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foreign agriculture circular

coffee

Approved by the World Food and Agricultural Outlook and Situation Board • USDA

FCOF 3-80
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WORLD COFFEE CROP IN 1979/80 SLIPS TO 79.6 MILLION BAGS

SUMMARY

The first USDA estimate of the 1980/81 world coffee crop, based on conditions to about June 12, is for total production of 79.6 million bags (60 kilograms each)--about 100,000 bags smaller than the 1979/80 outturn. Based on past performance, the chances are two out of three that this first estimate of total production will not vary by more than 3.5 percent from the final outturn.

Exportable production--which represents total harvested production less domestic consumption in producing countries--is estimated at 59.7 million bags. The 1979/80 estimate was 60.2 million bags. In North America, a major decline in El Salvador, should almost be offset by larger crops in the Dominican Republic and Costa Rica. Smaller increases are also expected from Guatemala, Mexico, and Nicaragua.

South America's 1980/81 production is estimated at 37.5 million bags, off 1.6 percent from last season's. Brazil should harvest a minimum of 21 million bags, 1 million less than the revised 1979/80 level. In Parana, near freezing temperatures during May 30-June 2, 1979 reduced the trees' capacity to hold newly set coffee berries. In Sao Paulo, almost full production from newly planted, high-yielding varieties should nearly offset the alternate-year cycle of adult trees. Because of good management practices since the 1979 frost, and adequate rainfall, the 1980/81 crop in Minas Gerais should not drop as much as expected earlier. In the remaining states, production is expected to be higher than last season's. Production should be virtually unchanged in Peru and Ecuador, but could rise by 150,000 to 200,000 bags in both Venezuela and Colombia.

Africa's total crop also is expected to be slightly higher than in 1979/80. Increases in Ethiopia, the Ivory Coast, Tanzania, and Uganda are expected to more than offset reduced output in Burundi, Kenya, Cameroon, and Rwanda. The outlook for Angola continues very unfavorable. If drought conditions persist, East African coffee production could be adversely affected.

In Asia and Oceania, 1980/81 production is estimated at 9.3 million bags, slightly above the 9.2 million bags produced in 1979/80.

PRODUCTION

North America

North America's 1980/81 coffee crop is preliminarily estimated at 14.8 million bags, or 2 percent larger than the 1979/80 outturn. Exportable production is estimated at 11.3 million bags, compared with 11.0 million for 1979/80. Production in Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Honduras, and Mexico will be up, in some cases substantially, more than offsetting the smaller harvest foreseen in El Salvador, because of weather, diseases, and civil disturbances. A smaller crop is also expected for Haiti.

Costa Rica's 1980/81 coffee harvest is estimated at a record 1.88 million bags, up from 1.51 million bags in 1979/80, because of the expected normal up-year in the production cycle and the good weather that has prevailed throughout the major coffee producing area. Following 3 consecutive years of increasing output culminating in the record 1978/79 crop, outturn dropped by 14 percent in 1979/80, 2.4 percent below our April estimate, due in part to a premature bean fall.

Coffee is Costa Rica's most important agricultural export commodity. Exports are set annually at 85 percent of total production. Export contracts registered for the 1979/80 coffee crop through mid-April were reported to total about 958,000 bags, worth \$205.2 million, down 18 percent in volume, but up 14 percent in value from those made during the same period a year earlier. For the October-September 1979/80 marketing year, exports are forecast at 1.32 million bags, including the green-bean equivalent (GBE) of about 5,300 bags of roasted and ground coffee. This compares with total 1978/79 exports of 1.53 million bags.

Based on October 1979-April 15, 1980 sales, the average value for green coffee exports was \$1.62 per pound. As of the same date, 79,700 bags had been sold at auction for domestic consumption at an average of 48 cents per pound.

Coffee production in El Salvador in 1980/81 is estimated at 1.8 million bags, down nearly 29 percent from the current estimate for 1979/80, due to a combination of factors including civil unrest, investment uncertainty, weather conditions, and disease problems. Growing uncertainty regarding land ownership under the agrarian reform program has created a reluctance on the part of both large and small producers to commit resources to combat coffee rust. Secondly, tight credit made normal levels of field preparation, pruning, and fertilization more difficult. Finally, sporadic rains in January, followed by a prolonged dry spell, retarded the physical development of the coffee beans, and a portion of the potential crop has been lost through the premature drop of young coffee beans.

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ERRATA

The title of FAS Circular FCOF 3-80 should be corrected to read, "World Coffee Crop in 1980/81 Slips to 79.6 Million Bags."

El Salvador's coffee production for 1979/80 is currently estimated at 2.53 million bags, 7 percent below our previous estimate, and 20.6 percent below last year's harvest. Terrorist activity among harvest workers adversely affected the quantity and quality of cherry coffee brought to the coffee processing plants. The crop was collected hurriedly and a larger portion of the beans that fell the ground were not collected, compared with earlier years.

Exports for 1979/80 are now expected to total only about 2.2 million bags, down from previous expectations of 2.6 million bags because registrations for the better part of 3 months in early 1980 were hampered by the transfer of administrative responsibility from the Compania Salvadorena de Cafe to the newly created Instituto Nacional de Cafe (INCAFE). INCAFE also absorbed the Departamento Nacional de Cafe in the process.

Spurred by heavy fertilization, Guatemala's 500-million harvestable coffee trees flowered profusely on the lower and moderate slopes of the country's mountains in preparation for the 1980/81 crop. As a result, a harvest of 2.70 million bags is expected, almost as large as the record 2.83 million bags in 1978/79. The 1979/80 coffee estimate of 2.55 million bags, from about 255,000 harvestable hectares of the 394,000 hectares planted, is down from the 2.83 million bags harvested in 1978/79 due to mature berry drop caused by the heavy September/October 1979 rains.

Progressive coffee growers have enthusiastically supported the Government's program to interplant traditional varieties with high yielding varieties, but much of the total coffee area is planted in the traditional manner. Substantial increases in production can be realized within 3 to 4 years after interplanting. Once the preferred density is reached, the recommended practice is to severely prune coffee trees at the rate of about 10 percent per year.

Guatemala's 1980/81 exports are expected to total 2.4 million bags, 150,000 bags above the current 2.25-million-bag estimate for 1979/80, but more than 150,000 bags below the revised figure of 2.56 million for 1978/79. Coffee exported during the first quarter of 1980 averaged \$222.00 per bag f.o.b., or \$1.68 per pound.

Participation in the "Bogota Group's" Coffee Price Stabilization Fund will initially cost Guatemala \$10 million. The share, financed by private bank loans, will be recovered by a special export tax on coffee equal to 75.39 cents per bag for the next 15 years.

In February, the Government raised the minimum wage rate for agricultural labor employed by cotton, sugar, livestock, and coffee producers by an average of 110.5 percent, or from \$1.52 to \$3.20 per day. According to the Coffee Growers Association (ANACAFE), the higher wage increases the cost of production from \$929.07 to \$1,610.32 per hectare on traditional coffee farms producing 779 kg of parchment per hectare, and from \$2,054.50 to \$3,339.93 on efficient plantations averaging 1,818 kg per hectare.

Haiti's 1980/81 coffee crop is estimated at 575,000 bags, down 11.5 percent from the 1979/80 outturn. Exports from the 650,000-bag 1979/80 harvest were expected to total about 400,000 bags during the October/September

marketing year. The estimate may not be reached if, as reported, sizable quantities of coffee have been smuggled into the Dominican Republic from Haitian areas near the border. Poor farm-to-market roads on the Haitian side, prices 40 to 60 cents per pound lower than in the D.R., and export taxes of up to 24 percent of the export value are said to encourage the movement.

