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# foreign agriculture circular

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PROCUREMENT SECTION

## coffee

FCOF 3-73  
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## WORLD COFFEE PRODUCTION WILL DECLINE ALMOST 9 PERCENT IN 1973-74

### Summary

The Foreign Agricultural Service's first estimate of the 1973-74 world coffee crop is 66.9 million bags, with exportable production estimated at 46.9 million bags. This is substantially below current estimated world import demand of 54 million bags and will probably cause a sharp drawdown in world stocks. As considered here, exportable production represents total harvested production less domestic consumption in the producing countries.

The current projected decline is primarily attributable to the July 1972 frost in Brazil. Brazil's State of Parana incurred most of the frost damage, and current production is estimated at only about 5 million bags. The trees in Sao Paulo were comparatively unscathed by the frost and with extensive use of fertilizers and pruning, production is expected to be relatively good.

Some estimates for 1972-73 have been revised, so that world production is now estimated at 73.2 million bags, with exportable production estimated at 53.8 million bags.

The International Coffee Agreement (ICA) was extended on April 14, 1973, for 2 years (beginning October 1, 1973) but without any economic provisions.

World coffee exports jumped 7 percent to a new record in 1972.

Rising wholesale prices in 1973 for the different types of green coffee reached levels not attained since record prices in 1954.

### Production

**North America.** The initial 1973-74 production estimate, based on flowerings, is for an 8 percent increase over the revised 1972-73 estimate. El Salvador, Guatemala, and Mexico are each expected to raise their production by at least 200,000 bags, while pro-

duction in Costa Rica and Nicaragua is likely to increase about 100,000 bags each — assuming average weather conditions during flowering.

Several offsetting revisions have been made in the production estimates for the 1972-73 harvest, based on the latest available information. The net result is a slight decline in the overall estimate to 12.4 million bags. Despite rising domestic consumption, exportable production in 1973-74 should increase almost 800,000 bags over the revised estimate for 1972-73.

**Costa Rica** could have a record crop of 1.4 million bags for the 1973-74 harvest, if the rains start immediately after the blooms have dropped and the fruit starts to develop. There is excellent flowering and recent rains may indicate the drought in major coffee producing areas is over and the wet season is starting.

A preliminary forecast of **Guatemala's** production in 1973-74 is 2.2 million bags — high, but not a record, because of the undesirable distribution of rain which will cause a very short but intensive harvest, requiring much and timely hand labor to prevent the mature berries from falling to the ground. Production for 1972-73 has been revised upward to 1.8 million bags but still down from the 1971-72 level because of the delayed rainy season and prolonged drought in 1972.

Preliminary estimates for **Mexico's** 1973-74 crop are for a record 3.9 million bags as a result of better cultural practices and increased use of fertilizers, consistent with favorable world prices and a rising production trend with the Government's encouragement.

Assuming average weather conditions, **Nicaragua** forecasts a 1973-74 crop of about 700,000 bags. The production estimate for 1972-73 has been increased 13 percent to 650,000 bags, despite some adverse affects by the prevailing drought.

Production prospects for **Honduras'** 1973-74 har-

vest will be determined by the continuation or conclusion of the 2-year-old drought, which in April caused the Government to declare a disaster situation in certain regions. Coffee has been less affected than other crops because of the normal humidity at higher altitudes.

However, coffee growers are pessimistic about the value of fertilizers and insecticides in view of a water shortage so critical the coffee cannot be washed. Thus, with the possibility of only one flowering in some areas because of the drought, the preliminary forecast is 650,000 bags for 1973-74. The production estimate for 1972-73 has been raised to 675,000 bags, based upon more recent information.

Coffee production in **El Salvador** for 1973-74 should return to a more normal level of 2.5 million bags, assuming reasonably good weather prevails throughout the coffee year. Late rains and heavy winds apparently had a more adverse effect on production in 1972-73 than anticipated. Accordingly, the 1972-73 estimate has been decreased by 300,000 bags to 2.2 million bags.

