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FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR

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Foreign Agricultural Service Washington D.C.



COFFEE
FCOF 1-67
January 1967

WORLD COFFEE CROP SLIGHTLY

BELOW CONSUMPTION NEEDS

Summary

The Foreign Agricultural Service's third estimate (December) of the 1966-67 world coffee crop is for a total production of 64.1 million bags ^{1/}, of which 48.7 million are estimated to be exportable production ^{2/}. This is a drop of about 1 million bags from the September estimate and is about the same amount below the world's consumption needs. Hence, there should be a drawdown of roughly a million bags in the sizable world coffee stocks.

A lower estimate for Brazil is the principal reason for the smaller third estimate, but the crop in Guatemala is also down from earlier estimates. In addition, Hurricane Inez (in August 1966) was responsible for smaller-than-expected harvests in Cuba, Dominican Republic, and Haiti.

In Africa, the production trend continues upward in Angola, Cameroon, Kenya, and Tanzania, but a smaller crop in Ivory Coast will result in a 1966-67 African crop that is slightly below that of the previous year.

Prices of mild coffees weakened during the latter part of 1966 with the result that the International Coffee Agreement (ICA) quotas for the 17 "Other Mild" producing countries were reduced in December. Prices of Colombian milds also approached the floor level but were still above that level as of this writing.

^{1/} All bags in text and tables weigh 132.276 pounds or 60 kilograms.

^{2/} Exportable production: Total production minus estimated domestic consumption.

GREEN COFFEE: World total production for marketing year 1966-67, with comparisons 1/

| Continent and country | Average 1955/56- 1959/60 | 1963-64 | 1964-65 | 1965-66 | 3rd estimate 1966-67 |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------------|
| | bags <u>2/</u> | bags <u>2/</u> | bags <u>2/</u> | bags <u>2/</u> | bags <u>2/</u> |
| North America: | | | | | |
| Costa Rica | 734 | 1,100 | 825 | 1,025 | 1,175 |
| Cuba | 713 | 475 | 600 | 460 | 500 |
| Dominican Republic | 549 | 690 | 675 | 615 | 600 |
| El Salvador | 1,436 | 2,000 | 2,060 | 1,800 | 2,100 |
| Guatemala | 1,357 | 1,790 | 1,630 | 2,030 | 1,800 |
| Haiti | 600 | 530 | 550 | 590 | 525 |
| Honduras | 321 | 395 | 450 | 460 | 500 |
| Mexico | 1,716 | 2,855 | 2,650 | 3,000 | 2,900 |
| Nicaragua | 376 | 450 | 575 | 500 | 580 |
| Panama | <u>3/</u> 27 | 80 | 75 | 60 | 75 |
| Trinidad & Tobago | 44 | 75 | 75 | 55 | 60 |
| Other <u>4/</u> | 427 | 322 | 381 | 314 | 313 |
| Total North America | 8,300 | 10,762 | 10,546 | 10,909 | 11,128 |
| South America: | | | | | |
| Brazil | 28,300 | 28,200 | 10,000 | 37,400 | 21,000 |
| Colombia | 7,360 | 8,200 | 7,600 | 8,200 | 7,800 |
| Ecuador | 521 | 700 | 935 | 950 | 850 |
| Peru | 324 | 815 | 880 | 885 | 890 |
| Venezuela | 835 | 890 | 790 | 825 | 800 |
| Other <u>5/</u> | 63 | 128 | 128 | 158 | 135 |
| Total South America | 37,403 | 38,933 | 20,333 | 48,418 | 31,475 |
| Africa: | | | | | |
| Angola | 1,443 | 2,800 | 3,100 | 2,800 | 3,400 |
| Burundi <u>6/</u> | (7/) | 250 | 200 | 200 | 200 |
| Cameroon <u>8/</u> | 405 | 800 | 870 | 1,000 | 1,100 |
| Central African Republic | <u>3/</u> 41 | 210 | 150 | 175 | 200 |
| Congo (Kinshasa) | 1,195 | 1,100 | 950 | 1,000 | 1,100 |
| Ethiopia | 1,100 | 1,600 | 1,650 | 1,600 | 1,700 |
| Guinea | <u>9/</u> 114 | 175 | 150 | 155 | 114 |
| Ivory Coast | 2,130 | 4,350 | 3,375 | 4,550 | 3,175 |
| Kenya | 415 | 740 | 660 | 875 | 900 |
| Malagasy Republic | 902 | 835 | 1,050 | 885 | 1,000 |
| Rwanda <u>6/</u> | (7/) | 145 | 175 | 175 | 150 |
| Tanzania | 375 | 545 | 575 | 750 | 750 |
| Togo | 122 | 230 | 200 | 225 | 200 |
| Uganda | 1,508 | 2,900 | 2,450 | 2,600 | 2,700 |
| Other <u>10/</u> | 332 | 429 | 432 | 463 | 475 |
| Total Africa | 10,082 | 17,109 | 15,987 | 17,453 | 17,200 |
| Asia and Oceania: | | | | | |
| India | 712 | 1,240 | 1,100 | 1,150 | 1,200 |
| Indonesia | 1,343 | 1,900 | 2,200 | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| Philippines | 199 | 655 | 735 | 715 | 710 |
| Yemen | 88 | 80 | 90 | 75 | 60 |
| Other <u>11/</u> | 179 | 319 | 337 | 337 | 352 |
| Total Asia and Oceania | 2,521 | 4,194 | 4,462 | 4,277 | 4,322 |
| World total production | 58,306 | 70,998 | 51,328 | 81,057 | 64,125 |

