

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

foreign agriculture circular

S
coffee

FCOF 1-82
January 1982

WORLD COFFEE SITUATION Summary And Outlook

While the world's coffee supply and demand are expected to be largely in balance during 1982/83 as a result of the July 1981 frosts in Brazil, the increase in coffee production occurring in some countries along with the recovery of Brazilian trees from the frost damage could lead to substantial surplus production of coffee beginning in 1983/84.

Higher world coffee prices have resulted from the export quota system implemented under the economic provisions of the International Coffee Agreement of 1976. While the higher prices have aided coffee-producing countries, some, particularly Indonesia, Colombia, Papua New Guinea, and Kenya, are faced with storing a relatively large volume of coffee in their cooperative effort to maintain the higher price levels.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture has raised its third estimate for the 1981/82 world coffee crop to 96.9 million bags (60 kilograms each), up 1.3 million bags from the second estimate and 12.7 million bags above the revised estimate for 1980/81. The improved production outlook in major African producing countries is largely responsible for the upward revisions. Exportable production is estimated at 76.2 million bags, 1.6 percent higher than that previously reported. (Exportable production represents total harvested production less domestic consumption in producing countries).

World coffee stocks--the difference between world production and world demand--are expected to grow by about 15 million bags in 1981/82. However, within the membership of the International Coffee Organization (ICO), the supply, which is controlled by quotas, will essentially equal demand at 56 million bags. Sales between member countries account for 85-90 percent of world trade. Nearly all member producing countries have tried to increase their sales to non-member consuming countries, but such sales are often difficult because of intense competition for these markets and their foreign exchange shortages. Although sales to non-quota markets often bring substantially lower returns, for many countries they are still preferable to holding increased stocks.

Prices

Coffee prices fell during 1981 with the ICO's Daily Composite Indicator Price reaching a low of 89.50 U.S. cents per pound on June 29. Prices recovered after delegates to the ICO meeting in London last September approved an annual global coffee export quota of 56 million bags for the 1981/82 coffee year (October/September). The Composite Indicator Price moved into the price range of US\$1.15-\$1.50 set by the agreement on October 13. When the 15-day moving average of the Composite Indicator Price reached US\$1.1699 per pound on October 22, the coffee export quota for the October-December quarter was increased from 13 to 14 million bags. The additional quota was transferred from the second, third, and fourth quarters (January-September 1982).

As a result of a further rise in the 15-day moving average of the Composite Indicator Price to US\$1.2426 on December 1, the initial coffee export quota for member exporting countries for the January-March quarter of coffee year 1981/82 was set at 14 million bags. An increase of 1 million bags for the second quarter could occur if the 15-day moving average indicator price rises to US\$1.40, or the quarter's quota could be cut by 1 million bags if the indicator price falls to US\$1.20 per pound. In early January, the 15-day indicator price was narrowly above the U.S. \$1.20 level. The threat of a quota cut at the \$1.20 level should be enough to keep the indicator price above this level through the winter coffee drinking season because roaster demand is high. If a quota cut is triggered, roaster supplies--which have been kept at minimum levels because of the high interest rates--would be insufficient and prices would probably rally strongly. A quota cut is more likely later in the year, especially during the fourth quarter (July-September 1982), after the threat of a Brazilian frost has largely passed.

In November 1981, New York futures market values rose sharply as anxiety grew about the low level of warehouse stocks in the United States to cover the outstanding open position on the December "C" contract. Prices eased as the open position shrank, even though deliverable stocks remained low.

Over the past year there has been a widening in the price spread between the Other Milds and Robustas, the two growths of coffee which make up the ICO indicator price series, from 8.17 cents per pound on January 5, 1981 (Other Milds \$1.2967 verses Robustas at \$1.2150) to 37.58 cents on December 28 (Other Milds \$1.4183 verses Robusta \$1.0425). The spread may be due to an increase in the supply of Robusta from 24.6 percent during 1978/79 and 1979/80, years without quotas, to 25.9 percent in 1981/82, while the Other Milds declined from 29.4 percent to 24.3 percent of world coffee supplies. Because the differential between Robusta and Arabica prices has been very large, roasters have apparently begun using a higher proportion of Robusta in their blends.

ICO Meetings

At its September 1981 meeting, the International Coffee Council approved a 1-year extension of the International Coffee Agreement to September 1983 provided that modifications to the agreement to be applied under any extension beyond September 30, 1983 will have been decided by the Council prior to July 1, 1982. The deadline for submissions for adjustments to the current agreement is January 31, 1982. The officials of the ICO and some member countries believe there is a need to move quickly if these deadlines are to be met. A number of countries have or will have submitted proposals by the January 31, 1982 deadline, including the United States. The United States would like to see a more flexible system to allow for the selective redistribution of coffee quotas by type, more in line with market demand. They believe the current agreement has created a shortage of Other Milds and an oversupply of Robustas.

There is renewed interest on the part of some producers for the establishment of a voluntary reserve stock of coffee when prices are low. These stocks could be released in the case of an eventual shortage. Some countries, especially Colombia, are interested in a policy to control production, perhaps involving diversification to other crops.

The first session of the ICO Executive Board for the 1981/82 coffee year took place on October 29. At that meeting the Board approved quarterly quotas for the remaining three quarters of the coffee year (Table 6). Based largely on opposition by Brazil and Colombia, requests for first quarter increases to 30 percent of the annual quotas for Ecuador and Peru were deferred until the next meeting, by which time additional requests were expected. Various consumer countries teamed up to delay a producer proposal to cut back on imports from non-member countries by 79,000 bags or from 612,000 bags to 533,000 bags, based on the accession to the agreement by several new exporters (Malawi, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Zimbabwe).

Although the Indicator Price Working Group was reestablished for 1981/82, Brazil and Colombia continued to oppose the U.S. request for the collection of commodity price quotations for Brazilian and Colombian coffees to be used in developing a more representative indicator price mechanism. The current indicator price is based only on quotations for Other Milds and Robustas.

At a second ICO Executive Board meeting, December 3-4, 1981, requests by seven producing members and the eight member African and Malagasy Coffee Organization (OAMCAF) to redistribute their export quotas for coffee year 1981/82 were denied. These countries wanted their quarterly quotas to match their harvests more closely and thereby minimize storage requirements. Opposition to the request, which originally asked for the redistribution of 1.1 million bags to the first half of the year from the April/September 1982 period, was led by Colombia and Brazil. Representatives of these countries maintained the requested redistribution would unsettle the market and bring about a cut in export quotas (if prices fell below \$1.20 per pound). The matter was to be taken up again by the ICO Executive Board at its January 14-15, 1982 meeting.

Other Meetings

African coffee producers, meeting in Monrovia, Liberia in October under the auspices of the Interafrican Coffee Organization (IACO) expressed dissatisfaction with the criteria used by the ICO in allocating coffee export quotas. The delegates wanted the ICO to include carryover stocks, exportable production, and more-up-to-date export data in their quota calculations. Other activities included a review of the international coffee market situation, with emphasis on the large differentials prevailing between Other Milds and Robustas and on the formation of a united front by African producers to defend their interests at ICO quota negotiations.

PRODUCTION AND TRADE

North America

The 1981/82 North and Central American harvests now underway are expected to total 14.9 million bags, down 148,000 bags from the output in 1980/81. The decline reflects the smaller production expected in Costa Rica, El Salvador, and Honduras. Mexico's production, however, is estimated to be up 5 percent from last season.

