's second largest producer, is harvesting a record crop.

Production

NORTH AMERICA. The 1973-74 production estimate has been reduced slightly, as El Salvador and Mexico have experienced unfavorable weather conditions. The output for Guatemala, however, is not expected to be larger than formerly forecast.

COSTA RICA is expected to have a record production for the 1973-74 season. All segments of the industry are optimistic in regard to the harvest as weather conditions remained favorable. Beginning this year, coffee statistics published by Costa Rica will include previously unregistered production in the total output. Local statistical calculations then will show a sizeable increase for domestic consumption.

EL SALVADOR had damage this year from heavy rains in some areas and a lack of early rains in other areas. The producing area continues relatively unchanged at about 140,000 hectares (350,000 acres). Increases in the future will come generally from heavier planting per unit of area and from better use of agricultural chemicals. The Government of El Salvador recently announced a 6-year program for financing new coffee plantings for producers of less than 2,000 quintals (about 1,500 bags). Only land which is above 500 meters in altitude and unsuitable by virtue of terrain for other crops can qualify for the program.

GUATEMALA is expected to have a good crop this year, provided there are not heavy rains and winds. Although lack of moisture delayed initial flowerings, evenly distributed rainfall later on prompted intensive flowering which is believed to offset the early reduction.

Anacafe, the national coffee growers association, and some individual growers say they intend to double production by 1978-79 through intensification of plantings. Such a goal will not be easy to accomplish due to lack of available labor and likely restrictions on fertilizer imports. The coffee berry borer remains a problem on the Pacific slopes where it started 2 years ago. Although Anacafe reports the incidence reduced, its presence has been accepted.

HONDURAS will have a decline in production for 1973-74 because of drought. A good rainy season this fall has reportedly revitalized coffee trees and gives promise of a return to higher production for 1974-75. More fertilizer is being used on coffee than ever before. New trees were planted in considerable numbers several years ago, and each year new production is being realized. Denser plantings are being recommended by the Honduras Coffee Institute as a way to reduce costs and promote production and efficiency.

The **JAMAICAN** coffee crop this year is about 10 percent lower than 1972-73. Excessive drought at flowering time followed by hurricane-force rains in October 1973 caused losses. The 5-year coffee improvement plan which began in 1969-70 has had some success in arresting the decline of the Jamaican coffee industry. The last trees to be planted under this program will be in 1974-75. The program called for 5,000 new acres of coffee to be planted in the 5-year period and the rehabilitation of 8,000 acres of existing coffee areas during the same period.

The goal of 5,000 metric tons of coffee per year by 1978-79 is not likely to be met as most coffee farms are too small, technical advice is lacking, and the majority of farmers are too old to actively engage in land rehabilitation.

A Japanese company has loaned the Coffee Industry Board funds to expand the production of Blue Mountain coffee to 650 new acres by 1976.

MEXICO will have a smaller crop this year due to plant exhaustion resulting from the preceding crop, in spite of favorable weather factors. The total crop area devoted to coffee production is 346,253 hectares (855,000 acres) with about 346 million trees in production. No new plantings have been, or will be, made within the near future. Currently, there are no plans for the establishment of new processing plants.

Coffee production for **NICARAGUA** is expected to recover well this year from the severe drought of 1972-73. Poor rainfall distribution for 1973-74 reduced production in the Pacific area, but good weather conditions in the north will bring enough outturn to offset losses elsewhere.

Growing conditions in **PANAMA** for the 1973-74 season have been extremely favorable and a record harvest of beans is anticipated. Drought took a toll on the 1972-73 harvest, causing a tight domestic situation. Imports have been made to alleviate the tightness, and imported coffee has been at a lower price than exports.

The drought in **TRINIDAD** reportedly not only killed some trees, but also severely damaged an estimated 60-70 percent of the total area under coffee, especially where the trees are grown without shade. Coffee industry officials have stated that these trees will need about 1 year to recover to their former yields. The Government of Trinidad and Tobago is continuing its efforts to increase coffee production through Government subsidies for planting coffee trees and fertilizer use.

SOUTH AMERICA. Coffee production for 1973-74 is estimated at 27.7 million bags—a decline from the 1972-73 year of 26 percent. The frost damage in Brazil caused the big reduction. Colombia is having an alltime record production due to favorable weather and new improved varieties coming into bearing.

