



INTERNATIONAL COFFEE ORGANIZATION  
ORGANIZACIÓN INTERNACIONAL DEL CAFÉ  
ORGANIZAÇÃO INTERNACIONAL DO CAFÉ  
ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DU CAFÉ

ICC 107-7

22 August 2011  
Original: English

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## Study

International Coffee Organization  
107<sup>th</sup> Session  
26 – 30 September 2011  
London, United Kingdom

## The effects of tariffs on the coffee trade

### Background

In the context of its programme of activities, the International Coffee Organization seeks to promote the development of the coffee sector and to take into account measures which could have an impact on consumption. This document provides an update to previous studies EB-3924/07 Rev. 1 and ICC-95-3 regarding the effects of tariffs on the trade and consumption of coffee.

### Action

The Council is requested to take note of this document.

## THE EFFECTS OF TARIFFS ON THE COFFEE TRADE

### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. The sustainable development of the global coffee market is a key principle of the International Coffee Organization (ICO), and as such it is important to review any possible impediments to attaining this objective. This paper provides a brief summary of the various taxes and tariffs levied on coffee by Member countries, and the possible implications for the coffee market.

2. It is noted that tariffs are generally higher in exporting countries than in importing countries. However, tariffs in importing countries tend to increase as the product becomes more refined, with higher taxes on soluble coffee than on green beans, discouraging the development of a local processing industry in exporting countries. There is little noticeable relationship between the size of the tariff and levels of consumption in importing countries. Consumption in most exporting countries is relatively low, with significant potential for promotion.

### INTRODUCTION

3. Article 24 of the International Coffee Agreement 2007 states that:

‘Members recognize the importance of the sustainable development of the coffee sector and of the removal of current obstacles and avoidance of new obstacles which may hinder trade and consumption.’

Furthermore, Members shall undertake to remove and, where possible, eliminate such obstacles. These measures include import arrangements (for example tariffs and quotas), export arrangements (such as subsidies and taxes) and internal trade conditions.

4. This report considers the effect of such measures, and as such is a companion piece to ICC-107-8 (Obstacles to consumption), which presents a summary of tariffs, taxes and duties on coffee. It provides an analysis of the effect of tariffs and taxes on coffee consumption in both importing and exporting countries, and is composed of two sections:

- I. Tariff measures and consumption in importing countries
- II. Tariff measures and consumption in exporting countries

## **I. Tariff measures and consumption in importing countries**

### **i. Tariff barriers**

5. For members of the World Trade Organization (WTO), the fundamental principle of international trade is non-discrimination, that members cannot grant special favours or access to one country without according the same access to all other WTO members. In terms of tariffs, this means that importing countries impose a uniform rate, known as the Most Favoured Nation (MFN) rate. However, there are exceptions to this principle. The Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) scheme offers reduced or zero rates on selected products originating in developing countries. Exemptions can also be granted to Least Developed Countries (LDCs)<sup>1</sup>. Tariffs on coffee products under these three schemes in importing Member countries can be found in Table 1. It should be noted that Tunisia does not currently offer GSP access, and the Turkish scheme covers only instant or soluble coffee, not green beans.

6. In addition to these tariff lines, further concessions and alternative rates are granted through the use of Regional Trade Agreements (RTAs). These agreements have proliferated over the last 20 years, and are currently estimated by the WTO to number 489. For reasons of practicality, not all such agreements are detailed in this paper, however some relevant RTAs for the coffee trade include the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) between Canada, Mexico and the USA; the EU and African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (ACP) Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs); and agreements between members of the Andean Community (Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru) and the EU and, separately, the USA.

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<sup>1</sup> The WTO uses the United Nations definition of an LDC, which takes into account Gross National Income per capita, the Human Asset Index and the Economic Vulnerability Index.

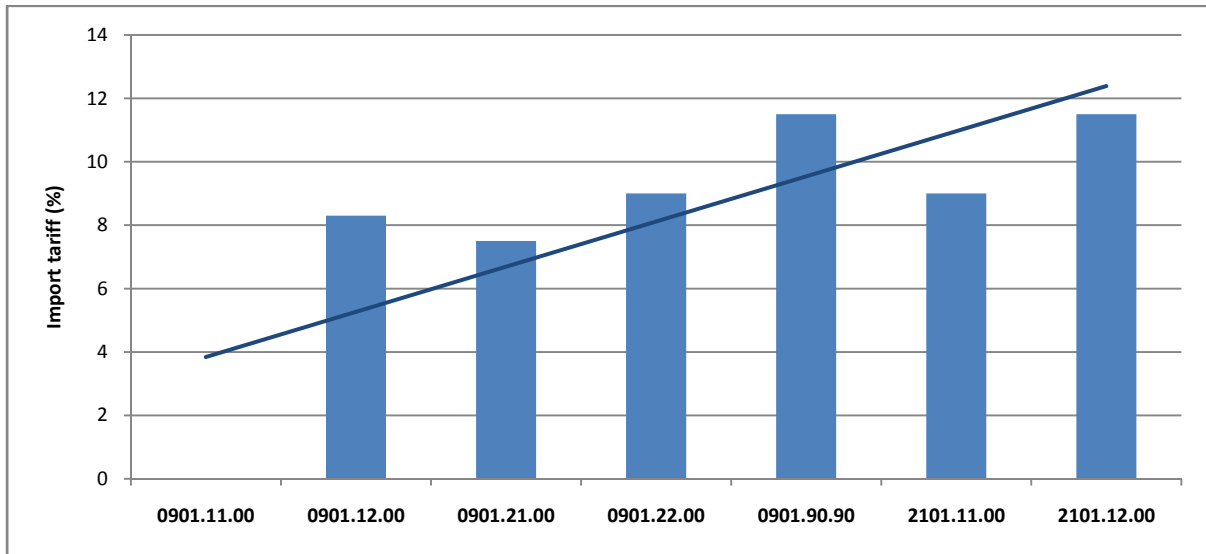
**Table 1: Tariffs in importing Member countries**

Product code	Description	Category	EU	Norway	Switzerland	Tunisia	Turkey	USA
0901.11.00	Green coffee not decaffeinated	MFN	0	0	0	15	13	0
		GSP	0	0	0	-	-	0
		LDC	0	0	0	-	11	0
0901.12.00	Green coffee decaffeinated	MFN	8.3	0	0	15	13	0
		GSP	4.8	0	0	-	-	0
		LDC	0	0	0	-	11	0
0901.21.00	Roasted coffee not decaffeinated	MFN	7.5	0	63 Fr/100kg	36	13	0
		GSP	2.6	0	0	-	-	0
		LDC	0	0	0	-	11	0
0901.22.00	Roasted coffee decaffeinated	MFN	9	0	63 Fr/100kg	36	13	0
		GSP	3.1	0	0	-	-	0
		LDC	0	0	0	-	11	0
0901.90.90	Coffee substitutes containing coffee	MFN	11.5	0	70 Fr/100kg	36	13	1.5¢/kg
		GSP	8	0	0	-	-	1.5¢/kg
		LDC	0	0	0	-	11	0
2101.11.00	Extracts, essences & concentrates of coffee	MFN	9	0	182 Fr/100kg	Instant	9	0
		GSP	3.1	0	0	coffee: 0%	3.1	0
		LDC	0	0	0	Other: 10%	0	0
2101.12.00*	Preparations with a basis of extracts, essences or concentrates or with a basis of coffee	MFN	11.5	0	80.8 - 123.45 Fr/100kg	36	9 - 11.5	8.5 - 10
		GSP	8	0	0 - 79.45 Fr/100kg	-	8 - 9	0 - 10
		LDC	0	0	0	-	0 - 9	0 - 10

\* This tariff heading contains several sub-categories, hence the range of tariffs given. In percentages unless otherwise indicated  
Source: WTO Tariff Database

7. Table 1 shows that tariffs are lower for raw and unprocessed products than they are for finished products. This is an issue known as **tariff escalation**, and is generally used by importing countries as a way of protecting domestic industries. Raw coffee can be imported under a lower tariff and then processed internally in order to ensure value addition. In the European Union, for example, non-decaffeinated green coffee can be imported tariff-free, whereas roasted coffee incurs a tariff of 9%. Figure 1 demonstrates the increase in duty applied at each stage of production.