**South America.** South American coffee production in 1973-74 is expected to drop about 20 percent from the revised 1972-73 estimate of 35.2 million bags. A decline of this magnitude more than outweighs increased production in other parts of the world. The smaller production in prospect is primarily the result of the July 1972 frost in Brazil, but could be further complicated by the prevailing drought in Colombia. Exportable production will, of course, be sharply lower for the year.

**Brazil's** 1973-74 frost-damaged crop is preliminarily estimated at 16.5 million bags. A crop of this size would be the eighth crop in a row to produce less than estimated disappearance. In 1973-74, disappearance is expected to reach 27 million bags — 18 million bags for export and 9 million bags for domestic consumption. As was the case in the earlier years, the deficit in supply in 1973-74 will be met by further drawdowns in stocks.

Parana was the State hit hardest by the frost, although less than 5 percent of the trees are estimated to have been seriously damaged or killed outright. Numerous small flowerings instead of the normal one or two large ones indicate a poor quality crop may be expected, since the cherries will be harvested as a mixture of green, half-ripe, ripe, and dried. As a result of abundant rains and warm weather following the July 1972 frost, the trees are well leafed-out, and the very good vegetative growth promises a good-sized crop in 1974.

The State of Sao Paulo was not nearly as affected by the frost but the majority of the trees are in the "off year" of the biannual crop cycle. However, extensive applications of fertilizer and pruning of trees seem to have interrupted the trees' physiological pat-

tern and a good crop is expected. Very good vegetative conditions in this State also indicate a good-sized crop may be expected next year, provided adequate weather conditions prevail until May 1974.

Brazil's 1972-73 crop estimate has been increased 700,000 bags to 23.7 million bags, since rain damage during September-October 1972 is reported to have been less than originally estimated.

The outlook for **Colombia's** 1973-74 crop is less certain than in most years due to the intense drought which has plagued much of the country. Assuming average weather conditions prevail during the rest of the year, with higher prices as an incentive for better management and increased fertilizer usage, production for 1973-74 is initially estimated at 8.2 million bags.

Coffee production in **Peru** appears to be increasing at a very slow rate of about 2-3 percent annually. The industry is in a transitional period from privately owned plantations and small farms to a production and service cooperative system. Difficulties inherent in adjusting to the new system and a shortage of labor as former migrant workers now cultivate their own plots, create uncertainties which may affect future production.

**Ecuador's** 1973-74 crop is preliminarily expected to be 1 million bags, based on anticipated damage and losses caused by the prolonged 1973 winter rainy season.

**Africa.** A severe drought in West Africa could have a serious impact on Africa's 1973-74 coffee output. A number of countries are expected to have lower production — especially the Ivory Coast — but increased production in the Republic of Zaire, Ethiopia, and several small producing countries should partially offset the expected decline. Africa's 1972-73 production is now estimated at 20 million bags — reflecting a 200,000-bag increase in the Ivory Coast's coffee production.

Coffee production in **Kenya** for the 1973-74 season is provisionally estimated at 950,000 bags, provided recent wage increases are sufficient inducement to attract the necessary labor for the harvest.

Preliminary projections for the 1973-74 crop in the **Republic of Zaire** indicate production could reach 1.45 million bags if the weather is favorable and the Government responds to requests for price increases.

**Asia and Oceania.** Preliminary reports from both India and Indonesia for 1973-74 indicate increased production over revised 1972-73 levels.

Coffee production in **India** could be 1.6 million bags for 1973-74 if average weather conditions prevail during the next few months. The 1972-73 crop is now estimated at 1.4 million bags, a decline of 5 percent due to some unseasonal rains which caused berry damage and delays in picking and processing the coffee.

The outlook for **Papua and New Guinea** coffee



production is continued expansion following large plantings of new trees by indigenous growers during 1969-70 and 1970-71. With current high prices and unrestricted exports, it is clear that all available coffee will be harvested this season and in 1973-74.