The 1973-74 coffee crop for **BRAZIL** is now estimated at 15 million bags. Allowing for domestic consumption, exportable production is estimated at 6 million. The July 1972 frost as well as drought reduced the outturn sharply, especially for the State of Paraná.

Replanting is much in evidence in Brazil, and the financing provided will result in a greater percentage of higher yielding trees under 10 years of age in production with better cultural practices applied.

Flowering has been very good for the 1974-75 Brazilian crop. The size of this crop will be very dependent on damage from rust and Broca weevil damage as was true for the 1973-74 crop. Rust has caused serious damage in Paraná, Espirito Santo, and São Paulo, and if proper care is not given by spraying, there will be greater losses in the future.

COLOMBIA is expected to have a record crop in 1973-74. The increasing production reportedly reflects producer response to good coffee prices, expanded plantings of high yielding caturra varieties, and improved cultivation practices.

Sizable acreages of caturra are being planted in all areas. The 1973-74 year is also the heavy production year of the 2-year cycle. The present support price permits an adequate return to coffee producers, and considerable incentive for producers to expand plantings of caturra-type coffee which yields much more than traditional types. Plantings now underway and efforts to improve cultivation efficiency will continue to increase Colombian coffee production over the next 3-5 years.

The 1973-74 harvest in **ECUADOR** did not begin until 1 month later than normal due to the extended heavy rains which preceded the harvest, causing considerable reduction from the 1972-73 harvest.

There are an estimated 55,000 coffee growers in Ecuador today with a total area in coffee of 200,000 hectares (500,000 acres), but 70 percent of the producers have less than 5 hectares (12.5 acres). The Government has issued a 5-year plan for coffee (1973-1977) with a proposed expenditure of \$3.8 million to begin early in 1974. The program is to be carried out in Manabi Province where much of the country's poorer quality coffee is grown.

In order to increase the effectiveness of the program, the Province has been divided into three zones. In zone A, containing 2,200 farms with 8,000 hectares (20,000 acres), the program is largely one of replacing aged trees with improved varieties. In zone B, which has 2,800 producers with 8,500 hectares (21,000 acres), coffee trees will be replaced by higher yielding varieties while those in areas less well suited to coffee will be removed and the area replanted to corn, castorbeans, and other annual crops. In zone C, containing 280 farms and 5,000 hectares (12,500 acres), all of the coffee trees will be removed and the area converted to pastures for livestock production.

At present remunerative prices, however, it seems unlikely that producers will remove coffee trees. It seems more likely at this time that the \$3.8 million will be used to expand crop and livestock production in the coffee area, but not at the expense of very many coffee trees.

PERU is expected to have a 1973-74 crop very nearly the size of the 1972-73 crop. The Ministry of Agriculture is putting into effect an emergency plan for the renovation of coffee trees in Tingo Maria with insecticide applications and cultural improvement through technical assistance. Approximately 6,000 hectares (15,000 acres) were affected during recent months by land transferences under Agrarian Reform, actual abandonment in some cases, and intensive "Broca" attack.

Peruvian stocks of coffees are expected to remain at low levels until the 1974-75 crop is harvested. Reduced availability of low quality coffee for local consumption has raised retail prices on the domestic market.

VENEZUELAN prospects are for the harvest of a record crop for 1973-74, which follows the gradual upward trend in the size of the crop in recent years. Weather conditions were favorable and flowering was good for the harvest this year.

The Government of Venezuela continues to express an interest in increasing local coffee production. Funds are provided for research at experiment stations located in the Andean region.

AFRICA. Production of coffee for the 1973-74 year will be about 2 million bags below the previous year, primarily because of the drought reduced crop in the Ivory Coast.

A drop in production is expected for the **CAMEROONS** also after two successive large crops. Robusta production accounts for two-thirds of the crop.

After a record high 1972-73 output, the 1973-74 **IVORY COAST** crop is expected to be down by one-third. Some areas, particularly the Gagnoa area, are reporting declines in production by as much as 50 percent. The large drop in the 1973-74 crop is due to a period of dry weather which occurred during the flowering season which caused flowers already in bloom to fall off and the cherries not to set. However, few, if any, trees were killed. In addition, rains continued in the area later than usual which caused the coffee trees to rebloom, although they often did not set up, but only sapped the energy of the trees.

