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# FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR

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



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE  
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INTERNATIONAL TRADES

COFFEE  
FCOF 4-69  
October 1969

## WORLD COFFEE PRODUCTION

### ESTIMATE LOWER

#### Summary

The Foreign Agricultural Service's second estimate (September) of the world coffee crop for the 1969-70 marketing year is down slightly from the first estimate made in June. The total world harvest is now expected to be about 65.1 million bags, 1/ of which approximately 47.1 million bags are estimated to be exportable production. 2/

Most of the 500,000-bag anticipated decline in exportable production, as compared with the June estimate, is accounted for by decreases in the 1969-70 forecasts for Uganda, the Ivory Coast, and Kenya, as well as a reassessment of domestic consumption in Ethiopia.

U. S. imports of green coffee during the first 6 months of 1969 declined very sharply as compared with the same period of 1968. Imports of soluble coffee, on the other hand, were up nearly 30 percent over the 1968 first semester level.

Freezing weather early in July severely damaged trees over an extensive area in the State of Paraná, Brazil's leading coffee-producing region. Although a precise evaluation of the damage is not yet possible, it appears likely that the 1970-71 coffee crop in Paraná will be quite small.

1/ All bags in text and tables are of 60 kg. (132.276 lb.).

2/ Exportable production: total production less estimated domestic consumption.

GREEN COFFEE: World total harvested production for the marketing year 1969-70, with comparisons 1/

Continent and country	Average	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	2nd
	1960/61- 1964/65				estimate 1969-70
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bags 2/	bags 2/	bags 2/	bags 2/	bags 2/
<b>North America:</b>					
Costa Rica	1,056	1,215	1,350	1,260	1,300
Cuba	645	450	450	500	500
Dominican Republic	607	505	635	540	600
El Salvador	1,812	1,960	2,400	1,900	2,300
Guatemala	1,704	1,670	1,850	1,650	1,850
Haiti	564	465	500	465	500
Honduras	379	340	480	395	435
Mexico	2,431	2,650	2,800	2,800	3,000
Nicaragua	491	480	550	550	560
Other 3/	505	433	552	497	520
Total North America	10,194	10,168	11,567	10,557	11,565
<b>South America:</b>					
Brazil	25,840	20,000	23,000	16,500	20,000
Colombia	7,760	7,600	8,000	7,900	7,900
Ecuador 4/	751	975	1,175	1,000	800
Peru	700	875	880	860	960
Venezuela	821	725	700	750	750
Other 5/	114	121	136	182	172
Total South America	35,986	30,296	33,891	27,192	30,582
<b>Africa:</b>					
Angola	2,910	3,300	3,400	3,175	3,350
Burundi	180	240	315	300	300
Cameroon	801	1,000	1,100	1,100	1,100
Central African Republic	147	140	175	160	150
Congo (Kinshasa)	990	900	1,000	1,000	1,100
Ethiopia	1,490	1,750	1,750	2,045	2,000
Guinea	195	120	170	180	165
Ivory Coast	3,185	2,200	4,500	3,500	4,000
Kenya	624	935	650	775	835
Malagasy Republic	923	865	1,100	950	800
Rwanda	115	155	190	225	215
Sierra Leone	79	65	80	95	85
Tanzania	497	990	740	900	900
Togo	186	95	230	200	175
Uganda	2,429	2,450	2,700	3,150	2,750
Other 6/	326	369	374	389	374
Total Africa	15,077	15,574	18,474	18,144	18,299
<b>Asia and Oceania:</b>					
India	1,045	1,395	1,050	1,280	1,300
Indonesia	2,016	1,850	2,150	2,000	2,000
Philippines	631	740	700	800	750
Other 7/	390	559	627	644	634
Total Asia and Oceania	4,082	4,544	4,527	4,724	4,684
World total production	65,339	60,582	68,459	60,617	65,130