Costa Rica's 1981/82 (October/September) coffee crop estimate remains unchanged at 1.875 million bags and is down roughly 7 percent from the record 1980/81 harvest of 2.023 million bags. Increased fertilizer use, new methods of pruning, and improved varieties account for the gradual increase in output in recent years. The decrease in output forecast for 1981/82 is due to the normal cyclical pattern of production.

While the amount of cropland devoted to coffee in Costa Rica remains relatively unchanged at about 81,000 to 82,000 hectares, the government is making bank credits available to small-and medium-sized producers who want to replace low-yielding trees with improved varieties planted at greater densities (5,000 trees per hectare compared to the industry's 3,750 trees per hectare average). If the program is continued, Costa Rican coffee production could increase substantially in the years to come.

Exports during coffee year 1980/81 reached 1.347 million bags. Yearend stocks, however, totaled 530,000 bags, up 433,000 bags from the previous September 30. The increase is attributed to the record output and limitations placed on member country exports by the ICO. A further rise in stocks, to about 760,000 bags, is projected for the end of the 1981/82 crop year.

Government sources in El Salvador expect the political and economic problems in that country will cut the 1981/82 (October/September) coffee crop 17 to 20 percent below that for 1980/81. The more pessimistic private sector is predicting a 20-to 30-percent decline. USDA specialists believe there are limits on how rapidly coffee production can fall, and thus anticipate no more than a 17-percent drop will occur, from 2.6 million bags in 1980/81 to 2.16 million bags in 1981/82. If the 1981/82 crop totals 2.16 million bags, yields would average only about 13.5 kilograms per hectare, compared to 23.3

kilograms in 1978/79. Not only are coffee trees being left unharvested, but yields have declined steadily over the past several years due to the poor maintenance of coffee farms, the reduced availability of fertilizers, guerrilla interference in countryside agricultural activities, and the appearance of rust. Even if adequate supplies of fertilizers are available, many farmers are reluctant to purchase them because of the uncertainty caused by the land reform process. If phase two of the land reform program is undertaken, as now planned in 1985, coffee holdings within the important 100 to 500 hectare range will be affected.

Preliminary data indicate about 2.823 million bags of coffee were exported by El Salvador during 1980/81, including 2.3 million bags to importing members of the ICO, 223,000 bags to non-members, and 300,000 bags shipped to storage units in Bremen and Hamburg West Germany on consignment for sale against El Salvador's 2.325-million-bag export quota for 1981/82. The ICO has authorized consignment storage overseas in select locations at the request of the Salvadoran Government under a special arrangement in order to avoid the destruction of these stocks by guerrillas. Although the 1981/82 coffee crop will be down substantially, El Salvador should still be able to meet its ICO quota for the year, if it draws on the stocks held overseas.

USDA's estimate of the 1981/82 Guatemalan coffee harvest (October/September) remains unchanged at 2.6 million bags and is up about 4 percent from the latest the estimate for 1980/81, which has been raised slightly to 2.498 million bags. Although Guatemala has the capability of producing more than 2.6 million bags in 1981/82, an undetermined amount will not be harvested due to guerrilla terrorism, especially in the western and north central parts of the country.

According to the Coffee Growers Association (ANACAFE), Guatemala exported 1.917 million bags of coffee during 1980/81, including 1.797 million bags to ICO members, nearly equalling their assigned quota, and 120,000 bags to non-ICO members.

In Honduras, coffee output has doubled since the early 1970's, and could peak at 1.3 million bags in 1981/82 (October/September), up 35,000 bags from the revised figure for 1980/81. However, harvest of the record crop, if it materializes, is threatened by a lack of credit. Credit lines traditionally extended by brokers and exporters have been withdrawn because of the political and financial instability of Central America. National financing has been largely diverted to other sectors, especially the grains area.

The 1982/83 coffee crop is also threatened by the lack of fertilizer. Stocks of fertilizer, once held by the Honduran Coffee Institute (IHCAFE), are now depleted and no funds for further purchases have been allocated by the government.

Exports of Honduran coffee during crop year 1980/81 totaled 1,030,222 bags, up 5.6 percent from the preceding year. Normally, about 30 percent of Honduras' export earnings come from coffee. IHCAFE sales to non-ICO markets rose from less than 1 percent in 1979/80 to 8.4 percent (86,870 bags) during 1980/81. The Institute has the authority to purchase up to 12 percent of national production for sales in such markets, which are mainly located in the Middle East and Eastern Europe.

For 1981/82, Honduras should be able to find export markets for 1.05 million bags of green coffee, including 960,000 bags to ICO markets and 90,000 bags to non-ICO markets. This would leave the country with stocks totaling about 330,000 bags on September 30, 1982, up 130,000 bags from 1 year earlier and more than four times the carryout on September 30, 1980.

Excellent crop conditions, especially in the important southern Chiapas area, are expected to push Mexico's 1981/82 (October/September) coffee crop to 3.9 million bags, 200,000 bags or 5 percent above the revised figure of 3.7 million bags for 1980/81.

Last year's outbreak of coffee rust in the Tapachula area of Chiapas appears under control with military guards and inspection stations sealing off the entire area. In order to compensate for production losses which may occur from rust, the Mexican Coffee Institute has undertaken an extensive program of rehabilitation (mainly pruning) and replanting, at increased density. The Mexican Coffee Institute (INMECAFE) hopes to make the current national average density, 1,600 trees per hectare, the minimum density. INMECAFE's technical assistance program is aimed at small producers, but large growers also can obtain improved seedlings from the Institute.

INMECAFE is in direct competition with the private sector for the purchase and export of coffee. During 1980/81, the Institute bought 51 percent of the crop, including pergamino (or parchment) and coffee cherries in areas where private or ejido-operated, wet processing facilities do not exist. INMECAFE has also become more involved in soluble processing. In addition to exporting a major share of Mexico's coffee (43 percent during 1980/81), INMECAFE establishes minimum export prices for private exporters.

Under the ICO agreement of September 25, 1981, Mexico's export quota for 1981/82 was set at 1.909 million bags. Mexico expects to fill its quota, and sell an additional 80,000 bags to non-ICO members. While the elimination of the export tax on processed coffee has not occurred, this action is considered imminent.

Mexico's coffee stocks are expected to grow from 702,000 bags on September 30, 1981 to 913,000 bags 1 year later. INMECAFE does not permit the export of new crop coffee until all of the previous year's exportable coffee has been sold for domestic use or export.

Nicaragua's 1981/82 (October/September) coffee crop is now expected to reach 950,000 bags, up 50,000 bags from USDA's second estimate, and 7.5 percent above the revised figure of 883,409 bags for 1980/81. The 1981/82 crop is expected to be larger and earlier than normal, due to favorable weather during the growing season. Output from the 1980/81 harvest was smaller than expected because of the light weight of the cherries harvested, a shortage of harvest labor, and a reduction in the area harvested.

Between 1979/80 and 1980/81, the area planted to coffee was reduced roughly 8 percent from 102,100 hectares to 93,600, mainly as part of the effort to control the spread of coffee rust. The area from which the trees were removed may be completely replanted before the end of the 1981/82 crop year.

Coffee exports reached 812,327 bags in 1980/81, including the soluble equivalent of 25,914 bags of green coffee. West Germany and the United States were major purchasers of the 646,502 bags shipped to ICO markets, while the Eastern bloc countries accounted for most of the 165,825 bags shipped to non-members. Exports could reach 883,000 bags in 1981/82, if present supply estimates are correct. Because Nicaragua is able to market substantial quantities of coffee in non-member markets, it does not at present have a storage problem. Yearend stocks on September 30, 1982 are expected to total about 90,000 bags.