1/ Coffee marketing season begins during second half of the calendar year starting some countries like Brazil as early as July 1 and other countries about October 1. Exportable production represents total production minus consumption, except for Brazil prior 1959-60 which was based on "registrations" of current crop minus port consumption and coastwise shipments. 2/ Sixty kilograms or 132.276 pounds each. 3/ 2-year average. 4/ Includes Guadeloupe, Hawaii, Jamaica, and Puerto Rico. 5/ Includes Bolivia, Guyana, Paraguay and Surinam. 6/ Prior 1962-63, was shown as Ruanda-Urundi. 7/ Shown in Congo (Leopoldville) prior 1959-60. Combined exports Rwanda and Burundi in 1959-60 totaled 160,000 bags. 8/ Beginning with 1961-62 includes West Cameroon. Prior 1961-62 this area was identified as Southern Cameroon and production included with Nigeria. 9/ 3-year average. 10/ Includes Cape Verde, Comoro Islands, Dahomey, Gabon, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Congo (Brazzaville), Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, and Spanish Guinea. 11/ Includes Malaysia, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, Papua and New Guinea, Portuguese Timor and South Vietnam.

GREEN COFFEE: World exportable production for marketing year 1966-67, with comparisons 1/

| Continent and country | Average | 1963-64 | 1964-65 | 1965-66 | 3rd estimate |
|--|---------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | 1955/56- 1959/60 | | | | 1966-67 |
| | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| | bags <u>2/</u> | bags <u>2/</u> | bags <u>2/</u> | bags <u>2/</u> | bags <u>2/</u> |
| North America: | | | | | |
| Costa Rica | 658 | 980 | 700 | 895 | 1,040 |
| Cuba | 207 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Dominican Republic | 421 | 540 | 520 | 455 | 435 |
| El Salvador | 1,327 | 1,885 | 1,935 | 1,670 | 1,965 |
| Guatemala | 1,158 | 1,580 | 1,420 | 1,815 | 1,580 |
| Haiti | 435 | 365 | 385 | 420 | 350 |
| Honduras | 262 | 320 | 370 | 375 | 415 |
| Mexico | 1,369 | 1,855 | 1,550 | 1,800 | 1,600 |
| Nicaragua | 334 | 405 | 525 | 445 | 520 |
| Panama | <u>3/</u> 10 | 26 | 20 | 5 | 15 |
| Trinidad & Tobago | 37 | 68 | 65 | 45 | 50 |
| Other <u>4/</u> | 171 | 55 | 59 | 48 | 43 |
| Total North America | 6,389 | 8,079 | 7,549 | 7,973 | 8,013 |
| South America: | | | | | |
| Brazil | 23,360 | 21,200 | 3,000 | 30,200 | 13,600 |
| Colombia | 6,550 | 7,200 | 6,500 | 7,000 | 6,560 |
| Ecuador | 422 | 525 | 750 | 760 | 655 |
| Peru | 251 | 630 | 680 | 680 | 680 |
| Venezuela | 472 | 395 | 275 | 290 | 250 |