### **Other Developments**

**Coffee Rust.** During the past year, coffee rust fungus (*Hemileia vastatrix*) has spread rapidly throughout the coffee-intensive States of Parana and Sao Paulo. In Parana, hot weather and frequent heavy rains are conducive to the propagation and spread of the disease, and the level of infection ranges from moderate to severe, in terms of leaves affected. Perhaps because its cooler, dryer weather inhibits the fungus development, Sao Paulo has suffered only a moderate degree of infection and the trees have not been affected as severely as in Parana.

Although there is no evidence the disease has substantially affected the current harvest, the long-term outlook is reduced production, since the effect of rust is a gradual impairment of the tree's productive capacity. Some sources in Brazil have conceded an inability to eradicate the disease or prevent its further spread, and the rust control program is not going well. The farmers are apparently unconvinced the threat warrants the considerable expense of applying chemical sprays and are, instead, waiting for visible damage to occur, while trying to reduce costs and maximize profits.

Development of rust-resistant varieties is well advanced and the IBC has redirected its efforts to raising productivity levels through farmer education, so they can afford the additional expense of combating rust. But under the best of circumstances, it still takes several years to effect the changeover of a significant segment of the tree population to the new methods and varieties. It therefore seems inevitable that within the next 5 years Brazil will suffer declining production in those areas where climatic conditions are most favorable to the disease — perhaps 20-25 percent of the total coffee area.

**International Coffee Agreement Extended.** The International Coffee Organization concluded its Council meetings April 14, 1973, with the adoption of a resolution extending the 1968 Agreement for 2 years — until September 30, 1975. The extension, however, deletes all the economic provisions previously contained in the 1962 and 1968 Agreements relating to export quotas and limitations, indicator prices, and export/import control mechanisms (certificates of origin and re-export, export and transit stamps, and Annex B regulations).

Thus, from October 1, 1973, the world coffee market will be free from artificial restraints and the extended ICA will act only as a center for compiling and disseminating statistical information, and as a forum for the negotiation of a new ICA with economic provisions more attuned to the evolving coffee situation.

Articles in the Agreement covering the coffee Promotion and Diversification Funds were also deleted. The Promotion Committee voted to dissolve itself, liquidate its Promotion Fund and return the money to contributing producer countries. A special session of the Council on April 24 failed, however, to reach a decision on the liquidation of the Coffee Diversification Fund now amounting to some \$25-\$30 million. The next Council session is tentatively scheduled for the week of September 24 and will take up the Diversification Fund problem again.

**World Exports.** World coffee exports rose to 57.9 million bags in 1972 from the revised 1971 estimate of 54.1 million bags. All the continents contributed to the higher world figure, but South America, and Brazil in particular, was most responsible for the record output.

**Wholesale Prices.** Wholesale prices for Arabica coffees were sharply higher in the first 4 months of 1973, compared with 1972, and are near the record levels attained in 1954. Robusta prices were only moderately higher — apparently reflecting ample supplies in producing countries.

COFFEE, GREEN: TOTAL PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES - 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
<b>NORTH AMERICA:</b>						
COSTA RICA.....	1,135	1,400	1,250	1,350	1,335	1,420
CUBA.....	492	500	475	475	475	500
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.....	594	640	700	715	715	700
EL SALVADOR.....	2,028	2,500	2,170	2,600	2,200	2,500
GUADELOUPE.....	6	1	1	1	1	1
GUATEMALA.....	1,788	1,750	1,840	2,100	1,800	2,180
HAITI.....	514	465	550	575	550	550
HONDURAS.....	436	550	570	650	675	650
JAMAICA AND DEP.....	21	20	20	24	18	20
MARTINIQUE.....	4	1	1	1	1	1
MEXICO.....	2,810	3,075	3,200	3,400	3,700	3,900
NICARAGUA.....	522	565	650	700	600	700
PANAMA.....	78	83	75	93	90	90
TRINIDAD-TORASO.....	61	43	69	63	63	50
US-HAWAII.....	46	28	31	21	20	20
US-PUERTO RICO.....	267	170	240	150	200	190
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>10,801</b>	<b>11,791</b>	<b>11,842</b>	<b>12,904</b>	<b>12,443</b>	<b>13,472</b>
<b>SOUTH AMERICA:</b>						
BOLIVIA.....	100	165	95	85	85	85
BRAZIL.....	21,440	19,000	9,750	23,600	23,700	16,500
COLOMBIA.....	7,860	8,450	7,800	7,200	8,200	8,200
ECUADOR 3/.....	968	660	1,300	1,100	1,000	1,000
GUYANA.....	17	18	11	10	12	10
PARAGUAY.....	54	50	33	58	53	45
PERU.....	866	940	990	1,030	1,050	1,050
SURINAM.....	8	6	3	3	3	3
VENEZUELA.....	783	900	900	950	1,100	1,150
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>32,097</b>	<b>30,189</b>	<b>20,872</b>	<b>34,036</b>	<b>35,183</b>	<b>28,043</b>