Final official figures for 1979 indicate coffee exports totaled 316,589 bags, compared with 316,589 bags in 1978, and 264,822 bags in 1977. France purchased the bulk of Haiti's 1979 crop, followed by Italy, Belgium, and the United States.

At slightly more than 1.31 million bags, coffee production in Honduras is expected to set a new record in 1980/81, up from the 1.25-million-bag estimate for the current year, as new plantings progress toward full production.

Exports for the first 7 months of 1979/80 amounted to 769,183 bags, against a projected total for the year of 1.15 million bags. Coffee exports reached 1.1 million bags in 1978/79, valued at \$173.9 million, including more than \$30.2 million taken by the Government as coffee export taxes.

On May 7, 1980, the Council of Ministers approved the chartering of a Honduran Coffee Bank (BANCAFEH). The initial capital is reportedly \$4.5 million. Coffee producers will hold 60 percent of the stock, the Honduran Coffee Institute (IHCAFE) 20 percent, exporters 15 percent, and roasters 5 percent. Initial capital is to be raised by charging producers \$5 for each bag of coffee exported.

BANCAFEH is designed to reduce the dependence of more than 35,000 coffee producers, mostly small land owners, on domestic and foreign sources of finance. The main catalyst for establishing the bank at this time was the liquidity crisis of October/November 1979 when local banks would not provide financing for the 1979/80 harvest. It could also serve as a channel to finance efforts to combat rust, if and when it is discovered in Honduras.

Jamaican coffee production for 1980/81 is estimated at 27,000 bags, down from 35,000 bags in 1979/80, because of the cyclical pattern of production. Weather prior to the 1980/81 harvest has been ideal so far.

Some reduction in the quality of the current harvest has been noted due to the heavy rains at critical periods during the growing season, and coffee borer damage. As a result, efforts to remove the damaged beans in order to maintain export quality were stepped up.

Coffee production in Mexico in 1980/81 is expected to reach 3.7 million bags, up 90,000 bags from the current estimate for the 1979/80 season. Exports for 1979/80 (October/September) are forecast at 2.35 million bags, down from 3.09 million bags for 1978/79.

Coffee exports are controlled by the Mexican Coffee Institute in order to assure adequate supplies for the domestic market. Domestic consumption for 1979/80 is estimated at 1.25 million bags, 4.0 percent over the revised level for 1978/79.

Earlier this year, in order to boost exports, the Government reduced the coffee export tax by about 7 percent, or 639 pesos (US\$28), to 594 pesos (US\$26). The floor price for the payment of the export tax was also modified. Coffee sold for less than 2,501.40 pesos per quintal was exempt from export taxes until February, when the level for exemption was raised to 3,030.40 pesos per quintal. Finally, the wholesale price for export grade, prime, washed coffee was raised from 78.29 pesos to 87.63 pesos per kg, while the increase authorized at the retail level was from 90.00 pesos to 100.80 pesos per kg.

The Government has ordered the destruction of all coffee bags being stored by CONASUPO, which entered the country from South American countries where rust is present.

Nicaragua's 1980/81 coffee harvest is estimated at 975,000 bags, up nearly 120,000 bags from 1979/80. Climatic conditions affecting the crop have been described by the Empresa Nicaraguense de Cafe (ENCAFE) as normal, although a little drier than desirable.

Since losses from the September/November rains were not as large as earlier anticipated, the 1979/80 coffee harvest estimate has been raised to 856,000 bags. Total 1979/80 coffee exports are forecast at 775,000 bags, including the soluble equivalent of 25,000 bags of green coffee. Lower quality coffee is often exported as soluble. Through May 5, green coffee exports totalled 634,995 bags.

In an effort to control coffee rust and increase yields, the Ministry of Agriculture (MIDA) is destroying all except 700 to 1,500 manzanas (1 manzana=.688 hectares) of newly replanted coffee trees in a 14,000 manzana area in Carazo (near Managua) and neighboring areas. The goal is to cut down all of the trees before the end of 1980. The impact on production will be negligible as the losses will be offset by increased production in the north from trees planted several years ago. Replanting about 60 million, rust-resistant seedlings should also be completed this year.

In Hawaii coffee production for 1980/81 is estimated at 1.8 million pounds, virtually unchanged from that of the current year. According to the millers, flower bloom has been on schedule and moisture adequate.

The Kona district, where most plantings are located, has been undergoing a major transition. Some of the coffee farms have been taken over by developers for residential and other uses. Other farms are being shifted to macadamia nut culture, in part because labor has been difficult to obtain during the critical coffee harvest season, but also because chocolate-coated macadamia nut candy has become a popular tourist gift item.

Puerto Rican production of coffee is estimated at 26.5 million pounds, compared with 24.2 million pounds in 1979/80. In 1979/80 there were 44,921 hectares of coffee, of which 38,851 hectares were harvested.

South America

The first estimate of 1980/81 coffee production for South America is 37.5 million bags, down from 38.1 million bags in 1979/80. The decrease is based on a reduced estimate for Brazil (21.0 million bags vs. 22.0 million), which was not offset by smaller increases in the estimates for Colombia and Venezuela. Exportable production in South America is estimated at 26.2 million bags, down more than 700,000 bags from the 1979/80 level.

Bolivia's 1980/81 (April-March) green coffee crop is estimated at 145,000 60 kg bags, up 2.9 percent from the revised 1979/80 outturn of 137,000 bags. The small but continuing growth in coffee output in Bolivia is attributed to partial renovation, improved cultural practices, and a progressively larger planted area. While growing conditions for the 1980/81 crop were considered satisfactory, recent rains in the Yungas area delayed the harvest, and if they continue, could reduce production.

Producer prices are now reported to be much more favorable, at between 1,000 and 1,100 pesos, than they were last fall when they fell to 500 pesos per quintal, parchment basis. Based on a recent study by the Ministries of Agriculture, and Industry and Commerce, as well as coffee producers, the Comité Boliviano del Café (COBOLCA) places current average coffee production costs at 784 pesos (\$31.36) per quintal.

Coffee rust remains a prime concern of Bolivian officials; however, growers resist tree eradication efforts, and are even reluctant to fumigate because of the added cost. To date rust has not had an appreciable impact on output.

Brazil's 1980/81 coffee crop, reduced by the May 30-June 1, 1979 frost, is estimated at between 21 million and 23 million bags compared with a revised estimate of 22 million bags for 1979/80. Exportable production in 1980/81 is estimated at 13 million bags, down 1 million bags from the 1979/80 level.

Based on field observations of tree condition, flowering, and berry load, the breakdown of the 1980/81 crop estimate by principal producing states, is as follows:

<u>State</u>	<u>Million bags</u>
Parana	4.5 - 5.0
Sao Paulo	7.5 - 8.0
Minas Gerais	5.0 - 5.5
Other states	4.0 - 4.5
	<hr/>
	21.0 23.0

The low point of the foregoing range was taken as the first USDA estimate of the 1980/81 coffee crop. The excellent condition of the trees in mid-1980 indicates the prospect of a substantially larger harvest in 1981/82, barring the recurrence of unfavorable weather.

The 1979/80 crop is estimated to have been harvested from 2.6 billion trees. About 800 million trees were not yet of bearing age. The Brazilian Coffee Institute (IBC) is not financing coffee at present and, without these subsidies, growers are not inclined to establish new plantings. In the State of Parana alone over 40 million coffee seedlings remain unsold due to lack of demand.

Before the 1979 frost a crop of 26-27 million bags was in prospect for 1980/81. While a substantial reduction in the harvest was expected because of the frost, an accurate appraisal of the reduction could not be made before early 1980.