1/ Coffee marketing year begins about July in some countries and in others about October. Exportable production represents total harvested production minus estimated domestic consumption. 2/ Of 60 kilograms each. 3/ Includes Guadeloupe, Hawaii (USA), Jamaica, Martinique, Panama, Puerto Rico, and Trinidad and Tobago. 4/ As indicated in footnote 1, the coffee marketing year begins in some countries as early as July. Ecuador is one of these countries. Hence, the crop harvested principally during June-October 1967 in that country is shown as production for the 1967-68 marketing year. In Ecuador, however, this is referred to as the 1966-67 crop. 5/ Includes Bolivia, Guyana, Paraguay, and Surinam. 6/ Includes Cape Verde, Comoro Islands, Congo (Brazzaville), Dahomey, Gabon, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe, and Spanish Guinea. 7/ Includes Malaysia, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, Papua and New Guinea, Portuguese Timor, South Vietnam, and Yemen.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

GREEN COFFEE: World exportable production for the marketing year 1969-70, with comparisons <sup>1/</sup>

Continent and country	Average 1960/61- 1964/65	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	2nd estimate 1969-70
	1,000 bags <sup>2/</sup>	1,000 bags <sup>2/</sup>	1,000 bags <sup>2/</sup>	1,000 bags <sup>2/</sup>	1,000 bags <sup>2/</sup>
<b>North America:</b>					
Costa Rica	937	1,080	1,210	1,115	1,150
Cuba	70	---	---	---	---
Dominican Republic	461	340	465	365	415
El Salvador	1,702	1,825	2,260	1,755	2,150
Guatemala	1,500	1,450	1,625	1,415	1,610
Haiti	395	290	320	280	315
Honduras	308	250	390	300	335
Mexico	1,521	1,350	1,550	1,400	1,500
Nicaragua	446	420	490	485	490
Other <sup>3/</sup>	161	96	102	90	88
Total North America	7,501	7,101	8,412	7,205	8,053
<b>South America:</b>					
Brazil	18,840	12,000	14,745	8,000	11,250
Colombia	6,800	6,350	6,700	6,570	6,530
Ecuador <sup>4/</sup>	555	780	975	795	590
Peru	540	675	670	645	740
Venezuela	355	175	130	160	160
Other <sup>5/</sup>	62	53	67	100	90
Total South America	27,152	20,033	23,287	16,270	19,360
<b>Africa:</b>					
Angola	2,859	3,240	3,340	3,115	3,290
Burundi	175	235	310	295	295
Cameroon	780	970	1,070	1,070	1,070
Central African Republic	142	135	170	155	145
Congo (Kinshasa)	940	850	950	950	1,050
Ethiopia	1,152	1,385	1,380	1,420	1,375
Guinea	181	105	155	175	160
Ivory Coast	3,135	2,145	4,445	3,450	3,950
Kenya	605	915	630	755	815
Malagasy Republic	825	760	990	835	680
Rwanda	110	150	180	215	205
Sierra Leone	69	55	70	85	75
Tanzania	484	975	725	885	885
Togo	183	90	225	195	170
Uganda	2,416	2,435	2,685	3,135	2,735
Other <sup>6/</sup>	301	345	350	363	348
Total Africa	14,357	14,790	17,675	17,098	17,248
<b>Asia and Oceania:</b>					
India	462	700	350	565	575
Indonesia	1,756	1,490	1,650	1,500	1,500
Philippines	---	---	---	---	---
Other <sup>7/</sup>	225	334	402	413	403
Total Asia and Oceania	2,443	2,524	2,402	2,478	2,478
World exportable production	51,453	44,448	51,776	43,051	47,139

<sup>1/</sup> Coffee marketing year begins about July in some countries and in others about October. Exportable production represents total harvested production minus estimated domestic consumption. <sup>2/</sup> Of 60 kilograms each. <sup>3/</sup> Includes Guadeloupe, Hawaii (USA), Jamaica, Martinique, Panama, Puerto Rico and Trinidad and Tobago. <sup>4/</sup> 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 1967 in that country is shown as production for the 1967-68 marketing year. In Ecuador, however, this is referred to as the 1966-67 crop. <sup>5/</sup> Includes Bolivia, Guyana, Paraguay, and Surinam. <sup>6/</sup> Includes Cape Verde, Comoro Islands, Congo (Brazzaville), Dahomey, Gabon, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe, and Spanish Guinea. <sup>7/</sup> Includes Malaysia, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, Papua and New Guinea, Portuguese Timor, South Vietnam, and Yemen.