AFRICA:						
ANGOLA.....	3,140	3,300	3,400	3,300	3,350	3,000
BURUNDI.....	246	240	400	350	325	375
CAMEROON.....	1,054	1,200	1,250	1,150	1,250	1,125
CAPE VERDE ISLANDS.....	2	2	1	1	1	1
CENT AFRICAN REP.....	159	200	175	160	200	190
COMORO ISLANDS.....	3	3	2	3	2	2
CONGO, BRAZZAVILLE.....	15	15	14	15	14	12
DAHOMEY.....	22	15	15	15	15	13
EQUATORIAL GUINEA.....	131	120	115	120	115	105
ETHIOPIA.....	1,744	2,000	2,150	2,100	2,200	2,300
GAOON.....	17	20	10	15	15	13
GHANA.....	73	95	80	75	70	70
GUINEA.....	156	200	100	150	125	115
IVORY COAST.....	3,605	4,600	4,400	4,000	4,700	4,300
KENYA.....	784	900	1,000	1,000	900	950
LIBERIA.....	61	75	80	85	85	80
MALAGASY REPUBLIC.....	948	830	70	90	1,000	1,000
NIGERIA.....	40	50	250	260	225	240
RWANDA.....	179	145	2	3	2	2
SAO TOME-PRINCIPE.....	6	4	95	125	125	115
SIERRA LEONE.....	788	775	850	950	800	800
TANZANIA.....	194	220	200	200	200	180
TOGO.....	2,767	3,350	2,850	3,000	2,850	2,900
USAANDA.....	985	1,100	1,300	1,350	1,350	1,450
ZAIRE (CONGO,K).....						
TOTAL.....	17,131	19,549	19,774	19,817	20,004	19,418
ASIA:						
INDIA.....	1,199	1,150	1,200	1,900	1,425	1,650
INDONESIA.....	2,000	2,200	2,250	2,350	2,500	2,600
MALAYSIA.....	131	63	63	60	65	67
PHILIPPINES.....	725	815	835	840	865	850
PORTUGUESE TIMOR.....	45	50	65	50	65	60
VIETNAM SOUTH.....	55	50	50	50	50	50
YEMEN.....	70	50	60	60	60	60
TOTAL.....	4,225	4,388	4,523	5,310	5,030	5,337
OCEANIA:						
NEW CALEDONIA.....	34	34	25	18	25	25
NEW GUINEA.....	203	408	480	460	525	550
NEW HERRIDES.....	4	3	2	2	2	2
TOTAL.....	241	445	507	480	552	577
WORLD TOTAL.....						
	64,494	66,362	71,744	58,321	73,212	66,847