In Parana, near freezing temperatures last June reduced the trees' blooming potential and capacity to hold newly set coffee berries. More than one-third of the State's coffee trees were significantly affected without however, physical evidence of damage. The areas most seriously affected were in the north, mostly west of Londrina, and west and northwest of Maringa.

Nearly full production from Sao Paulo's newly planted, high yielding varieties has almost offset the alternate-year cycle of adult trees. The prospect of attractive prices, following the indication of frost damage in southwest Minas Gerais, encouraged better management practices in Sao Paulo before the flowering season, as well as during the development stage of the berries. Rainfall was also satisfactory, with the exception of a few areas in the southwest.

The May 30-June 1, 1979 frost had its most serious effect in southwest Minas Gerais. However, because of good management practices since then and excellent weather, the 1980/81 crop in that State has not dropped as much as expected earlier.

Coffee is also produced in the States of Espirito Santo (the fourth most important) Bahia, Mato Grosso, Clara, and Gois. Production in these States should total at least 4.0 million bags in 1980/81.

During the first half of the current marketing year (July 1-December 31, 1979), Brazil exported 4,863,017 bags of green coffee and 1,351,700 bags (GBE) of soluble. Preliminary data of the Brazilian Coffee Institute indicate that Brazil had sold a total of 7.2 million bags (green and soluble) for shipment during January-June 1980. Reportedly, IBC's unofficial objective is to export 15-16 million bags during calendar 1980.

Brazil's basic marketing posture since last February has been to set its minimum export price at competitive levels and grant extra-official price discounts and bonuses as necessary in order to recover its share of the world coffee market. Exports gradually have declined from an annual average of 16-18 million bags during the sixties to 12-13 million bags during the seventies. The loss is most evident in the U.S. market where Brazil's share has declined from 29.6 percent in 1972 to 9.7 percent in 1979. Most of the loss was picked up by Colombia, whose U.S. market share rose from 13.1 percent in 1972 to 20.1 percent in 1979.

The IBC support price to coffee growers has remained unchanged at Cr\$4,200 per 60 kg-bag since February 1, 1980; however the price actually paid growers by exporters has risen gradually from Cr\$4,000 in February to Cr\$5,500 per bag by mid-year. (The current official rate of exchanges is Cr\$52.11 per US\$1.00). On May 19, 1980, the Government authorized an increase in the retail price of ground roasted coffee from Cr\$121.75 per kilogram, effective since June 1979, to Cr\$135.00 per kilogram. The price increase resulted from considerable pressure exerted on the IBC by Brazilian roasters. The IBC minimum export registration price for green coffee was gradually raised from US\$1.70 per pound for type 6 and better effective February 11, 1980 to US\$2.00 per pound as of June 2, 1980.

Brazils' ending coffee stocks on June 30, 1980 are estimated at 9.13 million bags. If domestic consumption and exports total 23.0 million bags, it could leave ending stocks on June 30, 1981 at their lowest level in more than 20 years, at about 7.13 million bags. Barring the occurrence of unfavorable weather, some recovery in stocks could occur by June 30, 1982 based on a substantially larger 1981/82 harvest.

At 12.4 million bags, Colombia's 1980/81 production will be up slightly from the current 12.2-million-bag estimate for 1979/80, based on a similarly sized increase in harvested area. While climatic conditions reportedly have been normal in the main coffee-growing areas for some time, harvesting is expected to begin earlier than usual because of heavy rains in January and February.

The current crop year's (October 1, 1979/September 30, 1980) production estimate has been revised upward to 12.2 million bags, or 400,000 bags (2 percent) below the 1978/79 level, due to reduced fertilization, and increased renovation by severe pruning (stumping).

Exports of green coffee through March 31, 1980 of the current crop year amounted to 5.8 million bags, 5 percent less than the year-earlier level. Total exports for 1980/81 are forecast at 10.5 million bags, down 600,000 from the estimate for 1979/80.

Earnings from coffee for the first 6 months of the current crop year are estimated at \$1.16 billion, only slightly above the \$1.15 billion for the same period in 1978/79.

During calendar 1979, soluble coffee exports amounted to the equivalent of 138,413 bags, 61 percent above the calendar 1978 level.

After repeated appeals from coffee producers and exporters, the highest policy-making body for coffee in Colombia, the National Coffee Committee, returned coffee exporting to the private sector on May 7, 1980. Since July 5, 1979, the Coffee Growers Federation (CGF) had been the only authorized exporter, although private firms reportedly acted as agents for the Federation.

By Resolution 22 of May 7, 1980, the Monetary Board increased the repatriation requirement (amount of dollars the exporter must surrender to the National Bank) from US\$251 to US\$287 per 70-kg bag exported. Simultaneously, the National Coffee Committee authorized an increase from 58 to 62 percent in

the retention tax (percentage private exporters must deposit in cash or in kind with FEDECAFE for each bag of green coffee exported). The domestic support price to growers was left unchanged at 8,732.50 pesos per "carga" (125 kg) of parchment coffee. Now that private exporters have reentered the export market, growers are optimistic prices they receive will be forced up by competition between export buyers.

CGF owns the country's only freeze-dried coffee processing plant, located at Chinchina in the center of the coffee-growing area. The installed capacity of the plant will be more than doubled, from 1,800 tons to 4,000 tons by 1982. Export sales are mainly in bulk to the United States, Japan, and Western Europe.

Ecuador's 1980/81 production is estimated at 1.49 million bags, almost unchanged from the 1.47-million bag, 1979/80 harvest. Prolonged drought reduced flowering for the main crop harvest. Additional flowerings occurred during February-March, lengthening the normal harvest season by 2 months. The incidence of fungus diseases has been reduced by the dry conditions. Due to a lack of funds, the campaign to control twig borers was stopped in late 1979. Increased borer infestations are expected until the control program is resumed, probably in mid-1980.

The National Coffee Program (PDC) is continuing its programs of renovation and rehabilitation. Renovation involves a shift from Arabica to Robusta and an increase in density to 2,817 trees per hectare. Rehabilitation calls for an increase from 600 to 1,000 trees per hectare in Arabica plantations. Although not encouraged by the PDG, some new plantings are occurring, mainly in the Oriente region and Los Rios Province. At the present time, 274,000 hectares are considered as coffee area, containing an estimated 236.6 million trees.

Coffee exports during calendar 1979 amounted to about 1.23 million bags, down 16 percent from those of 1978, while earnings rose by 1 percent to \$272.1 million. In 1979 coffee accounted for 41 percent of all agricultural earnings, and 12.6 percent of the Ecuador's export earnings.

Ecuador's exports in 1979 included the green bean equivalent of about 65,000 bags of soluble coffee, up more than 100 percent over the 1978 level, following the opening of a second soluble processing plant, Prescafe, with a capacity to process an estimated 2,500 metric tons per year for the export market. Two more soluble processing plants, one for the domestic market and another for the export market, are planned or currently under consideration.

Creation of a Coffee Bank to promote and finance production, processing and marketing of coffee was approved by the Ecuadorean Congress but vetoed by President Roldos.

Extended and heavy rains in Peru will keep 1980/81 crop production unchanged from that of 1979/80 at 1.27 million bags. In addition to the areas previously so classified, Tingo Maria, in the Department of Huanuco was officially declared-rust infested at the end of May. Coffee rust, while a potential problem, has reportedly not yet affected production significantly.

The Minister of Agriculture has established a Coffee Advisory Council with Government and producer delegates from all areas. In addition to encouraging production, the Council will be in charge of research, processing, and coffee marketing.