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Stocks of surplus coffee were substantially reduced during the 1968-69 coffee year owing to a relatively small world crop and a continued high level of shipments to quota and Annex B markets. It is estimated that stocks of coffee held in producing countries amounted to about 44.5 million bags as of the close of their respective 1968-69 coffee crop years.

Responding to the feeling of uncertainty created by the Brazilian freeze, buyers became more active, and prices of all four major types of coffee strengthened during the quarter. Brazil has increased its minimum export price; however, supplies in Brazil are adequate to meet 1969-70 export quotas and domestic consumption needs. Some further price rise for the four types in coming months is possible. Supplies from the International Coffee Agreement's selectivity system in the fourth quarter of the 1968-69 year (July - September 1969), size of ICA 1969-70 quota, and ample inventories in consuming as well as producing countries should mitigate against any substantial price increases.

The International Coffee Council (ICC) met during August and established an export quota of 46 million bags for the 1969-70 coffee marketing year (Oct. 1 - Sept. 30). An additional 2 million bags of coffee would be made available to the market during the last three quarters of the marketing year if prices remain above certain levels.

#### Production

Latin America: The second estimate of the 1969-70 crop in Brazil remains unchanged at about 20 million bags. Much of this crop had been harvested prior to the July 10 freeze and, therefore, actual physical loss was slight. However, because of uncertainties engendered by the freeze, registrations of the new crop may proceed more slowly than usual, as producers await clarification of future price trends. In any event, the 1969-70 crop should be ample to supply anticipated export demand for Brazilian coffee while domestic consumption, as in past years, will be supplied primarily from accumulated stocks held by the IBC.

There have been slight revisions in the estimates for Colombia for 1968-69 and 1969-70, with both crops now estimated at about 7.9 million bags. Peru's crop should be about 12 percent above the 1968-69 harvest, while Ecuador may show a decline of as much as 20 percent.

Latest available information confirms earlier reports that Central American production will be up this year by about 11 percent in the five countries as a group. The harvests will be particularly good in El Salvador and Guatemala.

Production in the Caribbean Islands and Mexico also will increase as compared with the 1968-69 harvest.

Africa: Crop estimates for the 1969-70 coffee year have been revised downward for Uganda, the Ivory Coast, and Kenya, on the basis of the most recent reports from those countries. In Kenya, control of Coffee Berry disease has been quite effective, but dry weather appears to have adversely affected the forthcoming harvest. Dry weather also contributed to the anticipated smaller crop in Uganda, together with the usual decline in production which follows a bumper harvest such as that in 1968-69.

Latest information from other African producers tends to confirm earlier estimates of the 1969-70 crop. Overall, it is expected that production of coffee in Africa will be virtually the same as in 1968-69.

Asia and Oceania: India will have another good harvest in 1969-70, possibly slightly larger than last year. Information from Indonesia is sketchy, but production seems to be stable at about 2 million bags per year.

Smaller Producing Countries: Exportable production in the smaller producing countries is estimated to be as follows (with comparable 1968-69 estimates in parentheses), in 1,000 bags of 60 kilograms each: Jamaica, 8,000 (9,000); Panama, 21,000 (26,000); Trinidad and Tobago, 56,000 (45,000); Bolivia, 35,000 (45,000); Paraguay, 50,000 (50,000); Congo (Brazzaville), 14,000 (19,000); Dahomey, 13,000 (16,000); Gabon, 18,000 (18,000); Ghana, 83,000 (83,000); Liberia, 56,000 (63,000); Nigeria, 48,000 (48,000); Equatorial Guinea, 110,000 (110,000); New Caledonia, 25,000 (25,000); Papua and New Guinea, 275,000 (275,000); Portuguese Timor, 50,000 (50,000); Yemen, 50,000 (60,000).