Figure 1: Tariff escalation in the EU



8. Tariff escalation acts to deter exporting countries from processing their own coffee, and can be a disincentive to export diversification and development. The magnitude of this effect can be measured by using the Effective Rate of Protection (ERP), which calculates the effect of a tariff on the value addition of a commodity. In the case of coffee, for example, one could calculate the ERP on roasted coffee using the following formula:

$$ERP = \frac{T - Pg/Pr \times t}{1 - Pg/Pr} \times 100$$

Where,

$T$  = tariff on roasted coffee

$t$  = tariff on green coffee

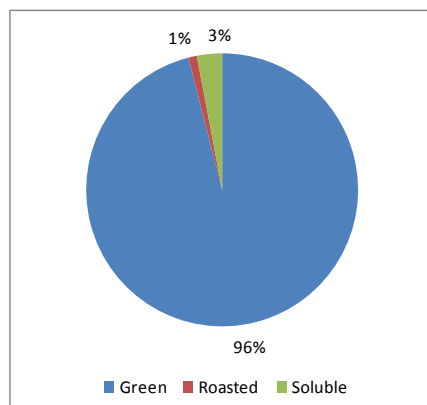
$Pg$  = unit price of green coffee

$Pr$  = unit price of roasted coffee

9. To take the case of the EU, this expression can be calculated as follows, using ICO data. The tariff on roasted, non-decaffeinated coffee is 7.5%; that on green, non-decaffeinated coffee is 0%. The average unit price in 2010 for green, non-decaffeinated coffee imported into the EU was 127.5 US cents/lb; that for roasted, non-decaffeinated coffee was 265.2 US cents/lb in Green Bean Equivalent (GBE). Using these values in the formula above gives an Effective Rate of Protection of 14.4%. To put it another way, the tariff on the value addition gained by roasting coffee is 14.4%, despite a nominal tax of just 7.5%.

10. Although this example is only illustrative, it does suggest that tariff escalation in the case of the coffee trade could favour domestic roasters in importing countries over those in exporting countries. Indeed, if one compares the volume of exports into the EU from exporting countries (Figure 2), the overwhelming majority (96%) is composed of green coffee exports, rather than processed products.

**Figure 2: Total coffee exports into the EU from exporting Member countries (volume)**



11. The European Union also offers preferential trade access to many exporting countries. In addition to GSP preferences, there are further reductions available under programmes such as Everything But Arms (EBA), which gives duty-free, quota-free access to 49 LDCs; GSP+, which offers additional tariff reductions to developing countries that meet certain criteria for sustainable development and good governance; and other RTAs such as EPAs with the ACP countries, as well as bilateral arrangements with the Andean Community of Nations, Mexico and Papua New Guinea. These programmes cumulatively result in 37 exporting countries being granted 0% tariffs on all coffee products imported into the EU.

12. However, not all coffee-exporting countries receive preferential access. Table 2 shows those not benefitting from 0% tariff rates. It should be noted that these countries still receive GSP rates, which are better than MFN rates. Brazil, however, is charged the standard MFN rate on all exports of soluble and instant coffees; the only exporting Member to do so. According to a recent study, these tariffs have accounted for a reduction in the Brazilian share of the soluble market in recent years<sup>2</sup>.

**Table 2: Exporting countries not benefitting from EU preferential measures**

Country	Green decaffeinated [0901.12.00]	Roasted not decaffeinated [0901.21.00]	Roasted decaffeinated [0901.22.00]	Extracts, essences and concentrates [2101.11.00]	Preparations with a basis of extracts, essences and concentrates [2101.12.00]
Brazil	4.8	2.6	3.1	9	11.5
Congo, Rep. of	4.8	2.6	3.1	3.1	8
Cuba	4.8	2.6	3.1	3.1	8
Gabon	4.8	2.6	3.1	3.1	8
India	4.8	2.6	3.1	3.1	8
Indonesia	4.8	2.6	3.1	3.1	8
Nigeria	4.8	2.6	3.1	3.1	8
Philippines	4.8	2.6	3.1	3.1	8
Thailand	4.8	2.6	3.1	3.1	8
Venezuela,	4.8	2.6	3.1	3.1	8
Vietnam	4.8	2.6	3.1	3.1	8

In percentages

<sup>2</sup> See Nishijima, M. & Saes M.S.M. (2010) 'Tariff discrimination on Brazil's soluble coffee: an economic analysis', *Brazilian Journal of Political Economy*, Vol. 30 (2), pp. 293-309.

ii. Indirect taxes

13. In addition to customs duties, coffee consumption in importing countries is also subject to indirect taxes, particularly Value Added Tax (VAT) and excise duties. VAT varies from country to country, although some do offer exemptions. Table 3 shows levels of VAT imposed on roasted, non-decaffeinated coffee in importing Member countries. Excise duty, on the other hand, is only levied on coffee by a few importing countries, as displayed in Table 4.

**Table 3: VAT on roasted coffee, not decaffeinated, in importing Member countries**

<b>VAT on roasted coffee not decaffeinated [0901.21.00]</b>	
<b>European Union</b>	
Austria	10%
Belgium	6%
Bulgaria	20%
Cyprus	0%
Czech Republic	10%
Denmark	25%
Estonia	20%
Finland	13%
France	5.5%
Germany	7%
Greece	13%
Hungary	25%
Ireland	0%
Italy	20%
Latvia	22%
Lithuania	19%
Luxembourg	3%
Malta	0%
Netherlands	6%
Poland	23%
Portugal	13%
Romania	24%
Slovakia	20%
Slovenia	8.5%
Spain	8%
Sweden	12%
United Kingdom	0%
<b>Others</b>	
Norway	14%
Switzerland	2.5%
Tunisia	18%
Turkey	8%
USA	Varies by state

**Table 4: Excise duties on coffee in selected importing countries**

Country	Excise duties
Belgium	Green: €0.1983/kg net weight Roasted: €0.2479/kg net weight Soluble: €0.6941/kg dry matter
Denmark	Green: DKK 5.45/kg Roasted: DKK 6.54/kg Coffee extracts DKK 14.17/kg
Germany	Roasted: €2.19/kg Soluble: €4.78/kg
Latvia	Roasted and soluble: LVL100/100kg
Norway	Roasted: 1.14% of customs value Soluble: 0.71% of customs value
Switzerland	Specific tax on coffee