Coffee production in Venezuela should total 1.15 million bags in 1980/81, up 15 percent from the revised figure of 1 million bags for 1979/80 because of the cyclical nature of berry formation and a slight increase in area harvested. One of the principal problems affecting coffee production in Venezuela today is the lack of skilled labor for harvesting. Some fields, with limited production, are not harvested. Other fields are harvested by unskilled, contract laborers, paid by the number of baskets picked. These individuals tend to strip the leaves along with the berries, leaving the trees in poor physical condition for the next crop year. In addition, fallen berries often are not recovered from the ground.

The high costs of establishing and maintaining plantations tend to limit the profitability for the small producers, whose yields are usually low.

New producer prices went into effect March 28, 1980 under Resolutions 161 and 162 of the Ministries of Agriculture and Development. The following rates in U.S. dollars were paid to coffee producers per 46 kg beginning with 1977, by type of coffee:

Type of Coffee	1977	1978/79	1980
Washed fine	146.03	151.87	200.94
Washed good	146.03	146.03	186.92
Natural good	95.79	95.79	119.15

During 1979, the National Coffee Fund (NCF) directed that about 82.4 percent of national production go to 95 domestic processors; the balance was for export. In 1978/79 per capita consumption was estimated at 3.23 kg. Final figures indicate exports for the same year totalled 177,677 bags (each 60 kg).

Africa

Africa's coffee crop is up slightly at 18.0 million bags, with exportable production at 15.4 million bags, from corresponding figures for 1979/80. Better prospects for production in Ethiopia, Ivory Coast, Tanzania, and Uganda more than offset declining prospects for Angola, Burundi, Kenya, Cameroon, and Rwanda.

The 1980/81 harvest in Burundi may decline to 333,000 bags, from 466,000 bags in 1979/80. On June 2 the Government announced a new coffee purchase price equal to US\$1.31 per kg in Bujumbura. Prices for other regions can be up to 5.5 U.S. cents lower per kg, due to transport costs. While Burundi's price in Bujumbura is set virtually equal to Rwanda's, the higher prices paid in Muyinga Province, along the border, could influence where some coffee is sold.

Coffee production in the Central African Republic in 1980/81 should be nearly as large as the weather-favored 215,000-bag harvest of 1979/80, because the higher yielding varieties planted in 1977 in response to record level world prices, are now coming into production.

Production is concentrated on large plantations, most of which are owned by foreign exporters. The plantations are reportedly well managed with yields as high as 1,000 kg/ha. Although export prices declined sharply between 1977 and 1980, producer prices remained fixed at 45 U.S. cents per pound in order to maintain and encourage production. The European Development Fund (EDF), the French Aid Program (FAC), and local banks are financing a comprehensive \$5.6-million project to promote small scale coffee plantations.

Based on available information, the estimate of coffee production in Equatorial Guinea remains unchanged at 100,000 bags for both 1979/80 and 1980/81. Under Part 1 of the "Program of Emergency" economic policy announced June 21, 1980, the Government established minimum producer prices aimed at stimulating production of cocoa, coffee, and timber for 1980/81. Coffee and cocoa exports will be taxed at 28 percent of their f.o.b. export price.

The 1980/81 Ethiopian coffee crop is estimated at 3.1 million bags, up more than 130,000 bags from the preceding season's. Ethiopia's coffee harvest is difficult to estimate because 90 percent of the cherries are gathered from undomesticated trees.

Exports of coffee during 1979/80 are expected to fall well below the 1.6-1.7-million-bag official target to about 1.3 million bags. Even this projection will be high if current disruptions in the traditional marketing pattern between producers and exporters continue.

Coffee production in the Ivory Coast during 1980/81 is estimated at 4.2 million bags for 1979/80. Rainfall during the February/March 1980 flowering period was good, and the 1980/81 crop was off to a good start. However, the outlook for the year is somewhat clouded by increasingly severe labor shortages in coffee-growing areas, a price support program that favors cocoa over coffee and the increasing age of most coffee trees. During 1978/79 only 9,478 hectares of new coffee were planted, or less than 1 percent of the area currently in coffee.

Fourteen of the country's 15 new decorticating plants became fully operative in 1979/80, processing about 95 percent of the harvest. Coverage will be complete when the final facility, under construction in the southeastern corner of the country, is completed and in operation.

Green coffee exports totalled 260,032 metric tons during 1979, valued at \$792 million, or 31 percent of total export earnings. CAPRAL (Nestle Corp.), the country's only soluble coffee processor, with a 5,300-ton annual processing capacity, produced 4,600 tons during 1979, of which 3,709 tons were exported. The main markets for the country's green coffee are France, the United States, and the Netherlands, while soluble coffee exports go to Belgium-Luxembourg, Nigeria, Senegal, Greece, France, and Upper Volta.

Kenya's 1980/81 output is estimated at 1.17 million bags, well below the 1.40 million bags of 1979/80. Due to a long dry spell, followed by unevenly distributed and well below-average rainfall, coffee trees flowered late, thus extending the harvest.

Coffee production in Madagascar in 1980/81 is estimated at 1.17 million bags, down slightly from the 1.20-million-bag estimate for the current year, but still well above the 726,000 bags for 1978/79, owing to an increase in the area harvested and favorable producer prices and weather.

Coffee export marketing remains difficult because coffee must first be delivered to secondary ports, there to be reloaded for transshipment to the major port of export.

Madagascar's Development Plan calls for producing 120,000 tons of coffee by 1985, a goal that seems unattainable, even if production is returned to the free-market plantation system. Production has stagnated since plantations were nationalized several years ago.

In 1979, the value of coffee exports represented about 43 percent of the country's export earnings. Most exports are under contractual arrangements, sometimes at special prices.

Owing to poor rainfall prior to the harvest, coffee production during 1980/81 in Rwanda will fall to 300,000 bags from 415,000 bags in 1979/80. As in Burundi, one good harvest is followed by two that are poor. On May 29, the Ministry of Economy and Commerce fixed the 1980 coffee purchase price to producers at 120 RF (US\$1.31) per kg. Rwandan exports are partially determined by the level of smuggling from neighboring countries.

Domestic consumption requires less than 2,000 bags annually and is limited to the foreign community.

The first estimate of Tanzanian coffee production for 1980/81 is 916,000 bags, including 666,000 bags of mild Arabica, 50,000 bags of Arabica, and 200,000 bags of Robusta. Most of the increase over the 708,000-bag 1979/80 harvest is expected in the Kilimanjaro/Arusha, mild-Arabica growing area, where timely and adequate rains resulted in excellent flowering and setting of cherries, in contrast to the heavy rains that reduced the 1979/80 crop. Production of Robusta is also expected to recover from the residual effects of the Ugandan-Tanzanian conflict. Crop quality in 1980/81 should be better than in 1979/80, due to improved weather and cultural practices, especially disease control.

Coffee production in Togo during 1980/81 is estimated at 160,000 bags, up 10,000 bags from the 1979/80 level. Since 1975, Togo has been involved in a major coffee rehabilitation project. Financed by the IDA and France, the multimillion-dollar project is only now beginning to pay off in increased production. The real impact of the project will not occur until the mid 1980's when the new plantings, which now total more than 5,600 hectares, mature. Virtually all of Togo's coffee is exported, since there is almost no domestic consumption.

Uganda's 1980/81 coffee crop is estimated at 2.5 million bags, up 300,000 bags from 1979/80, reportedly because of better cultural practices in the Robusta growing area. Normally about 90 percent of the harvest is Robusta, with Arabica making up the balance. Nonavailability of fungicides and fertilizers for the past two harvest seasons, rather than the war, substantially reduced Ugandan production. The chemical supply situation is reportedly much improved for the 1980/81 harvest.