Although stocks increased sharply during the 1972-73 season, this did not cause much concern as the drop in 1973-74 production will draw down stocks. Producer prices for the 1973-74 season were increased by 14 percent over the previous season to reflect the state of the world coffee market.

The 1973-74 crop for **KENYA** is expected to fall short of the record 1972-73 crop. The Eastern Province, which accounted for a large part of the increased output in 1972-73, was affected by drought conditions throughout most of 1973. In other districts rainfall was only 30 percent of normal.

Also a lack of sufficient fertilizers for the 1973-74 crop is having an effect as well. Quality has been improved, and during the 1972-73 season clean coffee delivered and classified by the Coffee Board was up by 20.1 percent over 1971-72. In cooperation with the Department of Cooperative Development, the Ministry of Agriculture has intensified efforts, especially in the cooperative sector, to improve administration in areas such as crop estimates and marketing. Improving the overall efficiency of the industry is now gaining strength and should in the long term result in a progressively stronger coffee economy.

LIBERIA's 1973-74 coffee production is estimated at 11 percent more than the previous year. The Liberian Produce Marketing Corporation (LPMC) has established nurseries for growing seedling coffee trees, however during 1973-74, no new seedlings were started. While coffee can be grown in most parts of the country, production tends to be concentrated in Lofa County. The Board increased its producer prices on September 1, 1973.

In **NIGERIA** the 1973-74 coffee crop will be down. Coffee continues its neglected status among the cash crops. There have been no planting or rehabilitation programs of note in the past year. About 90 percent of the coffee acreage belongs to farmers with small holdings, and Robusta accounts for over 90 percent of all coffee produced. About 75 percent of the area devoted to coffee is in the Western State where the marketing board does not purchase coffee. Coffee production advocates believe that the lack of an organized market is a major reason for coffee farms being neglected and that all appropriate State marketing boards should add coffee to the products they handle.

The relatively large production expected for 1973-74 in **SIERRA LEONE** presents no marketing problem. The relatively good prices have brought more coffee forward. Almost all of the coffee grown in Sierra Leone is of the Robusta type. Yields per tree are very low due to unimproved varieties and the lack of adequate fertilization. The Government continues to encourage upgrading of existing plantings as opposed to new plantings and expanded acreage. Although coffee is produced in Sierra Leone on over 175,000 acres, it is only grown as a "pure stand" on less than 70,000 acres. Production is centered in the Central and Eastern Provinces with the Kenema District of the Eastern Province (adjacent to Liberia) accounting for about 105,000 acres.

Lack of moisture in the producing areas will result in a lower production in 1973-74 for **ZAIRE**. Coffee is grown over wide areas of Zaire but plantings are concentrated in the Equateur, Oriental, and Kivu Provinces. All of the Arabica production is concentrated in the Kivu Province. All coffee produced in Zaire is sold to the National Coffee Office whose agents are located in the producing areas and deal directly with brokers.

ASIA AND OCEANIA. A slight increase in production is expected for 1973-74.

INDIA'S coffee crop for 1973-74 is expected to be about the same as that for 1972-73. Rains were generally helpful for good blossoming and the 1973 monsoon was very active and brought heavy rains and high winds at times in all the coffee growing areas during July and August. This caused some berry dropping but the development of the crop was generally satisfactory.

The Coffee Board has increased its research and extension services to improve and diversify small holdings, to encourage replantings of old disease susceptible plants to disease tolerant varieties, to minimize per acre expenditure without reducing production, to restrain diseases, and to improve coffee quality.

In the past, the Board has helped growers with short-and long-term loans for intensive cultivation. Higher prices have helped Indian growers with better returns and consequently more funds will be available for replanting old areas.

The Board has plans to improve production of coffee particularly on small Robusta and Arabica holdings by providing soil testing facilities, assuring growers a minimum amount of fertilizers, and limiting the size of small holdings.

An agricultural census of coffee estates in India is being conducted by the Board to assemble correct and comprehensive data on coffee estates in the country concerning area, number of plants, and age-wise distribution of plants.