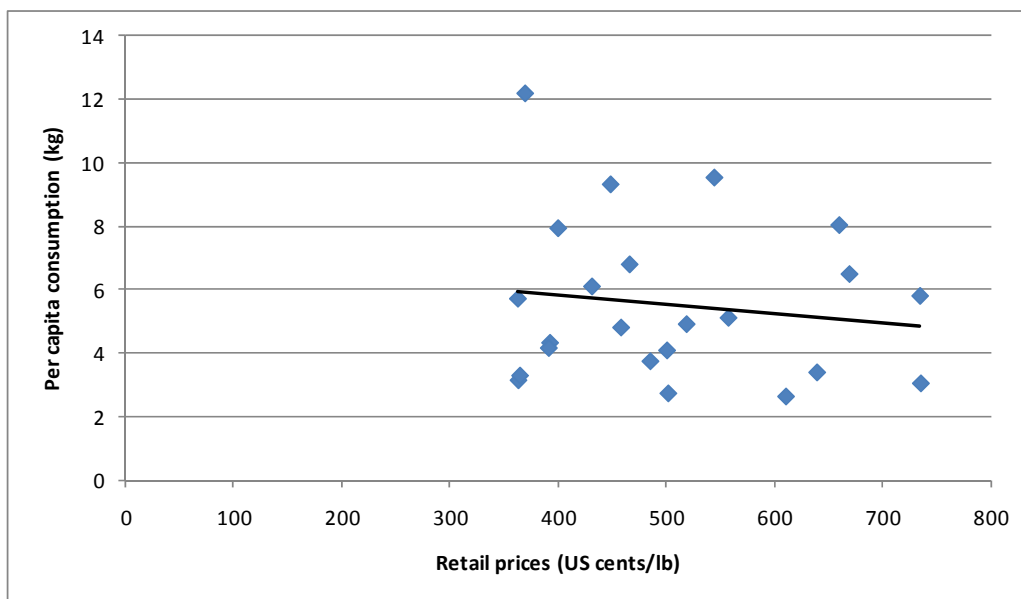
**iii. Impact on development of the coffee market**

14. Levels of consumption in importing countries are influenced by many factors, and it is difficult to determine the exact effect of each tariff or tax. For example, Denmark imposes a relatively high level of VAT on coffee, as well as an excise duty, yet its per capita consumption is over three times that of the United Kingdom, which levies no VAT or excise. Other factors, such as cultural norms and trends, clearly have an impact.

15. However, the cumulative effect of the various tariffs, consumption taxes and excise duties levied on coffee by importing countries is reflected in the final retail price of roasted coffee paid by consumers. The Annex shows retail prices, total consumption and per capita consumption in selected importing countries from 1975 to 2010. It can be seen from these tables that retail prices have had little direct influence over levels of consumption.

16. Figure 3 shows the relationship between retail prices and per capita consumption for 23 importing countries in 2010. As can be seen by the trend line, there is a very slight negative relationship. However, this result is dependent on the exceptionally high levels of per capita consumption in Finland; it is not a robust finding. Retail prices alone do not explain cross-country differences in consumption.

**Figure 3: Retail prices and per capita consumption in selected importing countries in 2010**





## II. Tariff measures and consumption in exporting countries

### i. Domestic consumption

17. The imposition of tariffs on imports of coffee also has an effect on the coffee market in producing countries. Although the vast majority of exports are destined for non-producing countries, there is still a vibrant trade both between exporting countries, and re-exports from importing countries to exporting countries.

18. Domestic consumption in exporting countries has been steadily increasing, as can be seen in Table 5 and Table 6. Over the last 5 years, total consumption increased at an average annual rate of 4.0%, accounting for 30.8% of total production in 2010. Brazil is easily the biggest consumer among exporting countries, at 19.1 million bags, with a per capita consumption of 5.8kg per annum, and is soon expected to overtake the United States as the 2<sup>nd</sup> largest global consumer, after the EU.

**Table 5: Domestic consumption in selected exporting countries**

Crop year commencing	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Compound Annual Growth Rate	2010 as % of production
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>35 086</b>	<b>37 283</b>	<b>38 262</b>	<b>39 739</b>	<b>41 010</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>30.8</b>
Brazil	16 331	17 125	17 660	18 390	19 130	4.0	39.8
Indonesia	2 833	3 333	3 333	3 333	3 333	4.1	37.6
Ethiopia	2 748	2 894	3 048	3 210	3 383	5.3	45.4
Mexico	2 000	2 200	2 200	2 200	2 354	4.2	58.9
India	1 417	1 500	1 573	1 700	1 800	6.2	36.1
Venezuela, B.R.	1 518	1 582	1 649	1 650	1 650	2.1	235.7
Vietnam	917	1 000	1 083	1 583	1 583	14.6	8.6
Colombia	1 400	1 400	1 400	1 400	1 400	0.0	15.2
Philippines	917	1 060	1 080	1 080	1 080	4.2	282.0
Thailand	500	500	500	500	500	0.0	66.5
Madagascar	467	467	467	467	467	0.0	90.2
Honduras	230	460	460	460	460	18.9	12.0
Dominican Republic	378	378	378	378	378	0.0	75.6
Haiti	340	340	340	340	340	0.0	97.1
Guatemala	300	300	335	320	340	3.2	8.6
Côte d'Ivoire	317	317	317	317	317	0.0	14.4
Peru	220	220	250	250	250	3.2	6.2
El Salvador	222	230	232	230	230	0.9	12.5
Costa Rica	324	274	245	229	235	-7.7	15.0
Cuba	224	224	220	220	220	-0.4	203.1
Congo, D.R.	200	200	200	200	200	0.0	57.1
Nicaragua	187	189	192	194	268	9.5	20.6
Ecuador	150	150	150	150	150	0.0	17.6
Lao, P.D.R.	140	140	150	150	150	1.7	37.5
Uganda	140	140	140	140	140	0.0	5.0
Yemen	138	130	130	130	130	-1.5	41.2
Other exporting countries	528	529	529	518	522	-0.3	9.5

In thousand bags

19. However, consumption in many other exporting countries is still relatively low. There is an unexploited potential for increased domestic consumption in many producing nations.

**Table 6: Per capita consumption in selected exporting countries**

Calendar year	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0.74</b>	<b>0.77</b>	<b>0.79</b>	<b>0.81</b>	<b>0.82</b>
Brazil	5.14	5.34	5.48	5.64	5.80
Honduras	1.96	2.41	3.77	3.69	3.62
Venezuela, B.R.	3.25	3.33	3.41	3.46	3.40
Costa Rica	4.77	4.19	3.54	3.16	2.97
Ethiopia	2.07	2.12	2.18	2.24	2.30
Dominican Republic	2.35	2.31	2.28	2.25	2.21
El Salvador	2.05	2.20	2.26	2.25	2.23
Nicaragua	2.05	2.01	2.01	2.01	2.19
Haiti	2.13	2.10	2.06	2.03	2.00
Colombia	1.92	1.89	1.87	1.84	1.81
Madagascar	1.55	1.51	1.47	1.43	1.39
Lao, P.D.R.	1.40	1.38	1.38	1.42	1.40
Guatemala	1.38	1.35	1.35	1.42	1.36
Mexico	1.01	1.14	1.22	1.20	1.21
Panama	1.22	1.20	1.18	1.17	1.15
Cuba	1.20	1.20	1.16	1.15	1.15
Vietnam	0.58	0.65	0.70	0.82	1.07
Côte d'Ivoire	0.97	0.94	0.92	0.90	0.88
Indonesia	0.74	0.86	0.88	0.87	0.86
Philippines	0.63	0.67	0.71	0.70	0.69
Ecuador	0.68	0.67	0.67	0.66	0.65

In kilograms

## ii. Taxes on imports

20. Import arrangements can also have an effect on the development of the coffee market in exporting countries. As indicated in Section I, the majority of roasting and processing of coffee occurs in developed countries. This stimulates exporting countries to import processed coffee in order to supply domestic consumption. Table 7 shows taxes on imports of coffee in selected exporting countries.