| Other <u>5/</u> | 44 | 77 | 72 | 102 | 79 |
| Total South America | 31,099 | 30,027 | 11,277 | 39,032 | 21,824 |
| Africa: | | | | | |
| Angola | 1,427 | 2,750 | 3,045 | 2,740 | 3,340 |
| Burundi <u>6/</u> | (77) | 245 | 195 | 195 | 195 |
| Cameroon <u>8/</u> | 396 | 775 | 840 | 970 | 1,070 |
| Central African Republic | <u>3/</u> 37 | 205 | 145 | 170 | 195 |
| Congo (Kinshasa) | 1,164 | 1,050 | 900 | 950 | 1,045 |
| Ethiopia | 850 | 1,250 | 1,300 | 1,245 | 1,335 |
| Guinea | <u>9/</u> 105 | 160 | 135 | 140 | 135 |
| Ivory Coast | 2,063 | 4,300 | 3,325 | 4,500 | 3,120 |
| Kenya | 399 | 720 | 640 | 855 | 875 |
| Malagasy Republic | 812 | 735 | 950 | 785 | 895 |
| Rwanda <u>6/</u> | (77) | 140 | 170 | 170 | 145 |
| Tanzania | 369 | 530 | 560 | 735 | 735 |
| Togo | 121 | 225 | 195 | 220 | 195 |
| Uganda | 1,454 | 2,885 | 2,440 | 2,585 | 2,685 |
| Other <u>10/</u> | 308 | 396 | 398 | 429 | 441 |
| Total Africa | 9,505 | 16,366 | 15,238 | 16,689 | 16,406 |
| Asia and Oceania: | | | | | |
| India | 223 | 620 | 460 | 540 | 585 |
| Indonesia | 1,120 | 1,600 | 1,850 | 1,650 | 1,640 |
| Philippines | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Yemen | 74 | 70 | 80 | 65 | 50 |
| Other <u>11/</u> | 63 | 139 | 147 | 147 | 162 |
| Total Asia and Oceania | 1,480 | 2,429 | 2,537 | 2,402 | 2,437 |
| World exportable production | 48,473 | 56,901 | 36,601 | 66,096 | 48,680 |

1/ Coffee marketing season begins during the second half of calendar year starting some countries like Brazil as early as July 1 and other countries about October 1. Exportable production represents total production minus consumption, except for Brazil prior 1959-60 which was based on "registrations" of current crop minus port consumption and coastwise shipments. 2/ Sixty kilograms or 132.276 pounds each. 3/ 2-year average. 4/ Includes Guadeloupe, Hawaii, Jamaica, and Puerto Rico. 5/ Includes Bolivia, Guyana, Paraguay and Surinam. 6/ Prior 1962-63, was shown as Ruanda-Urundi. 7/ Shown in Congo (Leopoldville) prior 1959-60. Combined exports Rwanda and Burundi in 1959-60 totaled 160,000 bags. 8/ Beginning with 1961-62 includes West Cameroon. Prior 1961-62 this area was identified as Southern Cameroon and production included with Nigeria. 9/ 3-year average. 10/ Includes Cape Verde, Comoro Islands, Dahomey, Gabon, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Congo (Brazzaville), Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, and Spanish Guinea. 11/ Includes Malaysia, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, Papua and New Guinea, Portuguese Timor and South Vietnam.