Weather improved for the 1973-74 **INDONESIAN** crop, especially for the second half of 1973. A credit of US\$3.07 million from the International Coffee Organization was recently signed to finance the diversification program. Of this amount US\$2.81 million will be used to finance the conversion of 3,300 hectares (8,150 acres) of coffee land in Lampung into cloves, and US\$260,000 is to be used for an economic study of coffee production in Indonesia.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA is expected to have a further increase in production for 1973-74. Under the Improvement Plan approximately 20,000 acres of new plantings are to be brought into production over the next 2 years. Major emphasis is to be placed on areas with few or no alternative cash cropping opportunities, particularly in the Southern Highlands. How-

ever, increased demand for Robusta coffee has prompted increased plantings of this variety in the coastal areas, particularly in the Morobe/Madang, Sepik, Gulf, and Milne Bay districts. On the basis of expansion plans, Papua New Guinea coffee production is expected to rise to about 833,000 bags by 1976-77. The 20,000-acre expansion planned will be entirely in the village and small-holder areas.

Other Developments

Some of the major producing countries—Brazil, Colombia, Ivory Coast, and Portugal (for Angola)—have been attempting to establish a coffee marketing company to influence export supplies and prices. These countries also have taken a lead in trying to get other exporting countries to set aside stocks amounting to 10 percent of their exports. These programs so far do not seem to have had much effect, as importers had built up stocks in anticipation of such actions as well as a reduced crop.

A big reduction in exports by Brazil is expected for the January-June 1974 period. In December, it was announced that such exports will be held to 5.1 million bags, compared to 9.1 million in the same period a year earlier. Brazil plans to receive just as much return from coffee exports, or maybe more, in calendar 1974 than in 1973. However, press reports continue that Brazil will import sizable amounts in 1974. Such imports would probably be lower grade coffees for domestic consumption to allow more exports of Brazilian produced coffee.

Brazil announced in late December that it was raising green coffee prices by 13.3 percent and soluble coffee prices by a similar amount. The Government also said it would increase internal support prices to coffee growers by 15 percent and make financing available to farmers for planting coffee seedlings. These incentives are expected to encourage coffee plantings in an effort to increase production which has been lowered by serious frosts.

The Government of Colombia is expected to make a special effort to increase coffee sales in order to keep some of the expected record crop out of stocks. A special effort is likely to expand Colombia's trade with the socialistic countries which declined considerably during the past 3 years when Colombia's foreign exchange position improved and the need for barter imports was lessened.

A new domestic consumption/promotion program has been set up jointly by the Mexican Chamber of Processing Industries and by the local Roaster's Association. The current export policy of the Mexican Government is to continue to respect all commitments undertaken with U.S. importers and to direct any production increase largely to Eastern Europe as well as to Japan, the Soviet Union, and People's Republic of China.

While there have been no recent changes in the Kenya Government's coffee policies, more emphasis is being given to research and extension services. In cooperation with the Department of Cooperative Development, the Kenyan Ministry of Agriculture has intensified efforts, especially in the cooperative sector, to improve administration in such areas as crop estimates and marketing.

Exports of coffee from Zaire during the 1973-74 year may be down by 20 percent from those of 1972-73. The drop in exports can be attributed to reduced production and also the difficulties of moving coffee from the producing areas to Kinshasa. Due to the lack of moisture, the water level of the river has been considerably reduced, thereby preventing boat traffic from the coffee production areas to the markets.

The Indian Coffee Board has participated in important trade fairs abroad—the Poznan Fair in Poland, the Barcelona Fair in Spain, the Izmir Trade Fair in Turkey, and the Indian Exhibition in Singapore. Indian coffee is being advertised in trade magazines in the United States, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Italy, France, Belgium, and Switzerland. The Board is opening new coffee depots in India and has begun selling blended coffee powder throughout the country at a fixed price, hoping to attract more people to the coffee drinking habit.

Indonesia has also attempted to improve efficiency and control of coffee marketing. The Department of Trade classified exporters into various groups based on their exporting capacity, and merged the small exporters into a regional company called PT. Kopi.