South America

South America's 1981/82 crop coffee production is now estimated at 50.7 million bags, up 30 percent from the revised figure for 1980/81. Exportable production will be up 42 percent at 39.2 million bags. This significant increase primarily reflects the excellent crop in Brazil, largest since 1965/66. Compared with the previous estimate of the 1981/82 crop, South American coffee outturn is off slightly, due largely to the 500,000-bag downward revision in the production estimate for Colombia where significantly higher fertilizer prices and labor costs are having a negative effect on yields.

In Brazil, overall dehusking yields in Parana and southwest Minas Gerais were confirmed to be 5 to 10 percent above average, narrowing the range of USDA's production estimate for the country's 1981/82 (July/June) coffee crop to 32.5-33.0 million bags. Favorably distributed October rains brought considerable relief to Brazil's coffee trees, especially in the states of Sao Paulo and Parana where they had suffered 10-13 weeks of dry weather. These rains significantly improved prospects for the 1982/83 crop which is now tentatively expected to total about 16 million bags.

The severe 1975 frost accelerated the trend for new plantings in the north and Minas Gerais became the principal coffee producing state in the country. Because Minas Gerais did not escape the July 1981 frosts, many of the new plantings are now occurring even further to the frost-free north, particularly in the state of Bahia. Bahia, which has already become an important producing state with an output in excess of 1 million bags projected for 1982/83, is reported to have other advantages, including lower labor costs and suitably rich land costing only about one-third that in Parana and Sao Paulo.

The government of the state of Bahia is reported to be lobbying the Brazilian Coffee Institute (IBC) for the transfer of subsidies now allocated for replanting trees in the south (Sao Paulo and Parana) to Bahia, Espirito Santo, and northern Minas Gerais. At present, the government is not financing plantings in new areas, but trees can be planted in these areas if producers use their own resources.

On December 2, the President of the IBC, Octavio Rainho, announced the main points of Brazil's coffee marketing policy for 1982. Under the new policy, the government will:

- 1) Continue to sign supply contracts with foreign buyers. However, when pricing these contracts, a larger weight (65 percent) will be given Central American coffee prices relative to those for the Robustas (35 percent). In 1981 the two coffee types were given equal weight.
- 2) Place a limit on the volume and value of discounts given foreign buyers in the form of "avisos de garantia" payable in kind. Price discounts keep the country's coffee competitive with Robustas and Central American Milds.
- 3) Adjust grower support prices more frequently, possibly every quarter, on the basis of national currency devaluations.
- 4) Keep the "contribution quota" or export tax for green coffee exports unchanged at US\$50.00 per bag. This favors coffee exporters by allowing a larger cruziero return to exporters after each cruziero devaluation.
- 5) Extend participation in export allocations to growers' cooperatives.
- 6) Increase the credit available for the storage of coffee on farms or in exporter warehouses.

Five IBC marketing resolutions numbered 60-64, affecting the sales and distribution of the 1.1 million bags of coffee Brazil authorized for shipment to ICO countries during January 1982, were published December 13, 1982. The most important resolution, No 60, established a temporary, basic nontransferable monthly export quota of 1,000 bags (60 kilograms each) of green or ground roasted (green equivalent) coffee to every exporter or growers' cooperative registered with the IBC. In addition, exporters and cooperatives will receive a supplemental quota based on the quantity of coffee the firm or cooperative shipped between January 1 and September 30, 1981. Beginning in January, the initial quota was also supplemented, based on the amount of export quality coffee the firms or cooperatives held at the end of the preceding month, as verified by the IBC.

Under grower pressure, the IBC has increased the growers' support price for the third time during the 1981/82 marketing year. The increases and their effective dates were as follows:

Type of Coffee	August 1, 1981	December 1, 1981	January 1, 1982
	Cruzeiros/60 kilo bag		
Arabica 6	10,000	11,800	13,190
Arabica 7	9,000	10,520	11,870
Robusta 7	8,000	9,440	10,550
Exchange rate <u>1/</u>	114	122	127

1/ Cruzeiros per US\$1.00

While the world coffee supply situation will remain good, Brazilian supplies will remain tight for the next 1-1/2 years. Beginning stocks for the 1981/82 marketing year on July 1, 1981 were critically low at about 6 million bags. The 32.5-33.0 million bag 1981/82 harvest substantially improved the supply situation. With domestic consumption and exports estimated at 8.0 and 17.5 million bags, respectively, yearend stocks on July 1, 1982 will probably total about 13 million bags, mostly owned by the IBC. However, if 1982/83 crop production and exports are balanced at 16 million bags and domestic consumption totals 8 million bags, carryover stocks on July 1, 1983 would again fall to 5 million bags, a precariously low level.

Colombia's 1981/82 (October/September) coffee harvest is now estimated at 14.0 million bags, down 500,000 bags from the revised figure for the preceding year. Weather conditions in growing areas were nearly normal and there were no reports of insect or disease outbreaks. Tree care may have suffered over the past 2 years as producers' returns have not kept pace with the rapid escalation in production costs. Fertilizer and labor costs were up 21.9 and 45.3 percent, respectively, between 1980 and 1981. There has been a slowdown in the rate of renovation and new plantings have virtually been halted. These factors will adversely affect output prospects for 1982/83 and beyond.

Anticipating a favorable outcome from the September 1981 ICO meetings in London, the official producers' support price was raised from 9,200 pesos (US\$164.28) to 9,800 pesos (US\$175.00) per "carga" of 125 kilograms of parchment coffee, effective September 17. The price was further raised to 10,303 pesos per carga, effective November 6.

On November 6, the government also raised the repatriation requirement (reintegro), the amount of dollars exporters must deposit with the National Bank for each 70-kilogram bag of coffee exported, from US\$186.55 to US\$201.90. The increase, which was made possible by the rising world coffee prices, is being used to support the higher producer price. Finally, in a parallel move, the coffee retention tax, the amount of coffee in parchment form exporters must deliver to the Coffee Grower's Federation (CGF) for every 70 kilograms exported, was raised from 25 to 30 percent.

Exports during 1980/81 were officially estimated at 9.03 million bags, 21.7 percent less than in 1979/80. ICO member countries took 92 percent. West Germany was the largest single market, taking 3.09 million bags, slightly more than in 1979/80. Although there were hopes for increased sales to non-ICO countries, the amount was largely unchanged from 1979/80 at 720,898 bags. Argentina, East Germany, and Algeria were the principal non-ICO markets. Exports could reach 9.5 million bags during 1981/82, including sales to non-ICO countries of 700,000 to 750,000 bags.

Soluble exports, including freeze-dried coffee from the CGF's plant at Chinchina, were up 36.9 percent over 1979/80 at 126,114 bags green bean equivalent (GBE). For 1982, the Chinchina plant's capacity has been doubled to 4,000 tons.

Because of rapidly rising consumer prices, domestic coffee consumption in Colombia appears to have stagnated at 1.85 million bags (GBE).

Colombian coffee stocks reached a record 6.1 million bags at the end of 1980/81 on September 30, 1981. A further increase, to 8.4 million bags, equivalent to 60 percent of Colombia's total coffee storage capacity of 14 million bags, is projected for the end of the current year. ALMACAFE, the storage arm of the Coffee Growers Federation (CGF), may add to its capacity through the construction of a 2-million-bag facility in the highlands near Manizales.

Colombian officials have recently expressed the belief that the rapid growth in coffee production their country has experienced during the past 5 years must be curbed because the country cannot continue to accumulate surplus stocks indefinitely. Although Colombian coffee growers would like to see worldwide limits placed on coffee production, most are unwilling to undertake an independent national crop cutting program, since they feel this would be detrimental to their world market share.