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/

REGION AND COUNTRY	AVERAGE					
	1964-65/1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
<b>NORTH AMERICA:</b>						
COSTA RICA.....	1,000	1,250	1,095	1,190	1,165	1,240
CUBA.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.....	429	450	505	490	485	465
EL SALVADOR.....	1,893	2,350	2,015	2,440	2,035	2,330
GUADELOUPE.....	1	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/
GUATEMALA.....	1,567	1,510	1,590	1,845	1,540	1,915
HAITI.....	339	260	350	370	350	345
HONDURAS.....	347	445	460	525	545	515
JAMAICA AND DEP.....	8	5	1	2	---	1
MARTINIQUE.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
MEXICO.....	1,520	1,575	1,680	1,835	2,000	2,000
NICARAGUA.....	468	495	570	615	510	605
PANAMA.....	19	18	9	18	15	15
TRINIDAD-TOBAGO.....	49	33	53	27	41	28
US-HAWAII.....	15	---	---	---	---	---
US-PUERTO RICO.....	10	---	---	---	---	---
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>7,664</b>	<b>8,391</b>	<b>8,328</b>	<b>9,357</b>	<b>8,686</b>	<b>9,459</b>
<b>SOUTH AMERICA:</b>						
BOLIVIA.....	38	55	65	65	65	65
BRAZIL.....	13,589	10,250	1,500	14,850	14,700	7,500
COLOMBIA.....	6,624	7,080	6,390	5,750	6,710	6,660
ECUADOR 1/.....	773	450	1,080	875	760	750
GUYANA.....	2	2	---	---	---	---
PARAGUAY.....	41	25	13	43	38	30
PERU.....	664	720	760	800	800	820
SURINAM.....	3	3	1	1	1	1
VENEZUELA.....	231	285	265	300	430	450
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>21,965</b>	<b>18,870</b>	<b>10,074</b>	<b>22,684</b>	<b>23,504</b>	<b>16,276</b>



AFRICA:						
ANGOLA.....	3,081	3,200	3,300	3,250	3,900	2,900
BURUNDI.....	241	235	395	320	370	370
CAMEROON.....	1,024	1,170	1,220	1,220	1,095	1,095
CAPE VERDE ISLANDS.....	2	1	---	---	---	---
CENT AFRICAN REP.....	154	195	165	190	180	180
COMORO ISLANDS.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
CONGO, BRAZZAVILLE.....	18	14	13	13	11	11
DAHOMY.....	18	13	14	14	12	12
EQUATORIAL GUINEA.....	121	110	110	110	100	100
ETHIOPIA.....	1,331	1,375	1,490	1,630	1,620	1,620
GABON.....	17	18	14	14	9	9
GHANA.....	60	81	67	67	57	57
GUINEA.....	143	190	95	120	110	110
IVORY COAST.....	3,553	4,535	4,325	4,625	4,225	4,225
KENYA.....	764	880	988	872	920	920
LIBERIA.....	59	70	75	80	75	75
MALAGASY REPUBLIC.....	842	710	1,175	865	860	860
NIGERIA.....	42	30	55	70	65	65
RWANDA.....	172	135	245	220	235	235
SAO TOME-PRINCIP.....	5	2	1	1	1	1
SIERRA LEONE.....	773	760	830	780	780	780
TANZANIA.....	189	217	197	197	177	177
TOGO.....	2,693	3,335	2,830	2,880	2,880	2,880
UGANDA.....	915	1,025	1,200	1,235	1,335	1,335
ZAIRE (CONGO,K).....	16,298	14,387	18,531	18,834	18,128	18,128
TOTAL.....	507	410	1,150	650	865	865
INDIA.....	1,588	1,500	1,320	1,450	1,475	1,475
INDONESIA.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
MALAYSIA.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
PHILIPPINES.....	---	---	22	5	5	5
PORTUGUESE TIMOR.....	40	45	60	60	55	55
VIETNAM SOUTH.....	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/
YEMEN.....	61	50	50	50	50	50
TOTAL.....	2,196	2,005	2,712	2,215	2,450	2,450
OCEANIA:						
NEW CALEDONIA.....	28	19	8	15	15	15
NEW GUINEA.....	185	404	456	519	543	543
NEW HEBRIDES.....	4	2	1	1	1	1
TOTAL.....	217	425	465	535	559	559
WORLD TOTAL.....						
WORLD TOTAL.....	48,340	48,078	40,110	53,774	46,872	46,872

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/ Or 60 kilograms each. 3/ Negligible. 4/ As indicated in footnote 1, the coffee marketing year begins in some countries as early as July. Ecuador is one of these countries. Hence, the crop harvested principally during June-October 1971 in that country is shown as production for the 1971-72 marketing year. In Ecuador, however, this is referred to as the 1970-71 crop.