#### Other Developments

Trade: During the first 6 months of calendar year 1969, U. S. imports of green coffee amounted to only 9.1 million bags, a very sharp decline from the 12.4 million bags imported during the comparable period of 1968. As a result, inventories, which had been increased substantially in the second half of 1968 in anticipation of the prolonged dock strike, were drawn down to the more normal level of about 3.4 million bags as of June 30. This was only slightly higher than the June 30, 1968, figure and well below the figure of 5.1 million bags held on December 31, 1968. Stocks are expected to remain steady during the July-September quarter.

U. S. imports from Brazil amounted to 31 percent of the total, while the share of the other Latin American countries accounted for 35.5 percent. Africa supplied 28.5 percent of the total. As compared with the same period of 1968, imports from Africa were down 2.6 percent, those from Brazil were down 1.1 percent, while imports from Latin America, other than Brazil, rose by 3.5 percent.

Soluble coffee imports into the United States, which had declined in 1968, resumed their upward movement in 1969. During the January-June period, imports of this type of coffee amounted to 17 million pounds (386,877, green-bean equivalent), up 29.8 percent over imports for the first 6 months of 1968. Brazil continued to be the major supplier, with shipments of 13.9 million pounds (315,190 bags, green-bean equivalent) in the first semester of 1969, up from 11.1 million pounds in the same period of 1968. Canada replaced France as the second most important supplier, though its exports of soluble coffee to the United States amounted to only 811,800 pounds in the first 6 months of 1969.

Total U. S. roastings for the January-June semester were estimated at 10.4 million bags, down about 191,000 bags (2 percent) from the first half 1968 level. This figure includes roastings for soluble use.

U. S. coffee imports in 1968, amounting to 25.4 million bags, were the largest in 20 years and were 19.1 percent above the 1967 quantity. Imports had generally declined since the previous peak of 24.6 million bags was reached in 1962. The rise in imports in 1968 can be largely attributed to a building up of inventories in anticipation of the dock strike which began on December 20th.

Robusta coffee has become a more significant factor in the U. S. coffee picture. In 1953 it accounted for only about 4 percent of total U. S. coffee imports, but in 1968 it constituted 27.5 percent of the total. At the same time, imports of Arabica coffee dropped from 96 percent to 73 percent. Therefore, since 1953 when the United States imported 858,000 bags, imports of Robusta coffee have grown to 6.98 million bags in 1968, or 814 percent. Roastings for soluble have shown a rather steady decline from 4 million bags in 1960 to 3.3 million in 1968. Greater efficiency in extraction could very well account for much of this decline. Another factor is that imports of soluble took a big jump after 1966. On a green-coffee equivalent, they amounted to 620,622 bags in 1967 and 511,296 bags in 1968. As large amounts of Robustas are generally used in solubles, the requirements on this basis have been reduced.

According to a trade report from Le Havre, imports of Robusta coffee into Europe during 1968 amounted to 6,903,025 bags, or 27.45 percent of total European coffee imports during the year of 25,145,142 bags. The report gives the following percentages for Robusta imports by countries: Western Germany, 8.29; France, 68.83; Italy, 19.66; Sweden, 1.77; Netherlands, 33.11; Great Britain, 75.95; Belgium-Luxembourg, 26.28; Spain, 30.92; Denmark, 14.21; Finland, 1.50; Switzerland, 28.20; Norway, 3.69; and others, 13.52. It is interesting to note how close total imports as well as imports of Robusta, on a percentage basis, were to those of the United States. The percentage of Robusta used in various European countries, however, shows a wide variation. The report pointed out, however, that the percentage of Robusta imports into Europe was lower in 1968 than in any year since 1955.



Freeze in Brazil: On the night of July 9-10, 1969, below-freezing temperatures prevailed over virtually the entire coffee producing area of Paraná. It is not possible at this time accurately to assess the extent of the damage done and, in fact, precise information cannot be expected until after the September-November flowering period is past. Much will depend on the nature of the weather during the 2 or 3 months subsequent to the frost. Most of this period was characterized by drought, which further weakened the damaged trees.