Ecuador's 1981/82 (April/March) coffee crop estimate has been reduced to 1.471 million bags, up about 3.8 percent from 1980/81. The increase, which reflects the cyclical pattern of tree yields in Ecuador, occurred despite a growing inclination on the part of growers to neglect or not harvest their coffee trees because of the rise in production costs while grower returns were declining.

An advisory council has been created within the government so that the private sector can participate in policymaking decisions involving coffee. While the government favors a policy of higher productivity, perhaps from a reduced area, the Coffee Development Program (PDC) has no funds to put its preferences into effect, and growers have so far shown no interest in making the needed investments on their own.

About 15 percent, or 220,000-230,000 bags of Ecuador's coffee, is required by the domestic market. The rest is available for export, mainly in bean form. For the 1981/82 ICO coffee year (October/September), Ecuador received a 1.134-million-bag export quota. Ecuador's sales in non-member markets appear to have declined over the past year. Soluble coffee processing capacity is currently estimated at 6,500 tons per year.

Coffee production during 1981/82 (October/September) in Venezuela is now forecast at 1,110,000 bags, 7.2 percent higher than the 1,035,000-bag 1980/81 crop. Efforts are currently underway to replant extensive areas of older unproductive trees.

Most of Venezuela's coffee crop is sold in the domestic market at subsidized prices well below the \$2.54 to \$4.37 equivalent per kilo paid producers. The high producer prices discourage exports, which must be subsidized by the government. As a result, Venezuela is only expected to export about 50,000 bags of the 311,331-bag ICO quota assigned it for coffee year 1981/82.

Africa

USDA's production estimate for the 1981/82 coffee crop in Africa has been raised from 19.4 million bags to 21.3 million with exportable production revised from 16.7 million bags to 18.9 million. The increase is mainly due to improved crop prospects in Uganda, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Madagascar, and Kenya. Uganda's new crop is now estimated at 2.5 million bags, up 25 percent over last year and the largest harvest since 1976/77. The upturn in prospects for Ugandan coffee indicates a general economic improvement in the country and the resurgence of the coffee sector.

Revisions in the 1980/81 figures for total production (up 1.9 million bags) and exportable production (up 2.2 million bags) brought the new totals for this year to 20.8 and 18.4 million bags, respectively.

On the basis of an April/March year, Burundi's 1981/82 coffee crop will reach an all-time record high of 675,000 bags, more than double the 333,000 bags harvested the preceding year. About 95 percent of the coffee produced in Burundi is Arabica. Virtually the entire Burundi harvest is available for export as the domestic market requires only 2,000-3,000 bags.

During the 1980/81 crop year Burundi exported about 330,000 bags, mainly to ICO member countries. Shipments during 1981/82 should jump to about 470,000 bags, including sales of at least 30,000 bags to non-ICO members. Exports are controlled by COIBU, the government's coffee company.

Coffee production estimates for the Central African Republic have been revised upward to 242,000 bags for 1980/81 (October/September), and to 260,000 bags for 1981/82. These figures exclude any unregistered shipments to Sudan. Under an investment program financed by the European Community, coffee production could increase by 50,000 bags over the next few years.

Coffee production estimates for Guinea have been raised to 101,000 bags for 1980/81 (October/September) and to 104,000 bags for 1981/82. These estimates do not include any coffee that may have been sold in neighboring countries. An estimated 6,000-7,000 bags are required by the domestic market. The balance is available for export to ICO countries as well as to the Peoples Republic of China and to a lesser extent Eastern Bloc nations under bilateral clearing arrangements.

USDA's estimate of output from the 1981/82 Ivory Coast coffee crop has been raised from 4.57 million bags to 5.2 million bags. The new level of production estimate is more in line with that realized from the 1980/81 harvest. Any increase in output which could have been expected from the 1981/82 crop due to the continuing rejuvenation of coffee trees and expansion in tree numbers, will be more than offset by the cyclical pattern of tree yields in the Ivory Coast. The 1981/82 coffee crop was also adversely affected by the dry conditions which existed in many production areas during April and May 1981.

The 1980/81 (October/September) harvest estimate for the Ivory Coast coffee crop has been raised by USDA to 5.8 million bags, 216,700 bags less than the current official estimate of the Ivorian Ministry of Agriculture, but 466,700 bags above the previous USDA estimate. At 5.8 million bags, the 1980/81 harvest was as much as 1.67 million bags higher than official and unofficial pre-season estimates, and 46 percent above the 3.973-million-bag USDA estimate of the 1979/80 crop.

Crop quality from the 1980/81 Ivorian harvest was below normal because of the high percentage of immature cherries and the large amount of foreign material contained in the deliveries of many growers to decorticating plants. Government officials, aware that export market expansion or even retention may depend on improved bean quality, especially in a world market oversupplied with Robusta, are considering plans for bonus payments to growers who offer high quality beans during 1982/83.

Subsidies for imported fertilizers, fungicides, and insecticides for coffee have now been eliminated. The government continues paying a 60,000 CFA (250 CFA = US\$1) per hectare bonus to planters who prune their coffee trees.

The Ivory Coast's internal coffee consumption remains essentially flat at 65,000 bags per year, including the green bean equivalent of 500 tons (25,000 bags) of soluble.

Due to its restrictive ICO quota, the Ivory Coast was able to export only 3.6 million bags of coffee during 1980/81. As a result, yearend stocks rose from 1.3 million bags on September 30, 1980 to 3.5 million bags on September 30, 1981. For the 1981/82 coffee year, the ICO quota was raised to 4.2 million bags. However, unless current year sales to non-member countries can be raised above the 600,000-bag-level realized during 1980/81, carryover stocks will up at least 300,000 bags by the end of the year, posing serious financing and storage problems for the government.

Nearly ideal weather during September-November 1981 have pushed Kenya's 1981/82 (October/September) coffee crop estimate to 1,734,000 bags, 148,000 bags above the previous USDA estimate, and slightly higher than the revised estimate of 1,710,000 bags for 1980/81.

During the 1980/81 coffee year, Kenya's exports to ICO destinations were close to its final annual quota of 1,112,406 bags. An additional 100,000 bags were marketed in non-member markets at considerably reduced prices. Because 1980/81 sales were held to a relatively low level in comparison with production, carryover stocks on September 30, 1981 were in excess of 1 million bags, more than 400,000 bags above the preceding year. Even though exports are forecast to grow to 1.55 million bags in 1981/82, including 1.4 million to ICO countries, carryover stocks on September 30, 1982 could exceed 1.1 million bags, about two-thirds of current production, and a level which places a tremendous financial strain on the country and on available storage space.

The Coffee Board of Kenya (CBK) still believes that continued low world prices will push farmers to plant alternative crops or neglect their trees, even those just beginning to bear fruit. Growers, on the other hand, have been concerned that the CBK may again stop making advance payments for delivered coffee as occurred in December 1980. These payments are made to growers on receipt of their coffee by the CBK in advance of sales, and are a major source of financing for individual farmers.

In Liberia, purchases from the 1981/82 (October/September) coffee crop are expected to total about 179,000 bags, up from 147,000 bags last year. According to officials of the Liberian Produce Marketing Board (LPMB), low world market prices are reported to have discouraged small-scale coffee farmers from expanding their plantings. For 1981/82 the LPMB has introduced a system to pay producers quarterly. During the first quarter the farmers will get US \$0.45 per pound for Robusta and US \$0.56 per pound for Liberica. Very little Liberica is now grown in the country.