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

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COFFEE: Exports by continents as percentage of total world exports, average 1963-67, annual 1968-72

(In percent)

Continent	Average : : 1963-67	: 1968	: 1969	: 1970	: 1971	: 1972
North America .....	15.0	14.8	13.9	14.4	14.4	14.0
South America .....	49.3	49.6	49.7	47.7	50.0	50.0
Africa .....	29.5	29.6	29.3	31.4	30.2	30.6
Asia and Oceania .....	6.2	6.0	7.1	6.5	5.4	5.4
Total .....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

COFFEE: Exports by 10 principal producing countries as percentage of world exports

(In percent)

Country of origin	Average : : 1963-67	: 1968	: 1969	: 1970	: 1971	: 1972
Angola .....	5.4	5.7	5.4	5.6	5.6	4.9
Brazil .....	33.4	34.3	35.0	32.0	34.4	34.5
Colombia .....	12.2	11.9	11.6	12.0	12.1	11.5
El Salvador .....	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.0	3.0
Ethiopia .....	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.2	2.5	2.4
Guatemala .....	3.1	2.8	2.7	3.0	3.1	2.9
Indonesia .....	3.3	2.5	3.1	3.3	2.2	2.6
Ivory Coast .....	6.2	6.4	5.3	6.1	5.7	5.2
Mexico .....	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.6	2.6
Uganda .....	5.3	4.6	5.4	6.0	5.4	6.2
Total (10 Countries)	77.8	77.0	77.2	76.2	76.6	75.8

## COFFEE: Exports by country of origin, average 1963-67, annual 1968-72

(In thousands of bags) 1/

Country of origin	Average 1963-67	1968	1969 <u>2/</u>	1970 <u>2/</u>	1971 <u>2/</u>	1972 <u>3/</u>
<b>North America:</b>						
Costa Rica .....	916	1,142	1,127	1,147	1,065	1,339
Dominican Republic .....	447	392	467	449	394	438
El Salvador .....	1,763	1,970	1,867	1,850	1,632	1,741
Guatemala .....	1,533	1,572	1,501	1,585	1,667	1,680
Haiti .....	365	292	297	260	394	350
Honduras .....	364	440	410	426	421	410
Mexico .....	1,374	1,588	1,565	1,348	1,519	1,500
Nicaragua .....	415	474	442	498	540	520
Trinidad and Tabago .....	52	72	46	34	58	38
Other <u>4/</u> .....	71	261	95	95	80	84
<b>Total North America..</b>	<b>7,300</b>	<b>8,203</b>	<b>7,817</b>	<b>7,692</b>	<b>7,770</b>	<b>8,100</b>
<b>South America:</b>						
Brazil <u>5/</u> .....	16,303	19,035	19,613	17,085	18,599	20,003
Colombia .....	5,968	6,588	6,478	6,396	6,556	6,665
Ecuador .....	673	826	623	879	777	896
Peru .....	646	873	714	753	706	888
Venezuela .....	326	161	315	281	327	350
Other <u>6/</u> .....	128	97	77	89	84	130
<b>Total South America..</b>	<b>24,044</b>	<b>27,580</b>	<b>27,820</b>	<b>25,483</b>	<b>27,049</b>	<b>28,932</b>
<b>Africa:</b>						
Angola .....	2,624	3,144	3,047	3,009	3,017	2,850
Burundi .....	254	314	247	333	319	320
Cameroon <u>7/</u> .....	812	1,225	1,016	1,043	1,065	1,100
Central African Republic .....	155	137	152	143	140	142
Equatorial Guinea .....	122	120	130	110	110	110
Ethiopia .....	1,232	1,338	1,473	1,181	1,347	1,400
Guinea .....	158	205	200	150	150	150
Ivory Coast .....	3,008	3,574	2,972	3,255	3,080	3,006
Kenya .....	744	627	850	895	940	1,052
Malagasy Republic .....	760	897	826	866	864	965
Rwanda .....	131	201	193	237	254	184
Tanzania .....	616	819	825	747	591	912
Togo .....	173	170	184	223	198	206
Uganda .....	2,573	2,533	3,010	3,187	2,910	3,570
Zaire (Congo, K) .....	588	646	749	912	980	1,149
Other <u>8/</u> .....	406	498	512	497	357	598
<b>Total Africa .....</b>	<b>14,356</b>	<b>16,448</b>	<b>16,376</b>	<b>16,788</b>	<b>16,322</b>	<b>17,714</b>
<b>Asia and Oceania:</b>						
India .....	460	471	567	478	584	544
Indonesia .....	1,594	1,412	1,738	1,737	1,213	1,497
Papua and New Guinea .....	179	357	410	383	460	500
Yemen .....	57	21	19	19	18	18
Other <u>9/</u> .....	752	1,083	1,212	860	682	616
<b>Total Asia and Oceania:</b>	<b>3,042</b>	<b>3,344</b>	<b>3,946</b>	<b>3,477</b>	<b>2,957</b>	<b>3,175</b>
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>48,742</b>	<b>55,575</b>	<b>55,959</b>	<b>53,440</b>	<b>54,098</b>	<b>57,921</b>