Producer prices for unhulled, dried Robusta coffee cherries were doubled for the 1979/80 season, to the equivalent of 98.6 U.S. cents per kg, at the official exchange rate. Even so the Coffee Board of Uganda is experiencing buying problems, since producers are holding back coffee and demanding prices equal to the Kenya skilling price. Because of rampaging inflation and a scarcity of food and other goods, it takes 10 Ugandan shillings to equal one Kenya shilling. Unofficial trade in Ugandan coffee is reported to be very large. Movement of Ugandan coffee through Mombasa and Dar es Salaam has been hampered by a shortage of railcars and trucks.

Based on limited reports, production of coffee in Zaire in 1980/81 is unchanged from the 1979/80 level of 1.4 million bags. Exports, however, could fall as a result of the December 26-31, 1979 demonetization, which limits the amount of currency exporters have available to buy coffee from producers.

Producer prices for coffee in Zaire are set by the Government and enforced by the National Coffee Office (OZACAF). However, private buyers reportedly often offer prices substantially above the official price. All coffee exports must pass through OZACAF owned or approved warehouses to insure proper weighing and labeling of bags. Foreign buyers and Zairian exporters are free to negotiate a higher sales prices, which is subject to review by OZACAF.

Asia and Oceania

Production of coffee in Asia and Oceania is estimated at 9.3 million bags, with increases in Indonesia and the Philippines offsetting reductions in India and Papua New Guinea. Exportable production for Asia and Oceania is estimated at 6.8 million bags, slightly below the corresponding estimate for 1979/80.

Benefiting from hot, dry weather during March-May 1980, production in India in 1980/81 is estimated at 2.3 million bags, nearly as large as the record 2.4-million-bag harvest of 1979/80. The harvest will include about 1.3 million bags of Arabica and 1 million bags of Robusta.

Weather conditions favored development of the record 1979/80 harvest. Extreme cold weather and mist were absent after the northeast monsoon ended and the weather was generally bright. Splitting and dropping of the berries was reported in some areas, but overall losses were negligible.

Deliveries of the crop to the Pool began in the second half of December 1979, and through March 31, 1980 totaled about 1,820,000 bags, compared with 1,380,719 bags by the same date a year earlier.

Exports during 1979/80 are estimated at 1.17 million bags, slightly above the 1.10-million-bag level for 1978/79. Owing to rising production and remunerative prices in international markets, there has been an expanded effort to find new outlets, and to sign long-term supplier agreements with traditional markets.

An agreement was signed in Moscow on April 14, 1980, under which the Soviet Union will buy about 350,000 bags of coffee from India this year, an increase of 100,000 bags over the amount provided for under the 1979 agreement. Purchases, as of early May 1980, already exceeded 300,000 bags. A 5-year agreement covering 1980-85 is also being negotiated with the Soviets for about 25,000 tons (over 400,000 bags) annually.

The export duty on coffee was raised from 570 rupees per quintal to 700 rupees effective May 28, 1980, while the duty on soluble coffee, due to expire on February 29, was extended until December 31, 1980.

Domestic consumption of coffee in India is expected to rise by 100,000 bags between 1978/79 and 1979/80, partly as the result of promotional efforts by the Coffee Board of India.

Production of soluble coffee rose from 1,745 tons in 1976 to 2,175 in 1977. Sales to the Soviet Union are increasing, as are those to Canada and Western Europe.

The 1980/81 Indonesian coffee crop is initially estimated at 5.2 million bags. Blossoming last fall was reportedly excellent. Harvesting in the major Robusta-producing area of South Sumatra was held up in its initial stages by rain.

Although the 1979 Robusta and Arabica harvests were less satisfactory than earlier anticipated because of drought, the 4.3-million-bag figure was still nearly 10 percent above the preceding year's output.

Exports are expected to rise to 3.8 million bags during 1979/80 (April-March), up about 6 percent from the 1978/79 level. The quality of Indonesian coffee exports reportedly has also improved.

Domestic and export tax structures were revised effective in April 1980, for dry coffee beans as follows:

Domestic taxes	Arabica		Robusta	
	Percent	Rp/kg	Percent	Rp/kg
Sales tax	2.4	58	2.0	42
MPO-Waba tax	-	28	-	28
Exporter sales tax	5.0	121	5.0	89
Exporter surcharge	12.84	311	9.36	166
Total		518		325

Surcharges for Robusta were increased to 214 rupees per kg for the May 1-June 30 period.

Production of coffee in Papua New Guinea in 1980/81 is estimated at 780,000 bags, down 50,000 bags from the 1979/80 level. Seasonal conditions are not as favorable as a year ago. Improved coffee prices, beginning in May 1979 and strengthening through December, encouraged a more thorough gathering of the crop and an upward revision in the crop estimate for 1979/80. Price strength also led to a stock drawdown to the relatively low, present level.

Indications are exports will reach 840,000 bags during 1979/80, up nearly 40,000 from those of 1978/79. West Germany was the leading importer in 1979 (taking about 43 percent of total exports), followed by Australia (25 percent) and the United States (13 percent).

OTHER DEVELOPMENTS

U.S. imports of green coffee during October-April 1979/80 fell to 11.2 million bags, about 800,000 bags less than the 12.0 million imported during the first 7 months of 1978/79. The value of these imports, however, rose from \$2.13 billion for the 7-month period in 1978/79 to \$2.58 billion in 1979/80. Roasted/ground and soluble coffee added the green bean equivalents of about 220,000 and 916,000 bags respectively for October/April 1979/80, up from 175,000 bags and 885,000 bags for the same period the previous year.

According to the U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. roastings of green coffee during the first quarter of calendar 1980 were 4.276 million bags, down 8.7 percent from the 4.681 million bags roasted during January-March 1979. Total reported inventories of green coffee held by roasters, importers, and dealers on March 31, 1980 had risen to 2.861 million bags, up from 2.521 million bags held a year earlier.

Coffee exports by producing countries slid to about 60.8 million bags during 1979/80, down from 63.9 million during the preceding year. Included in the 1979/80 export total are 58.0 million bags of green coffee, 2.6 million bags of soluble coffee (GBE) and 136,000 bags (GBE) of roasted and ground.

Brazil will account for nearly 20 percent of the world's green bean exports and over 75 percent of the world's soluble exports during 1979/80.

Colombia will export about 11.1 million bags during 1979/80, 700,000 bags below that for 1978/79, equivalent to around 18.3 percent of the world total. Other leading exporters where shipments of more than 2 million bags are expected include: El Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico, Ivory Coast, Uganda, and Indonesia.

Export percentages by continent as projected for 1979/80, with comparable 1978/79 percentages in parentheses, are as follows: North America 17.9 (20.5); South America 45.0 (44.2); Africa 26.6 (25.9); and Asia and Oceania 10.5 (9.4).

On January 28, the 20-day moving average, composite indicator price of the International Coffee Agreement of 1976 fell to \$1.673 per pound, or below the level of \$1.6827 per pound that triggers a meeting of the ICO Executive Board to review the market situation and consider appropriate action. A 3-day meeting was subsequently scheduled for March 24-26 to consider revising the trigger prices basic to the setting of export quotas in accordance with paragraph (3) of Article 33 of the Agreement.