The 1981/82 (July/June) coffee production estimate for Tanzania has been lowered by 50,000 bags to 1.05 million bags, while the estimate for 1980/81 has been raised to 1.123 million bags. The substantial increase in the 1980/81 estimate resulted from the good weather preceding the harvest and the larger number of trees which bore fruit during the year.

Coffee exports are expected to increase from about 841,500 bags in 1980/81 to nearly a million bags in 1981/82. The 1981/82 forecast depends heavily on the government's ability to find export markets in non-member countries, and to move supplies to export positions. Coffee is such an important source of foreign exchange for Tanzania that the country will seriously consider non-member sales even if these sales must be made at below-market prices under special arrangements.

Even if export sales approach the 1-million-bag level during 1981/82, stocks could still exceed the rather burdensome 500,000-bag-level by June 30, 1982.

Information now available indicates the coffee industry of Uganda has made a dramatic recovery over the past year with output from the 1981/82 harvest now projected at 2.5 million bags. Coffee also plays a very crucial role in Uganda's economy, which is among the least developed in the world. Over a quarter of the country's people are said to derive their income from coffee. The coffee industry, the largest employer of labor, contributes 98 percent of the foreign exchange and 50 percent of total government revenue.

In an effort to increase output, minimum producer prices were raised for Robusta in October 1981 from 20 Uganda shillings per kilo to 35 shillings (82 Ugandan shillings=US\$1). As of November the price for Arabica had not been fixed. Once farmers began receiving cash rather than promissory notes, large quantities of coffee hoarded by the farmers possibly as far back as the Amin regime were released for sale through their cooperative societies. This resulted in a large increase in the amount of coffee available for export during 1980/81.

Uganda also apparently has succeeded in reorganizing a previously chaotic marketing system. The farmers' cooperative unions have now been given transport to enable them to bring their coffee to the millers. Due in part to substantially improved relations with neighboring countries, especially Kenya, it is now possible to move a monthly minimum of 250,000 bags of coffee to the ports of Mombasa, Kenya and Tanga, Tanzania for export. Uganda may have moved over 500,000 bags to these ports during September 1981 in an effort to fill its 1980/81 ICO export quota. Although the Ugandan Coffee Marketing Board prefers rail shipment, it now reportedly has sufficient truck transport to move much of the crop by this means.

Previously, Uganda was said to lose as much as 25 percent of its coffee through smuggling, especially through western Uganda, which borders on Zaire and Rwanda. This movement has been sharply reduced by the new cash payment policy and through tighter border control carried out in cooperation with the governments of the neighboring countries involved.

The major problem Uganda officials indicate they now face is a lack of off-farm storage space.

Asia and Oceania

Production of coffee in Asia and Oceania in 1981/82 is estimated at a record of more than 10 million bags, compared with less than 9.6 million bags produced last year. Exportable production will be up 322,000 bags at nearly 7.1 million bags. A continuation of the long-term production uptrends in India, the Philippines, Papua New Guinea, and Indonesia largely account for the growth in regional output. Indonesia, the world's third or fourth largest coffee producer, is now expected to harvest only 5.2 million bags, 4 percent less than anticipated earlier, due to adverse weather.

Based on post blossom estimates, the 1981/82 (October/September) Indian coffee crop could reach 2.5 million bags, including 1.28 million bags of Arabica and 1.22 million bags of Robusta. The cyclical, biennial bearing tendency of the coffee tree is mainly responsible for this year's anticipated record, up 325,000 bags over 1980/81. Other factors which contributed to the increase in production include the favorable weather, the package extension program implemented by the Coffee Board, and the absence of disease problems.

During 1980/81, India's Coffee Board was able to substantially increase its exports (1.48 million bags versus 1.06 million the previous year). Larger carryover stocks, together with the record 1981/82 harvest, have brightened export prospects for this year to around 1.6 million bags, including 966,000 bags to importing members of the ICO. Last year India's quota was 943,000 bags. The Soviet Union and East European countries are India's principal markets in the non-member sector. In order to exploit the market potential in West Asia, the Indian Coffee Board proposes to conduct a market survey in this area in the near future.

Between June and November the government successively abolished, then later reimposed, export duties twice in order to keep Indian coffee prices in line with world prices. Soluble coffee sales remained duty free throughout this period.

Domestic coffee consumption in India continues to rise steadily due to the growth in population and sales promotion; however, per capita consumption remains very low. In view of the large carryover stocks and the record crop anticipated, releases by the Coffee Board to the domestic market are expected to be liberal. Internal consumption is, therefore, projected at 950,000 bags for 1981/82, up 3.8 percent from the preceding year.

Indications are that the 1981/82 (April/March) Indonesian coffee crop has been reduced to 5.162 million bags, the same as in 1980/81, by excessive rain-fall. Indonesia reportedly has abandoned plans to expand its coffee growing area because of the low world price for the Robusta it grows, and the sizable cut in ICO export quotas it suffered for coffee year 1981/82. The government will concentrate, instead, on aiding Indonesian producers to rehabilitate areas already under coffee cultivation and to improve crop quality.

Although new plantings made since 1976 could lead to a 1982/83 crop 5-10 percent larger than in 1981/82, actual output is highly dependent on the level of prices paid to producers. Farm prices for field run green beans have risen by 10 US cents per kilogram over the past several months, but they are still extremely low at the equivalent of less than 60 cents per kilogram.

As part of an effort to reduce the coffee glut which now exists, government officials hope for a 80,000-160,000-bag increase in domestic coffee use over the 1.1 million bags consumed in 1980/81. Eighty percent of the population are reported to be coffee drinkers, and this is said to be fairly constant across all income groups. However, per capita consumption is still below 1 kilogram per year. Ways to promote domestic sales such as advertising programs, coffee snacks, reductions in the use of extenders (toasted rice and corn), and duty-free sales at airports, are being discussed. Retail coffee prices have declined less than 10-15 percent over the past year, compared with a 50-percent drop in export prices and an even greater drop in producer prices.

Coffee exports were higher than anticipated during 1980/81 (April/March) at about 3.873 million bags. Estimates for crop year 1981/82 have been cut to less than 2.7 million bags, mainly because Indonesia's export quota for coffee year (October/September) 1981/82 was set very low at 2.3 million bags.

Due to reduced export sales, coffee stocks may more than triple during 1981/82, rising from less than 600,000 bags on March 31, 1981 to nearly 1.9 million bags 1 year later. Government purchasing and stockpiling are under consideration, but no final decision has been made.

Papua New Guinea is now believed to have produced a record 875,000 bags of coffee during fiscal year 1980/81 (July/June). Output should reach a new record high of 950,000 bags during 1981/82, as plantings, mainly by the smallholder sector, during the period of high prices in 1978 and 1979 are come into bearing and are complimented by satisfactory growing conditions in the Highlands. Growers have moved rapidly from a self-sufficient, subsistence type environment to one that is cash oriented in recent years. This has led to more thorough bean harvesting, even at low prices, and may account for part of the increases over the past few years.

Grower and export prices, following the world market price, reached their lowest level in several years during 1980/81. In order to maintain a cash flow for growers, the government began purchasing coffee from the growers in June and storing the surplus. In addition, the government suspended the 2.5-percent tax on exports for an indefinite period.

During the 1980/81 ICO coffee marketing year, Papua New Guinea's exporters sold about 860,000 bags of coffee. The outlook is for a small increase in shipments, perhaps to about 875,000 bags, during 1981/82. Increased production and reduced quotas have lent emphasis to non-quota market sales, but sales to these markets can probably only be increased by 20,000 bags between 1980/81 and 1981/82 or from 240,000 to 260,000 bags.