Nevertheless, preliminary reports from both private and official entities indicate that the frost was severe, and its impact will be felt not only on the 1970-71 crop, but also in the years immediately thereafter. Losses in these subsequent years would stem from the fact that a high percentage of young trees (which might have provided a significant amount of coffee from 1971-72 onward) are likely to have been killed outright.

Reports attributed to officials of the Brazilian government and the Coffee Institute indicate that the 1970-71 Paraná crop may be reduced by approximately two-thirds. Prior to the frost, tree conditions had been considered excellent, and a large 1970-71 harvest had been anticipated. It is now believed, however, that production in Paraná may not exceed 5 million bags. Should this forecast prove reasonably accurate, total Brazilian production from the 1970-71 harvest would probably not amount to more than about 13 to 15 million bags.

The current 1969-70 harvest was well along before the frost struck. It is not likely, therefore, to have suffered much loss quantitatively, though some quality deterioration may be anticipated.

Although reduction of the 1970-71 Brazilian crop may be of substantial proportions, it is well to bear in mind that the 1969-70 harvest is a reasonably good one and that, in any event, Brazil still maintains ample stocks. These stocks should be sufficient to ensure against any actual shortage of coffee during the 1969-70 and 1970-71 crop years. It is likely, however, that the uncertainties of the situation, and the lack of balance between supply and demand for certain qualities of coffee, will be reflected in a different price structure.

Stocks: As more complete and up-to-date information concerning the 1968-69 coffee crop year becomes available, it has proved necessary to revise downward our earlier estimates. This fact, coupled with the apparent high level of world coffee shipments during 1968-69, indicates a substantial drawdown of surplus stocks during the year. The Foreign Agricultural Service had estimated that surplus stocks held in producing countries, as of the close of their respective 1967-68 coffee crop years, amounted to approximately 55 million bags. It is believed that these stocks will have been drawn down to about 44.5 million bags at the close of the 1968-69 crop year. Although its stocks have declined significantly in recent years, Brazil continues to hold the largest stocks by far.

International Coffee Agreement: The International Coffee Council (ICC) met in London in August to consider the export quota to be established for coffee year 1969-70, as well as other matters of interest to the members of the organization. After prolonged discussion, the Council on August 29 approved an export quota for 1969-70 (Oct. 1 - Sept. 30) of 46 million bags. In addition, the Council set up a reserve quota of 2 million bags, to be distributed on a pro rata basis during the final three-quarters of the coffee year if certain price conditions are met. The first portion, of 500,000 bags, would be released if the composite price of the four types of coffee remained above 38.67 cents per pound for a period of 15 consecutive marketing days. The second and third portions, of 750,000 bags each, would be distributed if the composite price exceeds 39.67 and 40.67 cents per pound, respectively.

The selectivity system, the subject of much debate during the session, was retained. Floor and ceiling prices of all four types of coffee were raised by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound, and the countdown period for increases or decreases of quotas was lengthened from 15 to 20 days.

The net effect of these actions by the ICC should be a strengthening of the market, a matter of great interest to the producing countries, which have felt the effects of a weak, depressed market since the fall of 1968. At the same time, provisions of the 2 million-bag reserve and continuation of the selectivity system should ensure that consuming countries will be able to purchase the quantity and type of coffee they desire at reasonable prices.

Prices: In what must be considered essentially a psychological reaction to the freeze in Brazil, roasters and importers stepped up their purchases in August and early September, and prices for all four major types of coffee moved upward. The firmness of Brazils, in particular, lent strength to the market.

Although green coffee prices have risen appreciably in recent weeks, it is well to bear in mind that prices had been declining since last fall and by early July were, in most instances, at the lowest levels in several years. The gains made in July and August, therefore, have served to restore prices to the general level prevailing in 1967-68. Compared with prices at the beginning of the coffee year (October 1968), Colombian Milds in early September were still one-half cent per pound down; Other Milds were one-half cent up; and Robustas were at about the same level. Only Unwashed Arabicas (Brazil) were markedly higher than a year ago.