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.

During the 1965 calendar year, coffee dropped in importance (percentage-wise) as an export earner in both of the world's largest coffee producing countries, Brazil and Colombia, and also in Uganda and Kenya. On the other hand, coffee was even more important as an export crop in 1963 in Haiti, Ecuador, and Malagasy Republic (See Table I).

World coffee stocks on September 30, 1966, are estimated to have been more than 1-1/2 times the world's annual import needs, although not all of this coffee is of exportable quality. Such stocks are expected to be down only slightly at the end of the current coffee marketing year.

Production

Latin America: Brazil's 1966-67 exportable coffee crop is expected to be about 3.7 million bags below that country's ICA (International Coffee Agreement) quota; however, a drawdown on stocks to meet domestic consumption requirements will readily make enough "new crop" coffee available to fill export needs. That country's diversification program continues to go well and reports are that tree eradication goals will be attained. Exactly what this will mean in terms of production, however, will probably not be fully known until the 1968-69 crop year, or later. The 1967-68 crop will be reduced to some extent by the tree eradication program, but this will give no true indication of the effectiveness of the program since that crop will be reduced anyway due to the frosts of August 1966. As of December 26, 1966, diversification contracts called for the eradication of more than 427 million trees of which 45 percent are in the principal producing States of Paraná and São Paulo, and 34 percent are in Espírito Santo.

The 1966-67 crop in Guatemala is down considerably following the big crop in 1965-66. Unfavorable weather conditions are also said to have added to the production drop in this "down" year. Hurricane Inez in August 1966 has resulted in smaller-than-expected crops in Cuba, the Dominican Republic, and Haiti. In the Dominican Republic, rains during the flowering period were apparently also a factor. Production in Cuba has not been of sufficient volume to permit exports for several years; nor has production been sufficient to permit domestic consumption demands to be freely met. Hence, per capita coffee consumption has been diminishing in a country that once was one of the heaviest per capita consumers in Latin America.

Dry weather has resulted in lower crop estimates in Nicaragua. In Trinidad the 1965-66 crop was disappointing, and the outlook for 1966-67 is for only a slight increase. Increasing production costs and labor shortages have contributed to a smaller-than expected production estimate for Peru in 1966-67. Venezuela continues to try to bring its exportable production back up to a higher level, but it does not appear that the desired level will be reached in 1966-67.

Africa: Production estimates are up for Cameroon as that country moves ahead with plans to increase production considerably by 1971. Most of the planned increase is expected to come from better yields, although there is also a 12-percent increase in acreage scheduled. This is part of a 5-year program of economic and social development and is being partly financed by the European Development Fund of the EEC (European Economic Community). In the Ivory Coast, a "down" year in the production cycle was accentuated by drought with the result that the 1966-67 crop will be the smallest in several years. Though Coffee Berry Disease continues to plague the Kenya crop, coffee output in 1966-67 is expected to be up from previous levels as new coffee trees come into production. The crop is also expected to be larger than previously estimated in Tanzania. In Uganda the 1965-66 crop was below previous estimates, while the 1966-67 estimate remains unchanged.

Asia and Oceania: The crop in India is up from previous estimates and reportedly might have been even larger had it not been for rains in June which caused some loss. India's fourth Five Year Plan (1966-67/1970-71) calls for an increase in production to 85,000 metric tons (1,417,000 bags) by the end of that period. Not all will be available for export, however, since domestic demand is apparently increasing faster than production. Coffee borer infestations are said to be largely responsible for a smaller-than-expected crop in the Philippines, but this will not affect the world exportable supply since this country is usually a net importer.