In February 1980, representatives from 140 member companies and 20 foreign countries met in Boca Raton, Florida, for the 69th annual convention of the National Coffee Association (NCA). At the meeting, the Deputy Assistant U.S. Secretary of State for International Resources and Food Policy indicated the U.S. Congress would not approve implementing legislation to provide for U.S. enforcement of the International Coffee Agreement that the Senate ratified in 1976 until the "Bogota Group" terminates its market support activity. Export-quota trigger prices, as set under the Agreement, at 77 cents, are well below current market price levels. The need for action was partially obviated because average market prices had risen above the 170 cent/pound level before March 24. Without the economic provisions of the Agreement to discuss, the meeting began and ended on March 24. A routine meeting of the Board, scheduled for 1 or more days between May 27-30, was later cancelled.

The eight members of the Bogota Group (Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala, Venezuela, and Costa Rica) met in Panama in April, and Mexico in May to create a formal international trading arm for itself. The organization's main objective, according to Octavio Rainho Neves, president of the Brazilian Coffee Institute, will be to stabilize world coffee prices and prevent artificial speculation. The new company PANCAFE, to be registered under Panamanian laws, will have initial investment capital of \$500 million. Member countries will contribute to the investment capital on the basis of market shares. PANCAFE will also absorb the resources of the Bogota Group, including coffee contracts and physical coffee. Total capital assets may reach \$900 million when the organization formally begins operation. Manuel Aguilera Gomez, director of the Mexican Coffee Institute (INMECAFE), and Mexico's representative to the Group has been named PANCAFE president.

The company will be active in both the London and New York futures markets, and may even buy coffee from producing countries when considered necessary. There are indications the company will apply for membership on the New York Coffee, Sugar, & Cocoa Exchange and the London Terminal Market.

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COFFEE, GREEN: TOTAL PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES - AVERAGE 1971/72-1975/76, ANNUAL 1976/77-1980/81 ^{1/}
 (IN THOUSANDS OF 60 KILOGRAM BAGS) ^{2/}

REGION AND COUNTRY	AVERAGE 1971/72-1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
NORTH AMERICA:						
COSTA RICA.....	1,413	1,331	1,449	1,749	1,507	1,880
CURA.....	460	450	425	450	450	450
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.....	862	728	1,025	787	700	1,000
EL SALVADOR.....	2,644	2,973	2,400	3,186	2,530	1,800
GUATEMALA.....	2,203	2,213	2,541	2,827	2,550	2,700
HAI TI.....	577	511	544	468	650	575
HONDURAS.....	731	691	1,036	1,132	1,250	1,312
JAMAICA.....	26	17	23	14	35	27
MEXICO.....	3,784	3,330	3,500	4,141	3,610	3,700
NICARAGUA.....	693	852	967	1,004	856	975
PANAMA.....	77	78	105	105	94	100
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.....	48	60	41	39	38	36
US-HAWAII.....	16	13	14	10	11	11
US-PUERTO RICO.....	195	145	199	159	183	200
TOTAL NORTH AMERICA.....	13,727	13,392	14,269	16,071	14,464	14,766
SOUTH AMERICA:						
BOLIVIA.....	99	108	118	122	137	141
BRAZIL.....	22,780	9,300	17,500	20,000	22,000	21,000
COLOMBIA.....	8,220	9,300	11,050	12,600	12,200	12,400
ECUADOR ^{3/}	1,141	1,690	1,238	1,822	1,474	1,485
GUYANA.....	13	17	17	17	18	19
PARAGUAY.....	97	41	71	144	27	55
PERU.....	1,027	947	1,050	1,100	1,265	1,265
VENEZUELA.....	975	656	1,061	1,019	997	1,150
TOTAL SOUTH AMERICA.....	34,352	22,059	32,105	36,824	38,118	37,515
AFRICA:						
ANGOLA.....	3,205	1,131	1,247	613	700	500
BENIN.....	29	17	3	3	5	5
BURUNDI.....	373	359	285	387	466	333
CAMEROON.....	1,494	1,307	1,371	1,627	1,600	1,500
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC.....	173	166	165	80	215	180
CONGO, BRAZZAVILLE.....	16	33	46	107	70	75
EQUATORIAL GUINEA.....	107	90	80	90	100	100
ETHIOPIA.....	2,431	2,782	3,143	3,142	2,963	3,100
GABON.....	7	7	3	6	8	8
GHANA.....	63	70	35	21	35	30
GUINEA.....	59	39	16	60	50	50
IVORY COAST.....	4,534	4,867	3,320	4,667	3,917	4,166
KENYA.....	1,171	1,687	1,417	1,241	1,395	1,167
LIBERIA.....	80	156	137	133	150	140
MADAGASCAR.....	1,119	984	1,292	726	1,200	1,166
NIGERIA.....	51	53	43	40	60	50
RWANDA.....	361	531	362	311	415	300
SIERRA LEONE.....	111	168	77	282	133	180
TANZANIA.....	884	805	835	856	708	916
TOGO.....	159	177	82	109	150	160
UGANDA.....	3,175	2,664	1,868	1,615	2,200	2,500
ZAIRE (CONGO, K).....	1,355	1,437	1,279	1,300	1,400	1,400
TOTAL AFRICA.....	20,955	19,530	17,106	17,416	17,940	18,026
ASIA:						
INDONESIA.....	1,506	1,753	2,133	1,949	2,411	2,300
INDONESIA.....	2,569	3,219	3,308	4,586	5,024	5,239
MALAYSIA.....	98	125	122	137	140	143
PHILIPPINES.....	483	550	575	600	660	700
PORTUGUESE TIMOR.....	68	65	75	4/	4/	4/
VIETNAM.....	56	60	65	70	70	70
YEMEN, ARAB REP.....	49	45	50	50	50	50
TOTAL ASIA.....	4,829	5,817	6,328	7,392	8,355	8,502
OCEANIA:						
NEW CALEDONIA.....	26	25	25	25	25	25
PAPUA NEW GUINEA.....	593	700	674	730	830	780
TOTAL OCEANIA.....	619	725	699	755	855	805
WORLD TOTAL.....	74,482	61,522	70,507	78,458	79,732	79,614

---Denotes negligible, unknown, or not available.

^{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 1980 in that country is shown as production for the 1980/81 marketing year. In Ecuador, however, this is referred to as the 1979/80 crop. ^{4/} Beginning 1/78/79 included in Indonesia.

NOTE: Production estimates for some countries included 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.

COFFEE, GREEN: EXPORTABLE PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES - AVERAGE 1971/72=1975/76, ANNUAL 1976/77=1980/81 ^{1/}
(IN THOUSANDS OF 60 KILOGRAM BAGS) ^{2/}