Even though the uncertainties engendered by the freeze and the current attitude of the market would appear to foreshadow a continued upward trend in prices in coming months, it is well to remember that coffee supplies are adequate for the 1969-70 coffee year. Inventories in consuming countries are still relatively high; a previous 2-percent quota cut (about 231,000 bags) was restored to Robusta producers in late August; Unwashed Arabica

producers received a 3-percent selectivity increase in mid-September (about 578,000 bags); the "other mild" Arabica group had a quota cut restoration of about 200,000 bags in September, and an additional 333,975 bags of coffee were released to the market in September, in view of the fact that the composite price had remained above 37.40 cents per pound for the required 15 marketing days.

The 46-million-bag export quota for 1969-70, approved recently by the ICC, may be considered by some to be on the small side. However, the fairly large supplies of coffee now in inventory or in the pipeline, as noted above, plus the provision of a 2-million-bag reserve quota and continuation of the selectivity system should prevent substantial price rises.

GREEN COFFEE: U. S. gross imports by country or area of origin

Area of origin	Average		1967		1968		1968		1969 <sup>1/</sup>	
	1960-64		1967		1968		Jan.-June		Jan.-June	
	Mil. bags	Per-cent	Mil. bags	Per-cent	Mil. bags	Per-cent	Mil. bags	Per-cent	Mil. bags	Per-cent
	<u>2/</u>		<u>2/</u>		<u>2/</u>		<u>2/</u>		<u>2/</u>	
Brazil .....	8.68	37	6.07	29	8.32	33	3.99	32	2.82	31
Africa and Asia .....	5.24	23	7.33	34	8.95	35	4.45	36	3.05	34
Mild coffees:										
Colombia .....	4.06	18	3.06	14	3.05	12	1.45	12	1.13	12
Other South America .....	1.08	5	1.29	6	1.15	5	.54	4	.46	5
Mexico and Central America...	3.51	15	3.29	16	3.45	14	1.68	14	1.42	16
Caribbean .....	.54	2	.27	1	.46	1	.30	2	.21	2
Total milds .....	9.19	40	7.91	37	8.11	32	3.97	32	3.22	35
Total world .....	23.11	100	21.31	100	25.38	100	12.41	100	9.09	100

<sup>1/</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>2/</sup> 132.276 pounds or 60 kilograms.

United States Bureau of Census.

COFFEE: Annual and quarterly export quotas under  
the International Coffee Agreement, 1969-70

(Bags of 60 kilograms or 132.276 pounds)