COFFEE, GREEN:

TOTAL PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES
IN THOUSANDS OF BAGS ^{2/}- AVERAGE 1964-65/1968-69, ANNUAL 1969-70/1973-74 ^{1/}

REGION AND COUNTRY	AVERAGE 1964-65/1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
NORTH AMERICA:						
COSTA RICA.....	1,135	1,400	1,250	1,350	1,335	1,465
CUBA.....	492	500	475	475	425	500
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.....	594	640	700	715	720	750
EL SALVADOR.....	2,028	2,500	2,170	2,600	2,100	2,000
GUADELOUPE.....	6	1	1	1	1	1
GUATEMALA.....	1,788	1,750	1,840	2,100	2,250	2,200
HAITI.....	514	465	550	575	550	600
HONDURAS.....	436	550	570	700	775	700
JAMAICA AND DEP.....	21	20	20	24	22	20
MARTINIQUE.....	4	1	1	1	1	1
MEXICO.....	2,810	3,075	3,200	3,400	3,700	3,400
NICARAGUA.....	522	565	650	700	570	650
PANAMA.....	78	83	75	88	82	94
TRINIDAD-TOBAGO.....	61	43	69	49	50	40
US-HAWAII.....	46	28	31	21	22	20
US-PUERTO RICO.....	267	170	240	150	200	190
TOTAL.....	10,801	11,791	11,842	12,949	12,803	12,631
SOUTH AMERICA:						
BOLIVIA.....	100	165	85	85	85	85
BRAZIL.....	21,440	19,000	9,750	23,600	25,500	15,000
COLOMBIA.....	7,860	8,450	7,800	7,200	8,600	9,500
Ecuador ^{1/}	968	660	1,300	1,100	1,100	900
GUYANA.....	17	18	11	10	12	10
PARAGUAY.....	54	50	33	58	53	55
PERU.....	866	940	990	1,030	1,030	1,000
SURINAM.....	8	6	3	3	3	3
VENEZUELA.....	783	900	900	950	1,100	1,150
TOTAL.....	32,097	30,189	20,872	34,036	37,483	27,703
AFRICA:						
ANGOLA.....	3,140	3,300	3,300	3,400	3,500	3,600
BURUNDI.....	246	240	350	400	350	350
CAMBODIA.....	1,054	1,200	1,150	1,250	1,350	1,125
CAPE VERDE ISLANDS.....	2	2	1	1	1	1
CENT AFRICAN REP.....	159	200	160	175	180	190
COMORO ISLANDS.....	3	3	3	2	2	2
CONGO, BRAZZAVILLE.....	15	15	15	14	14	12
DAHOMY.....	22	15	15	15	15	13
EQUATORIAL GUINEA.....	131	120	120	115	115	105
ETHIOPIA.....	1,744	2,000	2,100	2,150	2,300	2,200
GABON.....	17	20	15	10	15	13
GHANA.....	73	95	75	80	80	85
GUINEA.....	156	200	150	100	125	115
IVORY COAST.....	3,605	4,600	4,000	4,475	5,050	3,500
KENYA.....	784	900	1,000	1,000	1,200	1,030
LIBERIA.....	61	75	85	70	85	95
MALAGASY REPUBLIC.....	948	830	1,300	965	1,000	1,000
NIGERIA.....	40	50	90	70	75	70
RWANDA.....	179	145	260	250	225	240
SAO TOME-PRINCIPE.....	6	4	3	2	2	2
SIERRA LEONE.....	92	90	125	95	140	150
TANZANIA.....	788	775	950	850	800	800
TOGO.....	194	220	200	200	200	180
UGANDA.....	2,707	3,350	3,000	2,650	2,850	2,900
ZAIKE (CONGO-K).....	965	1,100	1,350	1,300	1,380	1,320
TOTAL.....	17,131	19,549	19,817	19,839	21,054	19,098
ASIA:						
INDIA.....	1,199	1,150	1,900	1,200	1,590	1,600
INDONESIA.....	2,000	2,200	2,350	2,250	2,700	2,750
MALAYSIA.....	131	63	60	63	65	67
PHILIPPINES.....	725	815	840	835	850	890
PORTUGUESE TIMOR.....	45	50	50	65	65	60
VIETNAM SOUTH.....	55	50	50	50	50	50
YEMEN.....	70	60	60	60	60	60
TOTAL.....	4,225	4,388	5,310	4,523	5,380	5,477
OCEANIA:						
NEW CALEDONIA.....	34	34	18	25	25	25
NEW GUINEA.....	203	408	460	480	525	542
NEW HEBRIDES.....	4	3	2	2	2	2
TOTAL.....	241	445	480	507	552	569
WORLD TOTAL.....	64,494	66,362	58,321	71,854	77,272	65,478