**Table 7: Taxes on imports of coffee in selected exporting countries**

	Green	Roasted	Soluble	VAT on roasted coffee not decaffeinated
Angola	30	30	30	10
Benin	20	20	20	
Bolivia	15-20	15-20	15	13
Brazil	10	10	16	
Burundi	40	40	40	
Cameroon	5-30	30	30	
Central African Republic	5-30	30	30	
Colombia	10-15	15-20	20	10
Congo, R.	5-30	30	30	
Costa Rica	9-14	14	14	0
Côte d'Ivoire	20	20	10-20	
Cuba	5-30	30	30	0
Dominican Republic	14	20	20	0
Ecuador	10-15	15-20	20	12
El Salvador	10-15	15	15	13
Gabon	5-30	30	30	18
Ghana	20	20	20	12.5
Guatemala	10-15	15	15	12
Guinea	20	20	10-20	
Haiti	5	15	5	10
Honduras	10-15	15	15	12
India	100	100	30	0
Indonesia	0-5	5	5	10
Jamaica	0-40	40	20	17.5
Kenya	25	25	10-25	16
Madagascar	20	20	20	
Malawi	25	25	25	
Mexico	20	72	140.4	0
Nicaragua	10-15	15	15	0-15
Nigeria	20	20	10-20	5
Panama	30	54	30-81	0
Papua New Guinea	25	25	25	10
Paraguay	10	10	16	10
Peru	17	9-17	0	18
Philippines	40	40	45	12
Rwanda	5-15	30	30	
Sierra Leone	5	20	20	
Tanzania	25	25	10-15	0
	40% in quota	40% in quota		
Thailand	90% out of quota	90% out of quota	49	7
Togo	20	20	10-20	
Uganda	25	25	10-25	
Venezuela, B.R.	10-15	15-20	20	0
Vietnam	16-20	35	43	10
Yemen	25	25	25	5
Zambia	25	25	25	
Zimbabwe	40	40	40	

In percentages

Source: WTO Tariff Database; EU Market Access Database

21. As can be seen in Table 7, tariffs in exporting countries are frequently higher than those in importing countries. These measures can be used to protect domestic industry, but could also limit the development of local coffee consumption. Not only do tariffs increase the price of imported coffee, but they also restrict the ability of domestic roasters to produce blends and diversify the quality of their coffee.

22. Re-exports by importing countries to exporting countries are shown in Table 8. They have been steadily increasing over the last five years, at an average annual rate of 27.4%, amounting to nearly 1.5 million bags in 2010. This is mostly composed of exports of soluble coffee (82.8% of the total by volume), with roasted coffee and green coffee accounting for 8.5% and 8.7% respectively. Relative to its size, Brazil is not a major destination for re-exports, suggesting that it has a much more developed soluble coffee industry than other exporting countries.

**Table 8: Re-exports by importing countries to exporting countries**

Country of destination	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Compound annual growth rate
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>553 230</b>	<b>566 471</b>	<b>712 367</b>	<b>938 934</b>	<b>1 457 607</b>	<b>27.4</b>
Angola	6 197	4 745	5 145	6 067	8 009	6.6
Benin	433	1 504	191	312	166	-21.3
Bolivia	2 195	1 968	2 221	1 720	3 076	8.8
Brazil	5 920	12 484	9 443	13 164	17 500	31.1
Burundi	0	42	2	0	28	
Cameroon	73	78	298	448	341	47.1
Central African Republic	78	2	44	325	12	-37.6
Colombia	2 028	2 088	947	3 681	6 251	32.5
Congo, D.R.	4 780	1 048	1 157	1 052	1 169	-29.7
Congo, R.	1 168	408	460	563	415	-22.8
Costa Rica	1 787	1 630	1 845	827	13 577	66.0
Côte d'Ivoire	1 388	1 619	1 568	1 994	1 729	5.7
Cuba	1 665	1 511	1 436	666	641	-21.2
Dominican Republic	4 807	5 670	9 742	4 759	8 949	16.8
Ecuador	11 284	14 408	3 153	5 573	2 519	-31.3
El Salvador	3 014	1 686	2 430	778	1 245	-19.8
Equatorial Guinea	383	246	292	348	249	-10.2
Ethiopia	39	793	133	451	196	49.7
Gabon	2 200	420	683	202	2 406	2.3
Ghana	196	1 018	1 024	1 017	1 794	73.8
Guatemala	2 558	1 901	2 868	1 732	821	-24.7
Guinea	1 020	522	176	273	219	-31.9
Guyana	19	89	1 301	891	368	108.5
Haiti	137	173	65	9	26	-34.1
Honduras	353	197	1 266	1 626	1 364	40.2
India	5 866	11 893	7 955	6 135	7 863	7.6
Indonesia	55 253	67 172	94 110	147 986	225 646	42.2
Jamaica	5 119	7 241	9 135	7 366	7 017	8.2
Kenya	876	2 215	1 885	1 441	968	2.5
Lao, P.D.R.	354	868	40	6	24	-48.9
Liberia	21 405	2 048	4 538	1 130	586	-59.3
Madagascar	186	462	725	664	495	27.6
Malawi	722	366	1 149	734	1 727	24.4
Mexico	89 946	98 352	87 998	64 497	184 013	19.6
Nepal	123	433	292	333	505	42.5
Nicaragua	293	122	112	360	36	-41.0
Nigeria	8 892	3 235	4 771	3 261	5 255	-12.3
Panama	6 300	3 787	9 368	2 633	2 874	-17.8
Papua New Guinea	11 363	12 494	12 320	15 880	26 637	23.7
Paraguay	687	794	598	595	1 024	10.5
Peru	22 965	28 892	35 819	29 247	37 370	12.9
Philippines	47 027	75 827	171 090	403 159	630 153	91.3
Rwanda	121	56	55	7	42	-23.2
Sierra Leone	86	100	346	235	46	-14.4
Sri Lanka	5 688	6 358	4 993	7 029	6 693	4.1
Tanzania	376	118	307	752	372	-0.3
Thailand	176 242	133 661	138 574	118 683	164 164	-1.8
Timor-Leste	20	0	4	10	36	16.5
Togo	284	341	633	1 468	377	7.3
Trinidad & Tobago	6 953	9 554	12 105	9 849	11 745	14.0
Uganda	232	1 067	1 920	1 500	823	37.2
Venezuela, B.R.	78	24	321	513	182	23.6
Vietnam	24 450	35 328	49 838	52 645	54 822	22.4
Yemen	339	1 687	990	1 227	246	-7.7
Zambia	6 682	3 836	8 815	7 209	6 625	-0.2
Zimbabwe	580	1 890	3 667	3 903	6 173	80.6

In 60-kg bags

23. Exporting countries also trade with each other. Table 9 shows volume of exports by exporting countries to other exporting countries over the last five years, by country of destination. These have also been growing, at an average annual rate of 14.7%, to amount to 4.4 million bags in 2010. Unlike re-exports, however, this trade is mostly composed of green coffee beans (85.8%), with soluble making up 13.8% and roasted 0.4%.