Other Developments

Prices: There has been a general weakening of green coffee prices in the past few months. This especially has been the case for Brazils, Colombians, and "Other Mild" Arabicas. Robusta prices have not declined as much, as demand and availability have been relatively steady. Surpluses, which were previously confined primarily to Brazil and Colombia, are in existence in all production areas. The impact of these surpluses likewise is taking its toll in further weakening prices. The decline in prices has somewhat dampened optimism that followed the August-September meeting of the International Coffee Organization (ICO). It was believed that the price ranges within the selectivity system and other measures would not only permit the flow of coffee by type to meet market demand, but would also stabilize prices. It was not anticipated that the trade would shift its purchasing policies. There was a general feeling that the steps taken by ICO would strengthen the International Coffee Agreement. This may still be the case, but in light of the quota cuts for "Other Mild" producing countries, there is concern as to what the future holds for coffee prices.

In any event, coffee export policy (adherence to quotas) in producing countries is expected to be a very important price determinant during the second quarter (January-March) of the 1966-67 coffee year.

International Coffee Agreement: After April 1, when the ICO's new export-quota-stamp plan comes into effect, the International Coffee Agreement will be put to a new test as most of its loopholes will have been closed. The major threat to the ICA continues to be overproduction, but it is hoped present efforts towards an effective diversification fund will be successful. Time is also an important factor since diversification will affect world coffee supplies chiefly in the long run. Still another factor which could seriously affect the effectiveness of such a fund, and world coffee supplies, are the increasing yields per tree and per acre.

Trade: In 1965, coffee continued to be the major export earner in five of the biggest producing countries and accounted for more than 40 percent of total export earnings in another five countries. Due to the small 1964-65 crop in Brazil, coffee export earnings went below the 50-percent mark (to 44 percent) for the first time in many years. Although this figure is expected to be up considerably in 1966, the general trend in Brazil will be toward less dependence on coffee if its diversification program is as successful as hoped.

World imports of coffee during the 1965-66 coffee year (October-September) are estimated to have been up more than 5 million bags over 1964-65. Heavy movement of "tourist" coffees accounted for a substantial part of the increase. United States imports during 1965-66 totaled 24.1 million bags compared to 20.2 million a year earlier. (The former figure is somewhat inflated and the latter accordingly understated due to a delay in processing documents in September 1965.)

Stocks: World stocks are now estimated to be more than 1-1/2 times the amount needed to satisfy annual world import demand. Part of this supply, however, is known to be of nonexportable quality. Brazil has the bulk of the stocks and most other producing countries had reduced their supplies to manageable levels by the end of the 1965-66 coffee year. U. S. stocks totaled 3.3 million bags at the end of September 1966 compared with 2.7 million on the same date a year earlier. The total on hand December 31, 1966, is estimated to have been down from the September figure. Importing countries will probably avoid any major stock buildups as long as the ICO's price selectivity system remains in effect.

Table I

Coffee: Export value as percent of total exports
1961-65 ^{1/}

| Continent and country | Year | | | | |
|--------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 |
| | Percent | Percent | Percent | Percent | Percent |
| North America: | | | | | |
| Costa Rica | 49.0 | 55.5 | 49.7 | 42.2 | 41.7 |
| Dominican Republic | 10.0 | 11.6 | 10.6 | 17.0 | 16.1 |
| El Salvador | 58.9 | 55.5 | 48.5 | 52.1 | 50.6 |
| Guatemala | 62.8 | 62.4 | 49.5 | 46.5 | 46.0 |
| Haiti | 41.0 | 69.8 | 36.8 | 47.8 | 55.6 |
| Honduras | 13.0 | 14.7 | 17.3 | 17.9 | 18.3 |
| Mexico | 9.0 | 7.9 | 4.6 | 9.2 | 6.7 |
| Nicaragua | 25.4 | 17.1 | 16.4 | 16.9 | 17.9 |
| South America: | | | | | |
| Brazil | 50.6 | 52.9 | 53.1 | 53.1 | 44.3 |
| Colombia | 70.9 | 72.9 | 69.4 | 73.5 | 63.8 |
| Ecuador | 15.1 | 17.8 | 13.8 | 16.7 | 28.6 |
| Peru | 4.6 | 4.5 | 4.7 | 5.5 | 4.5 |
| Venezuela | 1.0 | .7 | .9 | .7 | .6 |
| Africa: | | | | | |
| Angola | 36.1 | 43.7 | 40.1 | 48.7 | 50.7 |
| Congo, Kinshasa | N.A. | 3.8 | 6.8 | 8.0 | 5.2 |
| Cameroon | 21.2 | 20.4 | 20.2 | 27.6 | 23.2 |
| Ethiopia | 49.6 | 54.6 | 50.5 | 61.3 | 64.8 |
| Ivory Coast | 46.2 | 39.7 | 43.1 | 42.6 | 42.6 |
| Kenya | 30.0 | 27.9 | 25.1 | 32.7 | 26.9 |
| Malagasy Republic | 29.0 | 31.9 | 28.9 | 26.8 | 31.5 |
| Tanzania | 12.7 | 12.8 | 10.8 | 15.8 | 13.6 |
| Uganda | 30.4 | 53.6 | 52.8 | 54.9 | 48.5 |
| Asia and Oceania: | | | | | |
| India | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.4 |
| Indonesia | 1.7 | 1.8 | 2.8 | 3.7 | 4.5 |