With production rising rapidly and exports limited by the ICO quotas, coffee stocks held by the Coffee Board will grow rapidly. Board carryover stocks as of October 1, 1981 were estimated at 63,000 bags. However, if the stocks held by the processors and exporters were included, country holdings probably totaled close to 150,000 bags. In order to cope with this problem, the Board is now erecting storage facilities in the Goroka district of the Highlands and elsewhere.

This circular was prepared by C. M. Anderson, Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, FAS/USDA: (202) 447-2252. For further information on production estimates contact the Foreign Production Estimates Division: (202) 382-8877.

TABLE 1--COFFEE, GREEN: TOTAL PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES - AVERAGE 1972/73-1976/77, ANNUAL 1977/78-1981/82 ^{1/}
(IN THOUSANDS OF 60 KILO BAGS) ^{2/}

REGION AND COUNTRY	AVERAGE 1972/73-1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82
NORTH AMERICA:						
COSTA RICA.....	1,368	1,449	1,749	1,522	2,023	1,875
CUBA.....	448	375	325	300	300	300
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.....	858	1,019	753	869	850	800
EL SALVADOR.....	2,642	2,700	3,423	2,910	2,601	2,160
GUATEMALA.....	2,225	2,541	2,827	2,647	2,498	2,600
HAITI.....	554	519	443	669	455	550
HONOURAS.....	794	1,036	1,132	1,137	1,265	1,300
JAMAICA.....	25	23	14	34	20	24
MEXICO.....	3,742	3,401	4,042	3,600	3,700	3,900
NICARAGUA.....	718	967	1,004	1,019	883	950
PANAMA.....	75	105	104	105	123	115
TRINIDAD-TOBAGO.....	49	41	39	37	43	49
US-HAWAII.....	15	14	10	13	9	16
US-PUERTO RICO.....	187	199	159	183	234	217
TOTAL NORTH AMERICA.....	13,700	14,389	16,024	15,065	15,004	14,856
SOUTH AMERICA:						
BOLIVIA.....	102	118	122	137	145	165
BRAZIL.....	19,720	17,500	20,000	22,000	21,500	32,500
COLOMBIA.....	8,640	11,050	12,600	12,712	13,500	14,000
ECUADOR ^{3/}	1,214	1,434	1,640	1,609	1,417	1,471
GUYANA.....	14	17	17	20	19	17
PARAGUAY.....	92	71	144	40	116	175
PERU.....	948	1,050	1,130	1,265	1,170	1,250
VENEZUELA.....	910	1,061	1,011	1,007	1,335	1,110
TOTAL SOUTH AMERICA.....	31,639	32,301	36,664	38,790	38,902	50,688
AFRICA:						
ANGOLA.....	2,597	947	648	300	630	500
BENIN.....	23	3	3	5	5	5
BURUNDI.....	361	285	387	466	333	675
CAMEROON.....	1,505	1,371	1,627	1,658	1,750	1,790
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC.....	167	165	130	230	242	260
CONGO, BRAZZAVILLE.....	19	46	107	43	24	65
EQUATORIAL GUINEA.....	102	80	90	100	100	110
ETHIOPIA.....	2,530	3,143	3,142	3,188	3,264	3,333
GABON.....	6	3	6	8	8	5
GHANA.....	65	32	31	47	41	38
GUINEA.....	48	16	59	43	101	104
IVORY COAST.....	4,599	3,123	4,742	3,973	5,798	5,200
KENYA.....	1,304	1,417	1,239	1,531	1,710	1,734
LIBERIA.....	95	137	144	171	147	179
MAOAGASCAR.....	1,132	1,292	814	1,313	1,150	1,400
NIGERIA.....	50	43	60	40	52	52
RWANDA.....	416	352	311	501	506	583
SIERRA LEONE.....	119	77	230	172	157	179
TANZANIA.....	864	835	856	805	1,123	1,050
TOGO.....	174	82	105	182	160	170
UGANDA.....	3,149	1,828	1,344	1,942	2,000	2,500
ZAIRE (CONGO,K).....	1,376	1,129	1,300	1,231	1,400	1,300
ZIMBABWE.....	53	71	77	88	85	95
TOTAL AFRICA.....	20,752	16,487	17,952	18,042	20,786	21,327
ASIA:						
INDIA.....	1,529	2,147	1,842	2,600	2,175	2,500
INDONESIA.....	2,802	3,511	4,788	4,803	5,162	5,162
MALAYSIA.....	109	132	143	145	143	148
PHILIPPINES.....	489	575	600	705	769	835
PORTUGUESE TIMOR ^{4/}	65	75	--	--	--	--
THAILAND.....	93	163	233	210	300	319
VIETNAM.....	58	65	70	70	70	60
YEMEN, ARAB REP.....	47	48	50	53	57	60
TOTAL ASIA.....	5,294	7,116	7,726	8,586	9,631	9,084
OCEANIA:						
NEW CALEDONIA.....	25	25	25	25	25	25
PAPUA NEW GUINEA.....	625	767	740	840	875	950
TOTAL OCEANIA.....	650	792	765	865	900	975
WORLD TOTAL.....	72,035	71,385	79,131	81,348	84,273	96,930

^{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 1981 in that country is shown as production for the 1981/82 marketing year. In Ecuador, however, this is referred to as the 1980/81 crop. ^{4/} Beginning 1978/79 included in Indonesia.

NOTE: Production estimates for some countries include cross-border movements. Also, due to rounding, country totals may not add to area and world totals.

SOURCE: 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.

TABLE 2--COFFEE, GREEN: EXPORTABLE PRODUCTION UNSPECIFIED COUNTRIES - AVERAGE 1972/73-1976/77, ANNUAL 1977/78-1981/82 1/
(IN THOUSANDS OF 60 KILO BAGS) 2/