**Table 9: Exports by exporting countries to other exporting countries**

Country of destination	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Compound annual growth rate
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2 513 754</b>	<b>3 384 860</b>	<b>3 657 785</b>	<b>4 393 121</b>	<b>4 353 792</b>	<b>14.7</b>
Angola	1 451	527	540	308	2 514	14.7
Benin	711	2 139	1 109	2 119	7 448	79.9
Bolivia	13 123	17 567	18 057	9 875	5 828	-18.4
Brazil	65	1 356	0	0	4 047	180.9
Burundi	56	0	0	0	0	
Cameroon	4 066	6 112	4 704	5 554	4 133	0.4
Central African Republic	0	256	394	256	125	
Colombia	346 221	86 504	130 934	671 716	572 798	13.4
Congo, D.R.	965	4 412	558	6 478	1 403	9.8
Congo, R.	1 133	2 882	1 870	3 555	4 511	41.3
Costa Rica	3 379	3 496	5 515	37 950	123 523	145.9
Côte d'Ivoire	0	480	0	0	1 160	
Cuba	104 228	314 549	282 746	224 730	267 596	26.6
Dominican Republic	947	1 262	1 465	1 158	25 657	128.2
Ecuador	492 432	431 894	477 078	637 199	626 460	6.2
El Salvador	84 888	76 244	66 684	60 525	80 116	-1.4
Equatorial Guinea	186	15 699	895	1 382	662	37.4
Ethiopia	0	0	0	322	0	
Gabon	2 340	5 677	4 086	6 836	5 631	24.6
Ghana	8 688	15 389	21 227	20 359	13 151	10.9
Guatemala	35 409	47 976	51 645	48 491	56 049	12.2
Guinea	3 233	151	1 341	3 262	5 941	16.4
Guyana	1 106	931	191	3	0	
Haiti	0	5	5	4	0	
Honduras	2 399	2 318	2 904	2 353	2 852	4.4
India	255 995	238 279	378 317	501 069	378 360	10.3
Indonesia	93 760	700 321	184 932	304 803	289 755	32.6
Jamaica	6 723	38 563	9 637	5 901	6 209	-2.0
Kenya	1 814	9 280	8 862	15 502	12 937	63.4
Lao, P.D.R.	5 200	0	0	0	0	
Liberia	488	308	367	896	1 878	40.1
Madagascar	50	641	0	633	197	40.9
Mexico	479 050	424 346	558 748	446 661	610 485	6.2
Nepal	2 442	2 371	2 538	2 950	2 760	3.1
Nicaragua	64 450	108 282	57 347	84 644	57 840	-2.7
Nigeria	12 829	25 355	29 951	25 437	26 660	20.1
Panama	4 232	7 186	5 287	3 223	5 569	7.1
Papua New Guinea	9	13	1 015	8	11	6.1
Paraguay	28 908	37 462	28 536	24 902	16 976	-12.5
Peru	18 960	27 986	33 861	42 277	47 140	25.6
Philippines	354 440	643 853	953 918	704 646	417 950	4.2
Sierra Leone	361	447	603	768	502	8.6
Sri Lanka	165	1 344	476	80	1 686	78.9
Tanzania	1 239	368	0	0	283	-30.9
Thailand	9 204	13 203	257 824	78 924	159 048	103.9
Togo	14 583	3 814	2 096	6 422	12 068	-4.6
Trinidad & Tobago	8 798	11 507	16 043	18 776	16 280	16.6
Uganda	150	408	4 312	5 759	0	
Venezuela, B.R.	21 951	24 228	21 604	319 960	450 363	112.8
Vietnam	15 641	19 304	25 207	54 449	26 032	13.6
Yemen	5 260	8 150	2 350	0	729	-39.0
Zambia	26	12	7	0	0	
Zimbabwe	0	0	0	0	471	

In 60-kg bags

## CONCLUSION

24. Tariffs in importing countries have been steadily reduced through multilateral, regional and bilateral trade arrangements, and many developing countries now benefit from duty-free access to major markets. This access is not uniformly granted, though, and some countries benefit more than others, creating an unequal trading system. Furthermore, tariff escalation on roasted coffee is a real concern for exporters, as it discourages value addition and protects domestic industries in consumer countries. Higher taxes on processed products, such as roasted, decaffeinated or soluble coffee increase dependence on raw commodity exports by developing countries and impede diversification.

25. In terms of exporting countries, import tariffs and taxes on coffee are generally even higher. These taxes could act to limit the development of so-called 'South-South' trade between coffee producers and reduce the available market for coffee. Given the relatively low levels of consumption in exporting countries, there is potential for the development of domestic markets, and reducing tariffs on imports could help promote local consumption. Furthermore, tariff reduction on green coffee could help promote the domestic coffee industry by increasing the availability of blends.

26. Consumption in importing countries seems to be relatively unaffected by the tariffs and taxes imposed on coffee. The market for coffee is reasonably developed and coffee generally exhibits a low level of price elasticity. In exporting countries, however, local consumption is comparatively low and the market underdeveloped. Tariffs may therefore still have an effect. There is a strong potential for promoting consumption in exporting countries and increasing the available market for domestic industry.