^{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 1964-65/1968-69, ANNUAL 1969-70/1973-74 ^{1/}
IN THOUSANDS OF BAGS ^{2/}

REGION AND COUNTRY	AVERAGE 1964-65/1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
NORTH AMERICA:						
COSTA RICA.....	1,000	1,250	1,095	1,190	1,165	1,285
CUBA.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.....	429	451	505	490	490	515
EL SALVADOR.....	1,893	2,350	2,015	2,440	1,935	1,530
GUADELOUPE.....	1	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/
GUATEMALA.....	1,567	1,510	1,550	1,845	1,950	1,950
HAITI.....	339	260	350	370	345	395
HONDURAS.....	347	445	460	575	645	565
JAMAICA AND DEP.....	8	5	1	2	---	---
MARTINIQUE.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
MEXICO.....	1,520	1,575	1,680	1,835	2,100	1,800
NICARAGUA.....	468	495	570	615	480	555
PANAMA.....	19	18	9	23	20	27
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.....	49	33	53	27	30	20
US-HAWAII.....	15	---	---	---	---	---
US-PUERTO RICO.....	10	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL.....	7,664	8,391	8,328	9,412	9,200	8,922
SOUTH AMERICA:						
BOLIVIA.....	38	55	65	65	65	65
BRAZIL.....	13,589	10,250	1,500	14,850	16,500	6,000
COLOMBIA.....	6,624	7,080	6,390	5,750	7,100	7,950
ECUADOR ^{4/}	773	450	1,080	875	860	650
GUYANA.....	2	2	---	---	---	---
PARAGUAY.....	41	25	13	43	38	40
PERU.....	664	720	760	800	800	770
SURINAM.....	3	3	1	1	1	1
VENEZUELA.....	231	285	265	300	430	450
TOTAL.....	21,965	18,870	10,074	22,684	25,794	15,926
AFRICA:						
ANGOLA.....	3,081	3,200	3,200	3,300	3,400	3,500
BURUNDI.....	241	235	345	395	345	345
CAMEROON.....	1,024	1,170	1,125	1,220	1,320	1,095
CAPE VERDE ISLANDS.....	2	1	---	---	---	---
CENT AFRICAN REP.....	154	195	150	165	170	180
COMORO ISLANDS.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
CONGO, BRAZZAVILLE.....	18	14	14	13	13	11
DAHOMEY.....	18	13	14	14	14	12
EQUATORIAL GUINEA.....	121	110	115	110	110	100
ETHIOPIA.....	1,331	1,375	1,450	1,490	1,630	1,520
GABON.....	17	18	14	9	14	12
GHANA.....	60	81	62	67	67	70
GUINEA.....	143	190	145	95	120	110
IVORY COAST.....	3,553	4,535	3,950	4,400	4,975	3,425
KENYA.....	764	880	988	973	1,172	1,000
LIBERIA.....	59	70	80	65	80	90
MALAGASY REPUBLIC.....	842	710	1,175	835	865	860
NIGERIA.....	42	30	65	55	60	55
RWANDA.....	172	135	255	245	220	235
SAO TOME-PRINCIPE.....	5	2	1	1	1	1
SIERRA LEONE.....	82	85	120	90	135	145
TANZANIA.....	773	760	930	830	780	780
TOGO.....	189	217	197	197	197	177
UGANDA.....	2,693	3,335	2,985	2,830	2,830	2,880
ZAIRE (CONGO,K).....	915	1,025	1,150	1,200	1,265	1,200
TOTAL.....	16,298	18,387	18,531	18,600	19,784	17,804
ASIA:						
INDIA.....	507	410	1,150	435	830	815
INDONESIA.....	1,588	1,500	1,450	1,320	1,650	1,625
MALAYSIA.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
PHILIPPINES.....	---	---	22	---	---	---
PORTUGUESE TIMOR.....	40	45	40	60	60	55
VIETNAM SOUTH.....	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/
YEMEN.....	61	50	50	50	50	50
TOTAL.....	2,196	2,005	2,712	1,865	2,590	2,545
OCEANIA:						
NEW CALEDONIA.....	28	19	8	15	15	15
NEW GUINEA.....	185	404	456	474	519	535
NEW HEBRIDES.....	4	2	1	1	1	1
TOTAL.....	217	425	465	490	535	551
WORLD TOTAL.....	48,340	48,078	40,110	53,051	57,903	45,748

^{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.