^{1/} This table is subject to revision.
N.A. = Not available.

Table II

GREEN COFFEE: Exports for specified countries by country of destination, calendar year 1965

| Country of destination | Angola | Brazil | Colombia | Guatemala | Ivory Coast | Mexico |
|--------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Bags <u>1/</u> | Bags <u>1/</u> | Bags <u>1/</u> | Bags <u>1/</u> | Bags <u>1/</u> | Bags <u>1/</u> |
| Europe: | | | | | | |
| Austria | 2,967 | 15,883 | 495 | 1,058 | --- | --- |
| Belgium-Luxembourg | 111,167 | 343,755 | 140,656 | 42,573 | --- | 3,067 |
| Czechoslovakia | --- | 98,221 | 25,436 | --- | --- | 6,657 |
| Denmark | 4,683 | 610,194 | 44,099 | 5,330 | --- | 2,890 |
| Finland | 11,600 | 285,770 | 154,286 | 18,904 | --- | 966 |
| France | 239,783 | 487,550 | 36,135 | 2,128 | 1,253,116 | 1,517 |
| Germany, East | --- | 705,082 | 78,658 | --- | --- | --- |
| Germany, West | 76,050 | 269,945 | 807,981 | 290,251 | 55,433 | 82,802 |
| Greece | --- | 138,265 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Hungary | 6,333 | 94,988 | 14,577 | --- | 18,467 | --- |
| Italy | 2,550 | 567,955 | 50,470 | 8,881 | 241,283 | 497 |
| Netherlands | 541,667 | 478,853 | 242,782 | 84,107 | 3,433 | 4,547 |
| Norway | 7,417 | 334,710 | 29,097 | 11,978 | --- | --- |
| Poland | 22,667 | 89,296 | 50,418 | --- | 71,917 | 5,072 |
| Portugal | 221,167 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Spain | 19,383 | 118,736 | 300,170 | 16,667 | 17,200 | 2,923 |
| Sweden | 10,316 | 960,160 | 300,953 | 13,488 | --- | --- |
| Switzerland | 28,300 | 33,899 | 35,197 | 11,386 | --- | 36,743 |
| United Kingdom | 8,916 | 49,499 | 39,634 | 1,116 | --- | 583 |
| USSR | --- | 249,994 | 11,667 | --- | --- | --- |
| Yugoslavia | --- | 209,899 | 33,919 | --- | --- | --- |
| Others | --- | 200,182 | --- | 138 | 1,000 | --- |
| Total | 1,314,966 | 6,342,836 | 2,396,629 | 508,005 | 1,661,849 | 148,264 |
| North America: | | | | | | |
| Canada | 28,350 | 262,884 | 117,639 | 9,061 | --- | 15,620 |
| United States | 1,283,700 | 6,013,261 | 3,035,838 | 952,721 | 806,700 | 1,128,366 |
| Total | 1,312,050 | 6,276,145 | 3,153,477 | 961,782 | 806,700 | 1,143,986 |
| South America | --- | 617,700 | 39,654 | --- | --- | 350 |
| Africa | 15,551 | 74,937 | 1,371 | 58,262 | 240,167 | --- |
| Asia and Oceania | 10,233 | 170,763 | 43,079 | 53,317 | 276,766 | 8,720 |
| Not specified | --- | --- | 872 | --- | 108,684 | --- |
| Grand total | 2,652,800 | 13,482,381 | 5,635,083 | 1,581,366 | 3,094,166 | 1,301,320 |