Table 1: Retail prices of roasted coffee in selected importing countries (1975-2010)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
<b>European Union</b>																		
Austria	221.6	248.4	387.8	404.3	376.1	386.8	347.6	333.9	313.3	292.3	306.4	442.7	498.1	459.4	428.1	489.7	457.4	498.9
Belgium	207.4	253.6	439.2	427.1	395.9	406.8	296.4	284.6	277.6	283.3	294.0	439.5	359.0	337.8	325.4	326.9	292.4	305.1
Bulgaria																		
Cyprus	145.4	163.6	296.3	314.5	332.8	292.5	212.3	210.3	214.3	220.3	242.9	327.2	331.5	306.4	285.0	282.8	280.1	287.1
Czech Republic																		
Denmark	233.6	295.4	491.0	522.4	496.2	491.8	368.0	351.3	325.6	319.2	330.7	486.7	420.9	403.5	379.6	380.9	367.2	378.5
Finland								228.2	210.0	221.1	263.1	370.1	352.1	310.7	304.0	297.9	271.9	245.6
France	183.6	244.5	438.3	388.8	385.8	415.7	303.7	280.7	287.5	298.7	315.8	430.9	422.4	375.5	352.0	372.9	342.7	231.3
Germany	294.4	337.6	479.6	476.4	461.3	486.2	370.1	360.6	339.1	322.0	331.5	473.0	436.6	414.7	389.1	399.4	383.5	399.8
Italy	219.3	240.2	435.0	427.8	417.8	425.7	331.0	297.3	292.3	286.7	303.5	448.0	506.3	476.2	455.8	531.5	562.1	586.0
Latvia																		
Luxembourg																		
Netherlands	169.9	231.5	417.7	352.7	329.7	338.7	263.3	284.7	272.0	282.3	273.2	410.6	323.7	319.3	300.6	302.6	295.1	313.3
Poland																		
Portugal				469.7	438.7	524.2	420.8	336.6	316.6	339.7	357.2	459.6	459.9	416.0	373.9	412.2	426.8	494.8
Slovakia																		
Slovenia																		
Spain			408.8	368.6	374.5	363.1	285.6	258.4	238.2	270.1	290.8	389.0	444.2	363.6	305.0	362.0	350.4	349.7
Sweden	167.9	247.7	423.6	371.5	349.4	378.3	298.1	292.4	273.4	310.5	321.8	491.0	372.5	382.5	381.6	343.4	329.4	310.7
United Kingdom												478.6	520.9	494.1	440.2	503.4	472.9	483.1
Japan								644.2	682.9	688.2	719.9	985.2	1013.2	1099.8	1046.1	1025.7	1188.2	1262.1
Norway	166.2	248.1	423.2	382.7	356.4	391.1	290.9	300.5	291.0	302.1	307.2	475.0	365.2	367.1	359.9	331.2	316.3	311.6
Switzerland	230.3	255.6	412.1	462.3	405.0	426.6	344.5	345.1	340.2	320.7	335.8	485.5	493.1	458.2	409.1	483.2	435.9	451.7
USA	133.4	187.4	347.2	310.3	291.6	310.6	250.4	256.8	253.0	263.9	266.9	344.9	293.3	284.4	307.3	296.6	280.9	257.8
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
<b>European Union</b>																		
Austria	497.4	457.5	517.8	541.9	437.1	396.5	328.1	304.7	293.2	285.7	318.0	333.1	376.7	413.0	426.9	474.4	695.1	668.7
Belgium	278.2	342.2	487.7	403.6	398.5	418.7	355.4	321.6	299.7	305.1	359.5	387.3	410.0	431.8	491.2	546.1	526.2	518.1
Bulgaria										215.1	267.7	293.3	292.0	290.4	347.7	405.4	383.9	362.5
Cyprus	260.1	318.0	426.3	413.4	404.0	460.6	439.1	358.0	358.2	405.0	491.7	523.3	528.4	534.2	575.5	617.5	584.4	556.8
Czech Republic										391.2	336.4	290.8	298.9	310.4	346.3	379.1	395.0	438.6
Denmark	348.1	444.5	556.6	481.4	496.0	492.3	393.3	344.7	318.8	309.2	356.9	395.7	428.0	442.8	481.7	539.9	528.7	543.7
Finland	193.6	272.6	397.4	322.4	350.2	342.1	260.3	229.2	198.0	184.0	213.1	233.8	283.8	294.0	325.3	372.2	351.4	368.7
France	203.0	240.1	368.9	329.5	275.8	277.6	254.9	214.6	199.3	207.2	249.8	272.1	274.8	296.9	341.3	386.0	378.6	362.0
Germany	361.7	418.4	502.2	417.5	403.3	403.8	342.4	283.4	263.4	272.7	318.0	332.6	406.4	432.5	468.5	513.0	474.9	465.4
Italy	458.8	467.6	570.4	592.0	545.4	553.0	516.2	444.2	433.1	457.1	546.7	601.2	612.8	629.3	701.7	786.7	767.6	734.0
Latvia	184.4	221.3	387.5	418.3	458.0	490.5	420.2	396.6	327.6	321.6	335.4	371.7	392.6	428.6	482.9	589.4	610.1	610.0
Luxembourg										494.9	422.9	407.1	428.5	528.3	579.0	604.1	643.9	678.5
Netherlands	279.9	325.9	402.7	365.1	366.9	367.3	310.9	281.4	255.3	260.3	320.0	347.3	375.2	396.4	445.2	504.7	470.1	457.5
Poland			566.8	436.6	354.3	362.9	318.9	281.1	256.7	211.2	212.2	225.8	256.3	276.5	349.2	445.2	349.3	364.0
Portugal	426.7	437.6	623.8	592.4	504.4	488.1	465.3	395.3	383.8	385.3	455.6	484.9	481.7	473.7	511.8	572.3	533.8	500.0
Slovakia				338.9	348.0		285.6	244.2	225.6	219.9	247.1	270.0	278.6	305.1	388.5	501.9	508.1	484.5
Slovenia							472.0	355.7	304.7	310.5	373.9	372.6	372.4	397.8	452.8	498.3	476.9	430.6
Spain	278.8	276.5	444.7	418.1	356.9	362.1	322.8	269.0	254.1	258.1	300.1	323.4	322.3	342.5	385.2	430.7	416.0	391.7
Sweden	264.5	378.9	485.1	395.8	435.4	441.4	350.9	303.2	253.5	255.0	293.5	308.3	299.2	315.9	352.8	376.3	355.4	399.2
United Kingdom	420.4	499.1	654.5	610.8	715.3	706.8	618.3	541.1	556.6	544.4	611.4	677.5	694.4	710.5	804.3	784.9	726.5	734.8
Japan	1457.2	1469.5	1771.8	1524.2	1421.6	1351.6	1532.4	1292.0	860.2	812.5	818.6	875.0	822.5	816.2	809.2	832.3	607.2	638.8
Norway	245.9	329.0	454.4	389.9	411.2	390.4	334.6	298.2	285.6	309.1	348.0	383.7	410.7	389.1	446.6	469.2	402.0	447.8
Switzerland	426.7	450.4	632.5	542.6	478.8	503.9	481.7	409.3	408.6	446.1	512.5	568.5	586.4				530.2	659.3
USA	247.2	340.1	403.8	343.0	411.1	376.5	342.7	345.0	309.3	292.4	291.6	284.9	326.3	320.3	346.9		366.9	390.6

In US cents/lb (current prices)