REGION AND COUNTRY	AVERAGE 1971/72=1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
NORTH AMERICA:						
COSTA RICA.....	1,255	1,147	1,264	1,533	1,297	1,660
CUBA.....	--	--	--	--	--	--
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.....	577	482	755	507	415	705
EL SALVADOR.....	2,472	2,788	2,210	2,991	2,330	1,600
GUATEMALA.....	1,931	1,915	2,236	2,517	2,235	2,376
HAITI.....	353	270	304	228	405	330
HONOURAS.....	632	587	929	1,028	1,142	1,200
JAMAICA.....	9	8	17	6	28	19
MEXICO.....	2,222	2,080	2,100	2,941	2,360	2,420
NICARAGUA.....	616	774	887	921	771	890
PANAMA.....	15	13	38	37	26	31
TRINIDAD-TOBAGO.....	36	45	27	25	23	20
US-HAWAII.....	--	--	--	--	--	--
US-PUERTO RICO.....	--	--	--	--	--	--
TOTAL NORTH AMERICA.....	10,119	10,109	10,767	12,734	11,032	11,251
SOUTH AMERICA:						
BOLIVIA.....	73	80	87	89	103	106
BRAZIL.....	15,114	1,800	10,000	12,000	14,000	13,000
COLOMBIA.....	6,806	7,900	9,500	10,970	10,450	10,575
ECUADOR ^{3/}	990	1,515	1,043	1,619	1,263	1,265
GUYANA.....	--	--	--	--	--	--
PARAGUAY.....	74	15	45	117	--	27
PERU.....	787	697	800	850	1,015	1,015
VENEZUELA.....	290	189	271	179	134	258
TOTAL SOUTH AMERICA.....	24,133	12,196	21,746	25,824	26,965	26,246
AFRICA:						
ANGOLA.....	3,113	267	1,172	533	620	415
BENIN.....	28	16	2	2	4	4
BURUNDI.....	370	357	282	384	463	330
CAMEROON.....	1,467	1,281	1,344	1,599	1,570	1,470
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC.....	162	155	153	68	201	163
CONGO, BRAZZAVILLE.....	15	32	45	106	69	74
EQUATORIAL GUINEA.....	97	80	70	80	90	90
ETHIOPIA.....	1,056	1,049	1,354	1,342	1,130	1,250
GABON.....	6	6	2	5	7	7
GHANA.....	49	55	25	12	29	23
GUINEA.....	54	33	10	54	44	44
IVORY COAST.....	4,084	4,782	3,284	4,625	3,867	4,106
KENYA.....	1,147	1,644	1,367	1,200	1,353	1,122
LIBERIA.....	73	146	126	122	138	128
MADAGASCAR.....	979	851	1,152	578	1,045	1,000
NIGERIA.....	8	--	--	--	--	--
RWANDA.....	359	529	360	309	413	298
SIERRA LEONE.....	106	163	72	277	128	175
TANZANIA.....	861	780	814	836	688	891
TOGO.....	158	176	81	108	149	159
UGANDA.....	3,151	2,634	1,838	1,585	2,170	2,470
ZAIRE (CONGO,K).....	1,216	1,270	1,104	1,120	1,210	1,205
TOTAL AFRICA.....	18,560	16,306	14,657	14,945	15,388	15,424
ASIA:						
INDIA.....	782	903	1,230	1,098	1,461	1,272
INDONESIA.....	1,605	2,579	2,586	3,802	4,224	4,399
MALAYSIA.....	8	39	--	--	--	--
PHILIPPINES.....	47	242	250	242	270	275
PORTUGUESE TIMOR.....	59	55	65	4/	4/	4/
VIETNAM.....	26	30	30	35	35	35
YEMEN, ARAB REP.....	39	35	40	40	40	40
TOTAL ASIA.....	2,566	3,883	4,201	5,217	6,030	6,021
OCEANIA:						
NEW CALEDONIA.....	16	15	14	14	14	14
PAPUA NEW GUINEA.....	582	685	659	717	816	766
TOTAL OCEANIA.....	598	700	673	731	830	780
WORLD TOTAL.....	55,976	47,195	52,044	59,451	60,245	59,722

--Denotes negligible, unknown, or available.

^{1/} Coffee marketing year begins about July in some countries and in others about October. Exportable production represents total harvested production minus estimated domestic consumption. ^{2/} 132,276 pounds. ^{3/} As indicated in footnote 1, the coffee marketing year begins in some countries as early as July. Ecuador is one of these countries. Hence, the crop harvested principally during June-October 1980 in that country is shown as production for the 1980/81 marketing year. In Ecuador, however, this is referred to as the 1979/80' 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.

GREEN COFFEE: EXPORTS BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, AVERAGE 1970-74, ANNUAL 1975-79
(In thousands of 60-kilogram bags) 1/

Country of origin	Average : 1970-74 :	1975 :	1976 :	1977 :	1978 2/ :	1979 3/ :
North America						
Costa Rica.....	1,273	1,283	1,071	1,127	1,414	1,622
Dominican Republic.....	476	417	610	652	420	729
El Salvador.....	1,930	2,372	2,551	3,051	2,347	3,393
Guatemala.....	1,815	2,262	1,985	2,213	2,191	2,582
Haiti.....	319	326	421	289	257	361
Honduras.....	503	810	730	595	951	1,101
Mexico.....	1,697	2,298	2,744	1,835	1,970	2,988
Nicaragua.....	549	674	876	825	917	869
Trinidad and Tobago.....	36	52	30	27	27	35
Other 4/.....	95	46	43	36	48	63
Total North America.....	8,693	10,540	11,061	10,650	10,542	13,743
South America						
Brazil 5/.....	16,007	14,604	15,602	10,126	12,551	12,010
Colombia.....	6,602	8,138	6,184	5,323	9,035	11,067
Ecuador.....	984	1,072	1,440	923	1,638	1,372
Peru.....	763	703	782	729	892	1,157
Venezuela.....	285	216	298	188	236	132
Other 4/.....	113	185	129	109	179	151
Total South America.....	24,754	24,918	24,435	17,398	24,531	25,889
Africa						
Angola.....	3,309	2,665	1,395	1,039	1,297	963
Burundi.....	357	421	366	282	385	463
Cameroon.....	1,324	1,561	1,642	1,183	1,183	1,713
Central African Republic..	173	233	240	150	152	111
Ethiopia.....	1,222	963	1,133	801	1,121	1,448
Guinea.....	100	55	17	32	11	37
Ivory Coast.....	3,421	4,234	5,380	3,886	4,091	4,578
Kenya.....	1,068	1,128	1,292	1,572	1,423	1,279
Madagascar.....	969	1,124	1,216	845	823	899
Rwanda.....	238	428	606	282	268	555
Tanzania.....	788	906	964	759	820	862
Togo.....	194	132	162	100	106	165
Uganda.....	3,351	3,217	2,724	2,200	1,878	2,164
Zaire (Congo,K).....	1,129	982	1,784	1,069	1,364	1,026
Other 4/.....	402	290	338	461	344	526
Total Africa.....	18,045	18,339	19,259	14,661	15,266	16,789
Asia and Oceania						
India.....	702	1,026	807	909	1,054	1,029
Indonesia.....	1,613	2,139	2,268	2,673	3,598	3,584
Papua New Guinea 6/.....	460	613	799	626	769	826
Other 4/ 7/.....	634	386	660	625	540	520
Total Asia and Oceania.....	3,409	4,164	4,534	4,833	5,961	5,959
Total.....	54,901	57,961	59,289	47,542	56,300	62,380

1/ 132.276 pounds each. 2/ Revised. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Includes minor exporting countries for which data are partially estimated. 5/ Includes soluble coffee in green bean equivalent. 6/ Ending June 30 of year shown. 7/ The major portion of this total is from Singapore and represents reexports not otherwise shown.

Source: Mainly official annual trade statistics of specified countries.

July 1980

Commodity Programs FAS, USDA

COFFEE: EXPORTS BY CONTINENTS AS SHARE OF TOTAL WORLD
EXPORTS, AVERAGE 1970-74 ANNUAL 1975-79
(In percent)

Continent	Average 1970-74	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
North America.....	15.8	18.2	18.7	22.4	18.7	22.0
South America.....	45.1	43.0	41.2	36.6	43.6	41.5
Africa.....	32.9	31.6	32.5	30.8	27.1	26.9
Asia and Oceania.....	6.2	7.2	7.6	10.2	10.6	9.6
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

COFFEE: EXPORTS BY 12 PRINCIPAL PRODUCING COUNTRIES AS SHARE
OF WORLD EXPORTS, AVERAGE 1970-74, ANNUAL 1975-79
(In percent)

Continent	Average 1970-74	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Angola.....	6.0	4.6	2.4	2.2	2.3	1.5
Brazil.....	29.2	25.2	26.3	21.3	22.2	19.2
Colombia.....	12.0	14.0	10.4	11.2	16.0	17.7
Costa Rica.....	2.3	2.2	1.8	2.4	2.5	2.6
El Salvador.....	3.5	4.1	4.3	6.4	4.1	5.4
Ethiopia.....	2.2	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.9	2.3
Guatemala.....	3.3	3.9	3.3	4.7	3.8	4.1
Indonesia.....	2.9	3.7	3.8	5.6	6.3	5.7
Ivory Coast.....	6.2	7.3	9.1	8.2	7.2	7.3
Mexico.....	3.1	4.0	4.6	3.9	3.4	4.7
Uganda.....	6.1	5.6	4.6	4.6	3.3	3.4
Zaire.....	2.1	1.7	3.0	2.2	2.4	1.6
Total.....	78.9	78.0	75.5	74.4	75.4	75.5

Source: Compiled by the Foreign Agricultural Service from official trade statistics of specified countries.