1/ 60 kilograms or 132.276 lbs. each.

Foreign Agricultural Service

Table III

GREEN COFFEE: Estimated world supply and distribution
Marketing years 1946-47 to 1966-67

| Marketing year | Beginning carry-over | Production | Total supply | Net exports | Domestic distribution | Ending carry-over |
|----------------|----------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| | : 1,000 bags | : 1,000 bags | : 1,000 bags | : 1,000 bags | : 1,000 bags | : 1,000 bags |
| | 2/ | 2/ | 2/ | 2/ | 2/ | 2/ |
| 1946-47 | 16,390 | 35,308 | 51,698 | 27,158 | 7,490 | 17,050 |
| 1947-48 | 17,050 | 34,618 | 51,668 | 30,848 | 8,292 | 12,528 |
| 1948-49 | 12,528 | 39,095 | 51,623 | 32,266 | 9,330 | 10,027 |
| 1949-50 | 10,027 | 37,615 | 47,642 | 31,205 | 8,304 | 8,133 |
| 1950-51 | 8,133 | 38,164 | 46,297 | 31,593 | 8,163 | 6,541 |
| 1951-52 | 6,541 | 38,530 | 45,071 | 32,152 | 7,646 | 5,273 |
| 1952-53 | 5,273 | 41,513 | 46,786 | 32,939 | 8,236 | 5,611 |
| 1953-54 | 5,611 | 43,996 | 49,607 | 33,458 | 9,656 | 6,493 |
| 1954-55 | 6,493 | 42,188 | 48,681 | 29,219 | 8,266 | 11,196 |
| 1955-56 | 11,196 | 50,348 | 61,544 | 38,296 | 6,731 | 16,517 |
| 1956-57 | 16,517 | 45,420 | 61,937 | 36,203 | 10,778 | 14,956 |
| 1957-58 | 14,956 | 55,009 | 69,965 | 37,340 | 8,779 | 23,846 |
| 1958-59 | 23,846 | 61,665 | 85,511 | 38,977 | 9,664 | 36,870 |
| 1959-60 | 36,870 | 78,919 | 115,789 | 42,351 | 13,498 | 60,940 |
| 1960-61 | 60,940 | 65,768 | 126,708 | 44,220 | 12,954 | 66,534 |
| 1961-62 | 66,534 | 72,043 | 138,577 | 45,361 | 13,768 | 72,448 |
| 1962-63 | 72,448 | 67,387 | 139,835 | 47,909 | 13,971 | 70,655 |
| 1963-64 | 70,655 | 70,990 | 141,645 | 49,214 | 14,089 | 78,342 |
| 1964-65 | 78,342 | 51,272 | 129,614 | 45,400 | 14,671 | 69,543 |
| 1965-66 | 69,543 | 80,878 | 150,421 | 49,000 | 13,971 | 87,450 |
| 1966-67 | 87,450 | 65,184 | 152,634 | 50,000 | 15,430 | 87,204 |

Note: In recent years some of the carry-over stocks were not of exportable quality.

1/ Domestic distribution in producing countries.

2/ 132.276 lbs. each.

3/ Stocks reduced by 3 million bags which were allocated for industrial use in Brazil.

4/ Stocks reduced by 7 million bags which were destroyed in Brazil in mid-1961.

5/ Stocks reduced by 7.3 million bags due to revision in IBC stocks.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Official estimates of foreign countries, other foreign source material, reports of Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

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