1/ 132.276 pounds or 60 kilograms. 2/ Revised. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Includes Cuba, Guadeloupe, Hawaii, Jamaica, Panama, and Puerto Rico. 5/ Includes soluble coffee in green bean equivalent.

6/ Includes Bolivia, Guyana, Paraguay, and Surinam. 7/ East Cameroon only. 8/ Includes Cape Verde, Comoro Islands, Dahomey, Gabon, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Republic of Congo, Sao Tome and Principe, and Sierra Leone. 9/ Includes New Caledonia, Malaysia, New Hebrides, Portuguese Timor, Singapore, and South Vietnam. The major portion of this total is from Singapore and represents reexports not otherwise shown.

Green Coffee: N.Y. Wholesale Prices: Portuguese West Africa Ambriz #2AA  
(In cents per pound)

Year	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
1959	31.4	32.0	33.8	33.3	32.8	32.5	32.5	31.3	31.0	30.8	26.8	25.3	31.1
1960	25.0	26.5	27.5	27.0	26.6	26.5	24.1	24.9	25.4	25.8	24.8	22.9	25.5
1961	21.5	21.0	21.3	20.5	19.8	19.3	19.8	19.8	19.5	19.5	20.0	21.0	20.2
1962	21.8	20.8	21.0	21.0	22.0	21.8	21.5	21.5	22.3	21.5	22.0	24.0	21.7
1963	24.8	25.0	27.3	27.8	27.8	27.8	27.8	27.5	28.0	31.0	36.3	35.0	28.8
1964	42.2	40.5	42.0	41.2	40.5	38.5	36.3	34.2	32.5	33.0	33.5	31.8	37.2
1965	28.5	29.3	27.0	26.3	23.0	29.5	32.0	39.0	37.5	38.8	35.3	37.3	32.0
1966	37.5	34.5	34.8	35.0	35.3	34.5	34.0	33.8	33.3	33.3	33.8	33.0	34.4
1967	32.0	33.5	32.8	33.3	34.8	34.8	34.8	34.8	34.8	35.0	35.0	35.8	34.3
1968	36.5	35.5	35.3	35.3	35.0	35.3	34.5	34.3	34.5	34.0	33.3	32.8	34.7
1969	32.5	32.5	32.0	30.0	29.3	31.0	31.0	33.5	34.8	38.8	39.3	37.0	33.5
1970	39.5	39.0	39.0	40.5	43.0	42.5	43.5	43.0	44.0	45.0	42.5	42.8	42.0
1971	43.0	43.5	43.3	43.0	43.0	42.8	42.3	43.0	42.8	42.8	42.5	43.5	43.0
1972	42.8	42.3	42.3	42.8	43.8	43.3	45.0	47.5	46.0	46.5	47.0	47.0	44.7
1973	47.5	48.0	51.0	48.3									