REGION AND COUNTRY	AVERAGE 1972/73-1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82
NORTH AMERICA:						
COSTA RICA.....	1,204	1,264	1,533	1,311	1,779	1,640
CUBA.....	--	--	--	--	560	505
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.....	578	749	473	604	2,397	1,953
EL SALVADOR.....	2,466	2,510	3,228	2,710	2,173	2,265
GUATEMALA.....	1,944	2,236	2,517	2,332	2,170	330
HAITI.....	329	304	228	449	1,148	1,180
HONDURAS.....	693	931	1,024	1,023	5	8
JAMAICA.....	10	16	5	22	5	8
MEXICO.....	2,240	2,001	2,935	2,310	2,150	2,200
NICARAGUA.....	641	887	921	936	799	865
PANAMA.....	12	38	36	39	54	45
TRINIDAD-TOBAGO.....	36	27	24	21	26	32
US-HAWAII.....	--	--	--	--	--	--
US-PUERTO RICO.....	--	--	--	--	--	--
TOTAL NORTH AMERICA.....	10,154	10,963	12,924	11,757	11,321	11,025
SOUTH AMERICA:						
BOLIVIA.....	75	87	89	103	111	130
BRAZIL.....	12,320	10,000	12,000	14,000	13,500	24,500
COLOMBIA.....	7,218	9,500	10,970	10,962	11,675	12,150
ECUADOR 3/.....	1,055	1,239	1,437	1,398	1,197	1,241
GUYANA.....	--	--	--	2	--	--
PARAGUAY.....	67	45	117	9	88	145
PERU.....	704	800	880	1,015	929	995
VENEZUELA.....	263	271	72	40	50	4
TOTAL SOUTH AMERICA.....	21,702	21,942	25,565	27,529	27,550	39,165
AFRICA:						
ANGOLA.....	2,504	872	568	220	545	415
BENIN.....	22	2	2	4	4	4
BURUNDI.....	354	282	384	463	330	672
CAMEROON.....	1,479	1,344	1,599	1,626	1,716	1,755
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC..	156	153	118	216	225	242
CONGO, BRAZZAVILLE.....	18	45	106	42	23	64
EQUATORIAL GUINEA.....	92	70	80	90	90	100
ETHIOPIA.....	1,052	1,354	1,432	1,555	1,664	1,716
GABON.....	5	2	5	7	7	4
GHANA.....	51	22	23	39	33	30
GUINEA.....	43	10	53	42	95	97
IVORY COAST.....	4,136	3,087	4,677	3,908	5,733	5,135
KENYA.....	1,277	1,367	1,181	1,458	1,649	1,674
LIBERIA.....	87	126	133	159	135	168
MAOAGASCAR.....	992	1,152	666	1,158	984	1,227
NIGERIA.....	--	--	--	--	--	--
RWANDA.....	414	360	309	499	504	581
SIERRA LEONE.....	114	72	225	167	152	174
TANZANIA.....	839	814	836	784	1,098	1,027
TOGO.....	173	81	104	181	159	169
UGANDA.....	3,124	1,798	1,814	1,912	1,970	2,469
ZAIRE (CONGO,K).....	1,227	954	1,120	1,041	1,205	1,100
ZIMBABWE.....	44	63	69	79	76	85
TOTAL AFRICA.....	14,212	14,030	15,504	15,660	18,397	18,908
ASIA:						
INDIA.....	880	1,297	1,034	1,757	1,260	1,550
INDONESIA.....	1,820	2,896	3,738	3,723	4,062	3,962
MALAYSIA.....	12	--	--	--	--	--
PHILIPPINES.....	89	250	242	315	389	435
PORTUGUESE TIMOR 4/.....	59	65	--	--	--	--
THAILAND.....	4	17	61	33	97	115
VIETNAM.....	28	30	35	35	35	25
YEMEN, ARAB REP.....	37	38	40	43	47	50
TOTAL ASIA.....	2,929	4,593	5,150	5,906	5,890	6,137
OCEANIA:						
NEW CALEDONIA.....	15	14	14	14	14	14
PAPUA NEW GUINEA.....	613	752	725	824	859	934
TOTAL OCEANIA.....	627	766	739	838	873	948
WORLD TOTAL.....	53,625	52,294	59,882	61,690	64,031	76,183

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 originally during June-October 1981 in that country is shown as production for the 1981/82 marketing year. In Ecuador, however, this is referred to as the 1980/81 crop. 4/ Beginning 1978/79 included in Indonesia.

NOTE: Production estimates for some countries include cross-border movements. Also, due to rounding, country totals may not add to area and world totals.

SOURCE: 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.

TABLE 3--WORLD COFFEE SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION, 1960-1982

(IN 1,000 60-KG BAGS)

COUNTRY BY TIME PERIOD BEGINNING STOCKS	TOTAL SUPPLY DISTRIBUTION		DOMESTIC USE		EXPORTS		ENDING STOCKS			
	IMPORTS	DISTRIBUTION	USE	RSTD/GRND	SOLUBLE	TOTAL				
1960/61.....	38,807	65,375	315	124,497	16,371	42,846	63	92	43,003	65,124
1961/62.....	65,124	75,951	273	141,354	21,074	45,959	56	135	46,151	74,129
1962/63.....	74,129	67,788	257	142,174	14,687	44,778	42	123	46,945	80,539
1963/64.....	80,539	65,740	182	146,061	17,616	50,884	69	118	51,071	77,372
1964/65.....	77,372	52,552	173	130,202	16,741	41,766	58	78	41,903	71,557
1965/66.....	71,557	82,156	249	153,962	17,834	49,669	37	257	49,965	86,190
1966/67.....	86,190	63,384	275	149,653	19,251	48,326	26	564	48,917	81,686
1967/68.....	81,686	71,136	273	153,095	18,072	54,720	55	741	55,517	79,511
1968/69.....	79,511	63,292	229	143,033	19,638	52,545	76	963	53,585	69,810
1969/70.....	69,810	69,610	267	139,695	18,890	53,880	84	1,161	55,124	65,681
1970/71.....	65,681	59,342	505	129,528	19,370	50,538	107	1,253	51,899	54,262
1971/72.....	54,262	73,310	524	124,104	19,048	56,654	258	1,589	58,542	50,512
1972/73.....	50,512	77,271	498	126,281	17,456	58,990	381	2,045	61,417	49,412
1973/74.....	49,412	65,900	563	115,875	19,125	58,354	163	2,149	60,665	36,085
1974/75.....	36,085	82,951	564	119,600	19,260	53,389	240	1,985	55,614	44,725
1975/76.....	44,725	72,894	505	118,144	18,932	57,284	394	2,164	59,845	39,370
1976/77.....	39,370	61,157	585	101,112	18,190	54,470	306	2,224	57,000	25,932
1977/78.....	25,932	71,085	605	97,623	14,998	47,863	175	894	48,931	29,704
1978/79.....	29,704	79,151	719	109,554	19,595	62,172	205	2,430	64,806	25,153
1979/80.....	25,153	81,743	723	107,224	20,062	58,799	240	2,456	61,493	25,659
1980/81.....	25,659	84,273	677	110,619	20,608	57,520	202	2,826	60,548	29,463
1981/82.....	23,463	96,930	714	127,107	21,170	61,746	205	2,590	64,542	41,395

NOTE: TOTAL MAY NOT ADD BECAUSE OF ROUNDING, DASHES DENOTE UNAVAILABLE, NEGLIGIBLE, OR ZERO.

TABLE 4 --GREEN COFFEE: EXPORTS FROM SPECIFIED COUNTRIES,
BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION, CALENDAR YEAR 1980
(In bags of 60 kilograms) 1/

Country of destination	Brazil	Colombia	Guatemala	Indonesia	Ivory Coast <u>2/</u>	Mexico
Europe:						
Austria.....	108,167	6,417	1,438	---	---	248
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	324,867	126,206	88,656	45,450	10,167	119,862
Bulgaria.....	1,667	---	---	---	---	---
Czechoslovakia.....	156,000	11,951	---	---	---	3,450
Denmark.....	450,583	153,425	1,209	204,250	---	1,093
Finland.....	155,300	343,405	104,215	---	---	897
France.....	804,867	187,256	20,610	89,667	623,417	100,389
German Democratic Rep.....	292,033	187,702	---	---	---	16,675
Germany, West.....	991,350	3,164,567	332,762	390,250	58,983	105,075
Greece.....	253,883	2,332	---	12,250	1,517	---
Hungary.....	110,000	3,333	---	94,583	---	---
Iceland.....	32,200	817	---	---	---	---
Italy.....	1,425,617	161,541	53,322	477,350	320,517	1,105
Netherlands.....	343,700	1,017,169	200,048	512,000	341,217	17,025
Norway.....	311,817	157,482	12,678	15,750	---	7,072
Poland.....	470,550	142,832	575	---	---	---
Portugal.....	152,600	---	---	29,000	---	---
Romania.....	100,000	49,998	---	---	16,667	---
Soviet Union.....	41,783	33,332	---	---	---	16,668
Spain.....	655,150	541,133	11,212	7,500	156,250	258,264
Sweden.....	622,733	494,737	10,063	5,617	---	575
Switzerland.....	218,833	63,964	17,253	2,917	---	---
United Kingdom.....	136,033	19,009	22,171	51,717	156,817	16,028
Yugoslavia.....	165,350	94,360	1,666	---	---	16,001
Other.....	31,133	133	---	---	---	---
Total.....	8,356,216	6,963,101	877,878	1,938,301	1,685,552	680,427
North America:						
Canada.....	90,467	51,716	18,802	1,667	---	2,811
United States.....	3,357,200	3,121,542	517,311	1,280,583	212,533	1,270,209
Other.....	---	6,824	4	---	---	---
Total.....	3,447,667	3,180,082	536,117	1,282,250	212,533	1,273,020
South America.....	285,783	252,053	---	---	---	---
Africa.....	104,367	230,157	---	---	375,450	---
Asia and Oceania.....	880,383	476,964	86,529	747,382	155,250	55,185
Not specified.....	---	---	---	---	62,348	---
Grand total.....	13,074,416	11,102,357	1,500,524	3,967,933	2,491,133	2,008,632

NOTE: Dashes denote unknown or not available.
1/ 132.276 pounds. 2/ January-September only.