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, 1968-72

(In percent)

Continent and country	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
North America:					
Costa Rica	32.4	29.4	31.6	26.3	25.7
Dominican Republic	10.9	11.6	12.1	9.4	7.2
El Salvador	43.5	43.1	48.7	40.7	48.8
Guatemala	33.0	31.9	34.6	31.2	31.6
Haiti	38.9	44.0	31.5	52.3	27.8
Honduras	12.0	11.1	15.2	13.2	18.2
Mexico	6.3	5.3	6.0	4.6	5.6
Nicaragua	14.0	13.0	18.0	15.6	N.A.
South America:					
Brazil	41.2	35.2	34.3	26.6	24.9
Colombia	62.9	62.4	66.0	55.1	49.2
Ecuador	17.8	17.0	24.3	16.4	16.4
Peru	4.1	3.6	4.2	4.3	1.5
Venezuela	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5
Africa:					
Angola	45.3	34.5	31.9	33.1	27.6
Cameroon	27.0	20.2	N.A.	25.4	27.0
Ethiopia	59.3	59.6	61.5	56.5	48.4
Ivory Coast	34.2	25.5	33.2	33.3	25.8
Kenya	22.2	26.6	31.1	26.7	27.3
Malagasy Republic	30.8	28.4	27.2	26.5	27.8
Tanzania	16.7	15.4	18.5	13.1	18.9
Uganda	54.6	55.8	58.3	58.7	60.9
Asia and Oceania:					
India	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.4
Indonesia	6.1	7.0	6.4	4.5	4.6

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 1972

(In bags) 1/

Country of destination	Angola	Brazil	Colombia	Guatemala	Ivory Coast	Mexico
Europe:						
Austria	---	101,325	150	1,783	---	---
Belgium-Luxembourg	26,967	305,833	118,833	76,883	667	6,350
Bulgaria	---	4,000	---	---	---	---
Czechoslovakia	---	155,580	21,417	---	---	---
Denmark	5,617	687,500	104,283	13,017	---	1,000
Finland	8,783	276,800	249,150	67,550	---	1,050
France	216,300	694,933	130,950	15,550	991,750	29,567
Germany East	---	379,650	49,533	---	---	---
Germany West	51,800	835,133	1,666,050	455,850	198,067	101,167
Greece	---	7,207	---	---	---	---
Hungary	---	92,990	3,333	24,633	95,367	---
Iceland	---	25,150	---	---	---	---
Italy	6,750	2,447,233	67,317	26,617	315,600	58,483
Netherlands	291,600	822,917	314,033	192,633	18,317	16,100
Norway	2,517	462,800	68,950	26,900	---	---
Poland	16,667	204,530	67,167	94,150	---	---
Portugal	306,367	---	---	---	---	---
Rumania	8,333	---	---	---	---	---
Spain	222,933	413,317	400,517	13,167	---	75,633
Sweden	1,367	956,566	321,383	27,967	---	---
Switzerland	42,433	196,337	16,367	21,500	---	93,317
United Kingdom	88,600	500,433	42,900	16,483	---	5,083
USSR	---	233,326	---	---	---	---
Yugoslavia	---	306,133	99,000	583	---	500
Others	---	135,999	---	---	---	---
Total	1,297,034	10,245,692	3,741,333	1,075,266	1,619,768	388,250
North America:						
Canada	184,250	276,448	66,650	21,800	---	17,667
United States	1,220,133	6,010,883	2,525,333	689,217	897,867	1,130,167
Others	---	---	---	---	---	583
Total	1,404,383	6,287,331	2,591,983	711,017	897,867	1,148,417
South America	---	383,653	167,216	---	---	---
Africa	178,900	71,943	---	4,250	68,450	583
Asia and Oceania	67,017	486,659	110,833	104,299	307,533	67
Not specified	250	---	3,301	---	155,267	---
Grand total	2,947,584	17,475,278	6,614,666	1,894,832	3,048,885	1,537,317

1/ Bags of 60 kilograms or 132.276 pounds.

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



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