Exporting Country	Annual Quota	October - December	January - March	April - June	July - September
<b>Colombian Milds:</b>					
Colombia .....	5,738,678	1,434,670	1,434,669	1,434,670	1,434,669
Kenya .....	705,037	197,410	183,310	183,310	141,007
Tanzania .....	573,868	166,422	154,944	137,728	114,774
Sub-total .....	7,017,583	1,798,502	1,772,923	1,755,708	1,690,450
<b>Other Milds:</b>					
Burundi .....	240,000	60,000	36,000	84,000	60,000
Costa Rica .....	901,792	225,449	315,627	180,358	180,358
Dominican Republic ..	426,302	149,206	127,891	85,260	63,945
Ecuador .....	614,858	178,309	166,012	129,120	141,417
El Salvador .....	1,557,641	451,716	420,563	327,105	358,257
Guatemala .....	1,475,660	427,941	398,428	309,889	339,402
Haiti .....	401,707	116,495	108,461	84,358	92,393
Honduras .....	348,420	52,263	135,884	73,168	87,105
India .....	346,780	86,695	65,888	104,034	90,163
Jamaica .....	25,000	6,250	6,250	6,250	6,250
Mexico .....	1,442,867	432,860	404,003	288,573	317,431
Nicaragua .....	450,896	130,760	121,742	94,688	103,706
Panama .....	27,500	6,875	6,875	6,875	6,875
Peru .....	606,660	181,998	181,998	121,332	121,332
Rwanda .....	200,000	30,000	50,000	80,000	40,000
Venezuela .....	266,439	79,932	79,932	53,288	53,287
Sub-total .....	9,332,522	2,616,749	2,625,554	2,028,298	2,061,921
<b>Unwashed Arabicas:</b>					
Bolivia .....	55,000	13,750	13,750	13,750	13,750
Brazil .....	17,155,367	4,288,842	4,288,842	4,288,842	4,288,841
Ethiopia .....	1,224,798	355,191	330,695	257,208	281,704
Paraguay .....	70,000	17,500	17,500	17,500	17,500
Sub-total .....	18,505,165	4,675,283	4,650,787	4,577,300	4,601,795
<b>Robustas:</b>					
Congo (D. R.) .....	819,811	163,962	245,943	245,943	163,963
Ghana .....	56,100	16,269	15,147	11,781	12,903
Guinea .....	147,566	36,892	36,892	36,891	36,891
Indonesia .....	1,112,484	278,121	278,121	278,121	278,121
Liberia .....	66,000	18,480	17,820	15,180	14,520
Nigeria .....	52,000	15,600	15,600	10,400	10,400
OAMCAF .....	4,498,542	1,124,636	1,124,635	1,124,636	1,124,635
Portugal .....	2,275,796	568,949	568,949	568,949	568,949
Sierra Leone .....	90,200	18,942	17,138	31,570	22,550
Trinidad and Tobago ..	75,900	18,975	22,011	15,939	18,975
Uganda .....	1,950,331	487,583	448,576	487,583	526,589
Sub-total .....	11,144,730	2,748,409	2,790,832	2,826,993	2,778,496
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>46,000,000</b>	<b>11,838,943</b>	<b>11,840,096</b>	<b>11,188,299</b>	<b>11,132,662</b>

Source: International Coffee Organization



GREEN COFFEE: U. S. gross imports for consumption by months, 1965-69

Calendar year	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969 <u>1/</u>
	<u>Bags <u>2/</u></u>	<u>Bags <u>2/</u></u>	<u>Bags <u>2/</u></u>	<u>Bags <u>2/</u></u>	<u>Bags <u>2/</u></u>
January .....	460,698	1,829,079	1,979,151	2,202,380	363,175
February .....	1,295,938	2,017,663	1,618,308	2,460,589	1,111,042
March .....	2,446,165	2,384,800	2,092,294	1,755,075	2,014,741
April .....	1,658,847	1,965,127	1,717,016	2,398,145	2,195,313
May .....	1,553,587	1,817,855	1,721,544	1,956,415	1,663,752
June .....	1,830,766	1,680,072	1,646,851	1,640,882	1,746,915
January - June	9,246,001	11,694,596	10,775,164	12,413,486	9,094,938
July .....	1,206,105	1,569,851	1,748,253	2,481,072	1,714,315
August .....	1,556,237	1,309,060	1,818,394	2,397,361	<u>5/</u>
September .....	1,820,811	2,084,606	1,598,623	2,321,955	<u>5/</u>
October .....	2,666,075	2,167,597	2,102,596	1,687,161	<u>5/</u>
November .....	2,549,383	1,573,023	1,844,717	2,132,254	<u>5/</u>
December .....	2,254,499	1,664,066	1,424,088	1,944,951	<u>5/</u>
July - December ..	12,053,110	10,368,203	10,536,671	12,964,754	<u>5/</u>
Calendar year total .....	21,299,111	22,062,799	21,311,835	25,378,240	<u>5/</u>
Fiscal year total <u>3/</u> .....	20,244,685	23,747,706	21,143,367	22,950,157	22,059,692
ICO year <u>4/</u>	20,187,748	24,128,070	21,345,120	24,985,275	<u>5/</u>

1/ Preliminary.

2/ 132.276 pounds each.

3/ Twelve months, ending June 30 of year shown.

4/ Twelve months, ending September 30 of year shown. ICO is International Coffee Organization.

5/ Not available.

United States Bureau of Census.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250



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