Table 2: Consumption in selected importing countries (1975-2010)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
<b>European Union</b>																		
Austria	611	624	520	603	729	871	825	999	1 072	973	925	977	1 033	1 015	1 337	1 340	1 302	1 212
Belgium																		
Bulgaria	24	14	43	26	33	55	80	42	154	141	92	82	95	162	85	102	17	175
Cyprus	23	25	15	22	32	29	31	24	70	-10	32	16	37	47	39	31	45	39
Czech Republic	354	284	343	359	398	436	453	437	526	488	531	522	585	573	586	659	525	472
Denmark	1 098	1 025	912	935	903	941	1 006	978	950	941	940	939	911	872	918	865	909	959
Finland	1 077	1 197	834	928	1 021	1 061	1 082	1 027	1 047	1 187	825	986	1 036	963	1 058	1 070	966	1 030
France	4 974	4 823	4 436	4 955	5 158	5 274	5 466	5 357	5 423	4 948	5 051	5 068	5 394	5 396	5 289	5 205	5 557	5 614
Germany	6 438	6 829	7 042	6 635	7 678	7 759	8 044	8 541	8 902	8 274	7 742	8 706	9 673	10 177	9 380	7 279	12 377	9 570
Italy	3 356	3 548	3 076	3 231	3 786	3 679	3 747	4 075	4 113	3 709	4 656	4 189	4 299	4 219	4 307	4 832	4 254	4 132
Latvia																		19
Luxembourg																		
Netherlands	2 142	2 209	1 276	1 716	1 702	1 740	2 159	2 079	2 239	2 154	2 095	2 235	2 533	2 177	2 102	2 383	2 488	3 261
Poland	518	539	457	596	567	633	477	366	289	674	732	551	560	620	824	335	243	1 650
Portugal	253	338	181	229	223	153	244	235	317	330	374	282	450	422	448	467	448	573
Slovakia																		
Slovenia																		115
Spain	1 615	1 600	1 122	1 573	1 745	1 428	1 732	1 748	2 031	1 868	1 761	2 224	2 106	2 343	2 592	2 714	2 651	3 045
Sweden	1 924	1 922	1 184	1 674	1 680	1 583	1 791	1 629	1 685	1 570	1 614	1 625	1 640	1 559	1 549	1 689	1 604	1 634
United Kingdom	2 016	1 930	1 621	1 740	2 457	2 022	2 392	2 286	2 266	2 367	2 307	2 282	2 355	2 331	2 177	2 348	2 342	2 516
Japan	2 334	2 341	2 361	2 171	3 166	3 357	3 245	3 587	3 749	3 878	4 153	4 298	4 755	4 910	4 940	5 060	5 809	5 132
Norway	651	694	485	754	691	664	701	719	781	717	724	704	754	643	712	727	758	736
Switzerland	740	685	553	558	547	673	695	594	642	648	666	714	774	855	935	907	949	995
Tunisia	65	80	30	53	54	45	50	72	68	81	85	95	92	110	80	101	90	111
Turkey	67	167	95	17				41	54	61	68	56	87	81	104	140	163	165
USA	19 993	20 874	15 672	17 925	19 014	17 414	17 200	18 283	17 923	18 397	18 379	17 572	18 197	17 889	18 556	18 298	18 661	18 290
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
<b>European Union</b>																		
Austria	1 335	1 086	1 012	1 076	1 087	1 105	1 123	875	1 013	926	720	996	772	612	847	908	886	903
Belgium																		
Bulgaria	327	353	393	246	275	324	363	275	350	341	397	364	430	420	364	445	409	395
Cyprus	78	45	43	52	46	46	54	67	53	51	53	60	70	55	69	77	75	74
Czech Republic	448	509	511	475	485	523	558	560	633	642	623	605	656	631	679	621	525	472
Denmark	891	908	758	895	808	854	869	791	868	805	724	849	795	822	794	688	679	867
Finland	1 129	1 050	735	901	939	1 001	979	967	947	970	966	1 034	1 102	1 047	1 057	1 115	1 058	1 080
France	5 507	5 111	5 313	5 512	5 487	5 351	5 578	5 402	5 253	5 526	5 394	4 929	4 787	5 278	5 628	5 152	5 677	5 930
Germany	11 325	8 214	11 231	10 594	9 670	9 976	9 748	8 770	9 059	8 498	9 499	10 445	8 665	9 151	8 627	9 535	8 897	9 292
Italy	4 888	4 774	4 644	4 776	4 913	4 936	4 919	5 149	5 243	5 182	5 507	5 469	5 552	5 593	5 821	5 892	5 806	5 781
Latvia	41	6	14	50	120	134	166	162	150	145	159	155	144	181	131	115	88	99
Luxembourg																		
Netherlands	2 719	2 122	2 293	2 509	2 367	1 961	1 471	1 860	1 677	1 574	1 743	1 978	1 927	2 129	2 292	1 324	898	1 327
Poland	1 545	1 742	1 637	1 755	1 966	1 965	1 985	2 046	2 222	2 201	2 242	2 281	2 267	1 993	1 554	1 681	2 001	2 086
Portugal	529	673	632	615	603	696	737	646	745	720	657	685	656	671	684	654	705	728
Slovakia	276	234	223	244	234	241	249	263	284	275	285	283	293	281	356	341	213	337
Slovenia	148	152	140	164	161	162	171	173	183	188	167	185	181	176	195	194	198	205
Spain	2 728	2 774	2 732	2 901	2 977	2 996	3 324	2 991	2 795	2 833	2 740	2 705	3 007	3 017	3 198	3 485	3 352	3 232
Sweden	1 618	1 669	1 204	1 298	1 241	1 248	1 279	1 173	1 251	1 224	1 178	1 234	1 170	1 315	1 244	1 272	1 133	1 221
United Kingdom	2 534	2 640	2 200	2 406	2 441	2 588	2 276	2 342	2 215	2 261	2 236	2 458	2 680	3 059	2 824	3 067	3 220	3 123
Japan	5 740	5 973	6 116	5 838	5 968	6 052	6 273	6 626	6 936	6 875	6 770	7 117	7 128	7 268	7 282	7 065	7 130	7 192
Norway	690	800	657	713	675	702	785	657	710	692	683	709	743	721	771	715	715	746
Switzerland	869	944	935	922	712	811	863	827	816	821	852	722	1 099	932	989	1 149	966	1 012
Tunisia	101	137	137	144	165	147	163	174	233	230	121	263	190	200	253	317	289	298
Turkey	219	140	199	241	236	286	265	291	299	408	482	402	464	497	516	484	521	610
USA	19 217	17 326	17 363	18 059	17 795	18 604	19 359	18 746	19 554	19 125	20 193	20 973	20 998	20 667	21 033	21 652	21 436	21 784