SOURCE: Compiled by Foreign Agricultural Service from National Coffee Associations and official statistics of specified countries.

January 1982

Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, FAS/USOA

TABLE 5--1981 ICO COMPOSITE DAILY INDICATOR PRICE (1979 AGREEMENT)
(U.S. CENTS PER POUND EQUIVALENT)

Date	October		November		December	
	Daily	15-day moving Average	Daily	15-day moving Average	Daily	15-day moving Average
1.....	114.46	111.28	---	---	119.82	124.26
2.....	115.62	111.83	123.13	118.72	121.29	124.12
3.....	---	---	125.05	119.25	121.26	123.93
4.....	---	---	125.48	119.83	121.34	123.62
5.....	116.18	112.39	125.69	120.34	---	---
6.....	116.93	113.01	124.46	120.78	---	---
7.....	117.29	113.72	---	---	123.66	123.46
8.....	117.14	114.25	---	---	123.61	123.33
9.....	117.20	114.59	124.14	121.24	122.41	123.08
10.....	---	---	123.51	121.70	121.57	122.73
11.....	---	---	124.04	122.17	122.52	122.44
12.....	116.18	114.79	125.93	122.72	---	---
13.....	117.08	115.14	126.12	123.21	---	---
14.....	116.77	115.53	---	---	123.46	122.24
15.....	118.12	116.03	---	---	123.60	122.14
16.....	117.86	116.20	125.56	123.66	123.09	122.13
17.....	---	---	126.18	124.19	122.96	122.11
18.....	---	---	126.79	124.58	122.84	122.26
19.....	117.29	116.40	126.86	124.95	---	---
20.....	116.50	116.58	126.45	125.29	---	---
21.....	117.09	116.78	---	---	122.16	122.37
22.....	117.67	116.99	---	---	122.78	122.57
23.....	118.66	117.20	125.07	125.42	123.02	122.69
24.....	---	---	123.29	125.30	---	---
25.....	---	---	123.23	125.15	---	---
26.....	118.82	117.37	---	---	---	---
27.....	118.22	117.46	120.61	124.82	---	---
28.....	120.94	117.70	---	---	123.03	122.80
29.....	121.30	117.98	---	---	123.30	122.93
30.....	121.38	118.26	120.49	124.55	123.60	122.93
31.....	---	---	---	---	124.03	122.96
Ave.....	117.67	115.52	124.60	122.89	122.64	122.43

NOTE: Dashes denote weekends and holidays.

January 1982

Horticultural and Tropical Products Division FAS/USDA

TABLE 6 --COFFEE YEAR 1981/82

ANNUAL AND QUARTERLY QUOTAS OF EXPORTING MEMBERS ENTITLED TO A BASIC QUOTA

(60 kilo bags)

Exporting Member	Current annual quota	Quarterly quotas			
		Oct.-Dec. 1981	Jan.-March 1982	April-June 1982	July-Sept. 1982
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>56 000 000</u>	<u>14 000 000</u>	<u>14 000 000</u>	<u>14 000 000</u>	<u>14 000 000</u>
<u>A. Sub-total: Members entitled to a basic quota</u>	<u>53 200 000</u>	<u>13 357 707</u>	<u>13 280 764</u>	<u>13 280 764</u>	<u>13 280 765</u>
<u>Colombian Milds</u>	<u>10 749 220</u>	<u>2 698 965</u>	<u>2 683 418</u>	<u>2 683 418</u>	<u>2 683 419</u>
Colombia	8 562 838	2 149 998	2 137 613	2 137 613	2 137 614
Kenya	1 382 536	347 133	345 134	345 134	345 135
Tanzania	803 846	201 834	200 671	200 671	200 670
<u>Other Milds</u>	<u>12 989 916</u>	<u>3 261 570</u>	<u>3 242 782</u>	<u>3 242 782</u>	<u>3 242 782</u>
Costa Rica	1 297 609	325 810	323 933	323 933	323 933
Dominican Republic	567 827	142 752	141 752	141 752	141 751
Ecuador	1 119 854	281 179	279 558	279 558	279 559
El Salvador	2 295 998	576 490	573 170	573 169	573 169
Guatemala	1 860 499	467 143	464 452	464 452	464 452
Honduras	948 025	238 035	236 663	236 663	236 664
India	948 025	238 035	236 663	236 664	236 663
Mexico	1 885 187	473 342	470 615	470 615	470 615
Nicaragua	689 293	173 071	172 074	172 074	172 074
Papua New Guinea	602 391	151 251	150 380	150 380	150 380
Peru	775 208	194 642	193 522	193 522	193 522
<u>Unwashed Arabicas</u>	<u>16 590 437</u>	<u>4 165 605</u>	<u>4 141 611</u>	<u>4 141 611</u>	<u>4 141 610</u>
Brazil	15 306 653	3 843 267	3 821 129	3 821 129	3 821 128
Ethiopia	1 283 784	322 338	320 482	320 482	320 482
<u>Robustas</u>	<u>12 870 427</u>	<u>3 231 567</u>	<u>3 212 953</u>	<u>3 212 953</u>	<u>3 212 954</u>
Angola	425 624	106 867	106 252	106 252	106 253
Indonesia	2 271 310	570 291	567 006	567 006	567 007
OAMCAF	(6 418 919)	(1 611 693)	(1 602 409)	(1 602 409)	(1 602 408)
Cameroon	1 481 289	371 929	369 787	369 787	369 786
Ivory Coast	4 147 609	1 041 402	1 035 402	1 035 402	1 035 403
Madagascar	790 021	198 362	197 220	197 220	197 219
Uganda	2 569 543	645 173	641 457	641 457	641 456
Zaire	1 185 031	297 543	295 829	295 829	295 830
<u>B. Sub-total: Members exempt from basic quotas</u>	<u>2 800 000</u>	<u>642 293</u>	<u>719 236</u>	<u>719 236</u>	<u>719 235</u>
OAMCAF	662 000	247 797	138 068	138 068	138 067
Others	2 138 000	394 496	581 168	581 168	581 168

SOURCE: International Coffee Organization

January 1982

Horticultural and Tropical Products Division FAS/USDA

* U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1982-360-929:FAS-543

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20250**

**OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE, \$300**

**POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE**



**AGR 101
FIRST CLASS**

If you no longer need this publication, check here _____ and return this sheet and/or envelope in which it was mailed and your name will be dropped from mailing list.

If your address should be changed _____ PRINT OR TYPE the new address, including ZIP CODE and return the whole sheet and/or envelope to:

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE, Room 5918 So.
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C. 20250