Source: U.S. Department of Labor



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

Year	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
1959	41.5	41.0	37.8	37.8	37.5	36.5	37.8	36.5	36.0	35.3	37.3	36.1	37.6
1960	36.6	37.0	37.0	37.1	37.3	37.5	36.9	36.4	36.9	36.8	36.5	36.6	36.9
1961	36.8	36.9	37.8	37.3	37.5	37.8	37.5	36.5	35.3	34.0	34.1	34.1	36.3
1962	34.5	34.5	34.5	34.5	35.0	34.8	34.8	34.8	34.0	34.0	33.8	34.0	34.4
1963	34.0	33.8	33.5	33.5	33.3	34.5	33.8	33.5	33.5	35.3	38.0	38.0	34.6
1964	48.0	46.5	50.5	50.0	49.0	48.8	47.5	47.3	45.5	48.3	47.5	45.8	47.9
1965	45.0	46.3	45.3	45.8	45.3	46.0	45.5	45.5	44.5	43.8	43.8	44.0	45.1
1966	44.0	42.5	42.0	42.3	41.3	41.0	40.8	41.3	41.0	40.3	40.3	39.8	41.4
1967	39.5	38.8	38.8	38.5	38.8	39.5	38.8	38.0	38.0	37.5	37.5	37.3	38.4
1968	37.3	37.5	37.5	37.5	38.0	37.8	37.8	37.8	37.5	37.8	37.8	37.5	37.7
1969	37.5	37.5	38.3	38.0	37.8	37.5	37.5	39.0	41.0	47.8	49.0	48.5	40.8
1970	54.8	54.8	54.3	53.8	53.8	53.8	56.8	57.0	57.8	58.8	57.5	55.0	55.7
1971	55.0	55.0	48.0	45.0	43.8	43.8	43.0	43.3	43.3	43.3	44.0	N.A.	46.1
1972	1/	1/	1/	46.3	48.0	48.5	1/	62.5	59.0	58.0	56.0	57.0	54.4
1973	57.0	62.0	65.5	65.0									

1/ Not available.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce

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

Year	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
1959	46.5	46.5	45.8	45.8	45.5	44.5	45.3	45.3	45.8	45.5	46.5	44.3	45.6
1960	45.6	46.5	45.3	45.5	45.3	44.8	44.6	45.4	45.3	45.0	44.9	44.0	45.2
1961	44.5	44.6	44.6	44.2	43.9	43.8	44.0	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.3	43.0	43.9
1962	43.0	43.0	42.5	41.8	41.5	40.0	40.3	40.0	40.8	39.9	40.0	40.3	41.1
1963	40.3	39.8	39.8	40.0	39.8	39.0	39.8	39.8	39.8	40.3	41.0	39.8	39.9
1964	48.0	44.8	50.5	49.0	49.8	49.3	49.5	51.5	50.3	51.0	50.3	50.5	49.5
1965	48.3	49.8	48.0	48.0	47.8	48.0	47.8	48.5	49.8	49.5	49.8	50.8	48.8
1966	49.8	50.3	49.8	49.8	49.0	48.5	48.5	48.0	46.5	45.5	46.0	44.8	48.0
1967	44.5	43.5	42.0	42.5	42.6	42.8	42.5	40.5	41.0	41.0	44.0	43.0	42.5
1968	43.3	41.3	43.3	43.5	43.0	43.0	43.8	43.5	43.3	43.8	43.8	43.0	43.2
1969	43.0	43.0	42.0	41.0	40.5	41.3	40.5	41.8	43.3	51.5	57.0	55.0	45.0
1970	60.5	58.5	57.0	58.0	58.3	58.0	57.0	57.0	56.5	57.0	54.5	53.5	57.2
1971	53.5	52.5	51.5	50.0	49.5	49.0	48.3	48.8	48.8	48.8	49.0	53.0	50.2
1972	1/	50.8	52.3	52.0	53.3	53.8	59.0	65.5	62.0	60.5	62.0	62.8	57.6
1973	66.0	74.0	75.0	68.3									

1/ Not available.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce.









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