In thousand bags



Table 3: Per capita consumption in selected importing countries (1975-2010)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
<b>European Union</b>																		
Austria	4.84	4.94	4.12	4.78	5.79	6.92	6.56	7.95	8.52	7.73	7.34	7.75	8.16	8.00	10.52	10.48	10.12	9.35
Belgium																		
Bulgaria	0.17	0.10	0.29	0.18	0.22	0.37	0.54	0.28	1.03	0.95	0.62	0.55	0.64	1.09	0.57	0.69	0.12	1.21
Cyprus	2.24	2.49	1.51	2.16	3.13	2.90	2.98	2.35	6.62	-0.94	2.95	1.50	3.34	4.25	3.46	2.70	3.89	3.37
Czech Republic	2.12	1.69	2.03	2.11	2.33	2.54	2.64	2.54	3.06	2.84	3.09	3.04	3.41	3.34	3.42	3.84	3.06	2.75
Denmark	13.02	12.11	10.73	10.98	10.58	11.03	11.77	11.46	11.13	11.02	11.04	11.02	10.67	10.22	10.74	10.10	10.58	11.13
Finland	13.72	15.18	10.55	11.73	12.86	13.31	13.53	12.76	12.95	14.59	10.10	12.03	12.58	11.68	12.78	12.87	11.56	12.27
France	5.66	5.46	5.00	5.56	5.76	5.86	6.05	5.90	5.94	5.39	5.47	5.46	5.78	5.75	5.61	5.49	5.84	5.87
Germany	4.91	5.21	5.38	5.07	5.87	5.95	6.18	6.58	6.87	6.39	5.98	6.71	7.43	7.78	7.13	5.50	9.29	7.14
Italy	3.65	3.84	3.31	3.47	4.05	3.92	3.98	4.32	4.35	3.92	4.91	4.41	4.53	4.44	4.54	5.09	4.47	4.34
Latvia																		0.44
Luxembourg																		
Netherlands	9.40	9.62	5.51	7.37	7.26	7.38	9.11	8.73	9.36	8.96	8.67	9.20	10.37	8.85	8.49	9.56	9.92	12.91
Poland	0.91	0.94	0.79	1.02	0.97	1.07	0.80	0.61	0.47	1.09	1.18	0.88	0.89	0.98	1.30	0.53	0.38	2.58
Portugal	1.67	2.20	1.16	1.45	1.39	0.94	1.49	1.42	1.90	1.98	2.24	1.69	2.69	2.53	2.69	2.81	2.70	3.44
Slovakia																		
Slovenia																		3.57
Spain	2.71	2.66	1.85	2.56	2.81	2.28	2.75	2.76	3.19	2.93	2.75	3.46	3.27	3.63	4.01	4.19	4.09	4.68
Sweden	14.10	14.03	8.61	12.15	12.15	11.43	12.91	11.75	12.14	11.31	11.60	11.63	11.70	11.06	10.92	11.84	11.16	11.30
United Kingdom	2.15	2.06	1.73	1.85	2.62	2.15	2.55	2.43	2.41	2.51	2.45	2.42	2.49	2.46	2.29	2.46	2.45	2.62
Japan	1.25	1.25	1.24	1.13	1.64	1.72	1.65	1.81	1.88	1.94	2.06	2.12	2.34	2.41	2.41	2.46	2.82	2.48
Norway	9.73	10.33	7.20	11.14	10.19	9.74	10.26	10.50	11.35	10.38	10.47	10.12	10.83	9.18	10.12	10.28	10.67	10.30
Switzerland	7.00	6.48	5.24	5.30	5.19	6.39	6.59	5.61	6.03	6.05	6.17	6.58	7.08	7.77	8.43	8.10	8.40	8.71
Tunisia	0.69	0.83	0.30	0.52	0.51	0.42	0.45	0.64	0.59	0.68	0.70	0.76	0.71	0.84	0.60	0.74	0.65	0.78
Turkey	0.10	0.24	0.13	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.06	0.10	0.09	0.11	0.15	0.17	0.17
USA	5.47	5.66	4.21	4.77	5.02	4.55	4.46	4.69	4.56	4.63	4.58	4.33	4.44	4.31	4.42	4.31	4.34	4.20
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
<b>European Union</b>																		
Austria	10.22	8.26	7.65	8.11	8.18	8.31	8.44	6.55	7.56	6.88	5.30	7.30	5.63	4.44	6.11	6.53	6.36	6.45
Belgium																		
Bulgaria	2.29	2.50	2.82	1.79	2.01	2.39	2.70	2.06	2.64	2.59	3.04	2.81	3.33	3.28	2.86	3.52	3.25	3.16
Cyprus	6.55	3.78	3.51	4.20	3.72	3.60	4.15	5.07	3.97	3.81	3.89	4.34	4.97	3.92	4.89	5.39	5.20	5.05
Czech Republic	2.61	2.96	2.97	2.76	2.83	3.06	3.26	3.29	3.72	3.78	3.67	3.56	3.86	3.70	3.97	3.61	3.04	2.72
Denmark	10.30	10.46	8.69	10.23	9.20	9.68	9.80	8.88	9.74	8.99	8.06	9.43	8.80	9.09	8.74	7.56	7.44	9.49
Finland	13.39	12.37	8.63	10.53	10.97	11.67	11.38	11.22	10.95	11.19	11.12	11.87	12.62	11.94	12.01	12.62	11.91	12.12
France	5.74	5.31	5.50	5.68	5.64	5.48	5.69	5.48	5.30	5.54	5.37	4.88	4.71	5.16	5.47	4.98	5.46	5.67
Germany	8.40	6.06	8.26	7.77	7.08	7.30	7.13	6.41	6.62	6.20	6.92	7.61	6.31	6.66	6.29	6.95	6.50	6.78
Italy	5.13	5.01	4.87	5.01	5.16	5.19	5.17	5.41	5.49	5.40	5.70	5.63	5.68	5.69	5.89	5.93	5.82	5.76
Latvia	0.97	0.13	0.34	1.21	2.95	3.34	4.17	4.10	3.81	3.72	4.10	4.03	3.78	4.76	3.46	3.06	2.35	2.64
Luxembourg																		
Netherlands	10.70	8.30	8.91	9.68	9.08	7.47	5.58	7.01	6.29	5.87	6.47	7.31	7.08	7.79	8.36	4.80	3.25	4.78
Poland	2.41	2.71	2.54	2.73	3.06	3.06	3.09	3.19	3.47	3.45	3.51	3.58	3.56	3.13	2.45	2.65	3.15	3.29
Portugal	3.18	4.03	3.78	3.67	3.58	4.12	4.34	3.79	4.35	4.17	3.79	3.92	3.73	3.80	3.85	3.67	3.95	4.06
Slovakia	3.11	2.62	2.50	2.74	2.62	2.70	2.78	2.94	3.16	3.07	3.18	3.16	3.26	3.13	3.97	3.79	2.36	3.74
Slovenia	4.54	4.65	4.25	4.99	4.87	4.91	5.17	5.21	5.51	5.68	5.02	5.56	5.44	5.24	5.82	5.77	5.89	6.08
Spain	4.18	4.24	4.16	4.41	4.51	4.53	4.99	4.46	4.12	4.12	3.93	3.82	4.19	4.15	4.36	4.70	4.48	4.27
Sweden	11.11	11.40	8.18	8.80	8.41	8.46	8.67	7.94	8.45	8.24	7.88	8.21	7.74	8.66	8.15	8.29	7.35	7.89
United Kingdom	2.63	2.74	2.27	2.48	2.51	2.65	2.33	2.39	2.25	2.28	2.25	2.46	2.67	3.03	2.78	3.01	3.14	3.03
Japan	2.76	2.87	2.93	2.79	2.84	2.88	2.98	3.14	3.28	3.25	3.19	3.35	3.36	3.42	3.43	3.33	3.36	3.39
Norway	9.61	11.05	9.04	9.77	9.18	9.51	10.56	8.80	9.44	9.15	8.97	9.25	9.61	9.25	9.81	8.99	8.92	9.23
Switzerland	7.53	8.11	7.97	7.81	6.01	6.82	7.24	6.91	6.77	6.77	6.97	5.86	8.87	7.48	7.90	9.15	7.65	7.97
Tunisia	0.70	0.93	0.92	0.95	1.08	0.96	1.05	1.11	1.47	1.44	0.75	1.61	1.15	1.21	1.51	1.87	1.69	1.73
Turkey	0.22	0.14	0.19	0.23	0.22	0.27	0.24	0.26	0.27	0.36	0.42	0.34	0.39	0.41	0.42	0.39	0.42	0.48
USA	4.37	3.89	3.85	3.95	3.85	3.97	4.08	3.91	4.03	3.90	4.08	4.20	4.16	4.06	4.09	4.17	4.09	4.11

In kilogrammes