July 1980

Commodity Programs, FAS, USDA

GREEN COFFEE: N.Y. WHOLESALE PRICES, MEXICAN PRIME WASHED, MONTHLY AND ANNUAL AVERAGES,
1967-80
(In cents per pound)

Year	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
1967	(1/)	39.0	37.8	38.3	40.8	41.5	41.5	40.3	39.8	39.5	40.5	40.3	39.9
1968	40.3	40.3	40.0	40.3	40.5	40.3	40.3	40.3	39.5	39.5	39.5	39.0	40.0
1969	39.0	39.0	38.5	37.5	37.0	37.3	36.5	37.0	40.0	47.0	48.5	46.3	40.3
1970	52.5	51.3	51.8	45.8	55.5	55.0	55.5	55.0	54.0	53.0	49.0	44.5	51.9
1971	46.0	45.5	47.0	45.3	46.8	46.8	46.5	46.0	45.8	45.8	45.8	(1/)	46.1
1972	47.0	46.3	46.3	46.3	47.3	48.7	54.3	56.5	54.8	53.0	53.0	54.0	50.6
1973	58.0	64.0	68.0	53.5	64.0	65.0	65.5	61.0	59.8	64.3	63.4	64.1	62.5
1974	66.5	76.5	71.0	72.5	72.0	73.5	71.0	62.8	59.0	60.3	60.5	64.0	67.5
1975	58.3	58.8	50.5	48.3	47.3	54.5	52.6	86.0	79.0	80.0	77.5	80.5	64.4
1976	91.8	99.5	95.5	118.5	125.0	151.0	131.0	149.0	167.0	170.5	178.0	204.0	140.1
1977	210.0	235.0	303.0	323.0	275.0	260.0	260.0	200.0	200.0	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	251.8
1978	202.5	200.0	185.0	177.5	175.0	175.0	159.0	130.0	157.0	155.0	149.0	136.0	166.8
1979	136.0	123.5	127.0	134.0	147.0	150.0	212.0	196.0	204.0	214.0	209.0	208.0	171.7
1980	175.0	164.0	185.0	184.0	194.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

1/ Not available.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor

July 1980

Commodity Programs, FAS, USDA

GREEN COFFEE: N.Y. WHOLESALE PRICES, COLOMBIAN MANIZALES, MONTHLY AND ANNUAL AVERAGES,
1965-80

(In cents per pound)

Year	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
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	42.8	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	43.0	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	74.0	76.0	76.8	74.5	74.5	73.5	73.5	72.5	73.2
1974	72.5	80.0	79.5	82.5	82.5	83.5	82.5	70.0	75.0	73.0	74.5	80.0	78.0
1975	81.0	81.5	72.3	69.8	68.3	65.8	72.0	102.0	99.0	97.0	88.5	90.0	82.3
1976	97.5	104.0	101.0	127.0	139.0	176.0	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	187.0	184.0	205.0	146.7
1977	211.5	231.0	303.0	326.0	295.0	275.0	275.0	191.0	209.0	185.0	211.0	211.0	243.7
1978	200.5	195.5	186.5	180.0	185.0	193.0	186.0	182.0	185.0	180.0	173.0	172.0	184.9
1979	172.0	148.0	131.0	136.0	151.0	185.0	214.0	210.0	216.0	224.0	213.0	212.0	184.4
1980	186.0	180.0	212.0	193.0	205.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

1/ Not available.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor.

July 1980

Commodity Programs, FAS, USDA

GREEN COFFEE: ICO COMPOSITE PRICE, BASIS 1968 AGREEMENT 1/, MONTHLY AND ANNUAL AVERAGES,
1965-80

(In cents per pound)

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
1965	2/	3/	38.20	38.41	37.05	39.27	40.67	42.20	41.65	41.15	41.73	42.32	40.37
1966	2/	40.91	40.14	40.30	40.46	39.83	39.49	39.14	38.31	38.45	38.24	37.91	39.61
1967	2/	37.22	37.13	36.68	37.43	38.30	38.57	37.58	36.53	36.43	37.20	36.82	37.22
1968	2/	37.26	37.36	37.68	37.81	37.61	37.70	37.56	37.30	37.38	36.93	36.37	37.36
1969		36.33	36.54	36.05	35.17	34.96	35.35	35.42	37.01	40.28	45.33	46.22	38.71
1970		49.15	48.73	49.27	50.40	51.14	50.89	51.70	51.99	52.03	51.87	50.23	50.52
1971		49.02	46.96	45.08	44.28	44.31	43.76	43.50	43.67	43.31	43.68	45.23	44.66
1972		44.80	44.92	46.01	46.42	47.33	47.76	54.11	55.83	53.99	54.55	55.17	50.40
1973		57.04	60.75	61.77	59.78	61.63	62.78	62.85	62.33	63.07	64.82	65.09	62.16
1974		66.22	70.78	72.04	72.89	73.74	71.49	68.45	64.55	61.97	63.04	64.57	67.95
1975		64.96	63.80	60.71	59.53	60.29	63.00	4/60.43	88.49	85.80	84.59	82.73	71.76
1976		94.97	101.94	100.50	123.15	138.93	149.24	142.34	150.87	154.19	164.53	181.28	142.48
1977		227.89	251.20	324.59	333.49	295.95	269.81	246.15	240.17	236.02	221.70	228.51	256.39
1978		200.11	191.31	167.67	166.78	158.40	169.82	143.14	143.77	156.23	151.87	142.66	162.32
1979		139.42	130.61	135.55	142.60	151.31	191.21	202.06	194.40	204.58	202.62	200.20	196.67
1980		184.11	178.01	189.83	186.00	195.29	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

1/ International Coffee Organization (ICO) composite price of Colombian Mild Arabica, Other Mild Arabica, Unwashed Arabica (Brazilian), and Robusta type coffees.

2/ Unofficial. 3/ Series began March 22, 1965. 4/ Average through July 1-18 only.

GREEN COFFEE: ICO COMPOSITE PRICE, BASIS 1976 AGREEMENT 1/, MONTHLY AND ANNUAL AVERAGES
1976-80

(In cents per pound)

1976		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	162.62	179.63	205.54	182.60
1977		217.61	254.93	304.85	314.96	277.41	243.05	209.00	201.36	195.78	172.48	182.13	185.70
1978		191.65	186.08	166.37	161.68	152.86	159.82	130.17	133.34	151.12	151.89	145.21	131.58
1979		130.93	127.76	132.76	140.22	148.74	190.99	199.78	189.70	198.36	196.97	192.19	185.63
1980		165.62	163.42	177.14	171.86	182.30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

1/ ICO composite price of Other Mild Arabica and Robusta type coffees.

2/ Series began October 1, 1976.

Source: International Coffee Organization.

July 1980

Commodity Programs, FAS, USDA

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